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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### REMINISCENCES OF THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

The following is the fourth number of a series under the above caption, in the course of publication in the Edgefield Advertiser.

#### COL. JAMES P. DICKINSON.

It is the singular fate of some men, that possessing much merit, to have their motives and conduct grievously misconstrued, and to experience a high degree of popular ill will. Such was the lot of Lieut. Col. Dickinson. With brilliant talents, high courage, and lofty State pride, which clothed him almost with the attribute of a hero, it was his misfortune to be subjected to great unpopularity in his Regiment. This was the more remarkable, as he undoubtedly possessed in an eminent degree, those qualities of mind and heart, which were calculated to ensure popular favor. Generous, brave, and highly social in his disposition, he was qualified by nature, it would seem, to become the favorite of all around him. And when he chose to exert his talent in this way, he seldom failed of success. But he failed in uniformity of conduct, which prevented the favorable impressions he made from being permanent. This had its cause partly in a constitutional defect. In his power of mind, there was want of a proper balance—an ability to control his feelings, and to keep them in harmony with the bold dictates of his reason. In his active zeal to promote the lofty project of his ambition, he often stepped beyond the bounds of moderation and failed to bring to his aid the necessary appliances of success. Too often, in carrying out his schemes for improvement, he left out the important element of moral influence. He relied too strictly upon the stern injunctions of the law upon the rigid enforcement of physical penalties—forgetting the wise maxim of the Venetian Bard:

Vix consilii expers mole ruit sua.

To design and to execute were with him results of the same material operation. Between the thought conceived and the thought applied, there were no gradations. To suggest was the easy effort of his ready powers of invention, and his active energy of character prompted him to immediate execution. No time was consumed in maturing the plan, in exposing its practicability and importance, or in bringing men's minds into a condition to receive it. Fixed in his own imagination he conceived it was only necessary to suggest his plans to others to have them properly introduced. He saw clearly himself the way he marked out, but he did not take the precaution to open it for others to follow after him. Hence he left out a most important element in practical reformation viz: a gradual and prudent preparation of men's minds to adopt the project of improvement. All men do not apprehend with the same readiness, and some, consequently, must have their minds instructed on the subject of the proposed innovations before they can be expected to incline to their adoption. Many too, confirmed in habits, and in a particular course of life, are naturally averse from new projects of improvement, of from unusual exercises of the mind or body. To innovate with men of this character, it is necessary to allay their prejudices, and to lead on their minds gradually to the introduction of the given project by the agency of intermediate inducements.

Omitting these important considerations, Col. Dickinson suggested and undertook expedients for the improvement of the Regiment, in which he was not fairly sustained, and in which therefore he most frequently failed. These expedients were often regarded by officers as impracticable, sometimes injudicious, and by the men as unnecessarily laborious and exacting. They generally pointed, it is true, to a high degree of excellence, and not unfrequently gained the acknowledgement of many to their utility and importance if reduced to practice; but the effort required to effect this, often proved an obstacle to success, and led most to suppose they were in reality unnecessary, and the wild suggestions only of a fanciful brain. Hence his many bold schemes for the advancement of the Regiment, finding little favor with those of a more practical way of thinking, proved generally abortive, and gradually deprived their author of his reputation for practical judgment. This was one chief cause of Col. Dickinson's unpopularity. To a reformer, or to success in important enterprises, nothing is so great a drawback as a reputation for genius without practical judgment, or as it is sometimes more harshly called, without common sense. The most feasible plans are from these circumstances, often made to miscarry. Among men generally, a want of confidence in the agent often proves a serious obstacle in the ac-

complishment of the work in which he is engaged. And the slightest deviation from the common judgment of men most readily produces this want of confidence.

"Tis harder far to please than give offence;  
The least misconduct damns the brightest sense."

YOUNG.

Nothing, perhaps, in practical life causes unpopularity more readily than constant efforts to innovate, attended by the most constant failures. Under the process of experimenting, men soon grow impatient, and when they are forced to listen to, or to carry into practice what beforehand they have decided to be impracticable, they are apt to yield themselves up to murmurs and bickerings. They stop not short sometimes, of the stoutest imprecations against the author of their annoyance.

Col. Dickinson experienced, in a certain degree, the state of feeling we have just described. Having lost the confidence of the Regiment for capability in practical matters, the men grew restive under his instructions, and in their crossed temper, often impeached the motives by which he was actuated. With readiness to accord to him talent of no ordinary character, they were disposed to deny him sound judgment and a discriminating sense of propriety. They sometimes even admired his propositions for improvement, while they resolutely determined in their minds to shew them no favor in their execution. But while often condemning, they found much in Col. D. to inspire esteem and admiration. His bold and commanding person, his lofty courage, his chivalric sentiments of honor, and his ardent love of his native State, could not fail to call forth in every generous bosom, feelings of respect and admiration. This accounts in part for the anomaly of character his cases presents. While the Regiment was proud to claim him as a fellow soldier, and admired his chivalry, they almost hated to be exercised under his command.

Of Col. D.'s military talent, and of his high personal courage, no two opinions, we think, can be fairly entertained. He was, indeed, peculiarly fitted by nature for a military life. He possessed all the elements calculated to give success in his career of honor. Bold, and courageous, and fond of glory, to pursue the paths of distinction was his constant delight. And there was no field in which he more delighted to gratify these propensities of his nature, than in the military. Here was the element in which he loved to breathe and move. It filled the void in his mind, which the pursuits of civil life left ungratified. It called into play all the active powers of his nature. It opened a prospect to his bold fancy and towering ambition. It gave opportunity to gratify his love to direct and to command. It offered, in a word, full scope to his strong social propensities, and called into exercise his bold and active courage. Nor did he fail to exert himself to become eminent in the field of glory thus opened to him. To effect this he wrought assiduously and laboriously, though with rest less activity. He was too searching to remain superficial, yet too eager to become profound. His labors were the workings of an active, stirring mind, that strove and tugged for superiority in all its undertakings. He applied himself with all the energies of his ambitious nature to the acquirement of the means that might lead him to success. But he looked no farther than the practical end. He studied not so much from a love of the subject on which his mind was employed, or to gain a complete mastery over it, as to supply himself with resources to forward him in his career of glory. He applied himself with diligence to the study of the military art and science, because his ambition led him to believe it would greatly increase his chances of distinction. With very considerable aptitude, his progress in these was strikingly rapid. Though hindered by sickness and wounds for several months, on his recovery he returned with avidity to his pursuits, and outstripped all around him in the road of advancement. If he was supposed to succeed less than many in the practical exercises of the tactics, it was because these could not be learned from books, and he had not enjoyed a previous training in the subordinate stations of a military life. It must be admitted however, in the exercises that properly fell within his province, viz: in the Battalion Evolutions and Evolutions of the Line he made great proficiency. Unpractised in these before entering the campaign, he soon gained a knowledge of them sufficient to give him rank among the best tacticians. Nor did he confine himself within the limits of elementary tactics, or tactics of instruction. He applied himself likewise, to the tactics of battles. He studied works on the art and science of war. He consulted the history of eminent commanders, and analyzed the military operations of various noted campaigns. These studies opened to his view the magnitude of the profession of arms and inflamed his bosom with an increased love of its pursuit. As the charming prospect revealed by these studies broke in upon his mental vision, his fancy became ravished with delight. Hope, proud hope enkindled in his bosom. His mind's eye was dazzled by the brilliant glory of a Hannibal, a Caesar and a Bonaparte. He dwelt on their sublime genius. He poured streams of active thought over their world-wide achievements. It was his peculiar delight to follow in his imagination the bold Carthaginian from his African home to the walls of mighty Rome—the great Roman from the banks of the muddy Tiber thro' the wide spread forests of Germany, and the Corsican hero from his brilliant campaigns in Italy to the time lasting battle-field of Waterloo examining into their military operations, and scrutinizing with eager eye the plans and conduct of their distinguished battles. How fostering to his ambition! They fired his bosom with new zeal and energy. They drove him to seek out bold and hazardous enterprises. They led him perpetually to the post of danger, and excited him to acts of daring and bravery, which border close

