GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

Greensboronah

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

PRICE \$2.50 A YEAR : Or three dollars, if not paid within one month after the date of the subscription.

VOLUME XI.

failurs on the part of any customer to order a discon-sance within the subscription year, will be considered cative of his wish to continue the paper.

THE PATRIOT.

FOREIGN. THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

The steamship Hibernia brought dates from London to the 19th and from Liverpool to the 20th October.

Turkey and Russia .- There is no later news from either Constantinople or St. Petersburg, and of course we have got no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Russian Government. A correspondent writing from Belgrade on the 1st ultimo states that the Hungarian refugees were still at Widdin, ready to set out for the destinations they may select. They were divided into three corps—an Italian, a Hungarian, and a Polish one—each camp being under the command of a colonel, and each man receiving daily rations according to his grade, Prince Alexander, of Servia, had behaved very well towards them, allowing thom free passage through his territory and provinces. Bem, Dembinski, and several others had not only embraced Islamism, but entered the Turkish army. The Porte the residence of the refugee Magyars.

France .- The deliberations of the National Assembly were almost wholly devoted on the 12th and 13th ultimo to the report of M. THIERS on the Roman question. The report is decidedly conservative and at variance with the views of the President's letter to M. Ney. The conclusions of M. Thiers are, that liberal constitu- ropean affairs. tions are incompatible with the Pope's independence as temporal sovereign, and that the independent church and the rights of the people are at issue. The latter, he thinks, ought to give way. It is not believed that his views will be responded to by the French nation. At a subsequent Ministerial Council"it was decided that the Government would follow exclusively the poliev laid down in the President's letter on Roman affairs.

On the 16th ultime on aid-de-camp from the Emperor of Russia arrived at Paris, charged with sepecial message to the President of the Ro-public.

The German Confederation .- A treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Vienna on the 10th ultimo. It provides that Austria and Prussia assume the administration of the central

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS. The steamer Washington, arrived at New York, brings one day's later news.

The two most important points of intelligence by the steamer Washington are the positions declared by Dr. Tocquevnier on behalf of the French Government in relation to Rome and Turkey. They confirm the recent indications of an improvement in the European policy of Louis NAPOLEON, in opposition to the monarch-ical plan of M. THEERS, the Prime Minister. He declares the policy of the Government, in regard to Rome, to be that laid down by Louis Napeleon in his letter to Col. Ney, and that is the general curtailment of the temporal power of the Pope, and the re-construction of the Government upon a republican basis, Upon the Turkish question the only new fea-

tures of intelligence are the report that, in opposi tion to the Thiers and Mole party in the French Assembly, the Government had taken a decided stand in favor of Turkey, in ordering the French, fleet to the Dardanelles to co-operate with the British fleet, and that, in answer to the Russian aid-de-camp, who declared that this would be considered a cause of war, it was stated that France would regard the invasion of Turkey by Russian force as the opening of hostilities with the republic.

There appears to be no apprehension of war upon the Turkish question, but it is believed that the attitude assumed by France in conjunction with England will doubtless result in maintaining the manly and noble stand taken by the Sultan in defence of the Hungarian refugees. The very delicate position of Austria naturally

causes her to tremble at the prospect of a general war; and, notwithstanding her recent bloody atrocities in Hungary, she will rather use her in-

fluence for the escape of Kossuth and his brave companions, for the sake of peace, than back the demands of Russia at the hazard of another revolution.

The policy of France, as thus indicated, is a matter of the deepest moment in respect to Eu-

DR. RAMSAY'S ADDRESS.

