

The Indianola Bulletin.

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BROWN & BRADY,

Devoted to Commerce, Agriculture and the Dissemination of General Information.

NO. 40.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

PUBLISHERS.

THE DEATH OF WEBSTER.

Mr. J. Buchman Ross, of whose political power a recent writer in the North British Review expresses no doubt in his favor, has written the following on the event of the day:

The great are falling from us—in the dust.
Our long drooping day, full of many sighs,
A nation's grief and a people's trust
Lie in the simple pall where Webster lies.

The great are falling from us—one by one—
As all the patriarchs of the nation go,
The winds which seek them in the air, and the sun
Gave out each vacant space for centuries.

Le Carolina mourns her stoutest son,
Which like a man-mast, towers above her realm
And Askehd bears no more the voice divine
From out the branches of her stately elm.

And Marhsfield's giant oak, whose stormy bough
On turned the ocean tempest from the West,
Lies on the shore he guarded long and now
Our startled Eagle knows not where to rest.

THE EFFECT OF RAILROADS ON THE COMMERCE OF CITIES.—We have often alluded to this subject; but not often than its importance demanded notice at our hands. We have been convinced, from the first, that the future of New Orleans, so far as progress and prosperity were concerned, depended upon the construction of her two great lines of railroad, and of the lateral branches and other roads, which their completion would inevitably bring into being. Aye, we have been convinced that, without such improvements, the only progress the Crescent City could make, would be downwards, until the climax of retrogression was reached, and the very depths of ruin sounded. We are of that opinion still, have always held to it, and have no conception that any condition of things can possibly arise to prove that we have been in error.—Thinking thus, and believing thus, we have advocated, the best of our ability, all practicable projects of railroad improvement, and exerted ourselves to the utmost to remove all obstacles in the way of our grand and beneficent enterprises.

But a truce to the past. We have now some facts which we propose to bring forward, showing the beneficial effects of railroads on commercial cities, in order to convince stockholders of the solvency of their investments, to prove to citizens that their vote to tax themselves was a wise one, and to show to those interested in the prosperity of New Orleans, who have not subscribed, the propriety of so doing forthwith, and of putting their shoulders to the ear of improvement, with a hearty determination to press it forward as rapidly as possible.

The editor of the American Railroad Journal is high authority—the very best and most reliable in all things relating to internal improvements—particularly in regard to the effects and consequences incident to the completion of railroads upon the business affairs and conveniences of cities. From a brief article written by him, some time since, concerning the benefit which railroads have conferred upon the city of New York—how they have made all the country round its market garden, both city and country being alike benefited; developed and advantaged—we extract the following striking paragraph:

"The city of New York is now accessible from every part of New England, (with the exception of the eastern part of Maine) and the State of New York by one day's journey on railroads. A traveler may leave Waterville, Me., which is 430 miles distant from New York; Montreal, Canada, which is 400; and Dunkirk and Buffalo, which are about 470, in the morning, and reach the city the same evening by continuous lines of railroad, at an average charge of two cents per mile. Light articles of freight, newspapers, etc., are forwarded to, and received from the same points with equal dispatch—so that the six millions of people residing within the States named, are within in one day's time of this city. And in the evening, the most remote parts of it are, in the ordinary course of mail, put into possession of our morning news; and, on the other hand, our shops and the stands in our markets display the delicacies and dainties which the morning light shone upon some 400 miles distant. The whole country within this distance, by means of railroads, is made the market garden of the city, and every inhabitant is brought into as intimate relation to it, as was the person who lived within 30 miles a few years since. A trip of a day is now sufficient to bring nearly every inhabitant of New York and New England to this city, and who may, if they choose, return home the next."

The foregoing paragraph gives, in brief, an irrefragable argument in favor of the construction of railroads—the common sense and practical views of which cannot fail to strike every mind susceptible of the smallest comprehension of what is useful and progressive.

Now, is it not reasonable to infer that causes which have operated, thus in the North, will produce similar effects in the South! We presume no one will think of contorting the proposition. If our New Orleans and Jackson, and New Orleans and Galveston railroads were built and in operation, it is very true they might not be able to accommodate a population as large as the New York railroads allotted to, but they would penetrate a far greater extent of surpassingly fertile and productive country, needing only the creative hand of internal improvements to develop its resources, to fill it with an industrious population, to render it the garden of the Union—to make the richest soil, most genial climate, bring forth, bloom and blossom, under the fairest sky, in unequalled profusion—in boundless abundance, the rarest and most valuable products of earth. And all would come to our door—all would contribute to

our convenience—all would add to the commerce and importance of our city as they have to New York—new and unrivaled sources of trade would be opened, which now lie dormant—the city would always afford the best prices for marketing which the country could furnish us—and while such contributed to the advancement of the other, both would be equally benefited.

The leaves of the fair Western prairies, fat and sturdy, thousands of whom are annually slaughtered for their hides and tail, would find a ready market and good prices, through the facilities of railroad accommodation, the milk, the butter, the cheese, veal, turkeys, chickens, eggs, vegetables, and ten thousand other things, which we want and would be willing to pay fair prices for, could be brought to us, had we the railroad facilities, such as we have alluded to, and the city and country would flourish, just in proportion as each extended a helping hand to the other. Then on, we say, to the railroads—let every good citizen bear his share, and energetically urge on the cause of progress, and the time is not far distant when such a paragraph as the one we have above quoted, may be truthfully written about New Orleans.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks, that the rapidly increasing consumption of this article in the United States, the improving condition of the social relations of Europe, and the augmenting wealth of Great Britain and her Oriental and Australian empire, combine to indicate that consumption in the aggregate must continue to increase, and occasion serious considerations to all connected with the cotton trade respecting the *future supplies* of the raw material. The Economist estimates the consumption of cotton for the year 1852, as follows:

	Bales.
Great Britain	2,059,752
France and remainder of continent	1,319,636
United States	663,000
	3,962,388

The stock of cotton in the ports of Great Britain at the close of 1851 was 494,000 bales; it is expected to be considerably less at the close of the present year.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—New York, Nov. 8.— The steamship Star of the West has arrived here from Aspinwall with dates from San Francisco to the 16th of October. She brings half a million of dollars' worth of gold.

The intelligence from the mines is of a cheering character, but the general news is not of great importance. A new French banking house has been started in San Francisco with a capital of two millions of dollars. Politics were running high when the steamer left San Francisco. Charles J. Breckinridge has been nominated for Mayor of San Francisco by the whigs.

The overland emigrants from the States have recently suffered terribly, and an immense number of lives have been lost. The California papers are filled with the names of those who have died on the road.

Messrs. Gwin and McCorkle, members of Congress from California, came passengers in the Star of the West.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION—Boston, Nov. 9, p. m.— Returns have been received from nearly the whole State, and indicate the following result: Clifford, whig candidate for Governor, 36,500; Bishop, Democrat, 35,400, and Mann, freesoiler, 3,411 votes.

Three whigs have been elected to Congress, and for the other candidates there is no choice.

DEATH OF MAJOR GEORGE LOWREY.—On last Wednesday the 20th, died Major George Lowrey, Ex-Assistant Chief of this Nation. The death of this great and good man has cast a gloom of sorrow over the entire country. For sixty years he was actively engaged in aiding and directing the affairs of the Nation. The great and good Lowrey, who for so many years "towered amongst as like some ancient ruin," has fallen. Full of honors and years, he has been called to his Fathers. He lived honored and loved by the Cherokees. He lived a patriot—and died a Christian.—*Telegraph (Chas. Nat.) Ad.* 27th ult.

FRANCE.—It is said that after the close of the Senate's deliberations, Louis Napoleon intends to make a tour of the Northern departments.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the title to be assumed by the new Emperor. Some desire that he should be styled "Louis Napoleon the First," and others insist upon the designation of "Napoleon Third."

It is believed that the electors will be summoned to meet on the 21st of November, and that on the 24th the Legislature will be convened to count the votes.

HANDSOME MEN.—One of our exchanges contains the following curious remark relating to handsome men:

If you are ever threatened with a handsome man in the family, just take a clothes-powder while he is set in bed, and batter his head to a pummice. From some causes or other, handsome men are asses; they cultivate their hair and complexions so much that they have no time to think of their brains. By the time they reach thirty, their hands and head are equally soft. Again we say, if you wish to find an intelligent man, just look for one with features so rough that they might use his face for a nutmeg grater.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—In the dinner given to Mr. Webster by the citizens of Albany, without distinction of party, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1851, in response to Hon. John C. Spence's admirable sentiment:

"The Constitution of the United States and Daniel Webster—insuperable now, and inseparable in the records of time and eternity."

Mr. Webster said: "My destiny attaches me to the Constitution of the country. I desire to render it some service. And to the modest stone that shall mark my grave, whether within my native New Hampshire or adopted Massachusetts, I wish no other epitaph than this: *While he lived, he did what he could to support the Constitution.*"

THE PRAYER OF PATRIOTISM.—The following glorious prayer, with which Daniel Webster closed one of the noblest speeches ever written by man, was fully revised by the great statesman. We can imagine his soul in the hour of death recurring to this grand invocation:

"When my eye shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dismally shattered fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dismembered, discordant, bellicose!—on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in all their original lustre, not a stripe erased nor polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto everywhere, spread all over its characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that sentiment dear to every American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

The officer reluctantly consented; the gentleman exchanged cards, and Mr. Chamberlayne found that his new guest was Col. Washington. On their arrival at the house, Colonel W. was introduced to the family of his hospitable host, and, among them, the interesting widow before spoken of. It is believed that the first interview proved the source from which sprung so many joys. Before entering the mansion, Col. W. gave orders to his servant to have the horses ready precisely at four o'clock, that they might arrive at their destination that night. Bishop, true to the orders of his master, waited with the horses in hand long after the appointed hour, wondering at the unusual delay. "Ah, Bishop!" says a fair writer, describing the occurrence, "there was an urgency in the drawing-room more powerful than King George and all his governors. Subsidiary as a phyx, he had hidden the important despatches from the soldiers, shut up in his ears from the tell-tale clock, and was playing such mad pranks with the bravest hearts in Christendom, that it fluttered with the eye of a new-found happiness." Colonel Washington found so much difficulty in separating from such fascinating society, that he eventually yielded to the solicitations of his excellent host to pass the night with them. Some hours after breakfast the following morning the enamored soldier was on his road to Williamsburg, having made his escape in the dead of night.

Having made an early arrangement of his affairs at Williamsburg, he waited on the charms of the captivating widow.

Within a year from this time, Mrs. Custis became the wife of Colonel Washington.

They were married at St. Peter's Church, in New Kent County, on the 6th of January, 1759, by the Rev. Mr. Mossom, a clergyman sent from England by the Bishop of London, Virginia being at that time considered a part of that diocese.

AARON FOSCOE.—Mons. Fosco, one

of the farmers general of the province of Languedoc, in France, who had amassed a considerable wealth by grinding the taxes of the poor within his province, and every other means, however low, base or cruel,

by which he rendered himself universally hated, was one day forced by the governor to raise a considerable sum; upon which, as an excuse for not complying with the demand, he pleaded extreme poverty but fearing lest some of the inhabitants of Languedoc should give information to his excellency of his evident host to the solicitations of his excellent host to pass the night with them. Some hours after breakfast the following morning the enamored soldier was on his road to Williamsburg.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Washington Republic, in announcing the appointment of Mr. Everett as Secretary of State, has the following remarks:

"We have the satisfaction to announce that the President has appointed the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, to succeed the Hon. Daniel Webster, lately deceased; and that Mr. Everett has signified his acceptance of the office.

This is in every respect a most creditable appointment, and one which we doubt not will meet with the approbation of the whole country.

Mr. Everett has successively been a Representative in Congress, Governor of Massachusetts and Minister to England; in each of which spheres of duty he has discharged his functions with unsurpassed ability, and with a purity and patriotism beyond reproach.

He has had the enviable honor of being recommended by Daniel Webster for the position next in rank to that which he is now called to fill, and of having been passed as a supposed pickpocket. The gentleman, however, in his attempt to catch his prisoner, was about to depart from the spot, when he happened to put his hand in his coat pocket, where he found his money all safe. He gave one loud exclamation on making this discovery; and immediately left amid the boisterous laugh of the bystanders, who had seen the fun.—*Boston Chronicle.*

A French courtier among all his acquaintances only knew three honest women. Who are they?" asked the Queen. "Your majesty is the first, my wife is the second, and for the other, your majesty will excuse me naming her, as I wish to keep open a door for escape by leaving every other woman to think herself the third."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Washington Republic, in announcing the appointment of Mr. Everett as Secretary of State, has the following remarks:

"A short time ago, a young man, a clerk in a house in San Francisco, having \$5,000 to spare, sent it to China and invested it in rice. He sold the cargo (to arrive

at 22 cents per pound), and made the hand-some sum of \$27,000 by the operation.

