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THE BLIND GIRL TO HER SISTER.

BY MISS FANNY MALONE RAYMOND.

I heard your footsteps light, dear Nell,
Come bounding up the lane;
How glad I am no words can tell,
To feel you're here again.

As you passed singing o'er the brook
The lark's loud trill rose high,
The thrush called from the hazel nook—
Each thought his mate was nigh.

You've brought in sunshine with you, dear,
An odor from the hills;
Your gentle voice, so soft and clear,
The room with music fills.

All tongues, Nell, of your brightness speak,
And praise your beauty's glow—
Likening your lovely lips and cheek
To roses in the snow.

They tell me you have soft blue eyes,
Dark brows and sunny hair;
Mere outward lovelines they prize—
I know your soul's more fair.

Who leads me forth at break of day
To taste the morning air?
Who, when the sun's warmth dies away,
Soothes all my darkling care?

Nelly, my morn and evening star,
I scarcely wish for sight;
Your kind and gentle teachings are
The music of my night.

[From the Drawing Room Companion.]

A WOLF ADVENTURE.

A TEXAN'S STORY.

BY L. N. BURDICK.

It was towards the close of one of those hot, sultry days so peculiar to the southern climate, that a company of five or six old trappers and hunters were congregated together, some smoking and others lounging, half asleep upon the benches on the broad stoop or piazza of a little tavern near the village of Henderson, in the north-eastern part of the now State of Texas. The sun already tipped the edge of the western prairie, yet the air was almost suffing; not a breath of wind could be felt, and the heat was of the most oppressive kind.

Just at this moment a man was seen approaching upon a large, powerful steed, covered with sweat and foam, and the traveller was sadly begrimmed with dust collected from his long ride. He proceeded immediately to the aforesaid inn, and drawing up at the door, dismounted, and ordered his beast to be well cared for, after which he hastily brushed the dust from his limbs, and seated himself among the loungers on the piazza.

"A warm day this," said one of the men, removing the pipe from his mouth as he spoke.

"Yes," grunted, rather than spoke the stranger.

"Come a long way to day, I should think?" continued the hunter, who seemed determined to enter into a conversation.

"Yes," he answered,"

"From beyond the Brazos?" interrogated the inquisitive hunter.

"Yes!" answered the stranger, nervously moving in his seat, as if he wished to settle himself into a quiet sleep.

"Wall, you've had a hot ride over the prairie."

"Yes," and he closed his eyes.

The rest had now grouped around to hear the conversation, and one of them, an old trapper, commenced;

"I have known hotter days nor these, though."

"Guess not," interrupted the stranger, suddenly opening his eyes, as if giving up his intention of sleeping, now there was so much talking.

"But I have," the trapper continued, "but two years ago this month. I was trapping, down on a fork of the Colorado, for beaver. One afternoon, about two o'clock, I skinned twelve of the critters, and left their carcases layin' over a log. When I returned, in two hours, may I be chawed to death by a mink, if they hadn't melted, bones and all, and the grease soaked into the ground."

"Don't doubt it; don't doubt it at all," said the traveller, suddenly recovering from his fit and torpor into which he had seemingly fallen. "It ain't nothing to what has happened to me *to-day!*"

"En! what was it?" they exclaimed quickly.

"Well, it's a short story, and if you wish it, I can soon let you know my day's adventure."

"Yes, let us hear it, certainly," they all answered.

"Well," he commenced, "I started about five o'clock this morning, from Ripley, and after pursuing the main track up the Brazos for four miles, I crossed the river, and struck straight across the open prairie. The sun had by this time arisen, and began to cast its burning rays upon the plain. The heat soon became oppressive, and as I rode along, I thought I had never felt it more. It happened that I had filled the canteen which I always carry when travelling, with cold water from a spring close beside the river, before I attempted to cross the plain, or I never should have held out till I reached a small stream some fifteen miles from the Brazos, for before going a mile on my way, my thirst had become intolerable. My canteen was made of tin, and held about three quarts; but before I reached that stream, the water was all gone. Yet the heat of the day had hardly begun; so after resting for a short time, I took a long, cool draught from the liquid stream, then filling my canteen again with the pure beverage, I hastened it to the back of my saddle, exposed to the full glare of the sun, and mounting my horse, who was by this time so refreshed that it seemed as if a new spirit had been infused within him, I set off again on my lone road, in the direction of my destination.

The sun had by this time reached the centre of the horizon, and the fierce rays that were poured down upon me, I shall never forget. The prairie had, not long since, been swept over by fire, and the tall grass had given way before the devouring element. I had continued thus riding along leisurely, buried in my own thoughts, without paying attention, exactly in which direction he was proceeding, until being startled by the sudden action of my horse; who pricked up his ears and commenced trotting a livelier pace in another direction, I looked up, and there, about one hundred rods to the right, were three large wolves, who were busily engaged in tearing the little meat that remained, from the bones of a buffalo. They were large, gaunt, and hungry looking animals, and as I looked up, and turned my horse in a more southerly direction, one of the wolves espied me, and with a fiendish howl, started in pursuit, as likewise did the rest upon seeing the cause of their companion's sudden departure.

I had neglected bringing with me any kind of weapon, thinking it needless, as it is very unusual for one of these cowardly creatures to openly attack a man in daylight, but being pressed with hunger, and there being more than one of them, they made no hesitation in immediately pursuing me. I longed for my faithful rifle, that I might rid myself of my detestable enemy, but in my carelessness, I had set off on my lonely journey entirely defenceless.

I at once gave spurs to my horse, but he needed nothing but common instinct to acquaint him with the imminent danger he was near. The dust flew in torrents from his iron hoofs, as he thundered over the ground, and the foam flew in fleaks from his distented nostrils. Few horses can equal him in a fair race, and well has he acted his part this day. But his speed could not last him long, at the terrible pace he was now going. I plainly saw the voracious wolves, now nearly fifty rods distant, come on with a long, steady gallop, their hot tongues lolling from their open mouths, exhibiting to my terrified gaze, long rows of white, sharp teeth. I knew that if they came up with me all would soon be over, and I again urged my horse to his utmost speed. How far it was to any place of security, I knew not, but I felt certain that there could be none in the immediate vicinity.

Again I cast a glance behind me, and, as if to dispel every earthly hope, I discovered that one, the largest and fiercest looking of the animals, was some rods in advance of the rest, and now not twenty rods from me: his pace was unslacked, and occasionally a short howl would issue from his throat. I in vain endeavored to urge my horse to a faster run, and despair began to seize hold of me. I looked again; with a triumphant yelp the foremost wolf was rapidly coming up, followed by his more tardy companions a short distance in the rear, their savage eyes fixed with a gloating look upon me.

I had for the past few moments been ascending a gentle acclivity, and as I arrived at the summit, I saw, scarce half a mile from me, a large stream. I suddenly became possessed with the idea that if I could only gain the river I should be saved, by rushing in and gaining the opposite shore in advance of them, and I dug the spurs into the flank of my weary steed, up to the rowels, and dashed onward, but one hasty look behind me completely dispelled the hope, for there, not ten paces from me, came my fierce enemy, followed by the others. The perspiration poured from me in a torrent, and the sun cast its burning glare full upon me. I was now within a quarter of a mile of the water, when the wolf, who had now gained my side, with jaws extended, and the hot breath issuing from his mouth and nostrils, gave a spring upon me!"

The stranger paused, and covered his face with his hands, as if to shut out from his imagination the horrid sight. His listeners drew a long breath, and with open ears they anxiously awaited the continuation of the narration.

"What next; for heaven's sake, stranger, how did you escape?"

The traveller looked up; a mournful shade was upon his countenance: with a firm, low voice, he proceeded:

"Gentlemen, my horse dashed aside, and that was the saving of my life, for the wolf missed his aim, and my left hand was dashed around, hitting the canteen, which was suspended from the saddle, as it did so, and—

"What!" gasped out his hearers.

"As I did so," he continued, unmindful of the interruption, "a new thought struck me. In an instant I tore the canteen from its place, where it had been exposed to the rays of that torrid sun, and when, in another moment, the wolf made a second spring at me, I threw the whole of the contents upon him."

"Well!"

"Why, gentlemen, the fact is, the water was boiling hot, and with a howl of agony, the blinded and scalded wolf made off in the direction from which he had come, followed by his frightened companions!"

The stranger paused, and with a sorrowful countenance sank back into his seat. Each old hunter and trapper gave an exclamation of astonishment, and rose from their seats and entered the bar room. The stranger meanwhile proceeded to take an easy nap undisturbed by the voice of any inquisitive person, and although he tarried for three days at that hospitable inn, yet when he departed, he found his account all settled, and was urged to call, if he ever had occasion to pass that way again.

THE ADMINISTRATION—ITS POSITION.

The position of the present Administration—the estimation in which it is held by the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have watched its admirable conduct, is gratifying in the extreme.

