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REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,

In Senate, on Tuesday the 7th, on the Land Question.

MR. BADGER. I wish to answer the question which was put by my friend from Georgia [Mr Dawson] when this subject was before the Senate in the earlier part of the day. The question was this: How we should answer, those of us who represent the old States, to our constituents for sitting quietly by and seeing all these appropriations of public lands made for purposes of internal improvement in the new States, while no portion of the public domain was applied or set apart for the benefit of those which we represent. I want to tell my friend the motive which influences me and the reason which, in my judgment, renders it necessary that we, who represent the old States, should submit to pursue the same course, and feel ourselves without remedy. It is this, sir: the representatives of the new States have ingeniously contrived to induce a large portion of those gentlemen who represent the old States to adopt the opinion that we have no constitutional power to make an application of the public lands for the benefit of all the States.—They have this ingenious system laid down—I do not know whether you will call it argument or reasoning—that the lands constitute a fund, held by the General Government as an agent or trustee for the benefit of all the States: the proceeds of these lands are no longer needed to assist in defraying the ordinary expenditures of the Government, in which all the States are concerned, because our Treasury is overflowing; but it is utterly unconstitutional, it is illegal, it is a violation of the duty of the trustees to apply the lands, to themselves, or the proceeds of the lands for the benefit of all the States, for whose benefit, nevertheless, and for whose benefit only, the trustee holds the lands.

Now, sir, see the result of that proposition. It is unconstitutional to apply the proceeds of the public lands, or any portion of the proceeds of the public lands, for the benefit of all the States. It is unconstitutional to appropriate the lands themselves, for the benefit of all the States. Well, now, sir, the moment you have got these two propositions assented to by a large portion of gentlemen who represent the old States, permit me to inquire what resource is left for us but simply to sit by quietly and permit the lands to be disposed of for the benefit of the new States? It is unconstitutional to give us any share, interest, proportion, or benefit in the fund held for our benefit in common with the other States. We do not need it to defray the expenditures of the Government; and it is unlawful, unconstitutional, and wrong to give us the benefit of it in any other form! That doctrine is agreed to by a majority of the representatives of the old States; and, of course, while that doctrine is held, the old States are utterly powerless, and cannot derive any benefit or advantage from the public lands.

We hear much said about the expenditure of the common blood and treasure; we hear many calls made to the patriotic fervor of Congress and of the people; but, after all, it settles down into that. The lands, some of them, were granted for the benefit of all the States, and others were acquired for the benefit of all the States. And yet it is unlawful, unconstitutional, intolerable, that the Government should apply them for the benefit of all the States in the only way in which they can be applied for the benefit of all the States.

Now, sir, I am as sensible of the injustice done to the old States as is my friend from Georgia. I think it is a crying injustice; one which ought to be remedied. I think it an evil which ought to be corrected. I think it an unwise and unjust hoarding of the property from the general purposes of benefit to all the States in this Union.—I think the old States have a right to ask, to demand, that a reasonable portion of this domain shall be set apart for their benefit. But what avails my thinking so, or my friend from Georgia thinking so? Our States do not think so. That is the case, at least in a great many instances, in regard to the old States. Their representatives do not think so. And while, by a union among ourselves, we might, without withdrawing—for I would not be willing to withdraw at all the assistance which we give to the new members of the Union—that assistance at any time, it seems to me, make large and liberal appropriations of these lands for the benefit of the old States.

Now, Mr. President, I am reduced to this situation. I would, if I could, do anything for the benefit of the old States; I would especially do it for my own State. I believe it to be constitutional, right and proper. It cannot but be constitutional, right and proper that the trustee, if he be a trustee, should dispose of the fund for the benefit of his *cestui que trust*. But I am overruled. What am I to do? Am I to sit here, and, by reason of my opposition to the bills which are intended to advance the interests of the States in which the lands are situated, show myself to have a malignant wish to check their prosperity? Certainly not. I have no such wish. I wish to have the lands disposed of for useful and just purposes. I wish to have our own just share of them; but we cannot get it. I would unite with the representatives of the old States in making it a condition upon these grants that we should have our share of them; but they will not unite with me. And, therefore, as I cannot make any opposition which will result in any good to the old States, whose interests, I think, have been unjustly overlooked, why should I exhibit myself here as making opposition, at once ungracious and bootless against the advancement of any State in this Union?

The Senator from Maine says that this bill, or another bill before us this morning, I do not know which, as it departs from the original principle on which these grants of alternate sections were made, and gives land for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a road beyond the line of the road, and not contiguous to it, is in effect either a disguised or undisguised application of lands for internal improvements. Well, sir, the legislation is not the less acceptable to me on that account.

If you will not distribute these lands, nor the proceeds of them among all the States, why should you not apply them to useful and advantageous purposes, why not to purposes of internal improvement? Surely, if it is unconstitutional to give them to the owners, it must be constitutional to give them somewhere else. The Government cannot be bound to keep these lands.

