DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

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☞ *See Prospectus on 1st page.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1849.

MR. MORTON.

In publishing the following letter from an esteemed correspondent, vindicating the Whigs of the Loudon District in Virginia, from the accusation of consorting with their opponents to defeat Mr. PENDLETON, we do not desire to be considered as expressing any opinion upon the subject. Our object in permitting the subject to be agitated at all in our columns, is to give a hearing to the party, who have been subjected to the imputation by the *Richmond Whig*, of trading away their votes. Our correspondent's parallel, between Mr. MORTON and Mr. PENDLETON, we take no part in. Mr. MORTON we know to be a good and true TAYLOR Whig.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

MR. MORTON AND MR. PENDLETON.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1849.

There appears in the *National Intelligencer* of Friday last, an extract from the *Richmond Whig*, of the 22d instant, which I venture to style the political obituary of Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON; and except for certain portions of this notice where facts as they really existed appear to have been misunderstood, and therefore misrepresented, I should be content, without a word of comment, to allow Mr. PENDLETON to reap the benefit, which I have no doubt was intended, of any favorable impression that this eulogy (high-colored as it is) might make upon General TAYLOR.

Feeling, however, a very great interest in the old 9th District, I am unwilling that the voters who supported Mr. MORTON, in the late contest between himself and Mr. PENDLETON, should be improperly charged by Mr. P., or his friends, with *combinations* which they *never formed*, and which I am perfectly satisfied they *never could have been induced to have formed*.

As a community, there is not to be found in our country, anywhere, a more *intelligent*, *high toned*, and *honorable class* of men than the voters of both parties of the 9th Congressional District of Va.; and that *they* could be tampered with, and seduced from the path of rectitude and justice, in the manner indicated in the editorial of the *Richmond Whig*, to which I have referred, is something that I am utterly unwilling to believe.

My purpose now is to show that, even if the voters who supported Mr. MORTON were made of the supple and unstable materials which would have enabled Mr. MORTON's friends to have formed the combination charged upon *them*, the entire absence of the slightest necessity or motive for the formation of such a combination on their part, was a very sufficient reason why it *should not* have been formed.

Mr. JNO. S. PENDLETON and his particular friends *assumed* the position that he, Mr. P., stood as the nominee of a Whig Convention. Mr. MORTON's *Whig* friends did not so regard Mr. P.; but, on the contrary, in the absence of a Convention, regarded the two candidates as occupying precisely the same ground; both being as Mr. MORTON's friends considered and stated, *self-nominated*—and for these reasons they did not hesitate, feeling a decided preference for Mr. MORTON, to vote *for him*.

The high (and as I have always personally regarded it very unjustifiable) *assumption* of Mr. P. that he stood in the same position as the *nominee* of a Whig Convention, had the very *natural*, indeed I may say, *inevitable* effect, to bring against him the *mass* of the Democratic votes of the District; why? because it was their purpose and desire, upon the rule of *party tactics*, practised upon by both parties, to defeat the candidate *nominated* or *professing to have been nominated*, by the opposing party. This, then, affords a very sufficient reason *why* the Democrats voted for Mr. MORTON, and without the combination charged upon them.

So *far* as the merits of the two candidates are concerned, without desiring to detract in the slightest degree from Mr. P., I am very decidedly of opinion, from an impartial investigation of their respective *capacities* and *character*, that Mr. MORTON will make us quite as good a Representative, and is in *spirit* and *truth*, as *good* a *Taylor* man as Mr. PENDLETON, the declarations of the editor of the *Richmond Whig* to the contrary notwithstanding.

In conclusion, I cannot forbear to express the hope that General TAYLOR and his cabinet will receive Mr. MORTON, *not* as a Representative elected by *foul* and *unrighteous* combinations, but by the *unbought* and not to be *purchased* suffrages of a majority of the voters of his District; and that *they* will repose in him the confidence that his merits as a *gentleman* and a most efficient advocate of *our good cause*, most clearly demand.

JUSTICE.

AN AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—It is stated that in the preparation of the Life of Buckminister, by Mrs. Lee, which is soon to be published, she has had access to many interesting private papers. Among these is a MS. auto-biography of Daniel Webster. A paragraph quoted from this shows us a fact which will be both encouraging and consoling to different school-boys. Mr. Webster says—

"My first lessons in Latin were recited to Joseph Stephens Buckminster, at that time an assistant at the academy. I made tolerable progress in all the branches I attended to under his instruction, but there was one thing I could not do—I could not make a declamation, I could not speak before the school. The kind and excellent Buckminster especially sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation, like the other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece did I commit to memory and rehearse it in my own room, over and over again; but when the day came, when the school was collected, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned upon my seat, I could not raise myself from it. Sometimes the masters frowned, sometimes they smiled. Mr. Buckminster always pressed and entreated with the most winning kindness, that I would only venture *once*; but I could not command sufficient resolution, and when the occasion was over I went home and wept bitter tears of mortification."

IMPROVED STEAM BOILER GAGE COCK.—John Adams, an experienced engineer of the city of Rochester, has got out a patent for an Improved Gage Cock, which to an unpractised eye, as well as to the practical mechanic, appears admirably adapted to the object designed. It is so constructed as to indicate the stage of the water or steam in the boiler, within the range of twelve inches and at every eighth of an inch—twice the distance usually indicated by three of those now used. So favorably is it considered that several experienced engineers have substituted it, in old boilers, for those in common use. Mr. Adams is in this section of the State, and will designate his Agent here.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

RESOURCES OF ALABAMA.

We take great pleasure in submitting to our readers, the following letter upon the Resources of Alabama. It is from the pen of a gentleman thoroughly versed in the premises. Our Northern friends will, we have no doubt, be agreeably surprised to find, that *Alabama* is so rich in all that goes to make up a State's greatness. The silent march of industry has worked wonders in all the new States, and they have reached that point in their progress, at which their power must now and henceforward be felt in their national relations. Our correspondent deserves great credit for his valuable exhibition of the wealth and condition of Alabama. We hope he will continue his labors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA:

Her Resources, and the proportion of Wealth she contributes to the National welfare, &c.

A conversation held with a friend a few days since reminds me of a promise I made of giving, through this medium, some information with regard to the position occupied by Alabama, glancing at her natural resources and advantages, her productions, her wealth, &c., appending a few observations in reference, which I think may prove of interest, and awaken attention everywhere to the value and commanding importance of the whole *South*.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Open to the Gulf of Mexico on the south boundary, with a spacious bay, over the bar of which ships drawing twenty and three-quarter feet at low tide safely ride, and into which all of her rivers (with two exceptions) flow—the one invites thither ships of the largest class, and the others bear to Mobile, from the fertile valleys and plains above, their valuable productions. Alabama is watered by the following noble rivers:

Names of rivers.	Navigable, description, &c.	Miles in Alabama.	Empties into.
Mobile	Largest class steamers	60	Mobile bay.
Alabama	The same	450	Mobile river.
Tombigbee	The same	540	The same.
Warrior	The same	150	Tombigbee.
Tennessee	Do. for 1,000 miles altogether	130	Ohio river.
Chatahoochee	The same, E. bound'ry.	200	Apalachic'la.
Coosa	Large st'mers below and small above the falls	170	Alabama.
Cahawba	Do.	120	Do.
Tallapoosa	For small st'm'rs & flats	40	Do.
Noxuba	Do.	50	Tombigbee.
Suckernoochee	Do.	35	Do.
	Navigation	1945	Miles in Ala.

Such are our great and peculiar advantages of navigation that our citizens will never be compelled to abstract from other investments—they may choose largely of their capital for internal improvements. But there is a railroad now in progress, the Mobile and Ohio, that I may properly regard as associated with the natural advantages of the State. The Gulf of Mexico, sweeping up into this division of the continent, continued northerly by the Bay of Mobile, with the Mississippi river inclining from its mouth northeast, throws this river at the mouth of the Ohio within *four hundred and forty-five miles of Mobile*, the commercial emporium of Alabama. The country between those two points being remarkably level, the route unobstructed by a single mountain or river, or any stream of moment, and running in its whole extent through one of great beauty and fertility, and already settled by an active and wealthy population, must throw their great trade and travel through Alabama into Mobile; and in twenty hours or less, citizens of Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, or elsewhere, may leave Columbus, in Kentucky, the upper terminus, and arrive in Mobile with their produce in one-fifth the time they could reach New Orleans.

Before I proceed to the other very interesting portions of this branch of the subject, I will here allude to such internal improvements as are already completed or are in active progress.

The Muscle Shoals canal,	complete.	35½ miles.
Huntsville canal,	do	16 "
Tuscumbia and Decatur railroad,	do	44 "
Montgomery and West Point nearly,	do	87 "
Cahawba and Marion,	do	35 "
Canals and railroads, length,		217½ "

A railroad from Selma, or some other point on the Alabama, to the Tennessee river; one connecting the Tuscumbia and Decatur with the Mobile and O. io road; and another from Blakely, opposite Mobile, to Columbus, Georgia—each of which would add greatly to the traffic and wealth of the State, and pay good dividends—are perhaps the only ones of importance contemplated.

To continue with natural advantages. From Tuscaloosa, on the Warrior, in the direction of Selma, on the Alabama, are bituminous coal-fields and iron ore, with marble and hard and soft limestone quarries, in rich and inexhaustible profus on, immediately on navigable streams. The lands are covered with splendid forests of white and live oak, cypress, pine, cedar, mulberry, hickory, &c. Water power is unlimited and never failing. Irrigated by so many streams, as indicated by 1,945 miles of navigation, with the innumerable tributaries thereto, the lands of Alabama are of amazing superiority, as their productions hereinafter noticed will exhibit, and, with a climate temperate and uniform, it is decidedly healthy.

PRODUCTIONS.

To regard alone the ascertained value and extent of the surplus products of Alabama which we ship off, compared with those of other States, omitting an estimate of our own heavy consumption of corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, sheep, timber, cotton consumed in home manufactures, value of negroes raised, and horses and mules raised, which would amount to several millions—confining ourself to the surplus productions, I say we will, I think, do so with some astonishment, as associated with it must be the effort to estimate the vastness of the capital employed to produce it. Her surplus productions are cotton, lumber, staves, turpentine, manufactured cottons, coal, &c.

What is her cotton crop and its value? I will arrive at it in this way, and pardon me for assuring those who read this that I am quite sure I shall not be far from correct. To the amount of cotton received at Mobile I will add the quantity raised in North Alabama, which is forwarded down the Tennessee or hauled overland to Memphis. I will also add the quantity goes down the Chatahooche to Apalachicola. Adding these together, I will deduct the quantity raised in the eastern counties of Mississippi. This will show the crop of Alabama to result as per following table.

Where received and raised.	No. of bales of cotton for years.		
	1846-7	1847-8	1848-9
Alabama and Mississippi, at Mobile	322,462	436,661	530,000
North Alabama to New Orleans, as per census of 1840, 49,225,474 lbs., at 310lbs. to the bale, is	*96,500	*96,500	*96,500
East Alabama shipped to Apalachicola for Chatahoochee	150,000	150,000	150,000
	469,962	583,161	676,000
Less Eastern Miss. crop	160,000	80,000	80,000
Nett crop Ala. in bales	409,962	503,161	596,000

And the following table will show the value of those crops of cotton, at the average price it sold at of the respective seasons at Mobile for the three years:

Year.	No. bales.	wt. of ea.	Total lbs. & av'age price.	Total value.
1846-7	409,962	510 lbs.	209,080,620 10¾	24,570,972 85
1847-8	503,161	510 lbs.	256,612,110 6½	17,221,317 42
1848-9	596,000	510 lbs.	298,760,000 6	17,956,300 00
	1,509,123		764,452,730	59,848,483 30
average of three years.	503,041		254,817,577	19,949,494 43

Enormous as this is, yet this great interest of Alabama, as well as the whole South, does not yield so profitable a dividend on the capital invested as other investments elsewhere do.

But, to renew the subject, let us glance at her wealth, and what she has done to promote the national welfare.

1st. Of lands she owns 15,011,520 acres, and, besides what her citizens have paid for Spanish and French grants and school lands, they have paid into the Land Offices of the Government $17,000,000 for land in their wild state.

2d. The has paid to Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, &c. enormous sums for three hundred thousand negroes she owns.

3d. She capital invested in foreign and domestic commerce, city and town property, houses canals and railroads, manufactures, banking and insurance, iron and coal mining, timber trade, steamboats, and shipping, with the increased value of lands by clearing, fencing, &c., value of slaves, live stock, and money hoarded is very large in the aggregate amount, an estimate of which I scarcely dare mention.

4th. Her liberality expends in trade with other States a large portion of her income.

5th. The shipping interest is largely benefitted by the freighting of her six hundred thousand bales of cotton, and the return cargoes purchased by us.

With such varied and extraordinary advantages for commerce, manufacturing, mining, ship building, timber-getting, &c., it is not to be wondered at that Alabama is beginning to direct her attention to the advantage of diversifying her pursuits; and, under any circumstances, in time those vast sources of wealth nowreposing within her boarders must become transcendently productive. The accumulation of wealth which has been going on, but which has been regularly invested in the purchase of negroes, is now being slayed from that direction, and turned towards other industrial pursuits. It is obvious, however, to every political economist that it is the interest of every interest in the country to promote the value of cotton, as, should there be a violent transition of slave labor to the pursuit above alluded to, and which is entirely practicable, a derangement of trade would ensue which would be prejudicial, to say the least of it, to the interests of other sections of the confedracy. And when cotton sells well public lands are purchased freely, and the direct interest the Government has in this matter will be readily and conveniently demonstrated by the following table, showing the number of acres of land owned by the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the amount paid for portions bought of the Government, and the number of acres in each remaining unsold:

