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## Forever with the Lord.

"Forever with the Lord,"  
Amen. So let it be;  
Life from the dead is in that word;  
'Tis immortality.  
Here in the body pent,  
Absent from Him in room;  
Yet nighly pitch my moving tent  
A day's march nearer home.

My Father's house on high,  
Home of my soul, how near,  
At times, to faith's aspiring eye,  
Thy golden gates appear!  
Ah then my spirit faints  
To reach the Lord I love;  
The bright inheritance of saints,  
Jerusalem above.

Yet doubts still intervene,  
And all my comforts fly;  
Like Noah's dove I flit between  
Rough seas and stormy sky.  
Anon the clouds depart,  
The winds and waters cease;  
While sweetly, o'er my gladdened heart,  
Expands the bow of peace.

"Forever with the Lord!"  
Father, if 'tis thy will,  
The promise of thy gracious word,  
'E'en here, to me fulfill.  
Be thou at my right hand,  
So shall I never fail;  
Thy word to me, and I needs must stand;  
Fight, and I shall prevail.

So, when my latest breath  
Shall rend the veil in twain,  
By death I shall escape from death,  
And life eternal gain.  
Knowing "as I am known,"  
How shall I love that word,  
And oft repeat before thy throne,  
"Forever with the Lord!"

## Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses  
are grown, must either have lime in them natu-  
rally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied.  
It matters but little whether it is supplied in the  
form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement in lands must  
look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture,  
will be benefited by applications of phosphate of  
lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency  
be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano,  
native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes,  
or in that of oyster-shell lime—or marl—if the  
land needs liming, also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state  
of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cul-  
tivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable to every soil—and  
a healthy supply can only be preserved through  
the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turn-  
ing in of green crops or by the application of  
composts rich in the elements of mould.

6. All concentrated animal manures, are in-  
creased in value and their benefits prolonged, by  
admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized char-  
coal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the produc-  
tive powers of every variety of soil that is not  
wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is  
not wet, is eminently conducive to increased pro-  
duction.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before  
the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended  
for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually im-  
proved by clay. When such lands require lim-  
ing, or marling, the lime or marl is most bene-  
ficially applied, when made into compost with  
clay. In slaking lime, salt brine is better than  
water.

13. The chopping, or grinding of grain, to be  
fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least ten-  
ty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to  
their value, by making them produce more and  
better crops—by producing them earlier, and im-  
proving the health of the neighborhoods.

15. To manure, or lime wet lands, is to throw  
manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish  
the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock through  
the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may  
be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will an-  
swer than when such stock may be exposed to the  
inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, sown broad-  
cast, over clover, will add one hundred per cent.  
to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes, tend to  
keep up the integrity of the soils by supplying  
most if not all of the organic substance.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolute-  
ly necessary to the successful and luxurious  
growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a  
succession of years, unless care be taken to pro-  
vide and apply an equivalent for the substances  
carried off in the products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productive-  
ness, it is necessary to harrow them every sec-  
ond autumn, applying top dressing, and roll them  
up.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and  
winter plowings; but they should never be plowed  
while they are wet. If, at such plowings, the  
furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl, or  
ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed  
with grain, in winter, and receive generous sup-

plies of long provender, it being essential to keep  
them in fair condition in order that the formation  
of muscles, bones, &c., may be encouraged and  
continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in  
dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quar-  
ters, regularly fed and watered three times a day,  
salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be  
carried daily, and in addition to their long pro-  
vender, should receive succulent food, morning and  
evening.

26. Full complements of tools and implements  
of husbandry are intimately connected with the  
success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricul-  
tural success, but can be as profitably used in  
farming as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements, is as neces-  
sary to an agriculturist, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read  
and digest matters connected with his business;  
his success being as dependant upon a full knowl-  
edge of its principles and details, as that of a law-  
yer, or physician, with a knowledge of the sci-  
ence of law or physic.

30. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley, should never  
follow each other in a course of rotation; there  
should always be an intervening hoe-crop be-  
tween them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to ma-  
ture their seeds on a farm, but be pulled up, or  
cut down as often as they show themselves, such  
being the only effectual method of eradicating  
them. To ensure this result, the ground should be  
planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor devoted to the collection  
of materials to be converted into manure, are the  
most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range  
of farm economy.

33. The orchard, to be productive of good fruit,  
fruit, requires to be fed, as much as does a field  
of grain. The soil of each requires that the sub-  
stances abstracted by the crops shall be restored.  
The soil should be kept clean, and open to the  
meliorating influences of the sun, the dews, the  
rain, and the air—the bark of the tree should be  
kept in a healthy condition, by scraping, when  
necessary, and by alkaline washes.

## The Father of William A. Graham.

The following notice of Capt. JOSEPH GRA-  
HAM, father of the Hon. William A. Graham, the  
Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, we copy  
from the "Field Book of the Revolution," by  
B. J. Lossing. It should be borne in mind that  
Mr. Lossing is a political opponent:

Captain Joseph Graham was an excellent speci-  
men of the young men of Carolina who flocked  
to the army fighting for independence. He was  
born in Pennsylvania, on the 13th of October,  
1759, and at the age of seven years accompanied  
his widowed mother to North Carolina. He was  
educated at Queen's Museum, in Charlotte, and  
was a spectator at the famous Convention held  
there in May, 1775. In May, 1778, at the age  
of nineteen, young Graham enlisted in the fourth  
regiment of North Carolina regular troops, under  
Colonel Archibald Lyle. Marching northward,  
his commander received instructions to return to  
Carolina, and Graham went on furlough. He  
was called into active service in the autumn of  
that year, and accompanied Gen. Rutherford to  
the banks of the Savannah, soon after the defeat  
of Gen. Ashe at Briar Creek. He was with Gen.  
Lincoln while manœuvring against Proctor, and  
was in the severe battle at Stono, in June, 1779.

A fever prostrated him, and he returned home.  
While plowing in the field, he heard of the fall of  
Charleston and defeat of Buford at the Waxhaw,  
and like Cincinnati, he left the furrow to engage  
in public duties. He was appointed adjutant of  
the Mecklenburg regiment. He fought the en-  
emy with Major Davis, at Charlotte, in the autumn  
of 1780. In that engagement he was cut down  
and severely wounded by a British dragoon. He  
received six sabre and three bullet wounds. These  
confined him in the hospital for two months.

When recovered, he raised a company of moun-  
ted riflemen, and with his fifty men, disputed the  
passage of the British army at Cowan's Ford.

With his company, and some troops from Rowan,  
he surprised and captured a British guard at  
Hart's Hill, only a mile and a half from head  
quarters at Hillsborough, and the next day was  
with Lee when Pyle was defeated. He was en-  
gaged in active service all that summer, and in  
September was appointed a Major, and with a  
pretty strong force, proceeded towards Wilming-  
ton to rescue Gov. Burke, who had been abduct-  
ed from Hillsborough, by Fanning, a noted Tory,  
and his associates; south of Fayetteville he en-  
countered a band of Tories and defeated them.

His force was only one hundred and thirty-six;  
that of the Tories was six hundred. He was en-  
gaged in two or three military enterprises soon  
afterward, when the surrender of Lord Cornwallis  
caused a cessation of hostilities at the South.

With this campaign, Major Graham's revolution-  
ary services closed. In the course of four years  
(at the end of which he was only twenty-three  
years of age) he had commanded in fifteen en-  
gagements, and was greatly beloved by his com-  
panions.