Coming into power when the most intense excitement prevailed, threatening a dissolution of the Union, and at a time when our foreign policy was to be thoroughly tried; and new doctrines, seldom before mentioned, and never with precision defined, were to be eludicated, and with boldness practiced, the administration notwithstanding the efforts to entrap it, has ably sustained itself, and now is more popular than when it first came into power.—Every emergency has been by it ably met. There has been here no political trickery. Its actions are the result of honest frankness and a firmness of purpose which is indomitable. While its enemies have been defeated by deliberate, energetic action, its friends have been charmed by the candor and simplicity of purpose which it has constantly displayed.

We feel proud of Millard Fillmore—we know no man who has done more to cement the Union of these States, whose whole conduct speaks a more ardent devotion to his country—his whole country—a loftier patriotism than does that of our President.

Mr. Fillmore was not to be supposed to be free from the prejudices which blind many of the people of his native State. A man may be pardoned for having thoughtlessly adopted the provincialisms of the community in which he grew to manhood, but Mr. Filmore has never shown the slightest feeling which would indicate his nativity. Truckling to no sectional influences—raised above the jealousy and strife around him, he has administered the laws of the United States with strict impartiality, and with Roman virtue—both North and South.

It would seem however in this country there is no one safe from the assaults of political malice, or who may not be vilified where office is the reward.

Mr. Fillmore's position was a peculiar one. The time of his call to the Executive was distinguished by peculiarly intense sectional excitement at the South and North. Both were to be determined, allayed, rebuked, because both were wrong; and not to ride with the one or the other, was not to please either but to offend both. A politician who had been more selfish and less pure, would have weighed both in his political balance and sided with the stronger. Not so with Mr. Fillmore. He boldly attacked both and trusted to the recuperative powers of the body politic in both sections to sustain him. Abuse, the most vile has been heaped upon him. Denounced by the Free-soilers as the champion of slavery, he is at the same time accused by the South of abolitionism. All manner of duplicity, fraud, hypocricy, and traitorship is laid to his account by those upon whose treasonable designs "this damned defeat was made." But, like Parthian arrows, all this has returned upon the heads of those who have aimed to disgrace Mr. Fillmore. Neither turning to the right nor the left, but pursuing the even tenor of his way, he has preserved the Union, and is now more popular in the very hot-bed of secession, than his villifiers themselves.

He has won the admiration of all parties. The discreet, conservative portion of the citizens of the Union have put their trust in him, and have an abiding sense of security and political safety.—*Balt Daily News*

RETALIATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA.—As a means of retaliation for the imprisonment of colored seaman in South Carolina, the Nassau Guardian recommends that the Bahama Legislature, and all the colonies, should pass acts for *imprisoning*—precisely in similar words—all natives of South Carolina, and of any State or country passing such acts, who may land or be driven to their ports in distress.

From the Plough, Loom, and Anvil.

MANUFACTURERS AT THE SOUTH.

There is a fact connected with the history of manufacturers that has its uses, whether we regard it as a matter of industrial enterprise or political speculation.—Nations, like individuals, are not frequently compelled to serve apprenticeships, and we have an illustration in the history of those countries which have become wealthy and independent by their manufactures.

In regard to this subject, the *Dry Goods Reporter* of this city refers to the time when England was in a condition of vassalage to Holland and the Netherlands, in respect to this most important feature of her industry and greatness. The markets of London were filled with "iron, lumber, and leather, ready manufactured. The English grew food for the Dutch, and the Dutch ate it; wool for the Dutch, and the Dutch wove it." But this condition lasted only long enough for England to become as thoroughly acquainted with manufacturing as her taskmaster was; when, throwing off the shackles which made her dependent, that imperial system of British manufactures was established which has reared an empire the most magnificent in wealth and power the world has ever seen.

America, in her colonial condition, was to Great Britain what Great Britain had been to the German States. The House of commons so considered it, when they declared "that the erecting of manufactories in the colonies tended to lessen their dependence upon the mother country." It is well known to every one at all conversant with the early history of this country, that it was only after our political independence was achieved that we turned our attention to profitable manufactures. And no lover of his country can ever forget, that from the year 1807 to 1815, during the embargo, non-intercourse act, and the war, dates our industrial independence of Great Britain; and that those very acts gave an impetus to manufactures, trade, and business, which were, beyond precedent, profitable.