My friend from Iowa has suggested what is really at last a comfortable reflection; that inasmuch as the domain, however large, is not inexhaustible, our brethren and friends in the new States will at length have absorbed the whole of it, and then the inconvenience of making further grants to them, if it be an inconvenience, will have ceased. But permit me to tell him that that characteristic of the public domain does not make it a distinguishing characteristic, which separates it in character from the public Treasury; for it is as true with regard to the public Treasury that, after you have exhausted it all, there will be no more that you can give from it. The only difference is, that by a resort to duties or taxation, we may put more money into the Treasury. And permit me to tell him we have a similar and an equally efficacious mode for putting more lands into the public domain.

Here stands Mexico; another treaty with half a million of acres of public lands ceded to us will replenish the domain. And after we have exhausted that, we have the residue of Mexico and

ed finally, any more than we could that the present sum of money in the Treasury may be exhausted; for, assure yourself, sir, we shall take care to replenish both of them, and keep the country with an abundance of public lands to dispose of, and of public money to spend.

I have made these remarks in answer to my friend from Georgia, and the question which he says might be asked by our constituents. I am one of those who have never been disposed to interpose a factious or ill-natured opposition to any measure of this kind. I could not have done it consistently with my own feelings, because I have no enmity or desire to obstruct the advancement of any portion of the people of the country; and because I really see no objection, in principle, to the application of public lands in this way. Not that there have not been objectionable cases. There have been some such, and in every mode of expenditure there will be such. The real objection is, that while these grants are made to the new States, nothing is given to the old. In my opinion it is unreasonable, and it is unjust. It is a misapplication of the public domain. It ought to be corrected. But we of the old States have no right to complain, for a large portion of us have voluntarily come to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional to give us any portion of our own property.

[BY REQUEST.]

SPEECH of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of the Episcopal Church, before the American Temperance Union.

REV. DR. TYNG, who, amid much applause, came forward and said he should be very glad if he had a fair sea before him to take up this whole subject in its length and breadth. His friends seemed always to estimate the value of his influence very much upon the system of distillation; and although they were not friends to the still, yet if they could get the still so perfect that they could leave but a few drops to come forth, they thought that would suit the purpose of Dr. Tyng. He never had one chance since he lived in the city of New York, to take hold of this business of intemperance, literally, by the throat, and he had been striving to get at it for many years.—He had stood upon that platform as late as 11 o'clock at night to see if it were possible to get hold of some opportunity to say something, and yet he had waited for that time in vain; and now he was satisfied that they had got not only a good wind from the East, but a stiff breeze blowing up from the North too, (applause.) The West-end of London is the great end; the North-end is the great end of New York. And yet, somehow or other, to-night, our North-end which is the very aristocracy of the place, comes out to spit in its own face, (applause.) His impression was that if they could fairly convince the intelligent, and enlightened, and educated aristocracy—(if people pleased to call them so; he hardly knew what an aristocracy was in a land like this,) if they could convince the citizens of New York of the profound importance, and real, practical expediency of a prohibitory law, the gentlemen of standing and influence, and money in this city would never be the last to take hold of it. He did not believe that the virtue of this city was to come up from the lowest region of mere earthly power and earthly interest. He had lived nine years with the citizens of New York, only every year to respect them the more highly, and every year to confide more thoroughly in their principles and spirit. A nobler set of men—a more liberal set of men—a bolder, a more faithful set of men, when you persuade them to the propriety of an action, and the course of action in maintaining it, he had never seen. The Chairman and the other gentlemen with whom they had acted, were but samples of those who might be brought forward by hundreds in this city. (Applause.) He desired that every north wind should not blow upon them discouragement and doubt. Whenever this subject was taken hold of, it was almost as ever, as Daniel said, "fenced with iron on the staff of a spear." We live in a time when six thousand murdering rum holes in this city provoke the notice of a conciliatory police in vain—perfect patterns of French politeness—at a time when brothels are furnished and elevated in our streets like palaces; and recently there had been pointed out to him in Broadway keepers of prostitutes lolling in barouches, clad in ermine, and with livery servants waiting on them as if they were the princesses of the land; at a time when hundreds of gambling saloons are ruining Broadway, and our Chesterfield police bow down with a grace that ministers might well learn, and which, if lawyers could imitate it, would doubtless greatly promote their prosperity. (Applause.) We live in a time when notwithstanding all this on the side of corruption and wrong, the simple preaching of the gospel in the streets is a statute offence, and when a man dares to open his mouth in the highway for the King of Kings is captured and dragged like a felon to answer at the Station-House. (Here the audience burst out into a perfect tempest of cheering that was again and again resumed.) Mr. Tyng proceeded to say that he thanked his friends for their noble standing up for the principle and the right of open freedom of speech in this place. (Continued applause.) Let it be understood then, that the time has passed when chiefs of civil authorities must seek the aid of archbishops in their public proclamations, to keep the peace of the land.—(Great applause.) Let it be understood that 5,000 foreign rum-sellers in the midst of our lanes and alleys here are not to be the real aristocracy of this community. (Enthusiastic applause.)—We live in a time when more than Eastern magnificence decorates outward appearing palaces like the palaces of the inquisition where, inside, there are dark wells and lime pits, in which thousands of young men are secretly murdered; and yet the man that dare open his mouth and speak against the wrong, must do it at the risk of his own safety—perhaps of his life; when the promoters of public order are literally derided, scoffed at, persecuted, ridiculed in the streets for the faithful fulfilment of duty. If any man here undertake to put himself in the gap to defend the cause of right, and suffers in consequence, the only lament for him is, "He knew the evil was coming, why did he not get out of the way?" But, notwithstanding all this, there are some courageous enough to stand by God's laws and the rights of humanity, and the progressive blessedness of the human cause. There are some who do not believe that God clothes men when they are faithful to him with armor more invulnerable than the Grecian hero's, and not unprotected even at the heel; that there is a contest in which the sword flashes lightning, as it were Ithuriel's spear, and will bring up at last the devil in his actual shape, and contrast him with the angel that compels him to converse. *Magna veritas et prevalebit.* He (Dr. T.) knew very little latin, but he had mastered that sentence and would translate it: *magna*, the Maine law; *veritas*, is true, *et prevalebit*, and it will prevail. It seemed to him as certain as the progress of humanity—as certain as the enlarging of knowledge in the whole scheme of political economy—as certain as the progress of investigation in the sciences—as certain as the establishment of American liberty clear from here down to Patagonia—as certain as the establishment of Protestant American liberty over this whole continent would be the enactment of that which is called the Maine Law, by a free people for the protection of their rights and privileges, and for the exigences of their community. He might call, in the language of the prophet, upon the Heavens and earth, if there were or are one single man that could propose one single benefit arising to one single other man out of the liquor trade, and the system of liquor indulgence. It is a trade that carries, like the figure of the Revelations, "the teeth of the lion in the mouth, and the sting of the scorpion in the tail." It gnaws upon the heart of the man who receives the poison, and it stings the soul of the man who imparts it [illegible] brings desolation, ruin, and death upon the [illegible] and the whole histor