States.	Total No. of acres in—	Acres owned.	Paid to Government for portion sold.	Acres remaining unsold. Jany. 1, 1849.
Alabama,	22,462,080	13,011,520	$16,888,047	17,450,560
Mississippi,	30,174,080	15,811,650	16,402,691	14,360,430
Louisiana,	29,715,840	6,363,022	4,186,394	23,452,018
Arkansas,	33,406,720	5,942,117	3,769,696	27,464,603
			$41,246,827	82,693,611

This table shows some extraordinary facts that are not often considered by those who abuse the South, namely, that besides the Government owning 82,693,611 acres of land, which would be sooner purchased up if their agricultural productions could be promoted, these States have paid $41,246,827 for the lands they have alone purchased of the Government; and if this sum had been invested at the average time of their payment—say 1835, in six per cent. stocks, payable semi-annually, and such dividends had been reinvested and compounded till now—it would reach a total sum to-day that would equal fully all the bona fide capital of the North invested in cotton factories and shipping. I allude to this to present a cause why the South may appear behind the North in the progress of her factories, &c.

Cotton factories and iron forges are, however, becoming numerous. Coal mining is attracting great attention, and from the great profits arising from investments in ships, and our wonderful facilities for building, with our splendid timber on the spot, &c., it is not unlikely we shall ere long enter the lists as competitors with our Northern brethren in this exceedingly profitable branch of their wealth. In Alabama our citizens are generally exempt from embarrassment, and in certain quarters large amounts of money are known to be hoarded.

The university and colleges the high schools and academies in all the principal towns and cities of the State, are in the highest degree flourishing; and the great increase of the number of churches and membership, the decrease of crime and orderly character of our citizens, manifest the spreading influence there of religion.

The increase of population of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, is rapid and steady. For example, there were in—

	1820.	1830.	1840.
Alabama	127,901	309,527	590,756
Mississippi	75,448	136,621	375,651
Louisiana,	153 407	215,529	352,411

And in 1850, a large increase will be found.

In conclusion, I feel the utmost pleasure in announcing to the friends of progress everywhere that, amongst many of those who have violently opposed all measures for encouragement of enterprise and the increase of facilities for the development of our resources more actively and profitably, practical experience has exposed to them their serious errors, and now, in the most cordial manner, the most distinguished as well as many of the masses of their portion of the people are uniting with the other portion in the most liberal and enlightened disposition to meet the calls of the whole people for the purposes alluded to.

Devoting my remarks to the position, &c. of the one State, I have done so because I am a citizen of it; but the gigantic importance of the whole South may be more justly estimated by a careful consideration of what is here submitted in relation to

ALABAMA.

* Allowing for each year only what it was in 1840, as per census.

† This year the Alabama shipments by this river may be some ten to fifteen thousand bags more; but for several years it has been about these figures.

‡ This is as much or more than we received from this river during that season of Mississippi cotton, as the total receipts out of it were but 120,000 bales; for the other years they are about correct.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

It is now evident, that to the Americans—the Yankees—is to belong the honor of building an iron way across the Isthmus of Darien. The truth is, Yankees are the pioneers of everything tending to develope the resources of this continent. They are a sort of Israelites in the spread of gospel civilization. We refer to the following article from the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* in explanation of these remarks:

The surveys of the Panama railroad appear to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Letters have been received from Col. Hughes, the chief of the corps of engineers sent out from New York to explore the route, giving the most gratifying accounts of their p o r s and discoveries. It appears from these actual explorations that the construction of a railway accross the Isthmus is entirely practicable, and that the grades will be comparatively easy. Two parties entered upon the survey, at opposite points, in February, under the command respectively of Captains L. Tilghman and J. L. Baldwin. And we learn by their letters in the Journal of Commerce this morning that the discovery of a summit level *thirty feet* lower than had ever been ascertained before, renders it certain that on the whole route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the highest grade need not exceed fifty feet to the mile, and may be reduced to forty, while the greater part of the distance will be under twenty.

The general features of the country, Mr. Slidell writes, are far more favorable than has been represented. There are no *swamps*. There are inundations, of course, during the rainy seasons, but the surface of the country is such as to carry off the water rapidly, after the subsidence of the streams. The Chagres is a lovely river, with clear water, high banks, and frequently pebbly bottom.

So far from running through swampy grounds, or even alluvial deposites, the shores are almost universally high, not giving evidence of deposition from the overflows of the river, but as if the river had cut through a rolling country. There is no difficulty in getting a good location above the reach of inundations, and in most cases far back from the river."

A letter from Capt. J. S. Baldwin says:

IN CAMP TWELVE MILES FROM PANAMA, April 4, 1849.