Major Graham was elected the first sheriff of  
Mecklenburg, after the close of the war, and, in  
1787, married a daughter of John Davidson, one  
of the members of the famous Mecklenburg Con-  
vention. By her he had twelve children, the  
youngest of whom, the Hon. William A. Gra-  
ham, is now (1852) Secretary of the Navy of the  
United States. Soon after his marriage, he erect-  
ed iron works, and settled in Lincoln county,  
eight miles from Beattie's Ford, where he lived  
forty years, and died. In 1814, one thousand  
men were raised in North Carolina to assist the  
Tennessee and Georgia volunteers against the  
Creek Indians. Graham was urgently solicited  
to take the command. He consented and received  
the commission of major general. He arrived  
with his corps just as the Creeks had submitted  
to Generals Jackson, Coffee and Carroll, after  
the battle at the Horse Shoe. For many years  
after that war, Gen. Graham was the senior offi-  
cer of the fifth division of the State militia. Tem-  
perate in all things, he enjoyed remarkable health  
until about the time of his death, which occurred  
from apoplexy, on the twelfth of November, 1836,  
at the age of seventy-seven years. His honored  
remains lie in a secluded spot, near the great road  
leading from Beattie's Ford to Lincoln.

## A Broken Heart.

The interesting case subjoined of a literally  
broken heart was related by Dr. J. K. Mitchell,  
of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, to his  
class last winter, while lecturing upon the diseases  
of the heart. It will be seen, on perusing it, that  
the expression, "broken hearted," is not merely  
figurative:

In the early part of his medical career, Dr. M.  
accompanied as surgeon a packet that sailed be-  
tween Liverpool and one of our southern ports.  
On the return voyage, soon after leaving Liver-  
pool, while the doctor and the captain of the ves-  
sel, a weather-beaten son of Neptune, but posses-  
sed of uncommonly fine feelings and strong im-  
pulses, were conversing in the latter's state-room,  
the captain opened a large chest, and carefully  
took out a number of articles of various descrip-  
tions, which he arranged upon a table. Dr. M.,  
surprised at the display of costly jewels, orna-  
ments, dresses, and all the varied paraphernalia  
of which ladies are naturally fond, inquired of the  
captain his object in having made so many valu-  
able purchases. The sailor, in reply, said that  
for seven or eight years he had been devotedly  
attached to a lady, to whom he had several times  
made proposals of marriage, but was as often re-  
jected; that her refusal to wed him, however,  
had only stimulated his love to greater exertion;  
and that, finally, upon renewing his offer, declar-  
ing in the ardency of his passion that without her  
society life was not worth living, she consented  
to become his bride upon his return from his next  
voyage. He was so overjoyed at the prospect of  
a marriage, from which, in the warmth of his  
feelings, he probably anticipated more happiness  
than is usually allotted to mortals, that he spent  
all his ready money, while in London, for bridal  
gifts.

After gazing at them fondly for some time,  
and remarking on them in turn, "I think this  
will please Annie," and "I am sure she will like  
that," he replaced them with the utmost care.—  
"This ceremony he repeated every day during the  
voyage; and the doctor often observed a tear  
glistening in his eye, as he spoke of the pleasure  
he would have in presenting them to his affianced  
bride.

On reaching his destination, the captain arrayed  
himself with more than usual precision, and  
disembarked as soon as possible, to hasten to his  
love. As he was about to step into the carriage  
awaiting him, he was called aside by two gen-  
tlemen who desired to make a communication,  
the purport of which was that the lady had proved  
unfaithful to the trust reposed in her, and had  
married another, with whom she had  
decamped shortly before. Instantly the captain  
was observed to clap his hand to his breast, and  
fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up,  
and conveyed to his room on the vessel. Dr. M.  
was immediately summoned; but before he  
reached the poor captain, he was dead. A post  
mortem examination revealed the cause of his  
unfortunate decease. His heart was found liter-  
ally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion  
of the blood, consequent upon such a violent ner-  
vous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues  
asunder, and life was at an end. The heart was  
broken.—"To-Day."

