Communications.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

Salisbury, May 23, 1852. Dear Ledger :- As I have been honored with a place it your columns, I am so flattered that I shall try and find a place near your editorial correspondence once more.-The Supreme Court for this County was in session last week-his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. The Session's Docket occupied the entire week, and the Civil Docket was continued. One of the most important cases tried was a case of alleged murder .-Rufus and Judy, negroes, were arraigned and tried for the murder of a slave called Ned. belonging to a Mr. Gellespie. To me this was indeed a novel and interesting trial; for I never saw a negro trial before a Judge and Jury before, on negro evidence, admitted in open Court. The testimony was chiefly of this kind, and I was astonished at the quickness and intelligence displayed by the witnesses. The case was ably arraigned both pro. and con., but the evidence being wholly circumstantial, and very lame indeed, the accused were acquitted.

I could not but think, as I looked upon the prisoners at the bar, and waw what an array of talent were engaged in this case, what a lesson it would teach those hellish Abolitionists of the North who labor incessantly for the abolition of slavery. Here in a slave State, were the ablest lawyers engaged to prosecute and defend two negroes, who were accused of a most attrocious murder. Negroes were put upon their oaths and testified either for or against the accused, and by their evidence, an intelligent jury of pure white citizens declared that the accused were not guilty of the crime alleged, and were acquitted at the highest tribunal of our country. How different this from the misserable farce lately enacted in a tribunal of justice in Pennsylvania, for the dreadful Jacob F. Straite appointed Post Master. murder of some unfortunate slave hunters. Can we live any longer in peace with these miserable fanatics, who say, "abolish slavery, or war to the knife!" If this be the doctrine of the North-and I for one, believe that it is-then let war come. But enough of this.

I am happy to hear that you have so many friends in this Town, and you may rest assured that I shall try and extend your ac-

Your quandom friend,

[For the Ledger. George McC. Witherspoon, Esq.

PLEASANT HILL, S. C. MR. EDITOR-In the last number of the Ledger, we noticed this name, with some others, spoken of as candidates for the State Senate. We know of no man more eminently calculated to fill this honorable station than Mr. Witherspoon, and whose nomination would be received with more general satisfaction by the people of this vicinity.-His course in the House, a few years since, was marked with good sense and ability; and we hope that he will again serve us, but in a position more worthy of his distinguished merit.

Diplomatic Note.

The following is said to be the reply expected from the Emperor of Japan to President Fillmore's recent letter to that functionary:

Jeddo, in Japan, Palace of the Most High, 18,000th year of the Great Red Dragon. Herr Fillmore, Governor of the U.S. Province: My Grand Secretary, Gowitbuites, has just translated your scroll, and I dictate the following, fro u the abundance of my heavenly wisdom, in reply: Your officer of high rank amuses me very much. I and my six thousand wives have been laughing all the morning at his queer bob-tailed coat, his stove-pipe hat, and awkward looking boots; and, more than all, a strange and mysterious thing which he calls a shirt collar, and which keeps his head as stiff as one of our native rhinocerosses. We have taken pity on his heathenish condition, and have equipped him in our royal suit-a turban and a pair of spurs. You say that he is "no missionary of religion." I shall make a Christian of him, and send him back to his own country as a missionary. I was grieved to see his besotted ignor-He knows nothing of Xeac, or Amida, or Dabio. He had never heard of the precious book of Snickisnacky, nor bathed in the forgiving stream of Chumdow-Chum. I am glad there is a country to the east of me so large as yours, and I shall take measures immediately to bring you to the true faith. I send by the bearer a bundle of Colporteurs pamphlets and tracts, which I should like distributed at once. I hope you will not oppose my establishing temples in your land. Your people is not one-half as large as mine, but yours are worth saving. Although outcasts, there is still hope for you. As for trading with me, why do you bother vourselves with worldly ambitions? We spend our time in religious ceremonies and prayers. But I am willing to open communication with you, so that you may not object to my seeking to bring you over to the true religion. Kiss all

> TWANG TWANGEY. Emperor of the Faithful.

New Railroad to Charleston .- We perceive by a notice in the Carolinian, that application will be made at the next seson of the Legislrture for a charter for a new railroad from Columbis to Charleston. This is an important movement, and when we remember that the existing road is thirty miles longer than there was any necessity for-and that the present road will not be able to do the business which will flow into it when the up-country roads are completed, the new scheme seems to be at least plausible. We hope the enterprise will be prosecuted with vigor, and we wished the same - Unionville Journal.

of my high consideration.

Lancaster Redger.



Lancasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1852.

It is suggested that a Public Mectng be held in the Court House on the first Monday in July, (sale day,) for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the proposed Rail Road from this place to Chester-

The fears we entertained about a nonth since with respect to the productiveness of our Corn and Cotton crops, has been in a great measure removed by the very favorable seasons we have since had. Frequent rains have proved very beneficial to the corn crop. It is said that the prospect is very good at present for an abundant harvest. From what we can learn, Cotton is not so forward. The rains, so necessary to the growth of cultivated plants, have proved equally beneficial to weeds, and the farmers are now busily employed to prevent the grass and weeds from obtaining the mastery.

A new Post Office has been established in Chester District, on the route from here to Chesterville, called La Grange, and

Particular attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Clark. Clark is said to be an excellent workman, and such the people of the District should encourage by their patronage.

Philip S. White and the Temperance

In a preceding number we had intended giving our opinion relative to Mr. White, as Temperance Lecturer, and at the same time given the opinions expressed by some of the Press in the State. Fearing that our strictures at the time when Mr. White was about to Lecture here, may have been the means of provoking a prejudicial feeling in the minds of some, and at the same time entertaining the best opinion of the Temperance cause, and also of the order of the Sons of Temp · acc. our efforts would always be exerted to advance the progress of the cause, and not by any means pursue a course which would retard it-we abandoned the idea

At this time we do not wish that our remarks should be construed as projudicial to the Temperance reform. The Temperance cause is a great and good cause, and the incalculable benefit which has resulted from philanthropic efforts in the propagation and extension of the cause, is apparent, even to those disposed to be incredulous.

After Mr. White left us, we were even fearful then that our remarks being so construed, might prove detrimental to the cause, but now, when grave charges are brought against Religious Denominations, we feel it free from Abolition taints, believing the to be our duty to make these charges publie, and it is in the power of Mr. White to vindicate himself from censure if he be innocent. Not only a Temperance Lecturer. but a minister of the Gospel, should be held up to the people, and not only discountenanced, but castigated as Mr. White would castigate poor drunkards, if in their positions as ministers of Christ, they should, by word or action,utter false and scurrilous abuse in the pulpit, or cast opprobium on any religious

We heard Mr. White the first night he lectured here. The only objection we had to him as a lecturer on Temperance, was, that he was in favor of forcing Temperance -his motto was, if man can do without brandy, (and he can) let us make him do without brandy. We have always thought the Temperance reform could be better advanced by persuasion, rather than by force. One of the greatest charges against the Catholic Church is, that in the Middle Ages they punished all who would not believe in their tenets, or who would espouse the cause of Protestantism. Even at the present day, the Protestant Church holds to the idea, that if the Catholic Church held the supremacy,the Inquisition would be revived, Protestants burnt, and fire and the sword be spread from East to West, and not Religion and the Bible. Protestants disapprove of any action of this sort, and deprecate it as materially pernicious to the cause of Religion, to propogate Christianity by arbitrary means. No reform can be propogated by force. It is as wise to say that Love and affection can be instilled into one by force, as to say the Temperance cause can be propogated by leg-

your wives for me. Ah, you have only islative or compulsive measures. one. Poor d-l, I have six thousand. The Black River Watchman, published at Pray accept this bottle of rum as a token Sumterville, of May 22nd, contains a well written article from a correspondent at Bishopville, in which the writer adverts to some remarks made by Mr. White while he lectured at that place. For this good cause of Temperance, and apprehending what good Mr. White had effected might be dissipated, we regret he should have made these remarks. We look upon such vituperative and abusive remarks, as the emanations of a mind divested of all philanthropy, and the abode of dark,

elfish, degrading feelings. The article will be found in another col-

The editorial remarks of our friend of the Watchman we approve of highly, and regret that our limits will not permit us to publish his entire article. At the risk of giving late news, we insert the greater portion.

