The Primitive Republican.

F. G. BALDWIN, "Error may be safely tolerated, when Truth is left free to combat it."—JEFFERSON. Editor & Proprietor.

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S. OF T.

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Columbus, Miss. Jan. 1st, 1852. 34—1y.

HENRY STODDART & CO.

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We have at all times prepared to furnish to the Trade, every style of Goods in our line, at satisfactory prices, and would respectfully solicit orders.

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April 1851. 4—tf.

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THE undersigned respectfully invite the citizens of Columbus and the surrounding country to their large and handsome stock of Goods, just received and now opening: consisting of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods of every style and variety: *Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,* comprising all the new styles, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children: *Hardware, Nails, Iron, Castings, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains &c., Saddles, Bridles, Martingales &c. Crockery, Glass Wood and Willow Ware, and all other articles usually kept in their line.*

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COZART, HUMPHRIES, & BILLUPS.

Feb'y. 27, 1851. 45–1y.

Scene in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, 11th inst.

Mr. STANLY The gentleman Mr. Giddings, has given us some advice as to how we may improve our statesmanship. If I understood him correctly, we ought not to have adjourned from Thursday or Friday until Monday as often as we have, but sit here to listen to the filth which he is in the habit of pouring out to improve our "statesmanship." How long has it been since the gentleman has become so fond of lecturing this House? Let the dinner bell ring, and he is the first man, to leave this Hall, to satisfy his appetite, to the neglect of the public business. He is as punctual in this as the operatives of a factory are to the steam whistle. Who was it that left Congress before the close of a session, after having poured out all he had to say on the subject of slavery? Who went home three weeks before the end of the session, regardless of the business of the country? Who but the gentleman from Ohio? And yet the House is to be lectured by him!

Mr. GIDDINGS. (Mr. Stanly yielding the floor.) So far as my dinner-hour is concerned, it is important to the nation. It is the most stupendous subject which has called upon the gentleman for the exercise of his statesmanship, whether I go to dinner at one or three o'clock. As to my absence during the last long session, I will say that there was no question taken on which my vote would have had any possible effect. I left for home when I saw that the House had spent seven long months on one question, and could not bring the doughfaces to vote on the bill for the admission of California into the Union. When it was under discussion three weeks, I conferred with northern and southern gentlemen, with a view to devise means to drive the doughfaces to a vote. We had a large majority in favor of the bill, but it was put off and delayed for seven long months, and nothing else was attended to.

Mr. STANLY. Has the gentleman finished his explanation?

Mr. GIDDINGS. Not yet.

Mr. STANLY. How much longer?

Mr. GIDDINGS. I am sorry to see slave holders copying from dough-faced Whigs of the North. Let the doughfaces copy after you. This is your business, and they ought to do it. And here I will say, an important measure and bill was pending, for the neglect of which I was censured in some papers here. I did not carry through the Revenue Marine bill at an earlier period. This was imposed to neglect, because I was then ill during the days of the session. I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, and to members who were at that time here, to bear testimony that I made use of every possible means to hasten the public business, from the commencement of the session, and may as could on no adjournment for more than one day. During the session I have declined, on divers occasions, to adjourn over even a Sunday, if the gentleman means me for that, for I may be a man. It is the first time I ever found my friend dodging.

Instead of spending seven months upon the California question, it should have been disposed of in as many days; and instead of half a dozen and others remaining here, they should have adjourned and gone home weeks and months earlier than they did.—This would have saved a large sum of money, more evidently public. Is there a Whig, or Democrat, or doughface, who was in the last Congress, who can tell *yet how we were* there doing nothing? I believe that the country would have been obliged to us if we had left before we did.

Great evils were looking forward to the nomination for President, and he warned the country that until nominations were made, no business would be done. This is his policy, and I caution the country at this time that we are to do nothing until the nominations are made, and until Buncombe [illegible] and disciplined.

