WEST BRANCH FARMER

From the American Agriculturist.

The Subsoil.

Many persons have experienced disease and destruction, in their crops, when oft recurring on long-cultivated fields. The application of various specific manures and different modes of cultivation, are not always effectual remedies. May not the cause be generally attributed to the want of fresh earth, and a wider range for the roots of the plants? Though these are difficulties seldom occurring in this comparatively young country, they are often to be contended with in Europe, and may ere long become of serious consideration among us.

A certain remedy for these evils is *deep tillage*, by which, small portions of the subsoil are brought near the surface, and add new and necessary aliment to the crop. There is no danger from this operation, if it be not brought up in too large quantities. If there be any inert or noxious matter in it, as a stiff, or poor, intractable clay, an excess of iron, and especially in that form in which it frequently occurs in an acid soil, the *protoxide* of iron, or if there be undecomposed peat, and the like, add lime, ashes, and warming animal manures, and mix the matters thoroughly with the surface, by harrowing, and you will thereby not only secure a healthy soil, but a prolific one.

An unmatched system of cultivation, to remedy these and numerous other difficulties, is the use of the subsoil plow, which gradually, year by year, amalgamates the upper and subsoils; and while it is giving health and vigor to the surface, it is ameliorating and improving the lower soil and speedily fitting this also for the great purposes of ministering to vegetable nutrition.

In illustration of this principle, it may be stated, that the inhabitants of the island of Madeira sometimes trench their land to a depth of five or six feet, to get at the fresh earth, for the health of their grape vines, for which they would otherwise be obliged to send to Europe, at great expense to renew.

Cutting Grass and Curing Hay.

Timothy should never be cut until after the seed is formed, and then between the milk and dough state. Orchard grass however, is so much more tender when cut in the flower, and is therefore so much preferred by cattle when so cut, that it should not be permitted to ripen into seed before cutting; it does so, however, to a great extent after cutting and contains much more nutriment than timothy.

"Many farmers do not consider the scorching effects of our June and July sun, and the consequence is, that hay is too much dried in this country. Unless the grass be very thick and heavy, it will generally cure sufficiently, when exposed in the swath for two days. When shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this condition beyond the first day, or it will thus lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall up on it, unless in cocks. It is better, after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cured, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as it is thus secured against damages from occasional greenness; and there is no waste of the salt, as it serves the double object after curing the hay, of furnishing salt to the cattle and manure heap."

"Clover should be cut after having fully blossomed and assumed a brownish hue. By close cutting, more forage is secured, and the clover afterwards springs up more rapidly and evenly. The swath, unless very heavy, ought never to be stirred open, but allowed to wilt on the top. It may then be carefully turned over, and when thus partially cured, placed in high slender cocks, and remain until sufficiently to remove into the barn. Clover may be housed in a much greener state, by spreading evenly over it in the mow, from ten to twenty quarts of salt. Some add a bushel, but this is more than is either necessary for the clover, or judicious for the stock consuming it; as the purgative effects of too much salt induce a wasteful consumption of the forage. A mixture of alternate layers of dry straw with the clover, by absorbing its juices, answers the same purpose, while it materially improves the flavor of the straw for fodder."

"Cutting and Thrashing Wheat—The appearance or condition, indicating the proper time for cutting wheat, depends on the variety. Thus, when the grain of the red wheat can be squeezed between the thumb and finger, without any moisture being forced from it, cutting may always be safely commenced; for it is never better than when harvested in this state and if cut later, the wheat is seldom so good in quality; besides, serious losses are sometimes sustained, in consequence of high winds, when it is allowed to arrive at a riper state. The white varieties should stand somewhat longer than the red before they are cut.

"With respect to the color of the straw as a sign of maturity, experience has shown, that if in a healthy state, the ear generally ripens before the straw; the yellowness of the chaff and upper parts of the straw indicates that the crop is fit to cut; and the uniform yellow color of the straw shows that the crop has arrived at maturity, and, if suffered to stand in the field, the kernels are liable to be shaken out by the winds."—[Agriculturist.

From the New York Working Farmer.

The Tomato Plant.

This vegetable has, in a few years, not only got into general use, but to be one of the delicacies of the vegetable kingdom. It is my object to give your numerous readers my exprience in cultivating a healthy plant, and obtaining the fruit, ripe, as early as the latter part of June.

