A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Polts, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our erties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. CNOVEMBER 26, 1856.

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Choice Boetry.

I have a sweet thoughts of thee, dear one, That I would fain reveal When in the crowd and when alone Upon my breast they steal.

They charm like music heard at even, Upon the calm blue sea, And sweeter than a dream of heaven, Are these dear thoughts to me

I have sweet dreams of thee, dear one; When my heart is " sore oppress'd," They bid those blighting cares begone, That rob me of my rest.

Like some bright dream of years gone past Ere aught of pain I knew: They on my path a brightness east, That was dazzling to my view.

I have a hope of thee, dear one, A gentle hope of thee, And thou henceforth, yes thou alone, My guiding star shall be. Thou art the star whose cheering ray Can make my pathway bright, Can cheer me on life's rugged way,

I have an offering, dear one, An humble gift I know-Not gems that glitter in the sun, Can I on thee bestow-But I offer thee a treasure,

And make its burthens light.

, More rich and fair than they-'Tis affection, without measure, That never can decay.

Miscellancous Reading

WINE, BEER AND TEMPERANCE.

There are hundreds, if not thousands of perfanaticism, who have embraced the silly idea that native wine and lager beer will do much to diminish the use of distilled spirits, and promote society. Multitudes of young men in this city, unblushingly enter lager beer saloons, and would have us believe they are in no danger of becoming sots. They brutalize and stulify themselves with the filthy Dutch swill, until they pass the dividing line between the human and the beast, and don't know it. Some intelligent men have said, that the true way to promote temperance, is to encourage the use of which has never favored the temperance reform.

"It would not be much to say, that if all the drinking of fermented liquor could be done away, crime of every kind would fall to a fourth of its present amount, and the whole tone of moral feeling in the lower orders might be indefinitely raised. Not only does this vice produce all kinds of wanton mischief, but it also has a negative effect of great importance. It is the mightiest of all the forces that clog the progress of good. It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can devise. when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will-sorking their brains with beer or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, a united against the beer-house and gin palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell. It is, in short, intoxication that fills our goals. It is intoxication that fills our Lunatic Asylums, and it is intoxication that fills our work-houses with poor. Were it not for this one cause, pauperism would be nearly extinguished in England. We are convincedthat if a statesman who heartily wished to do the utmost possible good to his country, were thoughtfully to enquire which of the topics of the day deserved the most intense force of his attention-the sure reply which would be exacted by full deliberation would be, that he should study the means by which this worst of plagues enclosing with in its limits consequences so mo-· mentous, ought to be weighed with carnest

thought by all patriots."

A TERRIFIC CHARGE.—Balaklaca No where. -The Knickerbocker is responsible for the following "charge" given by a Justice of the Peace up in Ohio in a certain replevin case. The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, or that of Charley May at the Resaca, was quite a circumstance in comparison. Read and judge

Gentlemen of the Jury-This is an action of replevin brought by—against—, for the purpose of obtaining the canal boat Ocean Wave No. 2, levied on by said—, as the property of said-I shall first charge you as to the rule of construing evidence, namely : If you have reason to believe that any one witness in this case has wilfully, maticiously, deliberately, and contrary to the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio sworn to that which is false in a single instance. you are bound to believe that he has lied through

Mr. B-, for plaintiff, inquired, " What if he be corroborated?" The Court, with much dignity, replied:

" Wait until I am done ?" "And if you should find that the aforementioned witness is corroborated or sustained in any particular, by any other witness, you are bound to believe that said last-named witness lied also, in every particular of his statement! I am also requested to charge you that you find

in your verdict the value of the property at

"After some deliberation, I have concluded not to do that, but will simply say: if you find in your finding, that you have found—you will have found, in your finding, whatever at that time you may find: on the other hand, gentlemen, if you find in your finding, that you have not found-you will not have fourd-in your finding-what you ought to have found! Now, gentlemen, you have heard the testimony of the witnesses, the arguments of counsels, and

my charge. Take the case!" " Miss Brown. I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette. "Just give me your hand if you

"La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well.

FAULTS .- A horse dealer, who lately effected a sale was offered a bottle of porter to confess the animal's failings. The bottle was drack, and then he said the horse had but two faults .-When turned loose in the field he was "hard to catch," and he "was of no use after he was

A man turned his son out of doors lately because he wouldn't pay his house rent. A striking instance of pay-rent-al affection. BEAUTY OF FORGIVENESS.

BY MADGE MARY.