upon heroism. In the very beginning of the campaign this spirit of daring showed itself. On the landing of the Regiment at Vera Cruz, he fearlessly conducted two companies against a large body of Mexican Lancers, amid showers of cannon and escopeta balls, and continued unconcerned upon the field after receiving a severe wound in the shoulder. In marching through the interior of the enemy's country, he often evinced the same fearless daring spirit; and on the battle-fields of Contreras and Churubusco, his conduct exhibited more of the fabled hero, than of the deliberate warrior of modern times. He was always where battle raged thickest and strongest. He braved danger on every hand, and by his bold example inspired those around him with renewed courage and energy. At the battle of Churubusco he placed himself in the very hottest of the fight, and when the standard bearer of the Regiment was shot down, he boldly seized the colors, and bore them gallantly in advance of the Regiment amid a hail-storm of bullets that almost darkened the air. The colors, while in his hands were torn into rags and tatters by the balls of the enemy; but undaunted, he pressed manfully on; composed and erect, with an eye steadily fixed upon his object of direction. Covered by a band of gallant youths, his gigantic form wore in his handsome proportions the aspect of grandeur and sublimity. It shone in true glory. In the midst of his heroic career, when about to lead his command on, under the joyous shouts of victory, the enemy deprived him of his post. As he fell, he handed the colors to a private soldier, and urged on with bold language to honor and to victory. What brave and generous heart could look upon heroic conduct without feelings of wonder and admiration? And do we say too much when we affirm that the Palmetto Regiment on this occasion was truly proud of its bold Lieutenant Colonel?

The death of Col. Dickinson excited the surprise and regret of every one. He survived his wound about thirty days. He died in a little village (Micoac we believe) a few miles from the city of Mexico, during the active operations of the American army in the immediate neighborhood. We say his death excited surprise. Though severe, his wound was considered by no means dangerous. At most, it was generally thought it would cost him only the loss of a foot. But with any proper degree of care, amputation even was considered by the best surgeon to be altogether unnecessary. Whatever may be regarded as the immediate causes of his death, his end seemed to us lamentable and untimely. He was cut off in the midst of a brilliant career, in view of the realizing of his brightest hopes. His eyes had gazed it true upon the walls and lofty spires of the renowned Capital, but he did not live to enjoy the sight of its internal beauties. He heard the terrible clangor of the battle of Molino del Rey; but his eyes were closed in death when the terrific thunders of Chapultepec burst upon the ear, and he failed to see the flag of his country wave in triumph over the Halls of Montezuma—the long wished for object of every American soldier.

MARLBOROUGH.

### PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

The recent wholesale stealing of seventy seven slaves in Washington by the Abolitionists by no means surprises us. When Pennsylvania passes laws abrogating her constitutional obligations for the capture and delivery of fugitive slaves; when New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, and other Abolition Legislatures pass similar laws, and make enactments punishing by fine and imprisonment any man who shall aid a slaveholder in regaining his runaway slave with in their limits; when grave Governmental bodies, time after time pass such acts and resolutions as have teemed from portions of the non-slaveholding States against our institutions, who that has thought on the subject can be surprised at this result? Is the crime of receiving and concealing stolen goods less a moral delinquency than the stealing itself? And if it is honorable and honest to do this within the borders of Pennsylvania, and to murder the owner if necessary when he comes in pursuit of his slave, is it not equally honorable to go over the border into Maryland and District of Columbia and do the same there?

The enactments of Pennsylvania, and those States that have passed similar laws, were direct incentives to this and similar aggressions. They sanctioned the principle that destroyed the obligation of constitutional and legal rights—the right of property and the right of recovery wherever found; and they have sent forth on secret missions negro thieves in hundreds, to prow in secret among our slaves, seducing and carrying them away from their owners, and now for the first time exhibiting their audacity in wholesale invasion and plunder.

We saw these consequences long ago, and at the very inception of these unkind, unneighborly and hostile measures, we pointed out their tendency, and warned the Southern States of what was to be expected. We met with more of rebuke than approval for our pains. We were said to be unnecessarily agitating the public mind, and causelessly exciting alarm among the people at merely imaginary dangers. But it has come, and we rejoice that the development has been made just at this time. We trust it will open the eyes of our Rip Van Winkles, and show them that for the slave States there is no security short of an open clear and unequivocal recognition of our rights. That no man can be safely vested with the Presidential power who would sympathize or would use his influence to screen the culprits from the punishment of the law. Suppose Hale or Giddings were President, would they allow them to be punished? And if they are not punished, what becomes of the rights of the slaveholders?

This thing had to come. Pennsylvania and her Wilnot coadjutors sowed the seed broadcast, and the crop is now coming up.

plentiful harvest of crime and turpitude. It has become at the best time. The candidates for the Presidency are about to be selected and most wisely and appropriately did Alabama, Virginia, Florida, and Georgia demand of the Democratic party that their candidate shall be free from all taint of suspicion upon this important question. We hope their representatives at Baltimore will stand up strictly to this requisition, as the only safeguard of the South, and that other slave States who have heretofore smothered the voice of their people on this vital, question, will have no companionship with those who deny or withhold from us the fullest and most perfect recognition of our rights and their duties.