About the last of January, fill a small box of fine alluvial soil, and plant your seed therein, of whatever kind you prefer, (the smooth round comes earliest,) about an inch and a half apart, and if they all come up pull out ever other one, as three inches is close enough, and a dozen plants quite sufficient to produce for one family. When your plants have grown to show the third joint—or three inches in height—then pluck the top or heart from each of them, which will throw the sap into the stem and give it strength; if side sprouts should get too long pluck them off; proceed in this manner, by the first of May, (planting time,) you will have a healthy plant full of buds, to set out, which will be very little set back if carefully transplanted with part of the soil in the box, and you will have them ripe as above stated.—[Lancaster Gazette.] W. D. G.

Our practice has been somewhat different from the above, but with very good success. We sent tomatoes to market last year early enough to receive four dollars per bushel for the earliest of them.

Ninety per cent. of the tomatoes grow within 18 inches of the ground; ninety per cent. of the vines grow above 18 inches. Our practice is, when the lower tomatoes are half grown to remove all the upper part of the plant above the larger fruit, and thus force the whole amount of pabulum taken up by the roots into the fruit; the results are, that in place of the small fruit of the top, the larger or lower fruit soon doubles in size, and materially improved in quality, ripening many days early than the fruit of plants not so treated.

Those who raise tomatoes for market should select the McNamara or smooth apple tomato, as they are the earliest. For home use, Gallagher's mammoth is much superior in quality and size, but usually perfect ten days later.

Cleansing the Bark of Fruit Trees.

We have often recommended the use of whale oil, soap, potash, &c., for cleansing the bark of fruit trees, and supposed that no application could exceed it for this purpose. A few weeks since we visited the seat of Robert Rennie, Esq., near the Lodi Print Works, and there saw the cleanest fruit trees it has ever been our lot to meet with. Mr. Rennie informed us that he used a solution made of one pound best bleachers' soda dissolved in one gallon of water, and applied it to the surface of his trees. All the fungi, dead bark, &c., are softened and readily exfoliate from the healthy part of the bark during the growth of the tree—the surfaces of the cherry, peach, plum, nectarine, apricot, and many other kinds of trees seemed polished, and of a color more closely resembling the new growth at the ends of branches than usual; the trees were in excellent health, and we were informed that they bore superior crops to those not so treated. Within the last few days we have applied the soda wash to our trees and for the purpose of ascertaining if so strong a solution would injure the tender parts of plants, have sprinkled it over the leaves of many tender shrubs, but as yet they are uninjured, while the inner parts of vegetable are readily decomposed by it.

Curing Hams.

Mr. Horace Billings, of Beardstown, Ill., who has for many years been extensively engaged in the curing of provisions, has after many experiments and much expense, succeeded in making a composition, for which he received a patent last April to be applied to the covering of the ham, and which he terms Illinois Cement, which most effectually preserves them, so that our Western hams arrive here prepared by him, in a condition superior to the Eastern cured hams. By preparing hams according to Mr. Billings' invention, millions of dollars will be saved to our country. The hams are impermable to the atmosphere and will keep for years—in fact they acquire by keeping a superior flavor. The cement is somewhat elastic and this renders them well fitted for packing. In the whole experience of Mr. Billings', having sent 40,000 of his hams to New York, not a single one has proved bad; 21,000 of such hams are now on their way from Mr. Billings' to the house of Jewel, Harrison & Co., New York, and he feels confident that all, without exception, will be perfectly sound. This invention of Mr. Billings, we consider is one of incalculable value to our country.—[Scientific American.

More rain falls during summer, after, than before the 15th of July, and therefore the farmer should take this into consideration in making his harvestings.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are—and all farmers work for profit.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

At $1.50 cash in advance, $1,75 in three months, $2 paid within the year, and $2.50 at the end of the year.
Agents in Philadelphia—V B Palmer and E W Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, June 19.

FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Democratic State Nominations:
Canal Commissioner—WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery Co.
Auditor General—EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin Co.
Surveyor General—J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co.

Whig State Convention, June 12.——Election, Oct. 8.

To Correspondents.—"The Union" shall appear next week.

THANKS to Hon. Jos. Casey for a bound volume of President Taylor's "California Message and Correspondence—1850."

☞Specimens of rich lead ore have been found, within a few days, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Howard, in Kelly township three miles west of this Borough. Further explorations will be made shortly, to ascertain the extent and character of the deposite.