"We would speak of his errors and faults of head and heart, because they are such as a little reflection and a little more charity, and honesty might easily remedy. When for the munificent consideration of fifty-two hundred dollars a year, a man deserts the ordinary avocations of life and sets out to work a grand moral reformation, he should be especially careful to seek the co-operation of the wise and good to aid him in his undertaking. If that the controlling impulses and actions of ne neglects this he is impolitic but if on the contrary, he labors to uproot the in its infantile years, is a tool merely to be oundation upon which all Laws and Mor- worked with when arrived at mature ageal reformations can alone stand, he is The mind of a child has been compared to riminal, and deserving of the severest re- a blank sheet of paper, ready for any impres-

We have heard Mr. White but once, the child may in youth receive impressions and on that occasion, ridicule, contempt, and bitter denunciation were poured out against the ministers of the Gospel, and private members of the church of God who stood aloof from the enterprise which Mr. White advocates. Tender and pathetic stories of noble young men, who went down to the drunkards grave through the instrumentality of their own pastors, were related in a tone of pathos and feeling that would have excited odium and prejudice against the christian ministry, when related by one who had claims upon our confidence and belief. With all his sincere declarations as to his own christian zeal, we regard him as a man more dangerous to the cause of christianity, than any other who has ever fectured in our State on any subject. The whole burden of his discourses would induce the lamentable reflection, that however much christianity may have conduced to the improvement of the world, there is a point of civilization beyond which its blessings cease; when it must call in some more efficacious condjutor to fill up its deficiencies, and perpetuate the progress and happiness of

The last tirade of Mr. White was launched lirectly at the eldership of the presbyterian church—of which we are an humble member. The charge is a grave one, and should only have been made after the maturest reflection. It involves seriously the character of a large and influential body of christians. It charges that the chief spiritual officers of a christian church, have added sacrilege to drunkness, and have profaned the table of the Lord, where they were called to serve, with fearful abominations while yet the solemn services of the Holy sacrament were fresh upon their minds, and its elements around them reminding them of Calvary and a dreadful atonement.

Our correspondent is not a man to speak unadvisedly. Numerous others who were present at the lecture of Mr. White, endorse the truth and accuracy of

the statement as made to us. Mr. White, has made grave charges, which we call upon him to sustain. The statement which he has made is a gross outrage upon the christian church. call upon him to sustain it and until he comes forth with his testimony we pronounce him as we believe him to be a foul designing slanderer, and the artful disseminator of falsehoods too gross to be entertained or believed in any community

If Mr. White can repel these charges he should, but if he cannot, he should be considered by a Christian community ac one de-void of all Religious feeling, and desirous of promulgating discord amongst them. We will warrant the assertion that no Christian Denomination in the State of South Carolina, were ever guilty of the grievious and impious charge Mr. W. or his drunken friend brings against them. When Mr. White first the evil, the vicious. We might even go so came amongst us, we were disposed to de- far and say, why may not the countenance be lished beyond all doubt; we considered him the habits of good or evil of man. God was Committee who invited him were well satisfied on that point, but since serious charges have been made which places him in no very favorable position, and until he exculpates cious debauchery, and petty crimes and innimself, we are bound to believe he is a Wolf in Sheep's Clothing." We will deend our home, our Christian Denominations, nd our public and private institutions always from being trampled on and calumniated by such grovelling aspirants.

Summary of News.

Land Warrants in New York are worth \$127 a \$128. When wanted for land entries, the principal dealers sell at \$129 a \$130 or quarter section scrip.

Miss Julia Dean, the actress, has purchased a mansion in New York, at a cost of

The stock for the building of the Crystal Palace, New York, has been subscribed for. amount \$200,000.) The Palace will be pened in May, 1853.

Ninety-six Delegates and as many alterates are appointed to the Democratic Conention from Virginia.