Of the many amiable traits that decorate the numan character, there is none more desirable or lovely in its effects than a " forgiving spirit." The heart that relents not at the suffering inflicted by stoical indifference, or refuses to forgive the careless errors of the penitent, who sues beseechingly for pardon, must be not only adamant but void, indeed, of all those noble qualities that God intended should elevate the souls of men. There is a magical sweetness in the word forgive that implies all that is noble and generous!
And whatshigh-souled generosity it bespeaks as it falls from the lips of an injured, ae, broken-hearted one, who scorning the more ignoble spirit of revenge, seeks not to return wrong, but calmly, nobly declares forgiveness to the aggressor, though he may be his veriest enemy on earth.

But to present a picture not uncommon 'mid the gay and fashionable circles of life, let us has scorned the kindly admonitions of a devoted duty. Amid his career of folly and dissipation, he is awakened to a sense of his deviation from the paths of honor and rectitude, and in his better moments of reflection he resolves to throw off the fetters that bind him to sin and despondency, and exhibit that nobleness of soul which his past waywardness has hitherto excluded from view. Now he is retracing his steps homeward, while his heart knows but one desire-to throw himself at the feet of his sire, and there, in trembling accents, plead, till the smile of forgiveness rests upon his father's face. 'Tis true the weight grows heavier upon his heart as he approaches his childhood's home, and anxious fears intrude; yet his prayer ascends to Heaven that "all will be well;" and, impelled by motives the strongest, the purest, he hur-

ries onward. Soon a tottering form rises to view, which he recognizes to be his father, occupying a favorite retreat in the old familiar domains, and apparently engrossed with his own thoughts; but see! he has already caught the sound of the ootstep, and (as if intuitively) he looks up; his eye falls upon the wayward youth, and he ecognizes his long lost sou-the wild boy still

lear to his heart! Think you, kind reader, that father's heart remains untouch-implacable? No, no-it cannot be thus: for see he rises to meet his son, who falls into his arms, while his heart is too full for atterance, save, " Forgive! forgive! The tears course freely down that old man's furrowed cheek, while, in the fullness of his heart he exclaims,

"Welcome, my boy-thy father's forgiveness Imagine the unutterable joy that pervades that youth's heart, as he is once more restored to his parent's love and confidence.

But how truly is the beauty of forgiveness exemplified in the character of our immaculate Saviour. Even amid the agony of the cross his heart was teeming with kindness. He rebuked not his persecutors; warm and tender emotions glowed in the smiles that lighted his celestial face; while, with eyes raised in pity to is Father in heaven, he exclaimed,

"Father, forgice them, for they know not what they do

Are not all the Christian graces emanating rom a forgiving spirit exhibited in this striking example? And are we not, too, invoked to forgiveness throughout the pages of the sacred olume? Surely the decrees has been uttered, "Unless ye forgive, ye cannot hope for forgiveness." O! if there is aught in the human heart that fits the soul for the pure regions of heaven -a spirit that generates in the heart of man sentiments of affection for his brotherman, 'tis a spirit of forgiveness-a spirit of magnanimity that values the happiness of its fellow-mortals, nor scorns to bestow upon the erring penitent the only boon he craves-forgiceness !ley Magazine

BOB CRANDELL'S SWIMMING. Bob Grandell visited England last summer.

While stopping in the metropolis he happened to drop into a coffee house, where a lot of cockcan be stayed. Surely, such a question as this, nevs were speaking about the swimming powers of different individuals. One gentleman said his friend William could swim five miles in forty minutes. Another allowed that Tibbetts could do it in some thirty-three minutes and seven eights-Just here Bob asked if he could offer a remark. "Yes, certainly," said they.

This being decided, Bob opened-

Your friend Tibbetts is some swimmer, gentlemen, but his performance would be considered nothing in America. On the Mississippi, men swim so fast that they go a head any oilot steamboats." " Nonsense."

"No nonsense at all. To show that I am not joking in this matter, I am willing to make a bet with any person." " What is it?"

"That I can out swim any man in England, and give him an hour's start. " For what sum, sir ?"

"Anything-from lifty pounds to a California rold mine." " We'll take that bet, sir, and stake a hundred pounds that you can't beat Mr. Mullins and

give him that start." "Very good; I will take the bet, gents, and ere's twenty sovereigns to bind the bargain.' "When will the swim come off?" " Immediately."

"That's preposterous-the day is too far "Day? Why my dear sir, I intend to swim whole week. In the United States it is considered nothing to swim that length of time."

" Possible ! "Yes, sir. Henry Soleum, of New Orlean nce swam from Charleston to Cuba. But this s wasting time. Let us at once proceed to

business. "Where do you wish to start from ?"

" Land's End." " Why there ?"

before heard of.

"I intend to swim round the Island, and wan lots of sea room."

The idea of swimming round Great Britain was something that cockneydom had never

"Such a pull would kill a " 'orse," said Mullins, but Bob was used to such things. Mullins persisted, however, in his refusal to undertake anything so absurd, in consequence of which Mullins' friends had to come out with a forfeit in the shape of a basket of champagne. During the remainder of Bob's stay in England he was looked upon as the "'Merican prodigy"-the man who talked of swimming from London to Nova Scotia.

THE number of poor poets is, if anything, greater than the number of poets who are poor.

EAD words, like bad shillings, are often brought home to the person who has uttered

"IS DANCING SINFUL ?" MR. EDITOR :- Will you have the kindness to publish the annexed comments of the Editor of the Star in the West, in reply to the oftrepeated question "Is Dancing Sinful?" I American, emerged fronthick wood on the would especial commend it to the particular shore of the Hudson, in an instant the attention of some of your readers.
OLD NED.

There is no sin in the simple act of dancing, more than in running, jumping, riding, or play-ing blind man's buff David was a good man. He was appointed by God to govern Israel, and he danced. From all accounts, he excelled in the amusement. On one occasion, at least, he made it an act of devotion to God: 2 Samuel vi: 13, 14-" And it was so, that when they that bear the ark of the Lord had gone six paces, he. (David) sacrificed oxen and fatlings. And David danced before the Lord with all his might, and David was girded with a linen ephod." Solomon, the wise man, says there is a time and a season for every purpose under the look, for a moment, upon you erring youth, who heaven: " A time to weep and a time to laugh; a time to mourn and a time to dance;" which is, parent, and has wandered far from the path of at least, presumptive proof that Solomon did not regard dancing a sin. And then, God himself says, by the mouth of the prophet Jeremiah (Jer. xxxi: 12, 13,) in describing the prosperity, the happy and joyful times which should suc-ceed the universal diffusion of the Gospel among men: "Therefore, they shall come and sing in the height of Zion, and shall flow together, to the goodness of the Lord; and for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the oung of the flock and the herd; and their soul shall be as a watered garden; and they shall not sorrow any more at all. Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance: both Young MEN AND OLD TOGETHER; for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice for their sorrow."

This idea that dancing is so dreadfully wicked -that the devil is in music which exhilerates the soul-is all a modern affair. It was but a little while ago, that the Puritan Fathers in New England regarded a smile on the Sabbath as exceedingly wicked. Mothers were forbidden to caress their children on that day, and the sin of kissing on the part of husband and wife, "before the setting of the sun," was punished with the pillory. It is said that those stern, old men were sometimes angry with the gamboling of the lambs, the singing of the birds, and the bright shining of the sun on the Sab bath. Of the truth of this declaration, we are not prepared to vouch. That with all their goodness and virtue, they were foolishly stern and rigid, and withal fanatical and superstitious in their ideas of moral and religious duty, there is no doubt. To avoid one evil, they overleap-"Welcome, my boy—thy father's forgiveness rests with thee! Welcome, thrice welcome to the home of thy youth and to thy father's heart! And let the wast be forgotten: the west well the wast be forgotten: the west well the wast be forgotten; the west well the wast be forgotten. be but innocent, and rational. Solomon says that " a merry heart doth good like a medicine." We believe it to be a better medicine for dys-

pepsia than all the doctor's stuff ever invented. For our own part, we desire above all things the proper education, the happiness, the posperineither be happy nor prosperous, if destitute of virtue and correct moral principle. Do not let them run into extravagancies, or become infatuated with any mere pastime or amusement; for such a condition of the mind, if unchecked, will certainly result in moral or physical injury. We would have parents make their homes pleasant and even delightful for their children. Permit them, especially during the long winter evenings, to invite their young friends occasionally to their homes, on which occasions, do not be afraid yourselves, even, to join in a little rational sport with the "young folks," if they will permit it. It will do you no harm, but be a benefit to both you and your children; and there is nothing in the whole range of the word of God, in reason or common sense, or the demands of true religion, to forbid it. And if there are any present who love to dance, and you have a piano, or other music, let them dance. If there is a "time to dance," surely this must be the time.

We have never danced, nor even attempted it, in all our life, and surely we have no disposition to begin now; but if the young, or older, church members or others desire to dance under the above or similar circumstances, we shall offer no objections, provided they keep prudent hours. Dancing on such occasions, and under such circumstances, is neither sinful nor injurious. But infatuation-which leads to the neglect of duty, promiscuous assemblies, late hours, and finally to bad company, drinking, revelry, and such like-is injurious, sinful, and must be shunned. We shall endeavor to preserve our children, and others who come within our influence, from such practices.

A VULGAR ERROR .- English travelers represent the Americans as a debilitated, degenerated and sickly race, and the nonsense is reiterated in this country by those who ought to know better. It is a little singular that such an en-feebled race should have accomplished more physical labor in subduing a continent in less than two centuries,-more than all the nations in the river that STONY POINT WAS WON. of Europe have effected for their own countries in the same time. Physically, morally, and mentally there is no more vigorous race the Americans on the face of the globe. They live as long, are as hardy and well developed can endure as great an amount of fatigue, and accomplish as much labor, mentally, and physically, as any other people. They have peopled a continent and cultivated it till it produces an abundance, have traversed it with railroads and telegraph, built up a commercial marine equal to the largest, and established the best constitutional government that was ever devised by We want no better evidence than these man. of the vigor of their physical, or of the activity and strength of ther mental constitution.

SENSIBLE DOCTOR .- A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relive her of three distressing complaints, with which she was much afficted.

"In the first place," said she, "I have little or no appetite. What shall I take for that?" " It that, madam, you should take air and exercise.

" And. Doctor, I am quite fidgetty at night and afraid to sleep alone. What shall I take for that?" " For that, madam, I can only recommend that you take-a-husband!"

"Fie! Doctor. But I have the blues terribly. What shall I take for that?" " For that, madam, you have, besides taking

air excercise, and a husband, to take a news-Duper. Sensible Doctor, that.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE .- The Presidential Electors chosen on Tuesday, the 4th instant, will be called by the Governors of States to meet in each State capital, on the first Wednesday of December, and cast their vote, and choose messenger to carry it sealed to Washington. On the 2d Wednesday of February the returns will be counted by Congress and declared. THE STORMING ODNY POINT.

The night had already led down gloomy and foreboding, on the ling of the 15th of July, 1779, when the heing column of a little army, whose unifobetokened it to be whole dim and shadowy spect disclosed to them along the bank of liver, opened to the sight. Far away lay Mank's Point, now buried in a mass of shad while on the other side of the river dark bmy, and frowning, rose up the craggy heig of Stony Point.— Washed on three sides be Hudson, and protected on the other, excelling a narrow road, by a morass, the fort watermed one of the most impregnable on theer; and its capture regarded as most impole. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, thittle army was now

upon its march. A turn in the road so hid them from the river, and after a silent irch of some minutes duration, they arrived win a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, chalting at the com-mand of their officer, foed into columns for the attack. Beginning in their march, they soon reached the marshyound at the base of

"Hist!" said the lowoice of the General front; "We are nigh enoth now-Halt."
The order was passed a whisper down the morass. It was a momt of suspense and peril. Every man felt, at in a few minutes the fate of their hazardor enterprise would be determined, and that the would be either cold in death, or the America flag waving in triumph over the dark proontory ahead, now scarcely discernable throth the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lipjuivering nor a cheek blanched in that crisis. bout twenty paces in front of the column, hadialted the forlorn hope of one hundred and ff men, with unloaded pieces and bayonets frid, while farther on a smaller group of shad by forms could be seen through the absorbing transfer with a second through the obscurity accoutred with axes to of white paper in hi hat to distinguish him from the foe in the pprosching melee. The pause, however, which afforded this prospect was but momentary. The General had already ecomoitered the appoaches to the still silent romontory, and waving his sword on high, he gave the order. In nother instant, the dark, nassive column was moving steadily to the

It was a thrilling moment, during which that devoted band had passal rapidly over the marsh.
As yet the enemy has not discovered them—
the hearts of the oldes veterans trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense .-Already had the foremest of the pioneers reachthe astonished fortification. Not a moment was

then to be lost.