We summon our witnesses. Chemistry comes forward and says:—"I have analysed the elements of alcohol; they are poison, and nothing but poison." Physiology says: "I have tested its influence upon the animal frame, its whole operation is destruction and death." Political ecomy says:—I have tried to grapple with the devastations it has produced, and in vain. It has filled the alms-house, the prison, the lunatic asylum with inmates; it has filled the world with beggary, and every nation of the earth is looking upon its sad ravages and crying out in anguish, "What is to be done?" Human government comes forward and says, "We have been attempting to bale out this deep abyss of human misery and it baffles all the skill of man. We have tried to limit its operation, and every effort has actually proved to be a premium upon its more excessive influence, and the bestowal of a monopoly upon a set of individuals to be the more effective harpies on the prosperity of the residue of mankind." And our social relations! How should he (Dr. T.) dare to touch them? If there was a man among them, on that occasion, that did not feel it in his own family, and could not look around within the walls of his own house and connections to see some frightful specimens of its power to kill, that man he (the speaker) could call a happy man. He could not send his beloved son on his early morning travel down to the street where he labors in his calling where far from his father's eye he has to procure his midday meal at the public eating house, but the boy is beset at every point by these licensed harpies on the happiness and prosperity of his family. Who gave human governments the right to hire a man to bring disease, distress, and damnation on his (Dr. T.'s) family? He could look at the whole subject of social relations in reference to others, but he felt what a young lady had described most beautifully, but which multitudes besides had felt just as much. The Rev. Speaker read a poem purporting to have been composed by a young lady, "who was accused of being a monomaniac on the subject of alcoholic liquors."

"Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne,
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud word of scorn.
In struggles on from year to year
Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept.
O'er a loved father's fall,
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall.
Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way
That led me up to woman's day," &c.

As he read those lines sent him by the pastor of that loved, suffering child, the last line rested upon his mind—this "dark beverage of Hell!" Did Heaven ever mix such a cup for man? Amidst all the dews that descend from Hermon's snows upon a Zion's happy top, does one drop of Alcohol come down? Amidst all the floods that pour down from Alpine heights, that fertilize and beatufy Europe's vales, does one single drop of alcohol come down? Could earth ever mix such a cup? He really believed that this child of sorrow had touched the actual face of its origination—"the dark beverage of hell." Many might question the theory of the existence of the great giant of evil, whilst they were dealing in the traces of his evil. The great instrument of evil alone can tell us either the full purpose of its origin and the full products of its effects. And here the important question arises, what are we to do with it? The speaker referred in laudatory terms to his own family of six boys, the two elder of whom had already lent their voices in favor of the temperance movement. He alluded in terms of equal congratulation and praise to the family of the Rev. Lyman Beecher. After apologising for the vanity that had led him into the digression, the eloquent gentleman proceeded by observing that if the liquor trade were an honorable, and profitable and fair trade, then there was no question in regard to it. Mr. North might sell his silks and his laces, and no living man asked either to restrain him or give him a license, on the contrary the more he prospers the more will the community rejoice around him. (Applause.) If the liquor trade be right let it be practiced and abundantly. Instead of five thousand, let us import all Europe to help us! (Applause.) Then might we congratulate the poor Irishman who, when he came to this land and found he could get beastly drunk for sixpence, said, "The dear crathur, I wish my throat were a mile long, and I could taste it in every inch of it." (Laughter and applause.) What though the man who occupies an eating house in Broadway and a restaurant in Nassau st. make a poor boy the degradation of his father's house. The man has a right. What though the lad come home with words of profanity in his mouth that a farther never taught him nor uttered in his ear. The man has a right. What, though he sends a mother to a bed of sleepless sorrow. The man has a right. It is a legal traffic. If it is right, be it so. But he would put it to the common sense of unsophisticated man who can reconcile the problem of the power of the government in attempting to restrain and prohibit a traffic which it legalizes and acknowledges right. The reason of man would propose one of two alternatives. If it be the evil suggested, arrest it. If it be right, legal, honorable, and just, carry it out. He considered it a complete misapplication of this warfare to stop at the rum-shops, or those more splendid manufactories of destruction that lie in our thoroughfares here, and put millions of wealth in the pockets of those who feed upon the vitals of mankind. He would go down to the men, who, ashamed to let so much be seen in their cellars, fill their store garrets with this immense profusion of the power of destruction. Dr. Tyng then referred to the scheme for advancing the rates of license as a substitute for the Maine Law. In the very degree, he affirmed, in which you enhance the price of the license you not only quicken and excite the diligence of the men that pay the license, but you increase the temptation to men to sell without it, and instead of your five or six thousand of places licensed for sale, you have 10 or 15, or 20,000, if the passions of men demand an indulgence so unqualified, selling under evasion of the law. The London Times has said—"The man who shall invent a really efficient antidote to this system of voluntary and daily poisoning, will deserve a high place among the benefactors of his species." Now he (Dr. T.) was ready to take up the language of professor Stewart,—"People of the State of Maine, may the God of Heaven bless you!" And then he was ready to come down to the private chamber of that honored son of Maine, and say—"Magnanimous, noble minded Dow, the God of Heaven bless thee!" He woul rather be that man than any man he knew this day on the face of the globe—the magnificent father of his country not alone excepted. (Applause.) Who could tell the benefit that is to come from that one man, whom God has raised up to be the originator of this measure. By this law you treat the actual instrument as the criminal. Knock his brains out wherever you catch him; and do it at once. (Laughter and applause.) How well did that old motto apply in such a case—"Dead men tell no tales." (Renewed laughter.) It was often said on this subject that it could never be executed. A large wholesale dealer had said the other day to him, (the Rev. Speaker,) "You cannot, possibly execute such a law." "Why," he said, "What will you do when the law is passed?" "Oh," replied the old gentleman, "I shall stop selling at once." "And if the man next door persists in selling it, what will you do?"—"Why," he answered, "I'll make him stop it too." (Applause.) And in the same way would the law-abiding dealers act as a police force in hunting down all the rest. It had been said that a mob would be organized to resist such a law. But New York is not the place for people to take the law into their own hands. Though he abhorred unnecessary bloodshed, yet there was a regiment of National Guards in our midst that replenish the domain. And after we have exhausted that, we have the residue of Mexico and the whole of South America to look to. So that I do not see, at last, that we shall derive any particular or special advantage from the prospect that the present public domain will be exhausted

[illegible] and it stings the soul of the [illegible] It brings desolation, ruin, and death upon the family and the drunkard, and the whole history of the world has been that it brings ruin and sorrow upon the family of the drunkard maker.

allowed unnecessary bloodshed, yet there was a regiment of National Grays in our midst that would be certain to defend the laws of the land at any risk; he did not care whether the emb should be about the miserable gambling of a play-actor, or the mierable profits of a rum seller. The eloquent gentleman concluded by quoting a poem of Charles Mackay.

Men of thought! be up and stirring,
Night and day,
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!
Men of action! aid and cheer them,
As you may.
There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a heaven about to glow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midnight darkness
Changing into day;
Men of thought and men of action.
Clear the way!

The Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid oud applause.

TEA AND COFFEE.

A series of articles, entitled, "The Narcotics we indulge in," have lately appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. They have been distinguished for great fairness and thorough knowledge of the articles discussed, and have attracted no little attention among the intelligent persons. Having been concluded in the December number, they have been followed, in that for January, by a paper one. "The Beverages we indulge in," which mentions some interesting facts respecting tea and coffee, not generally known.

It must strike even the most careless mind as curious that these beverages should have come into such general use for one common purpose, though originating in different parts of the globe, and though so totally opposite in appearance and character in their original condition. But when it comes to be known, through the analyzing processes of the chemist, that both tea and coffee, as infused beverages, contain substantially the same things, the astonishment increases.

It is naturally asked how the rude nations, among whom these drinks first arose, discovered the chemical qualities of tea and coffee. The answer has never yet been made, and probably never will. We must, therefore, content ourselves with the fact itself.

The fact is undeniable. In three particulars tea and coffee strikingly resemble each other. They are nearly all void of smell and taste in their natural state, and only acquire their peculiar flavor, or aroma, from a *volatile oil* produced in them during the processes of drying the leaf or roasting the berry. They all contain a peculiar, slightly bitter principle, very rich in nitrogen, which is called *theine*, and which has the property of lessening the natural wear and tear of the human body, and thus saving food to a certain extent. They all likewise hold in solution *tannic acid*, the action of which on the system is not completely understood. In addition to these three substances, a considerable portion of gluten is contained in both tea and coffee; but owing to the leaves in one case not being drank, nor the grounds in the other, this is wasted. In tea, the *volatile oil* evaporates with age, so that the older the tea is, the less intoxicating. To this *volatile* oil is owing the paralysis which frequently attacks persons who have been for several years engaged in packing and unpacking teas. But, on the contrary, the *theine* in coffee increases with the age of the berry. This substance, if taken in excess, accelerates the pulse, makes the heart beat quicker, produces trembling, excites the imagination, and predisposes to visions.

Coffee resembles tea in the effect which it produces, because it also contains *theine tannic acid* and *volatile oil*. In coffee, however, they are combined in different proportions, and hence the reason why many persons prefer it as a beverage. The best coffee grows on the driest soils. Yet the worst coffee, if kept ten or fourteen years, will acquire the flavor of the finest Mocha. The principal art in preparing coffee lies in roasting, for in this process it is that its peculiar aroma is produced. The heat should never be greater than is sufficient to impart to the berry a light brown color: for, if carreid beyond this point, a disagreeable secondary smell mingles with the aroma. By the fashionable process of drinking coffee, that is without the *grounds*, a good deal of nutritious matter is wasted. A more uniformly strong, as well as agreeable infusion, it is thought, might be obtained by mixing a little soda with it; about forty grains of dry, or twice as much of crystalized carbonate of soda, to the pound of coffee, is the quantity recommended by Blackwood. Many of the Oriental nations drink the *grounds* invariably. Not less than a hundred millions of the human race drink coffee, it is computed, as a daily beverage. In France, Germany, Sweden, Turkey, and a large portion of the United States, it is used by almost everybody, just as tea is in England, Holland, Russia, and China.

Tea and coffee become more indispensable as nations advance in intellectual activity. Whether this is a cause or effect, is not yet demonstrable, though the writer in Blackwood inclines to consider it the former. Perhaps the extraordinary popularity of these beverages, however, among the moderns, arises principally from the extension of commerce, and the consequent cheapness of tea and coffee. Experience teaches people that tea and coffee, used moderately, prevent the waste of the tissues, afford positive happiness, and increase the nervous activity, enabling men, as the writer in question forcibly remarks, "to show more blood and spirit in the face of difficulties."

With some persons, indeed, these beverages do not agree. But to the great mass of mankind they are almost indispensable. "Besides the mere brick-work and marble, so to speak," says Blackwood, "by which the human body is built up and sustained, there are rarer forms of matter, it now appears, on which the life of the body and the comfort of animal existence most essentially depend." An important truth, and the one which really lies at the bottom of what has been called "the natural craving of mankind for stimulant." Perhaps, when truly broad views on this important subject come to prevail, it will be admitted *every* where that distilled liquors, if not wines, always have too much of this stimulating quality for the health of the body and mind, but that tea and coffee, when judiciously used, possess about the proper quantity.

* * *

HEAD QUARTERS IN THE SADDLE.—When Gen Wool was commanding in Mexico, his division was kept constantly on the move—so constantly that no time could be found nor no place fixed to locate the head-quarters of the army. He accordingly published, in one of his daily orders, that "hereafter the head-quarters of this division will be in the saddle." It was a grand and Murat like declaration, but its grandeur was destroyed by a waggish old Major, who, carefully reading the proclamation, remarked "that it was really wonderful; that he had been in the army forty years, and always before supposed that hind-quarters belonged in the saddle!"

UNITED STATES NAVY YARDS.

The principal navy yards in the United States, the New York Journal of Commerce remarks, are all very quiet. Forty men were discharged from the Charlestown navy yard last week, and very little is going on, either at that station or at Norfolk. Their appearance is in strong contrast the European navy stations, where the utmost activity prevails, in preparations for a coming struggle.

* * *

DEATHS IN LIBERIA.—Dr. James Brown, who emigrated from Washington city to Liberia about 20 years ago, and was for a long time a member of the Liberia Legislature, died recently. Wyatt and Maria Copeland, of Raleigh, N. C., Celia A. Cooper, a little girl from Portsmouth, Va., Edward Ragland, from Louisa, Va., and Jo. Washington, from Gloucester county, Va., who went out in the Banshee from this port, have also died in Liberia.

THE MECHANIC.