☞Our correspondent "A. B. C." does not seem to agree perfectly with our friend of the "Keowee (S.C.) Courier," on the question, Which 'suffers' most, the North or the South? It is well this hot weather that they are as remote in person as in opinion, or we might have to record a case of 'spontaneous combustion.'

☞A lady of this place while partaking of boiled eggs for breakfast the other morning, had severed an egg in half, and deposited the contents of one part in the egg-cup, and was about making the same disposition of the other, when it was discovered to contain another egg in one side of it, about the size of a robin's egg, but perfectly formed, with the shell as white and hard as the one in which it was thus strangely lodged. That this *is* a curiosity, we think will be at once conceded. It has been preserved by Dr. Hayes, at whose table the discovery was made, and persons who choose, can, by calling at his office, satisfy both their curiosity and doubts, with regard to such a novel *imperium in imperio.*

☞The Whig State Convention assembles in Philadelphia to-day, to nominate candidates for the several State Offices to be filled next Fall. Then the Campaign may be considered as 'opened;' and soon, stump orators will wax eloquent in praise of the hitherto unknown virtues of their men; partizan editors will exhaust barrels of ink exposing the 'corruptions' of t'other side; new journals to 'advance the cause' will start out with flaming promises and 'flattering prospects;' good neighbors will grow warm with patriotism, exchange the 'lie,' and perchance indulge in fisticuffs; the country will all be 'ruined,' and also 'saved——and the 'Sovereign People' will vote as their party or personal feelings may lead, just as if all this excitement and toil had not been endured.

Daguerreotypes.

Out of countenance we are this morning, and, for the first time in our life, represented by proxy. But our phiz was captured by no common artist—no less a personage than his blazing majesty old Sol, under the supervision of his accomplished 'aid,' Lieut. Col. MERRY, who holds forth in the second story of the new brick building opposite Sheller's Store. Our 'counterfeit presentment' is before us at the present writing, propped up against the inkstand, looking quite modest for a 'limb of the law,' (abashed, no doubt, by the presence of the original,) and presents a sedateness and gravity, befitting the prodigious responsibilities that rest upon the shoulders of a country editor. Our devil was of the opinion it looked more like us than we do ourself; but he discovered his mistake on calling for 'copy.'

—We advise all the good people within a day's journey of Lewisburg, who place any value upon the likeness of themselves or their friends, to call at Mr. Merry's rooms within the next ten days, and in from three to five seconds their features can be immortalized in superior style. A better chance is not likely to occur very soon.

U. S. CONGRESS.

The regular debate on the Slavery question has been ended, and the voting has commenced. In the Senate Mr. Clay's compromise is being acted on, with a prospect of its passage in a few days by a small majority.

In the House various amendments are offered to Mr. Doty's California bill, five minute speeches made on them, under the rules, and then withdrawn. The Missouri Compromise line was voted down by a small majority. The Southern members do most all the talking, while the Northern members are patiently seeking an opportunity to vote on the main question. As might be expected, excitement runs high, as the drama draws to a close.

—The weather is very warm at Washington City, and much sickness is the result. Scarlatina of a malignant type is quite prevalent.

"Death on the Pale Horse."

A correspondent of the Philad. "Times" of the 11th inst., in a lengthy notice of the Spring Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, makes the following remarks:

The paintings of this great artist [Benjamin West,] are so celebrated, and possessing, as they do, all the elements of the art beyond the reach of criticism, that they are passed by now as "things created for immortality." With us, the name of West is intimately connected, and we may add endeared—for Pennsylvania gave birth to the man whose talents we neglected, whose genius we slighted, but whom George III., and the British nation patronized! By that monarch he was employed to embellish Windsor Castle and Chapel, and he received from the princely munificence of his august patron, for various subjects, upwards of 37.000 pounds. "Death on the Pale Horse," speaks the masterly production of a great mind, it bursts upon us in all its startling beauty, the beauty of the art, warmed, as it were, into seeming life by the power of genius. As a very general criticism and description of this painting is to be found in the Catalogue, we simply give our opinion without daring to question its artistical greatness, or stupendous conception.

