BY ROB'T. A. THOMPSON.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

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selected poetry.

Parting Words.

Now close the chamber door, mother, And kneel beside my bed, And pray that ere the dawn, mother, My spirit may be fled;

A pang is in my be fied;
A pang is in my breast, mother—
A thorn you cannot find,
A wound within my heart, mother,
No human band can bind!

Should some one call, perchance, mother, When he shall hear I'm dead, Oh! give him this one curl, mother—And tell hir what I've said! For they're my last, last words, mother, Till these poor eyes grow dim; It may be I've been weak, mother, But I've been true to him.

But all is over, now, mother, And we shall meet no more; He'll never know this heart, mother, Till all its love is o'er!—

You've closed the chamber door, mother !
You've kneeling by my bed!—
Now pray that e'r the dawn, mother,
My spirit may be fled!

POLITICAL.

Appointments by the President. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan by the Cincinnati Convention was hailed by the country as an omen of good to the nation. Men who were not members of the Democratic party felt a relief when it was known that a statesman so accomplished and experienced was to be the standard bearer of the great party of the people; and the unanimous acceptance and ratification of the nomination of the convention by the people, and the subsequent triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan, indicated the confidence of of the people in Mr. Buchanan to meet the

Initiated from early life in the affairs of the country-having walked up through all the departments of public service from the low-est to the highest—in all places the just and upright man, the able and faithful public servant-discreet, wise, ready and capable to meet all exigencies incident to the position he filled -- the President seemed to have come to the chair of State "for such a time

crisis that had been thrust upon the coun-

as this.' The season before the election had been one of unusual political agitation. The periodical election of President of the United States must always be an event of surpassing interest. So noble is the elevation, so profound the institutions and principles affected by the election of a new man to so high a place, that the national election can-

not pass without some agitation. Probably, since the election of President Jefferson, we have had no campaign that has been as virulent on the part of the opposition as the past. Sectionalism, goaded by designing men, who, like a horde of barbarians, would willingly sack the city if they could divide the plunder, was rampant and defiant. Fanaticism, always a danger-ous element in the hands of bad men, declaimed against the Democratic party-maligned its chief. It took its texts on the abbath out of the Tribune, and harangued the people with a "Gospel according to Horace Greeley." Prayer meetings were held in all New England to pray that God would avert the terrible calamity threatened in the success of the Democratic party and the election of James Buchanan; and the false issue was made that Fremont would free the slave, and Mr. Buchanan*enslave the free.

The party of the people triumphed, and bore on to the high place of the antion the man whom the people delighted to honor, The will of the people became the potent voice which said to the winds and waves of popular tumult and commotion "be still."
"Immediately there was a great calm."

All the acts of the President have justified the wisdom which chose him from among the people, and the confidence and enthusiasm that ratified that choice in the election. His cabinet commands the respect and confidence of the country for the character, ability, statesmanship, and integrity of its members; and the responsible, delicate and often difficult task, of filling the

A Frant offices in the gift of the President, pondent remoted the harmony of the Demfrom Waarty and the efficiency of the pub-

Ferhaps no appointment yet made by the President has been so universally acceptable as that conferred on Hon. Robert J. Walker as Governor of Kansas. The nomination has been bailed by acclamation as one most eminently "fit to be made," and the publication of Mr. Walker's letter of acceptance has been received as joyfully, apparently, by the Black Republicans as by the Demo-

The long public service, the eminent abil-ity, of Mr. Walker, his wisdom, prudence, tirmness, and unblenching integrity, all point him out as the man whose talents and patience are needed in Kansas; and the personal sacrifices he makes in meeting this call of duty will long be remembered by his

Notwithstanding the valuable aid Kansas has afforded to the sectional men of the North, the employment she has given to men, not usually well paid, the men, not usually well paid, the "good enough Morgan" she has proved till the close of the presidential election these of this, we imagine. There is danger ahead

scarcely control—spirits that in a short time would rule or ruin.

