

TRINITY

BY S. B. ROW.

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UNDER THE LINDEN.

Under the spreading Linden tree
We sat in the twilight still,
While the dim brown shadows glided on
Stealthily up the hill.
Oh, grand was the stately hall that rose
In its turret pride near by,
And the master there—I envied him not,
For a happier man was I.
Ah! happy I, for, as I sat
Under the Linden tree,
For a golden head lay close to my heart
As I told my love to thee.
Under the Linden tree I sit
To-night, in the darkness still,
And the dim brown shadows have glided on
Silently up the hill.
Oh, grand does the stately mansion stand,
In its turret pride near by,
And the master there—oh, I envy him not,
Though a sorrowful man am I,
For his gold has stolen the fickle heart
That pledged its faith to me;
And alone with a memory sad I sit
Under the Linden tree.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1832.

Probably the best key to the hopes, intentions and purposes of South Carolina, will be found in the history of her action twenty-eight years ago. It is full of striking parallels.

Congress passed a Tariff which the South deemed objectionable. While it was pending intense excitement prevailed in the Southern States. Public meetings threatened forcible resistance. Senators and Congressmen predicted it. Governors and Legislatures encouraged it. The Virginia Legislature asserted the principle of nullification. The Georgia Legislature denied the authority of decisions of the Supreme Court. South Carolina stood ready to lead the way in a collision with Federal power. When the news reached Charleston that the bill had actually passed, the Governor summoned the Legislature to the Capital. It met on the 22d of October. An act was immediately proposed and passed, authorizing a Convention on the 15th of November, "to consider the character and extent of the General Government." The passage of this act was hailed by the firing of cannon, and music from a band stationed at the doors of the Capitol. The Convention assembled on the 19th. On the 24th it adopted an Ordinance declaring the Tariff Act null and void, making it unlawful for the authorities, either National or State, to enforce the payment of the duties, enjoining on the Legislature to pass laws giving effect to the Ordinance, and forbidding any appeal to the Supreme Court in any State. The Ordinance further declared, that if any act was passed by Congress to authorize the employment of force against South Carolina, such act would be null and void, and from the time of its passage the State would consider itself absolved from further obligations to the Union, and proceed to organize a separate Government. This Ordinance was taken effect Feb. 1st 1833. In reply to this Ordinance President Jackson issued his celebrated Proclamation, combating the doctrine of Nullification in a masterly argument, and declaring his firm determination to enforce the Laws at whatever hazard. The Proclamation was met with anathemas in South Carolina. It was denounced as "a Declaration of War by Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina," the "edict of a dictator." The people were exhorted to "take up arms" to resist the force which honor and duty prescribed. In the Legislature members styled it "the impotent missile of despicable malignity." They declared they "hurled back scorn and defiance," that "the country and the world should know how perfectly we despise and defy him," that before the doctrines of the Proclamation would be carried out "the bones of many an enemy should whiten the shores and the carcasses of many a catfish capture the air of Carolina." The Governor issued a proclamation denouncing that of the President. The Legislature immediately passed laws for carrying the Ordinance into effect, prohibiting the collection of revenue, and placing the militia at the command of the Governor. Orders were issued for increasing the military force of the State. The Governor was authorized to accept the services of Volunteers, many companies of whom had already organized under the name of "Minute Men." This action of South Carolina was communicated to Congress by the President, and a bill was proposed empowering him to employ the land and naval forces of the Union to enforce the collection of the revenue, if resistance should be offered. It gave rise to warm debate, and was not passed until a month afterwards. A number of the Southern Senators, on its final passage, withdrew from the Chamber. However, they came back again in a few days. Carolina's preparations were being made for a conflict, and preparations were also in progress to avert it. Virginia offered to mediate. Resolutions were passed in her Legislature asking South Carolina to suspend the operation of her Nullifying Ordinance until the close of the first session of the next Congress; and also asking Congress to modify the Tariff. Benjamin Watkins Leigh was appointed a Commissioner to lay these resolutions before South Carolina, in accordance with their request; and also introduced in Congress. This bill failed to pass. But Mr. Clay introduced a Compromise Tariff Bill, which gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. Webster, Dallas, Forsyth and Wright, opposing it; because it abolished specific duties, and Messrs. Calhoun, Ewing, Clayton, Frelinghuysen, Mangum and Bibb, supporting it as a measure of pacification. It was finally passed February 26, 1833, though not until after South Carolina had suspended her Nullification Ordinance; for the mediation of Virginia had the remarkable effect of accomplishing its object even before her Commissioner arrived to deliver the Resolutions. Governor Hayne, of South Carolina, said that as soon as it was known that Virginia had taken the subject in a friendly spirit, and that a bill modifying the Tariff was before Congress, "it was determined by common consent to suspend the operation of the Ordinance until after the adjournment of Congress." The passage of the Compromise Bill, though not altogether acceptable, was gladly accepted as furnishing an ostensible reason for retreating from the unenviable position South Carolina had rashly assumed. The State Convention was re-assembled on the 11th of March, and the Nullifying Ordinance was finally repealed. South Carolina, nevertheless claimed the glory of a triumph. Her people were congratulated on having succeeded in defying Congress and preventing the "broad usurpation" of trying to "coerce a Sovereign State." The

Charleston nullifying organ boasted thus over the result—

"Never was there a prouder instance of the might of just principles backed by a high courage. This little State in the mere panoply of courage and high principles, has foiled the swaggering giant of the Union. 30,000 Carolinians have not only avowed the wild West in respect, but compelled Pennsylvania stolidity into something like sense—New York corruption into something like decency—Yankee rapacity into a sort of image of honesty. The Tariff is overthrown; the corrupt majorities in Congress have yielded. The madness of government has at last found a slight lucid interval."

FREAKS OF AN ECCENTRIC GIRL.

About four years since the good people of Cincinnati were startled by the announcement in the daily journals, of what was supposed, at the time, to be a fearful tragedy, in which a young and beautiful girl was believed to have been carried away by some wretch; and, as nothing has since been heard from her, little doubt was entertained by her friends that she had, after a brief space, either experienced the fate of "Desdemona," or what was more shocking still, had been compelled, in her disgrace, to barter virtue for life. Her parents, who were advanced in years, gradually sunk beneath the terrible calamity, until they became living personifications of settled melancholy and deep despair. Numerous circumstances had led them irresistibly to this conclusion; and on the night of her departure policemen had heard the smothered shrieks of a female in the vicinity of her parents' residence; but before they reached the spot all was silent; neighbors, too, had heard mysterious noises and observed dark figures beneath the lady's window; but, strange as it may appear, they did not think to raise the alarm, or even speak of the matter until her absence was discovered; but afterwards there was a marked similarity in their stories, that there was no room to doubt their truth. Besides, if she had simply eloped with a lover, and been legally married, she should have informed her parents of her whereabouts, and ascertained from them whether they approved or disapproved the course she had taken, before she put them off forever. Nor is this all; her lover, the man to whom she was supposed to have been betrothed, still remained, and evinced no distress in the matter, and, in fact, that of the parents. Under such circumstances, the conclusion that she had been forcibly abducted appeared necessarily to follow.

About the same time a young man, or rather boy, named Frank Bates, of slight stature, but with rosy cheeks, smiling face, ready step and winning demeanor, engaged in the service of a river captain as a cabin boy, and by his promptness and ingenuities so ingratiated himself into the good will of his patron that he was elevated to an assistant clerkship, a position for which his education and activity eminently qualified him. He remained on the boat in this capacity for about two years, when he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. Here his affability did not fail to draw towards himself numerous friends, and among the fair belles of the Bluffs he was much admired, and his employer's store was soon discovered by all of them to be the best in the village, and Frank was everywhere applauded as the most agreeable of clerks. When he attended parties and places of amusement, he was always assigned the post of honor, and it must be confessed that no other young man in the vicinity could fill the station with such perfect ease and grace as could our hero.

It would be useless, however, to trace his history during the two years he remained at Council Bluffs, nor to chronicle the oft raised hopes and repeated disappointments of his female admirers—they will readily suggest themselves to the reader. But, in the midst of life there is death—the glory of victory is often succeeded by disgrace and defeat, and it so happened in this case. About three weeks ago, at a masquerade, "Frank" was discovered how the paper that relates the facts narrated above does not state—to be a female, much to the chagrin of the fair sex, and to the scandal of the neighborhood. This unlucky mishap, "Frank" revealed name and parentage, at the same time coolly requesting to be retained in his employer's service, promising to draw around the place of business two male patrons for every female repulsed, but whether or not she was allowed to remain we are unable to say.—*Council Bluffs Eagle.*

The bark *Corra*, with 705 negroes on board, was captured on the coast of Africa, near the Congo river, on the 25th of September, by the United States ship *Constitution*. She left the port of New York on the 27th of May last, having been previously seized on the suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade, and held in bonds to the amount of \$22,000. She is nominally owned by John Latham, and it is believed other persons are the real parties in possession. Her cargo was the most varied ever put in a slaver, costing over \$22,000. The Africans were landed at Monrovia, and the vessel sent to Norfolk in charge of a prize crew. She arrived at New York on Saturday evening, the 8th December. The bondsmen of the *Corra* are Robert Griffiths and Charles Newman, of Brooklyn.

The New York papers contain accounts of a horrible and appalling murder which was committed in that city on Friday morning, Dec. 7th, at No. 42 East Twelfth street. The victim was Sarah Shancks. She was an old widow lady, and kept a fancy goods and millinery store at the place mentioned. On Friday morning she was found dead in her bed-room, at the rear of her store, with her throat cut, her head bruised, and her body otherwise injured. The apartment was ransacked, and the motive for the murder appears to have been robbery. The murderer obtained about a hundred dollars as the result of his fiendish act. The police have not been able to arrest the perpetrator, although they are vigilantly searching after him.

"You flatter me," said a thin exquisite to a lady who was praising the beauty of his moustache. "For heaven's sake, ma'am," interposed an old skipper, "don't make that monkey any fatter than he is now."

Kempson, once the residence of Mary, the mother of Washington, was recently sold to Mrs. Harrison, of Goodland county, Va., for \$10,000. The sale includes only the dwelling and four acres of ground.

THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

The social, and especially the political institutions of the United States, have, for the whole of the current century, been the subject in Europe, not merely of curious speculation, but of the deepest interest. We have been regarded as engaged in trying a great experiment, involving not merely the future fate and welfare of the Western continent, but the hopes and prospects of the whole human race. Is it possible for a Government to be permanently maintained without privileged classes, without a standing army, and without hereditary or self-appointed rulers? Is the democratic principle of equal rights, general suffrage, and government by a majority, capable of being carried into practical operation, and that, too, over a large extent of country?

The more populous and wealthy the United States have become, and the higher the position to which they have risen in the scale of national importance, the greater an interest has been maintained, on the one hand, that our institutions rest on a solid and permanent basis, and on the other, that they are destitute of inherent strength and cohesion, and that the time of explosion and disruption is rapidly approaching.

It cannot be doubted that the news of the present extraordinary position of affairs in the Southern States, consequent upon the result of the late Presidential election, will produce among the European advocates of democratic government and popular rights, serious alarms as to what is to become of us; while among the advocates of monarchy and aristocracy, the threatened secession of the Cotton, if not of the entire body of the Slaveholding States, will be regarded as the first step toward the entire breakdown of our whole system of republican government.

It ought, however, to be borne in mind that the threatened disruption of the Union does not originate in the politics or social condition of the element of negro slavery, confined exclusively to a portion only, and that the smaller portion, of the States, that has given occasion to all the existing trouble. This element of negro slavery not only conflicts with the democratic idea by stripping the negro population of all rights whatsoever; but at the same time it paralyzes and degrades the great mass of the white population;—so that, whatever may be the letter of constitutions and laws, it creates a narrow aristocracy, which, in local affairs of the Slaveholding States, has everything its own way. Not content to rule at home, this slavholding aristocracy now undertakes to dictate to the other States also, not merely their laws and their Presidential candidates, but even their opinions on questions of religion and morals, so far, at least, as the question of slavholding is concerned. It is not the doctrine of the States, or the ideas or institutions that has brought on the present difficulties; it is the collision which has taken place between democracy on the one hand, and this foreign element and doubly aristocratic institution of negro slavery on the other. Suppose it should turn out that, under these circumstances, the Slaveholding States should determine to separate from the Union. That might prove the incompatibility of Slavery with the well-working of a Government based on democratic principles, but it would be very far from proving, or even indicating, the failure of our American experiment. Whatever happened to the Slaveholding States after this separation, in the broad extent of the Free Labor States the experiment of republican government on democratic principles would still go on; nor is there anything in our past history or present position to induce serious misgivings as to the result.

It has often been urged that with the increase of wealth and population our existing popular system of government would become impracticable, and that a great class would arise, of mere laborers, destitute of property, to whom the right of suffrage could not be safely entrusted. Our experience thus far does not give any countenance to this view. Take the State of Massachusetts, for instance: With a constant increase in population and wealth, her institutions and government have conformed to the necessities of the case, and no danger nor does there seem any danger to her existing political institutions, even if that increase should continue indefinitely.—*N. Y. Trib.*

JUDGE BLACK ON SECESSION.

