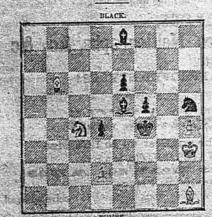
CHESS COLUMN

CAMDEN JOURNAL Tuosday, March 20, 1860.

PROBLEM NO. 20, BY "LAL" OF CHARLESTON - SO. C.1.



White to play, and Checkmate in three moves.

Solution to Problem No. 19, BLACK. 1. K. moves. 2. K. do.

CORRECTION. The Rook in Problem No. 19, was intended to

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

We have received a series of Problems from our Charleston correspondent "LAL," which will appear n order, beginning with the present number.

The Canden Weekly Journal

Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

J. W. CALL, Associate Editor. The Weather.

For the past week has been quite cold here was little frost. We do not think that vegetation has been injured to any serious extent from the

one or two frosts we had during the past week. W. P. Russell & Co. It is a matter worthy of mention that a ger our town, on a recent visit to Charleston, called at the Blind and Door Factory of these gentlemen, and four

that they are actually selling articles in their line a less price and of better quality, than can be procured of This conbined with the fact that they are of South birth makes it the interest and duty of those of our is in want of such artic'es to give them the benefit

Theological Seminary. We have received the Catalogue of the Presbyterian ogical Seminary, Columbia, S. C., containing a

to the Class of 1859. The whole no of Alemni is given as 264, of whom 36 are detensed, and 12 Foreign The recognized ability of the present Faculty places

this institution in the first line of Theological eruditio and histly claims the support of its deno

seems, met at the Court House on the 6th inst., and appointed Delegates to the Columbia Convention. Among others was Maj. ALEXANDER McQUEEN, who

declines the appointment as follows, in a note to the "MR. EDTTOR-DEAR SIR: I have been inform "Mr. EDITOR—BEAR Sir: 1 have been informed that I was appointed by a portion of the citizens of Chesterfield District, assembled at the Court House on the 6th inst., a Delegate to a Convention to be beed at Columbia for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Charleston Convention. As I am opposed to the State being represented in that Convention. I would be gleave supported to the Charleston Convention to a support of the Charleston Convention in the Convention of the Charleston Convention.

respectfully to decline the appointment."

A. McQUEEN. Spring and Summer Clothing. chant Tailor, has just opened an assortment of the most tasty and serviceable. Spring and Summer patterns for Coats Vests and Pants which any one could desire.

would say that these goods recommend themselves to the advocates of non-intercourse, as having all been purchased in a Southern city. It is unnecessary that we should speak of the fact to those who have proved it themselves, but it is a matter of general interest to know that the facilities of our neighbor, enable him to give a better bargain and

satisfaction to purchasers than they can secure in buying a Ready-made article. If though, they prefer the latter, he is no doubt capable of selling quite as good an article as any one else, since he is fully equipped in the furnishing department with everything of gentlemen's wear, in the

best variety and at fair prices. His Spring stock of Cassimeres, &c., are worthy of special notice, as consisting of styles of the most commendable taste; and in texture, the most fastidious cannot fail to be satisfied. Go and see him, before you make up your mind as to your "Spring suit," and, our

word for it, you will not regret your visit. Yoenl Powers of the African.

There are few persons at the South but have expe Senced the thrilling emotions produced by the peculia melody of the vocal powers of the negro. Indeed, it is a pleasure in Southera life, of which those who have not a knowledge cannot conceive. We give the follow ing allusion to this subject, from the pen of a correspondent of a Yirginia paper, writing from Richmond,

"On last Sabbath your correspondent went to the "On last Sabbath your correspondent went to the African Church. Dr. Ryland, President of the Baptist College, is the regular pastor, and came in about the middle of the services the pulpit being supplied by a stranger. The building is in the form of a letter T, and there is a gallery in each of the three-ends, affording accommodations for a great multitude. The inclemency of the weather had made many carpty seats, as it does in other congregations; but there was a host there still. Whenever the preacher became excited, he communicated his enthusiasm to the audience, who gave him to understand, by the motion of their heads, communicated his cuthus asm to the audience, who gave him to understand, by the motion of their heads, that they approved of every word. But when the ne, the excitement became strong and singing came, the excitement became strong and general. They have a choir well trained, who sit by other choirs, sometimes represent the whole congrega other choirs, sometimes represent the whole congrega-tion in that department. But sometimes one near the pulpit begins a familiar hymu to an old-fashioned tune; and their such singing. It thrills every nerve in your body. If you have heard it for the first time, it lifts you out of your hoots. The lieve that there is no music in any church in the United States, or out of it, that will compare with that of the African church. The bethren rock from side to side, keeping time all over, and their voices rise up—up—louder and louder—till the sound of an organ would be lost entirely. It is really terand. After the services it was accounted the sound of an organ would be lost entirely. It is availy grand. After the services, it was announced that a collection would be taken up; and the specie was forthcoming in a style that would have astonished even a Wellisburg congregation. In the last eighteen months they have raised nearly \$6000 for the erection of a new church. When the benediction was pronounced some one whispered not to leave, that there would be a wedding in a few minutes. About that time, a party of six entered the church, the bride and her two ataffair throughout, and at the conclusion of the ceremony they drove off in two of the linest carriages in the city. So much for negro life in Richmond."