But, in accepting the appointment of Mr. Walker on the basis of his published letter, the Black Republicans confess the folly and error of their opposition to the Kansas Nebraska bill; for Mr. Walker proposes to do no more than carry out the principles of that bill, and allow the bona fide settlers of that Territory to form such a constitution as to them shall seem meet, and to arrange their domestic matters as may best suit themselves. This done, where are the "wrongs of Kansas?"--where her "bleeding body?"--where her cries, like "Abel's blood," going up from the ground for re-venge? Agitation must cease—Kansas have quiet-confidence be restored-and, under an able and wise ruler, her land will be at peace and her borders filled with an increasing and prosperous population, who will join all the land in exalting the constitution and upholding the hands which faith-

laws .- Washington Union. Col. Benton against Emancipation.
It was mentioned, a face degree, that Col. against the movement of some of his friends n Missouri in favor of slave emancipation. The substance of this letter, nearly word for word, is thus given by the St. Louis Lead-

fully administer its beneficent provisions and

"I saw with amazement," writes Col. Benton, "the late Abolition movement in the Legislature, and wrote immediately to Price, Rusk and others at Jefferson City to On his return from Mexico h denounce and repudiate it. These persons ought to have cut themselves loose from me before they began such an agitation. If they intended to start such a question, they should have let it be known before the election, and not have deceived me.

"I was told by many that these persons would turn out for abolition after the election, but I could not believe it. That a State agitation of slavery should be added to the national agitation, was an incredible

"For persons calling themselves my friends, to attack the policy of my whole life; (the italics are Col. Benton's)—to attack the policy of my whole life, after making use of my name to carry an election, is the greatest outrage I have over experienced .-Not one of them has ever approached me on the subject, or has offered any explanation or justification, for it is something which they can neither explain nor justify. know perfectly well that I introduced the clause against emancipation into the consti-tution of the State with a view to keep this slavery agitation out of politics, and that my whole life has been opposed to their present

THE LAWLESS STATE OF THINGS IN UTAH. -Washington letter-writers say the condition of affairs in Utah has claimed to some degree the attention of the administration, but no decision has been come to in the matter, the position of foreign affairs being considered of greater importance, and engrossing a large share of the time of the President and Cabinet. So soon, however, as the Chinese and other questions of moment affecting our foreign in a fair train of settlement. Mormondom will receive the consideration of the government to the degree which it deserves.

The lawless state of things in Utah has forced the resignation of Hon. W. W. Drummond, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of that territory, whose reasons for such a course are of a nature to show the necessity for the interference of the federal government. This statement adduces that the Mormons look to Brigham Young alone for law, considering no act of Congress binding; that there is a band of men set apart by special order of the church to take the lives and property of all who may question the authority of the church; that the records of the Court have been destroyed and the federal officers insulted for questioning the treasonable act; that said federal officers are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed; and daily compelled to hear the name of the republic and the chief executives thereof, living and dead, not exclu-ding our beloved Washington, slandered and abused by the masses and the leaders of the church in the most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner.

But the time is nearly at hand when these traducers of all that is good, and workers of evil, will receive the due reward of their deserts. The recent army order, for a a year. The "American" newspapers have movement to the far West of a considerable time and again expressed the hope that no number of United States troops, is regarded as intended for the special benefit of the "Latter Day Saints," as they term themselves. I trust it may be so, and that Gen. Harney, whose field of operations has been changed to the West, may be invested with the command of a body of troops sufficient to chastise these violators of the laws of God and man, and traducers of the Republic .-That they deserve a sound thrashing is unquestioned, and that they may receive it is confidently hoped for and expected. The administration would fail in its duty were itto neglect to pursue such a course to the bitter end.

MANE-LESS BLOOD HORSES .- The Persian Ambassador at Paris, Ferouck-Khan, has just presented to Louis Napoleon four Arab horses of the purest blood, from his master, the Shah. Their peculiarities are two-that they are larger than any blood The Original Dred Scott.