Hon. J. S. Black, the Attorney General of the United States, has furnished the President with his official opinion upon the questions of law involved in the present state of affairs in the South, and the course of action to be pursued by the President in the event of a collision on the part of the Central Government with the authorities of South Carolina or any other State. The opinion is elaborate. The Attorney General does not think that the will of a State can absolve its people from allegiance to the just and constitutional requirements of a Central Government, nor can any act of the Central Government displace the jurisdiction of a State. Its laws are supreme and binding only so far as they are passed in pursuance of the Constitution. The duty of the President is only to execute the law to the letter as it is written. We have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective. In the collection of customs or revenues, he has a particular method pointed out for him to adopt, and if the machinery furnished by Congress for the collection of duties should become so deranged or broken up that it could not be used, there would be no legal reason for substituting a different kind of machinery in its place. The Government is the owner of the public lands and national property, and the Attorney General thinks the President will be justified in taking such measures as he may deem to be necessary for their protection. It had the right of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion, and could retake its property from any power by force, as was the case at Harper's Ferry, in 1859, when the United States forces took the arsenal from John Brown. By the act of 1807 the President is empowered to employ such parts of the land and naval forces as he shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed. On the President alone devolves the responsibility of deciding whether the exigency demands the use of military force, and in the exercise of his power he should be careful not to overstep his authority. A military force can only be called into the field when other means are found to be useless. Even then its operations must be purely defensive, and can only be used to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty.

He contends that no State has a right to secede; that the President can employ force to enforce the laws in conjunction with U. S. officers, but if there are no U. S. officers in the State undertaking to secede, and the Government can get no one to serve therein, then the laws cannot be enforced, no matter what may be the physical strength at its command; under such circumstances, to send a military force into a State with orders to "set upon them," would be simply making war upon them. In the event of the retirement of a State from the Union, the action of the President must not depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. He cannot recognize her independence or absolve her from her Federal obligations. This is a matter for Congress or a Convention of the States. He must see that the laws are duly executed, and proceed generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the State and the Federal Government still exist. War, therefore, is only necessary to execute the laws, suppress insurrections against the States, and to repel the invasion of a State by enemies. It was never established "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Military force would be pernicious as a means of holding the States together. The right of the Government to protect its property does not warrant it in punishing the political misdeeds of a people. The States are colleagues, and to conquer or subjugate one of them would be to destroy the theory of our Union. The Attorney General thinks that the Union must utterly perish at a moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.

If these views be correct, no State has a right to secede, nor has the government any power to prevent it from seceding. This is the old old song: "you can and you can't; you shall and you shan't; you will and you won't; you'll be d-d if you do, and you'll be d-d if you don't."

HOW THEY TREAT NORTHERN MEN.

The *Pittsburgh Gazette* of December 11th, says: We have been shown a letter from Mr. Harris, the agent of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., who was rudely expelled from New Orleans, by a mob, for the sole offence of being a Northern man. It is not true, as stated in the *Chronicle*, yesterday, that Mr. Harris voted for Lincoln; nor did he boast that he had so voted, and was glad of it. Mr. Harris did not vote at all, not being at home at the time of the election, but was a Bell man with strong Breckinridge proclivities. The expulsion took place on the 27th ult. He had been in the city a day or two, attending to the business of the firm, and was waiting upon by a committee, who compelled him to go down stairs, where he met an excited crowd and was presented by the foreman of the committee who said: "Look at him and see if he is the man you want." The mob shouted, "Yes, that's him; the d-d abolitionist!" "Out with him!" "D-n him!" "We'll fix him!" "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" &c. &c. But the speaker, or as he proved to be the chairman of the Vigilance Committee, proceeded to the Black Republic, and was guarded by the following letter: "I am the agent of an abolition house; of being the agent of an abolition house; of having said he was glad of Lincoln's election; that he voted for him and was proud of it. He is represented as being an unfit person to remain in this community. We'll examine him!" [A voice.—Examine the d-d; hang him!"] A Mr. Nathans was then presented as witness, who stated that he had met him in Morrison's store, that he did not deny being a Black Republican, and that he had said: "Let the South secede, nobody cares; the North can get a long very well without the South, and he for one wanted to show them who will suffer the most; he wasn't afraid of the South—no indeed, not he."

