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gery. IF UNPAID LETTERS, addressed to " The Newbernian." will not, in any case, be taken from the postoffice.

Mr. CALHOUN AND THE U.S. BANK.

In the course of Mr. Miller's Speech here list week, he stated that Mr. Calhoon was that Mr. Calhoun had introduced the bill. This was done in so positive a manner, that interest. Mr. Miller, though confident that he was

that " Few men have been so efficient in saving the] liberties of the country from that most dangerous of all the instruments of Federalism, U. S Bank !!" Is not this a fold declaration for the author of the Bank, and its most strenuous defender even after | could believe myself capable of desiring the Jackson had vetoed a bill for its re-charter ? P. S. Yesterday's Register contains a letter from Mr. Miller, showing from the Journal of the House of Representatives, for 1815, page 136, that on the obedient servant, 8th of January, 1815 Mr. Calhoan did introduce the Bank Bill, which Gen. Saunders denied that he had introduced. In our next we will publish the letter, which contains other interesting lacis.

Fayettville Observer.

JACKSON'S LETTER ON THE TARIFF.

" WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1824. Sin: I have the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and, with candor, shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine ; for I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never solicited office ; nor when called upon constituted authorities, have ever declined, when I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation, for the first office in the gift of the peothe author of the bill which passed Congress ple, it is incumbent on me when asked in 1816, incoporating the late U. S. Bank. frankly to declare my opinion upon any Gen. Saunders interrupted him, by denying political or national question, pending before and about which the country feels no the ties of the other, and gainful avidity of

" You ask my opinion on the Tariff. right, yet did not press the point but told the answer, that I am in favor of a judicous ex-General that Mr. Calhoun at least voted for amination and revision of it; and so far as it, and read his boast in 1834, that " but for the Tariff bill before us embraces the dehim the Bank would not have been charter- sign of fostering, protecting, and preserving ed;" all of which Saunders admitted. within ourselves the means of national de Now we have evidence that satisfies us, that fence and independence, particularly in a Mr. Maller was right and the Gen. wrong ; state of war, I would advocate and support leads us to incredulity, and incredulity is the with an exhibition of his weakness. Specuso that the General's positive assertion was it. The experience of the late war ought multiply ow ognot to a knowledge of the fact to teach us a lesson, one never to be forgotwhich he asserted, but to a presomption that ten. If our liberties and republican form the groaf was not at hand, and that he might of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and the treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who naw the privations, dangers and difficulthe very moment of the General's denial, ties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who "We of this generation do not more certainly would be willing again to hazard the safety tony that George Washing on was the first Pre- of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precatious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in the state of war, with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us ? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon, and gave as liberty and independence .- That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his bles sings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals; with lead, iron and copper ; and given us climate and soil for the growing of our hemp and wool .--These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair pretection, that our own manufactures and laborers, may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. At the next Session, 1815 16, in con- Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye sequence of the prominence he had acquir- to the proper distribution of labor, and to ed at the preceding Session on the Bank revenue; and with a view to discharge our Question, Mr. Cathoun was appointed national debt. I am one of those who do Chairman of the Committee on the Cur- not believe that a national debt is a national rency. (See Life of Calhoun, page 18.) blessing, but rather a curse to a republic, The" Life" does not say in so miny words, inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around that Mr. Calhoun introduced the bill; for the administration a monied aristocracy. that is a responsibility which the Calhounites dangerous to the country. This Tariff-1 would like now to throw off, as Gen. Saun- mean a judicious one-possesses more fanciders attempted to do. But it says, " The ful than real danger. I would ask what is subject of the Currency was particularly en- the real situation of the agriculturist ? trusted to Mr. Calhoon." (See page 22.) Where has the American farmer a market "That" the Administration was in favor of a for his surplus product ? Except for cotton, Bank, and the President, (Mr. Madison) re- he has neither a foreign nor a home market. commended one in his Message at the com- Does not this clearly prove, when there is mencement of the Session." That " the no market either at home or abroad that great body of the Republican party in there is too much labor employed in agri-Congress concurred in the views of the Ad culture ; and that the channels for labor ministration, but there were many of them should be multiplied ? Common sense who had, on consitutional grounds, insuper- points out, at once the remedy. Draw

I have presented you with my opinion freely, because I am without concealmen and should, indeed, despise myself, if I confidence of any, by means so ignoble. I am, sir, very respectfully, your most

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Charleston Courer. THE LAMENTED LEGARE. Pallida mors, Equo pede, tabernas pauperum, Turresque regum ; pulsat .- Hor.

