

### Poetry.

For the Banner.

#### Time.

To W. J. D.  
Onward, onward, onward still,  
Untiring time obeys the master's will,  
Nature may sleep, may flourish and decay,  
Yet time unceasing wings his wondrous way,  
The lightning's wrath may scathe the moun-  
tains peak.

The earthquake's shock, its craggy basins break,  
The tides and tempests change the mountain's shape.

Grind depths unknown to science and to light;  
Still silent unchanged; for one unchanged, to be  
Shall roll the wheels of time.—Eternity  
Gave fangs reign and sped her fearless flight,  
How short her limit, and how faint her light!  
How small the spot how scant is human lore,  
Compared with that shall be evermore!

These fierce fangs and genius' self would

di!

One man! inspiring insect of a day!

How short thy triumphs and how weak thy

sway!

How vain thy efforts ever to engage

Science and art of every clime and age

That shall vanish as thy transient tear!

When now the wreath that crowned the hero's

burst!

Where now the millions prostrate in the dust?

Where Mausoleum, Cenotaph, and tomb?

Where's Caesar's prowess, Cleopatra's bloom?

Where's the pride that Ethiopia owned?

Where's Egypt saw her warlike kings enthroned?

—All!

The wise the valiant, and the great

Entred met—a worse than Roman fate!

The founders of her laws religion and her fame

Ere Egypt was as yet without a name?

There silent mystery to science and to man

They're age and every clime can scan?

To this, the world entred, and

Oblivion shadows from the world entred!

To this to touch that genius fades away

Like clouds that vanish, the retiring day.

That glory's sheen is but the light that is given

To deck the mortals in the hues of heaven.

Sunterville, April 22nd, 1854. —S. H. P.

**THE Kansas Election.**

The great problem, whether Kansas is to be a free or a slave State, has been partially solved by the election which came off in the Territory, on the 31st ult. The pro-slavery ticket is triumphant by an overwhelming majority, proving that the pro-slavery feeling is emphatically predominant. We know not how to account for it; for previous to the election swarms of settlers from the North, a majority of whom were supposed to have been sent out by anti-slavery societies, and all of whom were counted in as reliable anti-slavery voters, were passing up the Mississippi river destined for Kansas. Several thousand might be reasonably set down as having passed by this city. Yet not one anti-slavery Representative or Councilman has been returned to the Territorial Legislature, and that body is composed entirely of pro-slavery men.

Even in those districts which we have regarded as the stronghold, peculiarly, of anti-slavery sentiment, and the rendezvous exclusively of anti-slavery settlers—even in these, the free soil candidates have been left in an emphatic and hopeless minority.

In Lawrence, the New England settlement, the pro-slavery vote runs up to 778, while the free soil reaches only to 255. Other districts exhibit a more marked contrast, and show a greater preponderance of pro-slavery votes.

With these figures before us, we cannot think that the emigrants from the North have been true to the pledges under which they were supposed to have come out. Indeed, the opposite party in Kansas boast of having, with unlooked for readiness, converted scores of Northern emigrants, and induced them to vote the pro-slavery ticket. And the results show that the boast is not without ground.

We think that on the 31st of March there were in Kansas more settlers from the Northern States than from the Southern. But it seems that all the Northern emigrants were not Free-soilers, while all the Southern settlers were pro-slavery men. The candidates of the latter were undoubtedly the better envoys and more experienced electioneers, but even this will not account for the great disparity perceptible in the vote between the two parties, and we are forced to believe that the free-soilers are responsible for their own defeat. Large numbers of them voted for the very men they were sent out to vote against, and if the result is distasteful to those in the North who desired to make Kansas a free State, let them make of it what they can. There was no bullying, no trickery, no underhand means, used by either party that we have heard of—no excitement or fighting. Everything past off quietly, and the result is as we have stated.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

**RECIPE TO PREVENT MOLES, CUT WORMS AND BIRDS FROM DESTROYING SEED CORN.**—Mr. John G. Turpin, of Clover Dale, near Petersburg, furnishes at our request the following recipe, which we feel no hesitation in recomending, particularly as Mr. Turpin says, that with him and those who use this compound the trouble is to thin the crop, and not to replant it, which is never necessary.

To each bushel of seed corn add one gallon of coal or gas tar; stir in the corn until it is well coated and saturated; then take three parts of wood ashes and one of fine salt—unleashed ashes are best—mix them thoroughly, and roll the tarred corn in it, until each grain is well coated. Prepare no more at a time than can be planned in a day.

**A GOOD REASON.**—“Why are you forever humoring that air?” asked Foote of a man without a sense of humor. “Because it haunts me,” “No wonder,” said Foote, “you are forever murdering it.”

An editor ‘out West’ says, that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death, as original matter for his columns; but a thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor fell sick, so the patient recovered.

### Charleston Advert's.

**PAUL T. VILLEPIQUE,**  
**FACTOR, AND**  
**COMMISSION and FORWARDING**  
**MERCHANT,**  
**Accommodation Wharf,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sells Cotton, Grain, Flour, Bacon, and all other articles of produce.

Strict and prompt attention given to the FORWARDING of Goods and Produce:

Aug. 9, 1854. 41 14

**PLINTERS' HOTEL,**  
BY G. W. BOMAR,  
South-west corner of Church and Queen-sts.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Feb. 29, 1854. 18 14

**ROGERS LIVERWORT'S TAR**

I S NOW PUT UP IN THE LARGEST sized barrels, and is acknowledged to be the best Saraparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful enterit it has performed, thus original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article.

Sample, Sample. Mineral Companys, Cancer, Cancer, Hernia and a vast variety of other diseases acceptably and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE.

TALLASSA CO., Ma., Jan. 2, 1854.

DEAR SIR.—I send you this to certify to you that your Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is the best and most wonderful cure some that has ever been invented or can have been afflicated for forty years.

It is manufactured in Holland exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere.

It is proved by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fluid oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid disease, habitual and intercurrent, induced by such liquors.

It is also proved by every other manufacturer.

It is the best and most valuable medicine.

It is the best and most valuable medicine.