"Advance! advance!" shouted Wayne, as he passed rapidly on towards the abattis, followed in death like silence by the indomitable troops " To arms!" came borne on the night breeze from the fort-" to arms! to arms!" and the shout followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march, a fire such as only degperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort. The incasant rattle of the musketry, the roar of artillery, the crashing of the grape shot, and the lurid light flung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and the streams of fire pouring from the fort, formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet, amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the command of their general, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march, amid the fiery tempest, as if impelled by some godlike power. On, on, on they pressed. The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not; yet still they dashed along, charged at the point of the bayonet, over abatis and bulwark, until the enemy, borne back by their impetuous onset, qualed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then, was the death-like silence broken. A sound rang out from the victorous troops over all the thunder of the battle It was heard by the head of the column behind, t passed down their line, was caught up by the rear, and a wild shout, making the very welkin tremble, rung out as they dashed on to the

The contest was short, but terrific. bulwark, battery, and prostrate foes the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed, dividing all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheers, in the very centre of the enemy's works. In another moment the starry flig of America waved triumphantly over the bittlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be de scribed. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell, after resistance ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works.

A MILLIONARIE "DONE."-A well-known millionaire, a speculator in stocks, formerly vaudevilliste, (write:s do sometimes become millionaires,) Mr. Lefranc, was lighting a cigar in a cigar store wher a workman about thirty years of age, poorly but neatly dressed, ap proached the counter, and said timidly to the woman in attendance, in a tone of deep emotion : "Madam, is it possible for you to change me

piece of forty frames?" And at the same time he unrolled a piece of gold, preciously envdoped in paper. " Change is scarce my good man," replied the woman dryly, " and I have not too much for my own wants."

"I beg pardon, Midam," murmured the poor artizan, quite confused and folding up with a trembling hand the pece of gold in its envelope. "Stop, my good felow," said Lefranc, drawing judge you had never been there." out his pocket-book; "here are eight pieces of five francs—give meyour piece of gold."

"Much obliged, Sir." Scarcely had Lefanc arrived in the street when he perceived he workman on his tracks, regarding him witha wet eye, as if hesitating to address him. " Approach, my riend," said Lefranc, "have

you anything to sar to me." " Alas! yes Sir; this piece of gold for which you have just giver me change-

"It is my marriage-piece, sir. At that time people had work, pople were rich, for it did not cost so much o live. Nine years I have preserved that piec of gold, as the apple of my eye; and if I partwith it now, it is because I am out of work, and there is no more bread at home for my wie and children. But misery is not always at he door of poor people, if Monsieur will be pod enough to give me the

dating from to-day. You may count on me,

here is my card." This scene, true in every line, occurred four months ago; but it lacks the denouncement. The poor piece of gold still waits its distressed masters, and Lefranc hesitates to put it into circulation, for fear he may be arrested for coun-

From the Spartanburg Express

THE CONVENTION PARTY IN THE LEGISLATURE. When in the month of May last a number of the citizens of South Carolina assembled in Convention at Columbia to secure a representation of our State in the approaching national Convention, many persons, including some Editors we remember very well, made themselves merry over what they called a ridiculous farce, and exhausted the vocabulary of epithets in denunciation of the "wild hunt after office' which they charged was being inaugurated.
Time passed on. The delegates appointed to attend the Cincinnati Convention did attend and participated in its proceedings. The canvass for our general elections began. The friends of co-operation with the Democratic party in many Districts were returned as members. They were elected quietly without desiring to make

any issue with those of a different opinion. The elections being over, we had supposed that the question of our representation at Cincinnati was pretermitted by our people as one on which there was to be no wrangling. This supposition, however, was removed on our receiving the proceedings of the first day of the recent extra session of the Legislature. Hardly was the House organised before a set of Resolutions which may be found under another head, were introduced implying censure upon those of the citizens of South Carolina who were in favor of our State being represented at Cincinnati. These Resolutions were promptly laid on the table by a vote of sixty-one yeas, to forty-four nays. Being thus forewarned, these Resolutions of the disposition of some of the other party to agitate the question, the Convention party resolved to accept the issue that seemed to be tendered and brought forward the name of two of their men who had been most prominent in the Convention movement and run them for the Electors on the part of the State at large. The two thus brought forward were Hon. F. W. Pickens, who was President of the State Democratic Convention and also one of the Delegates that attended the Cincinnati Convention, and Ex-Gov. Manning, also one of the Delegates who attended the Cincinnati Convention and one of the Committee, who waited upon Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, by appointment of the Cincinnati Convention and informed him of his nomination. These gentlemer were elected over their competitors Col. A. P. Calhoun and Gen. D. F. Jamison by a handsome majority, the vote being :

John L. Manning......105

The majority of the lowest Convention Candidate over the highest Anti-Convention Candidate being twenty-five, and the majority of the highest Convention candidate over the highest

Anti-Convention candidate being forty-four! That this vote may not exactly reflect the opinion of the Legislature on the Convention question we are free to admit. But the vote does show that the people of the State speaking through their regularly constituted channels have not sympathised with those who so fiercely denounce the Convention movement; the vote does show at least, that the gentlemen who were willing to meet the responsibility devolved upon them in the Cincinnati Convention have not lost the confidence of the great body of the people how much soever they may have interfered with the well arranged plans of a few would-be leaders and dictators in both State and Federal matters We do not doubt that some voted for Messrs. Manning and Pickens because they were the nominces of the Legislative Caucus. But every sensible man will see that they would not have been the nominees of that Caucus, unless they first obtained a majority of that body And those who voted according to the reasons just mentioned, must acknowledge that the Caucus contained a fair representation of the Legislature, else why would they consider them for, as opposition candidates to Messrs Manning this, his last great effort for Southern Equality and Pickens is apparent from the fact that quite or Independence, sink deep into the hearts of a number of those most violently opposed to those to whom addressed. he Convention movement, we are told with- "But let us bring to this great issue brave tained that Messrs. Manning and Pickens had a majority; and also from the fact that those who voted for Messrs. Calhoun and Jamison put themselves to the trouble to have tickets printed as we are informed. That there was something at stake more than the mere selection of Electors was also evidenced by the anxious crowd which we learn soon gathered around those

counting the votes.

We are glad that Mr. Bryan's Resolution disapproving the representation of the State at Cincinnati were introduced, as their introduction no doubt induced the friends of the Convention movement to rally with the greater determination around the standard of Manning The morning sun amounced to the British fleet and Pickens and thereby to vindicate their own claim to respect, as well as to pay a handsome and deserved tribute to two of their most distinguished and patriotic fellow citizens.

A GOOD ONE .- There is a distinguished politician in Mississippi, remarkable for the recklessness of his assertions on the stump, who is not unfrequently called " The Well Digger." other day (so it is reported) an old man, a Tennesseean, was introduced to him directly after one of his speeches in this State, who remarked

to him"Well, Governor, I think you are the man
who is sometimes called 'The Well Digger?" " Yes," said the Governor, "I believe they do sometimes call me that; but the truth is I never dug a well in my life."
"I thought so," said the old countryman.

"They say, "Truth lies at the bottom of a well," and from your speech to-day, I should

FAST THEATRICALS .- A wager of \$1000 has been made in New York, by Brougham, that he and his company will perform in both New York and Philadelphia in the same night, the distance being nearly one hundred miles apart. The arrangement is to perform on Thursday evening next, a petite comedy in New York, finishing by 8 o'clock, then to take a special express train and run to Philadelphia by ten, and perform at the Circus the extravaganza of Pochahontas. The arrangement will require the locomotive to travel about fifty miles an hour; and to prevent any accident, it is designed to have a man with a flambeau stationed at every mile along the his friends to shoot the hull. One of them acroute, and bonfires every three miles. The performance is to conclude with a banquet at ately missed him and shot his friend, the load of the Girard House to the New York guests .-This is certainly one of the most extraordinary wagers ever made, and will require very nice calculation and exact time to enable the task to be accomplished successfully.

time to reclaim mytreasure?"

"Certainly," reflied Lefranc, moved at the Corpulant persons desirous to lessen their story of the poor pan: (Lefranc is not like all stock brokers.) I give you three months, catablishment for the office of collector. From the Charleston Standard. THE CRISIS OF 1856. NO. VI.

"To do that," (that is, to resist the anti-slavery ag gressi n of a fixed majority of non-slaveholding States,)
"concert of action must be necessary—not to save
the Union, for it would be then too late—but to save ourselves. Thus, is my view, concert is the one thing needful."—J. C. Calhoun.

The design of the present numbers has been nearly completed. My object has been to show nunciation are, among ourselves at the South, peculiarly inappropriate, at this time; that such a course is uncalled for by the past history of that intolerance, proscription, violence and denunciation are, among ourselves at the South, peculiarly inappropriate, at this time; that such parties and productive of unmixed mischief. If my own reading, observation and experience had not, in so many melancholy instances taught, that passion and disappointed purpose, in intense pursuit of a cherished object, are sufficient to pursuit of a cherished object, are sumcent to account for any blindness, I would be led to doubt the earnestness and sincerity of those the national and State governments. In 1821 doubt the earnestness and sincerity of those who attempt to drive when they should persuade, who denounce when they should conciliate, who perpetuate and aggravate discord, and spread broadcast the seeds of new dissension, when "concert is the one thing needful." "Hope" is a device of the shield of our State. And, even as to these mal-a-propos hotspurs, I am not without hope.

