

MISCELLANEOUS.



From the Oxford Examiner.

SPRING.

Hail! Spring—thy magic charms, suspend  
Themselves on wings of light;  
Thou'rt come and to our sadness lend,  
Thy soft, enlivening might.  
All nature, wrapt in shade of night,  
'Neath winter's darkness dome:  
Bow homage to thee, and delight  
To say—thou'rt come, thou'rt come.  
Thy flight had left our minds a prey,  
To sadness' dire control;  
Grave melancholy sealed his sway,  
Than polar ice, more cold.  
But time on airy wings has borne  
Our sadness to a term,  
Our hearts exult at thy return,  
And pluck with joy thy germ.  
Creation, buoyant, 'neath thy smiles,  
Its ecstasy display;  
Bids wariness disband its wiles,  
And gambols in thy rays.  
Thy kind approach, we joyous, hail,  
And bask us, in thy sway;  
Our minds to move it ne'er can fail  
And render nature gay.

LOVE AND WINE.

Here's a health to blue-eyed Ada,  
Whom my heart hath cherish'd long,  
Here's a health to dark-hair'd Isabel,  
The fancy child of song:  
They are worthy of the choicest cup,  
That ever lip could drain—  
Like their own bright spirits sparkling,  
'Tis a cup of pure champagne.  
Here's a health to queen-like Florence,  
With her proud and lofty brow—  
Here's a health to laughing Viola—  
Her laugh is silent now;  
Yet they both had power to cheer me  
With their light and frolic sport—  
Here's to one in prime Madeira,  
And the other in good old port.  
Here's a health to blushing Constance,  
Here's a health to wild Adel,  
Here's a health to sportive Angela,  
And her cousin Gabrielle;  
I've known them 'midst the forest shades  
And 'mid the mazy glade—  
I've pledged them in the lightest wines  
Of bright and sunny France.  
Here's a health to thee, Ianthe,  
Whom my heart so well hath proved  
Thro' pain and pleasure, weal and woe,  
Last named, but best beloved.  
Here's health to thee—but stay, my lips  
Have drain'd each mantling bowl—  
So I'll pledge thee in a purer one,  
The deep fount of the soul.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Salisbury Carolinian.

The long looked for and anxious expected publication of the correspondence touching the personal differences between the President and Vice President has at length made its appearance in pamphlet shape, issued by the Vice President in vindication of his conduct in relation to the affair of the Seminole war, and in repulsion of the calumnies which are afloat to his prejudice relative to his course in the cabinet and his subsequent relation of the transaction to the President. As to the character of the controversy and the motives for reviving it at this distant period of time we have never had but one opinion. We are sorry, very sorry, that any difference of opinion either personal or political (for the present controversy partakes of both characters) should have been created between Genl. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. It may lead to unpleasant consequences. It behoves the people to look to this split between the President and Vice-President. A deep scheme for destroying the party at present politically ascendant is cloaked under this successful attempt to set these two distinguished personages "together by the ears." In embroiling the President and Vice President in personal difficulties (knowing that disputes of that character operate more powerfully upon the human heart than any other, they hope to overturn the settled policy of the country and to bring into power an administration of the opposite political stamp. With these reflections

which irresistably force themselves upon us we will proceed to sum up the several branches of this singular dispute, and to lay a condensed statement of the whole affair before our readers, offering such observations as may be suggested to us by the nature of the disputes, the character of the disputants with the evidence adduced by Mr. Calhoun who is acting on the defensive, and which is the only testimony in our possession. It appears that on the 30th April 1830, Mr. Crawford in a letter to Mr. Forsyth, Senator from Georgia, with some view not set forth in the letter, uses the following language:

"My apology for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting is this: In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest Genl. Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