Well, this is strong praise; and if it had only half a foundation in truth, it might be suffered to pass *sub silentio*. But, to say nothing about the sincerity or critical capacity of this writer, we think he must be troubled with an uncomfortably large 'bump' of veneration, and in a state of morbid activity at that, for on no other principle can we account for the superlative laudations thus bestowed on the works of this artist—unless, indeed, he be merely a penny-a-liner engaged in puffing the wares of his employers, or rehearses stereotyped encomiums because it has become fashionable to do so.

The Academy of Fine Arts is a delightful place of resort, for visitors to the Quaker city, and is eminently worthy all the encouragement and patronage American citizens can extend to it. It contains rich treasures of art, and many scenes and forms of beauty in painting and sculpture, that will leave an undying impress upon memory. But it also contains productions of inferior merit, some by obscure artists, and others of scarcely higher order, that attract the attention of the visiter on account of their connection with a great *name*, and because their praises had been loudly trumpeted beforehand.

We can not speak of West's productions in general, having never seen any of them except the one named at the head of this article, and which, we believe, is considered the crowning effort of his genius. But candor compels the acknowledgment that when an opportunity was at length afforded us, some years since, to stand with eager expectation before "Death on the Pale Horse," the predominant feeling in our mind was that of blank *disappointment*, and every subsequent visit has only served to confirm our first impressions. And this is, we believe, without exception, the experience of every person within the range of our acquaintance, who has made a pilgrimage to its shrine. There is certainly much 'perspicuity' in the dry, hard anatomy of some of the principal figures, and a respectable 'propriety of composition' generally manifested that carefully avoids extremes, either of merit or demerit. But it is an absolute misrepresentation to say that it 'speaks the masterly production of a great mind'—unless in connection with the catalogue in your hand—nor does it, by any manner of means, 'burst' upon the spectator in 'startling beauty.' Its essential and remediless defect is that it is *not* 'warmed, as it were, into seeming life by the power of genius.' It doubtless possesses some individual excellencies peculiar to West, but, taken as a whole, is as little awe-inspiring, and as utterly fails almost, to inspire in the beholder those emotions of beauty, and terror, and sublimity, which such a subject fitly conceived, and as fitly executed, should awaken, as if it were carved in wood, or cut out of pasteboard. The highly wrought descriptions which are constantly kept before the public, are enough to kindle the dullest imagination, and make one's flesh well nigh creep; but when you come into the presence of the original, it falls immeasurably short of the printed representations.

West is certainly entitled, as is every man, to the full measure of a *just* fame, however moderate it in reality may be. We should be sorry to detract improperly from his reputation, or wrongfully tarnish the laurels he has won. Our national and State pride is, of course, gratified by the success, so far as it may have been deserved, of a native of the old Keystone. But we are strongly inclined to the belief that he gained the ear and confidence of George III. more by his personal virtues and social qualities than his skill in painting. That respectable old gentleman was but an indifferent judge of the art, and as blind and tenacious in his attachments, as he was stubborn in his prejudices and enmities; and, once established in his good graces, our countryman realized from the royal patronage large instalments of money and fame that could not possibly have been the exclusive result of his merits as an artist.

—Let his productions be preserved as mememoes of our Provincial day, and the strange freaks which dame Fortune is in the habit of playing. Give him credit for all the professional talent and skill he actually possessed, for it was not his fault that the Almighty did not vouchsafe to him a more liberal endowment of genius, and he probably made the best use of the share that did fall to his lot. But you must be content to stop at that, for if you attempt to cram it into the public conscience that his "Death on the Pale Horse" is a masterly production by a pre-eminently great artist, you will only extort expressions of the popular conviction that it is, after all, but little better than a canonized humbug.

☞The Nashville Convention has adjourned, after expending some gas, and adopting some cautiously worded resolutions in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and are to meet again in six weeks after the adjournment of Congress, which is about equivalent to an adjournment *sine die.*

New Mexico and Texas.

Lieut. Col. Washington, Military Governor of New Mexico, arrived at Washington City lately, and brought intelligence of a riot at Santa Fe, at a public meeting held with reference to the asserted claim of Texas to the greater part of New Mexico, and her attempts to extend her jurisdiction over the latter territory and hold elections and establish Judicial districts under Texan authority—the U. S. troops in the mean time remaining neutral. The following extracts from a letter in the last "Muncy Luminary," from a young man recently of that Borough, gives the most intelligible account we have yet seen of affairs there, and we think will be perused with interest.

SANTA FE, March 27, 1850.

Dear Father: From the tenor of the newspapers, this country is creating considerable excitement in Congress; so I suppose an account of the movements here, would be interesting to you.

In the first place, we have a Territorial party and a State party. The Territorial is composed of the men in office under the present government, the dependents upon the military, and a majority of the Mexican population. The State party is composed of the American population (excepting the above named,) and the most intelligent part of the Mexicans. The Territorial party oppose every movement which endangers their offices: the State party are in favor of the formation of a State government, and oppose everything which will retard that movement. A meeting was called on the 16th inst., of the citizens of Santa Fe and vicinity, for the purpose of devising measures to oppose the threatened assumption of power in the country by Texas. At an early hour in the evening, the Court House was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Skinner, of the Territorial party, who nominated Judge Houghton to the chair, after taking which, he explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Skinner then introduced a set of resolutions, declaring the Texas claim an absurdity, and that as the Governor had issued an order to the officers and soldiers in the Territory not to intefere between the Texas authorities and the citizens, he had virtually relinquished his office of civil Governor, and it became the duty of the citizens of this territory to oppose, by all the means in their power, the attempt of the State of Texas to exercise civil jurisdiction over this Territory; and that all persons who should aid, assist, or countenance the Commissioners of said State, should be declared traitors to their country, and be punished accordingly. The Resolutions were opposed by the State party, on the ground that we had no authority to oppose the State of Texas, that it belonged to Congress alone, that the Governor had declared his intention to remain neutral, and that no other officer had the power to oppose. After considerable sparring on both sides, the resolutions were voted to be laid on the table; and after appointing a committee to draft resolutions, the meeting adjourned until the next evening, when the committee reported the same resolutions in effect, although in other terms; they were again laid upon the table. During the debate upon their adoption, Mr. Skinner declared himself the mouth-piece of 70,000 Mexicans of the Rio Abajo, a name applied to all the country on the Rio Grande below this place,) and that he would use all the influence in his power to excite them to resistance. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, when Capt. Angney introduced resolutions, setting forth that we did not believe in the validity of the claim of Texas, and that our submission was only a question of expediency, and that a State movement was the only one which could advance the true interests of New Mexico, and should be pursued to a successful consummation. These resolutions were laid on the table, and the former resolution taken up, when a motion to adjourn was made, which was variously amended as to time, one proposing Friday, at 11 in the morning, in the Plaza, another on Saturday evening, at the Court House. After taking the vote twice it was decided for Friday, by a majority of two, when a division was called for, and it was found that a large part of those voting for Friday were Mexicans, who had declared their intentions to maintain the character of Mexican citizens, which caused considerable excitment, in the midst of which the President vacated the Chair, and the Mexicans left. Another President was elected, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday. On Friday, however, a large number assembled in the Plaza. The President of Monday took the Chair; the minutes were read, on the motion to adopt considerable debate occurred, and the vote being taking a number of those voted who had expressed their determination to retain the character of citizens of Mexico; who the State party declared had no right to vote, and should not. The Chair was again vacated, the Mexicans led out of the line, and the meeting broke up in as great a row as ever occurred in Santa Fe. On Saturday evening the State party met and adopted Capt. Angney's resolutions and adjourned *sine die.*

The American population are determined to submit to Texas if they can not obtain a change of the miserable government which we now have.

Your affectionate son, F. M. S.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Some of the Sufferings of the South.

MR. EDITOR: The extract in your last from a South Carolina paper, is indeed an amusing specimen of composition, but I am unable to satisfy myself whether it is put forth as a broad joke over which the writer and his friends had a hearty laugh, or whether he really believes what he states.

The gentleman's argument is briefly this: that the U. S. Government is bound to protect and advance Slavery; but that the overbearing North has constantly violated that right, and the meek South have patriotically submitted!!

Permit me to show that both these assertions are exactly the reverse of the truth.

So far from favoring Slavery, the U. S. Constitution is not even marred with the word. Its OBJECT is expressly stated to be to "establish Justice, secure the blessings of LIBERTY," &c. Slavery had been regarded as a curse inflicted by the mother country, whose permission of the "execrable traffic" was one cause of the Revolution.

The Constitution indeed provides for the recovery of 'persons held to service' in one State, escaping to another: and also that citizens of one State shall enjoy all their rights in any other State. The North do not aid in enforcing the first provision as regards colored, mulatto or white slaves: the South violate the rights of colored persons, or whites who are suspected of believing the Declaration of Independence. In the violation of these requirements, South and North are at best on equal footing.