I have reviewed the position of Secessionists, Co-operationists, and Unionists. None, as I contend, are unworthy the effort at conciliation. As to the Whig party-not only that in South Carolina which, for want of numbers, was never formidable, but the great Whig party of the Union is scattered to the winds. Choate, Clayton, Pratt, Pearce, Jones, and Toombs, and Stevens long ago, Jenkins and very many others, North and South, have proclaimed its dissolution. The fragments-the disjecta membra-wherever party prejudice and animosity, was predominant, have been absorbed into the more recent organization known as the " American Party" or Order of Know Nothings. Some of the professions of this party, construed by the uninitiated, would seem to present an obstacle to their concurrence in Disunion, under any circumstances. The principle that "the Union is the paramount political good," and the " Oath of the 3d Degree. are expressed in terms broad and unqualified, it is true, but those in the South whom they were intended to bind, consider them not incompatible with the highest devotion to their section, or with perfect allegiance to their State. And that party, too, we are told, is disbanded, and their principles and pledges no longer operate in South

The classes I have designated, comprise all our citizens. Why need we then despair? May be not hope that the prediction of Col. Orr, in Eastern exchange, which publishes it as genhis speech before the Convention of Southern Rights Associations, in May, 1851, will be re-

throw off successfully the thraldom of a Free the Hon. Charles Sumner, and for the conceited no mountain chieftain ever rallied his clan with

Before concluding my desultory remarks, I will supply with more accuracy than appears in the preceding numbers, some of the dates of events referred to in the history of the division of the Southern Rights Party of the State.

Mr. Grayson's pamphlet was published the 11th October, 1850; Mr. Magrath's reply immediately after; Mr. Pressley's not many weeks subsequently: the Memorial from the Committee of Safety, recommending measures of preparation for Southern Independence, was prepared in November. The Legislature adopted these, in part, in December following, together with the call of the Convention, in the uncertain terms I have given, which Legislature, I will now add, ordered for publication and distribution a very large edition of the speech of Judge Cheves, delivered before the Nashville Convention on the 11th November, 1850.

I cannot do better in taking leave of the reader, if any there be, who has accompanied m. thus far, than by presenting an extract from this able, earnest and eloquent appeal, of this truehearted patriot and great man. Alas! the living Cheves will never advise us more! May

shall unite I do not think that our enemy will venture to attack us." "In conclusion, I pray God, in his merciful

providence, to release the faculties of southern men from the awful torpor which so utterly benumbs them, to disperse their delusions, to inspire them with some love of country, to endue them with some self-respect, with some sense of honor, some fear of shame and degradation. If he shall, in his goodness and mercy, so do, we shall not much longer deliberate, but act with the bad effects of moulds.—Family Friend. the spirit of men, of free-men, as a band of brothers, of men who know their rights and dare maintain them. The South can hardly overrate its strength when it shall be united. It is no boast to say you are equal to your enemy in arms; and you have to give or withhold what will secure you alliance in war, or peace, when you shall desire either. Unite, and you will scatter your enemies as the autumn winds do fallen leaves. Unite, and your slave property shall be protected to the very border of Mason and Dixon's line. Unite and the freesoilers shall, at their peril, be your police to prevent the escape of your slaves; California shall be a slave State; the dismembered territory of Texas shall be restored, and you shall enjoy a full participation in all the territory which was conquered by your blood and treasure. Unite, and you shall form one homogeneous population, all of the same blood and lineage, a soil the most fruitful, and a climate the most lovely. But submit,-submit! The very sound curdles the blood in my veins. But O, great God, te us. and a tale of submission shall never be told!"

A Southern Man.

MELANCHOLY FATALITY .- A young Frenchman named Pierre Matheu, about twenty years of age, residing on Blanche street, in the Third District, started out with some friends on Saturday night on a hunting excursion, their design being to encamp on Metaire Ridge during the night, so as to have an early hunt on Sunday morning. When on the Gentilly road, near Hopkin's plantation, a bull made a charge at the party, and succeeded in overtaking Mathieu and goring him to the earth Mathiev, finding himself in danger of being killed, shouted to cordingly fired at the bull, but most unfortunshot entering his side. He was subsequently brought back to his residence, where he died on Tuesday night .- N. O. Crescent.

THERE is an editor-a confirmed old bachwho declines accepting a wedding cake when he publishes a marriage. He says it looks like countenancing matrimony.