Pecuniary Obligation. Of the varied obligations which influence and bin en together in this country, there is none more powerful and uncompromising than that based upon pecuniary consideration. There appears to be interwoven

perein an element of omnipresence, which is ever raising its commanding voice to shape the actions, and inge the thoughts of the obliged. It may be said to omprise to a very considerable degree the concentration of barriers to a full, manly and independent course of action. This is made apparent by a passing note of the fact, that, mankind in general everywhere are relance with an ascertained policy, and that policy shaped in conformity, to their ideas of present interest. All that man can determine as to present good is embraced in the spirit of the policy he attempts o practice. Itleas of present good assume among men bues quite as varied as the characteristics of nations, such ideas, of themselves, forming the concentration of character as produced by the combination of several parts and faculties for the attainment of a specific end,

meh abject being held in general esteem. life and labor, among its inhabitants. Therefore, it is but legitimate to conclude that, whatever assists in securing this object, is, of consequence, free to insist good is manifest in the eager strife for pecuniary agcharacter of her people. In pursuit of this, many sacrifice positions of comparative ease and comfort to fight the fates and break the chains with which nature may have bound them. In this battle they are often forced to cre out for aid, to subdue the hydra-headed obstruction which meets them at every turn of fortune's wheel. There is ever some one to aid the valiant, and espouse the cause of him who maintains a bold front. But, there is nothing gratuitous in this nid-it requires at the hands of all whom it sustains some pledge of an equivalent strength and use-nye, often far more comrehensive and effective than the investment itself. This is suggestive of its powers of deception, for, those who extend such aid are often of the most benevolent pearance, and accede to demands with a most graous acquiescence in the purpose of the petitioner.

Influence of men is of vast consequence and use in he practical business of life. The acquisition of an inmential man by a mercantile firm, or a political party is one and the same interest, differently applied. There must be something in the life and deportment of nen te concentrate an influence upon themselves sufficient towield the different castes of intellect with which they are surrounded. To achieve the greatest general nce over men, it is necessary to operate upon found in the possions, for the feelings of the heart are far more diffuse than the citts of intellectuality. The most universal of all the passions is that of thirst for pecuniary advancement. Understanding this, it is very asy to determine the cause of so much corruption ar bribery in the contest of men for positions of honor and trust. The most general use made of party moncy in political contests is to bestow their pecuniary benefits on the right hand and left with a discrimination that ment obligation upon the receivers to uphold the platform thereof, and, in their turn, to obligate others to their own support, thereby perpetuating the rule of dominant factions in communities, and of party principle in nations. Pecuniary benefits are seldom dispensed, either by parties or individuals, in any direction which does not apparently guaranty to "the master of the house," a full return, with ample interest. Like the purchase and sale of other articles. both individuals and parties someti bargains, and again the price paid is "too

saing 58. It also contains a list of the names of for posed upon men, who have been so blind (perhaps wilfully) as to sell their political birth-right for a mess of pottage. The task-masters of Egypt were lenient to the children of Israel, compared with the continuity of exaction which characterizes the stewards of either an individual or party, when pursuing their bread which

The direful effects of thus appealing to the p of men to carry a point has more than once dyed the earth with the crimson tide of revolution, insurrection and kindred evils. And yet, men still persist in feedir that flame which, when fairly caught, commi itself even to the most sacred repositories of the hu heart, there to consume and corrupt whatever of divinity may be attached to man in his fallen estate. The man who, of his own free will, becomes pecuniarily obligated to a political party, sells the brightest jewel in human character, and throws his free agency before swine whose voracious appetites are never appeased until they have caten out the animation the ducing him to a mere automaton, the action of which springs from the imposition of his master's hands

Extract from a Texas Letter. Through the kindness of a gentleman resident in ou own we are permitted to make the following extract In addition to the excellent quality of the material, we of a letter from his brother in Texas. It will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers, particularly in reference to the practical test of "Surru's Brick Ma-

> MANSFIELD, TARRANT CO., TEXAS, 7 February 22d, 1860. "From the heading of this you will perceive I am no longer at the County seat of Tarrant. We he founded a new city (a Texas city) to be known Mansfield. It is situated in the south-east corner fansfield. It is situated in the south-east corner of a county, in the cross timbers. We have made this the county, in the cross timbers. We have made this move in consideration of the steam mill, there being plenty of wood, good water, and a more convenient site in several other respects than the County seat, where our water mill is. We have now a large dwelling house (log house) finished, two negro cabins done and two more cabins for workmen nearly completed the store house was completed first, and aids consider ally in furnishing cash—payments of which are fre-quently required by these people. The neighbors esablished the cash system with us when we first moved in among them, and we are not sorry, though some of them are becoming tired of it.

That Brick Machine, as an eloquent old Freehman of noon—and then the work is not nicely done, for the pricks are generally to soft. After making 240,000 orick (not in twenty-four days neither, for one-fourth the time was required repairing the thing) we concluded if was worn out, and east it aside: having at the me time hearly worn out a pair of good horses, and same time nearly war a pair of large mules. I then built an old-fashioned gum; and mude 14,060 more brick, better than the Machine brick—though not quite so many in a day. We also bought a pulverizer, to be used where there are rocks or where the elay is it very hard lumps, but we never used it, as there wa e the clay is in no rocks; and as soon as 1 had seen a few bricks shoulded I became satisfied the "immense pressure" that Smith claims for his Machine cannot be obtained upon the mould. There is a great pressure upon the bottom of the clay box (or gum, as some call it) but as-soon as the clay falls into the mould the pressure is ost so as to be barely sufficient to fill the mould therefore it is little more than only additional la the team; so I did not think it worth while to set up the pulverizer, looking upon it as the labor of another

After the brick were burned they proved to be inerior; they will do very well for sma too soft to endure much weight. I do not know whether the fault is in the clay or the manner in which

engaged in boring for water, which operation required my personal attention, as I wished to judgo for myself the amount and sort we would find. On the last borrm to idea of the amount, as we could go no furthe form to toled of the amount, as we could go an of their than the water, the wet sand refusing to stick to the auger. The well is now being dug. There is water here generally at from cleven to twenty-four feet, but it is often found in blue pipe clay, and has the copperas taste. We have one excellent well, where the water was found in white sand, or rather soft white san

Do all the good you can in the world, and

rock, that pulverizes as soon as broken.

COMMUNICATION. Rural Solitude.

BY S. P., OF CAMDEN, S. C.

Tranquility must always spring spoutaneous from the heart, but it finds readier access to ur hearts in the still and quiet solitude of rural

How kind and gentle we become when sitting beside a murmuring brook, rippling over its pebbly bed, or after a nap under the foliage of a tree! Quiet nature rocks us lightly into gentleness. She calms excitement, subdues our wrath and restores to tranquility the soul, ossed by the turbid billows of passion, and, aparting to us a quiet mood, she makes us view men and things from their bright sides.— In rural solitude we are unknowingly indulging in pleasant reveries. It is certainly very true, that true, heartfelt, gushing joy, real bliss There is in all nations a general or prime object of and all the pleasures of life, are nowhere as happily enjoyed as in rural life and among rural scenes. This is the reason why Rousseau assures the inhabitants of cities, that "rural life upon reciprocal return. The American idea of present has pleasures of which they are entirely ignorant; those pleasures are less dull, less coarse, and more appreciable than they considered them to be; that, there also, taste, choice and

neatness can reign."

All evil thoughts are forgotten in the cool hade of trees, in the solitary but beautiful raleys, and beside the rippling rivulet; and, while istening to the solemn murmur of stately trees and the sweet carol of the feathered songsters, our feelings are solemnized and we cannot enertain a thought of evil.

It is only in the confusion of town life and under the pressure of business relations, that we meet the constant collision of good sense and vivacity against commanding stupidity, which is the fruitful source of much misery to the human race. Commanding blockho embitter the lives of their inferiors, poison their contentment, overturn all order in the haman society, scatter thorns on the path of those who have better sense than they, convert their lives nto a vale of discontent, misery and tears.

All these cares, these troubles, these mortifications are not to be encountered in the quietude of rural life. But, gentle breezes, clear springs, silve fringed "lakes, shady forests, cool caverns," and meadows decked with flowers, sending forth their ambrosial fragrance upon ome universal motive power. This power is only the mellow air, prove a balm to the wounded

Throngli rural solitude we not only obtain quietnde of heart and become amicable-we not only forget stupidity, wickedness and jeal--but solitude affords the heart far greatet, far more estimable advantages. Freedom, real freedom; does nowhere flourish as well as at a distance from the turmoil of the world. Truly has it been said, that, there man recovers rom confusion-there he has a clear, heartfelt consciousness of that which he is and professes -there he lives for himself, and not for extraneous things-there he re-enters a natural and free condition, plays no artificial role; but he can speak and act, in accordance with his own peculiar impulses -there his mind can always hink londly and his heart give vent to its feel-

Another important effect of rural solitude is. A vain ambition. It divests splendor which imagination clothes them with. caged and fettered by the tyrant ambition, oursts the links which binds it to the world's dol, and soaring far, far above the gross pleasures of earth, finds in the comtemplation of the works of God, a happier, calmer delight, than in the attainment of ambition's loftiest stations! Accustomed to an indifference to ambition, wise man will consider offices and honors no onger worthy of his desires or wishes. Hisory gives us illustrious examples. We read of he Roman who shed tears, because, by his election to the consulship, he would be deprived of the pleasures of cultivating his beloved fields for the space of a year. Historians tell us of Cincinnatus, who was taken from his plow and entrusted with the command of the Poman army :- he conquered the enemy of his country-took possession of his provinces-entered Rome in triumph, and, in sixteen days was again beside his plow-again following that avocation which was far more preferable to him, and more replete with happiness and delight, than all the pomp and luxury of a Roman.

