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ABWERTSER.

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

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

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

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Choice Boetry.

THE HEART'S GUEST. When age has cast its shadows O'er life's declining way, And the evening twilight gathers Round our departing day-Then we shall set and ponder On the dim and shadowy past Within the heart's still chambers The guests will gather fast.

The friends in youth we cherished Shall come to us once more, Again to hold communion As in the days of yore. They may be stern and sombre; They may be young and fair, But the heart will have its chambers, The guests shall gather there.

How shall it be my sisters? Who, then, shall be our guests? How shall it be, my brothers, When life's shadows on us rests ! Shall we not, midst the silence, In accents soft and low, Then hear familiar voices, And words of long ago?

Shall we not see dear faces, Sweet smiling as of old? Till the mists of that still chamber Are sunset clouds of gold? When age has cast its shadows O'er life's declining way, And the evening twilight gathers Round our departing day?

> From the New York Ledger. ELIJAH AND I. BY ALICE CARY.

The house that you see underneath the great pine, With walls that are painted and doors that are fine. And meadows and wheat-fields about it, is mine.

On the stony side-hill of the woodland close by, In a house that is not half so wide nor so high, Elijah, my miller, lives, richer than I.

When I go to the town to pay tax on my land, He sits by the chimney, his book in hand, And merry of heart as if money were sand

Of the meadows about him, he owns not a rood,

of the brookside, no stick of the wood Yet ne'er lacked Elijah for clothing or food. Tis good in his blue eyes the twinkle to see,

That the mill goes awry never troubles his git 'Tis I that must pay for the mending-not he.

He laughs while I frown, and he sings while I sigh The pleasant love-ditties of days that are by, So Elijah, my miller, is richer than I.

Miscellaneous Reading

LIEUT. HABERSHAM'S LETTERS FROM CHINA. [We propose to publish, from time to time,

extracts from the letters of Lieur. Habersham, on China, which are now appearing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. From Letter No. 2. of the series we take the following passages:-ED.

When I wiped my pen after writing "Letter No. 1," the pilot was about to leave us off the Capes of Virginia, and I was urged to a hurried conclusion by the messenger boy, who knocked at my door with the information that "the sailmaker was waiting to sew up the letter bag." Nineteen days have passed since then, bringing us to the 30th day of December, and to the volcanic up-heavement known to moderns as the Island of Madeira. Three days since, after a passage of fifteen days, we let go our anchor in this half-harbor, half open roadstead of Funchal, and before taking the reader on shore to mount one of the numerous horses that crowd the beach awaiting customers, I will give him a glance of our late passage.

Two days had passed since leaving the Orlando, and the commencement of the third showed us a strange light to be seen in these temperate latitutes-an Aurora Borealis the brilliancy of the coloring of which beggared description. Poss'bly as it was the first "Live" Aurora Borealis that the writer ever saw, he may think too highly of it. Let us see what his journal says:

"It was the 17th Dec. Our latitude was 31 deg. 15 min. N., and our longitude 55 deg. 32 min. W.; the hour was 3 A. M., and the Aurora was in the shape of a mammoth bow. The string of this bow-a bow bent and ready for us_was a dense oblong bluff of cumulous clouds that entended from N. E. by E. to N. W. From euch end of this well defined bluff, whose upper e lge was a streight line running parallel with the horizon, and about two degrees above it, and whose color was dark and leaden, the arch of the bow commenced to form. Its highest elevation was attained immediately under the North Star, about 25 deg., and the space between the bow and the string was of a rich pink hue. The shades of this pink near the string were inconceivably faint and soft, but as the eye raised itself toward the bow, they began to deepen in richness, until where they abruptly terminated at the sharp, almost black outline of its lower edge, the intense richness of coloring, combined with the suddenness of the contrast, resulted in a combination of marvellous beauty and of rare grandeur. I thought this was all very fine, but when a dozen or more columns of a bright white and phosphorescent light shot down, fan-like, from the dark surface of the bow, apparently converging to that part of the string where the arrow would fit as a centre, and when the centre of these lamblent and palpitating columns of Northern light grew and expanded until it apparently absorbed those nearest it on either side and when, in addition to all this, a beautiful shade of greenish blue was suddenly observed to spring into existence and struggle, as it were, for mastery with the delicate pink, and phosphorescent white spot, when this had all occured, I looked upon a display of such grand and subline beauty as swept the imagination forward to the end of Time, and showed it Him who is called 'Faithful and true, the Word of God' seated upon a white horse, with the 'sharp sword of divine wath proceeding from his mouth,' and caused me to picture this glorious advent attended by a similar scene. For it was a scene worthy even of that coming; this glorious bleading of Nature's arctic hues." Thus ends the extract. Admiringly I gazed upon its of her father's manuscript, as he had left it in waning brilliancy, one, two, five minutes. Then his study, sat down and added— I turned with sudden thought to the Quarter-master, and ordered him to call the Captain, the but the pains."

ex-President, and the Surgeon. I thought they would gladly consent to have their rest broken to be shown such a sight. And I was right. But they saw only the shadow of what had been —its glory had departed. So intense had been this Northern light that when I turned towards the Quartermast, and encountered the contrasting gloom of the Southern board, the eye was pained by the sudden change—it was like emerging from a brilliantly lighted room into a dark and gloomy night. These, the two ex-tremes of light and darkness, flashed a continuation of the picture across my excited fancy. I imagined those effulgent rays as emanating from the divine purity of heaven's advancing host; and that lowering gloom as but the twilight shades of approaching night—that endless night of misery and wo. In the North, bright forms and celestial effulgiance and a mighty power sweeping towards the last conflict. In the

South, alarmed and hideous demons, and cold, heavy gloom, guided by the all—but—Almighty—power of the fallen Archangel, rising in its mighty despair to measure again its impious strength with the god of its early homage. "Ah! yes; that's really grand," said the voice of the captain, as he suddenly joined me, on the hurricane deck, "I'm glad you called me." My waking dream was terminated abruptly. I turned again glowingly to the north, and began to fill up the dissipated portions of the pic-ture as well as my imagination would let me.

that I was "daubing" it, and stopped Let us now turn to Madeira and—facts, as I then turned to the captain and a small section of cavendish It was the morning after our arrival, and we were eating breakfast around the long mess

But I fell far short of doing it justice; I felt

"Come!" said the two hundred weight surgeon. "Who's going on shore? I want to see Madeira. I want to ride up to the Church of 'Nossa Senhora del Monte' (our Lady of the Mountain.)"

This medical proposition to ascend 1800 feet above the sea upon an inclined plane three miles long, met with very limited encouragement. A party, however, formed, consisting of the originator and the writer. We took two of the hard trotting horses that crowded the beach, and commenced the ascent. We passed over streets beautifully and lastingly paved with thin, flat stones set upon edge, left the town in our rear, and were soon riding through, or rather up, the country. Very little was to be seen of this country, however for the road—still paved—was lined on each side by lava walls, and it was only the old grape arbors, now used to support pumpkin vines, that we could see over their tops. "I rode over these same hard stones seven teen years ago," I remarked to the Doctor, and then the grapes were hanging in clusters. Now, see those heavy pumpkins hanging in their

clumsy weight." "Yes! it's almost melancholy," he replied. But see also that grand bed of salmon-colored honey ackles the grapes could not have been

He pointed to an arbor that was completely hid by dense masses of green leaves and bright flowers, stopped his walking horse-it would have been cruel to put our horses out of a walk up those fearfully steep roads-and called the attention of his horse-boy to several dry pods that hung over the wall.

"By George! I must have some of those seedto plant at Pensacola. Hey, John! you sabe? get seed! Confound the fellow, he's as stupid as a mule." At last he called a violent pantomine to assist his English, and got the seeds; then we continued the climb. There was no level space, or "down hill spell," to relieve the horse after ascending one of those hills; it was all up, up, higher still, until we gained the 'erhanging church and looked down from an elevation of 1800 feet. What a grand view that was of the world below us. Hills whose whole sides were cultivated like guardens, dotted here and there with houses and huts, and rising one above the other until they made a that reached our feet. The narrow and walled roads following their sharp ridges, the city at the edge of the sea, the churches, the forts, the fleet of shipping at anchor in the roadstead, the Powhatan saluting the ex-President with 21 reverberating guns as he went on shore, and, finally, the misty and retreating horizon, where sky and sea became confused, and where the eye lost itself in vain imaginings-like the mind straining into futurity. And then "the ride down;" that also was grand, though on a less poetical scale. We would not trust to our horses, sure-footed as they had proved themselves, but got into a basket sleigh with iron runners, and, with a fleet mountaineer on each side, to hold it back and guide our rapid descent, we commenced the three miles slide, and in fifteen minutes were again in the town.

* * * * * It is the 5th of Jan. I will conclude this letter with the same subject which pervaded my first-our guests and their movements. During our passage Mrs. Pierce was greatly prostrated by sea sickness, but since her residence of a week or more in the palatial "Quinta," (country house) of Mr. March, she has rallied greatly We hope that she will be shortly so restored as to enable Mr. Pierce to proceed to Europe in the Spring, as he has all along contemplated. The English steamer Styx and the two black sea gun boats, already spoken of, sailed for the

West Indies shortly after our arrival. With great difficulty here, we prevailed upon Mr. March to sell us a few quarter casks of his precious Maderia. We paid \$35 the \(\frac{1}{2} \) cask, and upon our return, after shaking it on shipboard for two years, will be among the few who can say with safety, "I am drinking Maderia

AN UNFORTUNATE ROOSTER.-There are objections to Shanghais, no doubt, but we had nev-

which has not been doctered."

er thought of this: Mr. S-, an old resident in Stillwater, on the apper Hudson, introduced among his family of ens a few Shanghais, including a rooster of formidable dimensions, who had "run to legs" a good deal. His crow was peculiar, and easily distinguished, from that of the other cocks. One morning he had waited to hear a repetition of the usual summons, after being aroused by the shrill clarion" once sounded, but he heard it not again. The pre-eminent chanticleer was still. Mr. S-went out to see what caused the silence. He found the rooster lying on his back with both legs out of joint. After an examination, he set both legs; the cock walked off and gave vent to his satisfaction in a lusty crow. In very act he dropped as if he had been shot. He had crowed his legs out of joint again! "It was too much trouble," said Mr. S., "to set him up overy time he crowed !"-Knickerbocker.

"I love to look upon a young man. There is a hidden potency concealed within his breast which charms and pains me.'

The daughter of a clergyman happening to find the above sentence at the close of a piece

"Them's my sentiments exactly papa,-all

much depressed this morning. The landlord was awake in a moment, and begged the judge, f it would be no violence to his feelings, to reudge still declined, as it might hurt the feelings

"Oh, do tell it, Judge-we must have it," urged the landlord; and the company joining n, the Judge proceeded as if he were about to entence a criminal to be hung:

"Well, I dreamed last night two lawyers and myself had retired to a private room to divide among us a fee received from a hard case, which had been carried through with a mighgty deal of lying on all hands. While we were settling the division in steps the devil, who, without any formality, said he had come for us-we had told hes enough, and if he left us any longer we might repent, and so he'd lose us. We did our best to persuade him to let us off, but he was inexorable, till at last I ventured to ask if he would take a substitute.

" Whom do you offer?" he asked. " Austin Edwards,' I said, 'keeper of the Elberton Hotel."

"'Good! he'll do,' said be, 'send him down. I'll take him for all three of you?"

The table was in a roar, and the landlord was cured, for a time at least, of his habit of over-

drawing. He passed away years since, and Judge Dooly is gone too, so there is no harm done in telling the story.

ENTERPRISING MAN.

A young man just liberated from the appreniceship of a common clerk, conceives the idea of becoming immensely rich in a few years, and congintance he bers testimonials, just as bad not verify the colors and the employs a dozen dashing clerks; marries a belle the voyage, a treacherons or vindictive informa-who must be attended by a train of livered meparties, and birth day balls; buys box tickets at the theatre; heads the list whenever a compli- abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water mentary benefit is tendered to a favorite actress; and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest less than a hundred dollars at a donation party; semptoms of disease promptly treated. nnounces his intention to visit Paris and Loi don the ensuing spring; borrows, and borrows, and borrows, till he can borrow no more-and then there is a startling rumor that a failure has the captain and supercargo must, between them, occurred, involving in ruin hundreds of indus- act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and trious and economical people. The telegraph sends the astounding intelligence all over the country, editors consult their dictionaries for words to utter their regret and astonishment,

and this undeserved sympathy, and all this piteously abused confidence, absents himself from public assemblies till the nine days' tempest has

The shivering beggar who steals a web of flannel is promptly arrested and punished. No sympathysing crowd follows him to the grim enrance of the solitary and dreaded abode of counterfeiters, thieves, and assassins. No sor-rowful paragraph reluctantly tells how, in an evil hour, he committed the unfortunate deed. And yet how small his poor offense seems alongside of the enormous crimes of the wicked and reckless vagabond who steals the value of many thousands webs of flannel; who, though he never carned the daily food of a starveling dog, yet often squandered in a single night's licentious riot, more than a whole year's wages of an industrious man; who beggared hundreds of families whose humble dwellings he was not worthy to enter; and who-a bankrupt debtor, yet wasting the substance of others with the most shame extravagnce, and covered all over with the recent stains of treachery, falsehood, fraud, and extortion-goes off the stage he disgraced, not only unpunished, but with the sympathy of most whom he did not rob?-Prairie Farmer.

Squire II-'s Indigestion .- Old Squire I was a very successful and substantial farmer in an interior town of Massachusetts. And a more amazing eater never lived in any interior town anywhere. And especially much did he eat when fresh pork was to be his nournoon. When he came home to supper, his fa- and generous soil this year than ever before." vorite dish had not been prepared as part of that meal. The old man fretted and scolded till fresh pork was added to the substantials. He ate voraciously, as usual. In the evening he toasted some cheese, buttered and ate it. Just before going to bed, he roasted a couple of fore the flames could be extinguished, the whole apples and ate them. In the night he was inflamable matter of flounces, silks, brocade and miracle in saving the old man's life. The next dollars. day Mr. Bolles W-, one of his neighbors, went in to condole with the "old Squire." Faithful Bolles," said the old worthy, "I like to have died last night. I'll never eat another roasted apple as long as I live. I never did love them very well, and last night I ate only two, and they nearly killed me." Bolles never told this story without laughing .- N. Y. Mes-

None must be judge in his own cause.

gave effect even to his jokes, and these were more frequent than his decisions. One of his fancies was to "take people down" who were rooms and offices, and many on the plantations 1730. His maternal ancestors came also from in the habit of exaggeration. The way he used up Austin Edwards, keeper of the hotel at Elberton, is a caution to all story tellers, of whom Austin was the prince. He always told the whole truth, and more. "It was naternal," he whole truth, and more. "It was naternal," he whole truth, and more. "It was naternal," he whole truth, and more with the prince who is a caution to all story tellers, of whom not South, an unwritten but hearty, magnaniant to the like whole truth, and more with the prince who is a caution to all story tellers, of whom not South, an unwritten but hearty, magnaniant more started and story to the prince was and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will assume the start that the common and the plantations and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will assume the start that the common and the cabinets of Western Europe, and emissions and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will assume the start that the common and the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will assume the prince. He always told the whole truth, and more. "It was naternal," he whole truth, and more with the plantations and time the towns, but most of all they will assume the prince. He always told the confirm petween the genial area to the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will assume the prince. He always told the confirm petween the genial that the particular that the prince was the prince with the plantations and time to the plantations and time plantations and time the towns, but most of all they will assume the prince. He always told the particular that the plantations and time the towns, but most of all they will assume the prince. He always told the confirm petween the genial that the plantations are the prince with the plantations and the prince will be always to the prince will be princed to the prince will be princed to the prince will be princed to the prince will be prince said; "he liked uncommon things better than mous and unconquerable league against the alcommon ones-'twas a heap more amusin' any lied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of Engnow." One morning at breakfast, this long-bow land and the Northern States. Although the landlord had been relating one of his extraordi- foiled and furious enemies of our institutions nary yarns, and Judge Dooly being at the hotel may shake up, uncork and pour out on our batnary yarns, and Judge Dooly being at the hotel and listening to the story, sat in solemn silence until it was over, and then remarked that he had an awful dream in the night, and was very much depressed this morning. The landlord was awake in a moment, and begged the judge, imbrangled, let it go forth that Southerners have imbrangled, let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hand the law, and opened late the dream, as all would like to hear it. The the African Slave Trade with the South; that and study. In his eighteenth year he was sent Africans are now imported into Mississippi and other seashore States; that in Mississippi there application, he acquired great proficiency in the is a market for African slaves, and that on plantations in that great and infrepid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work. The authority on which we make this announcement is indisputable. We even have advices that in Mississippi Henry Hughes and some of his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed. We have some further details. Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton fields, but the Mississippi seacoast's peculiar facilities for landing and secreting car-gos, and the conveniences of Pearl River as a

channel for distribution, are not overlooked.

The profits of the Mississippi slave trade are enormous. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details. They relate to the operations of the Mississippi slave trade, and are authenticated by operators. It need not be said in the first place that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South must be a fast sailer, for this is indispensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of the pecuniary returns. For a trip from the Mississippi coast to Africa and back, there must be a captain, supercargo, three mates, three cooks, steward, and between twenty and thirty first-class seamon. The vessel must be well supplied with extra of an eloquent and able debater, and placed him running and standing rigging, and also supernuting and standing rigging, and also supernuting and standing rigging. resolves to open a wholesale dry goods store, or perhaps a large banking house. From his late employers he receives flattering letters of recommendation, just as quack medicines receive puffs from newspapers; and from his mercantile particularly desirable, but the most useful is now the French flag, because British cruisers will be most sensible of the whole discussion." Mr. Our also advocated with great earnestness and the french flag, because British cruisers will be most sensible of the whole discussion." Mr. Our also advocated with great earnestness and the french flag, because British cruisers will be discussed in a leading position. His speech was received with applause throughout the State, and characteristic and the state and actors beg applause from the galleries of theatres.

Armed thus with both the sword and shield of commercial impostor, he obtains credit; torrows money; opens a splendid establishment; ing the voyage a tiny is a trous; and after

nials; rents a first class house on the most fash- sive. To procure the good will of the men, ionable avenue; receives on deposit the earnings much depends on the mates, over whom the cap-of laborers and seamstresses; drives a splendid tain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subspan of blooded horses; gives dinners, evening sistence of the negros there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn meal, rice, and an occupies a front pew at church; never offers regularity is to be observed, and the very first spends the summer at Newport or Saratoga; the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a slaver requires in it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill and discretion, than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed

mention the functions of chaplain. commercial men tender their sympathy and ex- bark which sailed from one of the ports. He press renewed confidence in the integrity of has quite recently returned, and reports that on their unfortunate brother, and the cheated poor account of the vigilance of craisers, negros had tion, and rapidly won his way to distinction. ing the mouth to the free end of the reed, they again commence their weary journey at the accumulated on the coast, and in a manner glutbottom of their steep and rugged path of life. ted the markets, and that in consequence of this gress was on the agitation of the Slavery Quest the water collects, and in a slot time rises to the The author of all this wasteful extravagance the price had fallen to under thirty dollars per and this glittering falsehood, and all this pom-pous liberality, and all this snobbish admiration, or silver, as the head men will not, as formerly,

physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to

barter for merchandize. We may estimate a cargo to number seven hundred negros, although many more than that down over, and then comes forth to seek some are often carried; but whatever the number, new field of operation, and play the same game none purchased should be over twenty-live years thirty dollars a piece, will amount to 521,000, and their price in this country or Cuba will range from \$450 to \$1200. But if sold for \$500, say, the cargo will net \$350,000. Freely allowing, then, \$150,000 for the entire expenses of the round voyage will amount to \$200,000. Where the profits are so exorbitant, we can well understand why the business has been begun in the and the great and absorbing question is whether, according to Hughes's method, the supply shall be so modified as to be legitimate, fair, egular and equal.

"Accounts from the interior indicate a general activity among planters in plowing and putting in their spring crops. In Eastern and Northishment. Well, at a certain time one of his description are now confidently anticipated. A hogs had been killed. The next morning there larger breadth of land will be devoted to corn was fresh pork for breakfast, and the old man and wheat than ever before, and we think the ate most wonderously. In the course of the same may be said of the cultivation of cotton, forenoon, he ate his luncheon, consisting of especially the Sea Island variety, for which the bread and butter, mince pie and cheese. At coast lands are believed to be peculiarly adapted. noon, his dinner consisted of fresh pork, pickles, In a word, if a merciful Providence will premince pie, and the usual accompaniments. His serve us from late frosts and ravenous insects, afternoon's luncheon was like that of the fore- we shall be able to obtain more from our rich

Lady Napier has met with a serious loss in the destruction of her wardrobe. While at dinner, a few days since, a fire broke out in her ladyship's dressing room, where were all of her dresses. taken with a severe colic. The doctor was muslins, was reduced to ashes. The loss in with him till morning, and nearly wrought a dresses amounts to some twenty-five hundred

An inveterate bachelor being asked why he did not secure some fair one's company in his voyage on the ocean of life, replied: "I would if I were sure such an ocean would be pacific," Prudent old batch.

An old lady told her son to list the door, in the wind bloweth where it listeth.

JUDGE DOOLY AND THE LANDLORD.

From the New Orleans Delta.

HON. JAMES L. ORR, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE. the questions of the day. His habits of the rough investigation and analysis, and his tenarrough in the control of the day. His habits of the rough investigation and analysis, and his tenarrough in the control of the day. HON. JAMES L. ORR, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE. the questions of the day. His habits of tho-Georgia who overflows with good things. He gets off the following anecdote:

Judge Dooly, an eminent jurist in Georgia forty years ago, was a great wag as well as a great judge—witty as well as wise. His gravity grave effect even to bis lokes, and these were says effect even to bis lokes, and these were says effect even to bis lokes, and these were says effect even to bis lokes, and these were who devoted his means liberally to the educa-tion of his children. James 1. Orr was born on the 12th day of May, 1822, at Craytonville, Anderson District, South Carolina. He began his studies when quite young at a country school, dustry and usefulness with those of research higher branches of learning, laying deep the foundations of fature knowledge and usefulness, while at the same time he won an enviable repu tation among his fellow-students by his manly generous, and honorable deportment. He left college in 1811, and devoted two years to general improvement, by mingling in society and pursuing a judicious course of reading. In 1842 he entered the law-office of Judge Whitner; and in 1843, after passing a highly creditable during the first year he also established and edited a newspaper called the Anderson Gazette, thus pursuing his favorite system of full mental and confidence, he was elected, in 1814, when a

examination, he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of the law at Anderson, and occupation, to the exclusion of idle frivolities. Mr. Orr still found time to mingle with, and became thoroughly known to, and appreciated by his fellow-citizens. As a proof of their regard little more than twenty-two years old, to the Legislature, from the Pendleton District, by a larger vote than any other candidate in the State received. His career in the Legislature was of sound sense and good judgment, rather than by any attempts at brilliant display; and yet his very first speech, which was in opposition to a movement intended to commit South Carolina to the doctrine of Nullification in regard to the tariff of 1842, gave him at once the reputation outh Carolina, to elect them by the Legislature;

In 1848 Mr. Orr became a candidate for Congress. His opponent, who took the field some be acceeded to, and if, in conformity with the months in advance of him, was a lawyer of great talents and high reputation. They were both mons will oppose by force of arms the further Democrats, and the coatest resolved itself into advance of the United States troops, a conflict one of personal popularity. After an ani- would seem to be inevitable. The relative forces elected by 700 majority—a flattering proof of against at least 12,000 Mormons. But the the appreciation in which he was held. that time to the present he has continued to fanaticism, enthusiasm and fight, would, in all hold his seat, being re-elected at the close of probability, suffer very severely, and after one

each term without opposition.

When Mr. Orr entered the Thirty-first Congress that body presented a brilliant array of talent. In the Senate were Calhoun, Webster, Cass, Douglas, and Benton; in the House Winthrop, Toombs, Stephens, M Dowell, Bayley, and desert: As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, others of eminent ability. Among these the the latest advices were from the captain of a young statesman soon assumed a position which commanded both respect and esteem. He spoke | hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then seldom, but was always listened to with atten- ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Apply-The pracipal speech made by him in this Con- form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which tion, which he carnestly deprecated. His speech mouth." It will be perceived that this simple, is marked by a high tone, calm, cogent reason- but truly philosoghical and effectual method,

ing, and sound constitutional doctrine. It was during this Congress that the Compromise Measures were passed. Most of their fea- ed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that tures were opposed by Mr. Orr, on what he con- it should have been now first made known to sidered Constitutional grounds. These meas | the world, and that it should have been habituures were much condemned in his State; and ally practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. of age. Seven hundred, at an average cost of when he returned home, in March, 1851, he It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, found a formidable party organized in favor of that it may no longer be neglected from ignosecession from the Union by South Carolina rance. It may be highly important to travellers alon: A Constitutional Convention had been on our Western deserts and prairies, in some called, and a amjority of the delegates elected parts of which water is known to exist below the were plulged to vote for secession. Mr. Orr surface. voyage and all possible loss, the profits of one had been opposed in the beginning to the call for this Convention, taking ground that, if wrong had been done to the South, it was impolitic for any one State to attempt to redress it. The very natur.' Once upon a time they used to be South. We can well understand the impossibili- delegates elected from his own Congressional ty of closing the trade now begin, and most of district to this Convention were two to one in ters; formerly they were styled lawyers, but promised. She charges \$6,000 for the disapall, we now can understand that the great quest favor of secession. He did not hesitate, nevertion is not whether there shall be for the South a theless, to proclaim boldly his opposition to their bannisters they are for a feller to lean upon supply of African labor, because that is now set- policy, and, in a public speech at Pickens, a few that's going down stairs to the deuce! days after his return, he warmed his constituents. eloquently and carnestly, against the disasters which would inevitably follow. The "Southern Rights Associations" which had been formed the previous winter determined on holding a full of briefs. Some waggish barrister hired a TEXAS .- In relation to agricultural operations general convention in Charleston, which conven- Jew's boy to go and ask him if he had "any and prospects in Texas, the Galveston News tion Mr. Orr attended as a delegate from Anderson. This body was distinguished for its intelligence and moral worth; and it was believed that the extreme opinions of the ultra party

were largely in the ascendency. Mr. Orr intro ern Texas the ground is still too wet to admit duced the resolution upon which the minority of much progress, but the weather we are now founded their report, and sustained it in a patri having will soon put it in good order. We-tern otic, fearless, and manly speech. Only about Texas and the coast counties were never in a thirty members, out of 450, supported his views. more promising condition at this season of the He did not, however, quail before mere numbers, year than at present, and large crops of every or shrink from his honest convictions. He maintained his position; his speech was pub lished by the co-operation party, and circulated throughout the State; it produced the most powerful effect; and in October following, Mr. Orr and his colleague, Colonel Irby, were elected to the Southern Congress, which had been proposed, by an overwhelming majority over two alented and popular gentlemen, the candidates of the secession party; the majority in the State for Mr. Orr's party being over 8000! The welfare of the country was at stake, and the occa-sion called forth all his energies and self-sacrificing devotion.

That the crisis was one full of alarm and danger must be admitted even by those farthest from the scene, and most disposed to deny both the right of a State to secede; and that Mr. Orr, in the very opening of a brilliant political ear to the key-hole of every body's business but career, hazarded his future hopes and prospects his own, is the most to be detested. to a sense of right and duty, entitles him to the regard of every true lover of the Union. His triumph was highly honorable to himself, and fixed him more firmly than ever in the esteem and affections of his constituents.

The Congressional career of Mr. Orr, which a want of space prevents us from noticing more in detail, has been both a brilliant and a useful one. Always sustaining his positions with elo- music, till the reason reels and the brains swims, order to keep the wind out. "That will make quence and force of argument, and exhibiting and the notes on the page before her carry no it worse, mother," he replied, "for you know, great fairness in debate, he has commanded at more idea to the mind, than so many tadnoles tention, and exercised a powerful influence over trying to climb over a five-barred rail fence.

have frequently placed him at the head of important committees; and his reports are among the ablest in our legislative records. As chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, during the discussion of the most important and exciting measures, he dis-played so much promptness, firmness, and intelgence in his decisions that he won the confience and respect of men of all parties; and at the commencement of last Congress he was almost unanimously selected by the Democrats as their candidate for speaker. His party were, however, in the minority, and his election failed When the present session of Congress opened Mr. Orr was nominated, without opposition, and elected its presiding officer. So far he has jus-tified the expectations of his friends and of the party which placed him in the chair. In the fulfillment of the duties of his present position Mr. Orr will doubtless add honorably to the reputation he now enjoys. He is too wise a man not to perceive that while fidelity to party was the best ladder for him to rise to his present height, impartial neutrality will now serve his fame and ambition better.

The personal appearance of Mr. Orr is bold and striking. He possesses a manly form, a dignified bearing, a kindly and courteous manner, and a cheerful disposition. His countenance is open and intellectual; and his phrenological developments indicate promptness and decision of character, combined with considera

ble powers of analysis. Colonel Orr married, in 1843, Miss Mary Jane Marshall, daughter of Dr. Samuel Marshall, of Abbeville District.-Harper's Weekly.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR POLICY .- A COP respondent of the New York Times, writing from Sacramento, gives a detailed review of the Morman discontent and its origin, down to the present time. He was for many years a resident of Salt Lake City, and only left it when the Gentile population were driven out. He believes that unwise and ill-judged appointments by the Federal Government first excited Brigham Young and his followers to rebel, and that to the excesses committed by Col. Steptoe's command when quarted in Salt Lake City during the winter of 1854 and 1835, is to be attributed the present hostile attitude of the Mormons and their determination to allow no more troop to dwell among them. It is his opinion that the Mormons, if driven to it, will oppose by force of arms the further advance at the United States troops, but in the summer they will migrate, either to Sonora, or Northward toward the British possessions. The latest advices from Utah, exhibit two important facts Col. Johnston, who commands the United States troops, has avowed his determination to take no step backward, but to carry the war directly into Salt Lake City, should the Mormons manifest a disability the choice of presdential electors by the position to resist, and with arms in their hands. intimated a willingness to permit Gov. Cummings and the civil officers who accompany him ing a pledge in the beginning of his career of to pass quietly into the city, provided the Uni

ted States troops shall romain at a distance.

States troops shall romain at a distance.

But this attempt at compromise is not likely to opinion expressed by the above writer, the Morand exciting canvass. Mr. Orr was may be estimated at about 2,500 on one side, and a former are regular troops, thoroughly drilled or two skirmishes, either yield or retreat.

> SUCKING UP WATER FROM SAND .- Livingstone. the African traveller, decribes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the

"The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a might have been applied in many cases, in different countries, where water was greatly need-

Lawyers, says Sam Slick, have grown so genteel, they have altered their very name and called attorneys, now, for sooth, they are s'licinow nothing but bannisters will do; and nice

A PRACTICAL joke was once attempted to be played on Mr. Erskme, as he went one day to Westminster Hall, with his ample bag crammed old clo's to sell?" "No, you little imp," exclaimed the indignant counsellor, "they are all dozen doctors; 8th, drink all the medicine they send you; 9th, try every new quack; 10th, if new suits."

CURE FOR COLDS .- It is said that forty-eight hours of total abstinence from liquids of all sorts will kill a cold entirely; and he who tries this remedy may go out into the air, and the more the better; for the more he walks and creates exhalation from the skin, the more he robs the blood of water, and the more thoroughly he breaks the banks on which the nose and broat and lungs rely for the means of making themselves troublesome.

LIFE OF NO CITIZEN SAFE .- A Cincinnati "local," the other day, sadly in want of an item, announced that three policemen had killed a Muskrat on the levee, whereupon a German contemporary translates:

"Herr Amos Krat was yesterday flendishly murdered by three scoundrelly policemen on the levee. The life of no citizen is safe."

Of all the mean and contemptible men-or persons calling themselves men, in this world, e that sneaks through life on tip-toe, with his A WESTERN SIMILE.—A WesternCollege Pro-

tessor thus "illustrates" an important branch of a young lady's education: Besides this, there is a piano, where the gers are compelled to travel more in one day than the feet do in a whole term; and the mind must be kept on a stretch over spider-tracked SOUTHERN PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COM-

It will be remembered that a company was chartered about a year since under the above

name, and immediately commenced operations at the famous porcelain clay bed near Bath, in Edgefield. Very complete works have been erected, machinery obtained, and extensive arrangements put in operation to further the ac-complishment of the desired object. By active and efficient exertions the company have already attained a success beyond their most sanguine

Contented at first with a limited scope of operations, and desirous of fully testing the experi-ment, step by step, from the lower to the higher grades of its execution and accomplishment, the company at first confined its efforts to the manufacture of earthen, stone and Rockingham ware, but within the last few weeks China ware has been undertaken, specimens of which are now on exhibition and for sale, which are considered decidedly superior to the best English article, and will compare favorably with the French. An agent of one of the largest China houses in New fork, who lately visited and examined this manufactory and its products, expressed his astonishment at what he saw, and took away with him a sample, which he pronounced equal to anything of the kind he had ever seen.

The works are yet in an incomplete but progressive state, and in a short time they hope to be able to improve the quality of their work, and turn out a superior and highly finished article of gilded and ornamental ware, which can be sold twenty-five per cent, cheaper than the French China. The manufactory is located about five miles below Hamburg, and near the South Carolina Railroad, thus affording every convenience for safe and speedy transportion. R. H. Gard-ner, Esq., is the President, and Messrs. Holman, Custis & Co., are the Agents at Augusta. The establishment is in the hands, and under the control of men who possess the means, energy and enterprise to carry it to a successful termi-nation, and the public should sustain and en-courage them in their praiseworthy efforts to give us a home manufactory of this important article of commerce.—Charleston News.

THE POSITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston News in its issue of Thurslay contains an article on the unity of sentiment in South Carolina; and the idea of some, that there is any serious division, it repudiates. It says, "past issues on either expediency or between men are buried in the question of the day, and will be unavailing. The exigencies of the future can and alone should define positions." There is liberality in the above sentence. The News has differed with us on issues of expediency. But we have always believed that upon the principles of State-rights in Federal politics, the people and press of this State have been as nearly united as possible. The vote of our members in Congress illustrates it. There has been no issue of late in Congress, involving any cardinal principle in the State-rights creed upon which our delegation has not voted unani nously. We do not believe a member could represent any Congressional District in South Car

nation did not force him to resign before his term expired. The same unity of sentiment revails throughout the South-and South Carolina is fully prepared, and willing in all confidence, to identify herself with the South in a common cause. The ability of the Southern leaders in Congress is unquestioned. There high tribute to his ability and worth. From and disciplined, while the latter, however full of ber in its delegation one or more intellects of a commanding order. The triumph of the Democratic party throughout the South has brought about an intensely united Southern sentiment and a harmonious action a nong Southern representatives, and if our leaders continue under the influence of an exalted patriotism that obliterates all personal jealousies, and harmonize for their country's cause, the honor and interests of the South will be borne triumphantly thro' the trials of the present and the dangers of the future.—Winnsboro' Register.

A woman called at a grocer's, and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured out, and she put it into a gallon jug. She then asked for another quart to put into the same vessel. And why not ask for half a gallon, and have done with it? impatiently asked the grocer.—" Och! bless yer little soul," answered Bridget, knowingly, "isn't it for two that I want it?"

Some one recently made the discovery, that the disagreeable aroma of the onion may be so neutralized as to allow of eating them without any danger of being detected. Young ladies who are fond of onions-and most of them are -may now freely indulge their appetites. The neutralizing agent is a small piece of asafetida, placed in the mouth directly after eating onions.

A fair damsel of Metropolis, Illinois, has instituted a legal action against a truant beau in Paducah, Ky., for not making her a wife as he pointment, which, if she obtains, will, of course soothe her blighted heart. It ought to, in such times as these.

How to RUIN YOUR HEALTH .- Punch gives the following rules for ruining your health: 1st. stop in bed late; 2d, eat hot suppers; 3d, turn day into night, night into day; 4th, take no exercise; 5th, always ride when you can walk; 6th, never mind about wet feet; 7th, have half a that does'nt kill you, quack yourself.

A Missouri Spurgeon .- During a late revival the Baptist Church at Lagrange, Mo., a lad 17 years old, who had acquire I some notoriety. in the town as a theatrical performer, joined the Te has recently been licensed, and has entered on his clerical duties; and so wonderful are his powers, that the whole community are in ecstacies with his efforts. When he preaches, the church is crowded; persons from all the country round about flocking to hear him; and the oldest veterans declare that they never before listened to such thrilling eloquence. The name of the boy preacher" is J. B. Fuller.

ARREST OF THE LANDLORD AND WATCHMAN OF THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL .- A despatch from St. Louis, dated Feb. 25th says:-Charles L. Taylor alias Sanders, has been arrested for setting fire to the Pacific Hotel and murdering Ephraim Donnef one of the inmates. Dr. Strader, the the landlord, and Charles Waldruf, the watchman of the Hotel, have also been arrested. The examination will take place to-morrow, when a development of one of the most diabolical acts ever perpetrated is expected.

"A Journalist," said the great Napoleon, "is grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four ostile newspapers are more to be feared than a hundred thousand bayonets.

It is said that there were to be a larger number of marriages in England on the bridal day of the more idea to the mind, than so many tadpoles | Princess Royal, than were over known to be celebrated