NEGROES NOT CITIZENS .- The Department of State has refused passports to a company of eleven negroes who designed travelling in Europe as a troupe of minstrels. In answer to the application for passports the Assistant Secretary

State replies: A passport is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communication, there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passments it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no dor they are not citizens of the United States, The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be disqualified to command vessels; and Mr. Wirt, Attorney General, decided that they were not; and moreover held that the words, "citizens of the United States," were used in the acts of Congress in the same sense as in the Constitution. This view is also fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present At-

torney General. The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. In Kent's Commentaries, vol. 2, p. 277, it is stated that in 1833 Chief Justice Dagget, of Connecticut, held that free blacks are not "citizens" within the meaning of the term as used in the Constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee. in the case of the State against Clairborne, held

the same doctrine. Such being the construction of the Constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when betitled to the full rights of citizens, but the Secretary directs me to say, that though the Department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were born in the United States, and free; and that the government thereof would regard it to be its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government, while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper purpose.

A WOMAN WANTING TO FIGHT .- The follow-

A CHALLENGE TO MR. BROOKS .- Believing that Mr. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina "When the proper time arrives for us to should be punished for his cowardly attack upon shall have Cathered, manner in which he has boasted of his courage, white feather, in his recent refusal to fig more celerity or alacrity than will the people of South Carolina rally under a Southern banner for Southern Rights, at the first bidding of our Southern Allies.

Before concluding my desultory remarks, I

Brooks, let us see some of your boasted courselve and the southern Allies. age! You are afraid to meet a man! dare you meet a woman? I am a widow lady—lost two sons during the late war with Mexico—lighting for what they supposed to be freedom and liber-ty—and now, though upwards of fifty years of age, I am truly anxious to do my country some service by whipping or choking the cowardly ruffian who has taken the stand to put down and crush America's most precious right-liberty of speech! I wait Preston S. Brooks' reply.

MRS. AMELIA R. M. ROBINSON.

PERFUMES AS PREVENTIVES OF MOULDINESS. Mouldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink, paste, leather and seeds most frequently suffer by it. A clove will pre-serve ink; any essential oil answers equally well. Leather may be kept free from mould by the same substances. Thus, Russian leather which is perfumed with the tar of birch, never becomes mouldy; indeed, it prevents it from occurring in other bodies. A few drops of any essential oil will keep books entirely free from it. For harness, oil of turpentiue is recommended. Alum and rosin are used to preserve selves as bound by the action of that Caucus? ing Cheves will never advise us more! May ded. Alum and rosin are used to preserve the burning words of patriotism and wisdom, in bookbinders' paste, but ineffectually; oil of turpentine succeeds better; but, by small quanti-ties of oil of peppermint, anise, or cassia, paste has been preserved for several years. Dr. Ma-culloch recommends the addition to the flour drew from the Caucus as soon as it was ascer-tained that Messrs. Manning and Pickens had a nothing to fear. If four or five adjoining States rosive sublimate; the sugar keeping it flexible rosive sublimate; the sugar keeping it flexible when dry, and the sublimate preventing it from fermenting, and from being attacked by insects.

A few drops of any of the essential oils may

be added to the paste when it is made. It dries

when exposed to the air, and may be used by

merely wetting it. Seeds may also be preserv-

ed by the essential oils; and this is of great

consequence when they are sent to a distance.

Of course moisture must be excluded as much

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS .- On Friday last a respectable and intelligent free negro woman appeared in Court before his Honor Judge Gilmer, and made application for leave under our laws to sell herself to James J. Tins-ley, Esq., of Cascade, in this county, as a slave. His honor instituted very rigid inquiries into her motives. &c., and caused both parties to undergo a careful examination on oath, to show that no improper or undue influence had been brought to bear, and that this step was of her own wish and will. Her value was then estimated at nine hundred dollars, and the order was accordingly made that upon Mr. Tinsley's paying \$450, or one-half her value, and giving bond to the amount of \$500 that she should not become chargeable to the county, she should become his slave. The woman is 21 years old, healthy, of fine size, and has three children, and s besides a woman of most excellent character. - Danville (Va.) Register.

A COLT FROM A MULE. - San Marcos, Texas October 7, 1856 .- I have a mule that I raised, three years old in June last, that now has a colt by her side. Please say what I must call it .its ears are not like the mule nor the horse. In other respects it resembles the mule. If any one dispute it. I have the mule and her colt in my lot; the doubting Themases can see for

Very respectully, your friend,

Messrs, Ford & Jones.

CLEANING STOVES .- Stove lustre, when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and durable than if put on with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust—and when put on an old rusty stove will make it look as well as new. The odor of the turpentine passes off quickly.

A GREAT MEDICINE .- No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion.