

**The Legislature.**

COLUMBIA, NOV. 2, 1852.

The Legislature convened yesterday, at 12 m. The roll of the Senate was called by the Clerk, and, on motion of Mr. DeTreville, Hon. F. J. Moses, Senator from Claremont, was called to the Chair.

The Senators elect were then qualified, and the Senate then proceeded to the election of President, when the Hon. R. F. W. Allston was unanimously elected. A committee was appointed to conduct the President to the Chair, and on taking his seat, he addressed the Senate as follows:

I accept, with lively sensibility, the honor which you have conferred anew, by appointing me to the Chair of this honorable body. I will construe this evidence of your favorable regard into an earnest of future support in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me.

It shall be my constant aim and endeavor to perform those duties faithfully, impartially and firmly, to the best of my ability. In doing so I fall short of your expectations, let the failure be ascribed not to my will, but rather to infirmity inseparable from my nature.

You will adopt a system of rules for the government of the Senate. Those rules it will be my study to understand, in order to apply them: as it will doubtless be the pleasure of every member to become familiar with, and to abide by them.

Let us not dispense with forms as useless.—The observance of them is as necessary to the prompt, accurate and agreeable despatch of business as it is to the grateful intercourse and gentle courtesies of society.

Gentlemen, I trust we meet with minds willing to unite in counsel, and harmonize in action for the common weal; intent to develop more fully the resources of the State; to promote the education and training of her youth; to secure the industry and wealth of her people; to cultivate all the elements of moral power and prosperous happiness.

Let there be cherished amongst us no latent spark of bitterness, which may blaze up at some unpropitious moment, and mar the promise of our peaceful progress.

Two years ago the walls of this chamber were clad in mourning for the death of our lamented Calhoun. Recently both of his distinguished co-peers have passed away, who constituted, with him, so remarkable a trio in the Federal Council—individually great in influence, in intellectual achievement, in intimate association with the history of their country.

From their school of politics, differing widely, as we do, yet the personal feelings which that difference may have engendered we can lay down on the graves where they sleep, and do reverence to their genius—rendering the homage of our respect for those eminent characteristic abilities which they possessed, and which have so often called forth, in conflict, the highest powers of our own cherished statesmen.

We are about proceeding to the business of the sessions. May that Almighty power from whom all good counsels do proceed, watch over and guide our deliberations, control and mould our actions for the honor and welfare of the State.

W. E. Martin, esq., was elected Clerk, and J. T. Goodwyn Reading Clerk. The other officers were re-elected.

On motion of Gen. Adams, Messrs. Johnston & Carvis were elected printers to the Senate for the extra session.

On motion of Mr. Carn, a committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the Senate was organized, and were ready to receive any communication which he might see proper to make to that body.

Shortly after, the following message was read by Beaufort T. Watts, Esq., the Secretary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COLUMBIA, NOV. 1, 1852.

Gentlemen of the Senate and  
House of Representatives:

I have deemed it my duty to call you together on this occasion, to enable the State to cast its vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Some doubts have been entertained and expressed as to the constitutional power of the Governor to call the Legislature together for the purpose alluded to. The Constitution authorizes the Governor to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions. It has been seriously mooted, whether this is an extraordinary occasion, as the Legislature were aware of the contingency that would happen, and ought to have provided for it. This may be the case, but it is evident that no provision was made, and that the State would lose its vote in case I were to neglect or refuse to call you together.

I think that any doubt which may have arisen on the subject has no real foundation in truth. It seems to me that the clear meaning of the Constitution is that the Governor should have power to convene the Legislature to transact any business for the good of the Commonwealth, which could not be transacted at its regular session.

The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan arrived at Havana on the 23d of October, having on board Judge Concklin, U. S. Minister to Mexico. On his way from the vessel to the house of the acting U. S. Consul, Judge Concklin was followed by the rabble, who loaded him with all kinds of abuse. He then proceeded to the residence of the Captain General, but the result of the interview was not known when the Millauden left.

STILL LATER.—New Orleans, Oct. 31.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at Mobile with later advices from Havana, which state that the Captain General has expressed his willingness that the U. S. M. steamship Crescent City should land her mails and passengers in future but he will not allow Panser Smith to come on shore. He also apologizes for the past conduct of the authorities, which he characterizes as having been too hasty. The whole difficulty will therefore be shortly settled amicably.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.—We have been informed by a gentleman, just returned from surveying the county of Rimouski, that snow fell on Sunday, the 16th instant, at about fifteen miles South East of River du Loup, to the depth of eighteen inches, having measured it in several places on Monday morning. At River du Loup on the banks of St. Lawrence, at the distance above named, it fell at the same time about the depth of half an inch only and disappeared immediately.—Quebec Mercury, Oct. 26.

On subjects of general interest to our State, I will address you at your regular session.

J. H. MEANS.

On motion of Mr. Witherspoon, a committee of eight was appointed to meet a joint committee of the House to nominate Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.—The House not yet being fully organized, the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock, p. m.

In the House Hon. James Simon was elected Speaker without opposition, and T. W. Glover, Esq., Clerk.

Several ballots for other officers were had up to three o'clock, but without any other election. On taking the Chair, Mr. Speaker Simons addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: For the renewed evidence of your consideration and kindness in again elevating me to the distinguished position of presiding over the deliberations of this House, receive the assurances of my grateful acknowledgments.

Around this seat are clustered many proud recollections of patriotism, genius, and virtue; nor has it been more distinguished by those than by the courtesy, impartiality and firmness with which its grave and responsible duties have been discharged. These latter qualities I shall hope to emulate, nor do I believe otherwise than that they will be responded to, on your part, by the order, dignity, and decorum, which have always eminently characterized this body. It is by the observance of these reciprocal obligations that the burdens of legislation are lightened, and the best interests of our several constituencies, and the State at large, are cared for and subserved.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating you on the restoration of concord and fraternal sentiments throughout the limits of the State, and earnestly to hope that unanimity and kind feeling will characterize your deliberations, and be impressed upon any legislation which you may deem it proper to institute.

Imploping the Divine blessing on your labors, I now commend you to the prosecution of the business of this body.—Carolinian.

COLUMBIA, NOV. 3, 1852.

Both Houses of the Legislature met on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

In the Senate, the Senator elect from St. Paul's Parish, Hon. Robert Fishburne, was duly qualified.

In the House that body elected the following officers:

Reading Clerk.—John S. Richardson.  
Messenger.—F. W. Dinkins.  
Doorkeeper.—A. Palmer.

At 12 M. both Houses proceeded to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:

For the State at large.—C. G. Memminger.  
1st Cong. Dist.—Hon. Gabriel Cannon.  
2d " " " T. P. Brockman.  
3d " " " J. H. Adams.  
4th " " " R. F. W. Allston.  
5th " " " J. Foster Marshall.  
6th " " " W. D. Porter.  
7th " " " M. E. Carn.

It will be understood that the electors named above are Pierce and King electors—indeed there was no opposition.

A message from his excellency the Governor announcing the deaths of the Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. Daniel Webster, was read in both Houses by Beaufort T. Watts, esq., the Secretary. [The message will be found in another column.]

In the House, in response to the message, Hon. J. I. Middleton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina deploras the bereavements which have fallen upon the confederacy at large in the decease of those illustrious citizens and eminent orators and statesmen, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; and that whilst we have recalled to us the memory of sorrows nearer home, it but adds to the poignancy of our grief to know that others mourn as we have mourned.

Resolved, That we offer, with fraternal feelings, our condolence to our co-States of the Union on this sorrowful occasion, and more particularly do we tender it to the Commonwealths of Kentucky and Massachusetts.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of his message to the General Assembly, together with the foregoing resolutions, to the Executives of Kentucky and Massachusetts.

A similar action was had in the Senate, where the resolutions, seconded by Hon. F. J. Moses, were adopted.

After some formal unimportant business, both houses adjourned sine die for the present session, at 25 minutes to 3 o'clock.—Ib.

**From Havana.**

RECEPTION OF JUDGE CONCKLIN.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 29.

Advices from Havana to the 25th of October have been received by the arrival at this port of the brig Millauden.

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**Later from Europe.**

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 1.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Pacific, Capt. NYE, has arrived at New York with 120 passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on Wednesday, the 20th of October.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The advices from America by the Steamship Africa, had a depressing effect upon the Cotton market, and the improved tone reported as prevalent at the departure of the Niagara on 16th ult. was lost. The sales for the three days comprised 33,000 bales, of which 23,000 were American. The quotations are precisely the same as those brought by the Niagara, viz. Fair Orleans 6 1-2d; Middling Orleans 6d; Fair Mobile 6 1-4d; Middling Mobile 5 7-8d; Fair Uplands 6 1 4d; and Middling Upland from 5 3-4d a 5 7-8d. On the 20th ult. the day the Pacific sailed, the market opened with an active demand, and from its appearance at noon on that day, it was probable that from ten to twelve thousand bales were sold before its close.

**From France.**

The Paris Monitor of the 12th ultimo, contains an order of Gen. Magan for the military reception of the President, who will arrive at Paris at three o'clock on the 16th. One hundred guns will be fired from the barriere Du Trone, and the same number from the Invalides. The Prince will proceed by the Boulevards to the Tuileries. More than fifteen triumphal arches are ordered to be erected on the Boulevards.

At a dinner at Bordeaux the President made the following speech, which is significant of the approaching Empire, and, if we give the speaker credit for sincerity, shows him to be contemplating a judicious policy the matters to which he refers:

"The object of my journey, as you are aware, was to become personally acquainted with our beautiful provinces of the south; and to study their necessities. It has, however, given occasion for a much more important result. In fact, and I say it with a frankness as far removed from vanity as false modesty, never did a people testify in a direct, more spontaneous, more unanimous manner, their determination to relieve themselves from anxiety for their future condition by consolidating in one hand a power with which they sympathize. (Applause.) This is because the people now know both the deceitful hopes with which it was deluded and the danger with which it was threatened.—

It knows that in 1852 society must have rushed to destruction, because every party consoled itself beforehand in the prospect of the general wreck, by the hope of planting its own flag upon the ruins which might remain. (Sensation, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur.")

"Disabused of absurd theories, the people has now acquired the conviction that its pretended reformers were but dreamers; for there was ever a disproportion, a want of logical consequence, between their power of action and the promised result. [Loud applause, and cries of 'true, true!'] The nation now surrounds me with its sympathy because I do not belong to the family of 'ideologues.' To achieve the well-being of the country there is no necessity for the application of new systems, but it is before all things necessary to give confidence in the present and security for the future. This is the reason why France appears to wish to return to the empire. [Yes, yes! 'Bravo! Vive l'Empereur!'] There is nevertheless one apprehension to which I must allude. In a spirit of mistrust, certain people exclaim, 'The empire is war.' But I say, 'The empire is peace.' It is peace, for France desires it, and when France is contented the world is tranquil. [These words, pronounced in a firm and emphatic tone, produced an immense sensation.]

"Glory may be bequeathed as an inheritance, but not war. Did those princes who gloried in being the descendants of Louis XIV. recommend his combats? Was it not made for pleasure; it is made from necessity, and at those epochs of transition when, side by side with so many elements of prosperity, so many causes of death also germinate, we may well say with truth, Cursed be he who shall be the first to give the signal in Europe of a collision, the consequence of which would be incalculable. I admit, however, that I, like the Emperor, have many conquests to make. I desire, as he did, to conquer by conciliation dissent parties, and to bring back into the current of the great popular streams those hostile rivulets which run to nothing, without profit to any one.

"I desire to conquer, by religion, by morality, by prosperity, that yet numerous part of the population which, in the midst of a country of faith and belief, scarcely knows the precepts of Christ; which in the midst of the most fertile country in the world can scarcely enjoy as much of the produce of the earth as the first necessity requires. [Sensation.] We have immense uncultivated territories to clear, roads to make, ports to deepen, rivers to render navigable, canals to finish, our network of railways to complete. We have opposite to ourselves a vast kingdom to assimilate to France; we have all our great western ports to bring nearer to the American continent by the rapidity of communication which we still want; in a word, we have every where ruins to re-raise, false gods to cast down, truths to make triumphant. [Prolonged applause.] Thus do I understand the Empire—if the Empire is to be re-established. Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, who desire with me the good of your country, you are my soldiers." [Yes, yes! Repeated plaudits.]

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT CONCERNING HAITI.—It is stated that two American gentlemen, officers of the army of the Dominican republic in the Island of Hayti, have made arrangements with certain parties in the United States for the purchase of a steamer, in which they propose to take a large number of emigrants to Dominica. Eight hundred men it is said, have already enlisted for colonization among the Dominicans, the terms offered being highly advantageous to men of enterprise and intelligence.

Balt. Sun.

KILLED.—Major Norwood, Indian Agent, was killed at Sargent's Bluff, Mo., on the 29th ult., by a man named Thompson, who struck him with the butt end of a gun. Major N. was from North Carolina.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.**

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1852

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

**Our Cotton Market.**

The late unfavorable news from Europe has had the effect of depressing our market, and prices have declined; extremes 8 1-4 to 9c.

**The Fire on Tuesday.**

About one o'clock on Tuesday last, a fire occurred in Log-town, the upper part of Camden, by which the residence of the Misses LANG was destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated by a spark from the kitchen chimney, blown upon a shed attached to the house, the shingles of which were very old and decayed. The wind blowing very strong from a South-Westerly direction towards the house, there is no doubt but that the fire occurred in this way.

The residence of Mrs. FRANCES LEE, and of Fr. JOSEPH LEE, on the South and North being quite near, were in imminent danger, and but for Providential circumstances and the extraordinary exertions of our citizens, would certainly have been destroyed also. To look at Mrs. LEE'S house, from its close proximity to the one burned, and the appearance which it now presents, it looks a miracle that it was ever saved. Nothing short of a direct and superintending Providence could possibly have kept it from burning.

We are glad to hear that the loss of the Misses LANG is partially covered by insurance.

**Our Court.**

Commenced on Wednesday last, in consequence of the extra session of the Legislature, it was postponed from Monday until that day, in order that all parties might be accommodated. His Honor Judge O'NEAL presides. The dockets are not large, and it is likely the balance of the week will be quite sufficient for the business, as it is known the Judge is a working man.

**Death of Dr. Mendonhall.**

We are pained to announce the death of this gentleman, which occurred in Charleston on Wednesday last. A telegraphic despatch advised his son, Rev. JAMES K. MENDONHALL, Pastor of the Baptist Church of this place, of his illness, who left on Wednesday morning for the City, but we suppose did not arrive in time to see his father before he died. The particulars are not in possession of at the time we are writing. Dr. MENDONHALL was the Ordinary of Charleston District at the time of his death,—extensively known, and esteemed for his many virtues and excellent qualities, a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and an estimable gentleman in the various relations of life.

**The Vote of the State.**

It will be perceived by reference to the Proceedings in another column, that the Legislature has elected Pierce and King Electors. A Legislative Caucus was held on Monday night, at which an effort was made to cast the vote of the State for Troup and Quitman, which failed. It was then agreed that the vote should be given for Pierce and King, with a disavowal of the principles of the compromise.

**U. S. Senator.**

A writer in the Southern Standard nominates the Hon. T. J. WITHERS, for the vacant Senatorship.

**Appropriate.**

We see by the Columbia papers that his Excellency Governor MEANS, very appropriately and handsomely refers to the deaths of Messrs. CLAY and WEBSTER, in his special message to the Legislature on Tuesday last. It is a just tribute to exalted talent, and is couched in these words:

I feel it my duty officially to announce to you the deaths of two of our most illustrious statesmen, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, which have occurred since your last meeting.

Thus, in the space of three short years, have passed away from the stage of action, three of the greatest names that have ever adorned the history of our country. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, were names which were upon every lip, for praise or blame, according to the peculiar political tenets of those who pronounced them. They were the shining stars of our Republic. One by one they have been extinguished, as though they were not permitted to shine but in conjunction. While we mourn the loss of our own Calhoun, we should not withhold our homage to the intellectual power and worth of his great co-peers—or refuse to mingle our tears with Kentucky or Massachusetts, o'er the tombs of their favorite sons. Differing, it is true, upon the agitating subjects of the day, now that the grave has closed over them, we should forget whatever of frailty was incident to their mortality, and only remember them as the great intellectual lights which shed a halo of glory around the history of our common country.

J. H. MEANS.

**The Charlotte Celebration.**

The Carolinian gives a description of this affair which must have been very considerable. For the information of our readers, we give in part as follows:

"The arrival of the cars at Charlotte was welcomed by a discharge of cannon, and by a larger concourse of people than we have ever seen. The estimates of the number present vary from 12,000 to 18,000 persons. On the arrival of the Columbia trains a procession was formed, in which were several Lodges of Odd Fellows, and some Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, with regalia, banners, &c. The procession then moved in front of the large platform of the Railroad Depot, where Mr. Osborne was introduced to the assemblage by the chief Marshall of the day, General Young. Mr. Osborne delivered a most eloquent address, suitable to the occasion, and was responded to, in behalf of South Carolina, by Mr. Palmer, President of the Charlotte Railroad, in an able and very affective manner. Col James, Gadsden then addressed the assembly and was followed by Judge Ellis, of North Carolina in a very interesting speech, in the course of which he was highly complimentary to South Carolina for the energy and enterprise of her people, in progressing the great work just completed.

"When Judge Ellis concluded his remarks, the procession was marched through the principal street of Charlotte, to a beautiful grove, where a barbecue had been prepared, sufficient we should judge, for 20,000 people. We were informed that some 10,000 pounds of meat had been cooked, and 30 barrels of flour baked into bread. After the dinner, the different Societies returned to the Main street and were dismissed. Not

wilstanding the vast multitude present on the occasion, everything passed off pleasantly and without accident. At night, the Railroad Company gave a fine display of fireworks, which was witnessed by many thousands of the people, among whom we observed a large number of ladies.