The Methodist General Conference, which s in session at Boston, has elected the folowing Bishops: Rev. Dr. L. Scott, of New York; Rev. Dr. M. Simpson, of Cincinnati; Rev. P. C. Baker, of New Hampshire; Rev. E. R. Ames, of Indiana.

During the year 1851, 524 children were oorn on shipboard before reaching NewYork. 111,000 land warrants have been issued-17,000 for 160 acres, 37,000 for 80 acres, and 57,000 for 40 acres.

On the 27th nlt, a man by the name Curran shot a Mr. Connell, in Savannah, with a slug ball from a pistol. It is thought Connell will die, No cause is alleged

One of Phillip's Fire Annihilators used with success at a fire in Newark N. J. lately, before water could be procured.

The Columbia States Right Republic s informed that common maple bark, boiled to a strong decoction, and applied frequent-ly, will effectually cure sore eyes; and is as good for beast as for man.

The Hon. John M. Clayton is said to be industriously cultivating his farm three miles from New-Castle, Del; and instead of runing a race with competitors in the political field, is endeavoring to distance his overseer in agicultural pursuits. Each his selected his field, and a wager lies between them which shall produce the richest crop from his allotted portion.

na to give unieven taking a cursory glance at the finale is no doubt, however opposed the liberal consequences of the free exercise and conparty, may be to him, but Lord Derby is well trol of that innate principle of man which itted for the high, difficult, and responsible carries him on to deeds of virtue, or immorposition in which he is placed. Though anti-republican in principle, his speeche ality and vice habit. Strange to conceive, breathe an interest of no limited bounds, for man result from acquired habit. The child the welfare of the entire mass of the people. In his speech of the 27th February we extract the following from Blackwood's

Magazine. "My Lords, I believe, and I rejoice to believe, that the feelings of the community at large—that the convictions of all classes, high and low, rich and poor, have now come o this conclusion, that the greater amount feducation which you are able to give, and he more widely it is spread among all classes of the community, the greater prospect there is of the tranquility, the happiness and well be-ing of the community. But my Lords when I use the term education, let me not be mis-understood. By education, I do not mean the mere development of the mental faculties he mere acquisition of temporal knowledge —the mere instruction—useful as, no doubt, that may be—which enables à man simply to improve his condition in life, gives him fresh tastes and fresh habits, and also the means of gratifying such improved tastes.— Valuable as that instruction may be, when I speak of education, I speak of this, and of this alone, an education involving culture of the mind and culture of THE SOUL: laving the basis and foundation upon a knowledge of the Scripture, and revealed religion."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

sion which may be made. Yet, although

of an immoral nature, and antagonistic to all

those pure and hallowed feelings belonging

to virtue and religion, still by the exercise of

an unbiased mind, a mind actuated by a sense

of right; evil impressions can be eradicated,

and the habits changed by habituating one-

self to other and different pursuits. We ob-

serve the strength of habit very particularly

in our various avocations and employments.

It is very rarely but the farmers' son prefers

the tilling of the soil to all other businesses.

the habit acquired in early youth of attend-

ing with his father to the various employ-

ments of the farm, has grown with his

growth and strengthened with his strength.

The mechanic's son, on the other hand, pre-

fers the Plane and the Sr.w to the Harrow

and the Plough. This is the result of hab-

it. Our very dispositions are formed by im-

itation and habit. A man is said to be lazy,

another is said to be impetuous, another is

said to be miserly, whilst another is said to

be extravagant and wasteful. Many will

say it is in his nature, he was always idle

and lazy, and again he was quick and hasty,

he was so from a child and it cannot be erad-

icated now, or again, he was always miserly

and penurious and again from an anfant he

has invariably manifested an extravagent,

self-willed, wasteful, and prodigal disposition.

We way by nature each be formed and ere-

ated with different dispositions-some are

naturall; smart, others again are born fools.

Yet we maintain that action requires a cor-

responding repetition, i. e., as you habituate

yourself to the exercise of the restraining of

one particular passion, so will you day by

day feel less difficulty to control that pas

sion. Industry, vigilance, idleness dilitori-

ness, melancholly, covetousness &c., are all

habits. We can habituate ourselves to hab-

its of industry, or laziness, of virtue or vice.