Mr. STANLY. I yielded the floor for an explanation, but the gentleman branched off into a lecture at large on general depravity, for he seems to think that he has some special gift from Providence, or even a higher or lower power, which I will not refer to here, [laughter,] to lecture doughfaces, Whigs, and Democrats. Then the gentleman goes on and renews his lecture. He admits that he went home and neglected the public business. We heard nothing the rest of his lecture. No two men delay business so much as that honorable member.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I call upon the gentleman to make good his sayings and in the face of the House I pronounce it *false.*

Mr. STANLY. It is usual for one who has no regard for the decencies of life to relieve himself of responsibility by charging falsehood—one who sneaked away from this House, taking his pay for work which he did not do. Is he the proper person to lecture men in this House, or any negro, or free negro out of it? Does it not come with an ill grace from that source? We have had enough of this. As to another matter. He got up here, to-day, on a motion to print the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, and delivered his views on slavery and the slave trade; thus interrupting the whole order of business. This question was interrupted by whom? By the runaway, member who goes home to secure his own election, and leaves for his part, the public business to take care of itself. He says that the subject of his dinner is the greatest one which I ever discussed. I have discussed one smaller, and that is the subject of the honorable member himself. [Laughter.]—And this has been forced upon me by his own insolent conduct in the House. As he has thought proper to refer to an Internal Improvement bill, every member of the last House will bear me out in the assertion that he did more than any strict constructionist in this body to defeat it. His support is death to any measure. He makes a bill odious.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I am rejoiced that the gentleman does me the justice to say that I can do more than fifty members. There were not fifty votes against the bill. I have just been told that there was a majority of only sixteen on its final passage. I am glad that the gentleman has arraigned me on this point. When I came here the whole system of internal improvements was disbanded. It was difficult to reorganize the system in President Polk's time; yet we got a bill through both houses which met the fate of a veto. And for the sins of President Polk, the gentleman arraigns me. At the last session there was a triumphant majority in its favor in this House, where I make my speeches and exert my influence, if I have any. When the gentleman descends to low vulgarity I cannot follow him. He removes all obstacles in going down, and no decent man can follow him. I therefore will not. I know that my country and my constituents do not expect this of me. As the gentleman has been selected to speak for the serviles of the North, I will say to him that, as the bill passed, my district received double than it ever did before under the administration of my distinguished predecessor, and no man stood higher in this House than he. The bill, however, went to the Senate, and met with a factious opposition. [Perceiving several gentlemen conversing with Mr. Stanly.] I protest against coughing faces advising the gentleman. A fair fight and fair play is all I ask. [A voice: "You shall have it—go on."] The servile presses of the North have arraigned me, for the loss of the River and Harbor bill in the Senate, because my influence was not sufficient to carry it through into that body.—By the delay of the gentleman from North Carolina and the northern serviles we did not get our bill through here in season to enable the Senate to pass it.

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman from Ohio says that it is small business to say any thing about him. I plead guilty to the accusation. It is not only a small business, but the business of a scavenger to have any thing to do with him; and would become necessary to wash the hands after having had hold of him. But he thrusts himself upon us as a kind of censor. It is a small business for me, and I don't know how I can descend any lower than by taking to task the honorable member from Ohio. [A voice: "Good."] Not good; it is a very bad task; I must do it. I repeat, that whatever he advocates he renders odious. He refers to my course on the California bill; and makes a reckless assertion when he says that I am responsible for the seven months' delay on that measure. If there is one subject of all others on which I am impregnable, it is on this. I tried to get a vote on the California bill by offering a resolution to close the debate, and to get it passed at an earlier time than the gentleman did. If any member is exempt from the charge, I am the man.

And where was the gentleman for a whole week early at the commencement of this session? In Pennsylvania, embarked in the Kossuth humbug, then at the height of its poison and fever, and engaged in discussing resolutions of the Abolition Convention in Philadelphia, relative to the influence of Kossuth's movement on the slavery question in the United States.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Will you hear me?

Mr. STANLY. If nobody else wants to hear you I will consent, (or words similar.)

Mr. GIDDINGS. I say the gentleman is barking up the wrong tree. The resolutions to which he refers were not passed at the meeting when I was present, but at another time.

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman was not only in the Abolition Convention, but he was there and made a speech. This he does not deny. The gilded jade winces again.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Did you say I knew of those resolutions?

Mr STANLY. I say that you made a speech at that convention.

Mr. GIDDINGS. If you intend—

Mr. STANLY. I make the assertion—I don't intend.

Mr GIDDINGS. The gentleman shall not crack the overseer's lash to put me down. If he says that I was present, and knew of those resolutions, then he misrepresents me. If he intends to say, that late in the day I walked into the Convention, and, being called on, responded in a few words, then he is right.

Mr. STANLY. A few words!

Mr. GIDDINGS. The gentleman, in that contemptable manner, need not undertake to intimidate me from speaking the truth.

Mr. STANLY. I hope the gentleman will not gnash his teeth so hard. He says I must not crack the overseer's lash over him. We have no cracking of the lash over the slave. This is fancy; and none but for felon and other bad people. And there ought to be bad negroes, when they see how badly white men act. [Cries of "Good," and laughter.] Who is here playing overseer over white men? Who but he that throws his filthy gall, and assails every body—northern Whigs, doughfaces, and "evile slave holders"—and he is the only man who acts in that capacity. We do not raise the overseer's lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that man was in the Southern country no one would own him as a slave with a black skin. If he was a free negro he would run wild, and in the course of three weeks he brought up to the whipping-post and lashed for stealing from or slandering some of his neighbors. But I charge him with being at a certain convention and making a speech; and this he does not deny. And he gets over this by saying that if I intended to say what I do not say, it is not a fact. He was in Norristown also, and——

A message was about to be announced from the President of the United States, when

The SPEAKER asked the gentleman to suspend his remarks for a few moments.

Mr. STANLY, (pointing to Mr. Giddings,) We ought to suspend that fellow by the neck.

The message was received and placed upon the table.

Mr. STANLY resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole House and country. In a moment of excitement I got up and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. GIDDINGS. One word. When I spoke of what the gentleman said as false, I did not transcend the parliamentary rules of the House. It is not insulting nor ungentlemanly. If a gentleman is wrong, I don't say that he intentionally misrepresents the facts. I will call attention to another thing. When the gentleman, is brought forward by the serviles of the North to assail me and play the braggart for the dough-faces and Swiss guard of the North, I will say to him, if you go so low as you did to-day I can't follow you. It may be suitable in his country for the bar-room, but such language would not be permitted in the bar-rooms North, nor pass current among the loafers. It is unbecoming freemen to use such language in this Hall. The gentleman, says that I was at Norristown during the holidays; but where was he and the House? [Laughter.] I was among the people of the country, endeavoring to press on a great and important principle; and by looking at the journal you will find the gentleman any where else but in this Hall at that time. A voice: "Does the journal say any thing about drink?"] And yet the gentleman takes me to task because during the holidays I visited my friends.

Mr. STANLY. I must go on.

Mr. GIDDINGS. One word more.

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman says that it is not wrong for a man to charge the assertion of another as false. This is in accordance with his views of propriety! This is his idea of decency! If I had been designated to attack him I should go home; because I think if any one should be picked out for this purpose it would be the meanest in the House; and it would not only disgrace the Freesoilers, but human nature.—[Mr. Stanly at this point was understood to refer to his colleague from the Orange district, (Mr. Venable,) and Mr. Gidding's colleague, (Mr. Taylor,) saying that Mr. Giddings had changed a part of his speech delivered on a former occasion with reference to the views of those gentlemen, thereby misrepresenting them.] I charge the reporters, he said, not to let his villainous hand touch one word I say, for he would make alterations after he goes to his room with his colored friends. [Laughter.]