The original Dred Scott is a resident of St. Louis, and the News of that city gives a sketch of his history. The News says:

The distinguished colored individual who has made such a noise in the world in the case of Scott against Sanford, and who has become so tangled up with the Missouri Compromise and other great subjects-Dred Scott is a resident, not citizen, of St. Louis. He is well known to many of our citizens, and may frequently be seen passing along Third street. He is an old inhabitant, having come to this city thirty years ago. Dred Scott was born in Virginia, where he belonged to Capt. Peter Blow, the father of Henry C. Blow and Taylor Blow, of this city. He was brought by his master to St.

Louis, about thirty years ago, and in the course of time became the property of Destor Emerson, a surgeon in the army, whom he accompanied on that trip to Rock Island and Fort Shelling, on the ground of which he based his Jain to freedom. The wife or Emerson was formerly Miss Sanford, and is now Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Hon. Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts. He has been mar ried twice, his first wife, by whom he had no children, having been sold from him.—
He has bad four children by his present wife—two boys both dead, and two girls, both living. Dred was at Corpus Christi at the breaking out of the Mexican war, as the servant of Captain Bainbridge, whom

On his return from Mexico he applied to bis mistress, Mrs. Emerson, then living near St. Louis, for the purchase of himself and family, offering to pay part of the money down, and give ar eminent citizen of St. Louis, an officer in the army, as security for the payment of the remainder. His mistress refused his proposition, and Dred being informed that he was entitled to his freedom by the operation of the laws regulating the Northwest Territory, forthwith brought suit for it. The suit was commenced about ten years ago, and has cost Dred \$500 in cash, besides labor to a near ly equal amount. It has given him a "heap o' trouble," he says, and if he had known that "it was gwine to last so long," he would not have brought it. The suit was defended by Mr. John Sanford, as executor

of Dr. Emerson's will. Dred does not appear at all discouraged by the issue of the celebrated case, although it dooms him to slavery. He talks about the affair with the case of a veteran litigant, though not exactly in technical lan guage, and is hugely tickled at the idea of finding himself a personage of such impor-tance. He does not take on airs, however, but laughs heartily when talking of "de fuss dey made dar in Washington bout de ole nigger."

He is about fifty-five years old, we should think, though he does not know his own He is of unmixed African blood, and black as a piece of charcoal. For two or three years past he has been running at large, no one exercising ownership over him, or putting any restraint upon his movements. If he were disposed to make the attempt, he could gain his freedom at a much less cost than even one-tenth of the expense of the famous suit. He will not do so, however insisting on abiding by the principles involved in the decision of the suit. He declares that he will stick to his mistress as long as he lives. His daughters, Eliza and Lucy, less conscientious about the matter, took advantage of the absence of restraint upon their movements, a year or two since, to disappear, and their whereabouts remains a mystery.

Dred, though illiterate, is not ignorant He has travelled considerably, and has improved his stock of strong common sense by much information picked up in his journ eyings. He is anxious to know who owns him, being ignorant whether he is the property of Mrs. Chaffee, or Mr. Sanford, though we presume, there is no doubt that the former is his legal owner. He seems tired of running about with no one to look after him, while, at the same time, he is a slave. He says, grinningly, that he could make thousands of dollars, if allowed, by travel ing over the country and telling who he is

Mission to Prussia .- President Buchanan has tendered the Mission to Prussia to the Hon. T. G. Pratt, late a Whig Sena. a fit. tor in Congress from Maryland. This is a first class Mission, with a salary of \$12,000 old line Whig would be appointed to office. They wanted to punish, as they count ex-clusion from office, those patriotic men, who forgetting past associations, nobly supported Mr. Buchanan, in order to defeat Fremont. Mr. Pratt was of this number; hence the bestowal of a high position upon him, wrings groans both loud and deep from his quondam associates. We can imagine how a man could do just as those much abused old line Whigs did, and yet be honest .-We predict that many of them will be appointed to offices of high trust, for among them are found some of the ablest men of the nation, and President Buchanan will no doubt avail himself of their services whenever he thinks the public interest will be promoted thereby .- Ashville News.