Virtue is not religion. It is a pity what no-

tions some men adopt with respect to the

quantity of virtue necessary to religion .-

Some suppose, for instance, that total absti-

nence from intoxicating liquors is one object

to be attained first. They measure out the

quantity " so far must thou go." A virtuous

man is not a religious man, and yet a religi-

ous man may be guilty of that which the

self-thinking religionist, would be moralist,

condemns as highly repugnant to the cause

of Christianity. To walk in the paths of

virtue, then, we must first endeavor to cor-

rect our habits, ever keeping in mind, what

is difficult to restrain to-day is easier to-mor-

row; and again what may be difficult to prac-

day. We can habituate ourselves to twelve

nours sleep, or six hours sleep. It is a fact

not so unjust as to make man a murde

ate him for that identical purpose, yet the

murderer bears on his face, the impress

which was the brand of Cain. Habits of vi-

dulgencies most frequently lead to murder.

and not unfrequently we find one murder

leads to a repetition. To prevent the repe-

tition of crimes, in some States the offender

is placed in the Penetentiary, the mere fact

of revenge or penalty for offence committed

does not induce us to admire the Penitentia-ry System. But the criminal is compelled

to adopt habits of industry, his condition is

such, that he is forced to weave or spin as

the case may be; in the course of five or

ten years, he has become so accustomed to

habits of industry, that when he is released.

he becomes an honest industrious citizen .-

Some who are opposed to the Penitentiary

System, cite an isolated case occasionally, as

in the case of Hines, where the released con-

vict pursues the same course, but we should

recollect, these men who reform their con-

duct and become quiet, industrious, peacea-

ble citizens, are turned out of prison every

day, we hear nothing of them, whereas

when a man like Hines, follows on in the

same old track, it is spread from one end of

creation to the other. There are exceptions to

all rules, and there is no human system that

is entirely perfect. We have made this arti-

ele longer than we intended. We designed

it for those of idle habits to pursue industri-

ons habits, for those of vicious, to pursue

virtuous habits. Ever keep in mind that hu-

man happiness does not consist in the pleas-

ures of sense, as the animal gratification of

eating, or drinking, or more refined pleasures

of music, painting, hunting, shooting, fishing,

&c. If we would but consider what a very

brief space of time these amusements occu-

py, we would be surprised that we should

before hand pay such attention to them.-

The fact is some modern Philosopher says.

all pleasure consists in anticipation. Human

happiness consists "In the exercise of the

social affections. The exercise of our facul-

ties either of body or mind, in the pursuit of

some engaging end. Happiness depends up-

More particularly in the effort to attain all

wisdom, to fulfill the injunctions of God to

live soberly and righteously in this present

"For these shall guide thee well,

"Though all around be woe, these shall make thee happy; Though all within be pain, these shall bring thee health."

on the prudent constitution of the habits."

tice to-day, becomes easier each successive

We have received the June number .raham tells us he has come out with new vpe, but we have ever found the typograhy of his magazine so excellent, we should ot have noticed it. The present number ontains an article, giving a graphic description of Hoe's New York Machine works, besides numerous original tales by James, Herbert, Read, &c. The engraving, Isadore, ooks well enough. Terms, \$3,00 per year. five copies \$10.

Two Dollars will procure Graham's Maga-

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The May number we have received from e publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. New York. Contents-Gold, its natural and civil history-Life of Niebuher-Tho's Moore-My Novel, or Varieties in English Life Our London Commissioner - The Gold in contact, and speaks as if he regarded Finder-The Vineyards of Bordeaux-The Democantic Contederacy.

Persons desirous of seeing copies of the e-published English periodicals of Messrs. cott & Co., are particularly invited to exmine the numbers we have. The London position, vocation, or standing in the Quarterly, the Edinburgh Review, the Westminster Review, the North British Reriew, and Blackwood's Magazine, (which is to a total abstinance society in some ublished monthly,)can be procured for \$10 per year, which places each publication at only \$2. As the South Carolinian justly observes, no literary man should be without

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR FOR JUNE, We notice in this number several articles

established beyond all dispute, that as the which must be interesting to the farmer .-This periodical is published monthly by different passions of man are exercised, so will the phrenological organs be developed. Wm. S. Jones, Augusta, Ga., at only \$1,00 If the good and virtuous, the virtuous-if

We continue to receive the Pick, an illusfend him from foul aspersions, unless estab- changed, corresponding in resemblance to The Pick is au fait of what it pretends to be.

THE DUTCHMAN also we receive-a large, well-filled, literary and witty paper, published in New York, by Griffin and Farnsworth, at \$2,00 per year.

DAILY REGISTER, Winsboro, S. C. Our thanks to you, friend Britton, for send

ing us your daily-which, we must say, is a neatly gotten up sheet.

Jenny Lind's Farewell to America.

The farewell concert of Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, in New York, on Monday evening, was attended by the largest and finest audience ever assembled in that city. The vast area of Castle Garden was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands thronged the passage ways-the covered bridge leading from the Garden to the Battery, and the walks into the street far beyond the outer gates. The programme was the same as that which introduced Jenny Lind to America, with the exception that Bayard Taylor's Greeting was exchanged for Mr. C. P. Cranch's pretty Farewell, Of course every part of the performance was well done, and elicited round upon round of applause; and when the Farewell came it is said the excitement was almost frantic. The following were the words, set to music of a simple and pensive character, by Mr. Goldschn.idt:

Young land of hope—tair Western Star, Whose light I hailed from climes afar—I leave the now—but twins for thee One parting wreath of melody.
O take this offering of the heart From one who feels the sad to part.

Have glided from my heart to thine. My voice was but the breeze that swept The spirit chords that in thee slept, The music was not all my own-Thou gavest back the answerin Farewell-when parted from thy shore,

Long absent seenes return once more: Where'er the wanderer's home may be, Still, still will memory turn to thee! Bright Freedom's clime—I feel thy spell, But I must say farewell-farewell! On retiring, Madame Goldschmidt wa

oudly cheered, and, after withdrawing, reurned to acknowledge the acclamations with which she had been followed. No announce nent has been made of another concert, and as she sails to-day from New-York in the steamship Atlantic for Europe, it is possible guard thee on thy way."

"And wanting all beside, with these shalt thou be rich." he has been heard for the last time in the United States,-Charleston Courier, 29th.

From the Black River Watch "Zeal without judgement is an evil though it be zeal unto good."

PROVERDIAL PHILOSOPHY.

MESSRS EDITORS: The citizens about Bishopville have recently had the priviege of hearing a couple of lectures on the subject of Temperance, from Philip S. White, the renowned Champion of this cause. He appeared in our midst on Tuesday, the 4th inst, and was greeted by large audience, that had been drawn together by the fame of this celebrated nan. He lectured during the day and at

His lecture during the day was charac terized by considerable ability, inter-spersed with amusing anecdotes well told, and altogether was agreeably received by the hearers. But his lecture at night— "what a falling off was there!" Either from a want of success in gaining converts during the day, or from some other cause, he met his audience at night, to administer a severe castigation to the poor de linquents about the village, who had from reason of their own, stood aloof from this temperance movement. The lecturer though an entire stranger in this part of the country, yet had a remarkable knowledge of the characters of those who had de clined to embark in the enterprize in which he is so zealously engaged, and distributed his scathing rebukes accordingly. (Query. How did he obtain his information?) It is to some strictures that Mr. White saw fit to make upon certain individuals and churches, that the writer designs briefly to animadvert.

No one having heard this Apostle of Temperance, will deny that he has rare qualifications to render him successful in qualifications to render him successful in Range, were discovered to be in flames, his mission, but it is lamentably painful The one, on Dr. Webb's lot, was entirely that he feels called upon to make gross atthat he feels called upon to make gross attacks upon every individual of prominence throughout the country who does not enter heart and soul in this enterprise. It to say the least of it, bad policy, and will not much contribute to hasten the end which he so ardently desires to see effected.

