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T. J. CARVER,
A. H. RYLAND.

Whig Opinions of General Scott.

From the Albany Evening Journal of March 20, 1848.

In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to command and admire. But the mischief is, there is WEAKNESS in him he says or does about the presidency. Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840 he wrote a gratuitous letter, making himself a candidate, in which all sorts of unwise things were said to "return and plague" his friends if he should be a candidate. And since that time, with a fatality which seizes upon men who get bewildered in gazing at the "White House," he has been suffering his pen to dim the glories achieved by his sword.

From the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Send a delegate to the convention, if you can, for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor. But last of all for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited, exorbitant man. His brains, all that he has, are in his epaulets; and if he should be elected President, he would tear the whig party into tatters in less than six months.

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) News.

We should not think Scott "can come in." He is a military chief and the people are tired of military chiefs. We have had enough of them for the next half a century. But this is not the only objection to Gen. Scott. He has committed absurdities which have disgusted the people. His last plate of soup, connected with other incidents in his ridiculous Marcy correspondence, prove him unfit for elevated civil station. He is without equal in his military achievements. His Mexican campaigns rank him as incomparably the ablest captain of the age. But beyond this he is utterly without qualification.

The Washington Telegraph, a rabid and unscrupulous Scott paper, thus spoke of Gen. Scott in June 1851:

"Gen. Scott has promised to be nominated, but can hardly succeed in the attempt. He will never be a great man if he does not run for the presidency. A strong man in war, and wonderful in all that pertains to the great General; quick and bright in intellect, and a ready writer, he is, nevertheless, in civil matters the poorest tactician and the most indolent. His pride and aristocratic feelings will always keep him at a distance from the people. On some occasions he has appeared to get over these feelings pretty well; but then, in most situations in life, he has been so that he was only acting for the sake of the effect on gazing multitudes."

From the speech of Hon. E. Carrington (Va.), of Florida in the late Congress.

Mr. Chairman, the organization to which Gen. Scott would give his election would be the same as that which could now, and may in 1856, elect Mr. Seward, and would control the administration of both or either. The election of the Senator from New York, and of General Scott, by such an organization, would lead to precisely the same results, and the former would follow as the necessary consequence of the latter, if the Union held together till 1856. The effect would be to open wide the flood-gates of abolition agitation, and to prostrate every constitutional compromise whig at the North, all of whom will be proscribed and treated as "outside barbarians." Far better will it be for the national men of our party that a CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT be elected.

Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee, in his late speech in Congress, said:

"As a loyal whig who has never proved unfaithful to party—myself and my southern friends will be required to fall amicably and submissively into line, and constitute the rear guard of Mr. Seward's column, and give him our voices to swell the jubilant exultation. Well, perhaps I may try. [Laughter.] But my opinion is, that my utmost effort to shout will resolve itself into a groan of despair. I cannot do it. I will not. Put that down in your note book. 'Well what will I do?' 'Join the democratic party.' [Laughter.] I do not think I shall. I do not know what I shall do. But I know what I believe to be my duty. My present impression is, that I shall deem it more consistent with my pride of character to stand aloof from the contest. But if I thought one man's vote or one man's influence were necessary to elect the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly, against such a nomination under such circumstances. And any gentleman who dreams that any southern State will cast its vote for General Scott in the next presidential election, dreams in my opinion, a dream that will never be realized."

Hon. Robert Toombs of Georgia, in his late speech in Congress, said:

"For more than a year Gen. Scott has been the known candidate of the free-soil wing of the whig party. Even his friends in the South co-operated with them to struggle all acknowledgment of the compromise in Congress or the convention. They finally gave him the nomination; to them he must look for his election; to them he must mainly look, if elected, for aid and advice in carrying on the government. His election would re-open the sectional strife which we have just terminated, and imperil all that was gained to the country by the adjustment. Under these circumstances, he can never receive my support."

Read, too, the following extract from a card, published in the National Intelligencer, dated July 3, 1852, signed by prominent whigs in Congress:

"We consider General Scott as the FAVORITE candidate of the FREE SOIL wing of the whig party. That his policy, if he should be elected would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And feeling, as we do, that the views of that faction of mischief-makers are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the southern States, (which we represent in part,) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country every where,

whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from HIM their support. This we intend to do.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Va.
CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of Va.
W. BROOKE, of Miss.
ALEX. WHITE, of Ala.
JAS. ABERCROMBIE, of Ala.
R. TOOMBS, of Ga.
JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga.

Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions—Speech of Gen. Pierce.

We publish below the resolutions offered in the Senate of the United States, December 27, 1837, by Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the speech of Gen. Pierce in support of the same Jan. 9, 1838.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States, and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political and social.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any interference of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the laws or institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with the view to their alteration, or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution; insulting to the States interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That this Government is instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and protecting them, as it is its duty to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the States; and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them, or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful; or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys the equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to the southern and western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burthens, of the Government.

SPEECH OF FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Hampshire, on Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions.

Mr. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, rose and said: The Senate had come at length to the ground on which this contest was to be determined. The District of Columbia was now emphatically the battlefield of the Abolitionists, and the resolutions immediately under consideration, with, perhaps, some modification in phraseology, would present the true issue here and to the country—an issue which would raise, not a mere question of expediency, but one of a much higher character, in which the public faith is directly involved.

That my position, said Mr. Pierce, may be distinctly understood, some explanation is perhaps due to the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, especially as there is a manifest disposition in certain quarters, to pervert our votes and misrepresent our motives.

I have given to the resolutions all the consideration which I am capable of bestowing, and have listened to the debate which they have elicited with interest and profound attention.

If the grave objections suggested on the other side were sustained by an examination of the resolutions themselves, or a course of sound argumentation, they would ensure my rejection. What are they? The first that reached my ear was, that they contain latent nullification. I have waited to hear a particular resolution, sentence or phrase pointed out in which this heresy is supposed to be concealed, and I have waited in vain. Having then, assertion on one side, and what appears to me to be a plain reading of the resolutions and the frank and unqualified declarations of the mover on the other; I must be excused if I do not take the alarm.

We have next eloquent disquisitions upon the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. To every sentiment uttered upon these subjects I yield my cordial assent; but, my introduction on this particular occasion, I have been at a loss to determine. Would any man here abridge the liberty of speech, or assail the liberty of the press? I take it not: Is there anything in the resolutions to sanction the invasion of either? Not a syllable. That these are privileges most dear to every American is freely admitted by all. Why such a variety of changes have been rung upon them in this debate, others may determine. It is not my province to judge of motives, and I would take occasion only to remark, that no man shall make up an issue upon a subject for me. I oppose the Abolitionists, for the very reason that I entertain sacred rights for these in common with all other rights secured by the Constitution.

But it is further urged against the resolutions, (said Mr. Pierce,) that they are mere abstractions. Sir, it is quite immaterial what name you apply to them; sufficient is that they meet the case, that they encounter the Abolitionists upon sound and tenable ground, and furnish a conclusive answer to their importunities. To say that the petitions refer only to this District, and that the principles asserted in the preceding resolutions are consequently without application, is perfectly idle. It is impossible to read a single number of the leading abolition periodicals, without perceiving that their object reaches far beyond this District, and stops at no point short of emancipation in the States. And yet, sir, I repeat that you would find few intelligent Abolitionists, who would assert that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States; but admitting the want of power, here, they hold it their duty as individuals, to persevere in the cause. Regarding the institution of slavery morally wrong, or sinful if you please, they consider themselves as citizens of the Union responsible for its continuance, wherever it may exist within our borders. This feeling has its origin, to some extent, in a misapprehension of the structure of our government, and this error the preceding resolutions are calculated to correct. They assert in effect, that the citizen of New Hampshire is no more responsible, morally or politically, for the existence and continuance of this domestic institution in Virginia or Maryland, than he would be for the existence of any similar institution in France or Persia. Why? Because these are matters over which the States, respectively, when delegating a portion of their powers, to be exercised by the general government, retained the whole and exclusive control, and for which they are alone responsible.

Now let these doctrines be universally understood and admitted, and you take one great step towards satisfying the consciences of honest but misguided people, in one section of the country, and quieting the irritation, for which there has been too much cause, in the other. This we have attempted to do.

At the time the session was made, domestic slavery existed in the States of Maryland and Virginia; it still exists there; and it has also existed here from that day to this. Now, how is it possible to mistake what must have been the understanding of both parties at the time? No man, it strikes me, can doubt for a moment who will regard, without prejudice, the relative position of this "ten miles square," the objects of the session, and the manifest interests of the States making it. Who can believe that these patriotic States would have parted with their territory, if they could have supposed that the rights and property of their citizens, living upon it, were to be invaded, against their consent and in defiance of their remonstrances? I have no hesitation in saying that I consider slavery a social and political evil, and most sincerely wish that it had no existence upon the face of the earth; but it is perfectly immaterial how it may be regarded, either by you or myself; it is not for us to sit in judgment, and determine whether the rights secured to the different States by the Constitution are blessings or otherwise; it is sufficient for the arguments that they are rights, which the inhabitants do not choose to relinquish.

Further, Mr. President, suppose, for a moment, that the session had not been made, and that the States of Maryland and Virginia should now attempt, without the consent of the inhabitants of the District, to interfere with this description of property—to abolish slavery within these portions of their respective limits, and retain it upon its present basis in every other portion. What would be the consequence? Why, the law could never be enforced and every rebellious man throughout the whole length and breadth of this country would revolve such a wanton disregard of equal justice and equal rights and privileges. And yet because the States have generously ceded their territory to you for certain purposes, you propose to do this very thing, and thus require this confidence and their spirit of accommodation, by opening a common refuge for their runaway slaves. I will only add, upon this point, that the abolitionist would do well to pause in the midst of his zeal, and inquire calmly and dispassionately whether, in fact, any thing more than a nominal advantage would be gained by the abolition of slavery in this District, and which even this would not be acquired at serious sacrifice. Is it not admitted that domestic slavery exists here in its mildest form—that part of the population are bound to-

gether by friendship and the nearer relations of life. They are attached to the families in which they have lived from childhood. They are comfortably provided for, and apparently contented. Now, let a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District would take place here? Why, before it could possibly be passed, every slave in the District would be removed beyond its limits; their present comparatively easy condition changed, it is probable for one of greater rigor; and, with all this accomplished, you would not have made the slightest progress in diminishing the aggregate amount of slavery in the United States.

Mr. President, yielding to my inclination, I would here take leave of this irritating subject now and forever; but the manner in which it appears to be connecting itself with other topics, and, in my judgment, to add a few remarks, in my opinion, to be found in the circle of avowed Abolitionists. With regard to the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, I am perfectly satisfied, as well from my own observation as from the expression of the Legislature during the last winter, that public sentiment can hardly be said to be divided upon this subject. But here, sir, I feel bound to admit that there are indications in New England which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. The aspect of things in this respect has undergone some change, and I fear the elements of still greater change are in active operation. I do not mean to say that the Abolitionists proper are gaining strength rapidly; but what I do mean to say, is, that they are finding allies in the cause of agitation in the political press. Sir, if politics are to be mingled with this subject let it be known; it cannot be proclaimed soon. I have been taught that the way to overcome difficulties and threatening dangers is to meet them on the advance, not to await their approach, and, although I would not consider an unnecessary alarm, I repeat the mover of these resolutions that he shall not find others who will follow the cry "all is well," when I believe there is danger—when I know there is an enemy in motion, professing and claiming to be influenced by considerations and governed by motives above and beyond the Constitution and laws of my country, and that enemy likely to be sustained by an alliance with party politics.

No, sir, we have no concealments upon this subject. All we demand is, that since we are to be the first to feel the effects of Abolition ascendancy at home, should it ever be acquired, (which, by the way, I by no means anticipate,) we may meet the question unembarrassed and not be driven by any course here upon a collateral issue, such as the right of petition, or any other. The force of this suggestion will be more fully apprehended after the remarks which I am about to make.

