RISTORY OF "HAIL COLUMBIA."

The following history of the now famous song of " Hall Columbia" (which we publish below.)

no-Congress being then in session in Phildelphia, deliterating upon that important subject, and acts of hortility having actually occurred. The conside or the other, some thinking that policy and duty required us to take part with Republican France, as she was called: others were for our conprinciples and safe government.

The violation of our right by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, to take part with neither, but to The prospect of a rupture with France was exceedhigh-as it did at that time on that question .-The theatre was then open in our city. A young man belonging to it, whose talent, was a singer, was about to take his benefit. I had known him when he was at school. On this acquaintance he called on me in the afternoon; his benefit being announced for the following day. He said he had no boxes taken, and the prospect was that he should suffer a loss instead of receiving a benefit from the performance; but that if he could get a intriotic song adapted to the tune of the "President's March," then the popular air, he did not doubt of a full house; that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying to accomplish it, but were satisfied that no words could be composed to suit the music of that march. I told him I would

He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it was, was ready for him. It was announced on Monday morning, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued night after night for the rest of the senson, the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the whole autience joining in the chorus. It was also song at night in the streets by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress. The enthusiasm was general, and the song was heard, we may say, in every part of the United States. The object of should be independent of and above the interests. assions, and policy of both beltigerents, and look and feel for own honor and rights. Not an allucion is made either to France or England or the quarrel between them, or to which was the most in fault in their treatment of us. Of course the song found favor with both partles; at least none of them could disown the sentiments it inculcated It was truly American, and nothing else, and the patriotic heart of every American responded to it. ich is the history of the song, which has endured infinitely beyond any expectation of the author. and beyond any merit it can boast of except that of being truly and exclusively patriotic in its sentiments and spirit.

HAIL COLUMBIA. Hail! Columbia, happy bond; tinit ! ye heroes, heaven-born band ! Who fought and blod in freedom's cause Who fought and blid in freedom's cause: And when the storm of war was gone, Enjoyed the peace your valor won. Let independence be our boast, Ever mindful what it cost : Ever grateful for the prize Let its altar reach the skies CHORUS

> Firm, united, let us be, Rallying round our liberty As a band of brothers joined, Peace and safety we shall find

Immortal patriots ! rise once more, Defend your rights, defend your shore. Let no rude foe, with implous hand, Let no rude foe, with impious hand Invade the shripe where sacred lies, Of toil and blood, the well-earned prize While offering peace, sincere and just, In Heaven we place a manly trust, That truth and justice will prevail, And every scheme of bondage fail. CHORUS-Firm, united, &c.

Sound, O sound the trump of fame, And let Washington's great name Ring through the world with loud applause Ring through the world with loud applause Let every clime to freedom dear Listen with a joyful ear: With equal skill, with god-like power. tie governs in the fearful hour Of horrid war, or guides with case Our councils in the time of peace.

CHORES-Firm, united, &c. Behold the chief who now commands! Once more to serve his country stands. The rock on which the storm will beat, The rock on which the storm will beat: But like stern virtue, firm and true, His thoughts are fixed on Heaven and you When hope was sinking in dismay, When gloom obscured Columbia's day His steady mind, from changes free, Resolved on death or liberty. CHORUS-Firm, united, &c.

HAS THE DEPRESSION OF LAND IN GREAT PART OF ASIA BEEN OCCA-SIONED BY A BLOW FROM A COMET Rossia and Persia present us with a geographi cal phenomenon truly extraordinary. There is in these countries a vast region, covered with populous towns, great commercial establishments, and fertile lands, which is nevertheless much below the level of the ocean. According to M. de Humboldt. the extent of this low region cannot be less than 100,000 square miles. That no one may imagine the depression to be slight, or that it is over-estimated on account of errors liable to be committed in accertaining the level of very large tracts, we will observe that the level of the Caspian Sea. more than 300 feet below the level of the Black Sea or of the Ocean.

We may also add that, even in the heart of Russis, the course of the Wolga and the countries through which it flows are depressed 150 feet. This enormous sinking of a whole country, phenomenen of which the globe does not we heve, offer another example, being very difficult

to explain by the operation of known causes, has led persons in despair of all other agency, to attribute it to the action of a comet. in riochet firing it is evident that the spot struck by the ball is somewhat depressed. Thus, according to some, the Caspian Sea and the sur-

rounding country has been indented by the stroke of an immense built: that is, a contet. In the present state of geological scien idea of Halley's comet cannot be favorably received. No one doubts now that isolated peaks as well as the longest and highest range of mountains have been gradually heaved up from

the bosom of the earth. See Assuraire, 1829.] Now, the very idea of a rise necessarily implication a void in some neighboring part, and the possibility of an ulterior depression. In looking at a map of Axia, it will be easily seen that no other part of the world contains so much high land -around the Caspian Sea are the large elevated regions of Isan and of Central Asia, those of Hitoairva, of Knen-Lim, of Thian-Chan; the mountains of Armenia, those of Erzeroom and the range of Caucasus. Now, without calling the aid of a comet, may we not suppose, as M. de Homholdt does in his excellent "Asiatic Fragments," that the uplifting of so many enormous masses muct be attended with a perceptible depression in the intermediate places?

This solution of one of the most carious projection on account of the actual state of the ground since they were settled, and fully one-fourth more in the region to which it belongs, which has not ground has been sowed than was harvested last vet become stable. The bottom of the Caspian year. The crop of the whole State last year was publican copies the following, and certifies to its on for thistand, is occasionally raised and de- about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is proced; on which subject it is expected much light estimated by those who have given the matter made public.

Within Dr. H. and Lawyer A, were walking to the Legislature of North Carolina, mentions to the response. "Because," rejoined the wag, gomery county, in that State, of fossils of an age believed to be anterior to any previous discoveries of theses of animal life.