## Bentonian Eloquence.

We make the following extract from the speech  
of Mr. Benton delivered at St. Louis, after his  
late election to Congress:

I have been through a contest to which I had  
no heart, and into which I have been forced, sore-  
ly against my will. I have not conducted it like  
other men. Who, since it began, has seen me  
walk the streets of the city in which I live? I  
stand at a corner? or visit a public place? Who  
has seen that? No one. Who has seen me talk  
to any individual? to conciliate his vote? No one.

What have I done? Gone forth, when too much  
assaulted, to speak to the masses—those masses  
always honest, sometimes mistaken, but always  
ready to do justice. I have spoken the same  
language to all—kindly and deferentially to the  
good and mistaken—proudly and defiantly to the  
false and wicked; and from the masses and the  
repulse of assailants, I have always returned  
to the seclusion of my own house. My work  
has been that of the sick lion—sick at the heart  
—refusing in his lair; only leaving it when the  
hunters and their pack bayed too closely; and  
then to slaughter or disperse the assailants; and  
then return again to the sick bed.

I have gone through a contest to which I had  
no heart, and into which I was forced by combi-  
nations against life and honor, and from which I  
gladly escaped. What is a seat in Congress to  
me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch  
of Congress—have made a name to which I can  
expect to add nothing—and I should only be  
anxious to save what has been gained. I have  
domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these lat-  
ter times; a wife whom I have never neglected,  
and who needs my attention now more than ever—  
children, some separated from me by the wide  
expanse of oceans and continents, others by the  
slender bounds which separate time from eternity.

I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for  
the limit of mortal life; and must be thoughtless  
indeed if I do not think of somewhat beyond the  
fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all  
which I have seen the vanity. What is my oc-  
cupation? I ask the undertaker, that good Mr.  
LYNCH, whose face, present on so many mourn-  
ful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He  
knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—  
gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a  
sister—two sons—a grandchild—planting the  
cypress over assembled graves, and marking the  
spot where I, and those who are dear to me, are  
soon to be laid; all on the sun-set side of the  
Father of Floods, the towering City of St. Louis  
on the one hand, the rolling stream of the Mis-  
souri on the other; and where a cemetery of  
large dimensions is to be the future necropolis of  
unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts  
and cares, and the undertaker knows them.

I have been reclusive for many months, and was  
called proud, because I was so. If by that term  
it was intended to say I had the vulgar pride  
which treats with contumely honesty in rags, it is  
false; if the lofty pride is intended which despises  
meanness though plated with gold, it is true.

I have that pride. I never saw the poor honest  
man that I did not respect; nor the rich mean  
one that I did not despise. Of that kind of pride

I have some, something of it to be proud of with-  
in myself, and more to be proud of of the peo-  
ple. I am proud of the thirty years in the A-  
merican Senate, which the free voice of Missou-  
ri gave me, and feel no degradation at being sold  
out of it by traitors to the people. I am proud  
of the 5,250 votes which this city and county  
gave me Monday before last; proud of the twenty  
counties which have made me their representa-  
tive; proud of the acres of men who met at the  
grand rally the Saturday night before the election;  
proud of the thousands upon thousands who are  
here at this grand celebration to honor me this  
night. And I hope again to be proud of the State  
of Missouri; but it cannot be until she has pur-  
ged herself of nullification, high treason, and vag-  
abond paper money.

## Handsome Men.

That amiable lady, Fanny Fern, the famous  
contributor to the *Olive Branch*, lets herself out  
after the following fashion, on "Handsome  
Men":

"Mercy on us! what a double and twisted  
fool I was to marry a handsome man! He never  
finds a spare minute to adore me, because he is  
all the time adoring himself. I never could see  
the necessity of beauty in a man. For a woman  
might as well cut her throat and be done with it if  
she isn't pretty; but if a man has a fine, well  
made figure, and is a gentleman in his manners,  
that's enough, provided he neither squints, nor  
smokes, nor swears, and knows enough to hold  
an umbrella over a lady's bonnet without giving  
her all the drippings. (A rare masculine accom-  
plishment.)