We proceed to redeem the promise to furnish some extracts from the Address of James G. Ramsay M. D., before the Alumni of Davidson College, on the " Duty of Literary Men to their Country." Literary men owe that duty chiefy " in promoting education, furthering internal improvement, and in defending and preserving the

census, that every eighth adult white in our State cannot read, and that North Carolina, in education and improvement, is behind almost every State in the Union, he remarks as follows-lay-

should not permit that confidence to lull us into a rays from three large and splendid chandelter fatal security. We should remember that " eter- with 27 lights each, and beneath each of the nal vigilance is the price of liberty ;" that the chandeliers is a beautiful table of marble set in Union has its dangers as well as its safeguards mahogany ; four pier-tables correspond in style -that even now it may be necessary in the lan-guage of Washington, "indignantly to frown up-on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate number of the curtains are of heavy erimson damask, sur-number of the curtains are of heavy erimson damask, surany portion of our country from the rest." Is sofas are mahogany, covered with rich worsted, woven to represent flowers ; the carpet, of A-merican manufacture, was prepared expressly it too soon to frown when we see this attempt made in public and private ?- when resolutions for this room, and is of a brown crimson and and petitions meet each other in mutual asperity, orange color, with the figure of an eagle. The mansion and furniture begin to have an old, soil-ed appearance, and it is doubtful whether an ocrecrimination and insult in our federal councils, -when caucuses are held and conventions advised-we will be charitable enough to say-for the purpose of *preventing* its dissolution? The patriotism of our fathers induced them to believe cupant ever enjoyed life in the White House with half the zest of the Western log cabin dwelthat no man should stop to calculate the value of lers.

the Union. But we must do it. Its value, how-ever, can never be known. But have you ever thought, Gentlemen, of the horrors of the division and sub-division of these States into two. three, or numbers of petty states ?- their weakness and insignificance, and consequent imbecility and tyranny ?- their jealousies and wars ?-the kidnapping of slaves and smuggling of goods across the imaginary lines and borders of contignous States !- the inviting opportunity their calls for assistance and weakness would afford to each other and foreign powers for conquest and subjugation ? and above all, the awful civil ware which would inevitably precede, accompany; or quickly follow an act of dissolution? Can you, alas, see " the slow moving finger of scorn " pointing at us for rebuking the progress of the world to civil and religious liberty, and hear our nation cursed for its libel on the political maxim of republics-that man is capable of self-government ? If you have thought well and deeply up-on this negative, but dark, gloomy, and bloody side of the picture, you have concluded that we suffer no grievance now, nor is there any future one apparent, equal to " that heritage of woe' which dissolution would bequeath-that it is " noble r in the mind to bear those ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of ;" and that instead of entertaining the diabolical purpose of dissolution, we should unite in raising one mighty, universal pean to the God of nations for the continuation of the blessings we enjoy.

I cannot stop here to inquire into the cause of the ills and grievances, of the insults and aggressions of which we daily hear so much. Suffice it to say, the cause is better understood than rightly managed. We of the South may be gouded and agrieved by the medling insults of Northern fanatics, but we have remedy and redress in the constitution which a vast majority of the people both North and South must and do respect. The aphorism of Hooker, " that he that goeth about to persuade the multitude that they are not so well governed as they should be shall never want attentive and favorable hearers," is especially apropos to our condition. Such men are never wanting in any and especially in our country-men -who "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that fee may follow fawning "-who "go a whor-

183 183 183 183 183 183 183 184 184 184: 184 184-

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

A Convention assembled at Jackson, Miss., or the first of October, for the purpose of considering the proper course to be pursued by the South, in the event of the Wilmot Proviso being attached to the territorial bills. It was a Convention of both parties, and composed of able and distinguished men.

The following is an extract from the Address eported by a Committee, appointed to prepare " It is bodlly asserted, that Congress possesses

in unlimited power of legislation over all the teritories belonging in common to the people o hese United States-that ity consequently, has power to prohibit slavery in these territories-that the exercise of such power is expedient and necessary, inasmuch as slavery is an evil which must be cradicated from the land. With a few atriotic and honored exceptions, the people of Every succeeding year brings forth new expedihis for the accomplishment of this object. The ome tributary to this fanatical hostility to the South. It is vain to hope for an abandonment of ors ; and it is wise in States, as it is in individuals, to resist cucroachment. Unfortunataly, we

have been but too passive under former encroachments. Our opponents exult in the passage of the Oregon Bill, as a full acknowledgement of he principle, and build their hopes of further success on that. In this unfortunate controversy there are but two alternatives ; the one is submission, the other is resistance. To the one we reluctant to adopt."

