

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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COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 3 NO. 31.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One Dollar a square for first insertion; and 50 Cents a square for each continuation. Ten lines or less constitute a square.

Professional Cards published at paper furnished one year at \$12.00.

Obituary Notices exceeding 15 lines charged at the discretion of the Publisher.

Advertisements for the year contracted for at a liberal discount.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid, in order to insure attention.

JOB PRINTING: Of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

BLANKS: For Sheriffs, Magistrates, Constables, Clerks &c. furnished at shortest notice, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a copy according to quality.

SOCIETIES IN LOWNDES COUNTY.

MASSONIC: COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 5. S. S. Franklin, W. M. | N. E. Goodwin, Sec'y. Meets at Columbus, on the 1st Friday of each month.

LOWNDES LODGE, No. 114. A. W. Linslip, W. M. | O. T. Keeler, Sec'y. Meets at Columbus, on the 3rd Friday of each month.

DARBY LIFEGUARD LODGE, No. 14. Scott Thompson, W. M. | Richardson, Sec'y. Meets at Crawfordville, on the 3rd Saturday of each month.

COLUMBIA R. A. CHAPTER, No. 4. C. H. Abbott, H. P. | N. E. Goodwin, Sec'y. Meets at Columbus, on the 1st Monday after 1st Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. COVENANT LODGE, No. 29. H. L. Bailey, N. G. | T. H. Williams, Secretary. Meets at Columbus, every Saturday night.

McKENRICK LODGE, No. 32. Danl. Williams, N. G. | N. Davis, Secretary. Meets at Columbus every Monday night.

FERRISBURGH LODGE, No. 38. M. R. Gordon, N. G. | W. D. Young, Sr., Sec'y. Meets at Barton, every Friday night.

TOMBERY ENCAMPMENT, No. 4. H. L. Bailey, C. P. | H. Hale, Scribe—meets at Columbus, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.

S. O. F. COLUMBIAN DIVISION No. 9, Sons of Temperance.—The stated meetings of this Division are held at Temperance Hall at Columbus, every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

DR. J. RROWNRIGG, HAS removed to the well known office formerly occupied by Dr. Long, opposite Pope's Hotel where he may be found ready to attend promptly to professional calls in Columbus, and to the surrounding country. Columbus, Miss. Jan. 1st, 1852. 44—1y.

HENRY, STODDART & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Clothing, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Corner Canal and Water Streets, MOBILE, Ala. We would respectfully call the attention of Planters, Traders and citizens generally, to our Very Extensive Stock of the above articles, which have been selected with the greatest care as regards material and workmanship, especially for this market. We are at all times prepared to furnish to the South, every style of Goods in our line, at wholesale prices, and would respectfully solicit orders. Oct. 3rd, 1850. 24—6m.

DRY GOODS, HENRY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Corner Canal and Water Streets, MOBILE, Ala. Are constantly receiving by Foreign Arrival, and from the best manufacturers in the country New and Seasonable GOODS adapted to the Southern trade, to which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Purchasers. PLANTATION GOODS, In great variety: Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Omburgs, Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached do, Striped Domestic, Denims, Cottons, Towels, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Bed Tickings, Checks, &c. ONE PRICE ONLY. Oct. 3, 1850. 24—6m.

CARVER & RYLAND, LATE T. J. CARVER & CO. MOBILE, ALA. Booksellers Publishers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers. Keep constantly on hand a large supply of Law, Theological, Medical, Miscellaneous, and School Books. Also a complete supply of Fancy and Staple Stationery, Embracing in part, Cap, Letter, Record and Note Paper, Envelopes, Drawing Paper, Bristol Boards &c. &c. Account Books, of every description and of any required pattern, made at short notice. They are also agents for the FUSCALOOSA PAPER MILL, and can supply Newspaper Publishers with Printing Paper, of all sizes, and of the best quality; also, Book and Printers' Ink, &c. Our friends and the public of Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss., and the surrounding country, are respectfully invited to give us a call. T. J. CARVER, A. H. RYLAND. Mobile, I 46.

Mobile and Columbus Packet. The New, Light Draught, Double Engine Steamer, CUBA, Master, ROBERT HAY, Having been thoroughly repaired and repainted, will leave Mobile every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock—arriving at Columbus on Monday morning at 9 o'clock—Moore's Bluff at 10 A. M.—Union Bluff 1 P. M., arriving in Mobile on Thursday evening. August 7, 1852. 19—4s.

OMAZANGE & CO

Corner of Commerce & Exchange-sts., Mobile, Alabama.

Agents for Peter McIntyre's Spinning Machines, Mills and Corn Shellers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware and Cutlery, Bar Iron, Mill Rocks, Mill Irons, Tin Plate, Nails, Guns, &c., &c.

OFFER for sale at low prices and on favorable terms, the most extensive assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in any Southern city, all of which have been recently received direct from Foreign and Domestic manufacturers.

Their stock will be continually replenished during this season, and now consists in part of 1000 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted, all sizes, 300 do Swedish Iron, 6 12 inches; 300 do English Iron, all sizes; 150 do refined English and American Iron; 2500 Bunches square, round, band, scroll, horse shoe, nail rods, hoop, wagon Iron; 10 Tons Plough Moulds; 400 Bunches and Sheets boiler and sheet Iron; 200 Tons Hollow Ware, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Dags, &c.; 300 Sets Patent and Grind Mill Irons, made to order; 100 do Saw Mill Irons; 1000 Pair Scissors, Kull, and French Burr; 7000 Nails, Blue and Green, all sizes; 6000 Kegs cut nails and spikes of superior quality; 150 Bags "G" horse nails "G"; 5000 Pair Patent Horse shoes; 5000 Dozen cast steel, German steel, and iron Hoop, made to order; 500 Dozen American and English Axes; 100 Casks ox, hog, coil, and well Clains; 100 Dozen Clains, Hartford, Simmons, and other brands; 250 Sets Patent Chain Pumps and Fixtures; 1000 Coils and Dozens Cotton and Manila Ropes, and other Rope Lines.

TINWARE GOODS. 600 Boxes Tin Plate, charcoal brand; 300 do Leadon Roofing Plate, 14 x 20, 100 Rolls Iron Wire, charcoal brand; 200 Gross Kettle Ears; 200 Dozen Tin, Sheet, and Sheet Brass; Copper and Brass Wire, Rivets, &c., TIN WARE GENERALLY.

CUTLERY. 10000 Gross Knives of all kinds; 5000 Dozen pocket Knives, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 blades; 10000 do Shears and Scissors; 500 do Razors "Butchers," "Rodgers," &c.; "Butchers" Brand and Shoe knives; GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS. 800 double barrel Guns, 300 single do; 250 do single barreled Rifles, including "Western celebrated make; 200 pair pistols, revolvers and single barrel; 3500 "Shot" Razors, Mouse and Mason's and other cast and wrought Ploughs; 100 "Saw" Knives, and other; 250 Meloyre's and other Corn Shellers; 250 yard and railroad Barrows; 500 do Cooper's and other; 300 Sets Blacksmith Tools; 500 do Carpenter's Tools; 150 do Farmers' Tools; 500 do Cooper's Tools; 100 do Shoemakers' Tools, Iron Axes, Traces and Carriage Springs.

SAWS. Wm. Rowland's Improved Mill and Cross Cut saws; Pit Saws, Circular Saws, Back Compass and other saws; 250 do Circular Mills, with and without fly wheel; 500 dozen Coffee Mills; Gin Manufacturers' goods; Shot, Cast Steel, and other; Hinges, Glue, Auger Bits, Bristles, &c.

House Furnishing Goods, &c. A large assortment of brass andirons, stylish patterns, shovels and tongs, pocket steel fire irons, a sets, jumb hooks, knives, wire, and pierced iron cutters, nursery fenders. A General Assortment of Tin Ware. Ivory handled knives and forks, in sets, 51 pieces each, and in dozens; table knives only. Trays, waiters, serving graters, toasting forks, brass and iron bound pans, cedar and painted tubs, Britannia and British metal coffee and tea pots, cream and sugar pots, candlesticks, griddles, sieves, sauce spoons, kettles, commodes, wash basins, Remington's andirons and coffee pots, fish kettles, crane frames and glasses, spoons, spoons, lanterns, crumpling and curling irons, clothing brushes, wafle and wafle irons.

