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### Mome-Mistorn.

#### REV. DR. ALEXANDER.

BY REV. R. V. RUSSELL.

IA correspondent of the Sparfanburg Express furnishes the following Reminiscences of Rev. Joseph Alexander, D. D., to whose eminent piety, a dinching patriotism and great usefulness in his day we have made frequent allusion in the columns of the ENQUIRER:]

Nazareth Church in Spartanburg District was organized by Dr. Alexander. He continued to preach as their stated supply until after the Revolutionary War. He was succeded by Rev. Wm. C. Davis. The road that leads from this place to Pinkneyville, on Broad River, was first opened by this congregation, as a bridle way for Dr. Alexander to travel when he came to preach to them. For the following excellent biographical sketch of Ur. Alexander; which I know will be read with interest, I am indebted to the kindness of Robert V. Russell of York District.

Of the nativity and early training of Dr. Alexander, we are not, at this late day, prepared to speak with certainty. So far as a general impression remains upon the mind of the writer, he entertains the opinion, that Dr. Mexander was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. When young in the ministry, he located in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where he for several years performed the duties of his office, in the midst of a population, deservedly ranked amongst the most intelligent, virtuous, and patriotic, of the early settlers of the American Colonies. In so fair a field his highly cultivated mind, professional zeal, and ardent patriotism, all found ample scope for successful development. Under the mighty causes then at work to stamp upon the American mind its strant against the oppressive measures, at that day, sought to be enforced upon the colonies in America. However painful the task to relinquish a station of service in which he found so much that accorded alike with his tastes. and with what he had proposed himself as the great aim of his life, nevertheless, so urgent were the calls, that with distressing frequency fell upon the Minister's ear, from hundreds of destitute churches and congregations, all over the Southern country, that our young Ministers felt it impossible longer to resist the "Macedonian cry," and in obedience to the suggestions of duty, yielded the pleasant and flourish-fed in planning and cearing up, until within ing field of his labors to other hands and re- the last three or four years of his life, when triotism, and the sound-common sense, maxmoved with his family to South Carolina. A. the infirmities of age forced him to demit his ims of the Bible, had been brought to bear. bout the year 1776 he settled in Bullock's pastoral charge, and to rest forever from his with a steady and formative influence upon Creek Congregation, York (then Camden) Dis- ministerial toils.

long enshrouded the Broad River Valley. Like Paul at Athens, the newly arrived the Church and the Gospel. he surveyed the wild and rugged field he had patriotism, that from the days when the Stamp undertaken to cultivate.

Carolina at that day) to procure a few dollars fortunes, and with her to sink or swim. with success. To win this numerous class of vil liberty and sound christianity are permit- extend the list to fourteen or fifteen. There the population to virtue and religion, he must ted one acre on earth, they can call their own. seems to be a sort of notion, that the good first conciliate their attachment to himself,

at by their fire sides, encircled with a listen- of the foe, were left to silence and decay—the gle petticoat. The uninitiated may inquire

had the satisfaction to look down from his pul-pit on a Sabbath morning, and mark now one, in a word, the plowshare of devastation had

Dr. Alexander organized cas we have been in- est. formed Nazareth Church in Spartanburg Dis- From an intimate personal acquaintance with triet, and Salem Church in Union District-a a number of the old men of Bullock's Creek section of that day composing a part of Ninty- congregation, who had grown up from children Six-in each of which his ministry contribu- under the ministry of Dr. Alexander and ted greatly to advance the cause of religion, who were tried and honored officers and soland to further the interests of our National In- | diers of the Revolution, and members and El-

bracing the memorable period of the American of the mighty results, which acrue both to Revolution, Dr. Alexander continued to serve the church and the State, from the permanent the churches, which his labors had been bless. labors of an enlightened and faithful gospel

trict of which he assumed the pastoral charge, We have learned from the men who grew and entered promptly upon the duties of his up under his ministry, that his style of preachmission. He found himself surrounded with a ing was bold and pungent, leading the undermoral waste, stretching in all directions over an | standing captive to the demonstrations of truth, immense area, with here, and there, the cabin and in the applicatory appeals with which he of a pious Pennsylvanian, or a Scotch-Irish was accustomed to close his sermons, terrible Presbyterian. From these Bethels in the wil- as the storm, scattering in fragments the strongderness, the morning and the evening prayer holds in which sin and impenitence seek shelhad come up in remembrance before God; God ter and repose. Fidelity to the character and and in answer, the dawn of a gospel day was to the valuable services of this excellent man, now rising upon the darkness, which had so demands that a note be made of his efforts in the cause of his country, as well as in that of

Minister felt his spirit stirred within him, as Of so ardent a type was Dr. Alexander's Act and Boston Port Bills passed the British All his resources were taxed to their utmost | Parliament, until the hour when the smoke to meet the exigencies of his people, but im- cleared away from the last gun fired in defence plicitly confiding in the pledges of the Master of our National Independence, the glowing whom he served, and encouraged, and sustain- fires of his truly American heart, impatient of ed by the hearty co-operation of the few pious | control, burned with intenseness in his converfamilies, whose urgent appeals had brought sation, and with the force of lightning shot him amongst them, he diligently persevered from the Pulpit, when on suitable occasions he in his work, and saw it advance with slow but | drew the picture of our Country's wrongs, and steady progress. In the tract of country he oc- in the names of humanity, liberty and religion, cupied, the forests abounded with game, and summoned her sons to the rescue. His unfalterthe streams with the finest of fish. Luxuriant | ing and spirited hostility to British tyranuy grasses clothed the hills, and almost impene- and aggression, and to Tory butchery, arson trable cane-breaks darkened the creek and riv- and plunder, procured for him a prominence er low-lands. Hence with the exception of that frequently perilled his property, his perthe labor required to cultivate a few acres son and the regular exercise of his professional planted in corn and wheat, to bread the fami- functions. But he had with mature deliberaly; and a patch planted in tobacco, and anoth- tion, transferred his temporal all on board the er in indigo (the commercial staple of upper | bark of the Revolution, and resolved to share

to meet unavoidable expenses, the settlers a- In the dark day of Carolina's prospects, when long the Broad River and its tributaries, com- the British and Tory ascendency lowered like posing what was then called Bullock's Creek the clouds of death over her sky, from the sea-Congregation, passed their time, in what the board to the mountains, so fierce and threat-Mantuan Bard would have termed inglorious ning was the storm that raged around the parease." The amusements of fishing and hunt- tisan preacher, and so deep was his hold upon ing furnished not only a delightful entertain- the affections of his people that the few men ment to the pleasure loving lords of the forest | and lads of Bullocks Creek not out at the time and their wild growing lads, but at the same in the public service, habitually repaired to time contributed largely to the stock of mate- church on the Sabbath morning, with their ririals necessary to family subsistence, and were | fles in their hands, and stationing themselves therefore looked upon as a commendable feature around what the next generation called "The in their system of provisional economy. Mean- old Log Meeting House," guarded the miniswhile the cultivation of the mind, and the im- ter and the worshipping congregation while he portance of subjecting the moral and religious preached the Gospel to them. On the very elements of our nature to the renovating pow- spot where these services to God and the couner of the gospel, seemed to be matters that few try were performed has the writer sat, and lishad bettowed a practical thought upon. This | tened with spell-bound attention to the recital state of things rendered it necessary for Mr. of these stirring scenes, at the lips of some of Alexander to undergo immense labor, in bring- the venerable actors themselves, as the tears ing the scattered materials on which he had to shot down their cheeks, and told with an imoperate, within the sphere of his ministerial in- pressiveness still more forcible than their words fluence. No one who properly estimates the the price it had cost them to place in our hands clined in favor, for they have been followed unyielding nature of inveterate habits, fortified the charter of Freedom, and the unchallenged by the native hostility of the human heart to right to worship the God of our fathers, ac- jurious. This substitute is the enormous multhe offices of religion, but will at once admit, cording to the sanctions of the Bible and the tiplication of petticoats, or skirts. These in that nothing short of Divine wisdom and pow- dictates of conscience. May Bullock's Creek number must reach from six or eight to a doer could have directed and crowned his efforts preserve the legacy unimpaired so long as ci- zen, and some of the higher models of fashion

which he accomplished after a time, by means | South Carolina, from the peculiarly trying po- number, and accordingly, many a poor, sickly of regular family visitations. The familiar sition allotted her in the bloody drama, pre- woman is to be seen in our streets, "dragging and friendly intercourse established in this sented a picture calculated to awaken the ten- her slow length along," under the weight of a whetween himself and his thoughtless par- derest sympathies of the human heart. Her good dozen. The reader will bear in mind rs, soon won upon their regards, and farms and plantations had been burned with that there are no shoulder straps, as in the ed a patient ear to such suggestions as he fire—her factories, work-shops academies, and days of our grand-mothers, when honest woto offer on the subject of religion, as he school-houses, that had escaped the vandalism men thanked Heaven if they could get a sinsires and sons, the mothers and daughters who how is all this weight of skirts fastened and Erelong, our judicious and zealous pastor had survived the carnage and privations inci- supported? It is tied tightly round the waist

and then another, and there a third &c, of the torn through and ruptured all the resources of all this, less wisdom is exhitten by the families upon whom he had thus bestowed, her former prosperity. But thanks to Heaven, his attentions and his prayers, timidly entering over the dreary desolation, the voice of liberty artificial means to mould be is of their the doors of the church, and fearful of attract- and Independence now rung with a restorative ing the notice of the congregation quietly seat- power, and awakened into life and activity the Though many of these are e try delicate ing themselves in the nearest vacancy, to lis- intellectual, the moral, and the physical, ener- when they come into the work we never ten to the preaching of the Gospel. From gies of all classes, and immediately summoned and them grow weak, or crooker want of witnessing the fruits of this Apostolic measure, them to the noble work of repair and improve-swaddling bands. We take usiness out Mr. Alexander was stimutated to ply his en- ment. Ever ready to move with the foremost of nature's hands, and are jurished for ergies with an industry so untiring, that in due in planning and prosecuting measures promo- our arrogance and temerity. There should time a crowded auditory thronged the house tive of good to mankind at large and to his attend more to the physical atton of their of worship, and gave evidence of their appre- countrymen in particular, Dr. Alexander, imcistion of the gospel at his mouth, by a profes- pressed with the duty of lending his aid to the Sure I am, that mother workink none the sion of their faith in Christ, and an exhibition | diffusion of learning throughout the State, emof the fruits of that faith, in a life of practical barked with other literary men of the country, or of Charlotte Elizabeth reise their autholicess. Thus under the early ministry of Dr. in the basiness of opening schools and somination thority in all matters affecting to health. Alexander, was a church-alter erected on Bul- ries for the benefit of the children and youth. Plutarch tells us that whento governed locks Creek, and a flame enkindled upon it who from the necessity of the times had been Rome with so much glory, hald quit his which has not ceased to give forth its light hitherto almost entirely neglected. About the business to be present when there washed through all the changes of well nigh a centu- year 1787, he opened a capital school near his and dressed his children. ry, up to the present hour. So long as he was own residence, situated a little over a mile. able to serve the church as a minister, he was southwest of Bullock's Creek Church, and in careful to employ a portion of his time in fes- a few months the infant seminary was throngering the growth of family religion, by going | al with young men from his own and the adrom house to house throughout his congrega- joining Districts. For a number of years he tions, conversing with heads of families, in- continued to discharge the duties of Preceptor structing the youth and children of the house- with eminent ability, and had the happiness old, and uniting with them in prayer for the in after years, to see many of his pupils in sta-Divine blessing. He was accustomed at stations of honor, and usefulness, as elergymen ted periods, to conduct catechetical examina- physicians, jurists, and statesmen. Many Frestions, held on his own appointment in the sev- byterian ministers, who from the beginning of eral quarters of his congregation, at which both the present century until the time of their death old and young were strictly enquired at, con- contributed largely to give strength and excerning their knowledge of Divine truth, and tension to that arm of the church in York and their experience and progress in practical re- the neighboring Districts, had been not only ligion. Those wisely directed labors were classical students of his, but were also indebtproductive of the very best fruits. The con- | ed to him for their early attainments in Theolregations under his care advanced a pace in egical science. The late venerable Gov. Johnthe acquisition of Bible knowledge, the l'as sen furnishes to the memory of many of us, a tor and Elders were cheered with frequent and specimen of the solid stamp of true South Carolarge accessions to the communion of the lina character and early-cholarship with which church, from the youth under their joint care himself and many others of Dr. Alexander's and instruction; and the several churches in pupils were permitted during a long life, to charge of the beloved ministers because vigor- adorn society and benefit the state. Cov. Johnous and flourishing branches of the o'frue son entertained while he lived, a high regard permanent character, young Alexander felt the Vine," clothed in beauteous foliage and laden for his venetated Preceptor, and spoke with vivifying influence and soon become prominent, with the fruits righteous.

pride of his once flourishing Academy stand-In addition to the church of Bulle ks Creek. ing on a ridge-land in the Bullock's Creek for-

> ders of the church, the writer had an oppor-During the lapse of near forty years, em- tunity of forming a telerably accurate estimate Ministry. The religion, the morality, the pawhose interest and progress the greater part of Ur. Alexander's life had been identified; and the result was, that a generation of men matured under his pastoral instructions, whose worth to their country as soldiers in war, and as citizens and christisns in peace, is beyond all powers of appreciation. What these men had been on the field of battle, we could only learn from the pen of the historian, the sears which they carried on their persons, and their own recital of the scenes of moral strife through which they had passed; but what they were as men and as citizens we know, for we listened to their words, and looked up their lives as they passed with noble and venerable bearing before our eyes. As christians, they bowed with reverence to the authority of the Holy Scriptures, in all they believed, and in the duties they preformed. The family altar, the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the House of Ged, were enshrined in their hearts. Their lives were a lucid comment on the wisdom, the purity, and the strength of primitve Presovterianism, as an embodiment of the doctrines of Christianity, and of the elements of national prosperity and greatness. But they have passed from amongst us, and with the venerated man, whose labors and example contributed so much to make them all they were, have gone into the communion of an immaculate and glorious church-fellowship near the throne of God, and are become citizens of an illustrious commonwealth, the grandeur and perpeturity of whose honors and immunities. were not won by the valor of the soldier on the battle-field of earth, but were achieved by the blood of the cross, and are bestowed by the hands of Him, who is the Prince of the kings of the earth.

Dr. Alexander closed his eventful life on the 30th of July, 1809, in the 74th year of his age; and was buried in the church yard at Bullock's Creek. A simple stone taken from the mountain quarry of our District, stands at the head of his grave, inscribed with his name, his age, and the time of his death, and marks the resting place of all that was mortal of this eminently useful and patriotic Divine. L. York District, July 24th 1855.

SUPERABUNDANCE OF SKIRTS.

Professor La Borde, of the South Carolina College, in his recent work on Physiology,

"I know not whether it is a matter for congratulation, that corsets, with their, accompaniments, within the last few years have deby a substitute, which probably is not less in-Emerging from the perils of the revolution taste of the lady is to be measured by the

brute. Do they employ, sys Ban, any young, or to bring them tou ger chape? children, and especially, of daughters .worse of them for it. Let & like the fath-

# Original Attro.

Written for the Yorkvill quiver.