Among the Revolutions adopted by the Conention, are the following :

aw abolishing slavery in the District of Colum-

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The following table of the Cotton crops in this country for the last sixteen years, shows that the production has doubled :

Yes

1840

184

irs.	Bales.
3 bitt medar	1,205,394 good.
4 Constant	1,264,328 good.
5 /	1,360,725 good.
6	1.422,930 good.
7	1,801,497 very good.
8	1.360,532 bad.
9	2.177,835 good.
0	1,634,945 bad.
1	1,683,574 bad.
2	2,378,875 good.
3	2,030,409 middling.
4	2,394,508 good.
5	2,100,537 bad.
6	1,780,479 very bad.
THERE CAN	2,847,634 good.
9	2.707.000 very good.

While the production has more than doubled he price has fallen off nearly one-half, so that the capital and labor invested in the culture vield

a greatly reduced per cent. Taking the five years ending in 1832, 1837, 1842, and the six ending 1848, the average year-ly production in each period has been as follows :

82.230
18.974
47,150
26,760

The average production of the last period over that ending in 1832 shows an increase of 125 per cent .- far greater than the increase of consumption of cotton in the same time, in Great Britain, which in 1832 consumed 858,434 bales, in 1848, Northern States seem determined to adopt the 1,509,000-showing an increase of but 75 per Wilmot Proviso, or the principle it contains. cent. In the United States, in the same time, the consumption has increased from 173,000 bales in 1832, to 500,000 bales in 1848-an increase press, the pulpit, and the ballot box, have all be- of nearly 200 per cent., which is greater than the ratio of the increase of production. Sixteen years ago, the home market consumed only one-fifth as this settled design. Submission to our wrongs much as the British ; it now uses as much as provokes perseverance on the part of the aggres- one-third. At the same ratio of increase in both countries, the United States will consume, in thirty years from this, nearly as much as Great Britain.-National Era.

AN ELOQUENT SENTIMENT.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, in his recent anual message to the Legislature, holds the following language in relation to the fanatical threats cannot-we will not consent; the other, we are of disunion which have grown out of the Proviso question t

"I have no sympathy with the threats of violence and disunion, that have been but too often 3. That Congress has no power to pass any heralded forth, on both sides of the question, as the ultimate remedy. This is not the proper BAM SLICK ON LEGISLATION.

The following are extracts from the story called "Playing a Card." Slick was asked if he

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COUNTERFEITERS.

A large band of counterfeiters have been ar rested in Cocke county, Tennessee, who have operated there, and in the countiesabove and below, for years, upon a large and daring scale. Moulds, materials, and a quantity of base colli-were captured, and several of the leaders were committed to jail. In attempting to arrest otherst Mr. HUFF. a deputy sheriff, was shot, and is not expected to live. This band of rogues are num1 erous, and extend through Sevier, Cocke, Greene, and Washington counties, in Tennessee, and several counties of North Carolina.

The Knoxville Register publishes the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Cocke county, Te., dated October 25 :

"Seeing you have been so kind as to notice the efforts of our citizens to break up the clan of the efforts of our citizens to break up the class of counterfeiters in this and the adjoining counties, I have concluded to drop an additional line. I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that we have succeeded in capturing their ruling spir-it. Colonel Wm. P. Gillet was this day com-mitted to prison on his own additission and the

testimony of an accomplice. This man Gillet has stood high in this community. He was long a colonel in the regiment, a justice of the peaced deputy sheriff, and once run an honorable race for the state Senate, and was once a man of re-speciable property. It seems that about tan years ago he turned his attention to money mak-

ing, and has followed his busines industriously ever since. About a year since, after he had be come generally suspected, he changed his residence to Haywood county, N. C. There he played a fine game, practicing medicine, selling coin, and preaching occasionally, and was talk-ed of as a candidate for sheriff, &c. He thought himself perfectly safe with the state line between him and danger ; but that obstacle was not id great a barrier to Major Fine's operations as he supposed. That excellent officer, accompanied by a platoon or two of men as brave as himself, went to the residence of the Colonel, some twenty miles beyond the state line, and about the "broke of day " they broke in upon his repose, and escorted him saiely to his native county. "The disclosures made by Col. Gillet, when

he found his own guilt established, were astounding. But as the whole affair will be judicially investigated, I forbear comment. When he decended into the dungeon and looked upon his six associates, he said, "there are about two hundred others as guilty as these." These two hundred are understood to be seathered through the counties of Sevier, Jefferson, and Cocke, Te., Yancy, Buncombe, and Hagwood, N. C.