Mr. Harris denied all these allegations; sent for Mr. Morrison to show that it was not true, and made a speech to the crowd, in which he admitted that he was in favor of secession, and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and Nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indiscreetly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoln's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result. You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefer slavery to freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c. &c. That is but the poetry of the case, the reality consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in double-bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same "loving servants"—a vengeance which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions. You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one thuctured with the idea of freedom. Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Up-lash horse of the Clydesdale breed, now at Newcastle, Pa. He weighs 177 pounds.

"I don't see as anything is the matter with this plumb-pudding," said a chap at a Thanksgiving dinner. "Well, who said there was?" growled out his neighbor. "Why," said the first, "I concluded there was; you all seemed to be running it down."

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ARTEMUS WARD ON "FORTS."

Every man of intellect has got his Fort. [Fort—A man's peculiar faculty or strong side.—*Dictionary.*] Danell Webster's Fort was to speerchery in the Halls of Congress; make Dicksunaries. Shakspeare rote good play but he woodent hev bin with a pint of cold Sidur as a stendergrafick Reporter. He bet 2 dollars he woodent. Henry Ward Beach-er wood make a good end man for the korp ork up minstrels, becauz he can cakill well. Old George Washington's Fort was to hev enny public man of the present day resemble him to enny alarm extenct. Where abowts can George's ekal be found? I ask, & boldly anser no whares, or enny whares else. Old man Townsin's Fort was to maik Sassypherill. "Go to the world! another life saved!" (Cotashun from Townsin's advertisement.) Cyrus Field's Fort is to lay a submarine telegraf under the boundin billers of the Oshun & then hev it Bust. Spaldin's Fort is to maik Freeland. But in each town in Injanny in the dir of it will maek a sinners wick waze. (Imprompto goak.) Zoary's Fort is to be a femal chow feller. My Fort is the grate moral shew bizness & ritin choice famerly literator for the noospapers. That's what's the matter with me. &c., &c., &c. So I mite go on to an indefint extenct. Twict I've endevored to do things which wasn't my Fort. The first time was when I undetuk to lick an o-w-dashus cuss who cut a hole in my tent & krawld throw. Sec 1, "my horse Sir go out or I shall fall onto you putty heavy." Sec 2, "wade in, old wax figgers," wherupon I went for him, but he cawt me powerful on the hed & knockt me threw the tent into a cow pastur. He pursued the attack & flung me into a mud puddle. As I arose & rung out my drechit garments I concluded fightin wasn't my Fort. He now rize the kurtin upon Sec 2nd: It is rarely seldom that I seek consolashun in the Flowin Baid. But in each town in Injanny in the Fanl of 18—, my orgin grinder got sick with the fever & died. I never felt so ashamed in my life, & I thawt I'd histe in a few swallers of sumthin strengthenin. Konsequents I was histid in so much I dident zackly know whare abowts I was. I turned my livin livin Beests of Pray loose into the street and upot my wax works. I then Bet I cood play hoss. So I harnist myself to a Kanal bote, there bein two other hosses hitcht on likewise, one behind & one ahead of me. The dirt holler or us to us to get up & we did. But the hosses bein onused to such an arragement begun to kick & squeal & rair up. Konsequents I was kickt vilitly in the stummuck & back, & presently I found myself in the Kanal with the other hosses, kickin & yellin like a tribe of Cuscacouran savvijas. I was rescood, & as I was bein carrid to the tavern on a hemlock Bord I sed in a feeble voice, "Boys, playin Boid's my Fort." Moral.—Never don't do nothin which it isn't your Fort for of you do you'll find yourself splashin round in the Kanal, figgeratively speakin.

ALARM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The condition of things throughout the whole South, at this juncture, is such that the people of that section are to be pitied. They are standing upon a mine which may be fired at any moment, and they know and feel their danger. The little volcanic State of South Carolina, though hurrying on secession, is not without its alarms and apprehensions, as will be seen by the following letter: "I have written vividly, and accurately we doubt not, the real condition of things in that State. A lady, writing to her uncle in New York, says the family are preparing to come North, and goes on to show the difference between the poetry and the reality of secession. Look upon the picture:—

"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Altho we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a negro insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not, for a moment, envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and Nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indiscreetly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoln's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result. You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefer slavery to freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c. &c. That is but the poetry of the case, the reality consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in double-bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same "loving servants"—a vengeance which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions. You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one thuctured with the idea of freedom. Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Up-lash horse of the Clydesdale breed, now at Newcastle, Pa. He weighs 177 pounds.