"Now, my husband, Sam Jones, has beauty  
enough for a dozen men, and what's more he  
knows it. He spends one half of his time at the  
glass, and the other half in making eyes at the  
women. Couldn't I be the death of him? If  
we go out to walk, every body says, what a hand-  
some fellow! How came he to marry such a  
dowdy little wife! (That's pleasant!) I haven't  
a closet in the house that isn't lumbered up  
with his superfluous rattle-traps. Checked, striped  
and plaid pants, double and single breasted  
vests, of every color and shape; boots and pumps  
without limit; smoking caps, dressing gowns,  
revolving shirts, with dinkies plaid on one side,  
white on the other, made for dress or traveling,  
with accommodating bosoms to suit all emergen-  
cies; eau de Cologne, jockey club, Macassar  
oil, curling tongs, scented shaving soap, whisker  
dye, and a score more of fooleries than I have  
neither time nor place to mention.

"I'm never sure what the man is about! it  
takes me all my time to look after him, and then  
I get awfully humbugged; and that puts me in  
mind to inquire privately, about that 'new club'  
he has joined. Don't believe a word of it!—  
Clubs don't meet every night in the week, Sam-  
uel!

"Next to clubs, I hate widows. They are the  
very —! I've heard the heathen called 'be-  
nighted'; they're sense enough to burn widows  
when their husbands die—and that's a step fur-  
ther in civilization than we've taken. There's  
nothing like 'em. If they make up their minds  
to marry a man, it's done. I know one that was  
terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and ev-  
ery time a storm came up, she would run into  
Mr. Smith's house, (he was a widower,) and  
clasp her little hands, and fly around till the man  
was half distracted for fear she would get killed;  
and the consequence was, she was Mrs. John  
Smith before three thunder-storms had rattled  
over her head. Wasn't that diplomatic?

"Then there's that little blue-eyed widow  
Wilkins. Didn't she drop her prayer book com-  
ing out of church, for my handsome husband to  
pick up? And didn't I see him squeeze her hand  
when he handed it back to her? And when I  
told him a long rignarole of a story, going home,  
to divert his mind from the little mix, didn't he  
answer 'yes' and 'no,' at random, and laugh in  
the wrong place? And didn't he the next morn-  
ing put salt in his coffee, and sugar on his beef-  
steak?

"And won't she be Samuel Jones, No. 3?  
Answer me that! I should like to cut her up  
into little pieces with a dull jack-knife.

"But it's no use to struggle against fate. I  
shall have to put my pride in my pocket and tell  
Samuel it is my request that he should marry  
her when I am gone, and that will 'put wool'  
over people's eyes, and save his credit, for he'll  
have her if an earthquake should be the conse-  
quence.

"It's astonishing widows will be so indelicate  
as to doff their weeds. It's nothing more nor  
less than a walking advertisement for another  
husband. Mrs. Lee was spending a short time  
at the sea shore, in her new regimentals, when  
one of the ladies at the tea-table, struck with a  
sudden thought, said, very innocently—'By the  
way, Mrs. Lee, where is your husband?'

I should have been very sorry to have told where  
I thought he was, for the way he used to swear  
when he talked, was awful to mention!

"Now what a glorious example I'd be to the  
sex, if Providence should see fit to make me a  
widow! I wonder if Samuel will pop off? I  
should hate to put my curls behind my ears, but  
I'd do it, and I wouldn't so much as look at a  
man unless it was Tom King. Wonder if he'd  
marry me? Well!—there now! I have spoken  
in meeting! It can't be helped now, as Deacon  
Smith said, when his daughter surprised him kiss-  
ing widow Moore—'It's natur, Sally; it's natur.'"

One of these devotees to Mammon once receiv-  
ed a lesson from an humble follower, who did  
not seem to pay him, the possessor of the purse,  
sufficient homage, and said, 'Do you know, sir  
that I am worth a hundred thousand pounds?'

'Yes,' said the irritated, but not broken-spirited,  
respondent, 'I do know that it is all you are  
worth.'