He talks about my associations; but had anybody ever seen him in decent private company? Free negroes may call to see him. He never lets his right hand know what his left hand does He asks where I was while he was in Pennsylvania. I do not set myself up as a standard. I do not say that I am always in the House when I ought to be. He says that we were here drinking our grog; but where was the gentlemen? In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating oysters with free negroes. [Laughter.] Who was the best off? "Judge yourself." He thinks that he was better off yet than we were. [Perceiving Mr. Preston King, near Mr. Giddings.] Help him out, he needs a little more poison [Laughter.]

But I quit this subject in disgust. I find that I have been in a dissecting room, operating upon a dead dog. I will treat him as an insane man, who never learned decency and propriety of conduct; whose conduct shows that he has never mingled with gentlemen. Let him rave on till doomsday, and I will not descend lower than I have to notice him.

Mr. GIDDINGS. One word.

Several voices: "Question," "Question." "We have had enough of this."

M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay, says the National Intelligencer, has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and at the best, imperfect.

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Fendall of Washington City, and the Hon. Presley Ewing of Kentucky. The last named gentleman has been indeed, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about 3 o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir" said he "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is me who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate, more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, "sir," he added, with some pleasantry, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has been monopolized to a large portion of our people, wherever you have gone and even some of our members of Congress," waving his hand towards the two or three gentlemen present, that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this Government, which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest of the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to us both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me, too, when I say to you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of your country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her.—Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the mater.

"You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail, unless we are prepared to enforce these declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination on our part. Well, sir suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect anything for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which may not prehaps be generally known, that the most imperative reason with great Britain for the close of the last war with us, was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and the munitions of war on such a distant theatre; and yet, she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time. Upon land Russia is unvulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her war marine is superior to any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce.

Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justify them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-intervention which they have hitherto preserved towards us; after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with an almost equally irresistable force of arms, they may say to us, 'You have set the example, you have quit your own to stand on foreign ground, you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of a people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles, the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our turn, believing that your anarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds: we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of your people might, and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unmolested, even by so tremendous a combination. But the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, sir, to speak this freely, as I feel it to be my duty, though my opinion may be of little import, as the expression of a dying man.

"Sir, the recent unlucky interference of the republican government of France, in that enlightened nation voluntarily placing it back under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and do right with more care than ever the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent; we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness. And if we continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may, in mere power of a country, furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the entangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? For better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the disastrous wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of falling or fallen republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most polished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true manliest genius. He did not enter in his turn upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reason of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which fact he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elect Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey, her strength, which consists in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or *landwehr*, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the facility of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apropos only in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to effect anything in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell forever, with the utmost cordiality and the kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eyes; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said, God bless you and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free!"

Kossuth apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir! I shall pray for you every day, that your health may be restored, and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely met in this world. The one, having finished the course of his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's lifetime, and in its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him, all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country; the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet some day profit his country in her pupilage; to portray that scene aright would challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Haydn, could he transmit to his paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like the low melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom; or the trumpet-toned voice of the old statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when in days of old its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

Extracts from the Remarks of A. O. P. Nicholson.