We live in a country that guaranties to every man the right to follow the dictates of his own reason and conscience in all moral and religious enterprises and zine and the Ledger for six months, or \$4 and men who have a proper respect for freedom and intelligence, will not be forced into any society by the pressure of outward circumstances merely, independent ly of their own convictions of its lawfulness or expediency.
Mr. White seems to arrogate to him-

self the prerogative of keeeping the conscience of every man with whom he comes every one either as a dolt or a knave who does not see the perfection of beauty in the order of the Sons of Temperance. universal. No one whatever may be his community, is secure, from the vituperation of this man, if he does not belong form or other; if he does not come out "tooth and nail," in lavor of "Temperance," he is a legitimate subject for his calumny. This is not only despicable and mean in the individual, who is guilthese works. Address Leonard Scott & Co.

New York.

Address Leonard Scott & Co.

It of it but disreputable in the community that tolerates it. Dut not only so this man enters the portals of the church and if he find any there of prominence especially if they are office bearers, Deaons or Elders who do not favor the "Order," he would have us believe they

"Who steal the livery of the Court of Heaven, To serve the devil in."

Mr. White, professes to be a christian but indiscriminate, and uncalled for attacks upon individua's of respectability ot savor much of that spirit of meekness, and patience, and charity, inculcated in the gospel.

But to illustrate the foregoing remarks. In the course of his lecture at Bishopville, Mr. White saw fit to make an ungentlemanly attack upon the character of "certain clergyman, not a lundred miles from Cheraw," who has expressed some conscientious sentiments, adverse to the "Order of the Sons of Temperance, mentioning at the same time, flippantly ome tergiviations of this clergyman on other subjects during his past life. And who is this "certain elergyman" to whom he sneeringly alludes? Let the history of his past life—his present position and the character he sustains in the community in which he resides answer. The universal contiment of those who know him that he is "a man without fear, and vithout reproach,"-a gentleman, a pa triot and a christian. And is this the man who is to be the object of gross in vective from every itinerent hireling who passes throughout the country? Has this lergyman no friends whose feelings are outraged when he is wantonly calumniated ! Has he no friends in Bishopville who feel grossly insulted when he is slandered and evil spoken of without cause?

Again, Mr. White said there is a church not far from this place " where he had lectured before and where this "Cheraw Philosophy" prevails, the Session of which is in the habit of assembling on the mondays after the sabbaths of Communion to attend to church business, and to finish the wine that had been left from the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper! and that it was frequently the out that this Session left the church thick-tongued and the day before ne died, he spent alone, light headed from the effects of this wine! and was unusually happy. He was and that it was usual for them to purand that it was usual for them to pur-chase about four times as much as would be needed, in order that they might have the pleasure of drinking it the day after the holy ordinance had been attended He said that he spoke "from authority," having received his information from an elder of that Session !!!

This is believed to be be an impious false hood, but whether true or false, it deserves to be investigated. If there is a Session in any of our churches guilty of so unholy and sacriligious an act, it should be known, that it may receive the condemnation which it so richly merits. But if false, then he who has spread so infamous a charge, should receive the reward which is due to the wretch who retails so disreputable and slanderous a report. The at-tention of Pastors and private members of our churches is invited to this matter,

and ungodly Session.

The writer does not question the great-

ness of this man of renown, epecially after having heard an epitome of his history from his own mouth. From himself he learned that Mr. White graduated at the University of Virginia, and at the Law School at Campbridge; that he had been in London and associated intimately with the late Sir Robert Peal, the "Iron Duke" et id omne genus, that he had traversed the Sandy Plains, from Alexandria to the Holy City-had found some good society there !- that he had been in Jerusalemhad stood upon the top of Mount Zion-"poured out his associations in the garden of Gethsemane"—travelled over the Sa-cred hills of Palestine, and there found the key to unlock the mysteries of Divine Revelation; that he had written a work of four hundred pages (!) which is quoted by all the Literati of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and has been translated into German and French; and the writer adds that it has in all probability, ere this, found its way to the Court of Russia, Mirabile Dictu! No wonder that he occasionally "swells out big enough to burst the buttons off his waistcoat."