The purchaser was a Chinaman, and it so happened that the cargo arrived the day after it was purchased. The Chinaman made \$85,000 on his bargain. The large sum of \$102,000 has, therefore, been cleared on an investment of \$5,000.

THE BEAUTY OF EARTH AND SEA.—

"An English spirit dwelt;

"In bournings of the sea;

"In sounds from ocean's sinews;

"On ev'ry hill, in ev'ry dale;

"On ev'ry flower that blossoms;

"In stars that shine, in clouds that fall;

"On seas of earth's perfumes."

THE CHOLERA.—It will be recollect-

ed that the cholera suddenly broke out in this city about two weeks ago, and that among the dozen of cases which occurred inside

two days, no less than seven proved fatal.

It is no less remarkable that nearly all the meat purchased on that morning in Market

square, despite all the salt that could be applied to it, was generally bad.

The disease, however, was not confined to

the atmosphere. During the rage of the

epidemic in 1832, the same observation

was made in Montreal, and, to test the mat-

ter, a piece of fresh beef was drawn up to the

spire of the Cathedral, where, finding a

pure current of air than below, it kept two

thirds longer. This reflection, perhaps, may

excite further investigation on the part

of the medical faculty, which, if it does

not turn to some useful purpose.—*W. H.*

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Hon.

Edward Everett entered upon his duties as

Secretary of State, at Washington, D. C.

Nov. the 5th. A call is published desir-

ing all holders of letters to Mr. Webster to

forward them to Mr. Everett.

OUR GOOD TERMS WITH DEATH.—In the

THE BULLETIN.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

Job Work.—We are prepared to execute Job Work of all kinds with promptness and in the best style at the Bulletin office.

New Books.—Messrs. Lewis & Hughes have lately received a good supply of new books embracing novels, histories, poetical works, &c. We are indebted to them for two volumes of Macaulay's famous history of England. We had supposed a book store would be sustained in Indiana.

New Braunschweig Zeitung.—We have received the first number of this paper. It is printed in the German language, and so far as the mechanical execution goes, it has a neat appearance. Of the character of the paper and its contents we cannot speak, as we do not understand the language; but we understand that Mr. Ferdinand Lindheimer, the editor, is a gentleman of liberal and intelligent views.

A German paper in this State may do much good or harm, depending upon the manner in which it may be conducted. If devoted to the dissemination of truth among the German people in regard to our institutions, the cultivation of kind and fraternal relations between the German and American population of the State, and to patient and laborious efforts to assist its countrymen in learning our language and laws, and becoming intelligent American citizens, it cannot fail to be a public blessing, and a credit to its conductor. If it falls short of this high position and lends its influence to any course in an opposite direction, it must become injurious to those for whose welfare it should strive. From all we have heard of this enterprise, we have reason to hope for the best results from it.

The Germans are rapidly settling in the most lovely portion of Texas; they are generally industrious, frugal, and honest farmers, a valuable class, and are bringing the wilderness into cultivation. Such people are the "salt of the earth" in every happy country; Texas wants them by thousands.

The Germans who come to this country, although brought up under a despotic government, are generally ultra in their notions of free government, and are mainly at a loss to draw a nice and discriminating view of the great difference between a well regulated free government of law and order, and unrestrained liberty. German newspapers may do immense good by the dissemination of true notions on this point.

A Good Sign.—We publish to-day, with heartfelt pleasure, the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature on the death of Mr. Webster. They indicate a return of the fraternal feeling of that State towards the Union; and, in their tone, do honor to the movers in the matter; and thus the immediate constituents of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, respectively, have vied with each other in doing essential honors to the memory of such. A noble spectacle.

From New Orleans.—The U. S. steamship *Fashion*, Capt. J. M. Baker, arrived at the government wharf on Monday, having left New Orleans on Friday the 19th inst. She brings over a lot of horses and government stores; also Major Babbitt and family.

Capt. Baker will receive our thanks for very ample files of late papers.

Major E. B. Babbitt.—We are glad to welcome to Indianola again, our esteemed Quarter Master, Maj. Babbitt, who with his family, has returned from a visit of several months to the North. The Major has our thanks for late papers.

