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ason to the laws of the land,
that such a man was a proper
—which was higher
e that he advocated. If we
selves, and true to the Com-
path is onward to more of na-
ness than a people ever possess-

ed. Our form of Government was such as
the wit of man had never devised until the
Constitution was formed. If the Constitu-
tion was cordially and faithfully observed,
no power could shake the Government of
the United States. With every revolving
year there will come new sources of pride
and prosperity, fresh stars will be added to
our banner, and onward over land and sea
the power of the United States will progress
to a triumph such as the earth never wit-
nessed. In conclusion, the speaker return-
ed his cordial thanks for the kindness with
which he had been received.
"His speech was frequently applauded
with great enthusiasm, and at the end the
gifted orator was greeted with a thundering
tribute of popular approval."

The "Poison Wind."

A Russian nobleman, who has been trav-
elling in Africa, gives the following account
of the Samieli, Simoon, or Poison wind,
which is such an object of interest and ter-
ror to all classes and all nations. He says:
"The Samieli is felt in the desert from
about the middle of June to the 21st of
September. It is experienced with a very
violent South-west wind, and on those days
when the heat of the sun is most ardent.—
It is burning; it comes in gusts more or
less scorching, of more or less duration;
each of them, however, even the shortest,
exceeds the time that a man could hold his
breath. The wind consists of a succession
of burning and cool gusts. In the first,
there is a double degree of heat and impetu-
osity. The difference between the hot
and cold gusts according to my observation
is from 7 to 10 degrees. The highest de-
gree of hot gusts was 78 degrees Fahrenheit,
the temperature in the sun, without the
Samieli, having been constantly from 53
to 57 degrees. I thought I could observe
that when this wind blows, a yellowish
tinge, inclining to be livid, is diffused
through the atmosphere; and that, in its
most violent periods, the sun becomes of a
deep red. Its odor is infectious and sul-
phurous; it is thick and heavy, and when
its heat increases, it almost causes suffoca-
tion. It occasions a pretty copious perspi-
ration, partly excited by the uneasiness
which one feels, and the difficulty with
which one breathes, on account of its fetid
quality. This perspiration appears to me
more dense and vicious than the natural
perspiration; the wind itself deposits an
unctuous fluid. The better to examine its
qualities and its nature, I opened my mouth
to inhale it; the palate and throat were in-
stantly parched. It produces the same ef-
fect when inhaled through the nostrils, but
more slowly. To preserve one's self from
it, and keep the respiration more free, it is
usual to wrap up the face with a handker-
chief. In passing the tissue, it loses a part
of its action and of its destructive principle;
and besides, the breath keeps up a degree
of humidity, and hinders the burning air
from suddenly penetrating into the mouth
and lungs. The Arabs therefore are ac-
customed, whatever the heat may be, even
in the shade, to wrap the whole body, not
excepting their head, in the meshlah-
(cloak,) if they desire to sleep. This wind
causes, by the rarefaction that attends it, a
pretty strong agitation in the blood; and
this increased movement soon brings on
weakness. It, in general, produces on man
two effects, distinctly characterized. It
strikes him mortally with a kind of apoplexy,
or causes him a great debility. The corpse
of a person so suffocated, has this peculi-
arity, that in a few days, or even hours, as
some Arabs affirm, the limbs separate at
the joints, with the slightest effort, so pow-
erful is the action of the poison on the mus-
cular parts, giving an astonishing activity
to the progress of putrefaction. Such a
corpse is reported contagious. I know noth-
ing as terrible as this wind; I feel it al-
most constantly in the desert, having some
interruptions, one of which was for three
days and three nights successively. My
interpreter, Mr. Rossel, was struck by it,
but escaped death by a discharge of blood.
That which confirms what I have said of
the separation of the limbs, is, that having
been struck by this air, I was affected for
some weeks with an extreme weakness;
and whenever the least warm wind blew on
me, I felt a great faintness and perceived
in my joints a relaxation of the muscles.
The dangers of this wind are guarded
against by inhaling the fumes of good vin-
egar; and covering the face with the hand-
kerchief. I asked the Arabs if lying down
on the ground was a preservative against
it; they assured me it was not. I should
be inclined myself to think it prejudicial."

METHODIST REVIVAL.—It is gratifying
to learn that numerous additions have been
made to the Methodist congregations of the
Edgefield circuit during the current year.
There has been an unusual degree of relig-
ious interest manifested among the church-

most abrupt manner; one
spoken of as a dead.

Now, I wish to inform the
the rise and progress of the
headed coxcomb who wrote
the Banner. In the first pla-
the corner among the ashes,
potatoes with the peelings on,
10 or 12 years of age. At that
began to be wiser than his father and neigh-
bors; and at length he has become more
sensible than any minister in South Car-
lina. I would advise all ministers to go
this young bigot, and get
sermons before
they do not
print. If
boasted know-
it is on the crad-
pose the young
be seated by this great
the camp-meeting, thought
full of Latin dictionaries.