But there are many who do not know how appreciate the happiness, the delights, the comforts and the blessings of rural life-who are not conscious of the fact, that the country has delights for the contemplative mind, which would be sought for in vain in the gav halls of revelry and fashion. I have been informed that, in France, when a courtier incurs the displeasure of his master, the latter commands im to leave the court, and to retire to his estates, which had been embellished and beautified, and converted into a delightful rural abode for his reception. If this were to happen, alas! then this lovely, this beautiful retreat, would be a place of exile to that slave of the court.-He could not endure it-he could not eat, nor lrink, nor digest, nor sleep, because he would be his own master. Ease, comfort and freefom from the thraldom of a court make him an intolerable hypochondriac. This occurrence, we are informed by a historical writer, fre quently causes the death of the Frenchman.

We find in our own, as in other countries men of the Frenchian's disposition, who felmy acquaintance would say, is one grand, magnetique humbug, made of sorry material and incapable of performing as represented. It is true it can moulti about 10,000 brick in twelve hours, but to do this it requires four horses—two in the morning and two in the afterwhich Nature showers upon us with a lavish hand. But we also find men who entertain a correct appreciation of gural happiness-who, after performing the duty imposed upon then by their country, return, like Cincinnatus, covred with laurels, to their quiet, unassuming retreats, and there remain in the enjoyment of all its delights until again called by their country. Then they cheerfully sacrifice their case and comfort and go forth in response to the call, and grasp their swords or raise their voi-ces in defence of their country's rights. Truly these are the happiest men.

From Erownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury NEW ORLEANS, March 14. Advices from Brownsville, to the 9th, reveal rther complications, and show the complicit of the Mexican authorities with Cortinas. Col. Lockbridge has arrived here direct fro Brownsville, and he confirms the worst reports,

and says that depredations have ceased, becau the frontier has become depopulated. Gen. Carvajal and force left Victoria on the 5th for San Luis Potosi, where the Liberals are concentrating a large force.

THE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT .- Inquirie having been made by companies from abroad, whether arrangements have been made to house their machines, we are authorized to say that the Committee has made ample provision in this respect, and that careful preparation has een made to accommodate all who may The Railroad companies, whose roads end to Columbia, have reduced their fares onehalf to both Fire Companies and visitors on the

SELECTED STORY. THE SOFT ANSWER.

BY T. S. ATHUR.

"I'll give him law to lis heart's content, the coundrel!" said Mr. Singleton, walking backward and forward, in a gate of angry excite-

"Don't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton," said Lawyer Trueman, looking up from the mass of papers before line, and smiling, in a quiet, benevolent way, that was peculiar to him. "Every man should the known by his true name. Williams is a coundrel, and so he ought to be called," responded the client, with increasing warmth.

"Did von ever do reasonable thing our life, when you were angry?" asked Mr. Trueman, whose age and respectability gave him the license to speak runs freely to his young

friend, for whom he was Adeavoring to arrange some business difficulty with a former partner.

"I can't say that I eve did, Mr. Trueman. But now, I have good reason for being angry; and the language I we in reference to Williams is but the expression of a soler and rational conviction," replied Singleton, a little more calmly. "Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before

ou received his reply to your last letter?" sked Mr. Trueman. "No, I did not. But that letter confirmed

y previously formed impressions of his charac-"But I cannot find rin that letter any evidence proving your late partner to be a dis-

posed mode of settlement, fecause he does not see it to be the most proper way."

"He won't agree to it, because it is an honest." and equitable method of settlement, that is all. He wants to overreach me, and is determined to do so if he can," responded Mr. Singleton

"There you are declary wrong," said the awyer. "You have both allowed yourselves to come angry, and are both tureasonable, and if I must speak plainly, I think you the most unreasonable in the present case. Two angry men can never settle shy basiness properly You have very unnecessarily increased the difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement, by writing Mr. Williams in angry letter, which he has responded to in allike unhappy temper. Now, if I am to settle this business for you, I nust write all letters that pass to Mr. Willia

"But how can you properly express my "That I do not wish to do, if your views and cellings are to remain as they are; for anything like an adjustment of the difficulties under such eireumstance I should consider hopel

in future."

eplied Mr. Trueman. "Well, let me answer this eletter, and after that, I promise that you shall have your own

"No I shall consent to no such thing. It the reply to that letter which is to modify the regotiation for a settlement in such a way as to bring success or failure : ad I have no idea of allowing you, in the proat state of your mine feat an amicable arrangement."

ing a reply. He had been forming in his mind a most cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter just alluded to and he was very desirous that Mr. Williams should have the benefit of knowing that he thought him "a tricky and deliberate scoundre," opinions of a similar character. He found it, therefore, impossible to make up his mind to let the unimpassioned Mr. Trueman write this most important epistle.