Our daily walks bring us frequently face to face with the sons of toil, on their way to and from work, and it has often occured to us what a tremendous influence they are beginning to exert, and have already exerted, in the world's progress. Nearly two thousand years ago, the proud denizens of Rome, scorning to engage in mechanic arts, threw this branch of human exertion into the hands of foreigners, and before the sturdy blows of these Gothic artificers and their kindred from the bleak North, the stately fabric of Augustus fell. The Greeks paid a strong, though unintentional compliment to this class, in the person of Vulcan. The brawny wielder of the hammer, was the *only denizen* of Olympus who was not a fit subject for a State penitentiary, Jupiter, Mars, aye, the whole squad of them, were as rascally a set of reprobates as ever sipped nectar, dined on stewed ambrosia, or satiated themselves with less divine or more substantial—bread and beef-steak. Vulcan, deformed and henpecked as he was, had none of the very fashionable vices in that circle of upper tendom. Jupiter was a *roue*, Juno a vixen, but, the armorer was a god of his word, upright and temperate. And though the thousand pacadilloes of his frail wife ruffled his temper a little, he went on, forging thunderbolts, never thinking either of suing for a divorce, or giving the lady to old Radamanthus to be put on the tread-mill. The only time he ever punished her, he seemed ashamed of himself, and went back to his forge, determined that he'd lose his equanimity no more.

The realization of the moral of this bit of mythology has been reserved for modern times. The avenues to wealth, influence and position, are not now confined to law, medicine or divinity. An illiterate artist is now "the lyon" in Washington; a tailor fills the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee; and one of the wealthiest men in the Union is a pistol-maker, and one of the most famous a blacksmith.

Hold up your heads, then, ye sons of toil, and look the world in the face, for ye are a power upon the earth.

Respect yourselves, and men will respect you; be industrious, intelligent and sober, and you can mate with the highest men of your nation. There is no position, however important, no office however exalted, that you may not attain with intelligence and virtue. The claims of codfish aristocracy receive little attention at this day and will receive less; and while we reprobate as much the senless clamor which demagogues raise against the rich, as we do the inflated superciliousness with which some treat the poor, we feel that there is something higher than title, nobler than wealth, more desirable than a spotless pedigree—in a word, we believe with the immortal lyrist of Scotland, that,

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

South Side Democrat.

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The people of Charleston are at last fully awake to the folly of their refusal to unite with Wilmington in building a railroad between those two places. They furnish a far better specimen of Rip Van Winkleism than ever North Carolina did. The loss of the great mail, the miscarriage of the letters and papers for Charleston, and the diversion of all the through travel to another and shorter route, are events which they did not dream of during their long slumber, and which astound them now that they are awake to the extent of their loss.

A communication in the Charleston Courier says that Charleston was "content with the supposition that North Carolina was quite too poor to build such a road" as the Manchester road!!—This is about as complimentary to the sagacity of Charleston as to the pecuniary ability of North Carolina. But the pleasantest portion of the very verdant article in the Courier is that in which it is contended that Wilmington has no right to take any trade *from* South Carolina! "We have a right (says this sapient writer) to a clear track for the produce of our own State, and must protest against her interference with it"! Now this is the richest specimen of the State Rights doctrine that we remember to have seen. But it is a bad rule that won't work both ways; and if Wilmington must not take any trade from South Carolina, what shall be said of Cheraw and Camden, and Columbia, and even Charleston itself, which receive so much of *their* trade from North Carolina?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

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ILLINOIS.—Gov. Matteson delivered his message to the Legislature of Illinois on Thursday last. As an evidence of great prosperity, he refers to the assessment returns, which show an increase in the taxable property of the State for the past year of fifty-four and four-fifths per cent. The public debt has been reduced over one million dollars, and now amounts to the sum of but $15,725 96. In regard the improvement of harbors and rivers by appropriating from the National Treasury, he expresses his dissent from the doctrine of the "tonnage Duties" letter of Senator Douglas, and says it would be a matter of regret if the proposition in that letter "should have the least tendency to defeat present (pending) appropriations.

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ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—A Letter detailing the explorations made by the officers of the British ship Virago, of the Darien ship canal exploring expedition, states that the party have discovered the existence of an extensive plain hitherto unknown, and watered by large rivers not set down on any map. The company crossed the Isthmus of Darien in eighteen hours, and from the tenor of their report there appears little doubt of the feasibility of constructing the proposed canal. From the reports of the British surveying party, it appears that the party crossed the country until they got within about eight miles of the Atlantic, of which ocean they had an excellent view. The plain they encountered is some twenty-two miles in length, and in no part of it did they find the elevation greater than fifty feet above the level of the sea.

"**ENGLAND AND WALES.**—A volume of statistics of public worship published in connection with the English census returns of 1851, contains some interesting facts. The population of England and Wales is 17,927,609. The number of persons attending church on Sunday was, in church of England, 5,292,551; in other persuasions, 5,603,515. The proportion of the population of England and Wales which is under instruction in schools ascertained to be one-eighth. This is a decided advance upon the proportion which was instructed 20 or 30 years ago.

Another letter appears in the London Times from Fredrika Bremer to Mrs. Howitt, from which we infer that the two venerable ladies are reconciled to each other, and that Bremer considers Howitt's translation of her book as "good and faithful in general, and in many parts most excellent."

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NUMBER 8.

Jamaica.—Crime is shockingly rampant in Jamaica. Out of sixteen cases just tried at the Assizes, no fewer than nine were for "those abominable crimes which are dangerous to human nature." In charging the grand jury, the judge expressed his conviction that mere punishment is insufficient, as a preventative of these heinous offences, and suggested that the only way in which they can be eradicated, is *to bring the class of persons among whom they are frequent, under some humanizing influences.*

Cape Fear Bank.—Arch'd McLean, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Fayetteville Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John W. Wright, Esq.

