

PORTAL



From the Saturday Courier.

AUTUMN MORNING.

How quietly the morn steals on!—as though  
The earth were a still sleeper, and she feared  
Lest even a breath would break its sweet repose;  
Full silently she comes, her rosy feet  
Light tripping o'er the eastern hills. The breeze  
Lifts not its airy wing; nor stirs the leaf  
Upon the branch, save where some withered one,  
Nipped by the early frost, looses its hold,  
And through the still air falls with wav'ring and  
Inconstant motion. Nature in silence seems  
To wait her coming. Save the shrill crowing of  
The wakaful cock, now near and now afar  
Proclaiming it to all, no sound comes to  
The listening ear, nor motion to the eye,  
Save from some cottage roof the curling smoke  
Rising in snowy wreaths, rose tinted by  
The eastern sky, and gently inclining to  
The morning breeze. Meanwhile the arch  
Of rosy light expands to the bright east,  
And mingling its softer hues with the  
Deep azure of the twilight sky, veils the  
Bright faces of the silvery stars, who still  
Would peep with eyes half opened, and behold  
The glories of the rising day. But the  
Bright radiance of such light would blind  
Their feeble eyes; so sable Night, on whom  
They wait a bright-eyed silvery train, calls them  
Away and hides with them behind the western hills,  
For she beneath whose dusky wing the Earth  
Has slept, o'er shadows her no more, but flies  
Before the glorious king of day, who as  
A conqueror comes in pomp and majesty,  
And fire-robed warriors go forth upon  
The summits of the golden clouds to meet  
Him. Through their embazoned glittering host  
His golden chariot rolls and mounts  
Majestically the deep blue vault of heaven.

Now the dull earth  
Awakens to new life and light again,  
And in the mellow richness of his beams  
Glows with a more redundant glory than  
E'en smiling Spring can boast with all her flowers  
And freshness.

Miscellaneous

Revolutionary Incidents.

**THE BATTLE OF MUDLICK.**  
The "Battle of Mudlick" was fought in the summer of 1781, by the remnant of a regiment of militia, under the command of Col. Benjamin Roebuck, and a garrison of British soldiers and Tories, stationed at "Williams' Fort" in Newberry District. The Whigs did not exceed one hundred and fifty men, whilst the enemy was greatly superior in point of numbers, and had the protection of a strong fortress. In order to deprive them of this advantage and security, the following stratagem was resorted to by Colonel Roebuck and Lieutenant-Colonel White. Those of the Whigs who were mounted riflemen, were ordered to show themselves in front of the fort, and then retreat to an advantageous position, which had been selected by the commanding officer. The enemy no sooner saw the militia retreating, than they commenced a hot pursuit, confident of an easy victory. Their first onset was a furious one, but was in some measure checked by Col. White and his riflemen. As soon as the "green coat cavalry" made their appearance, Col. White levelled his rifle at one of the officers in front, and felled him to the ground. This successful shot was immediately followed up by others from the mounted riflemen, which brought the cavalry to a halt until the infantry came up. The engagement then became general, and waged with great heat for some time. The fate of the battle seemed uncertain for fifty or sixty minutes. At length, however, the British and Tories were entirely routed, after having sustained considerable loss in proportion to their numbers. The loss on the side of the Whigs was nothing like so great, but they had to lament the death of several gallant officers and brave soldiers. Among the former was Captain Robert Thomas. Colonel White was badly wounded, but recovered from his wounds. This engagement was known as the "battle of Mudlick," from the creek on which Williams' Fort stood. It is not mentioned in any history of the American Revolution, though its consequences were of the highest importance to the whigs of Newberry and the adjoining districts. It broke up the enemy's stronghold in that section of the country, and relieved the people from those marauding bands, which infested every part of the state where there was a British station.  
The names of Col. Benjamin Roebuck and Lieut. Colonel Henry White, are not mentioned in our revolutionary history, and yet there were not two more active or useful partisan officers at that time in the service of their country. Col. Roebuck was the *beau ideal* of a gallant officer—brave to a fault and as disinterested as he was brave. There never lived a man more devoted, heart, soul and body, to his country, than this gentleman. His memory is now cherished by the few surviving officers in his regiment, with a fondness and enthusiasm almost approaching to idolatry. He was, it is believed, a native of Spartanburg District, and commanded a regiment of her militia throughout the American Revolution. He had the command of a Colonel in the battle of the Cowpens, and was the first who received the attack of the British in that memorable engagement. He was in many other battles, and in all of them displayed the undaunted courage of a hero, and the skill of an experienced officer. He was taken prisoner, and confined in close custody at "Ninety-Six."—He was several times wounded, and suffered much from his wounds. He died about the close of the war, and was never married. Col. White was the intimate friend and companion in arms of Col. Roebuck. He, too, was a most active, gallant and useful officer, throughout the whole of our struggle for independence. He served at the siege of Ninety-six—was in the battles of the Cowpens and at Eutaw, under General Greene. After the last named battle he returned home, and was actively employed in Spartanburg District, in purging the community of those

predatory bands of Tories, which were the terror and pest of the country. He lived to a good old age, and saw his country enjoy in peace and prosperity, those blessings for which he had so manfully fought and bled in his younger days.

FEMALE HEROISM.

There are many instances mentioned of noble heroism and daring valor, by the fairer and better portion of creation. In classic history, distinguished services of this character have been rendered their country by the Roman and Grecian ladies. France, the land of chivalry, gallantry and refinement, has given a wonderful instance, of an obscure peasant girl, inspired with a holy and exalted patriotism, rescuing her country from a foreign foe, and restoring her sovereignty to the crown and people of his ancestors. An English Queen, in the early history of that kingdom, has been known to lead out her armies in proper person, to oppose the invading legions of Rome. In the United States, we have an instance on record of a female attiring herself in men's apparel, and serving as a volunteer in several campaigns during the Revolution. Among these and many other signal instances of female valor and patriotism, the following example is worthy of being preserved in the history of our country. Although it is not to be compared to those above mentioned in importance, it is nevertheless equal in spirit to any of them.

Colonel John Thomas, Sen., is well known in Spartanburg, as the commander of a regiment at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He did considerable service in that capacity, as many of the revolutionary prisoners now living can testify. He afterwards resigned his command of the regiment, and his son, John Thomas, Jun., was appointed to succeed him. Under the command of this young officer, the regiment served in the battle of the Cowpens, and was actively engaged throughout the remainder of the war. The wife of Colonel John Thomas, Senior, and the mother of the young Colonel, was a woman remarkable for her boldness, spirit and determination. She evinced, on many occasions, her devotion to her country, in actions as well as words, as the following remarkable instance will prove. There had been deposited at Col. Thomas' a parcel of arms and some ammunition, for the use of his regiment. This fact became known to a small scouting party of Tories, which was passing through the neighborhood, and whose object was to murder the prominent Whigs and plunder their houses. This Tory band, consisting of seven or eight persons, made their appearance before the house of Col. Thomas. The Colonel was absent, and Mrs. Thomas, and a lad by the name of Josiah Culverson, were the only persons at home. They saw the Tories approaching the house, and knew their object. The doors were hastily closed, and well barricaded. The house was a substantial log building, with many "port-holes" in the upper story. A number of the guns were already loaded—others were taken down and put in readiness for action. Mrs. Thomas and her "Lieutenant General" were in readiness, and perfectly self-possessed, when the Tories approached the house. They gave them a salute of two guns, which produced considerable consternation in their ranks, as well as some execution. This salute the Tories returned with a volley of musketry, which the logs of the house received without injury. The small garrison within quickly renewed their fire, and kept up such a quick succession of shots, that the Tories were induced to believe that there must be a considerable number of soldiers in the house. In the meantime, four or five of their number were badly wounded, and they commenced a retreat, exposed, however, for some distance, to the fire of the garrison. Being apprehensive of a sally from the fortress, the Tories made the best of their way out of the neighborhood. The services of young Culverson on this occasion, were, soon afterwards, rewarded by the hand of one of Mrs. Thomas' daughters. In after life he proved, by a succession of daring exploits, that the mother could not have committed her daughter to the protection of one more valiant in the defence of his country.

From the African Repository.

Africa, Liberia, &c.

A brief notice of some of the numerous tribes of animals with which Africa abounds, may aid us in better understanding the resources for the support of human life, which are to be met with there, and at the same time enable us to account for some striking peculiarities in the habits and modes of life of the inhabitants, arising from their exposure to danger or annoyance from the hostile attacks of various kinds of animals. And here, beginning with reptiles and insects, as the lower orders of animated existence, we find that extensively, in Western Africa, the floors of the sleeping huts of the natives are elevated by means of stakes some two or three feet from the ground, as a protection from snakes, lizards, ants, and other uncomfortable companions. As a defence against the bite of insects, you may often see naked bodies of the natives thickly besmeared with clay or other adhesive substance. The entrances to their huts, too, are commonly mere holes, into which they creep, that thus flies and other insects may, as far as possible, be excluded; and for the same reason they have no windows, or other openings for the admission of light. It may be for a similar cause, that in Bornou, where the exposure from this cause is peculiarly great, the inhabitants, like the birds, close the day with the sun, and few indulge in the luxury of a lamp. Denham informs us, that when travelling in this same region, he and his companions made fires to the windward, to drive off the insects with the smoke, and that their singing was like the humming of birds. The necks and legs of their horses were covered with blood, and they could scarcely stand from the state of irritation in which they had been kept for so many hours. Chickens were there often killed by flies and insects soon after they were hatched, and two children of one of the chiefs had been literally stung to death. Liberia, however, is mostly exempt from such annoyances, and, during the days and nights which I spent on shore there, I was much less disturbed than at Athens, where the vexatious

little gnats, from which it is almost impossible to defend one's self, were constantly buzzing around and biting me during the night.

"The Landers, in their travels, speak of having met with millions of butterflies, of the most brilliant colors, so thick as to darken the air; frogs in untold numbers, more hoarse and loud than were ever heard in Christendom, and glow-worms so luminous, that one could almost see to read by their golden splendor. Bees abound in the forests of Southern and Western Africa, depositing their honey, as with us, in the cavities of decayed trees, from whence it is taken by the natives for food, while the wax has long been carried in large quantities to Catholic countries, to supply the numerous candles which are there burnt in the churches, and in funerals and other public processions. There is a species of cuckoo called the honey guide, which is said by its notes to attract the attention of man, and then, fluttering on before, leads him to the hive of the wild bee, in hopes of partaking of the honey.

"The various species of ants occupy an important place among the insect tribes of Africa. Of these, the termites bellicosus, or large white ant, is noted for the high conical nests of mud and clay, which it rears upon the surface of the earth. These we met with everywhere in Western Africa, and sometimes climbed up their sides to test the strength and solidity of their structure. They are commonly ten or twelve feet high, terminating in a point, with a base eight or ten feet in diameter and in the interior divided by thin partitions into numerous cells and arched galleries. These galleries winding around from the base to the summit, are said to be of immense length, and the ants, in order to protect themselves when they go abroad, construct covered passages in those directions where food or pleasure calls them. They are divided into sovereigns, soldiers and laborers. Guards are stationed at important posts, which, when any violence is done to their castle, instantly report the fact at headquarters, whereupon the soldiers rush out in great wrath, and scour the surrounding region in search of the enemy. Having done their duty, they retire to their barracks to repose upon their laurels, when the laborers come forth and speedily repair the breach.

"There is a species of black ants, which the colonists call drivers, from the fact, that when they turn out *en masse*, they drive every thing before them. It was told, that when one of the churches in Monrovia was new, and the floor was loosely laid, the congregation were suddenly startled one Sabbath by a company of rats, lizards, and other such like vagabonds, who took refuge among them. "As poor as a church mouse," is a proverb, and, as these wretches could not have dreamed of finding food in such a place, a query arose as to what could so suddenly have given them such church-going propensities. The mystery was soon solved, however, by the appearance of an army of drivers, and the congregation were glad to retreat, resigning the church to the carnival orgies of these warlike intruders. If a rat comes within their reach they despatch him forthwith, and, dividing him *a la mode*, they either consume him upon the spot, or carrying him off, reserve him for a future feast, or put him down for a winter's stock. Unless these long whiskered gentry sleep with one eye open, they must often find themselves in much the same predicament as the giant of old, when his loving wife, having shorted him of his locks, exclaimed, "the Philistines be upon thee, Samson!" for these ravenous legions often make their noiseless forays under the cover of night. They move in a direct line, in wide-spread columns, and turn aside for nothing which comes in their way. The colonists like an occasional visit from them, inasmuch as their houses are thus entirely freed from every particle of decaying animal matter, as also from rats and other vermin.

"When at Millsburg, about twenty miles from the coast, I was awakened in the middle of the night by the alarm, that the drivers were in the house, while the scratching and hasty scampering of the rats along the ceiling around and above us, showed but too plainly that these was trouble in the camp. Our host, however, was a little too wise for them; for telling us to lie still, he ran to the fire, and having removed our bed from the wall, he quickly placed a cordon of hot ashes around the foot of each bedpost, and thus we remained secure in the midst of surround havoc. In less than an hour they had swept every part of the house, and were pushing on to other conquests. The Kroomen who rowed our canoes, and who slept in the chamber over us, were unconscious in the morning that we had met with such a visitation, though, at the time of it, I heard them rolling and kicking like a horse in fly-time. Probably the ants had neither time nor teeth to waste on the hard, sun and weather tanned hides of our naked fellow travellers.

"The ants in Africa do not seem to have become converts to the principles either of peace or of non-resistance; for those of different species often engage in deadly wars, leaving thousands slain upon the field of battle. There is one kind of these animals, of a small size, which I saw busily engaged, the laborers marching rapidly backwards and forwards in a long straight line, while, on each side of their pathway, a dense line of soldiers was standing to protect their more active brethren. I was told, that when the sun is hot, these opposite rows of soldiers often rise up, and joining their fore-legs from a covered way, under which the laborers pass. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," said the wise man, "consider her ways, and be wise;" and when reflecting on the fact, that a large and light-colored species of ants enslaves a smaller and darker kind, compelling them to furnish them food, and even to carry them about, while they themselves repose in luxurious indolence, or only go forth in warlike parties, to obtain a new supply of slaves,—when thus reflecting, I have sometimes wondered whether they are ever troubled with abolition riots, or have seriously discussed the question, whether slavery, in all possible circumstances, is sinful.

"The Boa Constrictor is found in Western Africa, and at Cape Palmas, I was told, that one had been discovered snugly ensconced

under a bed, in the house of one of the colonists. At the same place, I saw a dog, which had been caught in the folds of one of these gigantic serpents, but had saved his life by making a tremendous outcry, which brought the neighbors to his relief.

"Crocodiles and alligators are met with extensively in Africa,—the former being spoken of by recent naturalists as a comparatively harmless animal, and capable of being domesticated, while the alligator is a real land shark, seizing and devouring the natives, wherever they come within his reach. The young ones may often be seen sunning themselves on the banks of the river, but a full grown one I no where met with.

"Of the larger species of birds, the ostrich ranks first as to size, speed, and strength, and is to be met with in open sandy plains, from the northern to the southern extremity of Africa. They can carry two men on their backs, and are fleetier than the swiftest race horse. Their skins are articles of trade in Central Africa, and at Bornou are worth three dollars each.

"There is a gigantic species of stork, which, in the region of the Senegal, is called marabou. It is sometimes more than six feet high, and is protected by the natives on account of its services as a scavenger. Smeatham has given an account of one of these birds, which had been tamed, and used to stand behind its master's chair at table. On one occasion it swallowed a boiled fowl, and on another a cat, without even the ceremony of carving.

"Of eagles there are several species in Africa, and of hawks and vultures vast multitudes. The latter are so rapacious, that they pounce fearlessly into the midst of the natives when at their meals, and even pluck the meat from their fingers, thus reminding one, by the liberties which they take, of Virgil's fable of the Harpies. There is in southern Africa a bird of the hawk or vulture kind, called the snake-eater, in the claw of one of which, Vaillant found twenty-one young tortoises and eleven lizards, and besides these, there was in the stomach a large ball, formed entirely of the scales of tortoises, the back-bones of snakes and lizards, and the shells of winged bugs.

"If we turn to quadrupeds, we meet in Africa with many varieties; and immense numbers of the monkey tribe. The large, black orang-outang, or, as it was formerly called, "The Wild Man of the Woods," is a native of no other country than Africa, though somewhat resembling the red orang-outang of Asia. It is found all along the western coast of Africa, where forests abound, and I was told at Millsburg, that its cries were frequently heard in the morning in the woods in the immediate vicinity of the town. One of the colonists informed me, that he had met one of these animals in the woods, a short time before, and such was its size and appearance, that he was glad to retreat without seeking an intimate acquaintance. Of the habits of this animal, but little is known, as only a few of the young have been caught. They are said to avoid flesh, and to eat only the fruit and nuts which they find in the woods.

"Of monkeys, as a class, I have nothing good to say. Sailors often make great piles of them for the sake of the fun and frolic which are caused by their mischievous pranks, and the slight relief which they thus gain from the tedious monotony of life at sea. We had with us, in the Mediterranean, a large grey Egyptian monkey, who, having made himself particularly obnoxious to the ladies of the Commodore's family, was, for this, and other misdemeanors, banished to our ship. He played his tricks in every direction, and if any one disturbed or insulted him, he would instantly attack him. His teeth had been filed off, so that he could not bite, but still he was no contemptible enemy. He would enter the state-rooms of the officers, through the air ports, carrying off oranges, or any thing else that was eatable; and on one occasion, finding an officer lying in his berth at a late hour in the morning, he seized his lamp, and turning it over, sprinkled the oil on every part of the coverlid. He was at length sentenced to be confined in chains, in the brig or ship's prison, where he pined away until he died, and was thrown overboard for shark's meat,—a fate which he richly deserved.

"The common red deer is found in Africa, but not in large numbers. Of antelopes, however, there are about fifty species, most of which are peculiar to Africa. There is one kind of these animals on the plains of Southern and Central Africa, which migrate, at given periods, in vast numbers, and, like locusts, destroy every green thing in their way. Those in front are fat, while those in the rear are extremely lean, until the monsoon changes, when, turning back in the direction from whence they came, those before in the rear become the leaders, leaving the others to become poor, and to fall victims to lions and numerous other beasts of prey which follow in their train. It is said, that the lion has been seen to migrate with them, walking in the midst of the compressed phalanx, with only as much space between him and his victims, as the fears of those immediately around could procure by pressing outward.

"The giraffe, or camelopard, was for several ages unknown in Europe, though Caesar, the Dictator, had exhibited this animal at the Circenian games, and the Emperor Gordian had, afterwards, ten of them at a single show. As early as the sixteenth century, however, presents were made of them to the monarchs of Europe, by Asiatic and African princes. In their wild state they are peculiar to the plains of Southern and Central Africa, where they are met with in considerable numbers. They are a timid, harmless animal, and though such is their height that they will clear from twelve to sixteen feet at a single step, yet, so much shorter are their hind legs than those before, that in moving rapidly, they can only go upon an awkward gallop, and hence may be easily overtaken by a fleet horse. As the result of great enterprise and much expense, a few of these animals have been recently taken in the wilds of Africa, and brought to the United States, being the first ever exhibited there.

"There are three kinds of zebra peculiar to Africa, all distinguished by their beautiful stripes, their spirit and activity, and their obstinate and wayward capriciousness of dis-

position. They have rarely been tamed, so as to submit to labor, and though, by the length of their ears, and other marks, they show but too plainly their relation to the jackass tribe, still, they are entirely destitute of those meek and quiet virtues by which poor Jack is so eminently distinguished.

"It is said, that neither the ass nor the common horse are aboriginal inhabitants of Africa, though both of them are now numerous there. The ass is much used by the natives of Western Africa, at some distance from the coast, though not often met with east of the Niger. Its flesh is sometimes eaten by them as a medicine, being considered a valuable remedy, especially for coughs and colds. Horses of various kinds are very numerous in Central Africa, and some of the native kings can bring into the field several thousand mounted warriors.

"A distinguished naturalist remarks, that the tiger is unknown to Africa, though I have often heard them spoken of as existing in the vicinity of the colonies, and was told, that the natives had repeatedly brought in young ones, which they sold or presented to different individuals. These may, however, have been confounded either with leopards or panthers, both of which abound there. The colonists have sometimes shot these animals from the doors of their houses; and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Cape Palmas, says, that a leopard carried off a full grown sheep from thence, leaping with it two fences not less than eight feet high. The colonists at Millsburg told me, that these animals frequently came prowling around their houses at night, and that hence they found it necessary to confine their pigs, sheep, goats, and fowls in close pens. One man said, that he had a dog which, being unwilling to be confined in the house, he permitted to lie out of doors. One night he heard the low, angry growl of a leopard beside the house, then a long leap upon the doorstep, followed by a dismal yell of the dog, as his savage foe fixed his fangs upon him, and then a hasty retreat, and all was silent. The skin of a lion or leopard is often the favored seat of a native king. To kill a leopard, it is said, is esteemed by them an Herculean feat; their teeth are regarded as almost a fortune; they wear them around their neck and legs, and no pearl would be more highly prized.

"The lions of different regions of Africa, vary somewhat as to their appearance, owing, perhaps, to the varieties of climate to be met with there. In the southern parts, they have manes nearly black, while those of Barbary are brown, the neck and shoulders of the male being covered with a very thick mane. Those of Western Africa, are more of a yellow hue, with thinner manes. Among the ancient Romans, Sylla bought together 100 male lions, which were sent to Rome by Boechus, king of Mauritania, in Northern Africa, and Pompey exhibited 315. How and where they were able to obtain so many of these furious animals, it is difficult for us to imagine.

"The Hippopotamus, or river horse, is peculiar to Africa, and is found extensively in the rivers and lakes of that continent. Bruce speaks of them as more than twenty feet in length, but is doubtful whether they are often met with so large as this. Their thick, tough hides are formed into bucklers by many of the native tribes, but are chiefly valuable for the ivory of their tusks, which, being harder than those of elephants, and not so apt to turn yellow, are much used by dentists.

"Elephants are not found near the coast, on account of the width of the streams and the softness of the soil, but in the interior, are met with in great numbers. The hunters, five or six in a party, fire together at a single animal, which is thus rendered weak by the loss of blood, and the second volley commonly kills him. The teeth are knocked out, part of the flesh is selected for eating, the skin is stretched on the ground with wooden pegs, and when dry, used for sandals. Parties thus hunt for months together, living on the ivory of their tusks, which, being harder than those of elephants, and not so apt to turn yellow, are much used by dentists. The African Elephant has a rounder head, a more convex forehead, and much larger ears, and longer tusks than those of Asia. The tusks of the female are also as large as those of the male, while the Asiatic female has very small tusks. The Carthaginians made great use of elephants in their wars; but in modern times, owing to the use of firearms, they would be of little avail. Owing to the different condition and wants of the African tribes, from the nations of Asia, they do not subdue the elephant and employ him as in Asia, as a beast of burden, or for hunting. Ivory forms an important article of trade in Liberia, being brought by the natives from the interior in considerable quantities. Much of it is what is called broken ivory, the elephants often breaking out their tusks in vain attempts to tear up trees which are firmly imbedded in the ground, when in quest of roots for food.

"THE CAMEL.—According to the testimony of naturalists, the camel is fond of music, and has a very correct idea of time. A writer says that, when the conductor wishes them to perform extraordinary journeys, instead of chastising, he encourages them with a song; and that although they had stopped and refused to proceed any further, they then went cheerfully on, and much quicker than a horse when pushed by the spur.

"ABSENCE OF MIND.—It is said that the foreman of a grand jury at St. Louis, was so dazzled by the beauty of a lady, who appeared as a witness, that he became a little confused, and after administering the oath as usual, instead of presenting the book, he drew up his face in the most fascinating manner, and said, "Now, kiss me, ma'am." He never discovered his error until the whole jury burst into a roar of laughter.

No man can quiet his conscience with the belief that bankrupt laws remove all obligation to pay his debts, if prosperity enables him to do it.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

"Earth has no rage like love to hatred turned,  
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned."

From the N. O. Picayune.

An Alabama Court Scene.

"Judge, the fellers are all here, now; let's open Court!" said a man in a calico suit, (shirt, pantaloons and jacket), as the door was thrown open, and some twelve or thirteen promiscuous looking persons were marshalled into the old bar.

It was about noon-day, and all the morning had been ornamentally obscured by a soaking shower. The complainant, defendant, witnesses, and all in any way connected with the case, had travelled seven miles to find this only spot in a large region where justice was assumed to be under legal distribution. Into the country court room they came all soaking wet, and nearly every man with the stump of a bad smelling cigar in his mouth. Two or three were very drunk, and lay right down on benches and boxes about the places, to go to sleep. One man had thought enough to kindle a fire, gathering such material as was at hand, and around this the rest of the party gathered to get themselves partially dry. It was a September day, and though not very cold, a dry jacket was more comfortable than a wet one.

"Who opens the case?" said the Judge, as he turned over an empty box made to carry dry goods, and lying useless in a corner of the place. A fellow standing before the fire, turned round and said, "Why Judge, if you mean that dry good case it is open already!" Then there was a laugh, and as the Judge sat down, another man asked if he was going to keep the prisoner's box all to himself? The deputy constable then said, "he'd be d—d if the court shouldn't be kept in order," ordering, at the same time, Bill Bruce to give him a cigar.

The counsel for the plaintiff next came forward, and was commencing an eloquent address, when the Judge stopped him in a familiar way, expressing an urgent and immediate necessity for a chew of Tobacco.

"I doesn't chew, Judge," said the attorney. "I know you doos," replied the Judge.

The defendant then stepped forward, and politely furnished the Judge with tobacco. After this the trial went on, and an accompaniment of most ludicrous incidents prevailed. One of the witnesses when wanted, was so sound asleep on a bench, that the two lawyers and the constable, with their united efforts couldn't wake him. When at last aroused, he told the whole court to go to h—ll, and lay down to go to sleep again.

An old sow rooted the door open, and came grunting into court, surrounded by her brood of squealing pigs.

"Drive her out!" was the instantaneous decision of the Judge.

"Have mercy on the widow and fatherless!" exclaimed a hiccupping drunken fellow on a bench.

"Judge," said the counsel for the defendant, "your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so able and valued a member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intellect pierced through it at first glance. For me to argue, would be not only a waste of my time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said, but nothing is needed. Before any other Judge I would lay down the rules of law, but where I know they have been deeply studied and wisely understood. I look around me and behold a humble house of logs, yet I see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchasable distributor of law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision proud and beautiful as a majestic temple of Justice. Judge, I have a bottle of prime old Monongahela in my pocket; for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"Verdict for the defendant!" said the Judge.

REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Take as much Cayenne pepper as you can rightly bear in a basin of hot soup, and all sickness, nausea, or squeamishness will disappear.

"EVERY DOG MUST HAVE HIS DAY."—The Mobile papers announce the marriage of Jas. Daug to Mary Day.

Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from me I'm sure. No my dear—for I don't perceive that you lost any!

When Dr. Johnson courted Miss Porter, whom he married, he told her he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that an uncle of his had been hanged! The lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with him, replied, that she had no more money than himself, and that though none of her relations had been hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging.

ELOQUENCE OF THE TEXAS BAR.—May it please the court. The learned Barrister reminds me of an Andalusian Bull, with nostrils distended, eyes dilated, neck bowed, tail curled, roaring and leaping, plucking, bellowing, and charging over the Alpine heights, and wide extended plains of Jurisprudence. But, may it please the court the gentleman has failed in his demurrer.

We were, a day or two since, very much amused with a joke that Wyman, the Ventriquist, played on a countryman who had called for a julep. He had no sooner raised the glass to his lips than he thought he heard a dog at his heels—he turned around to look but discovered nothing—the second attempt with the glass had the same effect, except that the supposed dog growled more savagely—the countryman stared more wildly than before exclaiming, "What's that?" A voice was heard from the glass, saying, "I'm rum, and rum is the devil." Down dropped the glass of rum, the countryman crying out, "By hocky, I'll not taste rum again." We think that Wyman deserves a premium for his aid in the temperance cause.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Aristhenes wondered at mankind, that in buying an earthen dish, they were careful to sound it, lest it had a crack, yet so careless in choosing friends, as to take them flawed with vice. How few persons at this day would discover and apply so striking an analogy.