

Sol alsow. -As winner's snow,

states that the refusal of one power alone, has recently convuls d that country. The at Min- ed. Thereupon, a commander of our Navy, in prevented this doctrine from being universally isters were violently expelled from power, and charge of the sloop-of-war Cyane, was ordered mended as well as a reform of their organic ar- soul swells with emotion, to the wellknown tribes, in nature's garb, sho k the aged oak received and respected as the rule of internation- different views in relation to its internal affairs to repeat the demands, and insist upon a comraugement.

MISCELLANEOUS

A BEAUTY IN AGE.

to the vulgar, there is no beauty, but that

hich is manifest in the outward appearance

ig nuglets and glossy "beau catchers" (or

aute the chief points of beauty to their mind-

A tairness and d licateness of complexion, way

spiceuts) a delicate foot and a graceful walk, con-

as respects the female sex; and in general, a

nnected with it, to create thes emotions.

From the N. C. University Magazate

for her many spots, covered with ruins, which have associated with them, scenes important, in their bearings to the world, in all time. Any

place however ancient, presents beauties to the man of letters; but when it is connected with the events and great principles of christianity, it

Does Logard see no beauty in his, as it were, own created Nineveh ? The barbarian, long ere it was covered to its present depth, and while the rulus were yet above ground, may have sped ther regarding what it might have been nor car-

The antiquarian, however, finds in this, and all such places, much to instruct, and no little to delight; while the philosopher finds data for more general deductions, and the geologist substan jates his old theories or adduces new ones. There are said to be ruins, on our western borders; these are yet to be fully examined, and thus to yield years of pleasure, to he searcher of knowledge, and unfold wonders to the world. There are, also, monuments of time, here and there over our land, in the shape of large mounds : there is a beauty in these yet unpurity ; when America was his own ; when the war-whoop instead of the cannon reverberated tree, which afforded him shelter amidst the on the plain from toproot to waving leaflet: a

Fail thy for steps cold and still. Silent upon! thy snile of he up Fining hope will of rengw : Teach me, then, thy holy duty. . y Waste and wild to wander through Soft and dow, Still to ge, Patient, meek, but lonely, Too,

POLITICAL

From the Petersburg Express, SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENTS MES- but the letter proposes an additional article, SAGE.

Washington, Dec. 4, 4 1-2 P. M. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is . The President commences by referring to the much desired by all nations having navai espast year, as a murked epoch in the history of addishments large in proportion to their foreign of the world. Disease has prevailed to a far commerce.

greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of But if such an article were adopted as an inhuman life through casualties by both sea and ternational rule, the commerce of a nation havland, is without a paralled in the country's his- ing comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of his eveny in case LOIV-

The crops, in many portions of the country of war with a power of decided naval superiorihave been nearly entirely cut off; but still there ity. The bare statement of the condition in was an abundance for domestic wants, and large which the United States would be placed, after having surre, de ed her right to resort to privasupplies for exportation.

He next alludes to passing events in Europe, teers in the event of war with a belligerent of and respresses an cornest codeaver to maintain Naval supremacy, will show at once, that this peace and preserve a friendly intercourse with government could never for a moment listen to all the nations of the earth. He says the wise such a proposition.

theory of this government so early adopted and . The Navy of the first maritime power of Eu sleady pursued, of av iding all cutangling adii- r pe is at least ten times as large as that of the manes, has hother recompted it from many come United States, and the foreign commerce of the plications, in which it would otherwise have two countries nearly equal, and about equally exposed to nostile depredations. In the event become involved.

But notwith shading this he continues-our of war between that power and the United defined and well sustained course of acient and Stards, without a resort on our part to the merour geographical positions, so romo a from Eu cantile marine, the means of the energy to in rope-an increasing desp sciencies been many fliet injucy on our commerce, would be ten fold some of its governments to supervise. greater than ours to retaliate. We could not fested by e , to do et our toreigne extracate our country from this unequal condiand in certain r policy in pion of job pit e all nes of power thon with such as enemy, unless we at once departed from our pre-e-t peaceful p-licy, and beamong them Id a pake up into account peans a great naval power; nor would this coun-Te use is an

an enough constrain us to conform our con- by he better situated in a war with one of secondary naval , owers, for though the naval dismatta Sterr Vi.W

One of another of the powers, of Europeanics' painty would be less, our wide spread commerce from time to time undertaken to enforce this would give any of them like advantage over us. most relation gregulation, contrary in many e The proposition to enter into engagements to See a les e l'established p i ples of mere forego a resort to privateers in case this country at any alw. That law, the U is a States love shoul, be forced into war with any great naval in their or ign intercourse, und rule respected power, is not antit ed to more favorable consideand officers d; and they cannot recognize any ration than would be the proposition to agree such interp ations the in as the temporary not to accep, the services of volunteers for opeinter st of othe s may suggest. The United rations on land.

Shee de n tra hait t a he sover igns of one Wh n the honor or rights of our country recontinent, or fasori lar community o Sates, quire it to assume a hostile attitude, it confien. I ish t for all others. On this top c, the deatly relies upon the patriotism of its citizens Mong on hides by leaving it to the trans- not ordinarily de oted to the military profession, At antic the one one to adjust their political systems to angment the army and navy, so as to make in any way toes may think best, for their com them fully adequate for any emergency which mon welfare, without any reference to ind peu- calls them into action. The proposal to surren der the right to employ privateers is professedly dent puncts. In regard to these latter, this continent may founded upon the princip e that the private pro-

well assert its right to be exempt from all an- perty of un ffeading non-combatants, even tho' ving interf rence on th it part. A systematic hey may be enemies should be exempt from absamence from al mumate political connexion the ravages of war; but this surrender goes but with distant foreign nations, the President httle way in carrying out that principle which thinks does not could to to our giving the equally requires such private property, should not be seized or mo ested by national ships of widest range to hereigen comme ce. This distinction so clearly marked in Listory, war,

have succeeded. Since this change thire has pliance therewith. Finding that neither the poal law. been no propitious opportunity to resum - and pulace, nor those assuming to have auch rity

Ru-sia acted promptly in this matter, and a Convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for an observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also, as between them and all other nations which shall enter in to like stipulations. None of the other powers

inve yet taken final action on the subject. . The King of the two S chies and the King of

Prussia approve of a treaty to the same effect ; tween the two countries. The Message says negotiations are pending to be inflicted on the offending town, he furn shproviding for the renunciation of privateering .---

with Denmark or a disc ntiouane of the price ed means for removing their effects by boats of tice of levving tolls on our vessels passing his own ship, and of a steamer which he procur- to the subject of granting latds for railroads, event of the death of rash Phaithon, and the through Elsinear Sound ; and recommends that ed, and tendered them for that purpose. At and promises a special message upon this sub-mourning of the Heliades, who were thereupon his infamy, and caused his secret and ignomininotice be given to that government of our in- length perceiving no disposition on the part of ject at an early day. ten ion to terminate the treaty relative to the the town to comply with his requisitions he and

Sound duties. The Naval expedicion to Japan is also favora- ty's schooner Berundah, who, seewed to have

intercourse, and apparently much influence with bly n-ticed Our legation in Mexico has been earnest in the leaders among them, to take some course ry Rolorne, and closes with an eloqual state and really looks beautiful, or will to other genit endeavors to obtain a favorable consideration calculated to save the necessity of resorting to ment of the duty of the United States towards crations at any rate, when the ught of as affordf the claims of our entirens against it, but hith erto without success. The disturbed condition tion. But that officer inst ad of acceding to the blossing to rest upon our glorious country. of the country is alleged as probably the cause request, did nothing more than protest accust the contemplate ( bombardment. No steps of of this unsuccess.

press on negotiations for the adjustment of se- over them, manifested any disposition to make

rious questions of difficulty between the Span- the required reparation, or even offer an excuse

is good reason to be inverour Min stor will find by public proclamation, that if they did not give

the present government more favorably inclined satisfaction within the time specified, he would

just demands; and make so table ar angements for ded them an opportunity to provide for their

for re-toring harmony and pres rying peace b personal safety. To those also who desired to

The Message refers to the enterprises of law- any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any less adventures upon M xican soil ; and expressethere were, who regarded themselves is no rethe determination on the part of the government to frustrate the designs of all such organizations sponsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate thems lyes from in this coun ry.

