

## FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, June 6.

### LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Natchez, Capt. Waterman, arrived off the Hook on Sunday night. In the remarkable short passage of 22 days from Canton, we have received our regular files by this conveyance, but find nothing of importance in them.

Letters from Canton dated 21st Feb. mention that rumors were again rife of an intended attack on the foreign factories, and that the houses were immediately threatened with fire at present instigated by Messrs. Morrison & Thompson. Chinese interpreters, who have taken place in a day or two, but letters of the 22d state every thing until then to have remained quiet. We hope the authorities, if there should be any truth in the report, will have the means and the will to restrain the populace, whose exasperation, it is said, has of late been much increased by an Imperial rescript censuring the people of Canton so very mildly for the partial destruction of the factories on the 7th Dec. last, as to have produced the impression that a repetition of the outrages would be winked at by the Government. We have reason to believe that Sir H. Pottinger is by no means an inattentive observer of these storm-boding signs, and that he has caused to be pointed out to the Chinese authorities, that should their government not be inclined to act with good faith in the fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty, he has still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal, and to carry his complaints, which under such circumstances could probably not be disregarded, to the Peiho. It is said the Foo-yuen of Canton has received orders forthwith to proceed to Peking.—Canton Register, Feb. 25th.

From the Semanario Filipino, of Feb. 5.

**Execution of the Rebels in Manila.**—On the 5th of February upwards of 20 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; 41 were executed on the 9th, and the others on the 11th inst., each day at 7 A. M. The spectacle was most imposing and awful.

The criminals, the day previous to their execution, were imprisoned in barracks in the neighborhood of the artillery ground, accompanied by their confessors, and their executioners were placed as guards over them. At about half past six each morning, they were unshackled, having only their arms tied, and were marched between two files of soldiers (their executioners) to the ground on which a large force was already stationed, consisting of about 3000 troops, forming three sides of a square. As the mournful procession approached, an officer proclaimed aloud to the troops, that whoever should look for a pardon of any of the criminals, should be shot.

The remainder of the regiment to which the criminals belonged, formed the bottom of the square, and behind them a strong body of cavalry was posted, before whom their late companions in arms, the mutineers, were led to hear their sentence read, which was quickly got over, and they were then marched up to the vacant side of the square; where they were placed in file, kneeling, in front of a hillock, used as an artillery butt; their executioners filed off behind them, and in an instant their bayonets were unfixed, the priests informed that the hour had come, and the words—make ready, present, fire, was given instantly; and the file of criminals simultaneously fell like a wall.

Or statue from its base overturned.

There was scarcely the space of a yard between the mutineers and their victims; many continued to writhe on the ground, but not a sound of any kind was heard save the order to reload, for no reserve was in readiness, and an agonizing delay was thus caused in finally despatching the unfortunate wretches.

The troops fired in a running fire; no particular criminal was assigned, but they were ordered to fire at the one most in front.

The same awful scene was performed on the 11th; and on that day the sergeant, who led the rebels at the insurrection, was strangled by the screwing machine. In the same square, and afterwards the right hand was cut off.

So soon as it was evident that life was extinct in all the criminals, the various regiments were marched with music playing, past the bodies, and then home to their quarters.

On the 9th, the criminals were placed close to each other, to suffer death, but on the 11th the more considerate method of separating them a yard or two was adopted.

Thus ended the rebellion of part of the 3rd regiment of the line.

**NEW ORLEANS, May 30.**  
Later from Mexico.—By the arrival of the schooner Wm. Bryan, from Vera Cruz, we are in possession of our correspondence and full files of Mexican papers before received. The intelligence is not without interest.

The Mexican government has freighted a vessel at Vera Cruz to take to Campeche the reply of Santa Anna to the conditions of the Campecheanos, which were sent to him by Ampudia for his approval.—There was much speculation at Vera Cruz as to its nature; some say he has accepted the terms upon which they offer him peace, while others feel assured that he is determined to carry on the war as long as he can raise a dollar with which to do so.

The political affairs of Mexico look more and more threatening. The coolest-headed merchants are expecting a revolution, more bloody than Mexico has yet seen. The times are so critical that men hold converse with each other with little show of confidence, so fearful are all that an ungoverned or impetuous remark may be reported to Santa Anna, whose spies swarm through the country. The fact that this military dictator is shortly coming down to his hacienda of Mango del Clavo, lends many to believe that Vera Cruz will be the stage upon which will be played the first scenes of the expected revolution.

The conduct, with the \$270,000 for the United States, reached Vera Cruz in safety on the 20th inst. The Dolphin was to take it on board, and was expected to set sail with it on the 23d, bound for this port.

News has been received at Vera Cruz from Campeche that all the Mexican land forces on the peninsula had capitulated. This was fully credited at Vera Cruz, but our own advisers direct are later than have been received there.

There were constant arrivals of cotton at Vera Cruz, on account of the 30,000 bales recently contracted for.

A letter which we have seen from Mexico since writing the above, states that Santa Anna was at Tuxtepec, where he had fortified himself. Whether this be true or not, it indicates the excitable state of the public mind in that country.—Pic.

Tailors are good fellows in the long run and earn their living by sheer industry.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 6.

**Foreign News.**—We have received 15 days' later intelligence from England, for which we are indebted to those excellent compendiums of news—Wilder & Smith's *European Times* and *Charles Wilmer's News Letter*, from which we copy. We have also extras from the Boston *Courier and Times* and the N. Y. Sun. The intelligence is of more than common interest. Cotton has decidedly improved—though the decided evidence of a speculative feeling, and the limited extent of the demand for consumption, should make men cautious how they trust to it. The tendency was sprung out of, and is wholly sustained by the reports of a bad season on this side. We cannot doubt that the opinion of a serious injury to the growing crops (we believe they are 'growing' now) is well founded, but at the same time, such has been the extent of the late crop, there is no probability of a deficiency of cotton. We, on this side, are just now in the incipient stages of a raging fever of speculation, which if not checked will end in disasters that we ought to be wise enough to avoid. In New York, they are busy digging up every old carcass and logging it shamelessly into the Stock market—stocks that are worth nothing and that every body knows are worth nothing, have a price, because a mania for buying has sprung up, rogues again make money and green ones are bit. We in Charleston are a little behind the age in this respect—long may we remain so! But a caution may nevertheless not be misplaced.

Politically the news by this arrival is of deep interest.—Mr. O'Connell has almost thrown off the yoke; the Irish people seem more than ever united—the Government is defied on the one hand, and in turn denounces, threatens, and pour troops into Ireland—the possibility of the dismemberment of the empire has been debated in Parliament, and the Minister spoke with a solemn and dark foreboding, about extreme measures; and overleaping the Constitution to put down the power of the great Agitator.

Free Trade has been again discussed, again voted down, growing, at every defeat.

Another conquest in India. Of course everybody anticipated that the unjust, causeless war upon the princes of the Seinde, would end in the dominion of the British; but few could have looked for the contempt of all pretenses, the honest, downright highway robbery proceeding of thrusting all the Princes into a dungeon, pillaging all their effects and announcing by proclamation that their whole country is annexed to the British Empire. The whole fertile valley of the lower Indus is now a British possession. This war seems to have been a sort of revenge for the failure in Afghanistan—they felt it necessary to trounce somebody, and so took the Seinde chiefs.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**REPUBLICAN OFFICE.**  
SAYANNAH, June 5—12 M.  
Late from Florida.—The steam packet *St. Matthews*, Capt. McNelly, arrived from Palatka this morning. We have received by her the Jacksonville *Tropical Plant*, of Wednesday last, the contents of which are unimportant to our readers.

Capt. McNelly informs us that a passenger whom he landed at St. Marys, reports that two or three Indians had been committing depredations at Micanopy. The news came to us in such a roundabout way that we do not feel disposed to give particulars till we get them in a more authentic form.

Since the above was written we have received the following letter from our correspondent:

[Correspondence of the Republic.]

**Tropical Plant Office.**

JACKSONVILLE, June 2d, 1843.

Gentlemen:—With pain I have to record an atrocious attempt at murder by Indians, in the vicinity of Newnansville, on last Sunday or Monday. Of the truth of the act, there can be no doubt; unquestionable authority has been received at this office. The sufferer is a lady; she has been dreadfully injured, but in all probability will recover. Of the band of Indians (presumption) only two were seen. Sam Jones and his gang should have been driven from the Territory before the withdrawal of the Army.

From the Correspondents of the Charleston Courier.

Offices of the Georgian & Republican.

SAYANNAH, June 5—G. P. M.

From Florida.—By the steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Peck, and Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine papers of the latest dates. We are indebted to our correspondent the "News," for a slip from which we cut the following information.

**News Office.**

St. Augustine, June 6, 1843.

We received a letter from our Jacksonville correspondent on Saturday last, giving particulars of the attack on the house of Mr. Hague, distant about six miles from Newnansville, by Negroes or Indians.

On Monday the 29th ult. news reached Newnansville by two persons direct from the scene, that Mrs. Hague was murdered by Indians, and from 20 to 25 men armed themselves, mounted and hastened in pursuit, along by the residence of Gideon Hague, six miles distant—on their way they met the family of Reuben Hague, consisting of his wife and four children, they lived some four hundred yards from Gideon Hague, and had been driven from their house and pursued, until, by secretively themselves in a hammock, they eluded the Indians or Negroes. Upon reaching the scene of outrage, the party were rejoiced to find that Mrs. Gideon Hague had so far recovered as to be able to place herself upon a bed. She was wounded on the back part of her head. Two wounds being evidently inflicted with a tomahawk, and some eight or ten others with a knife.

The skull is supposed not to be seriously fractured, but the fleshy part of her head is dreadfully lacerated, and her ultimate recovery rendered uncertain. The attack was made about 10 o'clock in the day, in the absence of Mr. Hague. A negro girl, about twelve or thirteen years of age, gave the alarm to her mistress, that Indians were approaching, and was told by her mistress to make her escape with an infant child. Mrs. Hague being in a feeble state of health, was immediately overtaken, and is unconscious of any occurrence until her recovery. Some two or three tracks only were discovered, and the ground being hard, pursuit was hopeless.

Mrs. Gideon Hague can tell nothing about those who made the attack upon her; and Mrs. Reuben Hague, though she saw three

men in pursuit of her, was so confused that she does not know with certainty that they were Indians. The negro girl states that they were three Indians with large packs on their backs, with bright tomahawks but no guns.

The people of Newnansville are under the impression that this act was committed by Negroes, and not Indians, as there are several runaway negroes in that vicinity. The circumstance that they had no guns, goes far to confirm the impression that they are Negroes.

**Track.**—About twenty miles south of Indian River Bar, a portion of the stern of a large vessel was found a short time since on the beach, together with several plank and some spars, all badly charred by fire. The carved work in part was entire, consisting of a half size Indian figure occupying its centre, to the left of which was a deer standing upright, a tree from which was suspended a quiver and three birds, a wigwam, canoe reversed, paddle, tomahawk, spear, bow and arrow. The dress of the figure was red and gold; the ground work of the ornaments white and gilded. This piece of timber was about fifteen feet in length, and buried through in several places. The carved work of the billet head was also found, consisting of leaves, in the centre of which was an eagle ready to take wing. This description may probably lead to an identity of the vessel, and her probable fate.

**Emigrants.**—A party of eight emigrants from Newark, New Jersey, arrived at Indian River on the 25th ult., in the sloop Mary Clark, from New York. They landed in safety, and immediately proceeded down the river 6 or 8 miles from Fort Pierce, where they purpose settling.

**Destructive Storm and loss of Property.**—On Sabbath afternoon last, this vicinity was visited with a most awful and destructive storm, a parallel to which we believe has never been experienced in this State. The destruction to property has been immense, but we are happy to state, that so far as we have heard, no personal injury, extending to loss of life or limb, has been sustained, although in many instances there have been related to us, escape from the imminent peril in which many were placed, seems miraculous. On some farms over which the storm passed, not a tree or panel of fence was left standing, while many houses were prostrated, or very much injured. At Mount Zion, a meeting house, about four miles from the city, on the Russell's road, the congregation was engaged in public worship, and in the midst of the service, the house was unroofed, and three of the walls levelled with the ground, and yet, strange to relate, not a solitary individual received any injury. We have heard of other cases in which the escape was almost as miraculous as this. A large number of cattle, horses, &c. were killed. Mr. J. L. Bradley, we understand, lost several fine colts, and Mr. Van Sweetenherg's fine mare, Lady Gray, the dam of Darnley, was killed at the same place.

The storm, from all the information we have been able to gather, extended about thirty miles in length, and its track, as marked by the desolation it carried with it, seems to have been above 4 miles wide.