Undoubtedly, ere this reaches New York, you will have learned, through some one connected with the survey, that our success has been very extraordinary.

By the time this reaches you, we will have joined the surveyors *between the oceans*.

We have already reduced the question to a *certainty* that there will be no grade exceeding *fifty feet per mile*, and that only for about three miles over the summit on the Pacific side.

Col. Hughes write as follows:

GORGONA, April 8th, 1849.

Gentleman: Since my last letter, I have employed my time, generally, in visiting the parties in the field, examining the country, and procuring information necessary to the arrangement of a project for your railroad between the Chagres River and the Pacific; and every day satisfies me, or at least strengthens the conviction, that we have hit upon the most advantageous line for a connection between the two oceans. There are, however, more difficulties to be encountered in crossing the summit than I had been led to believe, when I first wrote to you; but they are certainly less than I had anticipated on leaving the United States, and would not be regarded as formidable on any of our great Northern Railways. The country is, as you are aware, much broken, and difficult to examine satisfactorily, but we are beginning, I think, to fully comprehend it, and to ascertain the law of its formation. I hope to have everything essential finished by the first of June.

We have not had one drop of rain since I landed; the river, in consequence, is extremely low; the ground dry and dusty, and the forests have been on fire.—This is the country in which it is represented that it *rains every day*. I am also happy to say that we have not a single case of fever in our parties. A few have been sick and are not fit for duty, but they are free from disease.

Capt. Simpson, an old and experienced contractor, says he would as soon undertake work here as in the United States; and that he entertains no doubt that he could execute it to quite as much advantage here in every particular, looking to climate, length of working season, and cost of labor and subsistence. It is certain that on all these points the greatest exaggerations have been forced upon the public mind. For about seven months' work could be carried on with very little interruption from any cause, and the absolute suspension of operations need not exceed two months.

The more I think of the matter, the more deeply am I impressed with its vast importance, and of the influence which it is calculated to exert over the commercial world. And I do most firmly believe that when once fairly in operation, it will cause the removal of the Financial Barometer of the world, which, it has been said, is hung up in Threadneedle street, London, to Wall street, in New York. This is emphatically an American, and especially a New York work and ought to be executed on a scale commensurate with its vast importance.

It would thus appear that the way is now open for the successful prosecution of a work which has more or less attracted the attention of the world for a century. All doubts of its practicability are removed by the demonstrations of science, and the company at whose instance they have been made, hold a charter or grant from the government of New Granada so liberal as to leave capitalists nothing more to desire.

Posted April 23, 1836.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We have just met with the following eloquent letter, (entire) from Judge McLEAN, upon the value of Sabbath Schools, extracts from which we have seen for some days past, and we hasten to lay it before our readers. Every lover of truth will appreciate the religious sentiments and recommendations it contains, and we are sure, they will go home to the public heart and operate effectually to extend the blessed influences of Sabbath teaching:

CINCINNATI, April 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—Whilst I consider myself honored by the Board of Officers and Managers of the American Sunday School Union, in being placed nominally at their head, I cannot repress a fear that, in accepting the position, I may stand in the way of some one of higher merit and of greater usefulness.

The more I reflect upon Sabbath Schools, the more deeply am I impressed with their importance. Education without moral training may increase national knowledge, but it will add nothing to national virtue. By a most intelligent and able report, made some years ago by Guizot, it appeared that in those departments of France where education had been most advanced crime was most common. And by later reports it is shown that in Prussia, Scotland, and England, where the means of education has been greatly increased, especially in Prussia and Scotland, criminal offences have increased. Making due allowance for the growth of population, and the aggregation of individuals in carrying on various useful enterprises, the principal cause of this is a *want of moral culture*.

Knowledge without moral restraint only increases the capacity of an individual for mischief. As a citizen, he is more dangerous to society, and does more to corrupt the public morals, than one without education. So selfish is our nature, and so prone to evil, that we require chains, moral or physical, to curb our propensities and passions.

Early impressions are always the most lasting. All experience conduces to establish this. Who has forgotten the scenes of his boyhood, or the pious instructions of his parents? However they may be disregarded and condemned by an abandoned course, yet they cannot be consigned to oblivion. In the darkest hours of revelry they will light up in the memory and cause remorse. And this feeling will generally, sooner or later, lead to reform.

Whatever defect there may be of moral culture in our common schools, it is more than supplied in our Sabbath schools. Here the whole training is of a moral and religious character, entirely free from sectarian influences.

