

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1857.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thomas Welch, postmaster at Montgomery, Alabama, in place of M. B. Blue.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

We give below the names of the gentlemen elected to Congress at the elections held last week. There is at present some uncertainty in regard to the result in the second district, Tennessee; but, with this exception, the list may be regarded as accurate.

The names of the opposition members are in italic letters.

- NORTH CAROLINA. 1. Henry M. Shaw. 2. Thomas Ruffin. 3. Warren Winslow. 4. L. O. Branch. 5. John A. Gilmer. 6. Alfred M. Scales, Jr. 7. Thos. L. Clingan. 8. Henry C. Burnett. 9. Samuel O. Peyton. 10. J. O. H. Bryan. 11. Guy M. Regan. 12. Albert G. Watkins. 13. W. W. Wallace. 14. Samuel A. South. 15. John H. Savage. 16. Charles R. Brady. 17. George W. Jones. 18. J. V. Wright. 19. J. K. Caldwell. 20. J. C. D. Atkins. 21. W. T. Avery. 22. James A. Stallworth. 23. Ed. S. Shorter. 24. John H. Jewell. 25. Samuel P. Dowdell. 26. Joseph M. Houston. 27. Humphrey Marshall. 28. W. S. Ham Moore. 29. James B. Clay. 30. W. N. W. Cobb. 31. John C. Mason. 32. J. L. M. Curry. 33. J. M. Stevenson. 34. Joseph B. Clark, to fill vacancy.

The above shows a democratic gain of eleven members, as compared with the delegations from these States in the last Congress.

The result of the gubernatorial election in Missouri is still in doubt, although the St. Louis Republican is of opinion that Major Rollins is elected. At the last accounts returns from ninety counties had been received, which foot up thus:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Rollins: 31,064. Stewart: 28,580.

Eighteen more counties are to be heard from, which gave Buchanan a majority of 3,061 over Fillmore. At the last gubernatorial election the vote of the State was thus divided:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Polk: 46,245. Ewing: 41,076. Benton: 27,576.

With these figures before him, the editor of the St. Louis Republican remarks:

"The candidate of the democratic party was put upon the course in opposition to a well-ascertained majority of over 21,000 in the State, as shown in the election for governor last August. It was supposed that no state of things could be brought about being about a fairer than the Benton men and the know-nothings, two parties up to that time virulently hostile to each other; and for this reason, no doubt, less exertion was made than otherwise would have been the case; and to this cause, more than anything else, is to be attributed the defeat of the democratic nominee. The figures show that it is a close vote between the contending candidates, and that half the election that was made on the other side would have secured the triumph of Col. Stewart."

The democrats have secured a decided majority in both branches of the legislature of Tennessee. "Our majority in the legislature cannot be less than nine in the house and five in the senate. There are three close senatorial districts to hear from yet, and our majority in the senate will be increased by as many of those three districts as we carry. These senatorial districts are the 1st, (Washington, &c.) the 20th, (Henderson, Benton, &c.) and the 24th, (Madison, &c.)"

In regard to the congressional delegation the Union says: "We are sorry to find the election of Wallace in the second district doubtful. Our accounts from Knoxville lead us to believe the chances to be in favor of the election of Maynard. This, if so, will make our congressional delegation stand 7 to 3."

HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON. The Star of this city, noticing the fact that the democrats had secured a majority on joint ballot in the legislature of Tennessee, and would thus have it in their power to elect two members of the United States Senate, takes occasion to speak of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson in connexion with a seat in that distinguished body in the following complimentary terms:

"We confess to a strong desire for the election of Judge Nicholson, because, in the course of long and intimate association with him here, we formed a very high estimate not only of his intellectual power and the extent of his acquirements as a statesman, but of his personal character and his abiding devotion to the principles of the democratic party. He is eminently a safe man in public affairs—such a man as the times require."