But, Mr. President, there is yet another incentive to democratic action to which I feel bound to direct your attention. When your lamented fellow-citizen, James K. Polk, surrendered the presidential trust, there was no American citizen, in whose bosom beat an American heart—certainly there was no good democrat—who was not proud of the exhalted estimation in which our government was held throughout the civilized world. The brilliancy of our military achievements, the splendor of our victories, the progress of our soldiers, the skill of our captains, combined with the grandeur of our territorial possessions, reaching from ocean to ocean, & the unbound'd resources & prosperity of our people, command for us the undissembled respect of every power in Europe. The force of our illustrious example awoke in the hearts of the people of the Old World a spirit of liberty which caused every prince and potentate to tremble for his throne. How now do you stand in the eyes of the crowned heads of Europe? Is there one of them so poor as to do us reverence? How does the hearts of every democrat in this assembly respond to this question? I do not propose to comment in detail upon the management of our foreign relations by the present administration, but merely to call the attention of democrats to the humiliating facts which show how rapidly we have declined in European estimation, as an additional incentive to vigorous and unthing exertion in the coming canvass. The restoration of our government to its former elevated standard in the scale of national respect can only be effected by the restoration of democracy to full power. The ruling powers of Europe understand that our present administration is composed of men who have belonged to "the peace party" whenever their country has been involved in war. Is it at all surprising, then, that they should expect to insult our flag, to fire into our ships, to murder our citizens without legal trials, with impunity? If Mr. Fillmore was opposed to the prosecution of the Mexican war—if Mr. Corwin could recommend the enemy to greet his country with bloody hands—if Mr. Webster could refuse to vote men and money to carry on the war with England, surely it would be strange if they would give themselves any very great concern about such breaches of international rights as have recently occurred. Here is inducement enough, sir, to awaken all the energies of the democracy in the coming contest.

Whilst it is incumbent on our government, Mr. President, to give ample, prompt, and efficient protection to our flag and to our citizens in every part of the world, we are bound by the highest consideration of self-preservation to avoid the formation of alliances which may involve us in all the wars of the Old World. We have a right to sympathize with any people on earth who are influenced by our example, or by our love of liberty, to throw off the yoke of despotism. On our own continent we not only have the right to sympathize, but, on the principle of self preservation, we have a right, and it is our duty, to interfere against the establishment of monarchy. We hold the doctrine to be sacred, that every people have a natural right to dispose of their own domestic affairs in their own way. We hold it to be equally clear, that an interference of any other people to prevent the exercise of this right is a palpable violation of a national law. But the deduction that in every such case it becomes our duty to interfere for the preservation of such violation of a natural law is wholly unauthorized. If our own self preservation is involved, we have a right to prevent the revolution, but only in such cases is there any such duty. To assume such a doctrine is to assume that we are to make our government the champion of all the friends of republicanism throughout the world, and to avow our readiness to fight their battles whenever and wherever they choose to risk the chances of a revolution. Our mission is to propagate the principles of free government by the influence of our example, and whenever a strike is made for liberty we may indulge freely our warmest sympathies; but beyond this we will not go, except upon the highest consideration of self-interest. I make these remarks in view of the discussions which are now going on in some of the eastern cities in regard to the doctrine avowed by the great Hungarian statesman, Kossuth, and for the purpose of impressing upon our delegates in Baltimore the importance of the duty which they have to perform in the nomination of our candidates. I trust, sir, that they will never allow the idea of *mere availability* to supersede that of *qualification* in making their selection. Our country has suffered too much already from this miserable doctrine of availability. Give us candidates whose devotion to their country has been truly tried, whose political services have give them a national name, whose intellectual abilities are conceded, whose wisdom and experience have already won the confidence of the country: let them stand upon the platforms we now adopt, and with cordial, united, and energetic support throughout our ranks, we shall achieve the most brilliant political victory ever gained by our party.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA. We learn from the Stockton Journal that a very important discovery has been recently made in one of the numerous flats near Sonora. Many of the flats, or pieces of table land in that vicinity, have not been thoroughly tested until lately. In one of them, a few days since, after digging through from six to ten feet of clay, sand and gravel, the miners came to a solid substance, having the appearance of soapstone. Some of them tried to dig through, and went down from fifteen to thirty feet, hoping to find the ledge; but they found nothing and left their work. A quantity of this substance, from Dyrmont, (Shaw's Flat) was brought to Mr. Limborg, at San Francisco, for the purpose of being assayed, and the result of three different tests was, that this clay or soapstone yielded four cents per pound. The gold was exceedingly fine. Mr. L. says that this auriferous substance is very hard, and of a greasy nature; that rockers, toms of sluices will not separate the gold, and that it must undergo a thorough chemical decomposition before an amalgamation can be effected.—Scientific miners are not required to work in this gold bearing clay, neither is capital needed. Any man who can use a pick and shovel can get it out. Mr. L. thinks that two men can dig eight cubic feet per day, each cubic foot weighing seventy-five pounds. Six hundred pounds, at four cents, would make $24 per day. Allowing 14 per pound for grinding and amalgamating, would leave $7 50 per day to each workman. Mr. L. is of the opinion that there is an abundance of this *gangue* in the flats around Sonora, and that it will pay well as soon as machinery adequate to the complete amalgamation and extraction of the gold can be procured.