STOVES. 100 Cooking stoves of various improved patterns; 300 Tin, Copper, Church, and tavern stoves, with a general assortment of all other goods belonging to their line of business, to all of which they invite the attention of planters, merchants and mechanics, visiting their city, and order for sale on liberal terms.

ISAAC BRYAN, No. 35, DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA. KEEPS constantly on hand a great variety of the following articles, besides many others which it would be too tedious to mention: Tortoise Shell and Horn Combs, of all descriptions; Brushes of every variety; Sporting Articles—Fine Double barrel Guns, Rifles and Gun Flints, etc., etc. Games—Back Gammon Boards, Chess Boards, Men, Dominoes, &c., &c. Musical Instruments—Accordions, Flutes, Violins, &c. Greaves & Sons' Razors, Wade & Butcher's Razors, Rodgers' Fine Scissors and Knives, 1, 2, 3 and 4 blades, Anderson's Scissors, Pocket Toy Knives and Forks, Saunders', Chapman's, Pomroy's, Emerson's, Hill's and Mechi's Razor Strops, Tea Balls, Britannia, Tea and Table Spoons, Britannia Lamps, Corkscrews and Spurs.

SILVER & PLATED WARE. Silver ever topped pencils, Thimble, coarse Hoes, Steel Tops, Open Tops, German Silver Thimbles, Spectacles, Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Pantalon Buckles, Silver Tooth and Ear Pins, Silver and Steel Tweezers, Silver plated Hooks and Eyes, in round square and glass boxes. Stationary Articles, viz: Steel Pens, Pencils, Blue and Black Writing Ink, Twine, &c. &c. Sporting Articles—Fine Double barrel Guns, Rifles and Gun Flints, etc., etc. Games—Back Gammon Boards, Chess Boards, Men, Dominoes, &c., &c. Musical Instruments—Accordions, Flutes, Violins, &c. Jewellery—Gold and plated Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Hair Pins, Bends and Necklaces. Merchants and others from Eastern Mississippi, purchasing goods in this line, are respectfully invited to call assuring them that they will at all times be prepared to sell as low as any establishment of the kind in Mobile. Mobile, 1852. —11t.

S. S. FITCH'S INVARIABLE Medicines for Coughs, Cold Consumption and Female Diseases—always on hand. Also, his unrivaled Abdominal Supporter, that has been patented only six months, and has already been imitated; also, his superior Shoulder Braces. The only genuine articles are to be found at the Drug store of JAS. BLAIR, Sole Agent.

About us and our Hobbies.

From Captain Mackinnon's lively little work on the United States, we clip the following readable paragraphs. As Capt. M. belongs to the Royal Navy, his opinions may be looked upon as those of an educated Englishman:

New York Dutchman. REPUBLICAN RUDDENESS. It is hardly possible for an Englishman (who has only read of the States) to arrive in any one of them for the first time without some little apprehension of the supposed "Republican rudeness" of the citizens. The moment, however, he lands, this apprehension leaves him. He feels at once, almost by intuition, that he is among as civil people as may be in existence. This, of course, only if he keeps a civil tongue, and does not offend their prejudices, which are not more marked in the States than in our nations.

FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICES. An American citizen will listen to any argument with attention and courtesy, as long as he believes you to be sincere, and not actuated by the depreciating spirit which so happily so common with Englishmen when traveling in the United States. Although our transatlantic brethren are intensely national, I have always found them just and fair to those who meet them on the same terms. I have heard abuse of England, certainly; but it was always excited by the vulgar remarks of ill-informed Englishmen. The exaggeration which many travelers attribute to the American character, is the result of a lively and ardent imagination on the part of the people. They will readily admit, if urged with gentleness and moderation; and I have frequently, by good natured banter made innocently correct with a smile, exaggerated statements in which they had previously indulged.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S CHANCES. Few, if any, English authors have given a just estimate of an Englishman's chances in American society. The Americans are warrantly proud of their country, and feel a just resentment against prejudiced foreign authors, who, laying stress upon minor points of etiquette and good breeding, (such as eating with a knife, chewing tobacco, and so forth), have carefully kept silent respecting their admirable schools and local institutions; their plain, common-sense arrangements; their freedom from humbug and from absurd restrictions. This feeling makes Americans cautious in their first intercourse with a stranger, particularly if he be an Englishman. They are too proud to make the first advances; and a reserved Englishman, with the best letters of introduction, will find himself in an awkward position if he adhere strictly to European etiquette. But if he have the sense to break the ice of formality, and is truly a gentleman, I promise him great success in American society. No people on earth are kinder, or quicker, or more judges of a gentleman, than Americans.

I fell in with a reserved, but most worthy English gentleman, who had been some months in the States. He complained bitterly that, although he had brought excellent letters of introduction, they had been of no avail after the first formal civility. "I never," said he, "met with so haughty and precise a set. They don't appear to care a farthing about me."

"And whose fault," I asked, "is that?"

"Why theirs, of course," replied he.

"Your manner," I rejoined, "does not convince them that you are the gentleman you state their acquaintances. You must alter it, and be more cordial. You will then succeed."

My prognostications were verified by the result; and my friend soon making a large and pleasant circle of acquaintances, speedily altered his opinion of American society.

AMERICAN HOTELS. The Hotels in New York are a remarkable feature, and excite the astonishment of a wanderer from Europe by their enormous size. Many of these huge establishments are capable of affording accommodation for six hundred persons. During the year 1850, most of them ("and their name is legion") were crammed to suffocation, their proprietors realizing large fortunes. The cookery is admirable in these hotels, which are far more comfortable and better conducted than in Europe; it is, however, desirable for a stranger to live at the public table. Here he will be struck by the absence of conversation. The solemnity is contagious. A very distinguished Englishman lived for six weeks at the New York Hotel; and, although two hundred persons sat down to dinner daily, not a single word was addressed to him during the whole time!

New York Crystal Palace. A printed sheet before us, with an engraving of the above edifice, as it will be completed, gives some details of interest touching the origin and subsequent history of the enterprise. The company having it in charge was incorporated by the Legislature of New York, on the 11th March, 1852, with a capital of \$200,000, will power to extend it to 300,000. The City Council of New York granted the use of Reservoir Square, lying at the northern extremity of the city, west of the Croton Distributing Reservoir, and between it and Sixth Avenue, for the purposes of the Association. It is of easy access from all parts of the city.

On the 17th of March last, Mr. Theodore Sedgwick was elected President of the Association, and Mr. William Whetten, Secretary. The U. S. Treasury Department acted with becoming liberality in the matter, and placed, the building, when erected on the footing of a bonded warehouse, where goods could be received free of duty. An agent was appointed in London to conduct the foreign department of the business of the association, Mr. Charles Buschek, a judicious and experienced manager, who was selected for this purpose. He was appointed on the 25th of June last. Soon after, Mr. C. E. Detmold was appointed superintending architect and engineer; Mr. Horatio Allen, consulting engineer, and Mr. Edmund Hurry, consulting architect.

Sir Joseph Paxton, who designed the plan of the London Crystal Palace, furnished a plan of the singular beauty for the New York edifice, but the peculiar shape of the ground rendered it impossible to use it.

Mr. Downing, the distinguished architect, also presented a plan which was not adopted for other reasons. On the 26th August, the board adopted the plan of Messrs. Carstensen & Gildemeister, Danish architects of distinction, who have recently settled in this country.

The main plan of the building is that of an octagon, surrounded by a Greek cross, and with a dome over the central intersection. The extreme length and breadth are each 365 feet; height of dome, 148 feet; entire space on ground floor, 110,000 square feet; in galleries 62,000 square feet; whole area, 173,000 square feet, or four acres. The entire edifice will be constructed with the exception of the floor, of iron and glass. The design of the buildings, as given in the engraving sent us, is remarkably elegant and pleasing.

The quantity of iron used will be a 1,250 tons, the glass 30,000 square feet, in 9,027 sash panes 16 by 34 or 38 inches. The masonry contracts were signed on the 4th of September, and the principal part of the iron work was contracted for on the 24th of the same month. The association does not contemplate selling the articles in the Palace, but merely exhibiting them. The exhibition is announced to open on the 2nd day of May, 1853.

New Orleans Picayune. From the New Commercial Advertiser. Daniel Webster.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written by Mr. Webster to an intimate friend in this city, dated Franklin, May 3rd, 1846, from which we make the extract below, and which we are sure will be read at this time with unusual interest:

"I have made satisfactory arrangements respecting my house here, the best of which is that I can leave it where it is, and yet be comfortable, notwithstanding the railroad."

"This house faces due north. Its front windows look toward the river Merrimack. But then the river soon turns to the south, so that the eastern windows look toward the river also. But the river has so deepened its channel in this stretch of it, in the last fifty years, that we cannot see its waters without approaching it or going back to the highest lands behind us. The history of this change is of considerable importance in the philosophy of streams. I have observed it practically, and know something of the theory of the phenomenon; but I doubt whether the world will ever be benighted either by my learning or my observation in this respect."

"Looking out at the east windows, at this moment (2 p. m.) with a beautiful sun just breaking out, my eyes sweep a rich and level field of one hundred acres. At the end of it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marble grave-stones, designating the places where repose my father, my mother, my brother Joseph, and my sisters Melitabile, Abigail and Sarah; good names, inherited from their pious ancestors."

"My father, Ebenezer Webster—born at Kingston, in the lower part of the State, in 1739—the handsomest man I ever saw, except my brother Ezekiel, who appeared to me, and so does he now seem to me, the very finest human form that ever I laid eyes on. I saw him in his coffin—a white forehead—a tinged cheek—a complexion as clear as heavenly light! But where am I straying?"

"The grave has closed upon him, as it has on all my brothers and sisters. We shall soon be all together. But this is melancholy—and I leave it. Dear, dear kindred blood, how I love you all!"

"This fair field is before me—I could see a lamb on any part of it. I have ploughed it, and raked it, and hoed it, but I never mowed it. Somehow, I could never learn to hang a scythe! I had not wit enough."

My brother Joe used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the rest of the children!

"Of a hot day in July—it must have been one of the last years of Washington's administration—I was making hay with my father just where I now see a remaining elm tree, about the middle of the afternoon."

The Hon. Abel Foster, M. C. who lived in Canterbury, six miles off, called at the house, and came in to see my father."

He was a worthy man, college learned, and had been a minister, but was not a person of any considerable natural powers. My father was his friend and supporter. He talked awhile in the field, and went on his way."

When he was gone, my father called me to him, and we sat down beneath the elm tree, and hay-cock. He said, 'My son, that is a worthy man—he is a member of Congress—he goes to Philadelphia, and gets six dollars a day, while I toil here. It is because he had an education, which I never had. If I had had his early education, I should have been in Philadelphia in his place. I came near it, as it was. But I missed it, and now I must work here.' 'Dear father,' said I, 'you shall not work. Brother and I will work for you, and wear our hands out, and you shall rest; and I remember to have cried; and I cry now, at the recollection. 'My child,' said he, 'it is of no importance to me—I now live but for my children; I could not give your elder brother the advantage of knowledge, but I can do something for you. Exert yourself—improve your opportunities—learn—learn—and when I am gone you will not need to go through the hardships which I have undergone, and which have made me an old man before my time.'

"The next May he took me to Exeter, to the Phillips Exeter Academy—placed me under the tuition of its excellent preceptor, Dr. Benjamin Abbott, still living. 'My father died in April 1806. I neither left him nor forsook him. My opening office at Busconway was that I might be near him. I closed his eyes in this very house. He died at sixty-seven years of age after a life of exertion, toil, and exposure—a private soldier, an officer, a legislator, a judge—every thing that a man could be, to whom learning never had disclosed her 'ample page.'"

"My first speech at the bar was made when he was on the bench—he never heard me a second time."

"He had in him what I recollect to have been the character of some of the old Pur-

He was deeply religious, but not so; on the contrary good-humored, facetious—writing even in his age, with a contagious laugh, both all as white as alabaster—gentle, soft, playful, and yet having a heart in him that he seemed to have borrowed from a lion. He could frown; a frown it was; but cheerfulness, good-humor and smiles composed his most usual aspect.

"Ever truly your friend, DAN'L WEBSTER."

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived here, in seven days and fifteen hours from New York, and forty-nine hours from Havana. She has seventy-six passengers. She comes with no detention at Havana.

The Black Warrior brings the important news that the difficulty between the Havana authorities and the United States Government, in relation to the manner in which the Crescent City was treated, is approaching a settlement.

The Crescent City will be allowed to land her mails and passengers at Havana as usual, but if Purser Smith be retained on board he will be prohibited from landing. A better feeling in the matter sensibly influences the Spanish authorities.

Since the arrival of Com. Newton at Havana, on the sloop-of-war Cyane, he has had several interviews with the Captain General in relation to the treatment of the Crescent City.

The Captain General admitted that he had acted hastily in the matter and said he was willing to make a suitable apology, but that in no case would Purser Smith be allowed to come on shore at Havana.

N. O. Picayune. From the New Orleans Picayune. The Election.

The telegraph settled the question who is elected President with marvellous quickness. Within six hours after the closing of the polls on Tuesday evening even was known throughout the greater portion of the United States to make it nearly certain what had been the issue of the contest. From Maine to New Orleans, along the Atlantic slope, and westward to the Upper Mississippi, it was ascertained by midnight that Gen. Pierce had been chosen Chief Magistrate of the people of the United States. What a wonderful fact in the history of the progress of the age. In the presidential election of 1824, the important question whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Crawford should be the third candidate to be presented to the House of Representatives for the choice as President depended on the vote of Louisiana, cast by the Legislature in New Orleans, and the first news of the result did not get to Washington till after Christmas. Now, New Orleans exchanges intelligence with Maine in an hour, and the result in the States is known everywhere before the votes are everywhere counted out.

From present appearances, Gen. Pierce's majority will be large—almost beyond precedent in our political history on any previous occasion, where there was any real struggle between the parties. The rout of the Whigs appears to be general in all sections. They have made no impression upon the strongholds of the Democrats; but, on the contrary, they lose some of their oldest and firmest States, and in others barely escaped defeat. It is not to be disputed that the State election had foreshadowed some such result; but they were not sufficient to check the zealous exertions or dampen the sanguine calculations of the Whigs. They believed their candidate stronger than his friends, and found so many plausible explanations for the temporary and local reverses, that the great body of the party went into the second count with strong assurances of succeeding with their heroic candidate, in whose genius and fortune they felt so fervent a faith. How bitterly they were disappointed may be seen in the overwhelming defeat of Tuesday.

It is but natural that they should feel this disappointment keenly, as it is that the Democrats should find their most buoyant expectations far exceeded, and a victory achieved, more wide and complete than has rewarded their toil since the elevation of Gen. Jackson.

The Whigs have not only a bitter regret for themselves, but they must feel deeply for their honored candidate. The fame of Gen. Scott is indeed too deeply engraved upon the enduring tablets of history as an unblemished citizen, true patriot and illustrious soldier, to be affected by a political defeat. But he is a man of strong sensibilities, and evidently looked with a yearning heart after the reward of the Presidency as the crowning honor of his life. That he will bear his defeat with dignity we do not doubt, but it will cause his heart a bitter pang which all the most envenomed of his adversaries would have spared, willingly spared, the scarred veteran; even while from a sense of duty to an opposite principle they refuse him their votes. We believe the hearts of the mass of the Democratic party too magnanimous to add any aggravation to the pain of political defeat, and that, though not President, he will continue to be honored and revered as the Great Soldier of the Republic.

Not for him only, but for themselves and their own honor, they should show that the attacks with which this political campaign has abounded, intended to diminish the popular esteem for the character of Gen. Scott, will be shown to have been the mere frothy bubbles that have blown off and left behind the great man.

Mr. Pierce comes in under circumstances which may be highly gratifying to himself and his friends—by a vast majority over the most distinguished man of the times. It is not our province nor is it the time to discuss the causes of this result. It is a fact, however effected, of which the proudest might be proud, and which will be felt, we doubt not, by Mr. Pierce without ostentation or parade, but profoundly, sincerely and with a strong sense of the responsibility which it creates. His character, as we understand it, is that of a man of an unambitious mind, who has not sought public station, and least of all, that which the unsolicited votes of his party have conferred upon him; and nothing which has ever appeared of him gives indication of an egotistic or harsh nature, or any purposes but those which he believes to be patriotic. There is no cause why his opponents should apprehend from him anything more harsh than the customary adhesion of all Presidents to the usages and principles of their party.

or fear that he will not faithfully follow, according to his opinions, for the prosperity of his country, the advancement of its material interests, the durability of the Union, and the support of the national rights and dignity towards all foreign nations. The local controversies which divide us are subordinate to these leading duties of American statesmanship; and in the main the sentiments of the people, however designated by party causes, differ in regard to them but slightly.

We are sure that the Whigs, after the bitterness of the present disappointment shall have been smoothed by time and reflection, will recognize the Executive whom the country has chosen as entitled to their most liberal appreciation, and we trust that the Democrats in the fervor of the exultation will remember that it was their own candidate, who, at the late address to his friends at Concord, impressed upon them the noble sentiment that 'the hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity.'

From the Washington Republic. Discovery of America by Norwegians in the year 1001.

The following interesting communication consists of extracts from a familiar letter addressed to a relative by our accomplished representative at the Swedish Court, Francis Schroeder, of Baltimore, and will be found worthy of attentive perusal. The subject is the discovery of America by Norwegians in 1001, as related by Iceland Chroniclers of the time; the narratives professing to be from the words of the mariners themselves. They were written at the time professed, is abundantly proved by MSS. of continental writers of the same day.

Mr. Schroeder, it is understood, is now engaged in preparing a work on Scandinavian history, which will come with peculiar grace from the pen of a native of Rhode Island, claimed by Scandinavian authors to have been the *Vinland* of the chroniclers.

From the Newport Mercury. Extract of a Letter from an American in Sweden to his friend at home. STOCKHOLM, April 23, '55.

" * * * In fact, my dear F—, I suppose that we have all a kind of resentment, or at least a disinclination, for the idea that Columbus was not the first great explorer of the far western Atlantic. With me the tho's has always been unwellcome; but whether it is because I am wayfaring among the Northmen, and therefore naturally asking about their misty ancestors, or whether I have been somewhat won over to their side of the question by what one meets among them at the present day, the result of study has certainly been to give me much interest in the Viking Rovers, and considerable faith in the chronicles of the Icelanders, as well as in their curious old Sagas—traditions originally oral.

Iceland was discovered and peopled nearly six hundred years before the birth of Columbus, by a race of Norwegian adventurers, who preserved their independence for four hundred years. They had a constitution and a form of government purely republican. One of their Presidents was the renowned Snorror Starleson, whose editorial genius has made him the delight of the northern antiquary; but long before his time, and indeed during the greater part of the period of the Iceland independence, the chroniclers had been regularly at their work.

There is, indeed, no doubt that early in life Columbus went to Iceland, where the people were, as now, singularly well informed and proud of their ancestors, and of their ancestors' glory. There is no country, it appears, in which the lower classes are so well informed. An Icelandic peasant will often address a traveller in Latin, and recount to him whole chapters of classic record of the olden times. That Columbus escaped this we may ardently hope, but as he really was in Iceland, and as setting sail with the northern skippers he peddled further, and entered several degrees within the polar circle, it seems just possible that, during this period of his life, he may have learned some little of —. But this treason; and let us resolve dear F—, never to believe that he saw or heard a syllable of those half dozen chroniclers who, at different times, and with surprising uniformity, wrote from the words of explorers themselves; let us, therefore, be resolved never to suppose that Columbus ever learned a syllable, unless the barnacle-covered keel that was picked up in the Straits of Gibraltar (and which tell us was thrown overboard by himself in a storm on his first voyage) shall at length disclose some terrible confession, as it were, in extremis.

Be this as it may, my friends in Bergen claim that their ancestors not only were in America in the year 1001, but had establishments for the succeeding three hundred and forty-six years; and as old Rhode Island and Connecticut are much concerned in the large and unliquidated claim, it has been a labor of love to grapple with the Scandinavian lore, and I make it a task of love to write while I am dwelling in the ancient 'officina gentium.' The old historic title we must admit to be fair, if the sons of Scandinavia ever pioned at the Spouting Rock; so let us look at her chronicles of A. D. 1001.

Once upon a time there was a man—a Norwegian—whose name was Heriolf, and who, with his son Biarn, sailed about in ships, and trafficked from land to land. He was descended from Earl Ingolf, who more than a hundred years before had founded the colony in Iceland; and like the Viking of his native Norway, Heriolf and his son were most at home upon the stormy sea. By some strange accident, they were once and for all separated. The pious Biarn, and Heriolf, he resolved never to suppose that Columbus ever learned a syllable, unless the barnacle-covered keel that was picked up in the Straits of Gibraltar (and which tell us was thrown overboard by himself in a storm on his first voyage) shall at length disclose some terrible confession, as it were, in extremis.

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