

A RICH SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Orr, on behalf of the joint committee to whom had been referred the claims of the members of the late Mackey House, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee on privilege and elections and judiciary, to whom were referred the claims of all persons alleged to have been elected, and who refused to appear and qualify as members, and joined themselves to another body, calling themselves a House of Representatives, &c., beg leave to report that they have duly and carefully considered the same as far as their time has allowed, and ask to make the following partial report:

That though the conduct of the persons referred to in the resolutions has been highly reprehensible, and in contempt of the authority of this House, and the committee desire, as far as possible, to carry out the broad, just and liberal policy of the Administration, and proscrib no one, as far as they can do so consistently with the dignity of the House of Representatives and the majesty of the law. We beg leave to recommend as follows:

That from Beaufort Messrs. Hastings Gantt, Joseph Robinson, George A. Reed and T. E. Miller, on presenting their credentials and purging themselves at the bar of the House of their contempt, have the oath of office administered to them, and be allowed to take their seats as members.

That from Chester Messrs. Samuel Coleman and Purvis Alexander be admitted on the same condition.

That from Clarendon Messrs. Syfax Milton and Hampton Boston be admitted on the same conditions.

That from Georgetown Messrs. Charles S. Green and P. K. Kinloch be admitted on the same conditions.

That from Orangeburg Messrs. Shadrack Morgan, Christian W. Caldwell and Ellis Forrest be admitted on the same conditions.

That from Richland Messrs. A. W. Curtis, C. S. Minor, Jas. Wells, R. J. Palmer and Wm. M. Lowman be admitted on the same conditions, and

That from Williamsburg William Scott, James F. Peterson and John Evans be admitted on the same conditions.

J. L. ORR, ROBT. ALDRICH.

Hamilton moved that the members named in the report come forward, by counties, and after purging themselves of their contempt be sworn in. This plan was adopted, and there followed one of the richest scenes that ever was witnessed within the legislative halls of South Carolina. The Rebels, as they are fitly termed, appeared to feel it all over, and stood before the Speaker's desk like a parcel of disgraced school boys about to be lectured. To those who had seen these identical men last winter, insolent, overbearing and loud-mouthed, the very men who had with similar resolutions poured forth day and night their foul abuse upon the heads of the legal representatives of the State, the scene to-day was immense, and one that never will be forgotten. It is almost incredible that the crying apologists who appeared to-day, craving pardon, are the same blatant partisans who, in December last, threatened the life of the Republic.

Beaufort was first called for and Gantt, Robinson, Reed and Miller came forward, in a sort of wriggling gait, with their credentials in their hands. The speaker said: "You have heard the resolutions adopted by the House. What have you to say for yourselves?"

Miller, who in the flush days of Radicalism, was inclined to be very much leaped to the front and in a very high key, in marked contrast with his usual style of haranguing said: "What I have done I believe to be right, but I am perfectly willing to recognize you as the legal Speaker, and this as the legal House of Representatives."

A number of voices cried out "louder," and Mr. Sheppard said: "There is a condition precedent to Mr. Miller's admission, and that is that he shall purge himself of the contempt of which he acknowledges himself guilty, and I do not recognize in his remarks an expression of regret or penitence for his palpable violation of the law." Miller, in a half frightened tone: "I accept the proposition as laid down in the resolutions, and consider this acceptance as purging my contempt." A voice from the Democratic side insisted that there should be an admission of wrong, and a request for pardon.

Miller, finding that he had to swallow the dose, blurted out that he had done wrong, and craved pardon for what he had done. This was satisfactory, and the House agreed to admit him.

Miller then said that he would state, on behalf of his colleagues, that they made the same apologies as himself. A dozen voices cried out that they wanted to hear each man speak for himself. Gantt came next, and, seeing the fate of Miller, was decidedly more docile. He said: "I accept the propositions as laid down in the resolutions, and I am willing to stand by them and apologize to the House for my unlawful conduct." Reed came next, and said that he knew that he had erred, and asked pardon for what he had done. Robinson followed, and said he craved the pardon of the House for having erred, and accepted the propositions laid down in the resolutions. These four Mackeyites, who, it will be remembered, all voted for the expulsion of the legal members last winter, then presented their credentials to the clerk, and were sworn in by the Speaker.

Alexander and Coleman, of Chester, were then called and came slouchingly forward, looking as if they would be much relieved if they could put their fingers in their mouths. Alexander said: "I am sorry for the course I have taken, not understanding it thoroughly, being a new member. I hope the House will pardon me." Coleman said: "I accept the proposition laid down in the resolutions, and if I am in contempt of the legal House, I hope that I will be

pardoned." Hamilton said: "If you are in contempt! We don't want any such language as that." Several voices: "Did the member say 'if' he was in contempt?"—Coleman, decidedly bull-dozed, "I say, as I am in contempt, I ask pardon." These two were then sworn in.