This was attended with an exposition of the course taken by Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet Council which Mr. Calhoun does not disguise. He proposed that an enquiry should be had into General Jackson's conduct of the Seminole War, since he had, as all readily admitted, been guilty of a violation of orders in occupying St. Marks and Pensacola. In doing so, he did not consider his course inimical to Genl. Jackson but such as the honest discharge of his duties imperiously demanded. He was the proper officer (Secretary of War) to inspect the conduct of the officers of the army, and it was his province as the Head of the war department no less than his duty as a good public servant to speak out his opinions when called upon for their expression. We did not suppose that General Jackson would cast any censure upon Mr. Calhoun for the honest and faithful discharge of his duties as Secretary of War. This letter of Mr. Crawford's from which we have made the foregoing extract was put into Genl. Jackson's hands, who, in his letter to Mr. Calhoun enclosing a copy of this correspondence, expresses great astonishment at its contents. General Jackson would appear from his letter to have been perfectly uninformed as to the true course of Mr. Calhoun in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. The extent of his information upon that head, according to his own statement, was confined entirely to the conclusions drawn from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Calhoun to himself: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter &c. and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians." And from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Calhoun to Gov. Bibb of Alabama in which he says Genl. Jackson "is clothed with authority to conduct the war in the manner he might judge best." The letter to Gov. Bibb bears date some time after Genl. Jackson had taken possession of St. Marks and subsequent to the period at which he had determined to occupy Pensacola, but as Mr. Calhoun justly observes "he would not reason the point," it

being too palpable and self evident to reason about, "that this letter could give Genl. Jackson any authority to occupy those posts." With regard to the latter extract from Mr. Calhoun's letter of the 6th February 1813 in answer to one of Genl. Jackson's of the 20th January previous, in which he says, as before extracted, "that all the measures which he had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians met the approbation of the President," it is but proper to state here that Genl. Jackson has failed again to pay strict attention to chronology. It will be found that the letter of Genl. Jackson's of the 20th January was written from Nashville giving the outlines of his intended expedition, to which Mr. Calhoun's of the 6th February following was in answer. The occupancy of St. Marks and Pensacola was not then in contemplation and probably not so much as thought of by Genl. Jackson, so that Mr. Calhoun's letter cannot be made to have reference to an undertaking which had never been suggested by any body, certainly not by Genl. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun in that letter approved of Genl. Jackson's course, as chalked out in his *expose* of the 20th Jan'y Genl. Jackson does not intimate that Mr. Calhoun ever suggested to him, or that he supposed upon any other ground than we have just mentioned, that Mr. Calhoun had in the first place sustained his occupancy of the Spanish Posts in the Cabinet. This, then upon the tacit admission of Genl. Jackson, relieves Mr. Calhoun from the charge of duplicity. Mr. Calhoun cannot be guilty of duplicity where he never took any pains to create an impression of any kind, apart from the evidence relied upon in the two extracts given from Genl. Jackson's letter to Mr. Calhoun, which we have explained away upon internal evidence—the evidence of the dates of the correspondence.

We ask of all candid men what part of the odium of this transaction is to be attached to Mr. Calhoun? He acted with independence and without concealment.

To use the mildest phrase he has certainly convicted Mr. Crawford of making contradictory statements. Mr. Crawford alleges as his excuse for divulging the confidential deliberations of the cabinet the publication of this extract of a letter from Washington published in a Nashville paper. Mr. Calhoun establishes by the testimony of Mr. McDuffie that Mr. Crawford on his way to Georgia after the cabinet meeting and before the publication of this extract in a Nashville paper, did speak of both his own and of Mr. Calhoun's course at the cabinet meeting so that Mr. Crawford is deprived of the benefit of his excuse, that the publication in the Nashville paper imposed upon him the necessity of revealing the cabinet secrets.

**Murder.**—The Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder says: On Monday last, a man by the name of Morris Welsh, was committed to jail in this county, for the murder of his own child—an infant, four or five days old. Morris has for some time past resided in the town of Cossack. The circumstances, as we are informed, are these:—On Friday evening of last week,

Morris returned home, (probably intoxicated,) and commenced beating and abusing his wife. He then seized his infant child, and one by one, broke the bones of its fingers and arms—struck it on the head with his fist, and at last threw it in the fire. The child was discovered to be missing, and the suspicion of the neighbors were excited. Search was made, and on Sunday morning the mutilated, and half-burnt body of the child was found concealed under the floor of the house. Some difficulty was experienced in apprehending Welsh. When he found it was intended to arrest him, he armed himself with an axe, and retreated, threatening to kill any person who came near. He was pursued by the neighborhood, for more than a mile, and finally taken.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Galt, who was recently shot by Mr. Marshall in one of the streets of that city, is now pronounced almost out of danger—contrary to all fears and reasonable calculations.