The nearest point to the city which it reached, was two miles in a northerly direction. Those who watched the cloud as it rose, describe it as having been of a green color, and a gentleman now in this city, who was in Natchez at the time that city was swept by the tornado a few years since, says that the same description of cloud passed over Natchez, as we have reason to be thankful that the path of the whirlwind was not directed through our beautiful city, or it had been a heap of ruins. In Frankfurt and Georgetown and the vicinity of those places a large quantity of rain fell causing considerable damage.—Lexington (Ky) Observer, 31st ult.

From the Southern Recorder.

**Escape of Convicts.**—On the afternoon of the 29th ult., just before the hour at which the convicts are usually committed to their cells, while the door through the back wall was open; and a portion of them employed there at work, the alarm of fire was sounded by a few in the blacksmith shops contiguous, to draw off attention, when some half a dozen gathered up hammers, axes, &c. and made their escape. They were followed by several of those outside, and eleven in all escaped. They were fired upon by the guard, and one is supposed to have been wounded. Five have been subsequently retaken. In effecting this, in a contest between some of Mr. William Sanford's negroes, who were ordered to aid in the matter, a knife was drawn and resistance made by one of them named George W. Crowder, committed from Muscogee, when a blow was inflicted on him, as the coroner's inquest returns, by one or more of Mr. S.'s negroes, which has subsequently caused his death. Crowder is said to have been of notoriously bad character, and among the ring leaders. Graham, lately committed for negro stealing from Wilkinson, another among the worst, is said to have been among those retaken.

**A New Invention.**—Mr. E. M. Meader, for several years employed as a compositor in this office, has invented a new mode of locking up forms and galley. It consists in the application of *Movable Screws*, which are used with a small key or wrench, with straight side and foot-sticks. The screws, which are independent of the chase, can be made of different sizes, are applicable to any form, and can be used with any chase or galley now made, without altering them in the least. They have been subjected to the severest tests in our office, and are pronounced superior by those most capable of judging. In locking up with this mode, no mallets, shooting-sticks, quoins, or bevelled side and foot-sticks are used, and the contrivance can be employed on a stone, or board, having a smooth surface, without injury to either, and without making the least noise. Moreover, there is no moving or jarring of the form or chase on the stone, and the form after it is locked up requires no planing down, which will prevent great injury being done to the face of the type. Each screw, although small, is capable of yielding from five to fifteen hundred pounds pressure, and from four to six screws are sufficient to lock up with the utmost safety the largest forms. This can be accomplished with the greatest correctness, as the screws need being of the same size, one can be turned the same distance as the other, even by the smallest boy in the office, and with the utmost ease and precision. They may be used for any length of time, without danger of shrinking and falling out. When the screws are once obtained, they will last for years. Much time is saved with this new mode, in addition to the saving of material. The invention has novelty, simplicity, and utility to recommend it. The inventor has applied for a patent, and we hope his industry, ingenuity and expense; will meet a liberal return.—Phil. Inquirer.

**Battling.**—We have heard of rams butting at gate posts until their heads were skinned, but did not know until the other day, that there was a man who could knock down the side of a house with his head. Happening to be at the Depository some evenings since, we beheld a gentleman, just for the sake of diversion, split an inch board over his head, but down several bars in the gate, broke off a thick plank from the wall, and fearing that he might batter down the house, we cut sharp pretty soon, knowing that he had the thickest head, and could beat the hardest of any man in creation. He might round up to thunder all day—it could not crack his skull.—Hamburg Journal.

[From the Augusta Sentinel, 3d inst.]

**Trial of Lane Lewis.**—The Columbus (Ga.) Argus, of Wednesday morning, the 31st ult., contains the following account of the trial of Lewis, charged with participating in the robbery of the Trust Company. By a gentleman who came passenger in the cars yesterday morning, and who left Columbus Wednesday evening, we have later intelligence, by which we learn that when he left, the jury had been out several hours without making a verdict, and the rumor was current in the community that Lewis had three friends on the jury who were in favor of his acquittal.

For a week past the Superior Court of this county has been engaged in the investigation of the case of the State vs. John L. Lewis. Much difficulty was found in making a jury; several panels were exhausted before this was effected. The testimony was closed on Monday evening, and the argument of the Counsel commenced. Up to the times of our going to press, the following gentlemen had spoken. Col. Toombs concluded the argument this morning.

**Prisoner's Counsel.**—Jno. H. Watson, A. McDougall, M. J. Wellborn, Seaborn Jones, W. T. Colquitt.

**State's Counsel.**—Attorney General Gardner, Jas. Johnson, Hines Holt, J. C. Alford.

**The Trial of Lewis, at Columbus.**—We learn from a passenger, who arrived on Saturday by the Rail Road, that the jury before whom Lewis was tried at Columbus, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Bank at that place, came into Court after a sitting of thirty hours, with a verdict of Not Guilty.—Charleston Courier.

**Supreme Court.—Important Decision.**—The Supreme Court delivered two decisions yesterday which will have an important bearing in several cases of bankruptcy now before the United States District Court. One of these cases, decided yesterday, was *Rossenda vs. Zebriski*, f. m. c. It involved a sum of about \$7000. The plaintiff had a mortgage on certain property of the defendant for this amount, for which he sued him in the First Judicial District Court. The defendant in the meantime, filed his petition of bankruptcy in the United States District Court, placing the mortgaged property on his schedule of assets. On a hearing of the petition, Judge McCaleb enjoined proceedings in the State Court, and ordered that the Recorder of Mortgages erase the mortgage, and that the mortgaged property, in common with all the other effects of the defendant, be placed in the hands of the bankrupt's assignee, for the general benefit of his creditors, the mortgages, however, having a privileged claim on the proceeds. The Recorder refused to erase the mortgage, when a rule was taken to compel him. It was argued before Judge Buchanan, and by the Court made absolute. It was next taken before the Supreme Court.

Judge Garland read the decision of that Court yesterday. It sustains the judgment of Judge Buchanan, and orders that the mortgage be erased in the manner directed by Judge McCaleb, of the United States District Court. Judges Murphy and Simon agreed with the opinion of Judge Garland. Judge Martin offered no opinion, as he said he was pecuniary interested in the question; and Judge Bullock read his opinion in which he dissented from the judgment of the majority of the court.

The decision seemed to excite much interest among the lawyers, as it has a direct bearing on a large amount of mortgaged property, the mortgages of which are now suing for a certificate of bankruptcy.—N. O. Picayune.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

**The Bad Lump.**—The following incident we relate on the authority, of the old sailor, who delivered a Temperance lecture on board a steamer last Saturday night between New York and New Haven.

Having found a man who was dressed of all decent clothing, and in a wretched state of health in consequence of drinking, he induced him amidst the discouragements of the tavern-keeper, at whose house he had found him, to sign the Temperance pledge for one year. The landlord prophesied that he would not keep his pledge a year, or that if he did he would never recover it. As the year was coming to a close, "the old sailor" called upon the man and secured his signature again. He signed it for 999 years, with the privilege of a life lease afterward! When the day arrived upon which his first pledge expired, he roguishly went to visit his old friend the tavern-keeper. "There he comes," said the eager rum seller, "he will have a great spree now to pay for his long abstinence." When he arrived at the tavern, he complained of a bad feeling at his stomach, and of various evils, among which was a bad lump on his side, which had been growing for a number of months. "Ah," said the landlord, "did I not tell you that you would go to break of drinking so suddenly? I wonder you lived as long as you have. Come, what will you take?" and suited the action to the word, he placed a decanter before him. "But," said the visitor, "I have signed the pledge again for 999 years, with the privilege of a life lease after it."

"What a fool!" said the landlord; if you go on as you have done, you will not live another year."

"Do you really think so, landlord?"

"Certainly. Come what will you take?"

"Oh, no, landlord; I have signed the pledge again and then this terrible lump on my side. I do not believe that drinking will make it any better."

"It is all," said the landlord, "because you left off drinking. You will have a bigger lump on the other side before long, if you continue another year as the last."

"Do you think I will? Well then, so be it. I will not violate my pledge, for look here, landlord, (pulling out a great purse, with a hundred dollars in silver shining through the interstices,) that is my lump which has been growing for so many months, and as you say, it is in consequence of signing the pledge. That is what you would have had if I had not signed it, and if I have a bigger one than that every year for 999 years, I will not go to drink again."

## POLITICAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

**The Georgia Convention.**—The Savannah *Georgian*, in the following excellent article, announces its adhesion to the nominations of the Convention. We thoroughly sympathize with and appreciate the spirit with which our contemporaries greet and welcome the fairly expressed wishes of the people—and if the time comes when we ourselves shall be tested in the same way, we have no hesitation in pledging ourselves to the same cheerful acquiescence in the will of the people. It is this will of the people which we are most earnest to have fully and unequivocally promulgated:

From the Savannah *Georgian*.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF SO. CA.  
FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.  
MAJOR MARK A. COOPER.

FOR CONGRESS.  
JAMES H. STARK, OF BUTTS.

**Our Candidates.**—We this morning announce our candidates for the distinguished offices of President of these States, and Governor of Georgia. In doing so, it is only necessary to state, that while we would, in Convention, have deposited our vote for Martin Van Buren, who, we believe, is a pure and enlightened statesman and entitled to the full confidence of the Republican Party, whose principles he has so ably sustained, we now, as we would, had we been in Convention, yield to the expressed will of the majority of our party, and unfurl the standard of Democracy with the name of John C. Calhoun inscribed on its field.

We must take a more convenient opportunity to dwell upon the distinguished services of the late Senator of South Carolina, and his ardent support of the principles identified with the faith we cherish. We henceforth support him for the Presidency, willing, however, to return to our first love, should the National Convention, in May next, decree that Mr. Van Buren, or any other gentleman entitled to their nomination, shall be the Republican candidate in 1844.

In announcing our determination to rally around the person of Mr. Calhoun as the standard bearer of our cherished principles, we should say, that while the ex-President was our first choice for the contest at hand, Mr. Calhoun was our second, and consequently we anticipated the period when, if in life, we should, in 1848, support him as the successor of Mr. Van Buren. The People of Georgia, through their Democratic delegates, have decided otherwise. Harmony of action being essential to the vindication and triumphant success of sacred principles, we accord with that decision, and with a firm reliance on the justice of our cause; proclaim to the Republicans of the Union, our confidence in John C. Calhoun.

We have reserved but a brief space to speak of our gubernatorial candidate. In council and in the field, Major Cooper has been a faithful representative, a gallant soldier. Can we say less than that one so pure in patriotism, and so sterling in the requisites which should entitle a citizen to the confidence of his fellow-men, will receive our cordial support.

Of Mr. Stark, we shall have more opportunity to speak hereafter. We believe him well qualified for the office for which his Democratic fellow citizens have nominated him.

The following remarks of the *New Hampshire Gazette* have much sense and just discrimination in them. When men accept the position of political leaders, it is, or ought to be, as the representatives of principles—and the party they lead have far more right than they, to dictate their course. When the leader therefore assumes the absolute right of deciding what he will do in given circumstances, he makes his position a matter of mere personal distinction, and the presidential contest a mere personal rivalry.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Mr. Calhoun has by inuendo been censured by some of the democratic papers for answering "warily" as it is termed, the question of the Indiana Convention, "whether he will abide by the decision of a National Convention if not himself nominated?" In our view it was not a proper question to ask any of the candidates. It was proper enough to ask their opinions on national policies, but for a candidate whose name had been brought before the public by his friends without any agency of his own, to be asked whether he will abide by the decision of a convention if not himself nominated is a delicate question. Adherence or non-adherence to such decision, forms no part of his political sentiments, and will no more prove him a democrat than a wig. Genl. Jackson in 1824, was run against a regular nomination, and obtained a plurality of votes, and in 1828 was elected without any other nomination than the common consent of his friends, and the concurrence of the people, and no convention since held has been anything more than a mere form. For our part we think any direct affirmative answer to such a question looks too much like begging for a nomination, and that the course taken by Mr. Calhoun was the only modest and dignified answer that a candidate could have given to such a question, and of course that he is the only one who has answered it as he ought to be.

But why did not the Indiana Convention ask one more very important question? certainly not less important than any one that could have been propounded, a question which should perhaps of all others be a *sine qua non* in regard to all the candidates for the next presidency.

It is this: Is it constitutional, or expedient, or admissible, in any event, for the United States, either by issuing stock and pledging the sales of the public lands for the interest, or in any form whatever, to assume the payment or become responsible for the debts contracted by the individual States respectively?

This is a question to which we should like to see, a plain, flat, and categorical answer from every man who is brought before the public as nominee for the presidency. This is a subject which has been already pushed before Congress; and will be persevered in with quite as much tenacity as the question of a National Bank. It is a question of the highest importance to the pure democracy of the

country, and there is more danger to apprehend from the success of such a measure, than that of a national bank, because of the influence of those indebted states which are otherwise democratic, and which may convert if not openly select such candidates, for Congress as will yield to it not join with the federal party in urging on the proposition. It behooves then the democrats of the United States in particular, to look out for a Chief Magistrate who will firmly and undeniably set his face against all propositions of that nature in every possible shape and form. We hesitate not to declare, that in the event of the success of any such measure, we shall be nullifiers to the back bone."

From the American Democrat.

**Remarks on some peculiarities in Mr. Calhoun's character, &c.**—The combination of simplicity and power—the capacity for the deepest and most abstruse research united with the most efficient and minutely regulated practical executive activity, place him as a statesman, perhaps without a parallel. A candid man cannot rise from the modest, unpretending, yet unquestionably authentic biography of the great Carolinian, without recollecting the stanza in Gray's beautiful though not faultless poem, "The Country Church Yard."

"The applause of listening Seniors to command,  
The rears of pain and ruin to despise,  
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,  
And read his history in a nation's eyes."

We beg leave to recommend the perusal of that biography to every candid man in Georgia. It rectifies sundry misapprehensions and prejudices long entertained in this State against Mr. Calhoun. On this account, we confess our obligations to the biography—it has afforded satisfactory explanations of some particulars in the early career of Mr. C. we at the time censured freely: there is still something in his conduct at that period, connected with individuals and affairs in this State, we cannot think of without regret. We know, he saw what was alluded to.

But admitting the mistakes, what does it prove? Simply this—that John C. Calhoun, was a son of Adam and not of the skies. Since the first man was created, there has existed but one being wearing the human form, who never erred!!! In early political life our great statesman made some false steps, has he not amply nobly atoned for them, by a manhood and mature age of inestimable public services, political wisdom and devoted patriotism?

We hope for the honor of the democracy of this country—for the sake of human nature, that the name of John Caldwell Calhoun may never become an item in that opprobrious schedule, specifying instances of infamous ingratitude committed by Republicans and Republican parties, against their ablest and most devoted friends, their most meritorious benefactors—a schedule with which the advocates of despotism so often taunt the friends of Freedom and which has so often redoubled the check and excited the indignation of every honest and high-minded Democrat.

**Mode of choosing delegates.**—We believe the choice of delegates to a National Convention, for a candidate for the Presidency, should be brought home to the individual attention of every member of the Democratic family, and we can conceive of no more fair and just mode than the one recommended by our correspondent. The true sense of the party would be thereby obtained; and the deliberations of a Convention thus constituted, could not, we think, fail to concentrate the united action and energies of all who have the success of our principles really at heart. Legislative caucuses, and State Conventions irregularly constituted, can have no binding force upon the great mass of the Democracy, regarding a question of such vital importance as the selection of a candidate for the Presidency; and if it be an object, as it most assuredly is, to concentrate our forces for the next canvass, let that course be adopted by the electors of the several States, which will be most likely to mete out the utmost fairness to the several distinguished individuals who are looking forward to a nomination. If the adoption of such a course, superadded to a distinct declaration of the principles upon which we may finally resolve to enter upon the contest, will not have a tendency to consolidate and unite the party, it is to be presumed that the adoption of no other possible course could.—*Detroit (Mich.) Democrat*.

We learn from the Madisonian that Samuel Humes Porter, Esq. has been appointing Acting Secretary of the Department of War during the absence of the Secretary of War, who left Washington on Friday.

**Cheap Living.**—A gentleman recently from the interior of Connecticut mentions to us this morning that the prices of produce there are unprecedentedly low. The best fresh butter, for instance, will bring only six cents; real omelette (calves ready for market, may be bought for seventy-five cents); eggs, eight cents a dozen; sheep with fleece on, from seventy-five cents to one dollar. The best of cows may be had from \$10 to \$15, and everything else in proportion.—*Newark Advertiser*.

**What is the Most Perfect Government?**

—"That," said Blas, "where the inhabitants are neither rich nor poor."

"That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested."

"That," said Pittacus, "whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never the base."

"That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

"That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators."

"But that," said Solon, "where an insult to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole community."

**A Long Plank Road.**