Impressions thus made can never be eradicated. * * * And it may not be an extravagant calculation to suppose that every ten years five millions of persons who had been Sabbath school scholars enter into active society. More or less, they may be supposed to be be influenced by the principles inculcated at those schools. Restrained themselves by moral considerations, their example may have some influence on an equal number of their associates. Here, then, is an element of power which must be salutary on our social and political relations. The good thus done cannot be fully known and appreciated, as the amount of evil which it prevents cannot be measured.

It may be assumed as an axiom, that free government can rest on no other basis than moral power. France has a republic which is maintained by bayonets. And there is reason to apprehend that in that country there is not a sufficient moral basis for the maintenance of a free government.

But are our own beloved institutions free from danger? Who has not seen the "yawning chasms" in our own beautiful edifice? Its pillars seem to be moved, its wall and its dome, and the contour of the fabric have suffered; and nothing can restore it to its pristine beauty and strength but a united and a continued effort of the intelligent and virtuous citizens of the country. And we must increase the number of these by every possible means. Sabbath schools must be relied on as a principal agent in this great work. Without their aid I should look to the future with little hope. Mere partyism should be discarded for principle, and moral power, founded as it must be on the justice and fitness of things, must be made the ground of action.

When I consider the mighty trust, moral and political, which has been committed to us; when I reflect upon the extent and fertility of our country, its diversified and healthful climates, and its capacity for human enjoyment, I am overwhelmed with the vastness of the subject. Rapidly as we have advanced for the last thirty years in the development of our physical resources, and in the arts and sciences, the bow of promise still abides in the future.

But a nation may be great in its physical power and its mental attainments, without possessing the basis of moral power, which is the only foundation for practical liberty. I have no fears of the concentrated powers of the world. We could drive them from our shores without endangering our institutions. But, whilst I have no fear as to the permanency of our Government from influences and powers from without, I am not without apprehension from causes which arise among ourselves. This is indeed a strange paradox. Can we not trust ourselves? "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

There is no security against the enormities of our race, which have so often disgraced the history of the world, but a restraining influence which sets bounds to human passions. The superior civilization, moderation, and justice of modern times is attributable to the benign influence of Christianity.—The ancient republics were destitute of this power. Physical force was the arbiter of right and the dispenser of justice. But now there is an element of moral power which more or less pervades all civilized nations, and which has its foundation in the Bible. No nation can disregard this law with impunity. If it be not embodied in any published code, yet it is not the less powerful. It is written in the hearts and understandings of mankind. It shakes the thrones of despots who, through a line of ancestry of many centuries, have governed with an absolute power.

To us as a nation are committed the great principles of free government, and we are responsible to those who shall come after us for a faithful discharge of the trust. Now we must continue to build upon the foundation of our fathers. They were equal to the crisis. Washington, and Hancock, and Adams, and their compatriots were good men as well as great men. They looked to a superintending Providence, and to the precepts of the Bible.

There is enough of intelligence and virtue, and of honest purpose in the nation, if embodied and made active, to free us from the prevailing corruptions of the day. And there is no agency more efficient to strengthen this state of the public mind than our Sabbath Schools. They are the nurseries of virtue, of an elevated patriotism, and of religion. * * *

And what nobler motive could impel to human action? Compare it with the motives which led to other lines of action, and with their results. The aspiration of the mere politican begins and ends in himself. The benefits (if benefits they may be called) conferred on his supporters have no higher motive than this. The same remark will apply to many who are engaged in the pursuits of commerce, or in the prosecution of enterprises which ordinarily lead to the accumulation of individual and national wealth. They may become great in this respect, and advance the wealth of their country, without being exemplary themselves, or increasing the public virtue. And so of professional renown. How empty is that bauble which entwines the brow of the orator in the senate, at the bar, or in the pulpit, whose heart is not full of the kindly feelings of humanity, and who does not endeavor to mitigate the sufferings and increase the happiness of his race.

If we desire to make our nation truly great, and to transmit to posterity our institutions in their primitive simplicity and force, we must imbue the minds of our youth with a pure and an elevated morality, which shall influence their whole lives. And I know of no means so well calculated to produce this result as Sabbath Schools.

I regret that my public duties will prevent my being present at your annual meeting.

With the greatest respect, I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

CHOLERA.

See how they do things in Newark, N. Jersey. Why cannot a similar ordinance be adopted in this city, and that forthwith?

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark in Common Council convened, That no person or persons shall throw, put, place or deposit, or suffer his or her servant to throw, put, place or deposit, in or upon any street or alley in the said city, any dead animal, carrion, putrid meat, putrid fish, entrails, or offal of fish, or any offensive, putrid, or unwholesome substance whatever, or any vegetables, shells of oysters or clams, ashes, either of wood or coal, or other refuse of coal; and every person who shall violate any of the prohibitions in this section shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the penalty of five dollars.