**Ohio Legislature.**—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the Ohio Legislature has been chiefly employed in discussing the question—whether the members should or should not wear their hats during the sittings, and whether three dollars or four dollars and twenty-five cents should be paid out of the treasury for each wolf killed. Happy people, whose Legislature may be thus occupied, with so little injury to any one!—*Nat. Gaz.*

**Massachusetts.**—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, the judiciary committee has reported a bill on the subject of donations by will or bequest for pious and charitable purposes, providing that no such bequest shall be valid, unless made six months before the death of the donor, &c.

Mr. Bigelow, of Boston, proposed in the House of Representatives, an amendment to the marriage Act, which passed, making it lawful for any authorized person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or Indian to any white person. Formerly the law imposed a penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared null and void.

**Big George.**—We understand that the runaway negro, Big George, who was lately apprehended in this county, was hung, in pursuance to sentence on Friday the 4th instant, at the place where he committed the murder on Mr. O'Bannon. The two women had not to the time we received our information been executed. We are informed that facts have come to light, implicating several other negroes, belonging to Mr. Lowrey, who resides in the neighborhood where Mr. O'B. was murdered, as being instigators of the murder, and having hired Big George, and the other fugitives to commit the fatal and outrageous deed.  
*Rutherfordton Spec.*

**Murder.**—A Mrs. Desdune, residing in Conde st. New Orleans, was found murdered in her own house on the morning of the 8th ult., she having received four or five stabs in the forehead, face, neck and breast. This unfortunate woman barely survived a similar outrage

committed upon her person last summer, by one Paul K., who was arrested in a state of intoxication, and covered with blood, in the house of his victim. K. was arrested and put in prison, from which he was only released the morning previous to the murder. Suspicion, of course, fell, upon him, and he was again arrested and thrown into prison, where he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

**Cure for the Consumption.**—An English chemist of high fame, John Murray, F. S. A. &c. &c. has at length discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for tubercular phthisis—for fargone consumption. This remedy is the *vapor of adric acid*—and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it comes from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected. Mr. Murray is well known in the scientific world as author of some valuable works on Chemistry, and has, we believe, been himself a sufferer from the scourge he has striven so sedulously to avert.

**Science.**—A writer in the Quarterly Review, discussing the causes of the decline of science in England, says—"Within the last 15 years not a single discovery or invention of prominent interest has been made in our Colleges, and there is not one man in all the eight Universities of Great Britain, who is at present known to be engaged in any train of original research."

**Religion.**—There is a sect of Christians in Philadelphia who do not allow themselves to eat animal food, and believe that the soul is transferred through the body, and that the contamination of any member is the annihilation of such a portion of the soul.

**Wonder of Wonders!**—A French paper states, that a lady, far advanced in pregnancy, having taken an unaccountable longing for a placard on the outer side of a house, bearing the words, *Joli appartement garni a lover*; and being unable to obtain it, fell into a state of great nervous irritation; and has been brought to bed of a child, having on its body, illegible characters, *Joli appartement garni a lover!*

**Bad Examples.**—"Sarah" said an innocent Abigail to her sister gossip, who had like herself and their croun, joined the Temperance Society—"Sarah, don't you think our Suze keeps a bottle! I found it yesterday behind the flour barrel in the pantry, with brandy in it." "Law, soul, you don't say so, well, that beats all. Suze and I found yours the day before, and had a good swig."—"Well, don't you tell any body."—"Law no, we have a right to do as we please by ourselves, but it is wrong to set a bad example."

**Law Report.**—The Coshoc-ton (Ohio) Spy, of a late date contains the following report of a law case, in progress before the Common Pleas in that county:

**WALLACE vs. GAMBLE.**  
Messrs. Wallace and Gamble About Corn have a scramble;  
One of many unfortunate jobs—  
For when the Zanesville attorneys Shall be paid for their journees,  
The parties may pocket the cobs.

Reprove thy friend privately; commend him publicly.