of all the Governments in the Confederation un- tence ; ul the first of May next year.

ministration as Military Governor of Hungary. of the youth of either sex obtain an education .of courts martial, thirteen Hungarian Generals, in common places. Hence, too, the reason the who laid down their arms at the close of the war. genius and talent of the State are not appreciat-Count Bathiny, late Prime Minister of Hungary, ed. "The fires of genius must be fed," or the has also been shot.

Berlin on their way to the west. Some are go- made by the people. They must furnish the fuel.

Hungary is to be divided henceforth into ten districts, each to have its own Provincial Assembly, yet the deputies are to be chosen by a maj- sicial or literary labor among us. The school ority of votes of the population.

Rente .- The accounts from Rome are still unsatisfactory. The return of the Pope is yet talked about, but when he will return is still a subject of conjecture. There has been a misunderstanding between one of the Cardinals and M. De Corcelles, the Frenchman being offended at a letter he received from the Ecclesiastic, in which he complained of the number of traitors tolerated in the Eternal City. The point was referred re his Holiness, who disapproved of the Cardinat's conduct, and threw him overboard.

The brave Garibaldi has left the Island of Santa Madelina for Gibraltar, where he will sail for London and ultimately to the United States.

Great Britain .- There is nothing important from England. The Anti-Rent conspiracies of Ireland are extending throughout all parts of the land. The local jour.mls are filled with accounts of arrests for abduction of crops. In the southern and in part of the northern provinces, it is said, there is ageneral determination on the part of he proceedsthe peasantry to defraud the landlords of the rents to such an extent as would seem calculated to consummate the ruin of the country. The fearful effects of the potato blight, fever, cholera, and other diseases, by which Ireland has been distracted, seem likely to be far exceeded by calamitous results of the moral postilence that is spreading throughout the had. A conflict attended with fatal results took place on the 13th as Kitterby, in King's county, when three ' police men were killed and several others severely injured.

Circassia .- Amongst the intelligence received is the annunciation, in letters from St. Petersburgh, of the fall of the fortress of Achulga, the presidence of Schamyl, the colebrated Circassian chief, after a desperate and protracted resistance. The secount reads thus :

"On the 29th of August the assault was renewed, after three days' useless negotiation, every inch of ground being fiereely contested by the besieged, who fought with obstinate bravery. The defences were covered with heaps of dead bodies. The loss of the Circossians was estimated by the Russians at 1,000 men killed, exclu-Aive of those wounded, and 900 made prisoners, the preservation of the Union : Schamyl was not to be found ; he had contrived

7 2. 10

Education with us is not a " commune bonum." Austria and Hungary .- Gen. HAYNAU, in his All do not partake of its benefits. Only a few

is charged with having murdered, under the guise Hence there is an appalling amount of ignorance flames will die away. The fuel of these flames Several hundred Hungerlan officers, furnished is the due appreciation, and consequent encour-with passports from Comorn, have passed through agement of talent. This appreciation must be ing to America. Gen. Klapka is said to be a- But the great mass of the people do not, because mong them, and to have embraced the resolution they cannot, and never will, properly uphold of crossing the Atlantic with three hundred others. Jearning and science until they themselves have of iniquity, and the poison of asps is under their tasted of their sweets. .