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart,  
Wherever our fortune call,  
With a friendly glance and an open hand,  
And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,  
Where toil is the portion of man,  
We all should endeavor while passing along,  
To make it as smooth as we can.

## Etiquette.

The *National Intelligencer* has a correspon-  
dent who proposes a series of numbers on this  
subject, and the *Telegraph* tries to condense into  
commands what he demonstrates by argument.  
Some of these commands may appear trite:

Before you bow to a lady, in the street, permit  
her to decide whether you may do so or not, by  
at least a look of recognition.

"Excuse my gloves," is an unnecessary apolo-  
gy, for the gloves should not be withdrawn to  
shake hands.

When your companion bows to a lady you  
should bow also. [When a gentleman bows to a  
lady in your company, always bow to him in re-  
turn.]

A letter must be answered, unless you wish to  
intimate to the writer that he or his subject is be-  
neath your notice.

A visit must be returned in like manner even  
though no intimacy is extended.

A smiling countenance is pleasant, but excess  
of laughter should be avoided, especially when it  
is possible for any one to suppose himself de-  
rided by it.

Whispering in company is always offensive,  
and often for the reason that persons present sus-  
pect that they are the subjects of it.

## Comforts of an Editor.

If he does not fill his paper with news of im-  
portance, whether there be any or not, it is con-  
demned for not being what it purports to be—a  
newspaper.

If he does not fill at least one column every  
week with something laughable, his folio is pro-  
nounced uninteresting.

If a public nuisance should exist, notice of it  
would offend; and not to notice it would be cen-  
sured.

If he does not publish all the marriages and  
deaths in all the world for twenty miles around,  
whether he hears of them or not, he is not fit for  
an editor.

If every paper does not contain a goodly por-  
tion of suicides, horrid murders and melancholy  
accidents, it is dull and an unwelcome visitor.

If half the gloomy transactions which occur are  
recorded, it is spurned as a vehicle only of cala-  
mities.

If the paper contains advertisements, the gen-  
eral readers murmur; if it does not, the business  
men will not patronize it.

If he publishes the laws of the State, old and  
young make grumble; if he does not, civilians  
frown.

If he steers an impartial course, he is said to  
be on the fence; if he jumps off, he is sure to be  
besmeared.

If a dozen kind friends call on him while he is  
correcting his proof sheet, and one error escapes  
detection, he is the greatest blunder-head in the  
world.

## Our Future.

An article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, on "A-  
merican politics," concludes with the following  
prophetic words: "Whoever may be the Presi-  
dent, however, the United States will hold on the  
even tenor of their way—increasing every day  
and every hour in material prosperity—augment-  
ing in population and resources. They will not  
interfere in the affairs of Europe, notwithstanding  
all Kossuth can say; they will not again attempt  
to surprise Cuba, under cover of a Creole revo-  
lution, till a more favorable opportunity. They  
will coquette with the Sandwich Islands, push  
their feelers into the open oyster-shell of Mexico,  
and as far as the narrowest part of the Isthmus,  
feeling a destiny which impels them thither.—  
They will flatter and court the Canadians, who  
hate them; construct railroads and canals as  
highways for enterprises of all kinds; settle,  
populate, cultivate, develop wild districts and  
undiscovered resources; display many of the  
best and many of the worst features of the Anglo-  
Saxon character, with here and there a touch of  
the different nations which they are absorbing  
into themselves; and in the end, I believe, before  
magnitude causes disjunction, or corruption pro-  
duces decay, will become, what they believe  
themselves to be now, one of the greatest people  
that the earth has ever seen."