Wm. J. Anderson, Esq. succeeds Mr. McLean as Teller;

And Mr. Wright Huske succeeds to the Clerkship vacated by the promotion of Mr. Anderson.

David A. Ray, Esqr. has been appointed a Director in the same Branch.—*Fayette. Observer.*

Ex-President Fillmore, we see it stated, is about to be married to an only daughter of a gallant U. S. officer deceased, and a lady of rare talents, superior accomplishments and large fortune. The lady is said to be Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Niagara Falls, only daughter of the late General Peter B. Porter, a hero of the war of 1812, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams.

An Important Decision.—Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court of California, rendered an important opinion in rejecting the celebrated claim of the "Mariposas," of about 45,000 acres, worth many millions, on the Stanislaus river. The case had been appealed from United States Land Commission, and will go to the Surpreme Court at Washington.

☞ It is held by the Treasury department that the accounting officers have no authority to go behind the decisions of their predecessors in office to entertain or allow a claim which has been rejected, except on the production of new and material testimony which obviates clearly the former objections.

Great Speed.—The American clipper ship Red Jacket has made the voyage from New York to the dock at Liverpool in thirteen days, one hour and twenty-five minutes. In one day, Thursday the 19th January, she made 413 miles, which is said to be the greatest distance ever run twenty-fours by anything afloat.

Massachusetts Legislature.—Boston, Feb. 14.—The House to-day passed the resolves in opposition to the Nebraska bill, by a vote of 248 yeas to 13 nays. Eleven democrats and two whigs voted in the negative.

Inventions.—Among the recent inventions made public are two by Southern men for feeding paper to printing presses. One is by D. B. Hasleton, of Charleston, the other by H. Clark, of New Orleans. Both inventions are regarded with favor.

Alabama.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill emancipating John Bell, the body servant of the late Wm. R. King, and authorising him to remain in the State. An act has also passed abolishing the chancery system hitherto pevailing in Alabama.

Tribute to the Memory of Henry Clay.—The Legislature of Kentucky have recently adopted appropriate resolutions in the memory of Hon. Henry Clay.

The Spoils.—In the Savannah City Councils there is a decided majority of Locofocos, who have rejected a proposition by a Whig paper to publish their proceedings gratuitously, and elected a Locofoco paper to perform the same service at a salary of $900. However much they may have squandered the city's money, they served the Whig right. Working for nothing is a poor business, as was the effort to deprive a neighbor of a job at fair wages.

Forgery.—D. W. Rogers forged a check on the Branch Bank of the State for $2,000, with the signature of Anderson and Savage, of this place. It was presented yesterday, and the party immediately after arrested and refunded the money. He was committed to jail.

Wilmington Commercial.

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Washington, Feb. 14th.

Mr. O'Sullivan was confirmed in the Senate, to-day, by a decided voted. The vote, however, was subsequently reconsidered, and the subject laid over.

Mr. George Saunders's nomination for Consul to London, was rejected by a large vote.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have a meeting to-morrow on the Gadsden Treaty. The friends of the Nebraske bill, in the Senate, have another caucus to-morrow.

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Rapid Growth of the West.—The Chicago Tribune, speaking of the rapid development of those elements of prosperity possessed by the great West says:

The West is still in its infancy. It has not yet passed out of its *teens*. Nineteen years ago, there were less than five thousand white inhabitants in all the vast region of beautiful country lying between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean! Now the number is between one and two millions.

Twelve years ago, eight to twelve days' passage between Chicago and New York was considered quick time in the most favorable season. Now two days is the average; and it is to be soon reduced to but three hours more than one day!

Six years ago, Chicago had not a single foot of railroad completed, and only one in contemplation. Now it has 482 miles completed in the limits of the State alone, and over 2,000 in process of contruction!

Fifteen years ago, the people of Chicago bought a large part of their bread stuffs and provisions from the State of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Now there is exported from this city, each year 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 120,000 barrels of beef and pork!

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The British Provinces north of us are so scarce of silver change that storekeepers import it from the United States, and the bank of British America has issued five and ten shilling bills.—The whole amount of the revenue collected in New Brunswick, during the year 1853, was about $920,000, of which over $700,000 was received at the port of St. John.

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A New Fire-Arm.—The Boston Courier mentions a pistol now in the market which it says is entirely different from any ever before offered to the attention of the public. It is simple in its construction, has a revolving cylinder, is loaded by unscrewing the barrel, which exposes the chambers, and is not at all liable to become inoperative by corrosion or rust, as all the working parts are contained within the stock or breech, free from any connection with the exploding gas.

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The Mexican Treaty.—It is understood that the President transmitted to the Senate on Saturday, for its advice and consent, the Treaty lately negotiated with the Government of Mexico by our Minister, Mr. Gadsden. It is said that certain modifications are recommended touching it as relates to the Tehuantepec grant or contract.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AFRICA.

Three days later from Europe—Affairs in the East.