And be it ordained, That no owner or occupant of any lot or tenement within the watch district in the said city as the same shall be prescribed by the Common Council, shall cause or permit any nuisance of any kind, with his, her or their knowledge, to be or remain upon the same lot or tenement, upon pain of forfeiting the penalty of two dollars for each and every twenty-four hours during which the same nuisance shall be, remain or continue on the same lot or tenement, provided no single recovery shall exceed the sum of ten dollars.

And be it ordained, That in case any minor or servant shall incur any penalty under any law of the Common Council, the father, mother or guardian, or the master or mistress of any such minor or servant shall be liable for such penalty, and proceedings for the recovery thereof may be had in the first instance either against the father, mother, guardian, master or mistress of such minor or servant, or against such minor or servant.

Posted April 23, 1836.

WHAT IS TALKED ABOUT.

The new Administration are evidently resolved to wrest golden opinions from all sorts of well-judging men. The appointment, the week before last, of THOMAS EWBANK, Esq., to the office of Commissioner of Patents, is one which has already called forth from the daily papers, without respect to political parties, very warm expressions of approbation. Mr. Ewbank has resided for over thirty years in this city, where he has an extensive circle of attached and admiring friends, while his inventions and writings have spread his reputation among scientific men over the whole extent of our country. He commenced business here in Robert Fulton's factory in Jersey City, which he hired of Fulton's nephew; he afterwards removed his establishment to John street, New York, where he carried on for a series of years the manufacture of lead pipe, and other branches connected with it. In 1832, he patented his invention of the tinned leaden pipe, which became an extensive and indispensable article of manufacture on the introduction of the Croton water into New York. He had the satisfaction of knowing that he had largely contributed to the health and convenience of his fellow citizens, although others managed to step in and reap most of the pecuniary rewards of his ingenuity. Twelve years ago he gave up business, with the view of devoting himself wholly to scientific and literary pursuits. He was for many years a prominent member of the Mechanics' Institute of New York, and has communicated many valuable articles to the Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other periodicals of a like nature. In 1842, he published his well-known work, "A Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines for raising Water," a closely printed octavo of about 600 pages, containing a mine of information on this and kindred topics, which has gained him an enviable name throughout this country and England, and been the means of saving many from severe loss and disappointment, through wasting their energies on contrivances which have been tried and found wanting ages ago. In the winter of 1845'-6, he made a voyage, for the purpose of visiting some relatives, to Rio Janeiro. During the ten months of his absence he kept an accurate Journal of everything that attracted his attention. We had the pleasure, shortly after his return, of inspecting the original manuscript, which is profusely illustrated with pen and ink sketches of objects and scenes taken on the spot. He has since written it out for publication; and we trust that his new official duties will not prevent him from soon giving it to the world. Some opinion of the closeness of observation, and of the skill in seizing on points of interest or ludicrousness which characterize it, may be formed from the extracts which we were permitted to give from it in the Literary World for August 5th and 12th, 1848. For some months before leaving for Rio, Mr. Ewbank had been engaged from time to time in making experiments on the form, thickness, material, &c., of paddle-wheels, with the hope of being able to add to their efficiency. These experiments he resumed in 1848, and he published an account of them and their results in the beginning of the current year (*see* Lit. World, Jan. 20, 1849). He then made application to government for a national steamer, on which to test the merits of his invention. His request met with a favorable reception; but there was at the time no suitable vessel unemployed, and the embarrassments consequent on the change of administration have caused it to be postponed hitherto. The means no doubt will now soon be afforded of making the trial, and of demonstrating to the world the excellence and simplicity of an invention which it is thought by many will have the effect of bringing us virtually two days nearer to Europe. We repeat, in conclusion, that the present administration have given a new and gratifying proof of the wise deliberation with which they are making appointments to office, in conferring the post of Commissioner of Patents on a man so well qualified, both by his profound knowledge and by his upright and amiable character, for the proper performance of its delicate and responsible duties. The question has been asked, To whom is the credit of this excellent appointment due? We do not know with whom it originated; but we are assured, from a source on which we can rely, that President Taylor was in favor of it from the first. He expressed it as his decided opinion that the office should be filled by a man of science and a practical mechanic; and having seen Mr. Ewbank's work on Hydraulics, he considered that he was the man to whom it should be given.—*Literary World, May 24.*

From the Jackson, Mississippi, Southron.

The Treasury Pap-Sucker.