"Indeed, I must write this letter. Mr. True man," he said. "There are some things that I want to say to him. that I know you won't write. You don't seem to consider the posinor what is obligatory upon me as a man of nonor. I never allow ony man to reflect upon me directly or indirectly, without a prompt

response."
"There is, in the Bible," said Mr. Trueman," passage that is peculiary applicable in the "A soft answer present case. It is this: turneth away wrath; but grevious words stir ip anger." . I have found this precept, in a ife that has numbered more than double your years, to be one that may be safely and honorably adopted, in all cases, You blame Mr. Wiliams for writing you an angry letter, and are indignant at certain expression contained there. in. Now, is it any more right for you to write an angry letter, with cutting epithets, than it is tion of meeting an invasion and protecting of the several States. for him?

"But, Mr. Trueman-" "I do assure you, my young friend," said the awyer, interrupting him, that I am acting in his case for your benefit, and not for my own; and, as your legal ad isor, you must submit to my judgment, or I cannot consent to go on."

If I will promise not to use any harsh language, will you not consent to let me write the letter?" urged the client.

"You and I, in the present state of your mind, could not possibly come at the sar conclusion in reference to what is harsh and what is mild," said Mr. Trueman ; "therefore cannot consent that you shall write one word of the proposed reply. I must write it. "Well, I suppose, then, I shall have to sub-

nit. When will it be ready?" "Come this ofternoon, and I will give you he draft, which you can copy and sign." "In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton came and received the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman. It ran thus, after the date; and formal address:

"I regret that my proposition did not meet our approval. The mode of settlement which suggested was the result of a careful consider ration of our mutual interests. Be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, my lawyer, any plan which you think will lead to an early and imicable adjustment of our business. You may

rely upon my consent to it, if it meets his ap-"Is it possible, Mr. Trueman, that you expect ne to sign such a cringing letter as that!" said Mr. Singleton, throwing it down, and walking backward and forward with great irrita-

tion of manner. "Well, what is your objection to it?" replied Mr. Trueman, mildly, for he was prepared just such an exhibition of feeling.

"Objection! How can you ask such a ques

knees to him, and

beg him to do me justice? No! I'd sacrifice every cent I've got in the world first, the "You wish to have your business settled, do ou not?" asked Mr. Trueman, looking him business settled, do stendily in the face. .

ion? Am I to go on my

"Of course I do-honorably settled." "Well, let me hear what you mean by an onorable settlement." "Why, I mean-" The young man hesitated amoment, and Mr.

"You mean a settlement in which your interest shall be equally considered with that f Mr. Williams."

Yes, certainly. And that-" "And that," continued Mr. Trueman, "Mr. , shall consider and Williams in the settlemen

treat you as a gentleman." "Certainly I do. But that is more than he

"Well, never mind. Let what is past go for as much as it is worth. The principal point of action is in the present." er, though.'

"You mistake its whole tenor, I do assure you Mr. Singleton. You have allowed your angry feelings to blind you. You, certainly, carefull considered, before you adopted it, the proposed basis of a settlement, did you not?"

"Of course I did." "So the letter, which I have prepared for on, states. Now, as an honest and honorableyou are, I am sure, willing to grant to him the same privilege which you asked for and Mr. Sherman was defeated : so that upon yourself, namely, that of proposing a plan of the election of a Speaker nine Douglas Demosettlement. Your proposition does not to please him; now it is but fair that he should be invited to state how he wishes the settlement to be made. And, in giving such an invitation, a gentleman should use gentleman working night and day. It may be added that

"But he don't deserve to be treated like a title," said the young man.

be a gentleman, and all gentlemen, should prove by their actions and their words that they are gentlemen." "I can't say that I am convinced by what

your own way, why, here, let me copy the denly changing his manner.

he'll think me a low-spirited fellow, after gets that. But he's mistaken. After it's all into full affiliation with Southern men in Con- line of direction taken. over, I'll take good care to tell him that it vention! These are "the faithful allies" to whom didn't contain my sentiments.'

and went on to fold and direct it. "Come to-morrow afternoon, and I think

looking up with his usual pleasant smile, as he finished the direction of the letter.

Well, have you heared from that milk and water letter of yours? I can't call it mine." "Yes," said the old gentleman, "here is the answer. Take a seat, and I will read it to

"DEAR GEORGE :- I have your kind, reaonable, and gentlemanly note of yesterday, in reply to my harsh, unreasonable, and ungentlemanly one of the day before. We have Colonel the Honorable George Napier, and his and operator. There and at the signal stations, both been playing the fool; but you are ahead mother the celebrated Sarah Lennox, daughter is a lightning arrester to discharge from the of me in becoming sane. I have examined, of the second Duke of Richmond. When but wires any surplus of electricity, each arrester since I got your note, more carefully, the tenor fifteen years of age, Sir William entered the having attached to it ground wires ponetrating of your proposition for a settlement, and it meets of your proposition for a settlement, and it meets army. He served at the siege of Copenhagen, the earth several feet.

The city is divided into nine fire districts, the carth several feet. my views precisely. My foolish angerkept me Mr. Trueman, arrange the matter, according to Forty-third Regiment at Salamanca, Neville, the plan mentioned, and I shall most heartily and Nice. The wounds which he received in equiesce. Yours., &c."

"He never wrote that letter in the world!" xelaimed Singleton, starting to his feet. "You know his writing, I presume," said Mr. ueman, handing him the letter.

red fellow in the world!" he continued his feeling undergoing a sudden and entire revolution. "What a fool I have been!" "And what a fool I have been!" said Thom

Williams, advancing from an adjoining room, at the same time extending his hand toward "God bless you, my old friend!" exclaimed Singleton, grasping his hand. "Why what

as been the matter with us both?" "My young friends," said old Mr. Trueman me of the kindest-hearted men in the world, rising and advancing toward them,"I have known you long, and have always esteemed treating of these heavier themes, Sir William's you both. This pleasant meeting and reconiliation, you percieve, is of my arrangement. Now let me give a precept that will both make friends and keep friends. It has been my motto through life; and I don't know that I have an enemy in the world. It is: ". | soft ourseer turneth away wrath; but

MISCELLANEOUS.

recions words stir up anger.

Mr. Bull's Song.

Mr. Bull is still very much exercised as to he intents of Louis Napoleon, be they "wicked or charitable." The whole nation seems to be still wide awake as to the matter of preparatheir women and children, their gold and their "pots and pans" from the ruthless invader!-While material preparation for defence is going on, the satirists are exciting the contempt and hatred of the British for Mons: Crapeau, by satire in prose and verse. As a specimen, we copy the following, entitled, "The Sly Little Man," from the January number of Bluckwood .

There's a siy little man that lives over the way, Who always has something quite civil to say: Yet he looks at my house, from his own, with an eye That says, "I perhaps may look in by-and-by;".

So I think my best plan With the sly little man, Is to make all the premises safe, if I can.

have not the least doubt he would think it no sin Any night that he thought me asleep, to "look in;" There's "the old pewter spoons," and "the old tan And the sword o'er the mantle-piece marked Waterleo: And it's clearly the plan

Of the sly little man, To take them all from me-whenever he can. o my doors and my windows I've bolted and barr'd, And the truest of watch-dogs takes care of the yard-A watch-dog of whom I, his master, will say,

Of the sly little man is one I must foil, if I possibly can. No doubt he will say, as in fact he has said, "What fancy is this that has come into your head? Your House once was open: it surely can't be

Woe betide the house-breaker that comes in his way

For really the plan .

That all this is meant for a kind friend like me?" But then it's the plan Of the sly little man To deal much in blarney wherever he can. There's one of the scullions, a fellow in drah, An impudent tyke, with the gift of the gab, Who often will say, "Is it not a hard case,

Twould be far the best plan To trust to the man-No fear of our losing a pot or a pau! But the views of the scullion I own are not mine. And still to the bolts and the bars I incline ; Nay, I should not much care if my neighbors all kno

That I've lately been getting a rifle or tico:

That our door should be shut in the gentleman's face

That's my simple plan With the sly little man: And so, he may now take the spoons-if he can. The gasometer of the St. Charles Hotel ex-

ploded on the 14th inst., and set fire to the building was saved.

"Our Faithful Allies" at the North

So much has been said about the fidelity of hat class of Northern men, whom their Southern landers are pleased to style "the faithful allies of the South," we desire to mention a few facts, elicited by the recent elections in "But I'll never send that mean cringing let-ir, though." the House of Representatives. We adopt in part the language of Entaw, one of the Mercury's correspondents. Five Douglas men, Messrs. this morning. Hawkins, Reynolds, Adrian, Hickman and We must be Schwartz surrendered themselves, soul and body, der it sheer moonshine. The Convention is to the Black Republicans, in the election of called here by order of the last Convention, Speaker; four upon Sherman and another upon Pennington. Then four others would not vote for Smith (American from N. C.,) which would have secured his election, even after the first and various delegations have given bonds for desertion; but they threw away their votes crats sided directly and indirectly with the The gentleman who has volunteered to repre-Abolition party. Such men and their friends sent South Carolina on the National Democraare anxious for the nomination of Mr. Douglas working night and day. It may be added that in consideration for the removal of the Conven all of the Douglas men from the Middle States, several in number, voted for Forney, and he gentleman. In fact, he has no claim to the received the vote of Horace F. Clark of N. Y., an out-and-out Douglas man. Mr. Forney al-"If he his none, as you say you profess to though claiming to bee a Democrat, was the alarm and police telegraph have prosecuted the regular nominee of the Black Republicans! work with energy, and it is now nearly brought

las men went in for Hoffman, who was also the and machinery, and the amount of labor required nominee of the Black Republicans. Such are to put into effectual operation, is much greater you say; but, as you seem so bent on having some of the facts elicited by the recent elections. than is generally supposed. And such are some of the men who will take hing and sign it," said the young man, sud- part in the Charleston Convention; who will wire. The wire used is a No. 9 iron wire, come to the South and dictate whom she must | boiled in oil, to prevent oxydization by exposure "There, now," he added, passing across the elect to the Presidency. After triumphing to the atmosphere and storms. This is stretched table the brief letter he had copied, "I suppose over the South in Congress, by co-operation with Black Republicans, they will be admitted we are called upon, to entrust our destinies. Mr. Trueman smiled, as he took the letter, Rather may we not say, these are the treacher- this use of their dwellings, but have rather reous tricksters into whose hands we are advised ceived every possible aid for the rapid comple to commit our fortunes, through the machinery | tion of the work. we'll have things in a pretty fair way," he said, of a corrupt and demoralized system. These The manner in which the wire is put up rights of the South, through the ambiguous connected, and adds no unsightly attachment. - "Good afternoon, Mr. Singleton," he said, as and double-meaning phraseology of party plat. When attached to the chimney, it is supported that gentleman entered his office on the suc- forms. It is said that the pusillanimous idea by an iron clamp nailed to two of its sides, the of multitude of firm friends in England, for a wire passing through an insulator at the apex "Good afternoon," responded the young man. long time prevented many in the Colonies from of the clamp. But when following the roofs of favoring separation from the Mother Country. houses it is supported on an iron stand scrowed Is not history repeating itself in the case of the South and North.—Newberry Conservatist. the screws having been dipped in a preparation

Beath of Sir William Napier.

Sir William Napier, K. C. B., whose death is announced by the Edinburgh, was born at Castletown, in Ireland, in 1785. His father was the battles in which he was engaged, were emtory of the wars in which he had taken part. the station. other, but less formidable works, are "The Conquest of Scinde," Life and Opinions of Sir. Charles Napier, and English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula, the last of which was published in 1855, and comprises much of the matter embraced in his first historical work. Besides pen found relaxation in the composition of various reviews, and one or two works of fiction. Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Seinde, was a brother of the Historian.

Louisiana.

The following are the resolutions passed at the recent State Convention of the Louisiana

Democracy : Resulved, 1. That the Democracy of Louis ma appreciate and admire those patriotic men in the non slaveholding States, whose adhesion to Democratic principles and whose devotion to the Democratic party, prove them to be lovers of their country, the supporters of the Constitution, and the true friends of the rights

2. That the Democratic party of Louisian eels undiminished confidence in the administration of James Buchanan.

3. That the Territories of the United States belong to the several States as their common property, and not to the individual citizens

That the Federal Constitution recognize property in slaves, and as such, the owner thereis entitled to carry his slaves into any of the Territories of the United States, and hold them there as property; and in case the people of the Territories, by inaction, unfriendly legisla-tion, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property or discriminate against it, le withholding that protection given other specie of property in the Territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interfere by an active exertion of its constitutional powers to secure the rights of slaveholders.

4. That our delegates to Charleston are recommended to adhere to the two-third rule in the nomination of a candidate for the l'resi-

GOV. HOUSTON ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS .- Gov. Houston has sent the South Carolina resolutions to the Texas Legislature, with a long message. The Galveston News says of it :-

"The message of Gov. Houston, in relation to the South Carolina resolutions, is such as every one expected. No proposal was ever vet made for the Southern States to take any measures whatever for their own defence, or even for a consultation among them as to what measures should be taken, which Gov. Houston has not opposed. The only measure which can be named that he has not opposed, is that of unconditional submission to abolitionism .-This is the exact meaning of what he calls conservatism, and anything else with him is dis unionism. It is on this ground that he now charges the resolutions of South Carolina as aiming at a dissolution of the Union."

> From Washington. WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Brooklyn arrived at Norfolk yesterday. Mr. McLane's delay in sailing for Mexico is partially caused by the desire of the Executive to hear from Vera Cruz.

The non-arrival of the Indiavola at New Or leans, excited fears that she had been detained at Veva Cruz to give refuge to Americans who had been driven out of the city by the attack of Miramon. Our Gulf fleet will be ordered to es, which are just in full bloom, are supposed ploded on the 14th inst., and set fire to the building—two men were burnt to death. The pay no attention to Miramon's blockading to be uninjured as yet.

Sumter Watchman, 13th inst.

The Convention.

Quite a ferment was raised in our city, last vening, by reception of telegraphic dispatches, hinting that the National Democratic Convention might not meet in this city, after all Despatches of like tenor were received by several parties, one of which has been kindly placed at our disposal, and heads our telegraphic column

We must be permitted to say that we consiwhich met at Cincinnati, and not by any Committee, to whom merely the business details were committed; the hall has been engaged. the fulfillment of certain contracts for board, committee rooms, etc.; and the Convention will meet in the Institute Hall, in this city, tic Executive Committee, will not strengthen his Convention friends in this city, by joining tion .- Charleston Mercury.

The Fire Alarm Telegrant

The contractors for the erection of the fire For the Sergeant-at Arms, five of the Doug- to a conclusion. The extent of the apparatus

> The first step of progress was putting up the along from station to station, attached to the chimneys or the roofs of the houses lying on the

.The contractors have found little or no opposition from the owners of private property to

to the roof, a piece of sheet lead under its feet,

of white lead. All the wires concentrate in the central office -to be established in the Municipal Halland from circuits connecting every signal station, bell tower and police station, with the machinery on the dask of the chief engineer

from seeing it before. Let our mutual friend, ninsula in 1808, and was in command of the Throughout these districts at convenient places

are distributed sixty-three signal stations A signal station consists of an iron box attached to the street wall of a house. Directions phatic proof of his daring and bravery as a for the key and use of the apparatus are found soldier. For six years, from 1842 to 1848, below the station box. If a fire occurs in the when he was created a Military Knight, and neighborhood, this signal station box is opened became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regi- and a crank within is rapidly turned. Wheth-"It's Thomas Williams, own hand, as I live," ment, Sir William was Governor of Guernsey. er it be moved between forward blowle or jaculated Singleton, on glancing at the letter. In 1851 he was advanced to the rank of Lieuten-rapidly, with one revolution or fifty, it imme-My old friend, Thomas Williams, the best- ant-General. The intervals of leisure which diately gives the alarm in the central office, by

To his pen we are indebted for the "History of the Docality of the fire, the the War in the Peninsula and in the South of engineer in chief, immediately by touching the France, from the year 1807 to 1814." The proper keys of his office instruments, rings in publication of this work, which consists of six each engine house of the city the districts and volumes, was commenced in 1828. Among his station where help is needed. The alarm is given in each engine house by the ringing of a gong, which can be heard at least a square. while the twelve bells in the different bell towers of the city sound out the district and the station in danger. Not more than one minute can clapse from the first motion of the crank in the signal station box before the alarm is communicated throughout the whole city, and every

citizen is informed of the locality of the fire. In the bell-towers the machinery used is very ingenious. On one side of the lower rim of the bell a large hammer is stationed. This is held in its position by the support of a large weight enclosed in a hollow shaft. The weight is held firm until an electric current, passing over the armature of the instrument, releases it, when it rapidly falls, and the hammer, put in motion, strikes the bell, giving a note of alarm. Every new current of electricity sent over the wires utters a new blow on the bell, so that the strokes are entirely under the control of the opera-

This machinery, and, indeed, every portion of the apparatus used in the fire alarm telegraph is remarkable for the durable manner in which it is constructed and the fineness of its finish. We are assured, and we have reason to trust the assertion, that this city will possess the finest fire alarm aparatus in use in the United

The liberality of the confractors, Messrs, Gamewell & Co., is also evinced in this, that they have furnished seven signal strong boxes and two police instruments more than the contract calls for.

The police instrument is a circular brass box. having a glass face, somewhat like a large mariner's compass, having the letters of the alphabet on its face instead of the points of the compass, and a key in the side opposite each letter, with a needle freely moving within the box. When a message is to be communicated, the signal having been given and answered, the words are spelled out by pressing alternately the keys opposite the necessary letters. A message of some length can thus be communi-

ented in a few seconds. The wire will all be in situ the present week, If they arrive, the instruments will be in position and the entire aparatus in good working order by the 1st of April.

This important addition to the means of the safety of the property of the city, reducing the risks of underwriters, and consequently enhance ing their profits, calls for a liberal contribution on their part towards the expense of its creeion. The work is one that must have been done by the city, but the great benefit of the new power given to the fire department will be caped by the insurance companies of New Orleans. We much mistake their sense of justice-their known liberality-their appreciation of their own interests, if they do not relieve the corporation of a large amount of the payment for the contract by a munificent donation for that purpose .- New Orleans Picayune.

ONE MORE GONE .- John Ford, a revolutionary soldier, died in Bibb County, Georgia; on the 28th of February, in the 105th year of his age. He was married five times, his last wife survives him, and his only child is eighty years

· PHILADELPHIA, March 14. Hop Lewis C. Levin, late a Representative com the 1st Congressional District of this city. died this morning at 1 o'clock,

Ice.-We have heard of several persons who saw ice on Sunday morning last. Peach