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Selected Poetry.

The Stream that Hurries By.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

The stream that hurries by yon fixed shore
Returns no more;
The wind that dries at morn yon dewy lawn
Breathes and is gone;
Those wither'd flow'rs to Summer's ripening glow
No more shall blow;
Those fallen leaves that strew yon garden bed
For aye are dead.

Of laugh, of jest, of pleasures past,
Nothing shall last;
On shore, on sea, on vale, on plain,
Nought shall remain;
Of all for which poor mortals vainly mourn,
Nought shall return;
Life hath its hour on earth, the heavens beneath,
And so hath Death.

Not all the chains that clank in ev'ry clime
Can fetter Time;
For all the phials in the doctor's store
Youth comes no more;
No drug on Age's wrinkled cheek renews
Life's early hues;
Not all the tears by pious mourners shed
Can wake the dead.

For all Spring gives, and Winter takes again,
We grieve in vain;
Vainly for sunshine fled, and joys gone by,
We heave the sigh;
On! ever on! with unexhausted breath,
Time hastes to death;
Even with each word we speak, a moment flies,
Is born, and dies.

If thus, through lesser Nature's empire wide
Nothing abide—
If wind, and wave, and leaf, and sun, and flow'r,
Have each their hour—
He walks on Ice whose dallying spirit clings
To earthly things;
And he alone is wise whose well-taught love
Is fix'd above.

THE REVOLUTION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE ORR.

The Conclusions of an Old Statesman—"There's Life in the Old Land Yet"—The Fate of the Negro—Facts for Capitalists and Agriculturists—The Political Platform—Manufacturing Resources—Work for our Young Men—The Old and the New Regime.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Anderson, S. C., under date of March 17, gives quite an interesting report of a conversation with Judge Orr, in which that gentleman appears to have set forth his political views with great fullness and precision. After a sketchy account of the Judge's residence, manner of life and person, the letter proceeds to say:

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

In Charleston and among the low country planters generally, ex-Governor Orr is an object of cordial dislike. When a Confederate Senator, he dared to anticipate before others, the probable downfall of the cause, and to introduce in secret session what was known as the "Peace Resolutions." When Governor, he was bold enough to rise in the presence of a body of Charleston merchants, at a public dinner, and utter truths, political and commercial, that made them wince. He had the hardihood to affiliate socially with Generals Sickles and Canby, and aid them in the arduous work of reorganizing the State. He assumed the responsibility, at which other men shuddered, of recommending officially, and on the hustings, that the white people should vote for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention—a Republican body; and finally capped the climax of political iniquity, by permitting himself to be elected to the office of Circuit Judge by a Republican Legislature. People now say: "All this was right;" "Governor Orr was two years in advance of us;" "had we followed his counsel the condition of affairs would have been very different" But still the prejudice is hereditary and strong, and they neither forgive nor forget.

I asked the judge how he relished this opposition. "Why, sir," he answered, "a public man in South Carolina, who thinks for himself, must have a hide like a rhinoceros, and forty years of antagonism have made mine so tough that all the porcupines in Christendom couldn't draw blood; that is, when I know I'm right."

In the up country, however, the feeling toward him is one of almost universal respect. Known to be just in his administration of public affairs, untainted by the breath of any corrupting influences, often weighed in the balance and never found wanting, affable with the humblest, and personally popular among all classes, the people trust him. They confide in his judgment. The very fact that he predicted long ago present consequences, and advised the public how to avert them, has more than ever increased faith in his wisdom, and fixed, as I am impressed, a determination by thousands to adopt his policy. What that policy is, is foreshadowed in the following conversation:

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Q. Judge Orr, you have been long affiliated with the Democratic party of the country, and I have some curiosity to learn why, so soon after the Philadelphia convention of 1868, in which you played an important part, you identified yourself with and espoused the principles of another party not generally acceptable to your own people.

A. The answer to that question is a simple one. It was generally believed throughout the South that the object of that convention was to restore harmonious feeling between the two sections, and, accordingly, her representative men were selected to confer and act with the Democratic leaders of the North. Results proved, however, that elements of disruption were already at work within the party—that the West and East were antagonistic in their views of public policy—and that, in many respects, the South was not in a condition to agree with either. The effort then made to create a healthy public sentiment toward us signally failed, and, after a mere spasm of cordiality in the convention, its members separated as diverse in their opinions as ever. These bickerings resulted in the election of General Grant and the present supremacy of the Republican party.

Q. But is it your opinion that the Democratic party will never regain its power?

A. A party called Democratic may eventually succeed, but the old regime is forever dead. The antagonism of so many leading members of the party to the war will, since the war has proved successful, put them in the same category in all future, popular elections with the opponents of the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico. None of the parties opposing these wars had sufficient vitality to recover from the damaging results of their opposition. But the blunders of the Republican party, already made and which they will continue to make, not moving cautiously in consequence of their consciousness of strength, will necessarily create a reaction, under the influence of which they, too, will be overwhelmed in national politics, as the Jackson party was overwhelmed in 1840 in the contest between Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison, when the election was won not so much by the popularity of the Whig principles as by the unpopularity of the Jackson and Van Buren administration. High taxes, the consequent stringency of the finances, and official corruption, is the rock upon which the Republican party will be wrecked. From the debris another party will arise composed of the progressive men of the country, whose leaders will be real statesmen and economists, and under their administration the Union will advance in true greatness and solid prosperity. Doubtless the next census will change the basis of power. More relative strength will be given to the South and West, which will result in weakening the influence of the New England States, and transferring the control of the country to the agricultural sections.

Q. Do you think the country would be better off under a Democratic administration than it is at the present time?

A. I can only answer that question with qualifications. In my judgment, the election of General Grant avoided violence and bloodshed throughout the South. Under the administration of Mr. Seymour, efforts would unquestionably have been made to overturn existing State governments, even before his inauguration, because the people were stimulated by the delusive representations of ardent partisans, who believed he could undo the entire work of reconstruction. The truth is, however, that had Mr. Seymour been elected, he would have been as impotent as Andrew Johnson in every endeavor to render assistance to the South. The majority of the Senate would have been against him for at least two years, and he could not have removed or appointed a postmaster. The House was in the same opposition, and none of the party would have felt amiably inclined toward one that had defeated their candidate.

GRANT'S ELECTION A BLESSING.

In this view, therefore, it was a blessing to the South that Grant was elected. Some of the results to us, politically, may not be agreeable; some of the Congressional legislation that has followed has been based upon a misapprehension of the real public sentiment of the South; but the end will prove the wisdom of the election of General Grant. It must be remembered that the war did not close with the termination of hostilities. It required time to make the people fully realize the fact that they were conquered, and to adapt themselves to the new situation. The principles for which they had fought were, so to speak, hereditary, and it would be a marvel in history or in human nature for them to have even theoretically submitted to a stronger power at once.

Q. Suppose, on the theory that the Southern States were never out of the Union, their representatives had been admitted to Congress without the restrictions which have been imposed by the enactments of that body, what then would have been the result?

A. In my judgment, one-third of the States of the Union would have been hostile to every leading feature of the policy of the conquering party. They would not have sympathized with the power by which they had been defeated. They would not have given universal suffrage to the negro; they would not have permitted the South to be overrrun by irresponsible and, in many instances, corrupt men—mere adventurers, having in view solely their own elevation. In fact, such was the temper of the people, that they would not have recognized the rights of qualified suffrage to the colored man at the time it was proffered. Of course, at the present time, they would be glad enough to make such a compromise. It is the knowledge of this fact which accounts for the persistency of Republicanism at the North; and for the adoption of a plan of reconstruction which would remove the fangs of the serpent by which that section had been stung. Still, I do not wish to be understood as endorsing all the peculiar manifestations of that political creed which have been exhibited in the South, because Republicanism has gone to extremes here which would never be accepted at the North. A reaction must, necessarily, take place, and is already in progress.

REPUBLICANISM TO PREDOMINATE.

Q. But will a true Republicanism gain accessions to its ranks from the native white men of the South?

A. Most unquestionably, but it will be a work of time. It is every day becoming evident to men of shrewdness and foresight that there is no organization antagonistic to the Republican party which can be successful in South Carolina for the next ten years, and the remark is equally applicable to every Southern State in which there is a large colored majority. The results of the last three years have satisfied the people that all the present evils of which they complain might have been averted by showing to the colored voters that they intended to maintain their new rights. Large numbers of the best men in South Carolina are even now willing to espouse Republican principles, and would doubtless do so but for the distrust which, as gentlemen of character and intelligence, they naturally entertain toward those who, by accidental circumstances, have been placed in the lead of the Republican party—men who do not, and never did, enjoy public confidence; men who are ignorant, corrupt, dishonest, and unfit, by reason of their early associations, for decent society. They were adroit enough, however, to make the more ignorant among the negroes believe them to be their best friends, and by employing all the arts of the demagogue, and an unscrupulous use of disgraceful agencies, they succeeded in being elected to the most important offices in the State.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Q. Is it your belief that the negro can be controlled?

A. It depends upon the material you work with, and the material you work upon. The most ignorant are the most radical; the most intelligent are the most conservative; and my experience with them, in the capacity of legislators, satisfies me that as far as lies in their power they mean to do only that which will redound to the best interests of the State. Naturally, much of their action has been based upon the determination to strengthen their party; some of their measures, such as legislating a city council into office over the head of another council, perhaps equally Republican in character; or such as extending the limits of a city or town in order to embrace more votes, have been extraordinary in their purpose; but even these have found sturdy opponents among the race, who will not lend themselves to any policy, however advantageous, that is not fully sustained by precedent or principle. As I said before, the colored people may, for awhile, distrust the professions of white men, but when they see them in earnest, and discover that it is not merely a matter of politics, but of practical benefit to the State, which is involved in a combination of strength, confidence will be restored, and the two races will work together in harmony.

Q. Is there a disposition among the colored people to improve their opportunities?

A. Undoubtedly; large numbers of colored children are attending school, many of their parents, by economy and industry, have accumulated means; as a class they dress better than before, and there are general evidences of improvement. There is of course a large class of idlers, lazy men and women, who have no ambition to do more than live from hand to mouth. These prey upon society, and bring their race into disrepute; but this is an evil which only time can cure. It is the brighter side of the picture which our people are pleasurably contemplating, because they see in the advancement of this large colored element a corresponding degree of advantage to themselves and the State. We want intelligent labor. As an agricultural community we must depend upon it for success, and, if it cannot be brought from abroad, our policy is to promote all educational influences at home. It is a realization of the fact that the interests of the two races are common, that each depends upon the other, that the black man is essential to the welfare of the white man, and that both must work together in the business concerns of life, which has brought men to their senses. We are, in short, becoming progressive.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Q. Allow me to ask, Governor, what is likely to be the operation of the fifteenth amendment throughout the South?

A. It is my belief that in a few years Congress will find that they have put into the hands of the South a two edged sword; that that with which they intended to deprive the white man of power has only doubled it. And should the question of repealing the clause be raised, its strongest opponents will then be those who live south of the Mason and Dixon's line. So identical will the interests of the two races here eventually become—all local causes of irritation being removed—that the South will go into a national contest with all her armor on, carrying with her the balance of power, and the ability to determine every vexed question of national politics. Ideas do not always culminate in a day or a generation, and we can well afford to wait the issue, knowing that mind will at last triumph over muscle, and secure for us as a people united, without respect to color, all the rights to which we are entitled. In other words, New England will not always dictate to us from the floor of Congress, and the North generally will not enjoy the blessings of partial legislation. In this light, looking to the future for results, I think we should be grateful for the fifteenth amendment.

THE FATE OF THE NEGRO.

Q. I have frequently seen it stated in the public prints that the negro is dying out, and the fear is expressed that, in the course of time, there may not be enough left to till the crops. But what are your views on this subject?

A. It is one to which I have not given careful attention. Yet my observation of the mortuary records of our principal cities satisfies me that the fear expressed is not without foundation. Natural causes, which you will readily understand, are at work to produce this result. In old times, under our system, the health of slaves, especially of the young, was a matter of constant solicitude. Unless on extraordinary occasions, they were neither over-worked nor permitted to lounge in idleness. They were fed on substantial food, comfortably clad, properly amused, and had no cares. When ill, the plantation physician was called in, and all his skill applied to the business of restoration. The slave represented money—money in himself, and money in the current year's crop. It wasn't profitable to allow him to be sick, and much less profitable to let him die. The consequence was that, between the year 1800 (when there were only 50,000 slaves in the United States) and the year 1860, the increase was upwards of 4,000,000; and it is a grave question, by the way, what sort of a country we should have had in fifty years more at the same rate of negro growth. It is another grave question whether, if Providence intended emancipation to take place at any time, it did not occur auspiciously in 1863. But to resume. The condition of the freedmen is now reversed. With no master, he has no sense of responsibility. The more ignorant among the field hands are content to live in squalor and wretchedness, their children die from lack of proper food and care, and there is unquestionably a diminution in their numbers from natural causes, which in their present situation cannot be controlled. This is especially the case among the negroes on the coast; but the remark does not apply to the intelligent colored man anywhere. It is a remarkable fact that the slave increased twenty-three and one-half per cent., and the colored free people only one per cent. during the ten years preceding the war. If I remember rightly, the city registrar of Boston reported that during the five years preceding 1869 the number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceed the births in the proportion of nearly two to one. In Rhode Island and Connecticut, according to the registries kept, the yearly deaths of blacks and mulattoes have generally exceeded the yearly births. There is no method of reaching similar results in the South, except through the reports of the health officers of the different cities, but these show a startling amount of mortality in the race, and invite a question as to its ultimate condition. My own impression is, that in a quarter of a century from the present time, all the colder regions of the South, from Virginia to Georgia, will be mainly populated by sturdy white emigrants, before whose competing toil the negro will be obliged to give way, and that he will seek the lowlands as his final abiding place. These are but speculations, yet the fate of the red man is to a very considerable degree typical of the law of nature which has applied to the negro in every State in which he has been compelled to work for his subsistence, side by side with the white. The South, however, requires all her laboring population, and as a people, we deplore any exigency which threatens to deprive us of so essential an aid to our prosperity. Hence it is that our liberal minded men, foreseeing these results, are prepared by wise and humane regulations for their enlightenment and moral and social improvement, to make the colored people valuable in our agricultural developments, and thus retain them as an element of practical strength and usefulness.

IMMIGRATION — ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE SOUTH.

Q. The views you have expressed lead naturally to the inquiry whether the people of the South fully appreciate the importance of an infusion of more energetic help, of white emigration from Europe and the North, and what inducements are offered to citizens of other portions of the world to settle in your midst?

A. The inquiry opens a broad field and comprehends much. In general terms, I answer that, viewing the question of Southern resuscitation in all its bearing, emigration is an absolute Southern necessity. Our losses during the war amounted to the enormous sum of $7,000,000,000. We have left to us, however, an immense area of land, a productive soil, and a genial climate. Our resources are incalculable, but we need population and capital to develop them. We are satisfied with our present labor. It is insufficient and to some extent untrustworthy. To illustrate: The population of South Carolina is in round numbers, say 700,000, nearly equally divided between white and black. This would give us but twenty-three persons to the square mile, yet the territory of the State, under thrifty cultivation, may be made to sustain 4,000,000 of persons with ease. To obtain this population we must tap the reservoirs of the world, and to all who come we will extend a cordial welcome. Immigration will induce competition, and in competition is our safety. There is no other coercion that can be applied to idle men. They must either work or starve. Doubtless we have to encounter much opposition from the West in our endeavor to divert the tide of emigration, but we have more to offer in the shape of reward than any Western State. Our products are nearer the great markets of the world; our soil is far more fertile, and the emigrant will come to a State already settled and possessing the advantages of age if not of progress. The same causes which have developed Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, may be applied with equal, if not greater, success in South Carolina. We only require a multitude of farmers to raise the product for which we have heretofore paid the North and West, and in my judgment, the owners of large tracts of valuable plantation lands will be glad to dispose of their surplus possessions, rather than attempt the cultivation of crops on the gigantic scale which belonged to our former system of labor. Experiment has demonstrated, both here and abroad, the value of small farms and diversified industry. We have about 4,500,000 acres of land under cultivation, only one-fourth of the area of the State. This would throw into market 45,500 farms of 100 acres each. To illustrate by comparison: New Jersey and South Carolina are very nearly equal in population. The value of the products of the first named State in 1850 was $60,900,000; of South Carolina during the same year only $49,980,000. True, the capital of one is largely devoted to manufacturing purposes; the capital of the other is employed chiefly in agriculture; but you will readily see that if all the facilities at our command, our vast water power and manufacturing resources, were developed to the same extent as in New Jersey, we would realize a truly golden dream of prosperity. Even under present circumstances, we shall be better off pecuniarily, in five years, with anything like favorable crops, and will have more actual cash at our command than ever before. In two years we will begin to invest our surplus capital in manufactures; but at present our people are afraid to invest in anything. They have money, a large amount of it, but it has gone into coin, and is hidden away. In a little while, as soon as political affairs are settled, and confidence is restored in the administration of State and national affairs, you will see it come forth and go into stocks and bonds. The old evil of extravagance, so fatal to permanent prosperity, has been effectually cured, and hereafter as men appreciate the difficulty of making money, they will manage its outlay judiciously.

IN CONCLUSION,

remarked Judge Orr, the views I have expressed to you this evening, while entertained by a large number of the citizens of the State, have never before, that I am aware of, been publicly uttered. I know what will be the result when they are published. I shall be roundly abused for telling the truth and speaking what, in my judgment, is common sense; but the soundness of these reflections will, am confident be demonstrated in the future, when passion has subsided, and reason once more assumed sway.

A young lady contemplating matrimony was one morning handed a Testament by her father, with the leaf turned down at the following passage:

"He who giveth in marriage doeth well, but he who giveth not in marriage doeth better."

She immediately returned it with the following reply written underneath:

"Dear father, I am content to do well; let those do better who can."

Ladies have always been credited with a knack of doings things at the right moment, and a young American girl now visiting Paris is evidently nowise behind the majority of her sex. While skating recently at the Bois de Boulogne, she managed to slip and fall whilst the Prince Imperial was dashing past. His Imperial Highness graciously picked up the beauty in distress.

William Howitt, who is over seventy-three years of age, says he has four doctors—temperance, exercise, good air and good hours.

An old woman who went in the poultry business some time since under the expectation that she could make her fortune by selling eggs, has quitted in disgust, because, as she says, "the hens 'll never lay when eggs are dear, but always begin as soon as they get cheap."

How Good Farmers Save Money.

They take good papers and read them.

They keep account of farm operations.

They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.

They repair their tools and buildings at a proper time; and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.—They use their money judiciously, and they do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make correct experiments in a small way of many new things.

They plant their fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter; also good food, taking all that is unsound, half rotton or mouldy out.

They do not keep tribes of cats, or snarling dogs around their premises who eat more in a month than they are worth in a whole life time.

Lastly, they read the advetisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

Successful farming is made by attention to little things. The farmer who does his best, earns his money with best appeciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the salt of the earth.

A Somnambulistic Feat.

Somnambulists appear to have double life, in illustration of which the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* relates the following:

"A farmer residing in Bristol, Ontario county, in this State, is a somnambulist. One day while working in the field he lost an iron tooth from the harrow with which he was putting in his wheat crop.

He hunted an hour to find it, but was unsuccessful. During the ensuing night he arose from his bed, partially dressed himself, and started out. The night was very dark; one of his boys followed him with a lantern. He kept up a running talk with himself about the 'drag tooth.' He walked in a straight line to the field where he had been laboring, perhaps a quarter of a mile from his residence. Arriving at a certain point, he stopped short, kicked away some earth, and brought forth the missing tooth. Then turning squarely around he proceeded directly to his home. Arriving at the door, he performed the feat of lifting the heavy stone step, which required the combined strength of himself and another man to raise the next morning. He threw the iron under the step, let the stone down easily, saying, 'there you are and can't get away again,' and then coolly, and apparently without the least excitement, retired to his chamber, disrobed himself and went to bed. He was entirely unconscious the next morning of what he had been doing. Now, the question is, what peculiar power enabled the man to perform this wonderful feat? It would seem little less than a miracle, but of its truth as related, there is no doubt."

An Eloquent Passage.—To Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, the world is indebted for some of the most eloquent and beautiful passages to be found in the English language. The following is from his ready pen:

"It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations that leap like angels from the temples of our hearts are ever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud cover us with a beauty not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness?

"Why is it that the stars, which 'hold their festival around the midnight throne,' are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of beauty are presented to our view and taken from us leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence."