

POETRY.

LINES TO MY MOTHER.

When, in the East, the morning star
Sheds its fulgent rays afar
O'er many a calm and quiet scene,
On mountain peaks and valleys green;
When friends are waiting on the sea,
In loneliness, I think of thee.

State of Affairs in New York—An Inside View—Condition of the Northern Troops.

The following extract from a New York letter, received at the office of the Richmond Dispatch, gives a view of affairs somewhat different from the representations of Northern newspapers:
The Stock Exchange brokers of New York, it is said, are nearly all Abolitionists, and some resort to all kinds of tricks to bolster up Lincoln's insane civil war. One of these devices is, that whenever John Brown shows a new loan, they make fictitious sales, one with another, of United States bonds, at advanced prices; which never change hands. This is done to bring bidders for the new loan at high rates. The money spent on account of the war is recklessly wasted; everything is conducted in a loose and extravagant manner, and sticks in fat lumps to the palms of Black Republican jobbers, spoliars, camp followers and contractors, of course all for the sake of the stars and stripes. The torrens proclaimed by Abolition mobs has subsided somewhat, both here and in New York. Common sense people begin to reflect upon things, and look at what is going on in its true light, now and for the future.
Nearly one-half of the so-called troops in this city—and I have no doubt the same applies to the grandiloquent array of numbers at the North generally—are "men in buckram." About 31,000 are put down as ready for service in this city or vicinity, when, if the truth could be fairly stated, it does not amount to more than half that number. The truth is, that they are short of arms, and cannot supply those already called out. Nearly all the regiments concentrated here and at Staten Island are drilling without arms. And such recruits! They are picked up at random, from the lowest dregs of society, composed of "Dead Rabbits," loafers and rowdies. That New York has sent some noble regiments, (and more the pity,) composed of brave and worthy men, who have been well drilled as volunteer regiments, including the 7th, 8th, 69th and 71st, cannot be denied. But neither these corps, nor any dispassionate citizen, who have seen the motley bodies of raw recruits following drums and fifes through the streets, will deny this assertion. Arms are short, and this fact is militating strongly against the movements of troops against the South. The men of the South and Southwest have always been in possession and use of fire-arms. This is not so at the North, and especially in Northern cities, where few or none possess fire-arms, such as rifles, &c., outside of volunteer companies. The whole militia force of Ohio does not exceed 200,000 men; to call out 100,000 would take every other man in the State, which is simply an impossibility. The whole military force of New York city and State is about 300,000; to call out 100,000 would take one man in every three, which is also impossible—because, in either case, farms and business pursuits would have to be abandoned, which would result in a famine.

MISCELLANY.

Our Resources for the War.

A foolish idea prevails at the North that the South cannot raise her own provisions, and will starve outright if the war be kept up. The idea is born of Helper and is only a type of a class of ideas on this subject by which the North is most industriously deluding itself. The census tables show that the South raises more provisions per man than the North, and nearly as much as the great grain-growing region of the West. The statistics of the country also show that the Eastern manufacturing free States consume an equivalent of all the surplus products of the Western free States; and that the free labor North, taken as a unit, exports little or nothing abroad. The gold of California and about twenty-five millions of miscellaneous truck constitute the sum total of Northern exports of Northern growth and production. The surplus provisions of the Western free States are nearly consumed by the Eastern manufacturing free States. The whole exports of the late Union, with the exceptions we have stated, went from the South. If Western grain went off from New York, it was but little in excess of the quantities of Southern provisions sent to Northern manufacturers. It was liberated by virtue of the receipt of Southern provisions, and really represented only an export surplus furnished by the South. With the exceptions stated, the whole exportation of the late Union, amounting to over three hundred millions a year, went from the South, of which cotton alone furnished one hundred and ninety-one millions. Besides the three hundred millions sent by the South abroad, she sent also to the North about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of produce, cotton furnishing of course the largest item of the amount. Considering the North as a foreign country, the exports of the South, in time of peace, are four hundred and fifty millions a year.
This is the largest exportation for the ratio of population known in the commerce of the world. If the surplus of its products sent abroad measure the wealth of a country, then is the South, the number of its population being considered, the wealthiest country in the world. Yet the North deludes itself with the belief that the South is weak, poor, and on the point of starvation. A country purely agricultural; a country of prolific soil and almost prairie vegetation; a country with the best organized system of labor on the globe; a country exporting four hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of surplus products a year; that country poor, weak and stinted for food! What follies and stupidities are sectional prejudice capable of leading a people into!

This hallucination has its origin in the fact that many of the Southern planters contiguous to the great rivers purchase their corn and bacon. They purchase because the same hand who would raise one hundred and fifty dollars worth of corn raises four hundred and fifty dollars worth of cotton or sugar. The planter, therefore, who purchases, and who increases to that extent the product of his cotton or sugar crop, nearly doubles the value of the labor he employs in the substitution.
But how fallacious is the inference, that because a few Southern planters, on the great highways, purchase corn and bacon, therefore, the whole South will starve, if cut off from trade with the pork and corn-raising States of the Union! The very fact of war, and isolation from those latter States, at once makes the South the grandest provision-growing region in the world. The very moment her sales of cotton are checked, that moment does she turn her unexampled productive energies to the cultivation of provision stuffs; and from being an exporter of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, and naval stores, she becomes even a greater grain-producing region than the great North-west herself. At every moment she chooses—such is the advantage which her labor system gives her—she can drive the North west out of the provision markets of the world.
In this aspect of the case, the blockade of the South will prove as serviceable to her as prejudicial to the North. If the South should plant no cotton for a year, she would get as much for the cotton crop she held over as she would have got for two regular crops. If in that lapse year of cotton, she devoted her whole labor to the raising of grain, she would have quantities which would supply all the markets of the world, and close them against the North. If the blockade could be enforced, and her cotton could be confined to the South, no ultimate disaster would befall our section; while a ruinous competition in provision stuffs would be built up against the North. In no manner can the South be disastrously affected by this war; in every manner will the North be.

MILITARY.—By a western paper we observe that George Butler, son of the late Dr. Wm. Butler, of this State, is captain of a large company of Rangers, in Southern Missouri. A second son of the same family, Wm. Butler, is a captain in the service of South Carolina, as the history of Fort Sumter will show. A third brother is Capt. M. C. Butler, of the Edgefield Hussars. Nephews alike of Col. P. M. Butler and of Commodore Oliver S. Perry, these gentlemen bid fair to make their mark on the times.—*Edgefield Advertiser*.

BISHOP ANDREW'S OPINION.—The Rev. James O. Andrew, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, writes to the *Southern Christian Advocate*:
To return to the war, which is the all absorbing theme of thought and speech. Throughout all my route there has been the same busy note of preparation. All along my way the people seem to be a unit, and evince everywhere the same spirit of stern and defiant purpose. The women of the South during the Revolution were proverbial for their patriotic devotion to their country's weal. I am perfectly satisfied that their daughters have inherited in full measure the same spirit. Our people intend to fight to the death for their homes and their altars, and even should it so turn out that Lincoln's Government should succeed in "crushing" or "wiping out" the South, which seem to be the pet phrases now so freely used by our enemies in reference to us, it will have been a costly struggle, and their victory will ruin them. But I have little fear of their success. 1st. Because our cause is righteous. 2d. The people of the South, thanks to Lincoln's folly and perfidy, are now very nearly a unit. 3d. We are fighting at home and for home. We ask only to be permitted to govern ourselves. We wish to relieve our late associates

from all participation in the sin which has so sorely troubled their consciences. 4th. We have soldiers enough, an army made up of the very best material and commanded by officers second to none on earth; and, finally and above all, we look up for God's direction and blessing. Thousands of our soldiers are Christian men, who are not ashamed to confess Christ in the camp; and every day thousands of prayers go up to God invoking his guidance and aid. In many of our churches prayer meetings are being constantly held in behalf of the country, and our sons and husbands and brothers on the tented fields, and will not God hear and answer?

COL. ROBERT LINCOLN ANDERSON.—The *Montgomery Post*, referring to Col. Anderson's speech in Philadelphia, says:
We are a firm believer in the acts of Providence, and agree with Anderson that every act performed from the 20th of December, has been regulated by Providence. We believe that the secession of South Carolina, the turning back of the Star of the West, the preparations made for the defence of our harbor and the final capture of Fort Sumter, were all regulated by Providence; but we cannot believe that he had anything to do with disarming Fort Moultrie, with the cowardly midnight retreat into Fort Sumter, with the attempt to reinforce that Fort, with the planting of Columbiads pointing to the City of Charleston. Our opinion of Providence places Him far above such matters as Anderson seems to think were regulated by Him.
We admire a religious man, and above all things we admire and respect a religious soldier, but we do think that Anderson has tried a little too hard to prove to the world by words, not deeds, that he belongs to that class. He has played so often upon "a harp with a thousand strings" that we think it is nearly "played out."

EXECUTION OF RICHARD WHITE.—This unfortunate man suffered the extreme penalty of the law to-day, at twenty minutes past one o'clock. He seemed perfectly resigned to his fate; expressed forgiveness towards all mankind, and asked the same from man and God. He was attended by Bishop Lynch and the Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Catholic clergy, who administered to him the last sad rites of the church.
When the hour for execution arrived, at the proper signal, the weight dropped, but owing to some derangement of the noose, the rope slipped from his neck, and the prisoner fell a distance of about two feet to the ground. The second attempt was more successful, and he died without a struggle.
[Charleston Evening News]

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.—The *New York Daily News*, in an article on the foreign recognition of our Confederacy, says:
There is an argument which is likely to be urged upon the English by Mr. Yancey and his associate Commissioners, sent out by the new Confederacy to Europe, which seems to us to possess considerable weight, and it is this: The Crown of England, in the treaty of peace made with her revolted American Colonies, on the 3d of September, 1783, recognized the independence of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—the old thirteen—not a Nation, a Union, or even a Confederacy, but as each a distinct and sovereign State. Such is the language of that document. The question may be asked, does since combined under a federal head, preclude Great Britain from again recognizing one or more of them individually, on receiving notice of their having determined to secede or withdraw? Will it not rather be insisted that Great Britain, having by treaty once recognized South Carolina, for instance, as an independent State, is bound now to take notice of the resumption of her independence?
So also of France. Our treaties with Louis XVI, made by Franklin, during the Revolutionary struggle, contain the same language, the States being each named, and being treated with individually.

GOV. BROWN AND THE GREINER CASE.—The Milledgeville Union of yesterday says:
We speak by authority when we say that the Governor of this State has watched with close attention the progress of this case. The bond he will consider a nullity, and if the authorities in Pennsylvania attempt to enforce collection upon it, Gov. Brown will seize property belonging to, or debts due any of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and convert the same into money and pay to Mr. Greiner, or his securities, all sums extorted from them on the bond, with all costs and damages which they may incur; and in the event Mr. Greiner, or any other citizen of Georgia, is imprisoned for having obeyed his orders in the manner of Fort Pulaski, or any other military order given by him, he will, if to be found within the limits of this State, or elsewhere within his reach, arrest and imprison two of the citizens of such State for every Georgian so confined, till he is discharged. And in the event Pennsylvania or any other hostile State shall take the life of any citizen of Georgia in any such case or upon any such pretext, Gov. Brown will order the seizure and prompt execution of two citizens of such State to pay the penalty. Upon this the authorities of such hostile State may rely with implicit confidence.

GETTING READY.—Privateering preparations are going on briskly in New Orleans, and also in other places, of which we shall not at present make a report. The *New Orleans Crescent* says:
In a few days—in a very short time—after the thirty days elapse, privateers by the hundred will swarm in every sea under the canopy of heaven, for the sole and exclusive purpose of capturing, appropriating or destroying Northern merchantmen, wherever they can be found. By the opening of fall, we expect our privateersmen will capture one hundred millions or more of Abolition property afloat, which, taken in connection with the utter prostration of trade, will not materially facilitate Abolition capitalists in making the tremendous advances Lincoln's Government will require before the first of September. The wicked fanatics have a pleasant prospect before them!

A PAYING PRISON.—The Connecticut State prison is the only institution of the kind in the country which is run at a profit. Since it was first occupied in 1827, it has paid \$7000 to the counties of the State for the erection of county jails, on the improved penitentiary system, and \$7000 to the school districts of the State for school apparatus. No convict has ever escaped from the prison

INSIDE VIEW OF A HESSIAN CAMP.—The following authentic letter, (says the *New York News*), was written by a private in the New York Sixty-Ninth Regiment, at Georgetown, to his wife, detailing the privations and ill-treatment to which he and his comrades are subjected, and which, it would seem, they are prevented from making generally known to the public, by a system of espionage over their letters sent home:
GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1861.
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Dear Wife: I received your very kind and affectionate letter, and I am glad to find you and the child are well, which is more than I can tell you I am. My dear wife, we are in a most wretched state with hunger and weakness, and bordering on a state of starvation. Our rations are stinking pork and biscuit once a day, which we refused to eat, and which the dogs would not come near. Two of our officers were taken and confined in the guard house, from the afternoon until twelve o'clock next day, for reporting to the Colonel and Quartermaster that the meat stunk, and was not fit for dogs, and that the men were not able to come to drill with hunger and weakness. One of those officers was Captain Melver. The Colonel called a court martial on the other, who was a Lieutenant, and turned him out of the regiment and kept his sword, sash and belt, which belonged to himself. A great number of our men would not swear into the Government in consequence of their treatment, and sixteen in number were stripped stark naked on the square before the regiment and all the Government clothes taken from them. Father Moneys (the Chaplain) interceded as much as possible for them, but to no use. He was not able even to get them something to eat along the road, or give them a pass. The Colonel said the treatment was too good for the deserters. Captain Melver, Captain Melver, Captain Melver and Sergeant Birmingham are very kind. To those we return our most sincere thanks and shall never forget their kindness. They have saved our lives many a time by giving us money to buy provisions and giving us a kind word, which we could not get from any of the rest of the officers; but if we complained of being sick or hungry, we were locked up in the guard house. That was our redress. We were lying on the floor like hounds in a kennel in the Old Country, and then we were told it was too good for us.
Over three hundred men have left the regiment, for the muskets are all here and none to chain them, so that's the way we find out the number that's gone. There are but few of the old members here.

PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN.—A Washington dispatch says:
The programme of the military campaign is beginning to be developed. For the present, it is evident there will be no offensive or forward movement. If the Government were so disposed, it would hardly be able to advance troops any distance into the rebel country. The men need more practice in the school of the soldier, more discipline, more steadiness than they now have, before it will do to take the field in earnest.
But I think the policy of the Government is not to be a hand-to-hand contest, or a mere exhibition of brute power. I am confirmed in the opinion that the Administration will first try the slow but sure process of exhausting the rebels by the delays and privations which always destroy a weak power. The superior wealth, power and resources of the North must certainly win this contest, and it will demand much more humane and effectual means to literally force the rebel Government to commit suicide—to die of the disease they have already contracted.

But even this humane policy requires a large body of troops to carry it out—probably even more than have already been called out. Large forces and efficient equipment are essentials to the peaceful campaign I have intimated. To enforce the laws in the rebellious States will require a numerical force as a *posses comitatus*—and to that complexion it will come at last.

SENATOR BAYARD TO THE PEOPLE OF DELAWARE.—The gross insults heaped upon the venerable Senator from Delaware, the Hon. J. A. Bayard, by a mob in Philadelphia, and the gross falsehoods of the mendacious disunion organs, have induced him to come out in a card. He denies each and all the charges brought against him, of going to Montgomery to advance secession, &c. He says his views are well known. He prefers peaceful separation to civil war, and when he is satisfied that he does not represent the public sentiment of Delaware, he will resign. The following expressive sentiment closes his excellent address:
"But the right of private opinion, and its expression, is a personal right beyond public control. It is secured to every freeman under a government of laws alone, or it will end in anarchy or despotism. I have no faith either in the government of the sword or the mob, and shall resist the establishment of either."

THE PROBABLE RESULT.—The *New York Daily News* says:
A complete triumph of the policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration would, we are persuaded, be its most signal defeat. It is very improbable, however, that the armies he has levied will march on to uninterrupted victory. It will be strange, indeed, if the people of the South are subdued on their own soil. We greatly fear, on the contrary, that the invaders may have to pay dearly for the folly of their leaders in sending them at this season of the year—raw recruits as most of them are—into a climate where neither arms nor bravery can aid, nor enthusiasm can save them.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—In the little town of Bainbridge, Georgia, three military companies are being formed for immediate service, and two others are now at Pensacola. Two of the new companies are commanded by clergymen, one of which is to be composed entirely of men over fifty years of age, and each one is to present to the Confederacy one thousand dollars, in addition to his individual services in the field.—*Carolinian*.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—Letters to the editor of the *Richmond Examiner* mention the subjoined facts as certainly true:
1st. That General Joseph E. Johnston, late of the federal army, and now a Brigadier General of the Southern Confederacy, has been ordered to take command at Harper's Ferry, and ought to have reached his destination either yesterday or to-day.
2d. That General Beauregard has been ordered to the command at Norfolk, and is on his way there.

3d. That President Jefferson Davis will come to Richmond so soon as his business at Pensacola is concluded, perhaps by the close of the present week.

Changing His Tune.
Greasy-coat, slippery Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, has abandoned the idea of marching 200,000 Yankee mercenaries thro', not around Richmond, Raleigh and Charleston. Somebody has intimated to him that slight objection would be offered in the rebel States to so imposing a raganuffin display, and hence a change of programme. The miserable old bran-bread sinner now intimates that the Southerners will fight, and thus ventilates his views in a recent issue:
"Let the folly be utterly hooted of supposing that the rebels will not fight. They will, they must fight, and that desperately. A peaceful adjustment is a sheer impossibility, and has been from the hour that the iron hail was first rained on the walls of devoted Sumter. The men who planned, directed, executed, and even those who in any manner inclined, that fiendish act, are traitors to the United States, and as such are instinctively and irrepressibly abhorred by every loyal heart. They have burned their ships, and retreat is henceforth impossible. Any peace that may be made must involve their signal triumph or their utter humiliation. If there were no other obstacle, to a half and half settlement, the position of the Army and Navy officers whom they have seduced from their loyalty would be insupportable. Here are great numbers of sworn defenders of the authority and flag of the Union, from Gen. Twiggs down, who have been dyed in a treason so black that no Government not utterly broken down could consent to overlook it. Can the traitors agree to abandon those officers, without support or profession, to the cold charities of a howling world? Could the Government consent to their restoration to the rank they have forfeited, the trust they have betrayed? If it could, would loyal and faithful volunteers consent to serve with and under them? The idea is utterly inadmissible."
Nor will it answer to demand the timely resources and efficiency of the rebels. Even towards their position would fight desperately, and they are no cowards. Most of them have been trained from the cradle to consider personal bravery the first requisite of manly character, and skill in the use of arms the first necessity of a gentleman. The rifle and the revolver have been their playthings from boyhood, and the duel, or some "difficulty" involving peril to life, are with them themes of daily contemplation and frequent observation. And while we are confident that a majority of the Southern people are at heart Unionists to-day, we judge that seven eighths of the fighting force—the "Chivalry"—of the slave States—the young, the daring, the ambitious, the desperate—have been drawn into the meshes of the rebellion. They have many of the very best of our late Army officers, and their soldiers will at first be better led and handled than ours. Such are the advantages with which they will enter upon the contest, and to which it must be fought mainly on ground which they know thoroughly and we very imperfectly, in the midst of their resources and at a distance from ours, while ten of the inhabitants of the seat of war will eagerly give information to their leaders where one will venture to give any to ours."

A DISINFECTANT.—A correspondent of the *London Star* gives a recipe, which is worthy of attention as a preventive against febrile infection or contagion:
In the year 1780, Dr. Carmichael Smyth, physician extraordinary to his late Majesty George III, being required by the Government to proceed to Winchester, where a great fever was raging with terrible violence, applied the disinfecting agent with the happiest and most successful results. The pestilence was stayed, and Dr. Carmichael Smyth had the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the House of Commons, and a more substantial reward was voted for his services. An order was issued for the use of his fumigation thro' out all Government establishments, in the navy, and in goals, and its efficacy could not be disputed; but, strange to say, the use of this valuable remedy has been discontinued. In bringing it to your notice, I am only discharging a debt to humanity, and shall be thankful if the wisdom of the medical attendants at Liverpool leads them to adopt this safeguard against infection. In families it is invaluable, as I have repeatedly proved. The ingredients are simple and cheap, and are as follows: Receipt for the various fumigations: put an ounce of purified nitre, powdered, into a saucer, and pour on it an ounce of sulphuric acid; the disengaged gas purifies the air and destroys all infection; place this saucer over a lamp, and stir it occasionally with a stick or tobacco pipe.

TATTLING.—The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends, the Bayleys, to pay him a visit at Christmas; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected the Baylies in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they could not keep the Baylies out; whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself from being taken in execution, and that it was killing his poor dear wife; and so it went on increasing, until it got to No. 33, where it was reported that the detective police had taken up the gentleman who had lived No. 1, for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and he was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed, as the facts of the case were very clear against him.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Haynie, who resided about four miles below our village, committed suicide on last Thursday, shooting himself with a rifle. The deceased was over sixty years of age, had been for some time in very bad health, suffering from a severe cancer, which perhaps induced the committal of the fatal act. A jury of inquest was held over the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.
[Anderson Gazette.]

LINCOLN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—The *Raleigh Standard* of Wednesday says:
Lieut. David N. Todd arrived in our city on Sunday last. Mr. Todd is a native of Kentucky, but has been a resident of New Orleans for the last eight years. The gallant Lieutenant was appointed by President Davis, and has been ordered to report to Col. Holmes, now in command in the Cape Fear region. He is own brother to Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of Abraham.

A DULL WITNESS.—"Did the defendant knock plaintiff down with malice prepense?" "No, sir; he knocked him down with a flat iron." "You misunderstand me, my friend; I want to know whether he attacked him with an evil intent?" "Oh, no, sir—it was outside the tent." "No, no; I wish you to tell me whether the attack was at all a preconcerted affair?" "No, sir, it was not a preconcerted affair; it was a circus."

To OUt YOUNG SOLDIERS.—1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.
2. Lino your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight and doubles the warmth.
3. Buy a small india rubber blanket (only \$1.50) to lay on the ground, or to throw over your shoulders when on guard-duty during a rain storm. Most of the eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie upon is not always to be had.
4. The best military hat in use is the light colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain.—You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very rainy.
5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.
6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat.—General Scott said that the too-free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.
7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

"AN OLD SOLDIER."
FACTS ABOUT MULES.—It is well known that the more spirit a horse has the more liable he is to wear himself out under bad treatment; I mean if he has a driver that is careless, or one that is impatient and petulant.—Horses, as a general thing, have more life about them than mares, and mules are similar in this regard. This is the reason why mares and mules are preferred for the Southern market and horse mules in the North. There is a difference between a man driving his own team and trusting them with a careless driver. For my own use, I prefer horse mules, for besides the advantage in their better addition, the annoyance of having a team so often in heat is avoided. There is no use in denying that mules, more than horses, are naturally disposed to mischief—such as jumping fences, tearing down gates, getting out of the stable, jumping on young animals, &c. The only preventive is to accustom them, from the first, to strong inclosures and good fixtures. That mules are more apt to kick than horses, I can hardly endorse, yet perhaps it is not worth while to deny. To palliate the case, I must say that they are not commonly handled and petted, when young horses are; hence the habit is not corrected. A mule dislikes and fears a stanger. He readily shows obedience to one master, and soon becomes attached to him. This disposition, though apparent to some horses, is not so common as with mules. There is another particular in which he differs from a horse.—In a drizzly, damp day, however lively in general, he will be sluggish and dull, whilst a horse will be on the lookout for an excuse to run away.

PATIENCE IN MILKING.—A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* says that a cow was cured of holding up her milk by patiently milking until she ceased to hold it; and by continuing the practice, she has become an easy, regular milker, and a good cow.

SOUTH CAROLINA is largely represented in Virginia, not only by her direct contributions, but by volunteers enrolled in companies from Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. They will all act as the Fairfield company did in Mexico, in obedience to the dying injunction of the gallant Lieutenant J. R. Clark. "Remember boys, where you're from!"

THE WAY IT WORKS.—"NOBODY HURT."—The Mercantile Agency, in this city, reports: "One hundred and five failures in New York in fourteen days of the present month. Wonder if the secession of the Southern States has affected the prosperity of 'the Commercial Emporium of the World.'" *[Charleston Courier.]*

A BIG GUN FIGHT.—The Pensacola correspondent of the *Mobile Evening News*, after speculating upon the time of the opening of fire upon Fort Pickens, says: "But commence when it will, I don't think I risk much in saying that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a Yankee left in Fort Pickens. A hundred and forty guns converging on any one point sixty hours would drive the devil from his hole. For several days it will be essentially a big gun fight—such a fight as was never witnessed on this continent—a cannonade that will shake the land and the sea."

A LADY, in reply to some guest who praised the wattle on her table, said: "O, yes, my husband always buys the best; he is a great epicure!"

"WIFE," said a victim of a jealous rival, one day, "I intend to go to camp meeting on Tuesday evening, to see the camp break up." "I think you won't," replied she. "I'll go if I see fit." "You'll see fit if you do go." "He did not go—probably he is around some one."

"THAT'S my impression," the preacher said to a pretty girl whom he loved.— "And that's a token of my regard," replied the lady, boxing his ears.

It has been well observed that devils are not disliked because it is advice, but because so few people know how to give it.

DRUNKENNESS is a pair of spectacles, to see the devil and all his works.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY—PICKENS, Shelor & Strickling, Petition for Relief, &c.
E. E. Mason and al., [Petitioning for my satisfaction that E. E. Mason, one of the defendants in this case, reside within the limits of this State; on motion of Reed & Brown, Pro Pet: Ordered, that a rule be published in the *Keowee Courier*, requiring him to plead, answer, or demur to the petition in this case, within three months from the publication thereof, or the same will be taken as to him pro confesso.]

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, G. E. F. F. Comm'r Office, Feb. 23, 1861. 30

GREENVILLE MARBLE YARD. THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving a large and varied assortment of American and Italian Marble; To which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable Monument to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends. Carving and laboring of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Particular attention paid to orders by mail.
JAMES M. ALLEN,
Greenville, O. H., S. C., Feb. 22, 31-4
N. B. He refers to D. G. Westfield, Gover, Cox, Markly & Co., to M. B. Earle, W. H. Watson, and Col. D. Hooker, Messrs. Hooker & Co.