Melancholy Death.—On the passage of the steamship *Louisiana*, on her last trip on the 20th inst., a gun in the hands of Mr. Skiles of Kentucky accidentally fired. The ball passed through two or three state rooms and struck a Mr. Shewell in the head, killing him instantly. Mr. S. was buried in Indianola on the 21st. We understand he was from the State of N. York.

The Steamship *Texas*, Capt. Lawless, arrived from New Orleans on Sunday morning. Mr. DaCosta, her gentlemanly Clerk, has our acknowledgments for late papers.

Mr. Wakefield of the Jas. L. Day will also accept our thanks.

The Old Law.—We have failed to mention the return to his old profession of Capt. Jeremiah Smith, Senior, formerly so well known as the popular commander of the *Paintedot* and other boats. He has lately taken charge of the steamship *Louisiana*. The traveling public will be pleased to know this fact, for few men have commanded on the gulf with more success or popularity than "old Captain Jerry." He is a tall, every whit of him, and always looks six inches taller on the upper deck of a ship, than when on terra firma.

The Schooner *Flomeric*, String, master, arrived from Mobile on Monday, with ninety thousand feet of lumber, to Henry Runge & Co.

Cotton and pecans, hides and peltries, are coming into Indianola in larger quantities than at any previous period.

IMPORTANT TO THE CREDITORS OF THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION COMPANY.—We are informed by some of the principal creditors of this company, that it is the intention of most of the creditors, to hold a convention at Austin, in the meeting of the Legislature in January next, for the purpose of devising and agreeing upon some plan, by which this protracted affair can be speedily settled.

It seems to us, that this is a very desirable move, and the only one, in our opinion, likely within a reasonable time, to enable the creditors to make a division of the land and property of the company—as from the company itself nothing more is to be expected.

As further Legislation will be necessary, not only for the settlement of the company's business, but also for the perfecting of the titles of the emigrants, we hope this meeting will be well attended. We have no doubt, the Legislature will take such action in this important matter, as will soon and forever settle these difficulties, which have almost been a source of ruin to many creditors and emigrants.

Fine Apples.—Mr. Onderdonk has for sale in White's warehouse, a hundred barrels of the finest green apples we have ever seen in the South. They were grown in New York, embrace several choice varieties, and are in excellent order.

The Supreme Court of the State met in Austin on the 8th inst., but up to the 13th, says the Gazette, had transacted no business, farther than to do honors to the memory of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. All the Judges were present, but Judge Lipscomb was indisposed. It is supposed some very important land cases will be decided at this and the Galveston term, commencing in January.

We understand there is considerable sickness in Port Lavaca at this time, but have not learned the character of the disease. This has been a season of sickness generally through the south. Places provided with hospitals are enabled oftentimes to prevent diseases becoming epidemics. A hospital ought to be established here on account of emigrants and seamen.

The members of the Indiana Mutual Insurance Company had their quarterly meeting on Tuesday evening last.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Woodward, shows a dividend of 33 per cent on the Capital Stock for the first quarter of its organization. This surpasses all expectations, considering that all the heavy stocks from the North had been shipped and insured elsewhere prior to the organization of this company. In all probability the next quarter will reach 50 per cent.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—We were informed, on Wednesday last, says the Port Smith (Ark.) Herald, of the 30th ult., by a gentleman just from Texas, that he passed on the road hundreds of wagons belonging to emigrants bound for Texas. He passed, in two days, 60 wagons, near Middle Boggy. About forty wagons passed through this place on Monday and Tuesday, and still they come. The road is crowded with them. Such an emigration has not been known for several years.

Cuba—the Crescent Affair.—So far as the action of our government is known to the public in regard to the late Crescent City affair, it has met with several animadversions from its political opponents, and either silence or want of support from many of its friends. The letter of Secretary Conrad to Mr. George Law, agent of the vessel in New York, is unsatisfactory; and does not treat the matter with that openness or fulness, that should characterize the actions of public functionaries on all subjects, but especially on those upon which the public interest is at stake. If the public interests require it, it is legitimate and proper, as well as customary, to impose the bar of secrecy upon questions touching our foreign relations; but Mr. Conrad, we apprehend, is not shielded by this plea, as a satisfactory answer to Mr. Law could have been given without at all unveiling any water news-some to be kept from the public eye.

These difficulties are evidently hastening the day when Cuba shall be free, through American influence, or a part of these glorious United States. For one, we should welcome either event.