From the Savannah Republican. LETTER FROM COL. TITUS.

from the pen of the author, Judge Joan Horkin- Col. Titus, of the Nicaraguan army, defending his day night. son will be read with interest by those of our conduct at Castillo from the aspersions cast upon readers who are amacquainted with its history - u by Gen. Walker and others connected with his unfortunate expedition. It appeared some weeks and a decline of sixpence in corn: The song was written in the summer of 1798, (ago, we infer from its date, but escaped our eye when a war with France was thought to be inevita- until enclosed to us a few days ago in a letter from

If the statement of Col. Titus he correct, his retest between England and France was raging and treat from Castillo, which has been used by his the people were divided into parties for the one enemies greatly to his disparagement as a soldier, placing his services and character in the hands of port of a select committee to test their merits. necting ourselves with England, under the belief such mere adventurers as Walker & Co., for which that she was the great preservative power of good | he deserves to suffer at least a moderate amount of | whatever, belonging to the ecclesiastical courts, or

The reflections on Walker and Lockridge are fairs of the church. very severe. We have long been inclined to the opinion expressed in regard to the former, viz. that he was in pursuit rather of "his own high and selingly offensive to the portion of the people who with him, for there is propably not a man in all esponsed her cause, and the violence of the spirit. Nigrassus who would not as soon see the Prince Nicaragua who would not as soon see the Prince party has never risen higher-I think not so of Darkness land on his shores as their would-be India. deliverer. If we are not greatly mistaken, public sentiment in this country is fast taking the same already done so, that his race is at an end.

## LETTER FROM COL. TITUS.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1857. My attention has just been called to notice a mmunication in the columns of your widely cir- provements and a better government. ulated journal, published a short time since, in which my name appears in connexion with Nicaaguan affairs in such a manner as to compromise

me in the estimation of my friends and the public I would most respectfully represent that, in responding to the call of Nicaragua for aid in her ent struggle to establish and maintain a liberal government, I was actuated only by a desire to promote the interests and general welfare of the tate, whose people (through Walker) were calling. loudly for assistance in their efforts to put down the tyranny and oppression of their aristocratic and corrupt officials; and my endeavors in behalf of Nicaragua, while engaged in its service, were wholly for the advancement of the cause, now disgraced by its leader, who lost sight of the real interest of the State in contemplating and planning for the realization of his own high and selfish ambithe author was to get up an American spirit, which tion, and whose contemptible hounds both in Central America and the United States have endeavored to mislead my friends and the public in relation to my conduct at "Castillo," and whose accusations would pass unnoticed by me but for placing the stigms where it properly belongs.

After the battle of Serapiqui I advanced with a

part of my command for the purpose of taking up a position upon which to operate prior to a general attack upon the old Fort Castillo, which was to be made on the return of Col. Lockridge with 150 men to my support. I was landed without proper means of defence, having neither artillery nor axes, and short of provisions. Many obstacles were overcome when we reached and cleared out the treuches of old Fort Nelson, where I remained nearly sixty hours without food or shelter for my men, awaiting the return of Lockridge who agreed to return with reinforcements in twelve hours, or might be assured he was cut off.

In the mean time I cut loose from her moroings the other steamer, J. N. Scott, which was secured under the cover of the guns of the enemy, put on board my sick and wounded, under charge of Maj. Wm. Moon, and dropped the Scott some three In this extremity I wa attacked by 500 Costa Ricans, whose object was to flank my little party, cut off our retreat, and retake the steamer Scott. We made a determined resistance, and drove the enemy back into the fort; when, finding it impossible to take the fort without the aid of artillery, and considering the steamer of great importance to our cause, for our means of transportation were limited, I ordered a retreat and went some six miles down the river, where I

Had Col. Lockridge kept his word with me, or had he complied with my requision for artillery, instead of remaining at Greytown making protests and speeches to the English commander, our sttempt on Castillo would have been successful. The total ignorance of Col. Lockridge in every thing relative to military matters, and his contemptible jealousy, in connexion with a base heart, have prompted him to a course so low, mean, and cowardly, in carrying out his threats to disgrace me, that I regard it with as little consideration as the yelpings of a barking cur.

What service I, with my command rendered to the cause was given without being mustered into the army of Walker, or in any way identified with his sperations, except for the general interest of Nicaragua. After becoming satisfied that I had been deceived in relation to Walker's position in the country, I at once determined to leave and return to the United States; but at the urgent request of my friends, who wished me to communicate with Walker, I left the river and proceeded, via Panama, to Rivas, where I declined service in Walker's staff, for which he unlawannihilation, I interposed for their safety, for which kindly office my character has been assailed by such contemptible minions as Walker only would engage to fabricate reports without truth or justice. Sufficient evidence will soon be brought out in relation to that tyrant, Wm. Walker, and such minions as Lockridge, as will enable those interested in this matter to decide upon the merits

I have recently met with an extract, published in a newspaper, from a letter signed E. J. C. Kewen, dated at Washington, March 25, 1857 addressed to a gentleman in Tennessee, in which he assailed my character for the purpose of arousing sympathy, and calling upon the citizens of Charleston, Savannah, and adjacent country to aid him with money, meh, &c. In noticing his efforts to calmuniate my character. I take this oc casion to harl the lie back to his teeth.

Young men of the South; await the return o that little remnant of Walker's army from the Isthmus before embarking in another expedition against Nicaragua. Ask the sick and wounded and consequently that of the city of Astracan, is of that little hand whether they can rely upon the magnanimity of the "gray-eyed man," then decide. H. T. TITUS.