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seers and my soon of 18 years—total, four females—self and cousin, little Lucy and one of the overseer's wives—four; of whom only four at the most are capable of bearing arms—to offset which we have at least seventeen field hands, sturdy young negroes, besides the female servants. And this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantations. Considering such a state of facts, do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children from the State?"

LETTER OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

The following letter of this distinguished Georgian statesman will be read with interest and pleasure by every lover of the Union:—

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Nov. 25.

DEAR SIR: Your kind and esteemed favor of the 19th instant is before me, for which you will please accept my thanks. I thoroughly agree with you as to the dangers by which we are surrounded, and the importance of united action on the part of our people, in the line of policy to be pursued. I know, also, that our people breathe not a man in Georgia who is more sensibly alive to his rights, interests, safety, honor, and glory than myself; and, whatever fate befalls us, I earnestly hope that we shall be saved from the worst of all calamities, internal divisions, contentions, and strife. The great and leading object aimed at by me in Milledgeville, was to produce harmony on a right line of policy. If the worst comes to the worst, as it may, and our State has to quit the Union, it is of the utmost importance that all our people should be united cordially in this course. This, I feel confident, can only be effected on the line of policy I indicated. But candor compels me to say that I am not without hopes that our rights may be maintained, and our wrongs be redressed, in the Union. If this can be done, it is my earnest wish. I think, also, that it is the wish of a majority of our people. If, after making an effort, we shall fail, then all our people will be united in making for adopting the last resort, the "Union be it now!" Even in that case, I should look with great apprehension as to the ultimate results. When the Union is dissolved, if of necessity it must be, I see at present but little prospect of good government afterwards. At the North, I feel confident, anarchy will soon ensue. And whether we shall be better off at the South, will depend upon many things that I am not now satisfied that we have any assurance of. Revolutions are much easier spoken than controlled, and the men who begin them, are for the best purposes and objects, seldom end them.

The American Revolution of 1776 was one of the few exceptions to this remark that the history of the world furnishes. Human passions are like the winds; when aroused, they sweep everything before them in their fury. The wise and the good, who may attempt to control them, will themselves most likely become the victims.

The history of the downfall of all republics. The selfish, the ambitious, and the bad will generally take the lead. When the moderate men, who are patriotic, have gone as far as they think right and proper, and propose to reconstruct, then will be found a class below them, governed by no principle, but personal objects, who will be for pushing matters further and further, until those who sowed the wind will find that they have reaped the whirlwind. These are not serious apprehensions. They are founded upon the experience of the world and the philosophy of human nature, and no wise man should condemn them. To tear down and build up again are very different things; and before tearing down even a bad Government, we should first see a good prospect for building up a better. These are my views, candidly given. If there is one sentiment in my breast stronger than all others, it is a earnest desire for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our people—that peace, prosperity, and happiness which a wise and good Government alone can secure. I have no object, wish, desire, or ambition beyond this; and if I attain in any respect or in endeavoring to attain this object, it will be an error of the head and not of the heart.

With great personal esteem and respect, I remain yours, truly, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

has written a letter respecting his views on the present crisis in our political affairs. He had hoped to have rejoiced in the election of a conservative candidate to the Presidency, and would have been satisfied with Breckinridge. He regards the election of Mr. Lincoln as the choice of a man whose only claim to the position is his constitutional endorsement by the electoral college. Mr. Houston feels now as if he had been deceived. He has written a graphic picture of the horrors incident upon civil war and asks whether the people of Texas would be justified in meeting its results. The President will be in a minority, controlled by a Senate, House, and Supreme Court inimical to him. A dissolution of the Union would weaken the South, and imperil to a greater degree her rights of law and property. Mr. Houston deprecates the military display and preparation now going on in Texas, and thinks the people will be eager enough to arm when the occasion really demands it, without the interference of demagogues. He thinks Mr. Lincoln should make a declaration of his principles, that the free States should repeal all laws obnoxious to the Constitution and its compromises, and declares that so long as the Constitution is maintained by Federal authority, and Texas is not made the victim of Federal wrong, he is for the Union as it is. He concludes with an eloquent and pathetic appeal to the people of Texas to pause and ponder before they act outside of the Constitution.

To escape trouble from noisy children, send them to your neighbors, "visiting."