"NEIGHBOR Jones," said a rigid church member, " I have been informed that you close of the presidential election these two—that they are larger than any blood for drive your team, and even go a fishing or a hunting on the Sabbath." "True," of this, we imagine. There is danger ahead men have raised spirits that they can now with the beauty of these animals. Later from Europe.

Halifax, April 10 .-- Our private cor-respondence from Liverpool and London, made up to the latest moment, has come to hand

The highly favorable intelligence regard ing cotton, taken out by the Niagara to Liverpool, had no effect whateverupon the market, and purchases could be readily made at rates current at the sailing of the Asia. Business was, however, more or less restricted by the elections, which seemed to engross the attention of all classes.

There is no speculative feeling whatever shown towards cotton, and in proof of this, the sales during the week for this purpose were only four hundred bales! The imreached 35,000 week from all points creeping above that beld at the same time last reas and liberal arrivals also in pros-

In Breadstaffs there is no prospect of any speedy recovery from the present depression, and beavy losses from the rapid fail have already taken place. Pork and Beef had both experienced a slight improvement, while Lard, notwithstanding the apathy of buyers, was still held in much firmness.

The report of the Emperor of China having given orders for the conciliation of Eng land was not generally credited, but on the contrary, it was believed the war would be prosecuted with vigor.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS .- The Texas papers received yesterday furnish the follow-ng additional intelligence: The Gonzales Inquirer reports a light

frost in the country on the night of the 1st instant. Large caballados continue to pass through Conzales on their way to Missouri. The

largest passed through on 29th ult. It numbered about nine hundred. The Washington American learns that

Capt. Benjamin Moore, of Helena, is making up a company for Nicaragua. The American learns that the late frosts

have almost utterly destroyed the crops in the neighborhood of Washington. The farmers (the American says) are busily en gaged in replanting both corn and cotton. The Columbia Democrat, of the 27th

instant, says: On Sunday night, the 5th instant, we had another killing frost. The ground was frozen an inch deep. Since the frost of the 12th of March, crops had got a fine start; this will be a very severe set back. It is especially so for cotton planters, for they will find it difficult to procure seed to replant.

BALTIMORE, April 15 .- Seven large warehouses on Lombard and Charles streets were burned last night, involving a loss of over \$300,000-twelve persons were inured and it is feared that some were killed. Messrs, Fairbanks & Co.'s Scale Factory

is also destroyed. The loss will probably reach \$500,000.

LATER.—The fire is now being subdued. and will no doubt be confined to its present

limits. It is rumored that two men are buried under the falling walls. 10 1-2 o'clock, P. M.—The fire is still burning, but is confined to the premises already given. Several persons are badly injured by the falling walls and it is feared some have been buried in the ruins.

BALTIMONE, April 17 .-- Seven bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the fire in Baltimore, several are yet missing.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) April 11.—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the revised statutes came up. A long and somewhat personal debate ensued, during which Mr. Beckwith, of Washington, alluded to an article in the Knickerbocker denouncing Gov. King, and declared that its writer must have been a dirty political scavenger.

After these remarks, Mr. Hastings, edi-tor of the Knickerbocker, went to Mr. Beckwith's chair and told him that when he had closed his political term he (Hastings) would settle with him for the words

e had spoken. Mr. Beckwith, in the presence of the House, then struck Mr. Hastings a violent blow, which glancing off and hit Mr. Cameron, a member of the House.

The House was instantly the scene of intense excitement, which was increased considerably by a man in the gallery falling in

Mr. Beckwith, when order had been re-stored, appeared at the bar and apologized A committee of investigation was appoin-

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The New Orleans papers of Saturday last have been received containing the details of Mexican intelligence to the 20th ult.

The Extraordinairo says that the straight ened circumstances of the Supreme Covernment have forced the suspension of payments at the Custom Houses at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March, the anniversary of the adoption of the pian.

The Vera Cruz diligence had been rob-bed at Acajete. A holy father was one of the passengers, whom the robbers did not spare. After relieving him of \$400 in cash, the robbers required him to give them absolution. El Monitor says that Santa Anna is in

A rumor that they had been accepted had coasioned much rejoicing.

The New Orleans papers state that six persons were killed and sixteen injured by the explosion of the steamer Forest Rose.

PRESIDENTIAL GALLANTRY .-- We find in he last issue of the Frankfort Yeoman a letter from the President to a Mrs. Webber, of Wayne county, Indiana, acknowledging he receipt of a handsome pair of mittens. We copy the precious epistle in full, so that our readers may see how far our President acquainted with the ordinary proprieties

WHEATLAND, Penn., Dec. 13,-" My dear Madam-I have received your favor of the 5th instant with the mittens you were kind much 'pleasure,' as a token or regard troth one of the matrons of Indiana.

To your noble State the whole country is under great obligations, for its triumphant support of the Constitution and the Union at the late residential election.

"In compliance with your roquest, I

transmit you a likeness of myself, and hope you will accept as an additional present, the enclosed sum of \$25. I trust that, under the blessing of Providence, I may continue to deserve your good opinion.

"From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

" Mrs. Phobe Webber."

SAD BEREAVEMENT .- Sunday afternoon witnessed a melancholy cortege in the streets of New Orleans. It was a long and sad procession, following to the grave the mortal remains of two of the daughters of our esteemed townsman, Dr. Wm. Rushton. They died, one at midnight on Saturday night, and the other a few hours later, of that dreadful disease, the scarlet fe-ver, and are now lying entombed together; one a young wife, who leaves her first infant sick of the same disease; the other a

place within a few days. They were the grace of the best society in New Orleanslovely, well nurtured, refined, and tenderly beloved-but a week ago, the centre around which clustered the most joyous hopes of fond hearts for the future; now the tenants of a common grave, watered by passionate tears. The news of this terrible affliction, as soon as announced on Sunday morning. saddened the whole city .- New Orleans Picayune.

Sr. Louis, April 14.—The Lecompton correspondent of the Demograt, says the appointment of Hon. R. J. Walker, gives great dissatisfaction among the Free State men, it being regarded as favorable to the formation of a Slave State. A spirit of violent and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited.

The steamer Rescue was sunk in a collision at Rock Island bridge on the 10th .-Several others have been injured since the resumption of navigation.

MRS. Ex-PRESIDENT POLK .- Mrs. Polk, the esteemed widow of the ex-President, has since her husband's death, with the excep-tion of a visit in London at the time when Mr. Buchanan was American minister there, Mrs. Polk has resided in Tennessee. It will be remembered that the deceased ex-President left to his widow the charge and taking care of and publishing his memoire, which, so far as they relate to his administration are said to be minute, full of interesting personal anecdote and abounding in re flections suggested by the state of public affairs and the conduct of his cabinet. IN. Y. Post.

New York, April 6 .-- The Rome Y.) Sentinel gives the particulars of a disaster to the ferry boat running between St. Vincent and Kingston, Canada, by which a number of lives were lost. Out of fifteen or twenty passengers, only two were saved. The mails were also lost.

PAPER TOWNS IN NEBRASKA. - We would ndvise all our friends to beware of paper towns. There is at this time a perfect town making mania; every body seems desirous of being the owner of a town. All persons desirous of securing an interest in Nebraska would do well to examine for themselves or get a responsible agent to act for them .-Never buy from floating speculators, unless you thoroughly examine the title and property, or you may be fleeced.

Nebraska Pioneer, March 24.

THE GREAT CATASTROPHE .-- The impression that the world is to be at an end on the 13th of June is so prevalent at Gallicia that the peasants are becoming somewhat difficult to manage. The poor ignorant creatures have been confirmed in the idea that they have but a few more weeks to live by the abolition of the "passport torture" in Austria, and the reduction of the passport tax in Russia. According to a Polish correspondent of the Ost Deutsche Post, the lower class express themselves as follows: "No one now troubles himself about the world and its inhabitants. A man can go where he pleases, and it is now all the same whether he is here or in America."

constant communication with his Mexican emmissaries.

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A Victim of Unrequited Love.

George B. Smith, a man about 23 years of age and a native of Massachusetts, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from epilepsy, brought about by intemperance. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when facts were revealed which gave the case a tone of the most marked romance, and made the listeners to the tale involuntarily exclaim, "Truth is stranger than fic-The history of deceased's life was found to be full of interesting and exciting events. Springing from a highly respectable family in New England, Smith was well educated and fitted for the bar. When he had attained his majority he became enam-ored with a lovely young lady (whose name, perhaps, it would not be proper to men-returned, and the young man wis run or bright hopes for the future. But his dream bliss and happiness did not last long .-The lady was coquettish and loved dearly made him desperate. Jealousy took possession of his soul, and the "green-eyed monster" prompted him to pursue a revengeful course towards the most favored He challenged him to mortal combat, but the request was coldly declined .-Soon afterwards the rivals met; an altereation sprung up, when Smith drew a pistol and fired it at his antagonist, but happily without any serious effect.

Well knowing that he had set the laws of his State at defiance, Smith fled from Massachusetts and escaped to New York. While here, the fugitive pursued a most in-temperate life. He drank incessantly, and finally became a confirmed incbriate. Intemperance brought on epileptic fits, and while suffering under the dreadful mainly, he died, neglected and naknown.

The sequel to the story is far more melan-choly than the story itself. Upon an ex-amination of the body of the deceased, a promised bride, whose wedding was to take sickening sight met the view of the observaer. The arms were tatooed in red and black ink. On his right arm was his name in full, the initials N. H., and also two hearts pierced with an arrow. On the left arm was the strange and fearful inscription

in large Roman capitals. That the deceased did "love rum" his melancholy death fully attested. The observer had not much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the cause of his death. The emaciated and care worn features, together with those fearful words, "I love rum," inscribed upon the left arm, told the fearful tale too truly. In the prime of youth and manhood he had been cut off and sent to an untimely grave, a victim to intemperance.

"Ion" writes to the Baltimore Sun, about the Wagon Roads to the Pacific ordered to be constructed by the last Cougress. The acts of that body are now under considera-tion by the Secretary of the Interior. It is said that the roads are to be constructed either by contract or under the charge of a superintendent. In either case they will determined to reside in Washington during first appropriation, which is five hundred cost much more than the amount of the the next session of Congress. Heretofore, and fifty thousand dollars. The southern road and its branch will cost probably one million of dollars, and may be finished in two or three years. The southern road will no doubt be chosen for the mail route .-The completion of these roads will render certain the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

> "MARRYING IN FUN." -- Another instance of the folly of "marrying in fun" is just now exciting the good people of Fonda. It seems that a barking officer in that town met at a ball a young lady from the neighborhood, who was very good looking, sprightly, and attractive. While waltzing with her, he proposed in jest that they should be married. The lady accepted his proposition, and they adjourned to a side room, where a person present was called upon to perform the ceremony, which he did, to the infinite amusement of all concerned. The gentles man thought no more of the matter until the breaking up of the ball, when his fair partner called upon him to conduct her to his residence. He demurred, and thought she had better go to her own residence.— She said that the home of her husband was her home, "whither thou goest, I will fol-low thee," He didn't hardly understand that she was his wife. She insisted upon her marital rights, and claimed that as the caremony had been performed by a Justice of the Peace, it was a perfectly fair and legal transaction. Gentleman inquired into matters; found that her positions were correct, and that he was in a bad box. He is now endeavoring to ignore his wife and back out of the bargain, with little prospect of success, however. The lady has before been married, and was, it is understood, divorced from her former husband, but under such circumstances as admitted of her marrying again .- Albany Evening Transcript.

THROWING COLD WATER UPON SENTI-MENT .- " Port Gibson is a beautiful town on the Mississippi river, writes a Western correspondent of a paper, "where I attended a wedding a few days since. Wishing to say something becoming the occasion, I The Latest.—Confidence girls go about the streets in New York and Boston, with a new and successful "dodge." This is simply to fall and break a small stock of can-