Poor fellow! I reckon I ought to allow
him this superior talent, as he inherits it
from some of his ancestors, who professed to
know more of the planetary worlds than any
philosopher of their age. They appeared
also to be well acquainted with the inhabi-
tants of the sun and moon. If our Young
American knew with what contempt he is
looked upon by the respectable part of the
community, for writing in such presump-
tuous language against the ministers, he
would bundle up his impudence and be off
for the Mormon city. Take care, young
"Pro," as you call yourself, that you do
not be like the frog, which tried to swell it-
self as large as the ox, and burst.

A FRIEND.

Dinner to Senator Hammond.

A friend at Barwell Court House, in a
letter to us, states that the Hammond din-
ner came off on Friday, the 29th inst.—
The day was very inclement, but the atten-
dance was much greater than could reason-
ably have been expected under the circum-
stances.
Senator Hammond looked well, and his
appearance indicated that the people would
enjoy a rich intellectual treat from his well-
known and acknowledged ability, eloquence
and experienced statesmanship. He had
evidently made elaborate preparation, but
owing to a chronic cerebral affection, after
two unsuccessful efforts to speak, he was
compelled to discontinue the effort.

He commenced his address by thanking
his audience for their inherited affection for
him, for their fathers had stood by him
when many of those present were boys.—
His speech was written out, and he gave as
a reason for doing so, that much injustice
had been done him in the report published
of his Beech Island speech, and he had de-
termined to be his own reporter.

He said he regarded the Kansas excite-
ment, throughout the whole controversy,
as the greatest imposture ever practiced on
intelligent communities; and he never for
a moment believed that the Territory could,
under any possible contingency, become a
slave State. He regarded the whole idea
as preposterous and delusive in the extreme.
The re-opening of the African slave trade,
he said, in his opinion, could never be ac-
complished, except by the dissolution of
this Union. The free States were opposed
to re-opening that trade, and their Repre-
sentatives in Congress would never vote in
favor of such a measure. He believed it
was the destiny of African slavery to ex-
tend over the whole world, wherever cli-
mate and soil would warrant it. The black
race were Providentially designed as "hew-
ers of wood and drawers of water," and
there was no mortal power that could alter
the decree established. He did not think
that there was any territory belonging to
our Union suitable for slavery, unless our
Pacific slopes would answer, but there the
mongrel races of Mexico would amalgamate
with the slaves, and the institution would
become worthless and insensate.

Senator Hammond insisted on the im-
portance of a route across the Isthmus to
California, which the United States must
take into their own hands, and by force, if
necessary, for we have the right to take it.
We must, he said, fight all our battles for
constitutional rights and equality in the
Union. But whenever the South declares
that she can no longer maintain her po-
sition of equality in the Union, and is pre-
pared for independence out of it, his hopes,
his fortunes, and his fate would be with the
people of the South.

It is very probable the speech of Senator
Hammond will be printed at an early day,
and the people can have an opportunity of
examining fully the positions he assumed,
and the arguments used to sustain them.
[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President's
proclamation against unlawful expeditions
or invasion of friendly soil, will be issued
immediately. The President announces in
this document that he has reason to believe
the public lands of Nicaragua have been
pledged for bonds given for advances fur-
nished to Gen. Walker for an expedition to
that country. He refers to the official
caution of Yrisarri as to passports, and de-
clares that the guise of peaceful migration
cannot cover the real objects of the expedi-
tion. He refers also to Walker's pub-
lished or reported declarations, and closes
by enjoining special vigilance and prompt-
ness on all attorneys, collectors and other
officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The St. Paul (Min-
nesota) Pioneer, of the 23d inst., states that
definite returns from every part of the
State, excepting one district, indicate that
the Legislature will stand thus: House—
Democrats 39; Republicans 40. Senate—
Democrats 21; Republicans 15.

RICKEN.—Sylvester Mow of
Ohio, has become insane from fear

of the war.—The most valuable
horses is the United States, says an
English paper, are said to be owned by
Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York. They
are matched horses. They cost him \$6,000,
and he has been offered \$9,000 for them.

DEAD.—Col. A. J. Pickett of Ala. died
the 28th ult. He was a man of consi-
derable literary eminence.

PUBLICISTIC.—Greenville, S. C., is a nice
place, we infer, judging from the announce-
ment in one of the papers, that there had been
only seventeen fights during the week!

VERY LIBERAL.—George Peabody has giv-
en \$200,000 additional to the "Peabody In-
stitute" in Baltimore, making his whole en-
dowment \$500,000.

INJURED.—At the Agricultural Fair in
Winnsboro last week, Ex-Gov. Means received
a painful, but not serious injury, by some
boards on which he was standing giving way.