#### MONA-WAND:

A LEGEND OF THIS AGES. The sun is falling from the powest. The wind is sighing thro' their grove: Young Indian hunter! his ther of rest. But homeward yet thy foot do not move. See, o'er thy heal the Storm.'s warning cloud List throtthe wood the elsipter of whal! Hark! how the red Arkansa-coners loud And becaus away you bank wante-brake lined ! Why does then heed not, it i, gazing there? Is she not waiting there, in bt. for thee ? And the boy-aid, error motis hards are weak,

the honel but heeded a The birchen cradle, his mother's one

Or bade his happin one to war. A dack, wild crowd-a efore his door!-A memory of the smile his ow for thee They, when he said were A thought of fever While by his s

· Young jointer, why so st The storm is night, thy hor is yet afar-Dost thou not shuff the stor in stiffed air Whose breath is ta'en by ends that hide the star. Why art thou here?" This w replied. With kindly eye and blusher cheek-"To-day to this dark wood hied Game for mother here to kk: For she is old-her hair isray: For me she now may toil 1 more: Her food I hunt from day day And never have I failed bore. And now, alas! how weakhe grows When she can have no whosome meat, Her brilliant eye no longegiows. And fully now her pulses int."

"Hark thee, young lad! Is marked thee well; Thou shalt have game enorth to-night. Go homeward; by the rock hill Thou'lt find a deer and bea in fight : The stag has wounded thatage bear, The bear has almost killed he deer; Hasten thee now, thou'lt fiel them there, And breathe no word I tell hee here. Stay!" Down the strange reached his hand And drew the caps from of s knees, And bidding Mona-wandal stand, From his tired knees he drw off his Then on his knees, he put he lad's And put his knee-caps on theboy's; A new sensation o'er him areals, Strength Mona-wandah nev enjoys! "Now" said the stranger, from this night No bear shall e'er escape the more: Thy filial love I thus requir-But stay! there's one condion: Sure, Be thou sure, that ne'er in hase Thou slay a young bear-list to me ! If e'er thou shalt, this gift hall cease-My blessing will not follow thee."

The boy looked up, the manwas gone. Swift homeward, then, he bent his way, And pondering on the wonder done, The bear and deer there wounded lay! His mother cried with joy & see Her boy return with such ith game, To broil the meat now hast neth she

And tend the fire, and watch the flame ! Long years have fled-our hero's locks are gray, And daughters dark-eyed-fair as maids may be Stand near to coax the proud smile to his brow. Chief of his tribe, illustrious far and wide, Sought by the timid, fearfauilthe brave, n denied No earthly blessing seem All man could wish, to waven gave. will weal, Elate now with hi. He thanked no mor And in one darkly, To all his greatness OR. P Blaplood! Mcf beat day, will-ide One day he spied to High on a cliff besi Rashly he smote th And ayed the yel No pang shot thre No fears of venge his way, As should chide! He boasted, while That he feared not One day he issued

No game appeared, or else escaped him quite; Wearied, at last, he sat upon a stone As gently fell the carliest veils of night. Twas the same spot where years before he sat And mourned his useless hunt and had been bles-

The b. ceze is rising thro' each dark retreat, High in the clouds, the lightning's path is traced He sat, for once o'ercome with useless toil Again he leant his face upon his hand; A step he hears, and coming up meanwhile, Behold the same grave stranger near him stand " Base Mona-wandan !" said the warrior then, "How hast thou kept the charge I gave to thee? False to thy trust, thou ne'er shalt have again The wondrous powers thou once received'st of me! And yet 1 do remember still Thy love for her who gave thee birth, And for her sake, my vengeance will Yet spare thee to this altered earth! I am the Spirit who keep watch tires the Bear ; and here I take My gift from thee-as thou art such, To break the rules which I may make !" Again he took his knee-caps off And changed them-Mona-wandan knew In one quick thrill, the potent proof-A theill that shot his being thro'. " Arise!" the Spirit said, " and go Go to thy home and there relate,

Arose he then and slowly went Thro' the dark windings of the grove, With age and all its weakness bent. The curse and cure of pride to prove : ort to his children told the tale, And bade them warning take therefrom And yet the Osages recall His love, his mad pride, and his doom!

Newberry, October 1855.

How Falsehoad is the seed of war.

And Pends the cause of evil fate."

### Political.

"WHAT ARE WE TO DO ?"

South Carolinians may escape a split among House in defiance of the legal returns, we have themselves and at the same time prevent the at once issues that will change the face of our but they remain almost all of them either unpossibility of their State being alienated from political affairs. We will be compelled to arm her Southern confederates. Now, inasmuch for the defence of Missouri and our brethren as we have never had the slightest affinity for in Kansas. We must place men and money a National Convention nor the most remote under the flag and authority of that territory. tendency to mingle in the Presidential canvass. There is no better place to commence the great except as they might prove valuable incidents battle for Southern Independence. In the proaching to humid. The greater portion of in uniting some at least of the Southern States, meantime, by acting cordially with our sister we know no reason why we should be called to States of the South, and not even appearing an account in so high-handed a way. Who to assume any superiority to them in political does the "Mercury" represent, or our humble purity, we may be able to assist in giving the self either? Are we the State? Are we right direction to Southern sentiment. And the exponents even of a majority of the State? this is or ought to be our present great object. The last four years ought to have satisfied us Let us first preserve the unity of our State .that we are far from it. We both belong to a Let us presume that those of our fellow-citidefeated party in South Carolina; and in still zens at home who differ with us are honest .doing our best, as independent journalists, for Let us then unite with such Southern States as the common good of our section, we should may be willing to act in concert with us and endeavor at least to heed each other's sugges- put instructions upon the delegates. If we tions in kindly mood, remembering that we cannot get any State to act with us, we can abhave had the mistortune of falling together in stain altogether from the Convention. This is some of our highest aims.

true men in such position as will enable them which are identified with her in destiny-or whether we shall stand still and risk a partial representation of South Carolina in the Na- society. We of the South are convinced that tional Convention, the effect of which may be our order of civilization is the most perfect to place the political power of the State in the the world has ever known. And yet to prehands of one or two skilful politicians. The serve it, we may have to encounter some desviews we have expressed in the matter have perate struggles. Among other causes of apnothing to do with the idea of affiliating with prehension, we may well note the probable turn the general Democratic party of the North, of European affairs in the next few years .but spring solely and purely from an increasing conviction that our best hope lies in concert of falling into the dust, and the giant arm of Naaction with our Southern neighbors. If our poleon, greatly strengthened by recent events, Governor, for instance, were to open a corres- will in all probability be stretched forth to pick pondence with Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, it up. Considering its capacity for concentra-Gov. Winston of Alabama, and Gov. Wise of tion, he now has the most powerful steam navy Virginia, there is very little doubt but that on earth. It may soon be released from all much good might be done towards producing an understanding with the States they represent, previous to the election of delegates to the Cincinnati convention. And if we could defenceless condition of our coast in that quarget those delegates to act in good faith together, this would of itself be the basis of future call to mind the supposition that Napoleon organization and power. Indeed any two South- may use the nominal nationality of Spain to ern delegations might either control the prin- open up all the harrassing questions connected ciples of the Convention, or, if that were impossible, overthrow its moral power. Lord Mansfield once observed that "as cir-

change," and there is wisdom in the remark. Apply the truth to our own case. Heretofore. it was we of the South who complained of the enactments of the Federal Government, of the United States Bank, the Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c. But now it is the people of the North who are clamorous. They are calling for a repeal of the Nebraska bill and the fugitive slave law, and for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. They are crying would appear to be now all on their side .ready to stand or fall by the Georgia platform. would not nominate him. Pending the meet-The whole South, it is to be expected, will take ing of that body, the two State delegates from no lower ground. At the North, the Demo- South Carolina were urged to attend by Mr. crats have gone down before the fusion of their Calhoun himself; and it is well known that, varied political antagonists. The Democratic to say the least, they did good service. We all way you are going, yeou'll have to go about party being to a great extent without power in remember the influence they had in bringing twenty- four thousand, I recken.

cumstances alter things themselves must

necessarily falls under the control of the South, our strength standing unbroken and perhaps rupted by the prospect of Federal office? The more consolidated than ever before. Under State has enough of high-toned and indepenthese circumstances, to go unitedly into the dent sons yet left, to represent her firmly and meeting of May next may be the very thing for on principle in any body. harmonizing the power of the South. It is not unlike the state of things in Jefferson's time, when he organized caucuses of members of Congress to make nominations, calling together the Republican party as it was then styled. He well knew that a large majority of the party were from the South and would of course always control the nominations. So it is with the Democratic party now. And a call for a General Democratic Convention is but little more than a call for the power of the the Caribbean Sea, the Mosquito Territory South to be organized in the coming election. There is a change in the circumstances of the Honduras borders it on the north, and Costa country and we should not disregard its probable effects. We gain thereby the opportunity to strike, not for the "spoils of office" as the "Mercury" charitably intimates, but for the power of the South in controlling the destinies of the Republic; or, if we fail in that, we may have at least secured a commencement for whites, the rests being negroes, Indians, and the after organization of the States of the South. What we have deemed worthy of sug- towns many of them going several miles daily gestion then is, that we look sacredly to a more to labor in the fields. The plantations are perfect union with Virginia, Georgia and the scattered pretty equally over the country, and other Southern States-and that we use the reached by paths so obscure as to almost eselection of delegates to the Convention as a cape the notice of travellers, who are thus liameans of putting ourselves in direct sympathy | ble to fall into the error of supposing the counwith them. It would seem to be our duty to try is almost uninhabited. The dwellings of do this, if for nothing else than to prevent our the people are usually of canes, thatched with

Northern Democratic party.

To bring forward what is called a "time honored custom" is but a feeble argument after all, when viewed in contrast with the necessity of doing what the emergency calls for in the cause of Southern safety. Neither can the mention of the names of the mighty dead, whom we reverence and love, be accounted auaccording to the circumstances that surround- State is an immence level tract, known as the thoritative when we remember that they acted ed them and would doubtless have us do prely the same in our day and generation. should be borne in mind that we have new Our friends of the "Mercury" take us to questions of great importance rising before us. task, in most lugubrious strains, for suggesting If the abolition returns for delegates to Conthe feasibility of some agreement, by which gress from Kansas are received by the lower the sum and substance of our proposition as The question, about which we happen to dif- heretofore made. Our scheme is to propose a fer with the "Mercury" at present, would seem joint understanding with the Southern States, to resolve itself into this phase among others, or any part of them, as to the principles upon viz: whether we shall at once put good and which we may consent to go into convention. We look not to the Presidential election. exbest to mature, on the part of our State, a full cept as a means of advancing that best hope communion with those of her sister States now left us, complete Southern organization.

The destiny of the Slave states of this Union may be called the great problem of American The imbecile and corrupt crown of Spain is necessity to remain in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and much of it may be thrown a round Cuba and into the gulf of Mexico. The ter should not be ignored, especially when we with Cuba. We forbear to dwell upon the results of such interference here. We only remark that there was never a period when high statesmanship was more needed in our Southern councils. It is no time for mere provincialism on narrow views. It may be that we shall require the united and organized influence of the South to force the power of the whole Union to meet the issues that may be tendered by foreign governments. In view of this probability, should we not do everything, but sacrifice principle, to secure Southern una-

nimity? To the assumption, that to go into the Cinout for the abolition of slavery in the District cinnati Convention would necessarily exercise of Columbia and the regulation of the slave a corrupting influence upon our State, we reply trade between the States. The admission of with the enquiry, how could this be when our and other parts of the world. When first dug another slave State into the Union they declare delegates go into it on principles fully defined up, it is soft and greasy, and lathers like soap they will not endure patiently. The grievance and with instructions explicitly given? Be- and on this account is used by some Tartar sides, the proceedings would not be altogether tribes for washing their clothes in place of soap. Lately it was on ours. When we, or any por- new with us. On a memorable occasion in The well known Turkey tobacco pipes are tion of us, acted or proposed anything by way 1843, South Carolina held a State Convention made of it, by a process like that for making of redress, it produced division amongst our- expressly to nominate Mr. Calhoun and preselves and our weakness was a by-word with sent his claims before the Baltimore Convenour opponents. But now they are compelled tion. This State Convention elected two of to act and we can take advantage of their di- our most able men to represent the State at they are polished up. visions. They are on the offensive-we on large, at the same time recommending the Conthe defensive. There is now no cause for di- gressional Districts to send delegates. True, vision in the South, and there is really no di- they did not send any. Mr. Van Buren in vision to speak of. In South Carolina at least, the mean time came out against Texas, and it we are all, Democrats and Know Nothings, was understood that the Convention of 1844

the Northern States, the General Convention about the unanimous and enthusiastic nomination of Mr. Polk. Were these delegates cor-

# Miscellaneous Reading.

NICARAGUA. The following description of Nicaragua will,

at the present time, be interesting: On the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and partly on the east by waters of forming a large share of its eastern boundry. Rica upon the south. Its area is about fortynine thousand square miles, and the population is estimated at two hundred and fortyseven thousand. The females are said to greatly exceed the males in number. Not more than twenty thousand of the people are mixed races. Most of the population live in natural allies from amalgamating with the palm, although the better classes construct their residence of adobes, and by the help of fruit and shade trees, planted in the court yard

render many of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extends along the west coast of the State, at a distance of a few miles from the sea, but attaining no great elevation until they approach the confines of Costa Rica when they reach the height of five to eleven thousand feet. In the central part of the along the Pacific coast. There are a consid erable number of rivers, but none of them, except the San Juan are navigable in a commercial sense. Veins of copper and silver ore of exceeding richness are found in many parts, also, is said to exist. The climate is healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coast, where it is hot and apformed of a rick black loam, of which but a small portion is made available. The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cotton of superior quality, corn, rice, wheat, &c., besides oranges, lemons, and fruits of various kinds. The great bane of the country has been in civil wars, and it was one of these which enabled Col. Walker to achieve his almost bloodless

CONUNDRUMS.

'Talking of 'conundrums,' said Old Hurricane, stretching himself all over Social Hall, and sending out one of those mighty puffs of Havana smoke which had given him his name. Talking of conundrums, can any of you tell when a ship may be said to be in love?"

'I can tell-I can,' snapped out Little Turtle. 'It's when she wants to be manned.' 'Just missed it,' quoth Old Hurricane, 'by mile. Try again. Who speaks first?" I do, secondly, answered Lemons. 'It's

when she wants a mate.' 'Not correct,' replied Hurricane. 'The uestion is still open.

When she's a ship of great size,' (sighs,) modestly propounded Mr. Smoothly. 'When she's tender to a man of war." said the Colonel, regarding the reflection of his

face in his boots. 'Everything but correct,' responded Hurri-When she's struck aback by a heavy swell,

uggested Starlight. 'Not as yet,' said Hurricane. 'Come, hurry along!'

When she makes much of a fast sailor,' ried Smashpipes. Here there was a great groan, and Smashpipes was thrown out of the window. When

peace was restored, Old Hurricane 'propelled' You might have said, when she hugs the wind,' or 'when she runs down for a smack,' or 'when she's after a consort,' or something of

that sort. But it wouldn't have been right. The real solution is-when she's attached to or a buoy.' 'That's it, is it? said Smashpipes, who had mysteriously re-appeared. That's what I just

stepped out to tell the ladies. Now, some of you tell me when a ship's beloved?" When the carpenter re-guards her,' quoth

Meister Karl. 'Smashpipes you must find the cigars.' And Smashpipes brought out his box of

Regalias, and behold there came a great cloud over Social Hall.

--- Meershaum is a mineral of white earthy appearance, and composed of sillen and carbonic acid. It is found in Piedmonte, Wales pottery ware. The bowls of the pipes are prepared for sale in Germany by soaking them first in tallow, and then in wax, after which

RIGHT ROAD.—English Traveller—Hi as sir. ham I on the right road to 'Artfork' Jonathan-Well, you be. Traveller-'Ow far shall I 'ave to go I get there?

Jonathan-Well, if yeou turn recu go t'other way, may be you'll have to absout ten mile. But if you keep-