Eulogy and extravagance are too often synonomous. The eulogist feels himself at liberty to select his terms, at pleasure, from disarmed, and as it were, in effect, ostracia whole vocabulary. In the exercise of sed the ostracism itself.

that discretion, there is no tribunal to whose laws he is amenable. There is a plenipotentiary power which he claims, and a character starts into being, beneath his touch, and, least of all, in a republic, whose very whose possible existence is extremely problematical. Amplification and exaggeration, the leases through which he exhibits character-lenses which invert, and diminish, and render ridiculous what might otherwise have there is he regretted. Courted by public laid claim to mediocrity. Friendship, con sanguinity and interest, the fervor of the one, has mounted upwards, challenging, by his the third, lend their agency an agency slimulated into action by an over-wrought Washington the mantle of gloom, but over imagination and defective judgment. Hince arises doubt. We doubt from a

habit of doubting. With listlessness and how shall we improve this great national impatience the lengthened panegyric falls calamity ? It has a two-fold action. upon the ear, no longer potent. The chords of feeling and intellect are still. Falsehood mility. If man is ever humbled, it must be

Republics have been said to be ungrate. ful. They have been affirmed to be sterile fields, in which disinterested patriotism in choaked, and perishes. And, yet, LEGARE was a Republican-born, lived, died, in a Republic. But they point us to Athens. Athens, was there ever but a fickle, transient cloud, to obscure virtue there? By the tragedy at Susa, the reputation of Themistocles was vindicated, and his memory held

venerated ever after. The 'Just' was honored with a public funeral. A monumen mosthenes triumphed over the vindictive and venal thunders of the Philipized Aes chines. True virtue had little to fear from the terrors of the ostracism. Its potency

ew/oerniam

In no country under heaven, can consummate genius and virtue reach, other than an elevated niche in the public estimation; soul is virtue' and where, alone, it is admitted the sole criterion of excellence. The wherever his tame was heard-wherever his reputation reached, there was he reveredhonor, crowned by public confidence, he fate, the unfeigned grief of every bosom, and spreading, not alone over Charleston or every section of a wide republic. Great men are the property of the nation. But

First. Upon our pride .- To induce hu-

Speak to a man's intellect and he hears, ad-

into the hovel and singles out his victim from

its mire, there are few laurels won in so un-

equal a contest, the 'rictory' is little heeded.

seats of authority ; let him grapple with the

strong man, and the mighty man, and the

man of genius, and harl him into eternity,

ah ! then man fearfully trembles at the im-

pending power and feels that it is indeed

Second. Upon our Sympathies .- To

induce emulation. To do this there mus

in welcome of the patriot and the sage, may

die upon the air, but they are not lost.

the pulsations do not cease with the removal

The public honors decreed at Athens to

athon, conquered at Mantinea.

nothing to be man.

THE TARIFF.

From an excellent Speech delivered in Congress by Mr. Morris, of the democratic State of Pennsylvania, we make the following extracts :

"I shall not pursue this discussion farther, except to glance at the gist of the whole argument against the Tariff-i. c. the old exploded doctrine, that it taxes the consumer for the benefit of the manufacturer. A complete refutation of this charge is to be found in the descending prices of American goods since the imposition of the Tariff. making to choke and stifle American liberty, pierced the clouds for Socrates; and De-t Before 1816, the price of a yard of cotton shirtings through all its natural organs-by corrupting the was 35 cts, and the wages of a factory boy 50 cts. Bress, by overawing the other departments, and, finally, by setting up a new and polluled organ, per week; now the same shirting is sold for 6 cts. composed of efficiholders and corrupt partisans, una yard, and the wages of the operatives have risen der the name of a National Convention, which counto \$2,00 per week. Such has been the effect upon all other fabric s made in the country-upon our will be done-the revolution be completed-and

coes, which, in neatness of pattern, richness of dictation." color, and strength of texture, now maintain a suc-

cessful e ompetition with the English calicoes, both n the domestic and in the foreign market. Our cottons are now produced so chea ply that we have completely the operation of the present Tahyperbole verging upon bombast ; these are lamented Legare has exemplified this ; driven the British dealer from the South American market, and we are able to compete with him and the Hindoo, even in the East Indies. I, myself have heard American cottons cried in the streets of Constantinople, and have seen the voluptuos Turk roll his head in a turban of American cotton and swath his luxurious limbs in the cotton stuffs of Lowell and Fall River. Our manufactures now