OHIO.—The majority against the democrats
in the late election, in Ohio, is about twenty
thousand.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Col. Richard T. Ar-
cher, a Virginian by birth, and one of the
largest cotton planters in Mississippi, has
published a series of articles in the New Or-
leans Delta, in favor of re-opening the slave
trade.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Mrs. Ad-
eline Clark, of Freetown, Mass., convicted of
the manslaughter of David S. Hathaway, by
shooting him with a pistol, was sentenced in
the Bristol county Court of Common Pleas,
to five years' imprisonment in the House of
Correction, at hard labor.

DARLINGTON.—In Darlington district, at
the recent election there were six candidates
for the Legislature—three to be elected. The
vote of the highest candidate was 852, and that
of the lowest 806. A closeness of vote not
likely to occur soon again.

THE Presbyterian Synod of New York
(O. S.), one of the most influential of the
ecclesiastical bodies of our country, at its
annual session last week, in Jamaica, Long
Island, adopted the following resolutions
relative to the course of the American Tract
Society at the last anniversary:

Resolved, That the Synod heartily ap-
prove the stand taken by the American
Tract Society at its last anniversary, in re-
fusing to depart from its great work—the
diffusion of the knowledge of our Lord Jes-
us Christ, the Redeemer of all sinners; a
work it has prosecuted with singular fidelity
and success for more than the third of a
century; and the Synod cordially commend
that institution, thus adhering to its con-
stitution, to the sympathies and prayers of
our people, and as far as consistent with
other claims—to their enlarged liberal ben-
efactions.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND FILIBUSTERISM.—We copy the following from
the Baltimore Sun:

"The British Government has given for-
mal notice to the United States Govern-
ment that they will interfere to prevent any
further filibustering enterprises from the
United States upon Nicaragua, Costa Rica
or any of the Central American States.—
This is no empty declaration, but a positive
and grave determination. To enforce it,
the British Government are about to send
a strong fleet to the port of Greytown,
and also to San Juan del Sur.

"It is probable that some enterprises, of
a character similar to that imputed to Gen-
eral Walker, are on foot, in regard to Ni-
caragua. Some mysterious movements from
New York in the direction of Nicaragua
can only be accounted for on this sup-
position; and hence the interference of
Great Britain at this time."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND APOLLYON.—Some years since, the Duke was sit-
ting at his library table, when the door
opened, and, without any announcement,
stalked a figure of singularly ill omen.
"Who are you?" asked the Duke, in his
short, dry manner, looking up without the
least change of countenance upon his in-
truder. "I am Apollyon." "What do you
want?" "I am to kill you." "Kill me—
very odd." "I am Apollyon, and I must
put you to death." "Bliged to do it to-
day?" "I am not told the day or the hour,
but I must do my mission." "Very incon-
venient; very busy; great many letters to
write; call again, and write me word; I'll
be ready for you." And the Duke went
on with his correspondence. The maniac,
appalled probably by the stern, immovable
old man, backed out of the room, and in
half an hour was safe in Bedlam.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The late move-
ments and reported preparations of Gen.
Wm. Walker for an expedition to Nicara-
gua, are exciting attention here, especially
in the diplomatic circles. It is known that
he is and will be amply supplied with men
and money, and it is also known the cru-
isers of the British West India Squadron
have received positive orders to intercept
all expeditions against Central America.—
It is therefore apprehended by some that
the repulse or arrest of Walker by a British
cruiser would lead to a serious question be-
tween the United States and Great Brit.

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the combatants from the field on beds.

ARREST.—The Charleston News announces
the arrest of Wm. Thompson, the mail rider
between Adams' Run and Charleston, on the
23d ult. He had been detected in the act of
robbing the mail on that route.

BARNUM AGAIN.—Phineas T. Barnum lec-
tured in Manchester, England, on the 9th in-
stant, taking for his subject "The Shortest
and Safest Way of Making a Fortune." He
was listened to by fifteen hundred persons,
and the new speculation paid well.

A BLACK LIST.—The Barnwell Sentinel re-
ports that there were four convictions, at the
late term of the court there, for capital offen-
ses. Two or three were for negro stealing.

attack of apoplexy
now considered

Charleston Col-
there will be, in the next Leg-
this State seventy-four new and
old members.

A BULL FIGURE.—The Empress
of the East has gone to St. Esprit,
for which exciting
incurable fondness.

The editor of the Greenville
oposed on him a two dollar
coin. Its baseness is detec-
ted of the coin.

John W. Lewis, of Halifax,
Milton, North Carolina, on the
2d, a lot of yellow leaf tobacco, (this
year) for \$150 per hundred weight.

A cotemporary says it is just
sensible to undertake to get married
parting as to do business without
anything. And this opinion is a very cor-
rect one.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The receipts from
postages for the quarter ending 30th of
Sept., 1858, amounted to \$1,816,022.83. The
inditures reached the sum of \$863,840.52
for postage stamps and stamped envelopes
used and cancelled amounted to \$1,346,250.
84.

TRIED.—The Barnwell Sentinel says that
Whitefield Kitching, charged with the mur-
der of his father, has been tried there, and
the unnatural son found guilty of manslaugh-
ter.