There is not sufficient division of either phy master is not enough abroad. Hence, the Physician must cast out imaginary devils from his superstitious patients-the Lawyer, laboriously instruct his client in the nature of an oath ; and the Preacher teach the poor sinner to read before he saves his soul. Now I hold it as selfevident that the Captain should not be obliged to be Cook also, yet either is indispensable to the crew. Neither should the Minister be School Master. In other words, to correct the evils under which we labor, our young men, instead of sailing through College and landing in the liberal but over stocked professions, should withstand the inconveniences of ignorance, ingratitude and

themselves to teaching; thus enlightening the public mind, enabling it to appreciate and supand thus elevate, refine and purify the state.

Remarking the necessity for a thorough and complete system of schools throughout the State.

Eut instruction can never be imported to the children of our State by school laws, parchment delineations or resolutions, however verbose, concise or benevolent, without the co-operation of her intelligent citizens. . To perform the great work of educating the State, the people-the whole people-must engage; every energy must be imparted, and there must be action and concert in action. As educated men we owe in this a great duty to our country, and we must draw upon our intellectual and pocuniary resources The paper is a pearl white, with a small gill fig-to the liquidation of this great debt. We owe it ure, and is very beautiful. Carpet, American, not only to ourselves, our own generation and

generations yet unborn, but we owe it to humanman honorable to himself, useful and happy in have gilt frames, and are covered with blue and society, and fits him for angelic association.

Our limits will not permit the whole passage of the Address which relates to Internal Improvements ; we should but mutulate it by elipping out extracts ; we therefore omit it, and proceed to green and white damask. Curtains of same mawhere he unres the duty we owe our couptry in

There was a time when to talk of disunion to escape with one of his sons and one of his mis- was considered "moral treason," equal to that 40 wide, and 22 high. There are five mantlewesses. Another of his sons, and his lawful wife, of giving " aid and comfort" to a national belligwere slain, and a third son was taken prisoner. crant enemy. But oh ! vain boast-'is not so gold fronts, and handsome grates ; each mantel Schamy I himself was wounded in the arm by a now. It is even considered patriotic in some is surmounted with a magnificent French mirror, musket bail. The siege of Achulga, thes suc- parts to declaim upon the subject of dissolution, the plates of which measure 158 inches, framed appointed to report a preamble and resolutions of the Hebrews :---- ' You shall not oppress the motive; for the sake of a intration if for no grosessibility terminated, had lasted gleven months, during which period the Russians lost 22 officers and 172 men, exclusive of these wounded. Half of a fact is a whole falschood. - 2 d ... * A

fy selfishness and the last of power, would

" Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell Uproar the universal peace, confound All unity on earth -

These men are demagogues, wire-workers, actors behind the scenes. Instead of serving the States, they are ever ready to make the State serve them. They first cast " the apple of discord " among us, and then raise the cry of dissolution. The ears of the credulous and unthinking are easily tickled by their sophistry. It then behooves all good citizens, pro bono publico " to see to it that no danger befalls the republic," and to beware of these men, for " their throats are full tongues."

THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION. ITS SIZE, FURNITURE, ETC.

The Editor of the Cleveland Herald, recently some interesting letters. He gives the following description of the White House, which experience has taught us is rather extravagant, with respect to the furniture, but which is scarcely nished private house.

Perhaps a brief description of the Presidential Mansion may not be uninteresting to many of our nolis as one of the first objects of interest, and is situated in the western part of the city, on an eleport worth-to detect and frown down pedantry, vated plat of ground of twenty acres. It has a northern and southern front-the southern commanding a lovely view of the Potomac. On both fronts the grounds are laid out with taste, and planted with forest trees and shrubbery. The walks are of gravel, broad and delightful. The grass plats are kept closely shaven, and the borders are ornamented with choice shrubs and flowers. The mansion is of two stories, 170 feet front, and 86 deep, and is built of white freestone with Ionic pilasters. The northern front is or- tion of the State, and to issue writs of election. The poorest and rudest has a romance in his hisumns in front, and projecting with three columns. The carriages of visitors are driven beneath this portico. Opposite the Font door, perdes a large open vestibula or half, is the reception room .--in imitation of Brassels ; pier-table of white marble in the centre, over which is a magnificent white damask ; cortains of same material, lined with delicate flesh colored silk. Two large mirrors adorn the room. Next is a large square room, known now at the Green Room, 30 by 22 feet. Sofas and chairs, gilt frames, covered with terial; carpet, dark Wilton, and two large mirrors and a marble-pier-table adorn the room. A chandelier with twenty lights.

presentation.

measure of redress.