It is not to be disguised that, from an insignificant beginning, and with comparatively few, even now, who hold what are generally considered abolition sentiments, this subject is assuming an aspect of fearful interest and momentous consequence. The Senator from Alabama on my left, (Mr. King,) in my judgment pointed, at an early day of the session, to the true cause of alarm, if any exist. It was this: That religious fanaticism no longer moves alone in this matter; that the misguided enthusiast has joined hands with the designing politician. Sir, I refer to it with reluctance. I have no party purposes to answer. I should be unworthy of a seat here, and unworthy of the confidence that has been reposed in me by an honest, intelligent, and patriotic people, if I could indulge any thing like partisan feelings on an occasion like this. No, sir; I believe this question may, and I believe it is the only question that can, lead to a dissolution of this Union; and I have but one object, that is to guard against it; to preserve inviolate the public faith and the provisions of the Constitution under which we have so long lived in prosperity. The Abolitionists, as well known, long since avowed their determination to make this the test question in elections; and I have seen, with profound regret, that in one State at least some of the prominent individuals of both parties have submitted to their catchwords. Let those who doubt that the politicians in Connecticut and New Hampshire are making use of Abolition for party purposes, with a view to the approaching elections, notice the tone of the political newspapers there within the last three or four weeks. It is true they do not avow Abolition doctrines, but they make up an issue not warranted by the state of facts, and that issue happens to be the same upon which the Abolitionists are waging their war. They allege that to receive and lay upon the table, without reading or printing, is equivalent to the rejection of petitions. Why should not that course be taken with them? Has there not already been sufficient agitation in Congress and out of it? Has not time enough been wasted? The same petition, in substance, have been presented year after year and session after session. During the last Congress they were made the subject of special reference and report. Their contents are familiar as household words. The mind of every member is definitely made up upon the question they involve. Argument has been exhausted again and again. And what is now demanded? Why not that you shall receive petitions, but that you shall take a particular course with them, which is in accordance with the views of these gentlemen, who not satisfied with the exercise of their own rights, assume the prerogative of sitting in judgment, and determining what are your duties.

The coincidences upon this point between one portion of the political press in New England and the Abolition press proper, just at present, is truly remarkable: the same arguments, the same opprobrious epithets applied to the members of both Houses of Congress from that section of the Union, who oppose

any action upon this subject. For instance, the delegation in the other House from the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent here, are charged by Abolition presses with having denied the right of petition, and the same thing is reiterated by the political press, in the face of their votes upon the direct question during the present session. It is notorious that the question of receiving petitions upon this subject has been taken in both Houses and decided affirmatively by overwhelming majorities; and yet there is a persevering and systematic attempt, on the part of the political as well as the Abolition press to give the impression that the right of petition is denied. I have already detained the Senate longer than I intended, and will not pursue the subject further than to add, that he has turned over the pages of history to little purpose, who would not regard with unqualified horror the connection of religious bigotry, with political power; and to warn gentlemen on all sides to *fron upon the first manifestations of a disposition to connect the politics of the day with that spirit of fanaticism which, under the pretence of promoting the cause of civil liberty, would trample in the dust our glorious Constitution adopted in a spirit of compromise and concession, and in the exercise of that spirit alone to be maintained.*

Annexation of Canada.

The Halifax (N. S.) Sun, of the 13th inst., has the following remarks in relation to the future prospects of the British North American colonies, and the question of their annexation to the United States:

That there may be many amongst the five hundred thousand constituting the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who think that annexation to the U. States would benefit these colonies, may not be fact; but that "the great body of the people" participate in this sentiment we take upon ourselves to deny. In our present condition, as colonists, we enjoy a full measure of civil and religious liberty. So long as England extends over us her impermeable aegis, and secures to us the beneficial use of rights and privileges as British subjects, we have nothing to desire. We are protected from foreign aggression, and without being taxed to the value of a florin to pay and subsidize our protection. We have the free and nearly unrestricted management of our local affairs—an immunity from vexatious intermeddling of over-officious Downing street tinkers and colonial tricksters. Pre-emptive, then, as free, and as frequently as you may of a Federal Union of the Continental Colonies of a Viceroyalty, if you will—but not a syllable of annexation. If times have been when such a connection were dreamed of as desirable—as a way of escape from the annoyances incidental to all petty despotisms, colonial more especially—that day, we congratulate ourselves, is numbered with those letters before the flood. If we tolerate incapable or bad rulers, the folly, fault and remedy together are chargeable to the people themselves. The colonists of British America are emphatically loyal—deeply imbued with strong attachment to British institutions. Nor shall we hazard much in adding

—servatiorem testa diu—
But, admitting for the sake of argument, the aspiration of the mass of British North American colonists to be for annexation, the question arises, might other parties to the compact be brought to agree? Upon what condition, if any, might the South be induced to concede a preponderance so decisive in the councils of the Union as such an accession to the free States must give to the North? Annexation, were it desirable, is we believe to be unattainable; but confidently anticipate the period, not distant, when Nova Scotia shall have become an integral part—the centre, possibly—of a strong Anglo-American confederacy; a power rival, with monarchical institutions, counterbalancing somewhat the vast and increasing power of the colossal Republic on her borders. This event we believe to be in the womb of time; it will work out its own solution.

