NORTH CAR

From Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion.

John Grigg, Esq., of Philadelphia.

[BY REQUEST.]

The accompanying portrait is a correct likeness of a gentleman well-known and highly esteemed in Philadelphia, as one of her richest and worthiest citizens, a man emphatically the architect of his own fortunes. He has been distinguished through life for energy of character, directness of purpose, indefatigable industry, promptness, decision and high principle, and as such, may be cited as an example for imitation. Some few years since we saw, for the first time, in a newspaper, a few brief "hints to young men commencing business," and were struck with their directness and soundness. We supposed them to be culled from various sources, but afterwards learned that they were the production of one mind, and were maxims deduced from the experience of one who had practised what he preached—the subject of this sketch. The tone of these hints was high. *Looking* to the accumulation of wealth as a means, they suggested its attainment by honorable methods, and through the practice of habits calculated to elevate the character and strengthen the mind. We shall refer to these hints again after speaking of their author. Few persons who have attained position and wealth have commenced life less conspicuously than John Grigg. An orphan farmer boy, no one could have predicted of him in childhood that he would one day become one of the wealthiest individuals in one of the finest cities of the Union.—But he had "that within which passeth show." He had a strong mind and a brave heart, and his very position developed in him the virtue of self-reliance. At an early age he exchanged the life of a farmer for that of a sailor, which he followed for a certain period, until he had mastered the details of the nautical profession. On abandoning the sea, he passed a year or more in Richmond, Virginia, where he employed his time to great advantage in studying mathematics. But he was too poor to devote himself for any length of time exclusively to self-culture. He had his way to make in the world, and he was resolved to do it. Removing to Ohio, he soon became Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Chancery, in Warren county and was so devoted to his duties there, says Hon. Thomas Corwin, "he often wrote from fifteen to eighteen hours, every twenty-four for weeks together." This excessive assiduity impaired his health, and compelled him to change his business. We next find him engaged in the woolen cloth factory of Joel Scott, Esq., in Scott county, on the Elkhorn Creek, Kentucky. He became superintendent of Mr. Scott's establishment at Georgetown, and rendered himself a most valuable man in the position, for his industry and intelligence soon enabled him to master all the minutiæ of the business. In the year 1816, however, he quitted Mr. Scott, who parted from him with great regret, and went to Philadelphia, to look for an opening in a more exciting atmosphere. Business was then in a very depressed state, Mr. Grigg was comparatively without means, and was about abandoning his purpose of settling on the Atlantic seaboard, when he made the acquaintance of Mr. B. Warner, a thriving bookseller, who, with a quick appreciation of character, immediately engaged him as a clerk. Mr. Grigg mastered the details of the bookselling business as readily as he had the duties of clerk of the Ohio court and superintendent of the woollen factory, and Mr. Warner found that he had secured an invaluable assistant. A memorandum found after Mr. Warner's death, contained these words, "I consider John Grigg as possessing a *peculiar* talent for the bookselling business—*very industrious*, and from three years' observation (the time he has been employed in my business) have found nothing in his conduct to raise a doubt of his possessing correct principles." As an instance of the labor he was willing to assume, we may here mention, that soon after engaging with Mr. Warner, he learned the name of every book in the store, its price and the place where to find it, so that he was able at once to lay his hand on it when called for. On the death of Mr. Warner, he was employed by the executors to settle the affairs of the firm, a complicated and laborious business, which he executed to the satisfaction of all parties. The accomplishment of this duty left him once more with "the world before him where to choose." Conversing about his prospects with his friend Mr. Joseph Cushing, of Baltimore, the latter said, "Rely on yourself; you cannot fail to succeed, and you will one day astonish yourself and the book trade of the country." The next day Mr. Grigg hired a store with lodging apartment at the back of it, and commenced book seller on his own account. His experience, his industry, his tact, his rapidity of calculation, his promptitude and soundness of judgment, coupled with prudence and other good qualities, produced their logical result. The prediction of Mr. Cushing was fully verified. He did indeed "astonish the book trade of the whole country," for he completely revolutionized it. His mercantile foresight taught him when to carry sail, and when to reef in the voyage of life. Thus the financial whirlwind of 1836 and 1837 passed harmlessly by him. He foresaw the prostration of the United States Bank, transferred his investments from stock to real estate, and when the crisis came, which ruined so many of his contemporaries, his own fortune was secure and unshaken. Outside of the circle of his own business, Mr. Grigg liberally invested capital in the various enterprises of his day. He was an early and large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad; he purchased extensive properties in Mississippi and Illinois, while he has beautified his adopted city by the erection of many elegant dwellings. The possession of great wealth never seduced Mr. Grigg into the habits of ostentation and extravagance, which are not intrinsically evil, but vicious as example. His good taste and his sound principles have preserved him from the seductions of opulence. Yet he has not fallen into the other extreme and parsimony. Through many an unseen channel his beneficence has flowed forth, conferring blessings in its path. He is fond of helping others to help themselves, for he understands the true philosophy of giving assistance. To his employees, and to those who have been in his employ, he has ever evinced a princely liberality. Mr. Grigg's own success has not blinded him to the fact that mercantile pursuits are to be engaged in with due caution. He is aware of the important fact that ninety-seven out of every one hundred merchants fail; and he is fond of expatiating on the importance and safety of agriculture as a profession. In his opinion, nearly all our schools ought to be agricultural. He takes the same view of agricultural pursuits which the most enlightened men of all ages have entertained. We cannot better close this brief sketch than by giving some extracts from Mr. Grigg's "Hints to Young Men about commencing Business," and we regret that we cannot quote them entire. They are of universal application, and moreover afford a key to the character of their author. "Be industrious and economical. Waste neither time nor money in small and useless pleasures and indulgence. If the young can be induced to begin to save the moment they enter on the paths of life, the way will ever become easier before them, and they will not fail to attain a competency, and that without denying themselves any of the real necessaries and comforts of life.—To industry and economy, add self-reliance. Do not take too much advice.—Remember that punctuality is the mother of confidence. It is not enough that the merchant fulfils his engagements; he must do what he undertakes precisely at the time, as well as in the way he agreed to. It is often the case that diligence in employments of less consequence is the most successful introduction to great enterprises. Let the young merchant remember that selfishness is the greatest of vices, and is the parent of a thousand more.—Be frank. Say what you mean. Do what you say. So shall your friends know and take it for granted that you mean to do what is just and right.—Accustom yourself to think vigorously.—Marry early, and in choosing a wife, a man should look first at the heart, second, at the mind, and third at the person.—The business man should be continually on the watch for information, and ideas that will throw light on his path; and he should be an attentive reader of practical books, especially those relating to business, trade, &c., as well as a patron of useful and ennobling literature. Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait in a man's heart. Always honor your country, and remember that our country is the very best poor man's country in the world."

Witty and Amusing Anecdotes.

From Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers.

WELLINGTON.

Of the Duke's perfect coolness, on the most trying occasions, Colonel Gurwood gave me this instance:

He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time when the captain of the vessel came to him and said, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," answered the Duke, "then I shall not take off my boots."

SYDNEY SMITH.

He said that ——— was so fond of contradiction that he would throw up the window in the middle of the night and contradict the watchman who was calling the hour.

When his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach," Smith asked, "Upon whose?"

"Lady Cork," said Smith, "was once so moved by a charity sermon that she begged me to lend her a guinea for her contribution. I did so. She never repaid me, and spent it on herself."

ERSKINE.

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

"A friend of mine," Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness; and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physicians resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and—he was asleep in ten minutes."

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Erskine had a regular form of reply, viz: "Sir I feel much honored by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe"—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—"myself you very obedient servant," &c.

Latterly Erskine was very poor: and no wonder for he always contrived to sell out of the funds when they were very high. "By heaven," he would say, "I am a perfect kite, all paper; the boys might fly me." Yet poor as he was, he still kept the best society; I have met him at the Duke of York's, &c.

FOX.

Fox, (in his early days, I mean,) Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, &c., led such a life! Lord Tankerville assured me that he has played cards with Fitzpatrick at Brooks' from 10 o'clock at night till near 6 o'clock the next afternoon, a waiter standing by to tell them "whose deal it was," they being too sleepy to know.

After losing large sums at hazard, Fox would go home—not to destroy himself, as his friends sometimes feared, but—to sit down quietly and read Greek.

He once won about £8,000; and one of his bond-creditors, who soon heard of his good luck, presented himself, and asked for payment. "Impossible, Sir," replied Fox; "I must first discharge my debts of honor." The bond-creditor remonstrated. "Well, Sir, give me your bond." It was delivered to Fox, who tore it in pieces and threw them into the fire. "Now, Sir," said Fox, "my debt to you is a debt of honor," and immediately paid him.

Combe recollected having seen Mrs. Siddons, when a very young woman, standing by the side of her father's stage, and knocking a pair of snuffers against a candlestick, to imitate the sound of a windmill during the representation of some Harlequin piece.

A friend of mine in Portland-place has a wife who inflicts upon him every season two or three immense evening parties. At one of these parties he was standing in a very forlorn condition, leaning gainst the chimney-piece, when a gentleman coming up to him, said, "Sir, as neither of us is acquainted with the people here, I think we had best go home."

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance, who could talk with her fingers to dumb people, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guilford entered the room; and the lady, taking him for Lord Seaforth, began to ply her fingers very nimbly; Lord Guilford did the same; and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend immediately said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guilford; "bless me, I thought you were dumb." I told this story (which is perfectly true) to Matthews; and he said that he could make excellent use of it at one of his evening entertainments, but I know not if ever he did.

Humphrey Howarth, the surgeon, was called out, and made his appearance in the field start naked, to the astonishment of the challenger, who asked him what he meant. "I know," said H., "that if any part of the clothing is carried into the body by a gun-shot wound festering ensues; and therefore I have met you thus." His antagonist declared, that fighting with a man in *puris naturalibus* would be quite ridiculous; and accordingly they parted without further discussion.

Lord Alvanley, on returning home after his duel with young O'Connel, gave a guinea to the hackney-coachman who had driven him out and brought him back. The man, surprised at the largeness of the sum, said, "My Lord, I only took you to———," Alvaney interrupted him, "My friend, this guina is for bringing me back, not for taking me out.

* * *

The platform in which the people of the people of the United States can have most confidence is a platform of men, subordinating their acts to the provisions o the Federal Compact. All others are mere fly-traps. The reputation of the individual for ability, honesty, and nationality, is a far safer ground to rest upon than fifty wordy declarations of principles, which may be tortured to express the most opposite of meanings. If the whole term of a man's life has proven him worthy to be trusted there is no need to exact pledges from such a man. Knowing where his duty is, we may rest assured he will perform it, guided only by the rule of right and the dictates of his own conscience. If, on the other hand, a man of splendid abilities, but wanting in good principles, is nominated to office, he will not hesitate to make any pledge which is demanded of him by the party, and will break it afterwards with equal nonchalance, if it suits his purpose so to do.

It marks a return to a healthier political condition, when platforms are ignored, and the candidate bases his claim to popular support on the ground of his former services, and of his acknowledged virtues. There is a simple grandeur in a position thus assumed which is worthy alike of the man himself and of the nation to which he appeals.

In placing Millard Fillmore before the people, simply upon his own merits, the American Nominating Convention has acted wisely. There is nothing in his past life but what is honorable and praiseworthy. No stain rests upon his private, no just reproach upon his public acts. He is emphatically a national man, and is eminently deserving of the estimation in which he is held.

Balt. Ex.

* * *

"It is no part of the creed of a Democrat, as such, either to advocate or oppose the extension of slavery. He may do the *one or the other*, in the exercise of his *rights* as a citizen, and not offend against the Democratic *faith*."—*Washington Union.*

This is Pierce Democracy, which the Union, the organ of Pierceism, seeks now to prove is the party in which alone the South can confide.—*American Organ.*

Congressional.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1856.

SENATE. The Senate passed the bill relating to punishments in the penitentiary, and the bill for regulating the terms of the Circuit Courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The bill appropriating three millions of dollars for the purchase of munitions of war, and altering and manufacturing small arms was considered.

In the course of the debate, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Weller said that it is proposed to call in the three hundred thousand muskets now deposited with the States and rifle them, fit them with new locks, and apply the Maynard primer, which will make them a most effective weapon.

A debate ensued, during which Mr. Cass was very severe on English aggressions and audacity and considered the proposition to arbitrate in our Central American affairs as altogether impracticable.

Without concluding the debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the Government, and a bill making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending June 30, 1857: which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

After the transaction of other business, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, asking power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, addressed the House against the proposition and

Mr. Campbell, of Pa., in its favor. He accused the gentlemen who oppose the resolution of an intention to stifle the investigation necessary to a proper understanding of the subject.

Mr. Kunkel advocated the proposition to call for persons and papers.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, obtained the floor.

Several executive communications were received from the President of the United States; one of them asking for an appropriation of $300,000. for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Oregon. It was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

SENATE. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, by direction the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an order that the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, to enable them to investigate matters relative to the memorials of officers who complain of the action of the naval retiring board in their respective cases.

In reply to several questions, Mr Bell said that the information sought for was necessary to relieve the aggrieved naval officers from unjust imputations.

The morning hour expired, when

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating three millions of dollars for the following named objects:

For altering small arms of old patterns, including those now in possession of the several States and Territories, $1.250,000.

For seacoast and garrison guns mounted: $600,-000.

For manufacturing small arms of new models, $250,000.

For manufacturing small arm accoutrements, $100,000.

For supplying ammunition for small arms, $150,000.

For supplying ammunition for seacoast, garrison, and field guns, $450,000.

Mr. Weller modified the above amendment, so as to authorize the President to transfer such appropriations from one item to another, as in his opinion, the interests of the public service may demand.

Mr Brown of Mississippi, made a speech defending our Government in its action relative to the construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty and in the enlistment case. He also opposed the proposition to arbitrate our difficulties with Great Britain.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Among other business transacted this morning, was the adoption of a resolution ordering to be printed twenty thousand copies of the reports of the majority of the committee of Elections in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill, which was referred to a Select Committee of seven, enabling the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, and granting lands in aid of the same.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, gave notice of his intention to endeavor, on Thursday to bring the House to vote on the pending resolution, empowering the Committee of Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

The House resumed the consideration of the subject, when

Mr. Stephens made a speech in opposition to the request to grant the power to send for persons and papers. He regarded the object of Governor Reeder as revolutionary, and the proceedings of the ministers of war in that territory as a preliminary to resisting the constitutional power of the Government.

Mr. Dunn argued that there should be the fullest investigation, not for the purpose of ascertaining who is entitled to the seat as delegate, but that the subject may be wholly, thoroughly and reliantly understood. While he was adverse to sending for persons and papers, he was in favor of sending thither a commission to take testimony.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, opposed the resolution to send for persons and papers.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

SENATE. Mr Douglass, from the Committee on Territories, submitted a report relative to the affairs of Kansas. It embraces a history of African slavery in this country, and refers to its constitutional relations. Every new State, it asserts, desiring admission into the Union, has a right to come in on terms of equality with the old States regulating her domestic institutions & internal concerns in her own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. This principle is imbodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the report condemns the combinations entered into in certain sections of the country to control the destiny of the future State of Kansas; arguing no State has a right to pass a law with regard to any territory which it could not pass in reference to any State, or any foreign government. A detailed history of the elections held in Kansas is given, and a denial that the illegal votes said to have been cast nullify the election, or that the removal of the seat of government rendered the action of the Legislature null and void.

In conclusion, the committee propose to carry out the recommendations of the President in his special message, authorizing the people of Kansas to elect delegates preliminary to the formation of a State Constitution, and gave notice of their intention to move an appropriation of money to preserve good order and enforcing the execution of law in Kansas.

Mr. Collamer, of the minority of the committee made a report, discussing the question of slavery in a Northern light. The repeal of the Missouri restriction, it argues, opened the slavery question, which, it was supposed, had been quieted by the compromise measures. To this repeal may be attributed the present troubles in Kansas.

A debate ensued, at the termination of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker has appointed Messrs. Dunn of Indiana, Stanton, of Ohio, Allen, of Illinois, Ritchie, of Pennsylvania Cox, of Kentucky, Taylor, of Louisiana, and Carlisle, of Virginia, as the select committee on the bill of Mr. Dunn, introduced yesterday, enabling the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, granting lands for that purpose.

Mr. Meacham introduced a bill incorporating the mutual Gaslight Company of Washington and Georgetown, which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Committee of Elections, asking to be empowered to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. Thrafton defended the Emigrant Aid Societies, denying that they have hired or paid the passage of a solitary man to Kansas, nor have they purchased muskets, rifles, or arms of any kind.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, at the commencement of his remarks, referred to the State which he, in part, represents. She has, he said, formed no emigrant aid societies. Resting, as she does, in the centre, between the two sections, honestly devoted to the maintenance of the Constitution, she is ready, freely and fairly to investigate the grievances of either North or South, or any territory, however far toward the setting sun. He earnestly and eloquently opposed the resolution to send for persons and papers, denying, for reasons stated, that the House has any right to inquire into the validity of the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Wakeman replied, saying that the Administration is the party which, by sharp practice and chicanery, is endeavoring to induce the House not to send for persons and papers, for fear its villainy will be exposed.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York asking for modification of the laws granting pensions and bounty lands to revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. Hunter presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in favor of the passage of a law to provide an opportunity for those officers who have been retired or dismissed in consequence of the recommendation of the late Naval Board to vindicate their tarnished honor.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Bigler's resolution for the purchase of ten thousand copies of Dr. Kane's narrative of the Arctic expedition. The debate was not concluded when the morning hour expired.

Mr Brown, of Mississippi, concluded his speech in support of the conduct of the Administration in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the British enlistment questions.

Mr. Mallory concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Brown. He did not believe there will be war—there should be none. He thought that our Government should dismiss Mr. Crampton.

The subject was postponed untill to morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims. It authorizes two of the judges of the Court to act as a quorum, and provides for the appointment of an assistant Solicitor, and a clerk for the Solicitor. The bill was passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to remit and refund the duty on imported railroad iron, which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the majority of the committee on elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. Parviance advocated the proposition declaring that he was here to wipe out the record of frauds and injustice wheresoever he might find them.

Mr Taylor took the ground that no election contest, properly so called, has been presented, and that, therefore, Governor Reeder is estopped from proceeding.

Mr. Todd advocated the proposition to send for persons and papers; and

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, opposed the resolution, saying that Governor Reeder sought to be smuggled into Congress only when he thought that a majority here affiliated with him in his pretensions.

Mr Letcher opposed what he characterized as the pretensions of Governor Reeder.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 41.

SENATE. Among other business, a number of petitions were presented from merchants and importers of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, asking for a revision of the tariff.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing to which was referred the motion to print sixty two thousand copies of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories, relative to Kansas troubles, reported in favor of printing thirty one thousand, being five hundred copies for each member.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the motion, and attacked the majority report as containing many unwarranted assumptions, inconsistencies, and erroneous deductions, while, on the contrary, that of the minority presents the slavery question in a masterly manner. He attributed the difficulties in Kansas to a disturbance of the let-alone policy of 1850 on the slavery question.

Mr. Douglas earnestly replied, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The consideration of the resolution of the Committee of Elections, asking to be empowered to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr Washburn, of Maine, advocated the proposition, and

Mr. Bennett, of Mississippi, opposed it, contending that Governor Reeder is sustained by neither law nor justice.

The House adjourned until Monday.

From the American Organ.

Delightful Harmony.—Pierce and his Friends.

Our neighbor, the Washington Sentinel, having gotten rid of the trouble, inconvenience, and expense of executing the printing for the Senate, has wheeled into line, and is now doing good service to the country by exposing the affinities of the administration or Sag Nicht party with Black Republicanism. The Sentinel is not content with a simple exposition of the President's Free-soil proclivities, but charges directly upon him and his Cabinet the origin of the Black Republican party. It says:

> "Franklin Pierce came into office nearly by acclamation, and he had for his encouragement and support a Senate with a large Democratic majority, and but four Free-soilers, all told. A House of Representatives with an overwhelming Democratic majority, and with only a small Free-soil party. By the 'fast and loose' course of his administration—his habitual faith-breaking with everybody—his pledges ever disregarded, or what is worse, evaded—his shuffling, undecided course in our foreign relations—his abolition appointments—and a thousand and one other things we could add, equally demoralizing in their tendency; the Lower House is in the hands of Black Republicans, and in the Senate of the United States the small nucleus of four Free-soilers has been increased to one fifth of the whole body!"

Notwithstanding all this, which is true to the letter, South Carolina goes for him, without platform, pledges, or even an enunciation of his principles; and so do all the disunionists of the South—thus proving conclusively that while they prate and bluster about Southern rights, Southern institutions, and the Constitution, they are willing and anxious to re-elect Pierce President, knowing full well that the Black Republican party, which they affect to hate and despise, owes its origin, rise and progress to his administration.

The Sentinel is but the reflector of the views of Senators Hunter, Mason, Butler, Iverson, and Representatives Powell, Caskie, and others; and it is but fair to infer that the Sentinel has correctly spoken their opinions in the foregoing extract. Here, then, is the testimony of Hunter, Mason, Butler, and Powell, that the Black Republican party owes its origin entirely and solely to the "habitual faith-breaking and shuffling, and undecided course" of policy pursued by the administration; and notwithstanding this high authority, the Southern Sag Nichts and disunionists are alarmed, forsooth, because the Convention of "office seekers and demagogues" may sell itself to some other aspirant than President Pierce. And says the Sentinel:

> "Peace, quiet, order, and confidence reigned throughout the land, and the great Democratic party, flushed with victory, but wearied with the labor of its purchase, laid itself down to rest.—The patronage power had to be wielded, and soon was discovered that absurd ambition of the President to unite the Free-soil and New York constitutional men in a common brotherhood—an attempt which proved not only futile, but fatal to his administration."

"The patronage power!" did all the mischief, eh! and "the great Democratic party, flushed with victory, but wearied with the labors of its purchase," has been disbanded "by the cohesive power of public plunder," which the President wielded to cement the Free-soilers and Fire-eaters into one party. To the latter he gave promises, and to the former he gave spoils, and, adds the Sentinel:

> "No sooner, however, did they snuff the spoils for which they panted, and, which they hoped, as the result proves, with too much truth, would enure to them under this place, then they began again to breathe freer, and, from a gasping corpse, under the galvanic battery of government patronage, it leaped forth into its full stature."

And now constitutes the Black Republican party, which in New York has elected Jerry rescuers, Abolitionist Nullifiers, and Wilmot Provisoists to the Cincinnati Convention, and instructed them, as Alabama, Mississippi, and other Southern States have done, to go for Pierce. And even South Carolina, about whose "dignity" Senator Butler is so much concerned, and whom Mr. Brooks has declared will go for "anybody," (provided he be the nominee,) is willing, nay, anxious to coalesce with the "Jerry rescuers, Abolition Nullifiers, and Wilmot Provisoists" to secure Pierce's nomination, Senators Mason, Hunter, Butler and the Sentinel to the contrary notwithstanding:

> "All the offices of influence and profit were given to the Freesoilers, and the best men in the party were made to give place to them."

Yes, and even our neighbor, "one of the best men of the party," had to give way, not to a Free-soiler, or a Jerry rescuer, but to a play actor's pimp, who now gloats over our neighbor's griefs.

The Sentinel also charges the President with inconsistency. It says:

> "Was it a very consistent thing in the President, this great deliverer of the South, to commit not only the South but the whole party, as far as an administration could do it, to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, with government means and under government direction? It is no answer to say that it was afterwards abandoned under the lash of an indignant party."

How merciless the Sentinel is! Not satisfied with proving Mr. Pierce to have been the cause of the rise of the Black Republican party, it even charges him with sensitiveness enough to feel the "lash of an indignant party," and with having changed his policy in regard to the Pacific railroad. The Sentinel should know that in the facility with which the President changes his opinions and in his "habitual faith-breaking" with everybody, consists his peculiar merits—affording the Southern Sag Nichts the opportunity to represent him as "faithful to the South," and the Northern Sag Nichts the chance to bid high for the Abolition vote.

This is the programme for the campaign, and all the blustering of the Sentinel will not weigh an atom against him at the Cincinnati auction. The nomination is in the market. It is a mere matter of dollars and cents, and the Sentinel should know from experience that Uncle Sam has a mighty long purse, and that his gold will, when properly applied, exercise a most powerful influence on men's minds and preferences. Talk about consistency and faithfulness, when it is clearly demonstrated that if he possessed either he would not stand the slightest chance at Cincinnati. What cares a convention of "office seekers and demagogues," Jerry rescuers and abolition nullifiers, about consistency and principle! It is the very absence of these which endear them to him and bind them "as with hooks of steel" to his support. Talk about his policy having given origin to the Black Republicans—

n this lies the secret of his Southern availability.

The ultra disunionists of the South seek that kind of material to inflame the public mind and hail with joy such gigantic strides towards the accomplishment of their cherished purposes—a sectional contest and dissolution of the Union.—After all this, the Sentinel declares that it will earnestly support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention."

What a curious creature a Sag Nicht must be, and what a sincere defender of the South our neighbor must be, to support earnestly the man whom he says has forsaken principle, "broken faith with everybody," and gave rise to the Black Republican party. Is this the course of Messrs. Hunter, Mason, and Butler?

* * *

The Platform of Mr. Pierce and the Southern Democracy Again.

In the summer of 1850 Mr. Fillmore became our President, and he very promptly united with Clay, Webster, Dickinson, Houston and Foote in carrying through the compromise measures of that year, and thus repaired the damages that had been done by the Van Buren crusade against the South. There were then Whig freesoilers and abolitionists acting under the lead of Seward, as there were "democratic" freesoilers and abolitionists acting under the lead of Van Buren.—President Pierce came into office under pledges made a thousand times over, to sustain the compromise men, but he first broke this pledge by removing from office the Clay Webster Whigs and appointing Van Buren's freesoilers in their places. His next step was to proscribe all the national democrats by removing Collector Bronson, and setting all his subsidized presses at the dirty work of defaming the character of every body who would not agree that it was right to punish *fidelity* and reward treason to the Constitution and the South.

As we have said in a former article, the "Democracy of the South" adopted the principles of the Buffalo resolutions in sustaining the Administration that appointed their authors and supporters to office, and all the Nebraska-Kansas bills that Mr. Pierce may father in a century, will not remove them from that free-soil platform. They have looked and seen their long tried friends persecuted and hunted down by the Administration and its statellites, not only without regret, but apparently with much satisfaction. When National men have thus been deserted by the "Southern Democracy," who can wonder that the Northern States become Abolitionized, and that we now have an Abolition House with Abolition Committees? For this state of things the Southern Democracy, and they alone, are responsible. They had it in their power to prevent it, but they failed to exercise the power.

When President Pierce and his organs commenced their war upon the patriotic and incorruptible Daniel S. Dickinson, it was the duty of the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress immediately to have called a meeting, and, after denouncing Mr. Pierce for his perfidity, presented Mr. Dickinson as their candidate for the Presidency, and exhorted national men every where to rally to his support. In doing this, they instructed Northern men to do just what the "Black Republicans" are now doing, and that is nothing more nor less than reviving the Van Buren treason of 1848, which got so well rewarded under Mr. Pierce. Black Republicanism is therefore nothing more nor less than the legitimate child of the faithlessness of the Southern Democracy to such former champions of their rights as Mr. Dickinson, and this ought to be printed in large letters and stuck on every sign and gate post, and all the store and mill doors that can be found in the fifteen Southern States.

Daniel S. Dickinson, Jackson like, took the responsibility of opposing the Van Buren treason of 1848, as it was embodied in the Buffalo resolutions, and by that patriotic act lost his seat in the United States Senate. The Southern democracy now thank him for the sacrifices he made in their behalf, by scarcely thinking of his former efforts, and would this day sooner vote to nominate one of the Van Buren bolters for President, than the faithful and patriotic Mr. Dickinson.—The idea that a party thus bound hand and foot to the originators of that scheme of agitation and distraction which is now the corner stone of black republicanism, should have the brazen effrontery to speak of abolitionism anywhere else, is not endurable. The good sense of the public should not tolerate it.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore was dishonored, in common with other of the Union party of 1850, by Mr. Pierce's proscribing national men, and giving office to Freesoilers, and the *American party of the South have come up to his vindication most nobly*. Mr. Dickinson will not share as well at the hands of the "Southern Democracy." He will scarcely be thought of in the Cincinnati Convention. It is not a custom with the "Southern Democracy" to remember their friends at the North, except to punish them.

Baltimore Clipper.

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Table Delicacies.

Addicted to a certain routine of food, we are apt to smile at or loathe the viands with which others of our kind regale themselves. This thing of eating is indeed but a matter of taste, and varies with the climates, latitudes and boundaries of the world. The Roman considered the brains of peacocks and the tongues of nightingales the choicest delicacies possible. The greatest delicacy in the estimation of the Greenlander is a part of a whale's tail rendered soft and easy of digestion by being half putrid. The Laplanders live upon bear meat, and drink whale oil. In Nova Zembla the blood of the reindeer and its raw flesh are highly esteemed. The Calmuc Tartars eat raw jackass meat. The Chinese highly esteem salted earth worms, and little balls made of shark's fins, pounded [illegible], and maggots of immense size. These things, however, are of the aristocratic Celestials. The lower classes consider cats and dogs first rate, and deem a drowned rat a dainty morsel. The Siamese devour, without distinction, rats, mice, putrified fish, serpents, and all sorts of garbage. Those refined gourmands, the Parisians, indulge strange fancies for dog's meat, delicately fricasseed. The Caffres in Africa devour with gusto large caterpillars, white ants, grasshoppers, snakes and spiders. Some of our Indian tribes have a penchant for sliced rattlesnakes.—Crocodiles, lizards, and the Sloth are held in high estimation by South American epicures. And Americans go for things more palatable, such as, Mince Pies and Whiskey. And so it is the world over. Our tastes recoil at these recitals of the food wherewith the great majority of the human race is sustained. Perhaps they regard us and our diet in the same light.

THE HIDDEN PATH.—Just received another supply of this interesting work.

W. B. POMEROY.

October 17, 1855.

[*From the Richmond Whig.*]

Wise on Colors—A precious Confession.

From the last letter of Governor Wise, which we published on *yesterday*, we extract the following sprightly, interesting, and soul-stirring paragraph:

> In the next presidential canvass there will be new issues presented by three parties; the white man's party—the black republicans; the mulatto party—the cross of northern and southern know-nothings—the ticket of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson. All nature abhors vacuums, conservative and constitution-loving whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, eb shin and gizzard, foot and all—better than they can bear that cross of the Caucasian and Cuffey which you call a—mulatto!

Here is the written language of a man, who, we were told last spring, would make a genteel and respectable governor, if nothing more. In other words that if the people elected him they would have a *gentleman* at the head of our State Government—an event, as was then contended by many Democrats, which had not happened for many long years. And this consideration, we are frank to admit, did exert no inconsiderable influence over a few of the Democratic voters of Virginia; and we make the admission in justice to those few with exceeding pleasure. But we are equally frank to say, that many of those few have latterally found out their mistake. They have found out that their new Governor is in his natural element only when personating the character of a black guard. And we may here state that we have never known any thing, since our connection with politics, to be received by the public of all parties with more intense loathing and disgust, than the letter of Henry A Wise upon which we are commenting. We have heard some of the best Democrats in Virninia declare vehemently and indignantly, that it was a disgrace to its author and a shame to the whole State. We have yet to hear of a solitary man of any party undertaking to defend it. Such disgusting blackguardism is utterly indefensible, come from what quarter soever it may—but to be indulged in by the Chief Executive officer of the State is reprehensible beyond the power of words to describe. It was bad enough while engaged in a heated canvass for our [illegible] Governor to denounce nearly one half of the people of Virginia, as "lousy, Godless and Christless." But to proclaim, from the Executive mansion, in a dead political calm, and when incited by no provocation, that nearly one half of the sovereign voters of the State are "*mulattoes*," and belong to a "*mulatto party*," is not only a mean and outrageous insult in itself, but is enough to cover the foul slander with an infamy, limitless and fathomless forever. A man who could calmly apply such villainous epithets to one half of the people of Virginia is already worse and more to be despised than the most graceless scamp of a negro in the State, and deserves not the respect of a dog. If we use strong language, it is because of the offensive and disgusting character of the language employed by the individual, who has provoked it. If a Governor of a great Commonwealth may be permitted to abuse and blackguard one half of its citizens, and that without provocation nor excuse, editors of newspapers, who have provocation and have excuse, may, we submit, be allowed to give him as good as he sends.

We have no doubt that Wise correctly describes his own taste in the paragraph quoted above.—We have no doubt that "pure Africans—with wool, flat nose, odor, eb shin and gizzard, foot and all"—would be more acceptable personal associates to him than "mulattoes." To a man of his filthy turn of mind, the "odor" of a "pure African" is probably the pleasantest perfume on earth. As for ourselves we have no hesitation in saying that, if we were compelled to choose between them, we should most decidedly prefer the mahoganies.

But the idea at the bottom of all this filth and dirt of our *gentlemanly* Governor is this—that Wise would prefer the success of the Black Republican party, in the next Presidential election, to that of the American party. We have no doubt that in this at least he tells the truth. He is said to have preferred the election of Banks as Speaker to that of any American. And Wise, in giving utterance to such a sentiment, speaks the sentiments of nearly all the Democratic politicians at the South. We call the attention of the Southern people to the sentiment here proclaimed for the first time—*That the Democratic politicians at the South prefer the election of a Black Republican President to the election of Millard Fillmore!*

But more on this curious subject hereafter.

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Niagra Falls in the Winter.

A Rare Adventure.—During the recent "cold term" ice has formed above the Falls in vast quantities, mostly in blocks which have come down the rapids and lodged on the shoal places. Last week the ice became wedged in and froze together between Bath Island and Chapin Island, and from thence to the brink of the cataract.—Such an occurrence, we are told, is not within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." Those of our distant readers who have visited the falls will remember an island between the paper mill and the American fall, above and around which the water rushes with great violence. This is called Chapin Island from the circumstance that a man named Chapin, who was at work on the bridge, fell into the rapids and fortunately reached the island as the current dashed him towards the cataract. Not less remarkable was his rescue by the well-known adventurer, Joel Robinson, who succeeded in reaching the island with a small boat. This occurred many years ago, since which the spot has not been visited by any human being until now.

The first gentleman to cross the ice was Mr. Frank B. Fox, who visited the island, hoisted a flag, and found the ice had formed from the island to the brink of the precipice, where it was perfectly safe to stand and look into the abyss below. It was a proud moment to him, as he stood where in all probability, no man had never stood before. He afterwards visited the place with a number of our citizens, previous to the visit of a party who have been announced through mistake as the pioneers.

In the company with Mr. Fox and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keyser we visited the enchanting locality on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Keyser is the first lady who visited Chapin Island or viewed the falls from the point below. We claim to be the first editor who ever travelled in that locality.

The eastern edge of the ice formation passes along the side of the current down which poor Avery was carried to his awful doom. The water, though not deep, rushes with irresistable velocity. Yet it was safe travelling to the island, and from thence to the precipice. Here the continual accumulations of spray and snow had formed a mound from twenty to thirty feet in height, from the top of which we stood and viewed the scene. To the right and far below are mountains of solid ice, under which were vast caverns made by the falling torrent. On a shallow point overhanging this cavernous deep, and fastened firmly to the rock, was a body of ice from which depended vast icicles resembling inverted church spires. On our left the other portion of the American fall could not be so distinctly observed. This was a romantic scene, such as we love to dwell upon, and such as few mortals have enjoyed. Had we the pen of a Milton we would properly describe it.

A flag has been placed on a small island above and to the right of Chapin island. It is an old campaign flag, on which is inscribed "Taylor and Fillmore." It will probably remain there a long time.

Niagara Falls Gazette.