Sandy Hook, Feb. 13, P. M.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 28th ult., has arrived, but will not go up to N. York to-night.

Eastern Affairs.—The conduct of the Czar was still evasive. His reply was not expected before the middle of February. He has appointed Count Orloff to meet the Four Courts, to explain confidentially the terms on which he will treat.

The Russians were making preparations to attack Kalafat, and several skirmishes between the belligerants had occurred, but nothing of a decisive nature had taken place.

The allied fleets were on their way to Varna; the Russian fleet was off Azoph.

It was rumored, but doubted, that Panin had succeeded Count Nesselrode.

Austria has hastily ordered 40,000 men into Hungary.

The to give Genoese intend Capt. Ingraham a public reception.

The Russian Japan squadron had arrived a Hong Kong.

There was no news of interest from England or France. British ships were blockading the port of Bushire in the Persian Gulf. Dost Mohamed was at Candahar.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

New York, Feb. 14th.—The latest Vienna dates say that favorable news has been received from St. Petersburg. Persia has promised neutrality.

The Brazilian steamer Olinda was ashore at Holyhead. The steamer. Petrel was burned in the Clyde on the 26th. American stocks are active at improving prices. Consols fluctuated between 95¼ to 95¾.

Boston, Feb. 14.

Fire—Loss $20,000.—The woolen mills of R. S. Denny at Clapville, Mass., were burned to-day. The loss was $20,000.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

New York, Feb. 15.

Another Great Battle Fought—the Turks again Victorious.—The Africa's mails did not reach this city until this morning.

A dispatch from Paris, dated the Friday before the Africa sailed, states that a great battle was fought at Kalafat on the 26th, and the Turks were completely victorious.

The Turks have also retaken two Islands on the Lower Danube.

The Turkish Convoy reached Baton safely.

It was thought hostitities in Asia would be immediately resumed.

The London Times anticipates nothing favorable from Orloff's Mission, for it is believed it will fail to obtain a declaration of neutrality.

The Russian Ministers have withdrawn from London and Paris. The Times thinks the Four Powers cannot wait for fresh propositions from St. Petersburgh.

The Paris Bourse closed weak.

LATER FROM RIO.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.

The Barque Rainbow arrived here to-day, bringing Rio dates to January, 7.

Coffee was firm, and would advance, but for the great scarcity of shipping. Superiors are quoted at 4,900 to 5. Good firsts 695 to 700.

Clearance for the year amounted to 262,000 bags less that the previous year. The stock on hand is put down at 150,000 bags.

Flour firm when the Rainbow left.

WARLIKE INTELLIGENCE.

The following items are gleaned from the Africa's mails:

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

All accounts concur in stating that Russia is making extensive preparations on the Danube, as also in Asia. Omar Pasha was vigorously engaged in recruiting and strengthening his positions. Every opportunity within his reach was embraced for this purpose.

The Shah of Persia has promised neutrality toward Turkey.

HUNGARY.

Affairs in this country have been very much agitated. There were indications of insubordination, and apprehensions of an outbreak. Austria is much troubled, and apprehensive of difficulty. The whole tenor of the news is warlike.

FRANCE.

Extensive defensive and warlike preparations were still going on. Napoleon is understood, says the Constitutionelle, to be determined upon war, unless the Czar comes terms in due time.

ENGLAND.

The war question is still absorbing all interests, and received by the best informed, as extremely uncertain. England continues to strengthen her land and naval forces.

The imports of breadstuffs into England were large, but the demand almost equal to the supply.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

Later from Europe.—Halifax, Feb. 15.—The America arrived at her wharf today.

The America left Liverpool on the 4th inst., making the run in 11 days.

It is now certain that a great battle was fought at Kalafat on the 25th. The Turks are believed to have gained a brilliant victory, notwithstanding the Russians had 50,000 men in the field. The Turkish redoubts are of great extent and very strong, and Russia will find it very hard to capture the place.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Fresh insurrections had occurred among the Wallachian peasantry.

Austria has renewed her demand for the extradition of foreigners in the Turkish service.

Persia was again on friendly terms with the Turks. A financial statement from the French ministry speaks favorably of the pecuniary affairs of France.

The latest from Count Orloff, states that he had arrived at Berlin, and the Cabinet had been summoned to meet him. He goes next to Vienna.

St. Petersburg dates to the 20th January had been received, and the news was decidedly warlike. The Czar was resolved on extreme measures, unless the reply from France and England was favorable.

The London Times says that the reply will be couched in firm and decided terms.

It was rumored that a collision had occurred on the Black Sea, between the allied fleets and the naval force of the Russian Government.

Great excitement prevailed at Servia.

The whole Russian fleet left Sebastopol on the 12th, and sailed towards Batoum.

Markets.—Cotton was slightly easier. Sales of the two days amount to 11,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged.

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New York, Jan. 14th.

Flour has declined from 12 to 18 cents per barrel; southern from 6 to 12 cents.

Wheat is dull and Corn firm, and prices tending upwards.

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Annapolis, Feb. 14th.

Election of Senator.—The Maryland Legislature have elected Hon. James A. Pearce (whig) Senator for six years from next March.