Let the slave states now rally and demand their rights. Their only safety is union among themselves. If they now give way, they never will have so fair an opportunity of acting in concert and efficiently. They never had so fair a chance of vindicating their rights, of enforcing them, of procuring their full recognition. Tis but the beginning of outbreaks. If not checked, promptly and thoroughly, our rights are not worth an hour's purchase.

Charleston Mercury.

**REPUTATION.**—If you have earned a good reputation by virtuous acts and honest deeds, let that reputation be kept bright. If you lie still upon the strength of one or two glorious achievements, you will lose the honor you have gained, and at last rust out. Poor is he who can look back only on one bright spot in his career, while darkness and indifference have settled like a thick cloud upon his life. Let our achievements over passion, pride and error, lead to other glorious accomplishments. A really good man is never stationary. The past is but an incentive to the future. He yet hopes to win more laurels and perform more glorious deeds. How true is the language of—we forget who—but one who spoke the words of the truth—

"The reputation

Of virtuous actions passed—if not kept up,  
By an access and fresh supply of new ones,  
For want of habitation and repair,  
Dissolves to heaps of rain."

There are thousands who if they had died in early life, would have left behind them an unsullied reputation and a glorious name. They had built the hope of their renown upon too feeble a foundation, or they were carried away by ambition and ruined. Had Arnold died before the surrender of Cornwallis, his name would have shone brightly on the pages of history. Had Cromwell fallen by the side of John Hampden, would not the bare name send a thrill of pleasure through the bosom? Though Cromwell erred through ambition and power, he was not the worst tyrant who sat upon England's throne.

Let your reputation be kept bright—lose not what you have gained by a single misdeed; but persevere in the path of virtue and honor.

**MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.**—We understand says the Louisville Courier of the 11th inst., that a man was shot dead on Sunday night last, about a mile from New Albany, Ia. by Mrs. Roberts, the wife of Dr. Roberts a printer of this city. It appears that Dr. R. was in this city at the time engaged at his usual business and that his wife and children only were at his house, situated near New Albany. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 9th inst., Mrs. R. was awakened by some person attempting to get into the house. She arose, and looking through the window, saw a man at the door. She warned him to leave, but he went to the other side of the house, got on the porch, and attempted to get into the window. Mrs. R. had in the mean time loaded a gun that was in the room and laying it on a table, pointed it towards the man, who was standing on the porch, and pulled the trigger discharged several buck shot in his breast, killing him instantly. Mrs. R. in the greatest alarm, fled in her night clothes to a neighbor's house at some distance, and from thence went to New Albany. A coroner's inquest was held over the body yesterday, and the above facts elicited. The man had on no coat, hat, vest, or shoes, and no person who saw his body yesterday, recollected ever to have seen him before. He appeared to be a foreigner. The circumstance is certainly a mysterious one.

Picayune.

"Ain't you afraid your wife will get married again when you die?"  
"I hope she may, as there will be one man in the world who will know how to pity me."

An awkward man in attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor. "There now!" exclaimed his wife, "we have lost our dinner." "Oh, no, my dear!" answered he, "it is safe, for I have my foot on it."

"Thunder and lightning," mister," said a stupid fellow peering into a pedlar's cart, and seeing for the first time a tin trumpet, thunder and lightning, what a candle mould!"

Lazy rich girls make rich men poor, while industrious poor girls make poor men rich. Remember this, ye affected fair ones, whose antipathy to putting your hands into cold water is always getting your husbands' into hot.

A gentleman once said he should like to see a boat full of ladies adrift on the ocean, to see what course they would steer. A lady in the room replied, "that's easily told; they would steer for the Isle of Man, to be sure."

### FROM THE U. S. CATHOLIC MAGAZINE.

#### THOUGHTS ON A COUNTRY GRAVE-YARD.

Linger here, O man of sorrow,  
Turn not from this silent spot,  
Linger in the busy morrow—  
Scenes like this are soon forgot.

Sunbeams stealing out from heaven  
Linger here on stone and sod;  
Linger then till morn, till even—  
Stay for thou art near to God!

Here amid the silent forest,  
Old and hoary trees all gray,  
Rest the richest with the poorest,  
Neath the tufted mound of clay.

Mortals vain, bereft of lading,  
Lie beneath this marble tomb,  
There, the poor, unnoticed fading,  
Resteth from his toil doom.

Here, the weary broken-hearted  
Find from all their woes respite,  
And the links of kindred parted,  
Far away in heaven unite.

Here the worldly and ambitious,  
Here the wise, the great, the good,  
Man most virtuous, or most vicious,  
Serve alike the worm for food.