\* Fort Castillo is one of the strongest fortifications in Spanish America, is in good state of preservation, was one of the late strongholds of the Spaniards in the war of independence, and is impregnable against small arms if defended by a few

The London correspondent of the Nation-Intelligencer says that so strongly had the idea. that the comet would destroy the earth fixed itself upon the minds of some persons in England, that hey had neglected the cultivation of their gardens, thinking it foolish to sew seeds of which they nor any one clss would enjoy the produce. In many cases, it is said servants and others who had small sums of money in a sayings-bank, drow out their respective deposits and enjoyed the expendi-tures of them. The Intelligencer remarks that the comet superstition was just as strong in Amerion as in England or in France. We are inclined think not. We have not yet heard of any omet struck gardener refusing to sow seeds, or, of my money being drawn from the savings-bank on count of the comet. It seems that the belief revailed in England that the comet would strike he European section of the globe, which led some families to emigrate to America. It was predictd here that the cornet would strike America, but we have heard of no Americans whom it induced to emigrate to Europe.

WHEAT IN INDIANA .- The accounts of the wheat crop in Indiana continue to be most enography is less liable to ob- ton, and Tippecanoe, the prospect was never better will soon be thrown by numerous observations not their particular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.

coveries of traces of animal life.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Columbia, with dates from Liver- Editor Richmond Examiner : The reader will find copied below a letter from pool to the 24th ult., arrived at New York Sun-

> The weather had been favorable to the growing The Frigate Ningara was about to commence loading in the Atlantic telegraph cable. Enquiry had been made in the House of Commons why several guns of large calibre had been

purchased of an American citizen. Lord Panmure made a satisfactory explanation was entirely justifiable. We only blame him for to the effect that they were ordered upon the re-The Jewish Disability bill had been so amended as to prevent Jews from holding any office in any manner to wield an influence in the af-

At the same sitting of the House, Mr. Smith moved the following resolution: Resolved, that is the opinion of this House it is expedient that ocp a strict and honest neutrality between them. fish ambition" than of the extension of liberty to Parliament shall direct immediate attention to an oppressed people. It can now be nothing else the best mode of removing the obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of

> The mover followed up his resolution speech principally advocating the growth of eotdirection, and Walker will soon find, if he has not ton in India stating that Candeish province alone was capable of growing more cotton than is now produced in the the United States—that there was plenty of British capital available to promote its cultivation if a guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal im-

A debate ensued, but no action was taken. FRANCE. The election of the new Corps Legislatif came

off Sunday (June 21st) and Monday. The split in the Democratic opposition in Paris continued to the end. The general result could not be ascertained for

The total vote of the city of Paris was about 10,000 for the government, and 95,000 for the The question of the oath of fidelity remained in

aspense, but it was considered certain that it yould be enforced. Cavignae and Carnot, it was understood, would not refuse to take it, but would probably repeat the protest they have heretofore made.

cent condition. It was believed that the grape disease had disppeared, and a large vintage was anticipated.

The grain crops in France were in a magnifi-

Republican proclamations were again circulated n Madrid, but were productive of but little effect. More troops had been ordered to Havana. Telegraphic reports say that the government was apprehensive of popular commotions at Barcelona, and consequently had adopted military precautions in regard to the telegraph, which they nticipated would suppress any outbreak. The position of the Mexican question is believed

to be no nearer a satisfactory result. A despatch from Madrid says that Spain is determined to bring Mexico to terms.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVE OF THE ARABIA. NEW YORK, JULY 7 .- The steamship Arabia with three days later intelligence from Liverpool, arrived here to-night. The news by this arrival is not of much importance.

The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in a most alarming manner at Meerut. Two Native Infantry regiments had united with the 3d Light Cavalry in open revolt. After some bloodshed they had been dispersed by European troops, but they fled to Delhi, where they were joined by three more Native regiments.

Delhi was in possession of the mutineers, who had massacred almost all the Europeans, without egard to age or sex, plundered the Bank, and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul as King. The Spanish Mexican question were a threatenng aspect, and letters from Madrid speak doubtfully of a peaceful settlement.

The Jewishh disabilities bill had passed the British House of Commons by a large majority Only a half dozen opposition members have been elected to the French corp Legislatif. The Victoria cross of Honor had been distribu ted by the Queen in Hyde Park, London, with

imposing ceremonies, which were witnessed by an mense attendance of people. No telegraph cable had yet been placed on the S. Frigate Niagara, but she would commence storing it on the 29th of June. Napoleon had gone to Plombiers.

There were rumors of an intended meeting between the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia on the Danish question. The British ministry were again strongly pro testing against the slave trade. COMMERCIAL.

The Czar had started on his German tour.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Cotton advanced 1-16@ Sales for the week of 60,000 bales, of which seculators took 8000 and exporters 7500 bales .eadstuffs dull. Flour quoted only nominally fully detained me two months. When I saw the fate of his little army would be that of certain Corn very dull and declined 1s.@1s. 6d., on the week-Mixed 36 s.; yellow 37s; white 39@44s. Rosin dull. Sugar declined 1s. @ 1s. 6d. Provisions dull. Consols quoted at 931.

The bullion in the Bank of England has reased £260,000. The Bank of France has increased its rate of

CHRISTENING OF A PRINCESS.

The ceremony of christening of the infant Princess, fifth daughter of Queen Victoria and Princ Albert, took place in the chapel within Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, the 16th ult. The English papers contain full accounts of the affair : "The communion table was covered with crim-

son velvet, bordered with deep gold lace, and edged with bullion fringe. In front of the table, immediately below the steps by which it was approached, was placed the beautiful christening font of silver gilt, elevated on a fluted circular pedestal of white and gold. The font contained water brought from the river Jordan, and presented to the Queen specially for the occasion. All the visiters appared in full dress uniform. The Ambassador of France and the Foreign Ministers all wore the insignia of different orders of knighthood. Lords Lansdowne, Clarendon, and Palmerston each wore the 'Garter,' together with the gold and enamelled collar of that order. The procession of the sponsors entered the chapel five minutes before one o'-

"The Queen wore a white and silver moire antique dress, trimmed with a deep flounce of Honiton lace, white tulle, and branches of silver flowers. The top of the corsage was fringed all round with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a diamond circlet, diamond ear-rings, and diamond necklace. The Queen also were the riband of the order of the Garter, from which was suspended a very magnificent George, composed of brilliants. Prince Albert was in the uniform of a Field Marhal, and wore the collars of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and of a Prussian Order of Knighthood,-The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Acthur appeared in the Highland dress.