Transitoriness of Great Men.

Dr. Humphrey of Louisville, in his discourse on Henry Clay, gives the following striking facts:

"Mr. Clay was admitted to the Court of Appeals of this state, in October, 1799. During the period of his professional life, ten judges of that court have died—Muter, Todd, Granly, Edwards, Tremble, Logan, Boyle, Clark, Mills, and Rowan. At that time Mr. Garrard was the Governor of the State. He and eight of his successors are dead—Greenup, Scott, Shelby, Madison, Adair, Desha, Breathitt, and Clark. Hundreds of his professional brethren have fallen at his side; among those of his own generation, we may name Beades, Barry, Breckridge, Davis, Innis, Nicholas, and Pope.

At the time we have taken as the commencement of Mr. Clay's public life, Gen. Washington was living. Now, not only Washington but nine of his successors are dead. He entered the Senate of the United States in 1806. The president, vice-president, all the secretaries, all the judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly all his fellow Senators of that day are dead. Of those who have from time to time served with him in the Congress, what crowds of eloquent and accomplished men, young and old, have preceded him into the eternal world!

In 1814 he negotiated the treaty of Ghent. His colleagues, Adams, Gallatin, Bayard, and Russell are all dead.

In 1824 he was a candidate for the presidency with Jackson, Adams, and Crawford. In 1832 he was again a candidate with Jackson, and in 1844, yet again, with Polk.—These his competitors, are all dead.

In 1825 he became Secretary of State.—Adams the president, Calhoun the vice-president, Barbour and Porter, the secretaries of war, Southard the secretary of the navy, and Wirt attorney general, in that administration, are dead. All the judges of the Supreme Court of that day, with the venerable Marshall at their head, have been summoned to the bar of a higher tribunal. "It is appointed unto men once to die; but after this is the judgment."

Thirteen hundred emigrants arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 28th ult., from Europe, in four different ships.

A Pleasant Surprise.

A young man of eighteen or twenty a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the students' friend, such was his kindness to the young man whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who had nearly finished his day's work. The young student turned to the professor, saying: "Let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind these bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself, with the professor, behind the bushes hard by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on his coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes, feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around, and looked again and again; then he looked around on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but what was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children, from some unknown hand, would be saved from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and with tears in his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'It is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with a wish to do them good.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The re-cutting of this gem, which is unique in its kind, was finished on Tuesday last. The expectations of the Jewish artist who undertook this responsible task have been fully realized, and the misgivings of the scientific gentlemen, who questioned the final success, refuted. It is now unsurpassed by any diamond above ground in shape, lustre and beauty. Her Majesty the Queen inspected the two smaller diamonds before her departure for Baltimore, and expressed her high satisfaction with the brilliancy and beauty given them by the new process. The largest gem having left the hands of the artisans employed for the purpose, they have each received from the hands of their employer, Mr. Garrard, the Queen's jeweller, a piece of silver plate, with the model of the Koh-i-noor in the centre, and bearing the following inscription: 'Presented by Mr. Garrard to Mr. Fedder and Mr. Voorzanger, in commemoration of the cutting of the Koh-i-noor. Commenced the 10th of July, and finished the 7th September, 1852.'—*Jewish Chronicle.*

VALUABLE SHEEP.—It is said that at the late exhibition of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, there were sheep of the French merino breed present which \$1,000 would not buy, and the stock from which sells readily for from 200 to \$250 for ewes, and 250 to \$400 for bucks.

The heirs of Robinson Crusoe have instituted a suit to recover the island of Juan Fernandez, founding their claim upon the ground that he was "master of all he surveyed."

A western editor, in puffing a village