## The English Language.

Professor Grimm, one of the most eminent con-  
tinental philologists, in a treatise on the origin of  
languages, read before the Royal Academy, Ber-  
lin, thus speaks of the English language:—"It  
possesses, through its abundance of free media  
tones, which may be learned, indeed, but which  
no rules can teach, the power of expression such  
as never perhaps was attained by any human  
tongue. Its altogether intellectual and singularly  
happy foundation and development, has arisen  
from a surprising alliance between the two no-  
blest languages of antiquity—the German and the  
Romanesque—the relation of which to each other  
is well known to be such that the former  
supplies the material foundation, the latter the  
abstract notions. Yes, truly, the English lan-  
guage may with good reason call itself a univer-  
sal language, and seems chosen, like the people,  
to rule in future times in a still greater degree  
in all the corners of the earth. In richness, sound  
reason and flexibility, no modern tongue can  
be compared with it—not even the German, which  
must shake off many a weakness before it can  
enter the lists with the English."

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

## The Slave Trade between the States.

It is undoubtedly true that no Southerner would  
countenance any interference, by the General  
Government, with the slave trade between the  
States. Such an attempt would be a dangerous  
and unconstitutional procedure—one which would  
call forth unanimous resistance from our people.  
But, while there is no diversity of opinion in re-  
gard to this point, the proposition is equally clear  
that the respective States have, at all times, the  
indisputable right to prohibit the introduction of  
slaves, either as merchandise or otherwise, with-  
in their several limits. This premise has never  
been controverted, according to our knowledge.  
Its policy has been questioned—its expediency  
debated—and we have known, in neighboring  
States, powerful and convincing arguments brought

to bear, for and against it; but we have yet to  
see or hear the first constitutional reason urged in  
opposition. The legal right of the slave State to  
prohibit slave emigration from another State be-  
ing undoubted, the question immediately becomes  
one of mere calculation. Is it politic to exercise  
this power at the present time? Will it conduce  
to the ultimate safety of the people, and to the  
permanent prosperity of our State? Have we  
not now slaves enough to till our lands as fast as  
they come into cultivation, and will not the in-  
crease of those we already have, be too great, in a  
century, to be consistent with safety or profit?

The subject must be viewed with an eye to the  
future, as well



## POLITICAL.

### HURRY UP THE SOUP!!

"A FIRE IN THE REAR."

The following list contains the names of a small portion of the distinguished Democratic presses, and politicians, bolting the nominations of Pierce and King:

J. The Mason (Geo.) Citizen warmly supports Winfield Scott.

The Detroit "Nederlander" organ of the Hollanders, for the first time, supports the Whig nominees.

The Cleveland (O.) "Germania" comes out for Scott, having always supported the Democratic nominees at previous elections.

The Jackson (Miss.) Star without any change of editors, hands down the names of Pierce and King, previously at the head of their columns.

Dr. Heinzen, editor of a German Democratic paper in New York, is speaking in all the cities of the East, against Pierce and King, and the Democratic platform.

Gov. Lucas, twice Democratic Governor of Ohio, and once of Iowa, will support the Whig nominees, and the cause of Western Improvements.

Ebenezer Knowlton, Democratic Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, in 1847, will go for Scott.

Hon. Norton S. Townshend, Democratic member of the present Congress, from the 21st district of Ohio, goes for Hale and Julian, the Free-soil nominees.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Senator from Ohio, who canvassed the State last year for Gov. Wood, also bolts, and goes for Hale and Julian.

Hon. Daniel Kelso, of Indiana, Cass elector in 1848, goes for Scott and Western Improvements.

Gen. Williams, Ex-Mayor of Detroit, and one of Gen. Cass's best friends is the President of the Scott and Graham Club of that city.

Mayor Kearsley and Col. O'Callaghan, also devoted political friends of Gen. Cass, have joined the Scott forces of Detroit.

Col. Walhouse, State Senator from Liberty county, Georgia, and a Union Democrat, has written a letter warmly in favor of Scott.

Col. Dalton, a Representative for Dade county, Georgia, and a thorough Democrat, supports Scott—under whom he has fought in many a battle.

Mr. Bockek, of Westmoreland county, Va., Democratic nominee for Elector, declines the appointment and will not support Pierce.