The Lord Chamberhain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, conducted the infant princess into the chapel, her Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse. The infant satin. The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded with the baptismal service, and when he came to name her Royal Highness Lady Caroline Barringion presented the Princess at the font, and the Duchess of Kent named her Beatrice Mary Victoria Foodore.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury having pronounced the blessing, the sqle at twenty-three minutes past one o'clock.

good effect, as proved by experiment:

A LETTER FROM HON, MR. KEITT

Dear Sir-In your issue of the 20th inst., I observe an editorial, under the head of "The mask thrown off," which asserts that I am hostile to the Administration, and an enemy to the Nation-She reports adownward tendency in breadstuffs. | al Democratic party. Although, personally, I am indifferent to the allegation and its inferences. vet as others are implicated in this imputed hosility and enmity, I will state my position, without reference to the grounds of your editorial. 1st. Am I hostile to the Administration?

I contributed my support to Mr. Buchanan in the last election, and am not ill disposed to his administration. I hope that it will be as constitutional and successful as its most enthusiastic freind could wish. In furtherance of this, it shall have no grudging support from me. If however, Mr. Buchanan's Administration should prove false, shall promptly and earnestly oppose it. I will not prejudge it, or decide against it for small cause; but will scan its acts with a friendly, though impartial eye.

The policy of Governor Walker in Kansas l have denounced, and shall continue to denounce and oppose. That policy I believe to be in violation of the organic act creating the territorial government; in violation of the President's inaugural; and that its inevitable tendency is to subsidize Kansas into a Free-soil State, through the hot influence of dishonest intrigue and the manipulations of an official demagogue.

Was it a part of Governor Walker's official duty to court the loud caresses of a profligate freesoil net officer from Virginia, believed the omnibus rabble? or was he instructed to grimace to Abolition rebels from the hustings at Topeka? What right had he to take sides with one of the parties in the territory, or to dictate to and threaten the and to some extent the authors of these measures Convention? Is Congress subject to, or the Convention under, the authority of the federal appoin-

pronounced valid and obligatory. Among these as a State, and around this law was thrown all the safeguards, restrictions and provisions which were Governor Walker's concern with this matter ?-Only to see the law executed. What rights were the parties invested with? The right to register and vote. With all his proconsular airs, had he the right to make them either register or vote? If any neglected or refused to register or vote, was it not their concern, and only their concern? Gov. Walker, with the insignia of his office around him, to beat the bush, and wriggle through Kansas; to eoax, wheedle or drag freesoilers to the registry office or the polls? When competent authority has defined the qualifications of suffrage, and made every provision for its exercise, has it not done all which a government should do in the matter? Is not any further interference by an executive officer partisan intermeddling?

It is admitted by Gov. -Walker, that those who neglect or refuse to vote, acquiesce in the decision of the majority of those who do vote, and make that decision their own as completely as if they had voted. When the Freesoilers then, in Kansas, negle sed or refused to register or vote for delegates to the Convention, did they not accept those delegated as much as if they had voted for them? or refusal then to vote was an equivalent to the doption of the result of the ms rity of those who did vote, what could Gov. Walker seek to accomplish by his official rambles through the territory, and his passionate appeals to the Freesoilers to vote? It could be no more, and no less, than the reversal of the decision about to be had; and as that was clearly pro-slavery, he must have been seeking an anti-slavery result

It will not do to say that Gov. Walker's object was conciliatory. The Administration and Congress had recognized the Territorial Legislature and its laws, and forcible resistance to them was rebellion. With anything short of forcible resistance he had nothing to do. Was he sent to the territory to abdicate the government in a compromise with rebels? Or was it his duty to solicit Freesoilers into their acquiescence to the laws?-If they acquieseed, it was no concern of his-if

they rebelled, the bayonet was the remedy. But Gov. Walker also declares that the Convention, after it frames a State Constitution for Kansas, must refer it back to all those who may be in the country at that time, in order that it may be ratified or rejected. Is this necessary? The constitutions of one half of the States of the Union have never been referred to the votes of the people of those States; and yet those Constitutions have never been supposed to possess less of sanctity or legitimacy than those which have been so referred. Is this idea of reference back to the people founded in a true theory? Organized sovereignty is the supreme authority known to public and statute law. Under our system, this organized sovereignty, resides in convention. A convention is the embodied majesty of the people and all other powers are either suspended by subordinate to it. A reference then from it to any other power is a reference from a greater to a less. The individuals in a community are less as moleculæ, than as an aggregate-or as an organized unit. A convention is all the people, and all the people in their highest conceivable political eapacity. An act of sovereignty carries with it its highest ratification. This theory of referring an act bac's from conventions to individuals at the ballot box is of French Red Republican growth. It is founded in the idea that individuals n their separate are above themselves in their aggregate character; and that the mere units in a community are above the whole aggregate of the ommunity, massed into one grand and final political whole. Some of the ablest expounders of this theory were some of the sans-culotte philosophers of France in "98," and others may be found more recently among the Socialists and Red Republicans

The object of Gov. Walker in referring the Constitution back to the vote of all who may be in Kansas at the time of the reference, is obvious enough. The Convention frames a Constitution for Kansas, as Kansas is at the time. Those who subsequently go to Kansas, go there as they would go into any other of the States of the Union .-They must obey the laws, and if they do not like them, they must change them in the mode prescribed. The Convention embodies the sovereignty of Kansas, and that covers all who are in the Territory; and it is immaterial whether they were there when the delegates to the Convention were elected, or whether they came afterward. They are just as much represented in the Constitution of Kansas as they would be in that of any State in the Union into which they came after the adoption of its Constitution. The reference of the Constitution back to the popular vote is, I hold, uncalled for. But its reference to any other than the quali-fied voters is debauchery. They were the only agency competent to organize the State and they and settled, they are the only source of power .-To make it otherwise is to make a Constitution as fickle and mutable as mere statute. It is, in fact, to have no organic act or law. If those who come upon the sail, in the interval between the election of delegates to a Convention and the framing of the Constitution, have a right to ratify or reject. that instrument, why shall not those who come in the next year, or the year thereafter, have the Princess were a robe of Houiton lane over white same right? They will be equally subject to its provisions, and this great right should no more be denied to them than to the others. This theory unsettles society and degrades all fundamental law It is the offspring of French and Northern society not of English or Southern society. It belongs to a turbulent society, where the wholesome restraints of law are impaired, without the development of Individuality. And in France it culminated in a it was pressed back into the gutter by the bayo-

Gov. Walker can only urge the right of the intermediate settlers in Kansas in order to make Kansas a free soil State. I will not believe Mr. "An old friend handed us the following simple recipe for publication. It has been practiced in his family for many years with uniform success, his family for many years with uniform success. white Westing has now been it you will

The 2nd allegation is, that I am hostile to the National Democratic party. I never have abdi-cated my independence, and put on the collar of

the Democratic party, and never mean to do so. apport the party when I think it right, and I oppose it when I think it wrong. I have some but not absolute confidence in the National Democratic party. To have absolute confidence in it, I must believe both in its adherence to the Consti-I pass by its basis of principles as periodically promulgated, and look for a moment to some of the acts of some of its leaders and members. I find them (i. e. some of the leaders and many of its followers) for a high protective tariff-for a stupendous scheme of internal improvement, and for the power of Congress to enact the Wilmot Proviso. although its enactment, they admit, would be unjust and unwise. I find many of them voting against the extension of the line of 36 deg., 30 min., to the Pacific in "1846 and '48," (I quote the years from memory,) and yote in "1850" to dismember a Sovereign State, and devote the mutilated portion to Freesoil, and for the illicit admission of California into the Union as a free State, and for a stigma upon slavery through the aboli tion of the slave trade in the District of Columbia In 1854, I find also one-half, minus one, of the Democratic members of the House from the free States voting against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, although it was made a test, and voting against it because it was supposed to be favorable to the South. The Governor of Virginia, and the Cabimeasures of 1850 to be a great wrong against the South, and I have no doubt but that Virginia thought likewise. And yet the active advocates, now wear the garlands and fillets of high priests at the National Democratic altar. Do you not tee? If not, what authority has he to declare believe that they would give the same votes again, what Congress will do and the Convention must der the same circumstances? Three members of the party from the North, who deserted during Governor Walker's duty in Kansas was to im- the struggle on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, were partially administer the laws, and not to beg, suspected of a lurking affiliation with the Free-bribe, (by land grants or otherwise,) or bully at soilers. Many of them are again in full commuor to the polls. The case is a plain one. The ter- nion with the party, and what "fruits meet for reritory of Kansas had been organized, the territo- pentance," on their part, have the country seen rial Legislature had been recognized, and its laws It is not sufficient that they are now in the party. They were in it before Free-soilism carried them aws was one calling a convention of the people to against the South. If their mere connection with frame a constitution for admission into the Union | the party is sufficient, I doubt not but that many of them would patriotically still further illustrate their conversion and conservatism, by the accepdermed necessary and proper. Now, what was tance of office from the party, and probably think also, that the higher the office the clearer the de-

The truth is, that the South has been betraved and sacrificed, in every struggle, by portions of the National Democratic party, as well as by other parties. I believe it will be so in the future also. Many who have betrayed her are now in full communion with the party, and I do not believe they have repented.

The members of the Democratic party then have not always clung to the Constitution as we understand it, and if we understand it very differently, we cannot belong to the same party. Is the party able to defend the Constitution.

I have not delivered it over to Black Republi cans, (as you intimate,) but I believe that the Black Republicans will capture it in 1860. I expect, then, however, to be fighting with it, and on the same line with yourself, and that neither of us will be in the ranks of that division which expect and intend to submit to the Black Republican fanatics. The great deep at the North, seems to me, to be broken up, and the Abolition flood rises higher every day. Little subaltern municipal elections, and the control of cross roads, which the Are they not as much bound by the acts of the opponents of Black Republicanism have recently, Convention as if they had voted? If this neglect in some instances, torn from them, are not noticealegislative, judicial and executive power; and these are all that we of the South are concerned about. I believe, from all the signs, that the Democracy will be defeated in 1860; and while I entertain this belief I shall not conceal it. I believe that the safety of the South is only in herself. The road to federal honors should not be over her rights, nor should betrayal and treachery be the passport to federal favor. My advice then to the South is to have some -not absolute confidence in the National Democratic party, and keep her power dry. The latter is much more likely to save her, than the

I have the honor to be. Your obedient servant. LAWRENCE M. KEITT. ORANGEBURGH C. H., S. C., June 30, 1857.

INGULARLY DELIBERATE MURDER In Adams county, Miss., a few weeks since, Mr. Duncan Skinner, overseer for Mrs. Sharpe, was found murdered in a mysterious manner. Last week three negroes were arrested and proved to be the murderers. The Natchez Courier sys:

The evidence collected, together with the corroborating circumstances, show that this was one of the most coolly planned and deliberate murders ever accomplished. The negroes in the plot went o Mr. Skinner's house just before day, and aroused him on the pretence of a child in the family being sick. He opened the door while in his night clothes, and was knocked down by a blow on his breast from a heavy stick. Three stalwart negroes seized him, and after a severe struggle succeeded in choking him.

While thus insensible, they carried him few rods from the house, and there by main strength dislocated his neck. They then got out his clothes, dressed him, and to turn away suspicion, put his watch around his neck, and his purse with part of his money in his pocket, brought out his horse and saddled it; put the lifeless body on it, and led it to the woods, where the body was afterward found. Here, after running the horse up and down, they took off the body, turned the addle, and set the animal loose. The latter returned home a few hours after. The body of their victim they placed in such a position as would indicate the probability of accidental death; then brought out his gun, cap, whip and game bag; discharged one barrel, and placed several articles in the tracks as if of a runaway horse.

So long a period had passed that the guilty as sassins imagined the crime was unnoticed and would be forfotten. But a terrible and speedy retribution awaits them. The whole chain of ev idence is complete as to the crime, its manner and circumstances. The three negroes are safely secured, and are now in jail in this city.

INTERESTING GUNPOWDER EXPERIMENT.—The following is from the Druggists' Circular, publish

In his seventh lecture, at the Smithsonian In stitute, Dr. Reid described the failure of an intending incendiary to do a great act of mischief by the very means he adopted to make his success more certain. Thus, to insure an explosion of gunpowder in a certain case, the fellow had covered it with a quantity of spirits of turpentine on ignifing it only the turpentine burnt, and the powder continued as before. The philosophy of this the lecturer showed by a striking experiment, wherein, again and again, turpentine poured on : quantity of gunpowder, was ignited and burned are the only political elements known in the act of out, and the powder remained unburnt. This was organizing it. Until the organization is complete explained on the principle of the candle, that the gunpowder acts as a wick to the turpentine, and will not itself ignite so long as any of the turpentine remains to burn. A piece of common cotton cloth, such as ladies dresses are made of, was then burnt; and then a piece of similar texture which had been dipped in a solution of salammoniac, was exposed to the action of fire, but would not burn. A similar piece, steeped in a solution of silicate of potash, was also shown to be quite incombustible -Scientific American

DECREASE OF EMINENT AMERICAN STATES MEN. In recording the death of ex-Secretary Marcy the Philadelphia Times remarks;

It seems as if death had found a banquet among revolution to divide property and struggled on until lie life during the first twenty-five years of the the great and illustrious men who came into pubpresent century have been snatched away within that time. The list which memory calls at the moment is formidable in numbers, and the persons whose names are upon it were conspicuous for vast and varied ability. First, in point of time, is that of John Quincy Adams, who died in 1847; then follows these of Kent, Polk, Taylor, Calhoun, Clay, McDuffle, Story, Webster, King, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burhis family for many years with uniform success, even in the most alarming stages of the complaint. Take Indian corn, reasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or coarse meal browned.) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacupful (warm) two or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure."

\*\*Expectation: It there he any complicity, however, the produce a strong of the Democratic party of Georges, and the Democratic party of Georges, (or coarse meal browned.) and boil ago, on the Kansas policy of Goy. Walker, express my own views clearly enough. The Administration should absolve itself from Walker's treachery. It will do so, I am sure, unless it means to be responsible for it.

\*\*Expectation: It there he any complicity, however, the follows those of Kent, Polk, Taylor, Calbaun, Clay, McDuffle, Story, Webster, King, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burgess, Cheves and Marcy. What immense powers, who can find no substitute for their favorite beverage.

\*\*Expectation: It there he any complicity, however, Calbaun, Clay, McDuffle, Story, Webster, King, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burges, Cheves and Marcy. What immense powers, who can find no substitute for their favorite beverage.

\*\*Expectation: It the follows those of Kent, Polk, Taylor, Calbaun, Clay, McDuffle, Story, Webster, King, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burges, Cheves and Marcy. What immense powers, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burges, Cheves and Marcy. What immense powers, who can find no substitute for their favorite beverage.

\*\*Expectation: It was a sufficient proof. If there he any complicity, however, Calbaun, Clay, McDuffle, Story, Webster, King, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burges, Cheves and Marcy. What immense powers, who can find no substitute for their favorite beverage.

\*\*Expectation: It was a sufficient proof. If there he output likes a few days and substitute for their fav

SOUTHERN CONVENTION-KNOX-

VILLE, TENN.
To the People of the Stareholding States. FELLOW-CITIZENS: A session of the Southern Convention will be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the second Monday, the tenth day of August

It will constitute another of the series that have taken place periodically in the several Southern tution, and its ability to protect that instrument. and Southwestern cities, attracting large and influential delegations, actuated by lofty patriotism, prepared to deliberate and act with intelligence and harmony.

The latest of these was at Savannah. There, but a few months since, delegations from ten or twelve States enjoyed the courtesies and hospitalites of a time-honored community, interchanged the kindly greetings and friendly offices of brothers, advised and counselled together, as in famiy circle, on the dangers that threaten and the aopes and interests that unite and encourage us. For six days these deliberations lasted, embracing in their scope the wide field of the social life and institutions of the South, its education and literary policy, the various and important ramifications of its industry, its political rights and necessities, or such of them at least as rise higher than the cunning and too often deceptive platforms of parties and politicians: Upon several most important matters select

committees were appointed to meet in the recess of the Convention, to collect information and prepare reports, hereafter to be submitted and considered

Looking primarily to the advancement and se curity of the South, the aims of the convention are altogether consistent with and promotive of the peace and welfare of the Union; shall it continue for us and ours, as all Government worth preserving must, a shield and not a sword; and shall its obligations be preserved and obeyed-obligations twelve months immediately preceding the day of without which it would not and could not have election, and have paid public taxes, shall be entitled been formed, and without which, and their faithful performance by all the paities to the great compact, it cannot be and ought not to be mainained. Every other purpose is of trifling importance in comparison with the high moral and so cial objects of the Convention. They are intended to spread, far and wide, correct, enlarged, and faithful views of our rights and obligations, and to unite us together by the most sacred bonds to maintain them inviolate for ourselves and our

The citizens of Knoxville are making liberal preparations for the reception of the Convention. It is a point readily accessible from the North, South, East, or West, by the railroads of Tennessue, Virginia, and Georgia; and the meeting will take place at a season when it will be convenient and delightful to visit the mountain regions of the South and to explore the charms of an almost virgin country.

Delegates to the Savannah Convention are. without further appointment, invited to Knoxville; and the Executive of the States, and the Mayor or other competent officers of cities and owns, through all the Slaveholding States of the Inion, are earnestly requested to make additional appointments of delegates.

The aid of the press is solicited in calling attention editorially to the meeting, and of railroad and steamboat companies, etc, in granting the usual facilities of travel to the delegates. By order of the Convention

J. D. B. DEBOW, of Louisiana. W. G. SWAN, of Tennessee. JNO. COCHRAN, of Alabama, WM. BOULWARE of Virginia. MITCHELL KING, of S. Carolina

THE CROPS WILL BE GOOD .- The croakers may as well submit gracefully as growlingly to what ble wrecks upon the waters. They have the seems to be the inevitable decrees of a bountiful Providence in regard to the crops. mise not only an abundance, but very great abundance-and in certain unfortunate localities where this is not the case, there will be average crops as a general rule. When, some two or three weeks ago, we gave the result of our own observations in the Express, after a journey of some three thou-sand five hundred miles at the West, South-West and East, the croakers complained of the (to us) very pleasant picture of a good harvest in prospect. Three weeks of additional inquiry, reading and observation confirms what we have said, and we now repeat, that the crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, grass, and, apparently, of corn and vegetables, will be altogether unprecedented, in both quantity and quality. The speculators in food, who live upon the miseries of the poor, may as well yield the fact with a grace as with a scowl. Almost everywhere the song is that the season is crowned with God's goodness and its paths drop fatness. "The pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys also are covered; they shout for joy: they also sing:"

"While 'mid the garden's leafy trees

Pervades a constant cooling breeze." The heats of summer have, so far, been charmingly tempered by refreshing rains and delicious airs. The season has been unwontedly mild, and on its wings has brought nought but invigorating and health-inspiring influences .- N. Y. Express

STUPENDOUS HOAX.

A certain individual of this city (no matter who) being of the opinion that the Fourth of July was likely to prove void of any excitement, or public interest, and wishing to change such an aspect of affairs, circulated through the city a poster, stating that Prof. Culex would perform the wonderful feat of walking on the water !- the performance to take place on the Potomac river, in front of the canal locks, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sight free to all. &c. Long before the appointed time, hundreds of people, of all ages and of both sexes, could be seen wending their way towards the river; and at the hour of 10, it is estimated that there were between 2 and 3000 persons present to witness the wonder-ful performance, besides which, every window and hill that commanded a view of the river, was occupied. Prof. Culex was in everybody's mind, he seemed to be the sole subject of interest. As the time appointed passed, and 11 o'clock drew near, and still no Prof. Culex was to be seen, the people became impatient; about this time it was whispered around that Culex was the Latin word for Musquito, when the truth flashed upon their minds, that they had all been "sold." They seemed to take it, however, in good humor, and although some faces wore an air of disappointment, still a majority enjoyed the joke, and heartily laughed over the circumstances.-Cumberland Journal.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DRAWING ROOM,-Many mplaints have been made lately of the arrange ments of Her Majesty's drawing rooms. Ladies objected to having their dresses torn off their backs in the crowd, in paying their duty to their Sove-reign. Some two thousand people were admitted into a space fitted to hold half the number. To go through fire and water became a less appropriate figure to express self-devotion, than to go through a Queen's drawing room. The Lord Chamberlain made a bar of old benches, as a sort of out-work but as the pressure in the rear increased, the ladies cleared the fence, the Irish women taking the lend. The Marchioness of D-, the Countess of I., and others, were seen going over in firstrate style; but an unfortunate English girl, who had scrambled to the top of the bank, was drawing breath for a final spring, when her progress was arrested by one of the helmeted veterans crying out at the top of his voice, -"Hallo, madam; the Lord Chamberlain desires the ladies will not leap over the fences!" The poor girl fell back into her father's arms—an old soldier—who briefly, but not very courteously, replied-"The Lord Chamber-lain be ---." To which doom several sweet and gentle voices whispered "Amen." DEATH OF "WILD CAT," THE FAMOUS SEMI-

NOLE WARRIOR. - A letter to the San Antonio Texian, dated Laredo, Texas, May 26, says : You have doubtless learned before this reaches at one of July.

You, that "Wild Cat," the Seminole Chief, who Issued the 1st day of July.

J. H. KENNEDAY, Clerk. gave the United States so much trouble in Florida, is dead. He, with forty of his people, fell

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—The London Times is in a painful state of excitement in reference to the poisoning propensities of the Chinese, and en-tertains the opinion that although the Celestials are not at all formidable at close quarters, they may do considerable execution at long distances with "Gunpowder" and "Canister." It is probable the editor of the Times is not very deeply in-

victims to the small pox.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA WHEREAS: The last General Assembly, he Act entitled, "A supplementary Act to the the se of the people of the State relative to the propamendment of the Constitution," did cancer as follow thereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of State of North Carolins, has been read in each h of the present General Assembly on three sey days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house spectively, in the precise words following: "A be

amend the Constitution of the State of North Whereas, at the session of the last General A. qly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Mot of November, in the year of our Lord one thou eight hundred and fifty four, a bill entitled "a bi amend the Constitution of the State of North Ca na," was read three times in each house of the Ger Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths, of the w number of members of each house respectively, whereas the bill so agreed to bath been duly publications. six months previous to the election of the mentle of section one of article four of the amended Con tution, and the directions contained in the secontion of the said bill; and it is the intention, he oill, to agree to the preamble and first section of bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of constitution of this State: And whereas, a large n ber of the people are disfranchised by the free qualification now required of voters for member the Senate; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the

of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the thority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number members of each house concurring. That the sclause of the third section of the first article mended Constitution, ratified by the people of N Carolins, on the second Monday of November, in year of our Lord eighteens hundred and thirty shall be amended to rend as follows : " Every free white man of the age of twenty one w

States, and who has been on inhabitant of the State vote for a member of the Senate for the district which he resides." And whereas, it was further provided by the act, 'that the foregoing amendment to the Const tion of this State, as embodied in the preceding tion, be submitted by the Governor to the people

being a natice or naturalized citizen of the Un

the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days not having been given in ten newspapers.'
NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to persons entitled to vote for members of the House Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thu day in August next, by the sheriffs of the respect counties, at the election precincts within the same, take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification said amendment to the Constitution of the State; th for ratification to vote with a written or printed tick Approved;" those opposed thereto to vote with a si ilar ticket-" Not Approved."

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Execution Office, in the City of Rafeigh, on the I day of May, A. D., 1857. By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG. my 23-w60d PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y,

ALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.The next session of this Institution will ope of
Monday the 10th of August, under the control of Re WM. E. PELL, as President, assisted by a full cor of efficient instructors.

It is the purpose of those interested in the Seminar that its facilities for the education of young ladies, all respects, shall be ample; this, together with central position of our city, its social, moral and regious advantages, and the fact, that during the past nonths a physician was not called to a student boar ing in the institution, strongly commend it to the publi Under the charge of our excellent President, the fo mer patrons of the Seminary and his numerous frien in the State, have a sure guaranty, that students can mitted to his care will be watched over with parent olicitude, and that every effort will be made to it prove their manners, their intellects and their heart The terms per section of 21 weeks are as follows Board, lights, fuel, &c., exclusive of washing, \$60 p.

Extras. -- Music on Piano or Guitar \$20; Frence \$10; Latin or Greek \$5; Oil Painting \$20, Drawing to \$10; Embroidery, Wax-work, Ac., \$5 each for use of Piano \$3, and day students \$1 for incider tal expenses, per session. Students will be charge from time of entering unti-

Turnos .- In Primary Department, \$12 50;

the end of the session, except in cases of nickness protracted two weeks. Hereafter the sessions will commence in January an July. For further particulars, apply to the Presiden: By order of the Board of Directors. A. M. GORMAN.

Q UFFALO SPRINGS, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Va.—This establishment, seven milest of the town of Clarksville, is now open for com

pany. The cars of the Ronnoke Valley Railroad Company arrive at Clarksville dully (Sundays excepted,) a to minutes after 4 o'clock, P. M. At the depot a four horse Omnibus, with other hacks, if necessary, will be in waiting, sufficient to convey all passengers directly to the Springs, where they will arrive at half after o'clock, P. M. Persons leaving Richmond, Petersburg. Norfolk, Wilmington, Raleigh, or any immediate point in the morning, will reach the Springs the same day to

have rented the Stables at the Springs to Mr. Wm. A. Porter, a man familiar with Livery Stables and management of horses all his life, who owns a Livery Stable in Clarksville, and has undertaken to run his Outnihus regularly to the Springs every evening upon the arrival of the cars, and return next morning before the cars leave Clarksville, so that no detention may be

For the gratification and amusement of visitors fond of riding out, I am preparing and will have completed in due time, a round trotting track upon a fine surface, where they may ride with comfort and safety.

My accommodations are ample for four hundred vis Board, per day, per week, per month, Servants and children 12 years old, half-price. DAVID SHELTON.

DESIRING TO MAKE ROOM FOR large and elegant Stock of Fall Goods, we not offer the remainder of our Spring and Summer Goods, at reduced prices, among which may be found For the Ladies : Printed Muslins, Jaconets, Organdies, Brilliants, Tissues, Crape Moirettes, Black and Colored Silks, do Gingfiam, do. Prints, White Goods,

Lace Goods, Hosiery, Fans, Para-sols, Skirts, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c., &c.; and For the Gentlemen : superior lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linea Duck Cottonades, Marseilles, Cravata, Gloves, Hdkfs, Hats, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c.;
Together with a varied assortment of Bleached and

Brown Sheeting and Shirting, Str. Homespuns, Oil Covers, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Irish Lines, with a lot of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Candles, Shot, Lead, Powder, Caps, Brooms, Buckets, Valices, Carpet Bags. &c. Those wishing to purchase would do well to cal soon at the New Store of BROWN & WIGGINS,

No. 46 Fayetteville St. We have on hand, and will continue to keep, superior Opposite the Post-Office. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Johnston County. Court of Pleas and Quarter essions, May Term, 1857.

John McLean ve. A. J. Leach Attachment levied on Negroes. It appearing to the catisfaction of the Court that A Leach, the defendant in this case, is a non-residual of this State, or so absents or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him.

it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive weeks, for sald defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held to the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smith-field, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to repievy the property levied upon, and pleas to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be so tored against him, and the property attached said to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.
Witness, John H. Kennedsy, Clerk of our said Court, it office, in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of May, 1851

CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA ... WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Setsions, May Term 1857.

Austin Jones es. Noah Revnehlt Attachment levied on Real and Personal Patate In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Noah Reynolds, the defendant, is a not-resident, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is, therefore,

ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, successively, for and defendant to appear at the next term of our and Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County ty of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 34 Monday of August next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied upon will be condement to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of the said Court, at office, in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of May, A. P. 1857.

THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.

[7] 19—16w. (Pr. adv. \$5 622.)