Syfax Milton and Hampton Boston, of Clarendon, came next. Milton said he accepted the situation, and "if" he had been laboring in contempt asked forgiveness.—The Speaker: "You have been adjudged to be in contempt, and must purge yourself of that contempt." Milton: "I know I have done wrong, and ask pardon." Boston said: "I ask pardon for what I have done, but spoke very feebly. Hemphill, of Abbeville, said he couldn't hear anything, but knew from the way Boston had rendered 'Hold the Fort' last winter he had a good pair of lungs. Boston repeated his apology somewhat more distinctly, and he and his colleague were sworn in.

Green and Kinloch, of Georgetown, next came up, smiling. Kinloch, said: "I am sorry for the course I pursued, and as it was my first term, I hope the House will pardon me." Green said: "I was sure that the course I pursued was right, and have since seen that my course was wrong; and since that I conclude to myself, and find out I am wrong in my course, I am pursued and I hope do gentlemen of the Legal House will excuse me." [Laughter.] These two worthy representatives of Georgetown were then sworn in.

Morgan, Forrest and Caldwell, of Orangeburg, were next called, and came forward rather doggedly. Morgan said: "I am sorry for everything I have done in violation of the Constitution of this State."—Orator: "Do you grant it, sir?" [Laughter.] Several voices: "It appears as if this man is trying to avoid a recantation." Morgan: "I axes forgiveness, sir." Caldwell made a clean breast of it. He said: "When I was here before, I knew I was in contempt; but the people of my county kept me here, and I stayed to show them they were wrong, and they know they are wrong now, and I crave forgiveness, sir. Forrest was very sulky. He said: "I am sorry for my violation of the Constitution of the State."

The Speaker: "Do you ask forgiveness?" Forrest: "I always axes forgiveness, when I does wrong." The Speaker: "Do you admit that you have done wrong?" Forrest: "Of course if I violate the Constitution, I has done wrong." Voices from the Democratic side: "We don't propose to have this man shuffle round in this way; he must purge his contempt or leave."

These three from Orangeburg were then sworn in.

It will be observed that Straker, of Orangeburg, was excluded, and I understand his exclusion is on the ground of his being an alien. Since the report was handed in, however, Straker has produced naturalization papers and will be admitted.

Curtis, Minor, Wells, Palmer and Lowman, of Richland, then came forward.—This is a high-toned delegation, and the necessary performance went very hard with some of them. Curtis said "I am willing to be guided by the conditions of the resolutions." Voices: "We want an apology." Curtis: "I don't think I have done wrong; but am willing to accept the terms of the resolutions." Orr: "Until he asks pardon for his contumacious conduct, I am not in favor of his being admitted." Curtis: "I ask pardon, sir, of this House." A voice: "It don't come from his heart, and he ought to be put out."

Miller, who is the leader of one wing of the Republican party of this county, showed better sense than his colleague and said: "I ask pardon, sir, for my contempt of this House." Wells said he thought the course he was pursuing was right; but had since found out it was wrong, and asked pardon from the House for his error. Palmer said: "I accept the proposition laid down in the resolutions. I am sorry for the action taken by me, and ask pardon of the House." Lowman said he thought he was right, as he had legal advisers who directed his course. He had found out his mistake and craved forgiveness.

Scott, Peterson and Evans, of Williamsburg, came next. Scott thought he was right at the time, but was sorry for what he had done and asked pardon. Peterson said: "I heartily endorse the action of the committee, and axes the House to forgive me for my waywardness." [Laughter.] Evans said: "This is my first term. I didn't know no better. I know I is done wrong, and I axes pardon sir." These three were sworn in, and this closed the show for the day.

The committee will proceed as rapidly as possible, and may make another report tomorrow. While the erring members were humiliating themselves the rest of the Mackey members, whose names are not yet reached, sat gloomily and silently in their seats, and, as bad as it appeared to be to those who recanted, it was infinitely worse to those who didn't get a chance to eat dirt.—News and Courier

SELECTED RECIPES.

CHEAP PUDDING.—One egg, two cups of sugar, one large spoonful of butter, cup three parts full of butter-milk, small teaspoonful of soda—season to taste and bake in a tin. For a family of four.

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—One cup of sugar, half cup of butter, tablespoonful of flour, all creamed together, then add small cup of hot water—place on stove and stir frequently. When thick enough add wine and nutmeg. When necessary double the recipe.

TEA CAKES.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three eggs, half a nutmeg, tea-spoonful of soda, half cup of butter-milk, and flour to make a soft dough. Bake quickly.

HOW THE EUROPEAN WAR IS LIKELY TO AFFECT US.

ADMIRAL PORTER AND GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Admiral Porter was found in his office to-day examining charts and maps of the probable scenes of conflict, and in reply to an enquiry said:

This war promises to be the most gigantic and important to Europe, and even to the United States, that has taken place. It will be a great religious war, and the consequences can only be surmised. The idea of some of the newspapers that Turkey is going to be wiped out in a day is a mistaken one. The Russians will never capture Constantinople. It is not in the power of their army or navy, it is of very little consequence in contrast with what it is required to accomplish. They have about thirty iron-clads and 244 vessels of various other kinds. They have 40,000 men in their navy and fifteen hundred and fifty-five guns.

He then read off a list of their iron-clads, showing that five of them carry from sixteen to twenty-six guns, and the rest from two to eight guns apiece, and continued:

All these iron-clads are of the very best material, and their guns of the latest pattern and heaviest calibre. The other ordinary vessels are all reported to be in good condition. The larger portion of this navy is now about getting free from the ice of the North Sea, near St. Petersburg. Those vessels of the Russian Navy that are now in our ports came here to get rid of the ice there this winter. The navy, however, makes little difference on either side. This war, as between Russia and Turkey, is going to be in the main a land fight. The Turks have twenty splendid iron-clads, with eighty-four other good and substantial war vessels. They have 1,218 guns and 34,000 men.

For the defensive this is a good navy.—They have the great forts of the Dardanelles, all along from its mouth up to Gallipoli. Here they also have chains, torpedo boats, their iron-clads, sunken hulks and other obstructions. The Russians have to pass through these to Gallipoli, thence into the Sea of Marmora, and then they will have to fight their way up through the torpedo-boats, iron-clads, etc., to the Bosphorus. As they pass by Constantinople to the Bosphorus, they have twenty miles of forts to encounter, and having passed these they are in the Black Sea. You see, sir, this fight is by no means to be all on the side of the Russians. They have no fleet in the Black Sea. When Sebastopol was destroyed and their great fleet blown up and sunk, and their navy yards destroyed on the Black Sea, that settled their fleets in that sea, and the European powers have fort

ified their fleets since to remain in the locality. The Russians have a fine army, well disciplined, well officered, and doubtless their arms, guns and supplies are of the first class. They are not commencing this fight for sentiment sake. It is the hope of their lives; and they are now arrived at the point when the Emperor will be able to get every man and every dollar his people have, so as to win the great contest of the nation. It will be no use, though, as it will end in disaster. The Turks are thoroughly aroused. From one end of their vast empire to the other, the Mussulmans are crowding together by the tens of thousands, and already the religious fanaticism of the Turks is discernible. Just think of 40,000,000 of people! They will give every dollar and every valuable they have to aid their side. They have the best arms in the world.—they were made by our own people, and Europe has no better.

The large guns the Turks get from Krupp, and of course, both sides will be supplied with ammunition. After the Russians get much weakened, and the Turks have worried them a good deal, then the Austrians and, perhaps, the Germans will have something to say. Franco is not particularly interested, and—mark what I say—she will not engage in this conflict. She will go on with her exhibition, and it promises to be a grand success. The war will not affect it in the least. Austria is the country that is most in the contest, excepting England, and just how Austria is going to act remains to be seen. She will be in the fight, however, before the war has gone on six months. England is the grand puzzle. You can depend on it she does not intend to allow Russia to take Constantinople, even if she could, and her time to enter into the contest will be marked by the circumstances of the conflict. The great good that this war is going to do to our country cannot be computed. We will not only sell flour, wheat, corn, pork, arms and ammunition to the contending parties, but we will sell all these things to the other great nations, especially our cereals and provisions. If the war continues two years, and my prediction is that it will, we will have to plant for the whole world. The entire agricultural pursuits of the great grain country of the Black Sea will be stopped. It was so in the Crimean war. I was a lieutenant in the navy and commanded the Supply, then in the Mediterranean squadron, and well do I remember the rich harvest our merchants reaped during the war. This war will bring again to us the commercial supremacy we lost during our war. If Congress legislates properly in June, so as to allow vessels to be bought and placed under our flag to remain there, our commercial marine will be revived. We have not

Admiral Porter went on to say that there probably would not be much blockading and that our supplies would be in demand by other nations in any event.

Gen. Sherman on being interviewed said that neither Russia nor Turkey ever had larger or better disciplined armies than now. They have, said he, all the advantages of many improved arms and modes of warfare, and the result will be that the world will witness the greatest battles ever fought, so far as the destruction of life is concerned. I believe this struggle is going to cost a

million of lives, and they will not be all Russians and Turks either. I can hardly believe that the Turks can withstand the shock. They may save Constantinople, but if they lose every other point what good will it do them? General Sherman also took a favorable view of the effect on this country. He added:

It will keep our people at work day and night to provide for Europe, if there should be a general war, and that now seems inevitable to me. I believe all the great powers will be directly or indirectly involved before the year is out. In the parts of the country in which the field fights will certainly take place a half million men on either side can and will be used. The Russians will have to pull along very fast through the summer, for they get all their

these are rarely available.

Gen. Sherman said he was in favor of allowing some of our army officers to visit either army without pay and serve on staff duty.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

Mobile Register: The effect that a war between Russia and Turkey would have on the United States may be conjectured by studying our market reports. The hostile rumors which have been flying between the capitals of Europe for the past few days have led to a sharp rise in American wheat and all breadstuffs. Other causes have operated to stiffen the market for the past six months; but it is noticeable that American wheat has been steadily advancing since the early part of last fall, when the Eastern question began to be most threatening. Since then the rise in wheat has been nearly 60 cents a bushel. The prevalent belief that the spring would see the opening of a great war in the East has certainly done its part in this improvement of prices. From these facts the New York Post concludes that such a war would be materially a benefit to the trade and commerce of the United States. It would create a large European demand for American grain and flour and provisions of all kinds, and the effect of this would be to stimulate manufactures and business in nearly every branch of industry. Ocean freights would partake of the improvement, and if England were dragged by circumstances into the vortex of the war, American commerce, having the preference for the carrying trade, would get a start which it has not enjoyed for nearly twenty years.—Americans with these thoughts in their minds, to say nothing of the concern which they feel in the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Turkey, will eagerly watch every day's development of the Eastern question.

HOW CAN I SERVE THE STATE?

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE RISEN CAROLINA. "He serveth best, who loveth most." [Coleridge.]

They only may be truly said to live Who nobly live; and all may nobly live; There is no work so mean a purpose pure May not ennoble it—no life so poor It may not link itself to issues high— Who knows how far an act or word may reach? It was God's will by one perfect life Lived in a nook obscure, to save the world; He knoweth well what thou hast most at heart; To that He counts thy life at its just weight; Meet but His will, He will meet thy desire.

How can I serve the State? Sweet would it be to die Or live for her! but I Can only love my State.

How can I serve the State? 'Thou seemest set apart; But bear her in thy heart; And thou shalt serve thy State."

How can I serve the State? 'No proof of love it were To serve thyself by her Through office of the State."

How can I serve the State? 'By service indirect Thou mayest well protect And help to build thy State."

How may I serve the State? 'There is no lot so low But thou may'st use it so As well to serve thy State."

How may I serve the State? 'Serve him who placed thee there, And think not that by prayer Thou dost not serve thy State."

How can I serve the State? 'Work at the task God sent; - Fulfill His high intent; Trust Him to keep the State."

SCIENTIFIC INTERVIEW.

Mr. Leonard Swett came into the parlor and greeted the reporter warmly.

"This is a very sad affair, Mr. Swett," said the reporter, sympathetically.

"What's that?" asked Mr. Swett.

"It is very melancholy, but we must all come to it, sooner or later."

"What is it? What are you speaking of?"

"We should all be prepared, Mr. Swett. We know not when the hour may come, Mr. Moody says. In the midst of life, Mr. Swett, we are in death. How do your poor family take it, Mr. Swett?"

"Take what? Talk out. Have you any bad news? Tell it right out man."

"Yes, sir, I have bad news. In the flower of his fame, in the strength of his manhood, in the pride of his middle age, one of the most respected citizens has gone from

us. The amount of insurance."

"Who is it? Somebody dead? Who is it?"

"Let me break it, gently, Mr. Swett; it is yourself, sir. There is a rumor down town that you are dead."

"There isn't a word of truth in it."

"Think well, Mr. Swett, before denying it. Some of the most wealthy and influential of our citizens say it is so."

"But I say it isn't. I ought to know.— Look at me."

"Now, Mr. Swett, you understand the rule of the law that where there is a preponderance of evidence on one side it shall be assumed that the side presenting such preponderance shall be deemed to be correct. There are many who say you are deceased, and against them you offer your unsupported word. What is the intelligent public to think?"

"But I say, emphatically, I am not dead. Isn't that enough?"

The reporter reflected. He knew Mr. Swett, and knew him to be a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and he hated to doubt his word; but he remembered numerous calls on Mr. Swett for news, which he benignly, good-naturedly, but firmly refused to give up, and what wonder that the reporter's mind should dwell on this characteristic of Mr. Swett.

"I'd like to state flatly that you are still alive, Mr. Swett, but I dislike to be 'scopped,' and I am fearful. Couldn't you write a disclaimer, or something I could show in the event of any trouble?"

"It isn't necessary. When I tell a man I am not defunct, isn't that sufficient?"

"Yes, ordinarily; but here's this story believed by so many, and what right have I, an humble reporter, to flout the lie in the teeth of these respectable citizens? I might say there is some doubt about the matter, and ask the public to suspend judgment until you can make a statement. But then, you might not make a statement after all, and then where am I?"