Hon. James B. Belser, of Alabama, lately a distinguished Democratic member of Congress, is stamping his State for Scott and Graham.

John K. Wilson, Esq., Sheriff of Butler county, the Democratic stronghold in Ohio, goes for the Whig nominees.

Col. Smith, a Southern Rights man of Paulding, Mississippi, and hitherto the leader of the Democracy in the strongly Democratic portion of the State, goes his death against Pierce and King.

Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, refuses to take any part whatever, in the present canvass.

Hon. Benj. Bessie, a well known Democratic leader, of Orleans county, New York, and who has received many offices of honor at the hands of the Democracy, goes for the Whig nominees.

Messrs. W. A. Franklin, Joseph H. Swope, Andrew Sheppard and David Carson, staunch Democrats of Greencastle, Indiana, come out in letters, strongly for Scott.

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The Blair co. (Pa.) Whig states that in Summer-hill township, Cambria county, there are 29 Democrats who have declared for Gen. Scott.—[South Bend Register.]

G. W. Carter, a distinguished democrat of Woodford county, Ky. has declared for Scott and Graham.

Ex Alderman Grieg, a prominent Democrat of Rochester, goes for Scott.

Mr. Gibbons, a fine Irish debater of Cincinnati, is stamping Ohio for Scott, he did the same thing for Cass.

Henry O'Connor, a talented young Irishman, of Muscatine, Iowa, is disgusted with modern Democracy, and is addressing his fellow-citizens, in behalf of Scott and Graham.

A Whole Company of Bolters.—At the great Niagara Falls celebration a company consisting of FORTY Germans, from Detroit, Michigan, made their appearance. They had all been Democrats heretofore, but they could go their party no longer, and therefore come out openly for Scott and Graham. Strange as it may appear, there is a fair prospect that the whigs will carry Michigan.—[Portsmouth Tribune.]

Hold on There—Breaching Broke.—We have been shown a list of NINETY-SEVEN names in one single county, of persons heretofore voting the Locofoco ticket, who are going for Scott. And so it goes!—[Ohio State Journal.]

These are only "the beginning of the end."—There's plenty "more of the same sort left."—We will continue the list hereafter.

[The above interesting compilation is taken from the Quincy (Illinois) Whig—one of our most interesting political exchanges. From other exchanges—North, South, East and West, we continue a list of encouraging items and incidents of the campaign.]

The Scott Convention of Georgia, has issued a stirring address to the people of that State. If it had not been for the defection of Toombs and Stephens, the Whigs would have been certain of Georgia—as it is, we hope for the best.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, a staunch advocate of the Constitutional Union Party, has placed the names of Scott and Graham at the head of its columns, and goes to work manfully in their cause. We note also that the Savannah

Republican places both the Scott and Graham ticket, and the Webster and Jenkins one at the head of its columns. All the Whig and Union papers in the State are doing battle against Pierce and King.

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The Atlanta (Ga.) Republican gives an account of Mr. Stephens's recent speech in that city, and acknowledges that it was unable to perceive any thing solid in the objections he urged to the election of Gen. Scott. One was, that if elected, "Gen. Scott's administration could not be sustained." Never fear that. Elect the old hero, and he will sustain himself—by the aid of the country. Mr. Stephens, as we have already said, is decidedly against Gen. Pierce.

A Soldier for Scott.—Among the officers of the Coshocton (Ohio) Scott Club, we are happy to see the name of Chas. McCloskey. Mr. McC. has always been a staunch Democrat, having never voted a whig ticket in his life. He served under Scott during the Mexican war, and even the ties of party could not induce him to desert his glorious old leader.—[Chicago Journal.]

The New York Courier, originally in favor of Mr. Webster, is giving good advice to the friends of that gentleman, and speaks properly of the attempts making by some of his "pec



**Ropes, Ropes.**—Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, a large quantity of ropes, of all sizes and kinds, of southern manufacture.  
 Agents, **WILKINSON & CO.**      **RAVENHILL & CO.**



April, 1832.