> sion into which I have been driven by the general of 270 lbs. This salt was manufactured at attacks upon the whole policy of Protective duties, the Salina works, New York, and is as I think the following practical conclusions may be deduced. 1. That no nation has ever become prosperous, \$1 75 and \$2 per sack of 229 lbs.

powerful, rich or really independent, but by th

hand, as public plunders, but with the false keys of sophistry, as pilferers, under the silence of midnight. The motive and object are the same, varied in like manner by character and circumstances. 'With money f will get men, and with men power,' was the maxim of the Roman plunderer. With money we will get partisans, with partisans voles, and with votes money, is the maxim of our public pilferers. With men and money Cæsar struck down Roman liberty at the fatal battle of Phillippi, never to rise again-from which disastrous hour all the powers of the Roman Republic were consolidated in the person of Cæsar, and perpetuated in his line. With money and corrupt partisans, a great effort is now terfeiting the voice of the People, will if not resisted in their name, dictate the succession ; when the deed woolens, hosieries and particularly upon our cali- "Il power of our Republic, in like manner, be consolidated in the President, and perpetuated by his

NO. 5.

HOW THE TARIFF OPERATES.

Every day contributes some proof of how riff Law in the South has been misunderstood or misrepresented. Goods of almost all descriptions are cheaper than they have ever been, and the advocates of free trade must look for other arguments than those of the injurious operation of the Tariff on the agricultural States. The article of Salt, which enters so largely into the consumption of the people, may be found for sale at find their way into all the open ports of the world, the Store of a worthy democratic friend of "Now, sir, from all this wide range of discus- ours, in this town, at \$1 623 cents per barrel good as the Liverpool salt which sells at

> The rescally Tariff has compelled the his salt-Has it not Messieurs of the free trade school ?- Pertersburg Intelligencer.

make a denial st random, would be helieved, as every body knew he had been sa long in public life, and ought to know true the state of the case. In the Petersburg Intelligencer which was put to press at about we find the following paragraph :-

is mut of the United States, than we know that 3 on Caldwell Calhoun was the able, zealous, and " " "flicient" advocate of the charter of the late Bank. He spoke in its behalf, reported the bill for its charter. and vated for it. 'That portion of Mr. Madison's message of 1815, which recommended a Bank to the attention of Congress, was referred to a select Committee, of which " John Caldwell Cathoun' was Chairman, and he reported a bill for a charter so " efficient" that it passed both bouses, and was by the signature of the President made the law of the land, Mr. John Caldwell Calhoun voting for it."

In the " Life of John C. Calhoun," published by his friends, (pages 16 17.) it will he found that at the Session of Congress of 1814-15, a Bank bill was introduced by the Administration or Republican party, providing for a capital of fifty millions, to consist almost entirely of government stock. Mr. Californ had the good sense to see that such a Bank would not remedy the evils under which the country was then laboring, and proposed a substitute for the bill, which was adopted at first, but afterwards rejected, and another bill passed, which President Madison veroed, not on Constitutional grounds, but b cause it would not afford the relief required by the Treasury.

ainst the war and were, in consequence, thereby creating a home market for your number, celebrated for the lofty exercise of of the brightest of all the bright stars that opposition."

parent of injustice.

But let us away, for once, with the preodices of our nature, and rise to generosity and to justice. Let us, in bending over the grave of Legare, desecrate not the sacred solemnity of the occasion by their baleful equally impressive; when he goes down Jeffersons, and all the other great statesmen. exercise. Legare, who has never, who can never be mentioned without admitation and espect. Legare, whose transcendant genions could only us associated with airy But lot him seek out the palace and break heights of Olympus, and whose patriotism its bolts and bars, the senate house, the high lived and glowed with an inspiration caught from the immortal architect of the Phillipic's and the exiled chronicle of the Pelopenesus.

It is something to be esteemed in life, and remembered when dead. It is something to have an unsullied reputation among those with whom we are immediately associated. But oh, immeasurably higher and nobler that be a motive, and where a stronger motive aspiration, which looking out upon a whole than the fame of Legare ? The nation that country, and over a whole people, can find only there a field meet for its exercise.