Nature has infinitely varied, among the animal creation, *the means of defence and subsistence*. It cannot be supposed that those *animals* which *move slowly* or *scream violently* are in a state of *habitual* suffering [*in* as well as out of office;] for how could a race of creatures always sickly [when out of office] perpetuate itself? The [office] sluggard, or sloth, is found in Europe, Africa, Asia and America. His *tardiness* [in parting with Treasury pap] is no more a paralytic affection than that of the turtle and of the snail. The *cries* he *utters when you go near him*, are not cries of pain [proceeding from the *heart*, but of interest from the depths of the pocket.] But among some animals, some being destined to roam about the earth [paddling their own canoes,] others to remain fixed [in fat offices,] their means of defence *vary* with their manners [or position, either as ins or outs.] Some elude their enemies by flight, others *repel* them by *hissings*, *hideous figures*, poisonous smells, *or lamentable cries* [about proscription.] Some deceive the eye, as the snail [in office,] which assumes the color of the walls [by which he is surrounded;] others, by an inconceivable magic, *transform* themselves at pleasure, into the color of the *surrounding* objects, as the cameleon, [wisely concluding that "whoever is king," they will continue "Vicars of Bray,"] &c.

We hope few editors, even of country papers, are so hard pushed for office as to desire a barren commission. Editors work hard for the party and if deserving of office, should have such as are worth something to them.—*Alleghany County Ade.*

Our friend of the Advocate is right. Editors do "work hard for the party," and hence it is that their appointment is very seldom objected to. Some six or eight in this State have received an acknowledgment of their merit—not in the form of a "barren commission" either. There is no village in the State, where a paper is published, the revenue of whose post office is not worth pocketing.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

THE STEAMER TRANSPORT, loaded with a heavy freight, and bound to New Orleans, was sunk on the 5th inst. above Donaldsonville. Boat and cargo a total loss.

LIST OF PATENTS,

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

(With the Claims annexed.)

For the week ending May 29, 1849.

DANIEL DURHAM, *Pawtucket R. I.*, improvement in cooking stoves. Patented May 25, 1849.

What I claim as my invention is the combination of the central upright steam column S, with the stationary top plate D, and the fire chamber made to rotate or turn around underneath the said top plate, all substantially as above specified.

I also claim the plate K, and space M, over it, as combined with the fuel chamber and rotary plate I, and made to revolve simultaneously with them, in manner and for the purpose substantially as above specified.

HORACE HALBERT, *Oneida, N. Y.*, improvement in cooking stoves. Patented May 29, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent, is the dropping of the flue S, t, below the level of the hearth plate, in combination with the two ovens arranged in the manner herein set forth and described.

CHARLES PERLEY, *New York City, N. Y.*, direct and counter motion winch. Patented May 29, 1849.

I do not claim to have invented a winch head, or any of the parts herein described and shown, irrespective of the manner in which I have applied and used them. But I do claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent of the United States, the application of the female ratchet 13, conjointly with the mechanical arrangement of the head or cap *d*, with the two reversing pawls 9 and 10, and lever socket 7, to produce a winch that shall be worked by a handspike or lever, moving in either direction on the winch centre, for the purposes and substantially in the manner before described.

CHARLES ROGERS *Bridgewater Mass*, improvement in machinery for cutting welts for shoes. Patented May 29, 1849.

What I claim as my invention is the combination of the strip holden with the knife, base block, spring gauge plate G, spring support plate L, and ledge F, the whole forming a machine for manufacturing welts, substantially as above specified.

D. N. ROPER, *New Haven, Conn*, improved method of attaching the tang to the handle of table cutlery. Patented May 29, 1849.

What I claim as my invention, is the above described mode of constructing and combining or fixing together the handle and tang of the blade of a knife or piece of cutlery; the same consisting in making the said tang, with one or more stationary studs or projections, in combination with making the main tang passage of the handle with lateral and transverse passages, for the entrance and reception of the said projection or projections, during the process of cementing, all substantially as herein specified, the handle by such means being firmly secured to the blade or tang thereof, and so as to permit no appearance of any rivet on its external surface.

DEVOLT STOTTEMEYER, *Hancock, Md.*, improvement in bedstead fastenings. Patented May 29, 1849.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent, is the construction of metallic fastenings for confining the rails and posts of bedsteads to each other, of such forms that when the portions of the fastenings secured in the ends of the rails are inserted into the portions of the fastenings attached to the posts, a blow or downward pressure upon the rails will cause the ends of the rails to be closely drawn against and secured to the posts; when this is combined with the arrangement by which the elevation of the rails for a short distance will permit them to revolve and detach themselves from the cords or sacking that may be connected to them, and also disconnect the portions of the fastenings projecting from the extremities of the rails from their hold upon the fastenings made fast to the posts, without withdrawing one from the other—substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

WM. H. WILLCOX, *Tarrytown, N. J.*, improvement in boring machines. Patented May 29, 1849.

What I claim as