Mr. White appears to have admirers wherever he goes, and to them we say, "de gustibus non est disputandum." The tastes of men will differ, and it is well that it is so. We have no quarrel with those who look upon him as the beau ideal of a gentleman, but in all candor we must confess, we have but little respect for the man who deals in "Slander, the foulest whelp of Sin."

Fire.—Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers on last Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, by the cry of fire. Two small wooden buildings, in rear of Brick was saved. The former communicated with a wooden kitchen, in close proximity to the main building, by a plank fence. Had it not been happily discovered in time, it would have resulted in serious consequences. There is no doubt it was the work of an incendiary, and the Town Council, with a praiseworthy desire to protect the property and lives of our citizens, have offered a re-ward of five hundred dollars for proof that will convict the incendary. No cause or motive can be assigned for the fiendish act.— Anderson Gazette.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.-The Savannah Georgian states that Gov. Cobb has appointed the Hon. R. M. Charlton of that place, United States Senator to fill the place vacated by the resignation of the Hon. J. M. Berrien. Judge Charlton is a gentleman of talents and of good repute, and is doubtless well enough qualified for the place. But it is sad to see the Senate gradually shorn of the dignity and strength which a cloud of great men once gave to it. Mr. Berrien will leave no superior beh'nd him in that body, and very few who can pretend to be his equals. By the dignity of his great ability, learnng and experience, he exerted a controling influence in the Senate, and his withdrawal will leave a void that will not easily be filed .- Mercury

The Liquor Fanaticism.

The progress of fanaticism in the Eastern States has not been more strongly marked in any of its phases, than by the working and effects of the Maine Law. Riot and bloodshed have already attended its enforcement in various places, and like all other extractingent enactments in fematicing. tra-stringent enactments infringing upon in-dividual rights, such scenes must be frequent, and the recognized majesty of law treated

and the recognized majesty of law treated with contempt.

But this is not all. A good exemplification of the moral effects is found in the Bangor (Maine) papers. Large quantities of bas liquor are sold at the agency at that city.—Brandy is sold for four dellars a gallon which could be sold for one dellar, and then pay a profit of twenty-five cents a gallon Liquors are indiscriminately sold to all who apply for them; all can obtain them in such antities as are desired, by merely saying that they are wanted for medicinal or mechanical purposes. One man had a large sized jar filled, to be used for the mechani-cal purposes of raising a barn; and the hard drinkers and others suffer from sickness in these days of the Maine law beyond any-thing ever experienced or ever heard of before. Several taverns out of the city liquors have been constantly retailed, have obtained their regular and only supplies from the Bangor agency. The agent sells such liquors as are purchased for bim, and at such prices as others fix upon them, he having a salary. At present they are bought by one of the aldermen, whose plan is un-derstood to be to make enough on the sale of the liquor to pay the pauper bills of the city! What a precious reform is the Maine Liquor Law!—S. Carolinian.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST REACER IN THE WORLD-The New York Thrstian Advocate, contains the following: Rev. George Highfield, of the British Wesleyan Conference, the oldest Metoodist Preacher in the World, ceased his lengthened pilgrimage near Liverpool, on the 9th of December. He was called into the ministry by Mr. Wesley in 1785, and continued to travel until 1825, when the state of his health compelled him to become a supernumerary; but he still la bored in the pulpit and on pastoral work until his strength entirely failed. During the last four years infirmities grew rapidly upon him: his memory failed so secular things were nearly literated from it, but he could always recall portions of Scripture and hymns which had long been treasured there. The forenoon of ministry sixty seven years."

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY AND FECof Mr. Charles Bucher, of Berthier, at the advanced age of 109. He was married to three wives, by whom he had 90 children. He leaves to deplore his loss.
43 children, 66 grand-children, 15 great.
grand children, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews and 18 great grand-nephews.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—It is stated that assengers are now carried from Cleveland o Philadelphia, by the Ohio and Penn-ylvania and Central Rail Road, for elev-

The Boston Journal states that money is in excessive supply, and that at five per cent, it is offered freely for the best grades of paper.

en dollars. This is caused by the compe-tition with the Dunkirk route to the East