The Union has always cautiously abstained from giving expression to preferences for candidates for office whose names are likely to be submitted to State conventions or State legislatures. Although not intending to depart from this just and long-established rule, we cannot permit the present opportunity to escape without adding our testimony to that of our neighbor of the Star in favor of one who enjoys in an unsurpassed degree the confidence, respect, and affectionate regard of all who enjoy the honor of his acquaintance. As a professional writer, he has no superior in this country; and his industry as a journalist may be inferred from the fact that for the four years ending March 4, 1857, the arduous labors of editing this paper almost exclusively devolved upon him. As a statesman, in the largest sense of the term, or as a speaker, whether before the masses or a deliberative body, Judge Nicholson enjoys a high and an enviable reputation. When to these rare and commanding gifts are added those qualities of the heart which impart a peculiar charm to intellect, we have given a few of the reasons only why it is that the numerous friends of Judge Nicholson, in Washington and out of Washington, take such a warm and an abiding interest in his personal welfare or political advancement.

The St. Louis Leader, says that three years ago the national democratic vote in that city and county was only 450. The Hon. Trusten Polk was the standard-bearer and candidate for Congress, and the gallant manner in which he conducted the canvass and led on the forlorn hope endeared him to the democracy of the whole State, and was one cause, among others, why they subsequently crowned him with the highest political honors in their gift. Since then the cause of democracy has been on the advance. At every election its vote has steadily increased, until, on the 2d inst., it reached the sum of nearly five thousand.

The Asheville (S. C.) News contains an obituary notice of Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, a daughter of Joseph Marion, and a relative of General Francis Marion. She was born in 1776, and died on the 26th ult., at the residence of a son-in-law, in East Tennessee.

BERANGER.

Beranger has lived a life of nearly four-score; Beranger is dead. During that long life he steadily cherished a regard for the people—not for the drones in the hive of society, but for the honest, truthful, laboring masses—for the intelligence which grew out of a soil of natural richness, for the patriotism which had its fullest development in the breasts of unpolished and unselfish men, and for the moral worth to be found among the classes who form what is called the under strata of French society. His literary merits were perceptible to all, but it was the common people—the working, productive, unscrupulous multitude—that reciprocated his affection; that sang his songs, and made them familiar as household words; and that have now, at his death, apotheosized him into the greatest lyric poet of France—an award which probably time and criticism will only confirm. Himself sprung from plebeian veins, his boyhood passed in the stormy period of the first French revolution, and by turns, as he himself expressed it, "a tavern-boy, printer, and clerk," he was too honest not to detest tyrannical and unjust government, yet too sagacious not to perceive the errors of those who, to dethrone his tyrant, committed greater tyranny; and hence his aversion to mobs, and his unwillingness to accept even the popular favor as the price of his sanctioning popular excesses. As the friend of liberty, however, he was doomed to suffer two imprisonments; though it is but just to add that his political provocations of the government of that time were added occasional perversions of his pen which morality can under no circumstances justify. These imprisonments only increased his zeal and his exertions in the people's cause; and they were followed eventually by the revolution of 1830. But Beranger was not disposed to reap individual advantage from this revolution, or from that which occurred eighteen years afterwards, and he resisted all proffers to that end with the same firmness that he resisted the blandishments and temptations of regal munificence. The Courrier des Etats-Unis of the 8th instant contains a sketch of the life of Beranger, by M. Paul d'Ivoi, of which a friend has obligingly furnished us the following translation. The leading incidents in the life of the poet, and the productions of his muse, are concisely narrated and graphically described; and the sketch will repay perusal:

Jean Pierre de Beranger was born at Paris, on the 10th of August, 1780, of poor parents. Notwithstanding the aristocratic 'de' to his name, he was of low, of very base origin. He related, in one of his songs, that his grandfather, a poor tailor, took care of his infancy—"En l'an du Christ mil sept cent quatre-vingt, Chez un tailleur, non pauvre et non grand-père, Moi, nouveau-né, sachant ce qui m'advint."

Until nine years of age Beranger lived with his grandfather. The old tailor, very weak and indigent, allowed him to pass his childhood without lessons and without labor, somewhat of a vagabond. He was in Paris at the time of the capture of the Bastille—an event which he was to sing forty years afterwards.

