

The South.
Had Willie Clark written no better thing than the following, he would have ranked in one of our sweetest poets. Read it. You read it last year? So you did, and should read it every year while you can see, and the Autumn return.

OCTOBER.
Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart's truest dream,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The summer's merrily-bred.
The waning of my winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Those autumn months I love thy voice,
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was living to my gaze!
Oh vision bright—oh blessing true!
How much these living captives rue?
I ask my spirit's warbling powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold
Her life's dim emblems, rustling round,
In lines of crimson and of gold
The year's dead honors on the ground;
And sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low plowings murmur by,
How much their sleeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightful moments show,
They came in raptures from the West,
They bore the wood-lark's mellow tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast,
Through summer's fragrance, and the heat,
But changed and strengthened now, they beat
In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like three transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new,
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And fragrant all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,
Which hope about her forehead weaves,
Till grief's hot sighs around it breathe,
Then pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas for Time, and Death and Care,
What glimpses around us they bring!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial pageant of the Spring,
The dream that each successive year
Seems bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And deep in darkness, side by side.

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURI.
Below we give an accurate table of distances between the several points of interest in Missouri, as we have been able to prepare. The variations from positive correctness will, we think, be found to be few.

St. Louis to Jefferson City	125
do do Sedalia	119
do do Lexington	110
do do Cape Girardeau	150
do do Cairo and Bird's Point	200
do do Pilot Knob	91
do do Rolla	110
do do Springfield	223
do do Warrensburg	37
do do Warrentonburg	24
do do Clinton	24
do do Warsaw	36
do do Independence	93
do do Kansas City	169
do do Osceola	24
do do Papineville	43
do do Fort Scott	45
do do Butler	25
do do Springfield	30
do do Carthage	55
do do Fayetteville (Ark.)	109
do do Rolla	117
do do Lebanon	50
do do Calhoun (Ky.)	20
do do Charleston	20
do do Cape Girardeau	60
do do Pilot Knob	100

Now and then.—The following extract is from a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since:—
"The South has ever deprecated agitation.—From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under her own vine and fig tree' and enjoy those blessings which the institutions of the country promise alike to all. Standing with unsullied feet upon the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and having her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the sense of the North to respect her position, to forbear their rule onslaught, and press her not to the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-righteousness with which her ears have been stunned."
Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance for the Vice Presidency in 1800.
"The suggestion," said he, "that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican Governments is the consent of the governed, much more does a Union of equal States require as its basis the voluntary co-operation in its organic functions."

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OLD FOGY DOCTRINES.
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to promote their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.—Declaration of Independence.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing so worthy of being a national honor; for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such a situation as to be obliged to make a compromise with a more powerful neighbor; but the nation should be engaged on tablets of brass, with a solemn and sacred obligation, to maintain its independence. —Gouverneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but its vigilant defense. —Washington, in a letter to the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily and faithfully to enforce the laws and to maintain the authority of the supreme legislature. His heart was as hard as iron, but his tongue was as soft as wax. He intended that his language should show the eyes of the deluded Americans. "If it does not," said he to his listening minister, "we must set every delicate man at liberty to enjoy the property of the most excessive measures." —The New England Gazette, a volume, and would now be a rare and valuable article. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be a rare and valuable article. —The New England Gazette, a volume, and would now be a rare and valuable article.

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