Here all enmity must perish  
Fondly nurtured by our pride;  
Why should we such follies cherish,  
Rest we not here side by side?

Linger here in thoughtful wonder,  
See the busy world without  
Passing heedless, boisterous, yonder,  
Old and young in merry rout.

See, oh see, how death is reaping  
From the wild, unconscious crowd!  
Laughter pealing, wailing, weeping—  
Even the bridal robe's a shroud.

Thus all earthly joy ceasing—  
Can't thou wonder on with these?  
Stay and learn of life ceasing  
When our portioned time shall cease.

Know, all fleeing is, O mortal,  
From the cradle to the grave,  
But religion—at whose portal  
Breaks life's changing, troubled wave.

She, the one, the never changing,  
Stays to guide the mortal, where  
Thousands o'er her path's once ranging,  
Find a blissful home forever.

### DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

I the Senate, Mr. Hale introduced a bill to prevent riotous assemblages in the District of Columbia. He said it was copied from a law of Maryland, passed some years since, making the city responsible for all damages done property, &c.

He referred to recent demonstrations in this city, as grievous, and strangely in contrast with what we were rejoicing over as the result of the French revolution.

Mr. Bagley said that when the bill should come up, he would propose a substitute, providing for punishing kidnappers. The reference to France, he considered not as giving permission to rob citizens of their property, or to cut their throats at pleasure.

Mr. Hale responded, and referred to a case of kidnapping (as he designated it) but yesterday, in this city.

Mr. Calhoun regarded the bill as uncalled for and impolitic. The right to denounce such outrages upon property, as had recently taken place, was necessary to abate the nuisance. An act of wholesale robbery had been perpetrated, and he warned Southern gentlemen of its results. He had, and should ever be found, the strenuous opponent of anything interfering with the institution of slavery, so long as our constitution and laws were in existence.

Mr. Westcott moved to lay the motion to receive the bill on the table. He had no knowledge of any riot, though he had attended the assemblage of citizens recently; and had heard but one opinion among all good citizens of the District, in reference to the matters now agitating this community.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, did not consider the right of property, in slaves as a question for debate. It was occasionally imprudently thrust forth, by rash and self-styled friends of the slaves, but he could not give countenance to them by deliberately considering their propositions in this hall; but, if it must come to that, he was prepared to meet the issue, even unto death.

Mr. Foote declared that abolitionists having failed of their purposes out of doors had daringly come into these halls, under assumed rights, to be heard. He denounced all those who aid in depriving citizens of this class of property as highway robbers. But yesterday a member of another branch of Congress (Mr. Giddings) had to heat a hasty retreat, from the jail, where he was found tampering with the slaves recently captured, to avoid being properly chastised, not by a rabble, but good citizens, who justly felt the insult offered them. He regretted now to find a Senator abetting so monstrous an outrage upon the rights of citizens; and regarded this movement as little short of robbery itself.

Let the gentleman avow his real purpose, and if he is determined to carry out his conscientious views, even with the sword he might find a grave near the capitol, in a conflict so disgraceful to those who instigate it. Does not the gentleman know that his course, with that of those accused persons acting with him, is inimical to the best interest of the slaves? He would invite the gentleman to visit the sunny South; but with this caution, that if he should promulgate his obnoxious doctrines there, he would most likely be honored by an elevation upon one of the highest trees of the Forest; and he would not refrain from aiding in doing so.

Mr. Hale in answer to various imputations, declared he had never directly or indirectly aided in the recent absconding of slaves—nor would he commit any violation of law. He read a card, published by Mr. Bailey, one of the editors of the National Era, making a similar defence of himself.

Mr. H. said if Mr. Foote, should visit the North, he would not be treated in any harsh manner—the people would listen to his arguments. The introduction of a bill to protect property, as contemplated by this bill, he considered in accordance with propriety and justice.

Mr. Butler, (interrupting,) asked, "If a bill should be introduced providing proper punishment for inveigling slaves from this District, would the gentleman vote for it?"

Mr. Hale responded negatively; but would vote for abolishing slavery in this District.

Mr. Calhoun (in his seat) said, "rob us of property, and refuse to protect us."

Mr. Hale was prepared to fight in every sense of the word, upon the principles laid down in this bill.

Mr. Calhoun, interrupting, declared that he would as soon argue with a man, as with a man who would declare himself ready to rob us of our property, by voting for a bill to abolish it. [Some murmurs among the Senators at the language of Mr. C. were heard.]

Mr. Hale, responding, received the remarks as a shield to ward off the weight of his arguments; and said if blood should flow it would not be produced by himself or friends.

Mr. Foote was about proceeding, by declaring Mr. Hale a man of mere wind and words, when Messrs. Crittenden and Johnson, of Md. called to order. After some consultation Mr. F. proceeded in order.

Mr. F. contended that if this bill should become a law, a captain of a vessel conveying runaway slaves away, could recover damages, if his vessel should be detained with a view to their apprehension.

Mr. Hale explained; when Mr. Foote gave utterance to some decided harsh language, in reference to Mr. Hale's course.

Mr. Mangum, interposing, regretted that a long standing rule of the Senate should have been overstepped in discussing this question. He could see no good to result from the discussion, and considered the introduction as ill-timed, growing as it did out of a most flagrant outrage on the rights of property. The constitution, as a safeguard, he was willing to abide by, and leave mobs to the due action of the law. He had no knowledge of any mob here, now or heretofore, and should prefer waiting the request of citizens of the District, when they should feel aggrieved.

Mr. Calhoun did not consider excitement as always prejudicial. He thought it would be a most extraordinary act, on the part of Southern gentlemen, to disarm citizens of the District in the protection of their property by the passage of this bill. The evil is progressive, and the public opinion should be waked, else a second St. Domingo scene might be the result. He referred to a law recently adopted in New York, in reference to absconding slaves; and the practice of Pennsylvania, upon the subject. These things he regarded as dangerous to Southern interests. He hoped, as an evidence of reprobation, the reception of the bill would be unanimously objected to.

Mr. Douglass believed that the proceedings of this day had done more to gain votes for Mr. Hale, as the abolition candidate for the Presidency, than anything else that could have been done. Such events had brought the Senator (Mr. Hale) here; and he hoped there was no understanding between him and the gentleman from S. C. for future purposes.

Messrs. Calhoun and Foote explained the latter replying with much warmth.

Mr. Douglass complimented Mr. Hale as having capital worth five thousand more votes by these further remarks. Though coming from a free State, he felt, with those of the South, justly indignant at what had recently transpired in this city. He should not vote for this bill.

Mr. Hannegan did not agree with Mr. Douglass, as it would impeach the good sense of the people at the North to do so. Southern gentlemen could not hold their peace under the recent piratical circumstances that had happened; as well might they be expected to sit quiet upon seeing a serpent crawl into their dwellings, coil itself upon the hearth-stone, and point its poisonous fangs at cradled infancy, as to remain quiet under existing circumstances.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, contended that this bill should be considered regardless of recent events.

Mr. Butler spoke with some warmth in defence of the institutions of the South, and in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Johnson of Md., gave notice of his intention, should this be received, of moving its reference to a committee with instructions to report a bill for punishing persons concerned in aiding slaves to abscond.

Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

**EMIGRATION EXTRAORDINARY.**—The Caddo Gazette, of the 8th inst., says: "The Monterey brought up, on Tuesday night, about eighty emigrants on their way to Fannin county, Texas. We understand that they are mostly slaves, having left their families in France until they make preparations for their reception. They will be followed in the course of time by 12,000, who will colonize themselves in Fannin."

**PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.**—It is stated that in 1836, there were but 50 evangelical ministers, and less than 40 colporteurs employed in France. There are now over 300 ministers, nearly 80 evangelists and between 200 and 300 colporteurs.

**HOUSE'S TELEGRAPH.**—The opposition lighting line, between New York and Philadelphia, commenced business on Saturday morning, and transmitted the news by the America. The House instrument, it is stated, worked admirably.

By this telegraph words are printed in fair Roman capitals, instead of being indicated by signs. The Philadelphia American significantly says:

"As competition is the life of business, we now sincerely trust, that the two rival companies will go to work assiduously to please the public."

**SCOLDING.**—I never knew a person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold is, because they cannot govern themselves; how then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute but steady and mild.

**LIABILITY OF PHYSICIANS.**—It has been decided in one of the New York courts, that a physician when once employed to attend a patient, cannot afterwards withdraw himself without giving due notice to the patient, unless the latter refuses to take his prescriptions.—*Lou. Jour.*

**A PROPOSITION TO THE SLAVE STATES.**—The Northampton (Mass.) Courier proposes that the territory newly acquired from Mexico, be given to the colored population of our country for their exclusive occupation, under the protection of the United States.

Many a cur gets knocked in the head for the dreadful crime of being suspected.