It was the *admitted understanding* at the formation of our Government, that Slavery was to become obsolete. Hence the Abolition acts of a majority of the original States. Hence the Ordinance of '87, passed by South and North, abolishing Slavery in all the territory northwest of the Ohio. Hence the law, passed by South and North, making the Slave trade, piracy!—Thus far, *under* the Constitution, the South and North acted in concert, *for* Liberty and *against* Slavery.

But for 46 out of 50 years past, the South has (by her sagacity and unity of action) become almost omnipotent, having wielded the power of the Government to foster and extend Slavery.

It was early discovered that we "needed" the Mississippi country, and Fifteen Millions of Dollars were paid for that batch of Slave States; but the St. Lawrence, situated in Free territory, was never "needed" by our Government!

Slavery likewise deemed the purchase of Slave Florida, at the cost of Millions, advisable, as it 'harbored runaway negroes;' but she never urged the "annexation" of Free Canada, although it has TEN fugitive slaves where Florida had ONE.

In admitting Missouri, the North—with the power to prevent it—gave that State up to Slavery. In the subsequent acts which secured the country North and West from that curse, the South concurred, as the soil was not adapted to Slave labor.

The Florida War, costing Twenty or Thirty Millions, originated in the escaping of Slaves and mixing with the Indians, the efforts to capture which bred animosities and implacable hostilities.

The South openly, in defiance of international laws, treaties and good faith, aided in revolutionizing Texas and introducing Slavery, which the sister Republic of Mexico had prohibited: but she promptly suppressed the Patriots' effort to relieve Canada from the Monarchy whose yoke our fathers broke.

By disguising facts, and smuggling it in with Party interests, all vast Texas was added to the Slave power: and the results are still endangering the very existence of this Republic.

A Slave-holding Administration gave up our "clear and indisputable title" to 54°40 in Free Oregon, without a struggle: but for Slave Texas' doubtful claim beyond the Neuces, it (without consulting Congress then in session) plunged the Nation into a war which costs us Thousands of Lives and Millions of Treasure.

In addition to the Fifty or Seventy-Five Millions of Dollars which Texas has already cost the Nation, the South is now urging a scheme—dubbed a "Compromise"—which proposes to give Texas, say Ten Millions, to bribe her to withdraw her sham claim to New Mexico. This immense bonus doubtless is relied upon to buy off votes for the Compromise, just as Texas Bonds were in market prior to her Annexation. [Those who choke on Galphin and gulp down this, are doubtless the veritable individuals who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."]

A few months ago, the South was foaming with a warlike spirit against Spain—with an eye on slave-ridden Cuba—for an alleged stratagem in securing the Spanish fugitive, Rey, at New Orleans: altho' she echoed Amen when an English vessel entered a New York harbor with an armed force, and killed the American, Durfee, in cold blood—England avowing its approval and knighting M'Nab, the commander.

A year ago, the South was for rushing California into the Union at once, declaring with characteristic assurance that Congress had no right to *touch* the Slavery question, which belonged to California alone to settle: now the same Southern Members have stopped the wheels of legislation over half a year, violated the spirit of their oaths, and threaten treasonable acts, if California be admitted with a constitution of her own choice, without legislation on Slavery by Congress—the South claiming the *right* to *force* Slavery upon a people who with one voice abhor it.

She is now using every intrigue, falsehood and despicable expedient, (even since Lopez' piratical scheme failed,) to excite the passions and mislead the sympathies of our honest people, and provoke a war with Spain, that Cuba may be seized, either as a make-weight for California, or to become the 'gem' of a projected Slaveonia Despotism. [Cuba it is said is 'contiguous,' and her people are 'groaning' under a monarchy: but the South can not see that Newfoundland is 'contiguous,' nor hear any 'groans' under the paws of Britain's Lion.]

To this long list of public acts, might be added a host of private speculations where Southerners were favored by Government. Thus the Galphin claim passed under the last Slave-holding Administration, and the interest was paid to Slave holders by the 'opinion' of the Slave-holding Attorney-General.—But I pass to other points.

Shays' rebellion and the Whiskey Insurrection (North) were put down at the point of the bayonet; but a Southern "Compromise" was got up to save the necks of the Southern Nullifiers.