"And now with regard to the work whose completion was so magnificently celebrated. Having travelled over the entire road, and observing its construction, and all its appurtenances and works, we are free to say, and we have had opportunities of speaking knowingly, that we know of no railroad of its length in the United States that surpasses it for solidity of construction and perfect completeness in everything connected with the enterprise. It is unquestionably the most comfortable road we ever passed over. It reflects the highest credit on the energy of the President of the Company, and on the scientific and practical knowledge of its Chief Engineer, W. M. Stockton, esq. The work has been carried through with indomitable perseverance, and is one of the most important to the two States which it connects, ever constructed within the limits of either. The manner in which the work has been executed, shows that those who had the control of the enterprise knew that it was to be an important and permanent national thoroughfare. We congratulate them on the complete and successful termination of their labors. We must also mention, as we have done before, the kindness, courtesy, and attention to their duties of the agents and conductors of this road. In their respective stations, we have never seen their superiors."

**ELECTION RETURNS.**

We are indebted to the Charleston papers for the following returns of the election held on Tuesday last, for Electors of President and Vice President.

GEORGIA.

In Chatham County, the majority for Pierce and King is 800, in Bibb about 440.

MACON, NOV. 3.

The following are the nett majorities for Pierce and King in the counties that have been heard from: Baldwin 11, Butts 400, Calhoun 140, Cobb 231, Crawford 275, DeKalb 560, Fayette 317, Gordon 800, Henry 84, Houston 270, Jones 157, Lincoln 62, Marion 150, Pike 276, Paulding 30, Stewart 160, Walker 400, Whitfield 380, Wilkinson 398, Warren 112.

In Richmond County there is a clear Democratic majority of 30 over all. The vote is as follows: Pierce and King 626, Scott 425, Webster 146, Tugaloo Ticket 38.

In Effingham county, Crittenden obtained 93 votes, Pierce 61, and Scott 18.

Three precincts of Columbia County give Pierce and King 74 majority, and partial returns from Crawford give them 275, and from Social Circle 5 majority.

The returns from Bullock, Bryan, Glynn, Liberty and McIntosh are imperfect, but all that have been received are largely favorable to Pierce and King.

Cass County, it is said, will give Pierce and King a larger majority than any of the others.

Scott and Graham have 142 majority in Taliaferro, and partial returns also give them a majority of 159 in Covington, and 238 in Greensboro.

EAST TENNESSEE.

In McMinn county, Scott has a majority. In Campbell county he gains 68, in Bradley 40 and in Monroe 17.

ALARM OF FIRE AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—An alarm of fire was given last evening about seven o'clock, which was occasioned by an accident originating in a house in Elliot street. An imprudent attempt being made by one of the inmates to fill a camphine lamp, while burning, a sudden ignition of the whole contents of the lamp took place, which extended to a bed situated in the same room. A child sleeping upon the same was rescued with great difficulty.

Southern Standard.

THE ELECTION.—We are gratified to announce that we have, at last, obtained complete returns from all the counties, which although not official are however reliable.

In summing up the figures on our table obtained from different sources, well compared and well corrected, Broome appears to have a majority of 122 over Cabell.

Broome has swept the State of Whiggery and is elected Governor. Maxwell is elected to Congress. Our Legislature is largely Democratic in both branches.—This is glorious news.

Pensacola Democrat.

THE PORK TRADE AT THE WEST.—As we have before stated, the recent decline in bacon has caused a decline in the price of hogs at the West for the packing season now about commencing. In Cincinnati prices have declined 25 cents, though contracts have been made for 175,000 hogs at full prices. At Madison, Indiana, about 115,000 head have been contracted for, and 85 net is the highest price in that vicinity for several weeks. The Louisville Courier says the packers of that city have contracted for upwards of 16,000 hogs, and the present ruling price appears to be 85. It is fully calculated that upwards of 250,000 hogs will be slaughtered at Louisville this season.

COUNTERFEIT BILL.—The Editor of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle & Sentinel has been shown a counterfeit twenty dollar bill, on "the Bank of the State of South Carolina," which is so well executed as to deceive most persons not familiar with the genuine issues of that Bank. It is payable to James Fenton, at Charleston, dated May 4th, 1852, and signed M. A. Moore, Cashier, and R. H. Goodwin President. In the centre of the engraving on the left hand end, is the head of Washington and on right hand end LaFayette. The vignette in the centre at top is a female figure seated on some bales looking at a ship on her left in the distance. Indeed, the vignette and end ornament are the same as used in the old counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Bank of Georgetown. In the face of the bill the word promises is used instead of promise.

Rogues generally die poor—what they make in cheating being spent on pettifoggery and law. "Cheat" may be a good horse for a short race, but he lacks bottom for a long run.