In relation to C ntral America perplexing the fate of the guilty. The several charges on which the demands mestions existed between the United States and for redress were founded, had been publicly Great Britian, at the time of the cession of Calknown to all for some time, and were again anfornia. Thise, as well as questions which subnounced to them. They did not deny any of equently aro-e c neering inter-oceanic comthose charges, but offered no explanation-noilin in cation ac oss the Isthmus, was supposed to ing in extenuation of their conduct-ut contuhe din ted by a t eaty of April 19 1850; but maciously refused to hold any intercours with i for unate's they have been re-opened by a sethe Commander of the Cyane.

rous misunderstanding as to the apport of some of it, provisions - a re-adjustment of which is ow under conside ation. Our Minister to Lon-There is ample re-son to believe that this con ion has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object; but has not yet found it ossible to bri g neg ti tions to a termination. As incidental to these questions, it is deemed coper to notice an occurres ce which - happened power; which they presumed to think locked in Cent al America, near the close of the last with complacency upon their aggressive and n

session of Co gress. The President here recounts the Greatown difficulty, alludes to Borand's int rference to prevent the arrest of Capt. Smith, and attending ev nts and proceeds somewhat as follows : These incidents, together with the known c' aracter of the population of Grev Town, and their exci ed state, induced inst anprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta A enas would be in imminent

ions was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community and heterogene us

composed for the most part of blacks and

persons of mixed blood, had previously given oth-

er indications of mischi-yous and dangerous pro-

caution taken by our naval commander, there danger after the departure of the seamer with was no destruction of life. her pass ngers for New York, unless a strong When the Cyane was ordered to Central A guard was left for their protection. For the merica, it was confidently hoped and expected purpose, and in order to ensure the afety of

that no occasion would arise for a resort to vipassengers and p operty passing over the route, olence of the destruction of property and loss of temporary force was organized at consi erable life. Instructions to that effect were given her expense to the United States, for which provi

satisfaction.

The occurrence within the last few months of whizzing bullets of his excited and careless commarine disasters of the most tragic character is panion.

alluded to. The President thinks the achieves. Some, though silvery with age and wasting ments of science and mechanical skill in the constructer the hand of time, still bring to mind ish government and the United States. There for their conduct, the commander warned them struction of ships have not been exhausted some favorite classic allusion, or perpetuate a The expenditures of the Post Office Depart famous mith. The beechtree recalls the fa- the lofty monument-all a mass of ruins. It ment last year is stated at \$8,710,906, and re-mous Tytyre, tu recubans sub tegmine fagi-; than the preceding to comply with our very bombard the town. By this procedure he af- ceipts at \$6,955 586. the bay reminds us of insatiable love, the trans-The number of acres of public land sold formation of Daphne, when almost overtaken by was seven million thirty-five thousand seven. Phaebus, The graceful Lombardy Poplar will alav id a loss of property in the puni hment about hundred and thirty five, and the am unit re- ways call to mind the deep affection of sisters, cent d herefor, was \$9,285 533. The Posident invites attentive consideration which fixes the origin of this beauful tree, in the

changed into it.

peaced to the Commander of her Britanic Majes- Congress, explanatory of his veto of the River notable instance to the point. The otherwise and Harbor Bid. unarractive of 1 poplar, which stands near the

He renews his recommendation of a Judicial midule of our campus, assumes a new phase, the extreme measure indicated in his proclama- the world, and an invocation for the Davine, ing shade to that committee, which selected this spot for a college, and under which they took

shadow us. Our pred classots, on returning to

these groves, see beauty in some particular ones, which to us always seened horrid. It was beneath this staid old oak, says one, that, with book in hand, I wrestled with abstruse mathematics, or willingly assented to the improved truths of mental philosophy." To another, that moss-petted hickory, marks the spot, and fixes the date of some happy resolution of charge of conduct; and to no few, there may have bgen a yow of love, firm unalterable love, uttered and won, as he sat on the stone beneath the red oak's shade, when "the bright silver moon"

It is true, such may not be our associations vel, but after years of alsence, they will revive hough the vulgar cannot go beyond the first with all their delight. Already, has the lovemoression, the cubivated mind can, and sees -ick swain breathed forth his own originality. beauty where, to others there is naught but with deep devotion, in unknown measure, gluess or h decumess. If beauty acress, by "O Luna, thou art the mooner." the exciting of pleasurable emotions, if en, there

is beauty in whatever tends, either milis wo With so much of history, of religion, of affecondition or in the relations and a-solitions tion, of emblamatic integrity, and commemora-It is no new idea, that we may, by continued growth of the aged tree, say you not there is a and repeated contemplation, discover beau y beauty in its time-honored form?

and loveliness in what we once looked upon ith abhorence. Still, many will think, to s. e. k city, in the massive walls yet standing, or in f beauth in the relics of time, is an ill adaptathe carved statuary of a thousand years : it is tion of the term. How many pass by, without all alike to him, a mass of rubbish. But, go, notiong, or give but a glance, and deciam thou man of science, view this wreck of time; against the deformity of such an object as an hou canst feel, thou canst see beauty in the old tree! Thewood-man regards not its antiheaps of ages! quity; and without feeling or computation lays

xe to its sacred 1001. But, think, is there mail village: as far as the eye can reach, are cattered great stones, slabs, pillars of different architecture, the Dorie, the Ionie, and Corinthian, and all tell of greatness. It was here on this slab, once so hand-omely carved the judges sat ; this deep basin, was undoubtedly, the great pool or reservoir ; and near it are columns still erect which may have supported a covering, under which the king or governor sat, enjoying the refreshing coolness of an artificial shower. These huge walls, extending over several acres, were of the King's palace. Yes, the entrance declates it; for though time has sadly worn the exquisite carvings, enough is seen, to tell its beauty and grandeur. Here was the great hail, surr unded by column atter column; and just in front where there is so plainly a jutting out of the wall, with finely wrought columns on each side, and slabs of Parian marble scattered around, was the throne. In another place, stands a lone wall, with other indications, which declare it to have been the great temple. To the man of science, those strange characters, give a new delight; and revives discoveries long lost scratches to any but the man of learning and acute observation. Many are the historical reminiscences, con-

striking contrast to the rustling of the bushes, as each one went sku king and sneaking along, in

after-times, to avoid the sight of the pale-face. It is thus with time: It makes the splendid city, the magnificent palace, the sacred temple, destroys nations civilized or uncivilized; it casts down the prond, and sinks into oblivion the names of tyrants, who would vainly attempt to immortalize themselves, in their peoples' degradation : as did the vile king of Egypt, who for a brother, whether the myth be real or not. burdened and murdered his subjects to construct the Paramids, as a tomb for his lifeless corpse. But which rather serve to perpetuate ous death and unknown burial : and now stand, The President will soon send a message to Our own classic grove, affords, at least, one though touched with age, the grand monuments of human folly.

But though time crumbles stock and stone, or burits in the depths of the earth fiving cites, it leaves a beauty in those very remains .--A grandeur, and sublimity is there displayed. such as earth may never witness again. In any uch scene, there is a lesson taught more forcibly, than by the words of the moralist. There is beau y in the thought, that it is the work of Him. who is mighty in majesty and power.

There is another class of objects, to which our thoughts naturally turn when we speak of age: to speak of beauty in these, I fear, too mamy will hoot at the idea. What! a beauty in he old man ! a beauty in gray hairs ! What! esign beauty to that state, to which we asribe all that is ill-shapen and deformed, and personal, cisliked, would indeed seem a contradiction of terms.

But, though others do not agree with me in respect to the term beauty, I must say and feel, there is in old age, something that affects us peculiarly; arouses our tender sympathies. and draws delight from its very infirmities -Notwithstanding, the tottering frame, the palsted hand, the wrinkled check, the quive ing lip, and dimmed eye, we feel its force, its loveliness ; in fact these very parts unsightly in other objects, allied to gray hairs, tend to heighten this undefinable feeling. At the sight of true old age, there is a blending of all those feelings, of which the human soul is capable; and among these, awe and reverence are predominant. Who ever met the man of years, without having his heart throb, or his whole body thrili ! tive resistance to tyranny, interwoven in the If one could, coldly and despitefully, pass the peaceful old man, he would assuredly forfeit his position in the scale of humanity, and to as-The vulgar sees no beauty in the ruins of sign him a place with the superior order of-the brutes, would be above his desert.

To this peculiar feeling, awakened in the human breast at the sight of calm old age, I am at a loss to give a name. To call it pity, seems harsh, and does not really define it. It may be pity in some instances, that give it this bent. These vast portals, declare it to have been no In truth, if there is pity in the case, it should be for us. We, who in the bloom of youth, or in the prime of life hide beneath a placid countenance, a fretted mind, an aching heart, or a troubled soul. But the good old man has none of these things. He has passed the troubled sea. Life has no more storms for him .--Though weak in body, in spirit he is strong .--He has had his evils in this life: and now. calm and tranquil as the bosom of ocean after the storm has long passed, he awaits but his Master's summons to an eternal rest. I speak not, of that churlish and peevish old man or woman : much less do I mean to include, that worse than brute, a drunken, profane, and lewd old man. Old age thus degraded is truly pitiable, nay, is contemptible. It is to the i ure and upright, especially, to the christian man of years, we would direct our thoughts. We speak sometimes of age as a second childhood. True: it has many of the characteristics of infancy, or, at least, such peculiarities, as more nearly resemble the simplicity and innocence of childhood, than aught else we know of. Infancy has its charms, but to say that old age agrees to the world : hieroglyphics are but unmeaning | in all points, or at all mentally with the infant, is di-paraging to a well-pent life, and more al-o a sleer on Heaven's providing care, and a What of interest would there lete a travel- detraction from the exalted destiny of man. This life is, at most, but a pilgrimage, and a

them, beauty lies wholly in the first impression the eve is attracted by a bridancy of colors of the symmetry of figure. Hence it is so commoto say, "such pleases the eye;" when, in reality is the mind that evinces pleasure. If, then is the mind, that perceives the beauty of was above him. jous at first sight, it is also capable of diming beauty beneath the surface. But

a socialization, after thus well discharging their Here allow me to surmise, the many pleasing associations, that may attach themselves to the various old-oaks, which surrouted us and over-

nected with the decaying and alm at leafless oas, of many centuries growth ; so that, indeed, iler, in so thesolaus a region as Palestine, but

leauty in the old gnatled oak. commander ; and no extreme act would have tered and decayed branches speak of the wreck been r quisite, had not the people themselves. if time, and are typical of passing generations? ass mbly, gathe ed from various countries, and by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frus May not the inm e se trunk, well represent the trated all possible mild measures for obtaining greatness and strength of some mighty empire ong gone, or now fast sinking into ruin ; its A withdrawal from the place, with the ob ough and shargy back, and knotted and crockpensities. Early in the same month property ject of the visit entirely defeated, would under d ho bs, may indicate its defects, or prefigure was clandestinely ab-tracted from the depot of the circumstances, in which the Commander of he exils and bad effects, it will leave behind the Transit Company, and taken to Greviown. the Cyane found himself, have been an absolute while, the yet leafy boughs, and the everyteen The plunderers obtained shelt r there, and their aban lonment of all claim of our citizens for in m stletoe, may beautifully point to the nation's pursuers were driven back by its people, who demnification, and a submissive acquiescence in at yet departed giory, or foretell the rise of a not only protected the wrong doers and shared the national indignity. It would have encoursmaller, but more perfect and more lasting king om. To think, too, of the scenes of childhood, that may have been transacted und rats rer stong shade-or of the wooings of man hand, that were perhaps breathed forth, while the moonbeams gave a silver hue to its newborn eaflets, and the swaving boughs and gentle rus log alone, heard the heart-burder el ofevi g and the grate ul response ; and the aged t on dapped its boughs in joy, and smilled intoc n: v at the hoppy scene-all these, with many s on as-ociations, fix a charm about the state y an estors of the leafy tribe, and the aged parent

of in grove.

the plunder, but treat d with great rudeness and aged in these lawless men, a spirit of insolence violence, those who sought to recover their p op- and rapine, most dangerous to the lives and erty. Such in subs ance, are the facts submitted property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and for the President's consideration, and proved by probably have emboldened them to grap at trustworthy evidence. He could not doubt but treasures and valuable merchandize continually the case demanded the interposition of this gov- passing over the Nicaragua route. ernment; and justice required that reparation It certainly would have been most satisfactory should be made for so many, and such gross to me, continues the President, if the objects of wrongs; and that such a course of in olence and the Cyane mission could have been consumma-

By their obs inate si ence, they seemed rather

lesirous to provoke chastisement than escare t

duct of wanton defiance was imputable chiefly

to the d-lu-ive idea that the American govern-

ment would be deterred from punishing t em

through fear of discleasing a formid ble foreign

sulting d portment towards the United States.

The Cyane at length fired upon the town be-

fore much injury had been done. The fire way

twice suspended in order to afford opportunity

Most of the buildings of the place were of

little value, and were generally in the seque

destroyed, but owing to the considerate pre-

for an arrangement, but this was declined.

blunder, tending directly to the inscurity of the ted without a resert to public force; but the lives of numbers of travellers and a large amount most arrogant contumacy on the part of the ofof rich treasure blonging to our citizens passing fenders, rendered it impossible to avoid the alover this transit way, should be peremptorily ar- ternative, either to break up their establishment or leave them impressed with the idea, that if ev

Whatever it might be in other respects, the might persevere with impunity in their career community in question had it a their power to, of insolence and plunder.

seems to have been disregardenen overlo ked Should the leading powers of Europe concur by some leading foreign States. Our refusal in propersing as a rule of international law, to to be brought within, or subjected to h in pour exempt the private property upon the ocean. fiar system, has, he fears, created a jud used s from se zure by public armed cruisers, as well trust of our conduct, and induced on their part well as by privateers, the Uni ed States will rea ossasional acts of a disturbing effect upon our dily meet them up n that broad goound. foreign relations. Our present attitu le and past the operations on the Rec p ocity Treaty are course, give the strongest assurances, which favoraby noticed in the Message, and a com should not be questioned, that our purposes are miss on is recommend d to settle the boundary to defend at all hazards, the honor of this maline between the territory of Columbia and the tion, even if we are to delend on the aggressive. British Possessions on the Pacific. and become revolved in a similar state of things. France was at an early day an efficient ally of to that which is now threatening the safety the United States in their strugg e for indepen-

dence. From that' time to the present, with

cordial relations of friendship have existed be-

tween the government and the people of the

and welfare of other nations. Our military establishments in times of peace only occasional slight interruptions, the most are adapted to maintain only the exterior defences, and preserve or ler among the aboriginal

tribes within the limits of th. union. two countries. The kindly sentiments cherish-Our naval force is intended only for the proed alike by both nations, have led to an extentection of our citizens abroad ; and our comsive social commercial intercourse, which I trust merce diffused as it is over all the seas of the will not be inturrupted or checked by any casuglobe, has thus far seconed to call for no mer a e al event of an apparently unsatisfactory characof this forest.