The North has many more millions of people than the South—twice as many voters—and pays probably three-fourths of the Taxes, &c. that sustain Government.

Fifty of the sixty-two years of our national existence, the Presidency has been filled by Southerners; and no Northern President has been re-elected.

Three-fourths of the best offices in the National Government have been monopolized by Southerners—Clerkships, Army and Navy, Territorial, Judicial, Ministers abroad, &c. &c.

The North has added far the most to the productive industry and real wealth of the country. The great Bankruptcies originated at the South, whose Failures, broken Banks, and Repudiations excel the North. There is but one Southern State* that pays her own postage. Nor has the North ever been backward in affording men or money to aid the South against a foreign foe.

Not many years ago, the South in her wisdom discovered that the Commerce of the North gave her an undue advantage over the South; she therefore forced the Manufacturing system upon the North. But the North continuing to advance, the South has since crippled the Tariff policy. The truth is, Slavery is the radical evil of the South, and until she abolish or circumscribe it, the North will still increase the faster.

It is believed there are not 200,000 slave-holders in the Union: and yet their plans in buying Florida and Louisiana, and the Florida and Texas-Mexican wars, have cost the Nation at least One Hundred and Fifty Millions, directly, besides many more millions, *indirectly*, in undue shares of offices, bankruptcies, and paying their postage. *And all this time* (be it remembered) *the freemen of the North have an overwhelming majority, and can direct National affairs as they may judge best.*

—I hope, Mr. Editor, the foregoing general statement of facts which stand out in the past seventy years' history of this Republic, may serve to show some of our people who have thought little of the matter, just what a leech, Slavery is; and as you have published *their* views, I ask the "Keowee Courier" to publish this reply to its charges against the North. A knowledge of each others' views on points of difference between the two sections, is the surest way to lead to that harmony and good understanding which should exist between the brethren of the great American Model Nation. A. B. C.

*This was Louisiana, but as it came mostly from the Northerners, temporarily sojourning or doing business in New Orleans, it may be said the North pays even the postage of the South!

☞The recent warm weather and copious rains have had a salutary effect. Vegetation is luxuriant, grain looks remarkably well in this region, and there is every prospect of an abundance of fruit.

Foreign News.

The Viceroy arrived at New York on last Saturday, from Galway, in Ireland.

The news of the state of the country, brought by the Viceroy, is far from encouraging. The western coast of Ireland is in a very deplorable condition. Between rack rents, poor rates, and other enormous taxations, the very blood and vitals are pressed out of the people. It seems it is necessary to collect the poor rates by the aid of her Majesty's war steamers!

From the South.

Gen. Lopez was arrested immediately after his arrival in New Orleans, on the 7th inst. An argument was had before the United States District Court, and the General was held in one thousand dollars to appear the next day, when a decision was to have been given by Judge McCaleb.

New Orleans, June 14.—The new crevasse in Grand Levee Parish, Point Coupee, in the richest sugar regions in this State, produced immense loss of property. All efforts to stop it proved fruitless.

Baltimore, June 14.—Capt. Lopez, a relative of Gen. Lopez, with several invaders, arrived at New Orleans, on the 6th from Key West. At New Orleans, on the 6th, the Alhambra Coffee House was burned down, and the Liberty Coffee House was also damaged. A fire occurred at Lafayette on the same day, destroying houses of Messrs. Welen, Keen, and Mason. Loss $6,000; no insurance.

New Orleans, June 15.—We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th inst., and are happy to state, that the Spanish government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by the other American authorities, and, ☞after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States.

Distressing Affliction.

As will be seen under our obituary head, Dr. Duncan, our late representative in the Legislature, has lost his entire family of children, consisting of four, all of whom died in one week. Ellen Dorsey, the eldest, aged 6 years 10 months and 4 days, died on Sunday the 2d inst. Benjamin Stiles, aged 3 years, 3 months, on Tuesday the 4th; Greenbury Dorsey, aged 8 months, on Thursday the 6th; and Henry Dorsey, aged 5 years and 4 months, on Friday the 7th inst. They all died of scarlet fever. [Mr. D.'s mother, Mrs. Rebecca H. Duncan, also died recently—all of Duncan's Island.]—[Har. Telegraph.

The frame house of Wm. Cornelius, in New Berlin, took fire on Thursday P. M. last, but was preserved without sustaining much damage.