A few days after this popular victory, the boy left for Peronne, where he found a paternal aunt, who kept an inn. Beranger had not, therefore, passed his youth in study; education had not disclosed his brilliant abilities. As a verse of one of his songs expresses it, he was successively a "Gargon d'ecriture, imprimeur et commis."

As a printer, he learned orthography and the first rules of versification. That suited for his genius. Beranger attracted attention at the start. At the age of fourteen he commenced an apprenticeship with Mr. Laisney, a printer, in Peronne. It was then that he began to be acquainted with himself.

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Beranger's serenity in the midst of poverty, and the calmness of his heart amid the struggles of youth, are admirably depicted in the following passage of one of his letters:

"I was so poor! The smallest particle of pleasure forced me to live for a week on bread, which I made myself while piling rhymes upon rhymes, and full of hope of a glorious future. At the mere mention of this merry period of my life, in which, without support, without reliable bread, and without instruction, I dreamed of a future, yet did not neglect the pleasures of the present, my eyes are filled with involuntary tears."

How happened it that such a life should be so worthy of example—a life passed in loving Lisette, his glory, in which found place the simple joys of the heart, never soiled by any selfish vice, nor by ambition, covetousness, or flattery—and this without his ever proving false, his quite simply, quite unadorned, without any pretension, and without his aspiring the least in the world to pass for a Brutus? Beranger is the sage of modern times. He does not make a show of the austere virtues of or great self-denial; but, in order that his life may be mild and pleasant, he only asks for love and glory; he sings immortal songs. His courage, which is without ostentation, has sought but one blessing—a free and unknown existence.

Nevertheless, he is grossly deceived. Who has only seen in him an amiable and selfish epicure. If he sang the pleasures which neither fortune nor power, and which cost no one any tears, he was always ready to strip himself of the little he had to give to others. He is always fled from political contests, if he was never a party man, he was nevertheless a great citizen, and aided with his verses the modern idea. Beranger is popular because he is full of heart. When he sings of his mistress, of his woes, of his pleasures, and of liberty, the people recognize themselves; and when he speaks of them.

"It is in the shade of indigence That I have found liberty."

He is another of him, because Beranger is of the people. It may be said of him, as has been said of Manuel: "Am, head, and heart—all was people with him."

Beranger sincerely loved the people; he is profoundly moved at the spectacle of their sorrows; he seeks all his glory among the people; he would rather hear the rough voices of men of the people repeat his choruses than to hear the skillful academicians eulogize his poetical talents.

Beranger wanted to be nothing but a song-writer. A profound observer, a comic author abounding in wit, a writer of the first order, he only made songs. But the song of Beranger is not the snuffy chorus which is hummed; it is a poem of intellect, of sensibility, of unadorned genius, of philosophy, of religion, and of style. Most especially it is a poem of heart. Beranger throws his heart into his most lively gaiety. His mouth is open to smile maliciously, but his broad and thoughtful forehead shows the divine and sympathetic sadness of genius.

A thousand facts prove what we have said of the goodness of his heart. We have mentioned some of them, and that if they had been, we have related elsewhere, but which we repeat here:

Beranger was living at that time in the faubourg St. Germain. He had often met on his flight of stairs a man towards whom he felt attracted by a magnetic sympathy. This man had an intelligent but afflicted countenance. He was a physician about Paris, and he had a great deal of the constant and painful cares of the poverty which tried to prevent a proper and dignified appearance. Beranger at length entered the room of this man, in whom he felt an interest. His heart was afflicted at the spectacle of the most heart-rending destitution. He generously sought information, learned that his fellow-lodger was a fatherless child, and that extreme want prevented him from making himself known, and that he belonged to a wealthy family with whom he had a difficulty on account of his political opinions. The family pursued him with its hatred, and this was what impeded him in all his attempts.

Afterwards Beranger's fellow-lodger met him, and said to him: "You are not aware of it, but my family seem disposed to be more humane; they have sent me provisions—a ham, a loaf of sugar, a bag of coffee, linen, &c. Come and see my wealth."

Beranger was enchanted; he congratulated his new friend, and hoped that the supply was a proof that he would not long be treated with such neglect. Most, however, every week the supplies were renewed—numerous supplies, a sufficiency of provisions which put the poor devil out of the reach of want; but nothing indicated any desire of making up with him, and he was still treated with severity, while he still continued to hope.

One day he published a pamphlet, a collection of provisions received by Beranger's fellow-lodger, but his family seemed unwilling to do anything else for him. At the end of eight years, exhausted by the struggle, the lodger died in Beranger's arms. He died blessing his cruel family.

His family had never sent him anything. For eight years it was Beranger who had adopted this means of administering to the necessities of this unfortunate man; for eight years he had furnished this unhappy being with provisions and clothing, without his ever having suspected it. Beranger never said anything to any one of his noble and generous conduct, and preserved. Most one solitary person knew, from whom I derive this story, and who was employed by Beranger as an intermediate agent for sending his presents to his fellow-lodger, without his being able to suspect whence they came.

In a letter which Beranger wrote in April, 1829, to M. Montandon, we find the following very characteristic lines:

"A subscription has been raised for Rouget de l'Isle. Berard, at my request, took the lead in this patriotic work. After more than a year, it serves to keep alive the national tyrtus, and the subscribers have bound themselves to pay an annual contribution. Will you undertake for your individual account for I don't want to hear of your office in subscriptions. It is no longer you who have picked up the ugly maxim 'I will no longer love nor your heart, and which must not be repeated, especially before me, who, poor as I am, always lend out gold.'"

If anything could add to the glory of Beranger, it would be to say that he was not a member of the Academy, nor a member of the Legion of Honor, nor a member of the Suppers of Monks.

It is known that the Academy took an official step to induce Beranger to accept a chair of membership; but he refused.

Although Beranger sings so well the praises of ruddy wine, his sobriety was that of an anchorite. One day, at a dinner at the house of Jacques Lafitte, a lady evinced her astonishment at this.

"How is it, Mr. Beranger, that you, who sing so well the praises of drunkenness, drink nothing yourself but water?"

"What can I do, madam?" replied he; "my muse drinks all the wine."

Beranger wrote to the president of the "Cavaux Moleires," who offered to inform him into that society, a letter containing the following passage: "I ought to thank you for the honor of figuring in this society, composed of gourmands. I admit, to my shame, that I drink nothing but water, and that I eat nothing but plain-cooked beef. This will dishonor me in your eyes, as I am well aware. I have sung the praises of Bacchus and of Comus. I like neither the one nor the other. It is an inconsistency."

Poets have never been compelled to be very consistent. So much the worse for the gods, demigods, and goddesses who have allowed them to sing their praises. However this may be, I should fear to make you a witness of the incapacity of my stomach. I would rather accuse myself of this incapacity in writing, if I shall be more at ease in blushing at it. Frankly, I deserve to be precipitated from the Rock of Calveit, instead of figuring honorably in your midst."

Beranger lived at Fontainebleau in 1836; he thought of going to live at Touraine. The following is a passage of a letter from him to M. Montandon, dated the 13th of September, 1836: "Perrotin, who worries himself here, where he has just had a handsome house fitted up, wishes also to go on the banks of the Loire. He is exploring them at this time, and I shall set out shortly to see for myself whether it is possible for me to carry either my household gods. I shall regret to leave Fontainebleau, but I will do so very well. But there is a necessity; Paris is too near to me. It weighs on my shoulders; its proximity costs too much."

tached the greatest importance, and of which he said in 1835: "It is through this work, perhaps, that my name is to survive me."

All the biographies and all the dictionaries of contemporaries have thought that Beranger was going on with this work. But he had long since abandoned it, at least for fifteen or twenty years. "I abandoned it," said he, "because I was frightened at all the harm I would have to say of my friends."

He also commenced writing his memoirs. But he abandoned them; and it is a singular thing that it was after publishing the "Memoires d'un Citoyen" of Chateaubriand that he formed this energetic determination. The memoirs of Beranger were knocked in the head by that author.

After the volume of 1833, Beranger only published two songs, viz: "Nétre Ode, Le Grillon, Les Echos, L'Orphéon, Les Fleurs de la Vallée, Le Baptême de l'Enfant, Chère, Le Déluge, Les Bourgeois de Paris." He will be recollected that in 1848 the "Bourgeois de Paris" seemed to be a real prophecy.

Notwithstanding his love of solitude, Beranger was much sought after by all the eminent men of his times. M. de Talleyrand visited him; Chateaubriand endeavored to be on familiar terms with him; Lamartine was intimate with him; he was the friend of Manuel; and he often saw Correl, David, of Angers, and Lamenais.

In 1849 Monseigneur Sibour went to see him in his retirement at Passy. This visit caused a great sensation. The prelate asked the poet to make a selection of his songs, so as to form a collection which might be admitted into all families. He did not venture to add, and in the seminary. Beranger refused a moment, but was alarmed at the considerable number he would have to sacrifice. He looked good-naturedly at Monseigneur Sibour, and, smiling, said to him: "Ah! now, Monseigneur; do you want me to put these poor offerings in the founding-house?"

Beranger always remained free amidst parties. He accomplished this by his lofty and persevering will. The remark he made after the revolution of 1848 is well known: "I would rather have descended the steps than events should have compelled us to jump them."

In 1848 he was appointed a member of the commission charged with the duty that the laws were made fairly and fully, made by themselves—that their orators from every stump, and their papers in every number, appealed to the masses to rebuke our party and the administration for the fruits of which they were guilty. They cannot deny that the reformers of the northern democrats, and the unscrupulous republicans of the entire party, were constant themes. They cannot deny their constant denunciations that Cass, Douglas, Pierce, and Buchanan were free-soilers, traitors to the North, and not a whit more conservative than Seward, Hale, Chase, and Giddings—to all intents and purposes enemies to southern rights.

They cannot deny that they arranged the administration for endorsing Walker's report and the policy of Kansas act, for endorsing Walker's report and the policy of Kansas act, for endorsing Walker's report and the policy of Kansas act.

The name of Beranger will remain one of the most celebrated, one of the most glorious, one of the most pure of our age. His features have been reproduced by the pencil of the artist. David, the French painter, has made his medallion; Adam Salomon has made his bust. Painting, engraving, lithography have rendered familiar to the people his benevolent features and his forehead of genius.

We will only add to M. d'Ivoi's interesting sketch that Beranger died on the 16th of July, 1857; that the French government took charge of his funeral, and excluded the populace from participation therein; but that thousands of the people filled the windows and doors on the line of the procession, waving their handkerchiefs, and crying "Honor to Beranger!"

SOMETHING OF A CHANGE. We are indebted to the Montgomery Advertiser for the subjoined returns of the vote in the 4th congressional district, Alabama. It will be seen that the majority against Mr. Smith, the know-nothing candidate, is upwards of fourteen hundred!

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Smith, Moore: 1,995. 3,449. Moore's majority: 1,455.

KNOW-NOTHING INTERVENTION NOT NEEDED. The feeling which now animates the democracy of Georgia is humorously indicated in the following sensible article, which we transfer to our columns from a late number of the Griffin (Georgia) Empire State:

"Some of our know-nothing contemporaries appear to be very actively exercised in their minds on account of some diversity of opinion prevailing among members of the democratic party in reference to what is termed the Kansas imbroglio. Our neighbor of the American Union stands prominent among those who are so much interested in the subject of democratic harmony. An article published in his some weeks since has been copied into the Sumpter Republican, in which the writer shed considerable light to show that some of the democratic presses are disposed to view the Walker and Kansas question somewhat in different lights. Now we should like very much to know what our know-nothing contemporaries expect to make out of this intermeddling with other men's affairs. The democratic party is not held together by the sanctions of free thought. They are an independent set of fellows, free to think for themselves, and not sworn to differ upon isolated issues, but are together upon the main questions. This Walker affair is a family quarrel, which is altogether competent to settle ourselves, without the intervention of our kind know-nothing neighbors. If they will just wait till the first Monday in October, they will find a great ocean of opinion among the democrats by reference to the tickets deposited in the ballot-box. Such was the case last week in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama, and such they will find to be the case in Georgia when the proper times arrives."

STOPPAGE OF COTTON MILLS. The New York Journal of Commerce has been furnished by a respectable Boston house with a list of looms, lately running on heavy cotton goods, which have been stopped, or are soon to be stopped, on account of the high price of the raw material, and the impossibility of realizing cost at present rates:

Table with 3 columns: Name of mill, No. of looms, Description of goods. Lawrence: 150. Drills. Best Cotton: 300. Drills and fine goods. Schott's Company: 200. Drills. Massachusetts Mills: 500. Drills. Great Falls Company: 200. Drills and fine goods. Portsmouth Company: 500. Drills. New Market Company: 500. Drills and fine goods. Best Falls Company: 500. Drills. South Company: 375. Drills. Amoskang Company: 175. Drills. Lowell Mills: 500. Drills, jeans, and fine goods. Popper's Mills: 500. Drills, jeans, and fine goods. Total looms: 4,900.

In addition to this, about 800 looms on extra wide goods have been stopped, and we also learn of further stoppage in Rhode Island.

The Albany Evening Journal says: "Payne, the democratic candidate for governor in Ohio, when in the State senate in 1851, was boisterous in his advocacy of the repeal of the fugitive-slave law! He is now as boisterous in his pro-slavery affluities."

Commenting on the above, the Journal of Commerce says: "We trust there is enough of truth in this statement to show that, whatever may have been Mr. Payne's politics in 1851, he is now a conservative democrat. If he was ever heretical in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves as required by the national compact, it is satisfactory to know that he is right now. We are not without hope that he will be elected. That there is a great reaction in Ohio in favor of the constitution and laws is beyond a doubt."

The Galdo (La.) Gazette of July 25th says: "We regret to have so much knowledge of the prospects of the crop, and now state, as our firm conviction, that it cannot, in any event, reach a fair average. Three millions of bales will be heavy, from present appearances. But we shall see."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—THE MASSES, NORTH AND SOUTH, RALLYING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following excellent article, which appears in a late number of the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, is a fit companion piece to the article of the Boston Post on the same subject which was published in the Union of last Thursday's issue. Both articles conclusively show that the democracy is the same everywhere—guided by the same principles, and animated by the same motives:

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The recent elections in the South indicate very clearly that the masses appreciate the present position of parties in the country; and that, notwithstanding the clamors of factionists, they are resolved to stand by the only national party which "the troubles of the times have left to honest men." Mr. Hilliard was ridiculed when he came out like a true southern patriot, a true constitution-loving man, and entered the ranks of the democratic party, which he had fought a lifetime, but which had become in this crisis the only party which he declared was the Union. Never was so much bitterness poured forth—never so much vituperation heaped upon a true-hearted, high-minded man—his very name was cast out as evil. In an adjoining county, a minister just elected senator said that he "should always think of him in connexion with Arnold." An "undivided South," which he declared was the Union, was so much despised in the strongest terms. The plain, honest, unassuming, patriotic people, however, have given forth the same utterances at the ballot-box which were so loudly presented by Mr. Hilliard. None but the willfully blind can fail to interpret the late popular demonstration in favor of the democracy, unparalleled in the history of parties in the southern States.

However the opposition may essay to disguise the fact, or reiterate an unblushing denial of it, the result of the recent elections is an emphatic endorsement of the democratic party in its present efforts to save the country from the ruin which would befall it if the issue were fairly and fully made by themselves—that their orators from every stump, and their papers in every number, appealed to the masses to rebuke our party and the administration for the fruits of which they were guilty. They cannot deny that the reformers of the northern democrats, and the unscrupulous republicans of the entire party, were constant themes. They cannot deny their constant denunciations that Cass, Douglas, Pierce, and Buchanan were free-soilers, traitors to the North, and not a whit more conservative than Seward, Hale, Chase, and Giddings—to all intents and purposes enemies to southern rights. They cannot deny that they arranged the administration for endorsing Walker's report and the policy of Kansas act, for endorsing Walker's report and the policy of Kansas act, for endorsing Walker's report and the policy of Kansas act.

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