Legislature, upon the passage by Congress, of

the Wilmot Proviso, or any law abolishing slave-

ry in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the

stave trade between the States, to take into con-

sideration the act of aggression, and the mode and

the action of Congress at the next session.

office-seeking .- Wilmington Commercial.

The celebrated East Room is 80 feet long by pieces of black marble, with Italian black and

power of the German Confederation in the name ing bare the very root of the evil in the first sen- ing after the flesh pots of Egypt;" who to grati- bia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the mode of vindicating rights between two great secseveral States, or to prohibit the introduction of tions of the country-bound together by so many slavery into the territories of the United States; glorious recollections-and inspired by so many

and that the passage by Congress of any such brilliant hopes and expectations as belong to the. law, would not only be a dangerous violation of future. I see nothing in the present aspect of blyman, but since then I giu up politics. There the constitution, but would afford evidence of a the question to justify either a resort to violence is nothin' so well taken care of as your rights fixed and deliberate design, on the part of that or disunion, or to threaten them as remedies. If and privileges, squire. There are always a body, to interfere with the institution of slavery it should present a graver feature in its progress, plenty of chaps volunteerin' to do that, out of in the States.

gress, of the "Wilmot Proviso," (which would, stiutional means, and also resolve to maintain they have any, either. No: I have given that an unjust and insulting discrimination-to which as a cure to any present or probable evile, a- the biggest man in Slickville. I knew so much these States cannot, without political degradation, risg from the question of slavery. Upon them was expected of me, I couldn't sleep for trying submit; and to which this Convention, repre- will rest the responsibility (and a fearful one it to make speeches, and when I was in the shop I senting the feelings and opinions of the people of will be) of calculating the value of the Union, spiled half my work by not havin' my mind on Mississippi, solemnly declare they will not sub- and cheapening its dignity and duration, in the it. Save your couffity; says one, save it from mit.

7. That, in view of the frequent and increas- ple. With the Union, we have everything to Watch the officials, says another; they are the ing evidence of the determination of the people inspire the hopes and impel the energies of pat- biggest rogues we have. It don't convene with of the non-slave-holding States, to disregard he riotism, amid the vast field of improvement that liberty that public servants should be the mason a visit to Washington, has found time to write guaranties of the constitution, and to agitate the lies before us. Without it, we have nothing ters of the people. I quite concur with your subject of slavery, both in and out of Congress, worth maintaining-worth living for-worth dy- says 1. Reduce lawyers' fees, says some; they avowedly for the purpose of effecting its aboli- ing for! Clouds and darkness rest upon such a are eatin' up the country like locusts. Jist en tion in the States ; and also in view of the facts future-sectional jealousies-border frays-end- save I. A bounty on wheat, save the farmer. set forth in the late "Address of the Southern Jess collisions-the prostrution of trade and com- for your life. Would you tax the mechanic to Members of Congress," this Convention pro- merce, and the ruin of American liberty, fill up enrich the agriculturists, says the manufacturer. better than that of almost every han dsemely fur, claims the deliberate conviction that the time has the baleful picture. Against such a contempla- Make a law against thistles, says one : a restlaarrived when the Southern States should take tion, all men of all parties, ought to turn with counsel together for their common sofety ; and instinctive horror. The Union ought to be deemthat a convention of the slave holding States ed invaluable-as when it was formed it was legislate too much, says a fourth-its the curse should be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st deemed indispensable. It is invaluable : and deforeign and domessie competition, and betake readers. It is visued by strangers in the metro- Monday in June next, to devise and adopt serves to be the last of human institutions that fairly bothered, for no two thought alike, and some mode of resistance to these aggressions; shall fade before the trumpet of retribution."

and that this convention do appoint twelve delegates and twelve alternatives-being double the THE IRISH EMIGRANT. number of our Senators and Representatives in For myself, I confess I feel a sympathy for for Congress-to attend such convention, and that

the Irishman. I see him as the representative of the other slave-holding States be invited to apa generous, warm-hearted and cruely oppressed point delegates agreeably to the same ratio of repeople. That he loves his native land-that his patriotism is divided-that he cannot forget the 10. That we recommend to the Legislature of claims of his mother island-that his religion, this State, that ut its next session, a law be enacted making it the duty of the Governor, of the strange land, he is always an object of interest. United States may feel proud of it. based upon the ratio of representation in the State

tory. Amidst all his apparent galety of heart and national drollery and wit, the poor emigrant has lonely in her solitary cabin by the bog side-recollections of a father's blessing and a sister's farewell are haunting him-a grave mound in a

The interest which the proposed Convention thers," has an eternal greenness in his memoryity and religion-to that which alone renders chandelier, with many lights ; sofa and chairs may possess, in the slave-States, depends upon for there, perhaps, hes a "darlint child," or a We do not suppose much can be made of this matter. ney and the Liffy sparkle before him-Glendaso long as party politics sustain its present in- jough stretches beneath him its dark, still mirror fuence. The Wilmot Proviso has been sane- - he sees the same evening sunshine rest upon tioned by a democratic administration, and the and hallow alike with Nature's blessings the rusame democracy calls upon the Whigs to resist ing hot and cold" as suits President-making and home waken within-and the rough and seem- journals of more than average ability and intelliingly carcless and light hearted laborer melts in- genee." Out of fify-six counties in the State of Misto tears. It is no light thing to abandon one's sissippi, there were delegates from thirty counties own country and household gods. Touching in the convention. A minority of the committee seeing that ye were strangers in the land of E- so convinced, that, when the sum is shinning gypt

had ever interfered with politics when he wad " to home at Slickville."

" No, said he, no how. I was once an assemlet the emergency dictate the remedy. In the pure regard for you, ready to lay down their 4. That we would regard the passage by Con- meantime, let us insist on our rights by all con- lives to fight for your cause, or their fortins if in effect, deprive the citizens of the slave-holding States of an equal participation in the territories acquired equally by their blood and treasure,) as disunion doctrines to those who rely upon them elected; I felt two inches taller, and about a little estimation of any portion of the American peo- ruin; cut down salaries. I intend to, says I.

ter about temperance, says another; we have a right to drink, if we please, says a third. Don't of the State; and so on without eend. I was there was no pleasin' nobody. Then every man that voted for me, wanted some favor or another and there was no bottom to the obligation. I was most squashed to death with the weight of

my cares, they were so heavy.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

The London Times pays the following high with all its abuses, is dear to him-does not de- compliment to the genius of America in the matcrease my estimation of him. A stranger in a ; ter of her public journals. Every citizen of the

"Before us lies a real Californian newspaper, with all its politics, paragraphs and advertisesad thoughts of the "ould mother of him," sitting honely in her solitary cabin by the bog side-re-ton the 14th of last June. In a literary or professional point of view, there is nothing very remarkable in this production. Journalism is a distant church-yard, far beyond the "wide wa- science so intuitively comprehended by American cit zens, that their most rudimentary efforts in this line are sure to be tolerably successful ----"swate 'crathur" who once loved him-the New Newspapers are to them what theatres and eafer world is forgotten for the moment-blue Killar- are to Frenchmen. In the Mexican war the orenpation of each successive town by the invading army was signalized by the immediate, establishment of a weekly journal, and of a 'bar' for retailing those spiritous compounds known by the ins of the Saven Churches of Ireland's apostolie generic denomination of "American drinks." The age, the broken mound of the Druids, and the same fashion's have been adopted in California. Round Towers of the Phanician san-worship- and the opinions of the American particip of that pers-beautiful and mouriful recollections of his strange population are already represented by

Men of the world hold that it is impossible to and beautiful was the injunction of the Prophet | do a disinterested act except from an interested stranger, for ye know the heart of a stranger, ser, more tangital gum. Doubtless they are al-J. G. WHITTIER. ' from the sky, ha is of ly standing to be stared at.