N. O. Bee.

The Air Rendered Visible.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences a very remarkable paper was read. It was presented by a well known engineer, M. Andraud, who has made many public experiments on compressed air as a substitute for steam on railways. It is entitled *Aeroscopie*, or the Visibility of the Molecules of the air. Some of the deductions made, in a medical point of view, are in the highest degree curious. M. Andraud proves that, by a very simple contrivance, the air is rendered visible. By taking a piece of card, colored black, and piercing it with a fine needle, this interesting fact is established. If we look through this hole at the sky, on a fine day, or at a strong lamp, having a ground glass, we see a multitude of little transparent globes moving in the midst of confused nebulosities. These little globes some of which are more transparent than others, are molecules of air. Some of them are surrounded with a kind of halo. These latter, says M. Andraud, are the elements of oxygen, whilst others are elements of azote. After continuing the observation for some time, we shall see small points detach themselves and disappear in falling; these, says M. Andraud, are atoms of carbon. This phenomenon of vision, it is essential to remark, passes within the eye itself; the molecules of air which are observed, are those which float in the liquid, which occupies the anterior part of that organ. According to the Author of this paper, the discovery is not interesting merely as a phenomenon, but may be applied to important purposes in medicine. He says: "The physician will one day make use of the aeroscopic as an important means of diagnosis. Vertigo, and giddiness, which are the forerunners of apoplexy, will be announced by perturbation in the molecules. Fever always exists when the molecules under the action of a magnetic current circulate on a vertical ground—sometimes in one sense, and sometimes in another; and, when this movement of gyration becomes more precipitate, the patient experiences the singular sensation of turning, it as were, upon a wheel of Ixion.

Set a Good Example.

Nothing is so easy as to preach and talk of the obligations which we are under to do justly and to walk humbly; but it is altogether a different matter to write, and preach, and talk simply by example. And yet, though the former be useful, how much more valuable and effective is the latter!—What are those most beautiful essays on the cardinal virtues, compared with the excellencies of the life in which these virtues have a living vital, existence? It was not alone the doctrine announced with such dignified and persuasive eloquence, by our Saviour Jesus Christ, nor the wonderful miracles performed by him, which made the hearts of men follow after him; these were rendered doubly effectual by the example which he set at all times even under the most trying circumstances.

And so it is now, in an humble sense, by mere human hopes. Men may preach and the world will listen, but profit comes by example. A parent for instance, inculcates gentleness to his children by manly sound precepts, but they see him treat his beast in a rude and angry manner and, in consequence, his instructions are worse than lost, for they are neither heeded nor respected. His example, as a gentle and humane man, would have been sufficient for his children without one word or command. Men are just like children in this respect, and imitate a good example, while mere words no matter how good and true, without such example will pass into one ear and out of the other.

Brief Facts in American History.

1600 First American Printing Press.
1604 First American Newspaper.
1733 First Lodge of Freemasons.
1774 Streets of Boston first lighted.
1782 First American 74 gun ship.
1784 First American Voyage to China.
1790 First U. S. Census. Population 3,929,326.
1796 First Turnpike Corporation.
1801 200 Newspapers in the U. S.
1804 Middlesex—first large Canal.
1807 First Steamboat on the Hudson.
1810 359 Newspapers in the U. S.
1811 First Steamboat in the West.
1825 Erie Canal completed.
1826 Am. Tem. Soc. instituted.
1834 1265 Newspapers in the U. States.