Gen. Pierce—His Cabinet.—Political papers must have something political to talk and write about. Already they are speculating about the Cabinet appointments to be made by the President elect. We notice the names of Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Henry A. Wise of Va., Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, among the supposed chances. We have thought it very probable that an appointment would be tendered either Gen. Houston or Gen. Ross of Texas; but doubt if either would leave the Senate to accept it. Among the distinguished statesmen who have warmly supported Gen. Pierce, and who are eminent for their ability, purity and independence, Mr. Venard of North Carolina, and Mr. Bullock of Virginia, in our humble conception, stand very prominent. They are men who deserve and possess public confidence, and would be pillars of strength in the new cabinet.

The Old Law.—We have failed to mention the return to his old profession of Capt. Jeremiah Smith, Senior, formerly so well known as the popular commander of the *Paintedot* and other boats. He has lately taken charge of the steamship *Louisiana*. The traveling public will be pleased to know this fact, for few men have commanded on the gulf with more success or popularity than "old Captain Jerry."

In one of the counties in Wisconsin, John Root is the democratic Robert Hogg the free-soil, and Thos. H. Dye the whig candidate for the Legislature. The people will have Root, Hogg or Dye, as their representative.

WEBSTER EPISTLES.—We do not think we can give our readers any matter more interesting than the two letters which follow. They are extracted from proof sheets of the *Private Life of Daniel Webster*, now in the press of the Harpers, from the pen of CHARLES LANMAN. The John Taylor written to is Mr. Webster's overseer. In the second letter we think the date is erroneous, but we leave it as it comes to us.—*Ex. Paper.*

"WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852.

John Taylor.—Go ahead. The heart of the winter is broken, and before the first day of April all your land may be plowed. Buy the oxen of Captain Maston, if you think the price fair. Pay for the hay. I send you a check for \$100, for these two objects. Put the greatest oxen in a condition to be turned out and fattened. You have a good horseman, and I think in addition to this, four yens and a pair of four year old steers will do your work. If you think so, then dispose of the Stevens oxen, or any other, and send them to the pasture, for beef. I know not when I shall see you, but I hope before planting. If you need any thing, such as guano, for instance, write to Joseph Buck, Esq., Boston, and he will send it to you.

Whatever ground you sow or plant, see that it is in good condition. We want no penitentiary crops. A little farm well tilled, is to the farmer the next best thing to a little wife well willed. Cultivate your garden. Be sure to produce sufficient quantities of useful vegetables. A man may half support his family from a good garden. Take care to keep my mother's garden in good order, even if it cost you the wages of a man to take care of it. I have sent you many garden seeds. Distribute them among your neighbors. Send them to the stores in the village, that every body may have a part of them without cost. I am glad that you have chosen Mr. Pike representative. He is a true man; but there are in New Hampshire many persons who call themselves whigs, who are no whigs at all, and no better than disunionists. Any man who hesitates in granting and securing to every part of the country its just and its constitutional rights, is an enemy to the whole country.

John Taylor! if one of your boys should say that he honors his father and mother, and loves his brothers and sisters, but still insists that one of them shall be driven out of the family, what can you say of him but this, that there is no real family love in him. You and I are farmers; we never talk politics, our talk is of oxen; but remember this, that any man who attempts to excite one part of the country against another, is just as wicked as he would be who should attempt to get up a quarrel between John Taylor and his neighbor, old Mr. John Sanborn, or his other neighbor, Capt. Burleigh. There are some animals that live best in the fire; and there are some men who delight in heat, smoke, combustion, and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things which make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention and strife. Have no communion with such persons, either as neighbors or politicians. You have no more right to say that slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in New Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide for itself; and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave to each State this power of deciding for itself.

I think I never wrote you a word before

on affairs for Havana might be landed, but no other person would be permitted to go ashore.

Captain DAVENPORT then showed me a letter from the American Consul, just received, which stated that the cargo sufficient had been settled by Mr. PORTER, except that Captain PORTER and PERSEGA SMITH was on board.

Upon being informed that the latter was on board, he declined taking the ship, and Capt. DAVENPORT took her with him without assistance. As soon as the anchor was let go, the Captain of the Port came alongside, and after learning that Mr. SMITH was on board, he stated that no communication could be had with the shore until he had returned from a visit to the Captain General.

On his return he stated that the mails and passengers for Havana might be landed, but no other person would be permitted to go ashore.

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