To be known-yet never seen. To have noble son, will soon have fresh gailands to won favor and admiration, to be greeted every where with the shouts of proud and grateful hearts. A whole country for a home, and mention of a name. This is to attain a giddy elevations, to reach a height worthy of the immortality of genius. And then for once just the world, their panegyric allied with troth has placed Legare a Colossal statue for the wolrd's contemplation.

But we shall contemplate no more in our midst that exalted character. He is gone, the State, accounts for Athenian glory, and dissipated as it were in the mists of his sub lime elevation. Gone and what remains there? The shroud-the sarcophagus and the clay.

Expende Hanibalem, quot libras,-&c. is impotant against that existence itself. satyrist could " weigh," only the mortality that is exhibited in its insignificance.

Mors sola fatetur Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.

This is the highest eminence to which death ceases, immortality begins-the bright immortality of Legare.

fragilis ; virtus clara, deternaque habetur,"

in its exercise, which sent the ancient Greek to genius.

and Egytian to Heaven, in search of the A few years since and a gallant son fell able objections to the measure. These from agriculture this superabundant labor; guardian spirit he had lost on earth. How ripe in honors and mature in usefulness. And added to the Federal party, who had been employ it in mechanism and manufactures; touching the conviction when one of their now again is she called upon to mourn one in country in the world possesses greater advan-

protection of its own manufactures and produc- Southern planter to pay "two prices" for lative admonitions of it, will not suffice, there must be practical exemplifications.

2. That such has been the policy of England of all the great states of the world, and such the dress his senses and he understands you. established practice of the Colberts, the Sullys, Death speaks to the senses, but is not always the Walsinghams, the Pitts, the Hamiltons, the 3. That such has been the policy of the United States from their origin as a nation.

> 4. That the manufactures of this country have been created and developed by the Tariff, and that they are now abundant sources of national wealth.

5. That in the progress of our manufactures lowing language to the Committee : the corn grower of the West, the collon grower of the South, and all the agricultural interests, have been greatly benefitted by the opening of a domestic market.

rupt and demoralize society, are entirely erroneous, tion I am no half-way man. as demonstrated in the condition of the manufac-

turing population of this country. 7. That a relaxed Tariff leads to excessive im-

portations, which drain the country of specie, wreaths a gailand for the brow of a gifted, and derange all business and monetary operations. 8. That the protective policy is a policy of self above. The President of the U. States re-

wreath. The shouts that ascend to heaven dence. 9. That the old cry, that a Protective Tariff is a axation of the consumer for the benefit of the ma nufacturer is a fallacy, as evinced in the rapid whole nation warming into enthusiasm at the There have been vibrations produced in the growth and constant cheapening of manufactures in exist between our own and another Governhuman heart, a morbid excitement succeeds, this country, since their establishment.

And lastly, in every point of view, national, pelitical and social, the Protective system is producof their cause, and those shouts are ever af- tive of the greatest benefits,

ter heard in activity as in solitude, impelling I do not desire to see this country become a great and should therefore put a bridle on what political power overshadowing the world like the giant form of England, but I do say, that with all seems to be his "onruly member." our multiplied facilities, this is the very country for great manufacturing operations .- What would it be were it a mere agricultural or pastoral country ? A mighty wilderness of forest and prairie, roamed over by a few shepherds and their flocks- Extract of a letter from Washington, in the N. Y. an Arcadian solitude where a few shagey Corydons with their herds might shelter themselves in the depths of the vast forests, or bask upon the virgin bosom of boundless prairies, Sir, were the great streams which course their way from the remote fountains of the North intended only to roll their waters between solitary shores, and lose themselves in the ocean ? Yonder broad river which pours its rapid current along the foot of this hill to the derstand that he makes a very efficient, and con-Chesapeske, was it not destined to be the channel sequently acceptable executive officer. I was by which the riches of the mountains that border it, next shown up stairs, where I found Mr. Gales and the resources of the country through which it seated in his editorial sanctum, and habited in the

Let us not in our own country be unmind- co, sugar and hemp-to the prairies of the west tout, though you could not tell to which branch of crowned with waving crops of wheat, rye and corn, the family it properly belonged,-but there he embracing all the agricultural staples of the world, sat with a face as full of smiles and pleasantry as from the cotton and the sugars of the Indies to though printer's devils were extinct, and the electhe grain of the Baltic, and the wheat of the tion of Henry Clay, a problem already solved .--Odessa-to our hills covered with every variety Always at work on his paper or for others, he of timber-and to the wide spread surface of the has little spare time for recreation ; he is known country bounded up and linked together by natural communications. I say, sir, with this diversified soil on which we can raise all the productions of that would seem to rob him of a part of his inherthe world-with the bracing climate of the North which nourishes a race of bold and hardy seamenthe long line of sea board pierced by excellent ton as a kind of resident benefactor for the unforports-and with all our other natural advantages that tunate. Does a poor widow, a poor editor, a

The President and Irish Repeal.-The President while in Philadelphia was waited on by a Committee of the Irish Repeal Association, and invited to attend a meeting of that body. Engagements prevented him from accepting the invitation, but the Philadelphia Ledger reports him as using the fol-

"I am the decided friend of the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland; that I ardently and anxiously hope that it may take place, and that I have the utmost confidence that

6. That the charges preferred against the es- Ireland will have her own Parliament, in her own tablishment of manufactures, as tending to cor- capital, in a very short time. On this great ques-

While we cannot condemn the sympathy felt by the American People for the wrongs of Ireland, we cannot shut our eyes to the gross impropriety of the language quoted defence, and necessary to the national indepen- presents this country in its negotiations and intercourse with foreign nations, and what right has he to use language which is calculated to disturb the friendly relations which ment? He does not talk as John Tyler ; if he did, Heaven knows there would be little harm in any thing he would say : but he Here, sir, I rest my defence of American Industry. speaks as the Chief Magistrate of the Union,

Petersburg Intelligencer.

"JOE GALES."

Express.

"I send my card to the editors of the Intelligencer and was received in a bland and affable manner ; first by Mr. Seaton, whom I found quite busy in the management of the municipal concerns of the city, to which he has sedulously devoted his time ever since he has become Mayor. I unflows, might reach the seaboard ? Look at the most extraordinary little gray garment I ever befields of the South covered with cotton, rice, tobac- held, -it was something between sac and suruniversally as "Joe Gales," I learn that no man in or out of Congress, speaks of him as "Mister ;" itance. He appears to be stationed in Washingtages for agriculture, commerce and manufactures, devil of any kind, find himself straitened in his

a draft on his benevolence and sympathy is met

with promptness ; if relief be not obtained from

that quarter, the case is indeed considered hope-

cou'd not think how much better fitted he was to

manage the affairs of the country, than the men

UNITED STATES IRON WAR STEAMER .- The

Pittsburg American states that the iron war steamer

now being built at that place for the United States

service on Lake Erie is fast approaching the point

explains what was to Valerius Maximus so great an anomaly, that after banishing Aristides, she could still find one virtuous or deserving citizen invenire aliquem bonum, &c. The monument erected at the 'pass' in Pho-But he is not dead. Death, though it may cia, inscribed by Simonides, was seen in the destroy the " sensible proof," of existence heart of attica, nerved and inspired at Mar-The games celebrated in honor of the is only the mortality of Legare that the Phelopenesan dead, and the eloquent eulogy of Pericles, roused up in many a bosom those dormant but noble energies, and sent them eager for contest in the high fields of thought and action.

onward to fame and glory.

assays, his shafts are broken here. There ful of Athenian excellence, we have emulais that which cannot die. When mortality ted Athens in all that she was troly noble-Let us perceive that spirit of emulation. In times that are passed we have been

"Nam divitiarum, et formae gloria fluxa atque called upon to weep; our uwn Carolina has decked herself in weeds, and the tribute of It was superstition amiable and beautiful her tears is the noble tribute that she pays

those who became eminent in the service of

The " Life" goes on to say, that Mr. Cal- country will result. Take from agriculture, houn was opposed " in the abstract," to the in the U. States, six hundred thousand men, whole banking system ; but " perceiving women and children, and you will at once than no other way of relieving government give a home market for more breadstuffs than from its difficulties, he yielded to the opinion all Europe now fornishes us. In short, sir, apotheosis of the good and the brave is summond from the interior to the seathat a bank was INDISPENSABLE," [Like we have been too long subject to the policy among the first sentiments of enlightened board, to pay the same melancholy tribute many other of the South Corolina and Vir- of the British merchants. It is time that we reason, among its latest, metaphysics can to the memory of Legare. Let him come ginia " abstractions," which are fine enough should become a little more Americanized ; to look at, or talk about, but utterly unfit for and instead of feeding the paupers and lause.] When the bill was taken up for discus borers of England, feed our own ; or else in sion, Mr. Cathoun, (evidently in accord- a short time, by continuing our present poliance with the custom which gives the author cy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourof the bill the opening speech.) led off with selves. a three hours speech in its favor, which, It is therefore, my opinion that a careful

says the "Life," is said to have been one and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay for the genius of the scholar, whose wonderof the most elaborate and powerful he ever our national debt, and afford us the means of ful resources-whose transcendant effort, elevation-reward distinguished merit, revdelivered." (Page 23.) The bill passed, and self defence within ourselves, on which the untiring zeal, builds up a mighty bulwark ere its memory, and educate the youth to as our readers of course know, the late safety of our country and liberty depends; around that liberty-preserves, confirms emulate the virtues as well as equal the in-Bank of the United States .- Gen. Jackson's and last, though not least, give a proper dis- and establishes it ? celebrated " Monster,"-was created by it. tribution to our labor, which must prove be-It was followed up y another bill, which neficial to the happiness, independence and Mr. Calhoun supported, prohibiting the re- wealth of the community. ceipt of notes of none-specie paying Banks; This is a short outline of my opinion gen- than those of Mars. The song of Homer

Carolina Convention falsifies history by asserting, poral character, that could be given me.

against a Bank constituted a formidable breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the

most profitable account; and benefits to the

action, every energy could be applied in in immortal colors the lineaments of Harne. in life, shield, protect and bless them. The gone forth. That other bright son has been exhibit none more tender and affecting.

It has been said (Raynal Am. Rev.) " if sion of piety. deification be due to man, it is undoubtedly due to that man who fight and dies for his native soil." Can this be affirmed of the Calhoun, a M'Duffie, and a Preston still. warrior only whose blood purchases libertyto his country ? What is there, then, too are gone?

" Peace has her victories," &c. The laurels Minerva, though less imposing at first sight, are more useful and enduring

virtue or patriotism was removed, that it glitter in her galaxy. But genius in her rewas to a higher sphere, where, unfettered in collection, fond in her gratitude, the noble action, every energy could be applied in M'Duffie responded to her call, and touched

ameliorating the condition of those so loved Ever consistent-a new summons has MR. CALHOUN AND A NATIONAL less. I shook hands with him at parting, and

with all his power and eloquence on his mis

Thrice favored Carolina-vou have lost a Hayne and a Legare-but there lives a How shall their places be supplied, when they

There is but one way to sustain a nation's telligence of the bright ones that have de-J. D. parted.

Important Decision .-- The Supreme Court of Errors at New Haven, Conn., Aud now, for south, the Address of the South and for any office or situation of a tem-arolina Convention falsifies history by asserting, boral character, that could be given me.

and that they can never be developed, and particu- circumstances, or as the cant phrase is, "pushed," larly the latter, but by a fair and legitimate system immediate recourse is had to "Joe Gales," and of DOMESTIC PROTECTION !

CONVENTION.

In 1834 Mr. Calhoun made a speech on whom chance has put there. the removal of the Deposites, in which he

took occasion to express himself in very strong terms, as is his wont, against a National Convention. We annex an extract. After reading this, one will not be suprised that Mr. Culhonn's friends in his own State the purpose of shipment to Erie. Her dimensions

are the very first to appoint Delegates to a are as follows : National Convention !

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Calhoun in 1834. "Mr. Calboun said that the Senator from Kentucky, in connexion with this part of the discussion, read a striking passage from one of the most pleasing and instructive writers in any language, [Plutarch]-the description of Cæsar forcing himself, sword in hand, into the Treasury of the Roman

Commonwealth. We are at the same stage of the gundeck. There are four water-tight hulkheads our political revolution, and the analogy between athwartships, for the better security of the ship the two cases is complete, varied only by the against sinking. There are four keelsons for e character of the actors and the circumstances of engine frames to rest upon, and one main keels"n the times. That was the case of an intrepid and 17 inches deep. The bottom planking is 3 8 inches bold warrior, as an open plunderer, seizing forcibly thick, the keel 5-8 inch. The weel-house and guards was brought to the specie standard, and the will remedied." Aud now, forsooth, the Address of the South Aud now, forsooth, the Address of the South Carolina Convention Conventi

Length of keel 167 " 6 " Length on deck 176 " 6 " Length over all Breadth of beam 27 66 Breadth over guards 45 " 10 " Depth of hold 12 44 Height from the top of keel

to top of rail 17 " 10 " The hull of the vessel is entirely of iron, except

when she will be ready to be taken to pieces for 156 feet 4 inches.