The editor makes the application of this policy to our brethren at the South; at the same time disclaiming any intention by the comparison to excite sectional jealousy, or persuade the South that she has been in a condition of degrading vassalage to the North. He only wishes the South to feel that the term of her apprenticeship has expired, and would desire to impress upon the minds of her people the conviction that the advantages which they possess over the North for the manufacture of cheap and coarse goods (for to manufacture the finer qualities will require more experience and capital than they now possess) are many and important. Cheap living, low wages, cheap cotton, coal, and iron, constitute the great elements of success in the introduction and successful prosecution of cotton manufacture. No country in the world possesses these elements in a degree equal to the Southern and South western States. Heretofore the capital and industry of this large section of the country have been almost entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits. By diversifying their labor, in the manner we have proposed, they insure their independence both of England and the North, while their labor, thus diversified, is made more profitable to themselves. The cotton is ready at their doors, and costs them 1 cent per pound less than it does the Northern manufacturer. *The cost for transportation from the field to some Southern port, thence to Northern factories, the cost of insurance, payment of agencies, profits to manufacturers, and cost of re-transportation back in the form of cloth;* all these are very important items, which go to swell the difference in the profits which the Northern and Southern manufacturers receive.

Nor are we without hope that the interest which has been excited on this subject will not be profitless. Already it is estimated that Georgia has in operation 40 cotton mills; using 80,000 spindles, and consuming 45,000 bales of cotton annually; in Tennessee there are 30 factories, and 36,000 spindles, in South Carolina there are 16 factories, 36,500 spindles, and 700 looms, consuming 15,000 bales of cotton; Alabama has 14 factories, 12,580 spindles, and 300 looms, consuming 9,500 bales of cotton. Thus in four States alone there are 98 factories, besides those in process of building, working 140,000 spindles, consuming probably 75,000 bales of cotton annually; and if they go on increasing for the next five years as they have for the past five, we may safely calculate on some 200 cotton mills in operation in the Southern States, consuming annually over 200,000 bales of cotton, and giving employment to some thirty or forty thousand operatives.

Thus the work has already commenced. Southern planters have the monopoly of this great staple. They will not hereafter be so entirely at the mercy of English or Northern purchasers. They can manufacture that description of goods mostly in demand by the planters themselves, such as osnaburgs, sheetings, yarns, jeans, and linseys, cheaper by far than their competitors. They can lay the foundation for future wealth and power as Great Britain did. They will add both to their commercial and political power. They will encourage the immigration of an industrious, hardy, and enterprising population. By this increase of population and of wealth, the Southern States will be enabled to bind themselves together by a net work of railroads. They can perfect their internal improvements, increase the facilities of intercommunication, develop their boundless resources, and become what they long since should have been, among the richest, most active and powerful States of the Union.

DIPLOMATIC MATTERS.

There is much of interest to our readers, in the following gossiping letter from the U. S. Gazette, under date of Washington, Feb. 9:

"As soon as the report of Sir George Seymour, the Admiral commanding the West India station, representing the facts in the case of the Prometheus, and the prompt recall of the Captain of the Express to answer an inquiry into his conduct, reached the Foreign Office in London, Lord Granville caused an answer to be communicated, approving his conduct; and inasmuch as these statements correspond with the representations originally made by Mr. Lawrence, he also addressed an official despatch to the latter, disavowing the act as an infraction of the treaty, and declaring, under all the circumstances, that it was due from the character of one great nation to another, that an honorable apology should be offered to the government of the United States. Thus this matter is satisfactorily closed, to the credit of both parties. A special message will be sent to Congress, communicating the correspondence as soon as the despatches can be copied.

Aside from the promptitude, public spirit, and characteristic resolution manifested by Mr. Webster in this negotiation—which, I may be permitted to say, entitle him to the gratitude and respect of the country—there is one striking fact, which, like a prominent figure in some great historical painting, stands out in bold relief from the canvass, and fills the eye of every observer.—It is a remarkable circumstance, and one which cannot fail to attract the attention of the civilized world, that from the epoch of 1688 down to the present time, England, in all her vast and complicated diplomatic affairs, has never but on two occasions consented to apologize distinctly to any Government with which she had negotiations. And the coincidence of these occurrences is made more curious because they both happened with the United States, and both while Mr. Webster administered the Department of State. By turning to his correspondence with Lord Ashburton, it will be found that he employed the word "apology" in reference to the Caroline affair; and in the recent correspondence between Lord Granville and Mr. Lawrence, it is used as applicable to the case of the Prometheus.—These are the only two instances on record, that I have been able to discover, in a period of more than one hundred and fifty years. On all questions involving the dignity honor, interests, or rights of the United States, and at all times, whether on the floor of the Senate, in the Department of State, or standing in the presence of a popular assembly, Mr. Webster has consistently, and faithfully, and firmly stood forth as their champion, making no concessions that strict justice did not demand, and accepting no condition which admitted any sacrifice of principle. To him, more than to any other living man, are we indebted for the proud position which the American flag occupies among the nations of the world, and for the security which it affords wherever our commerce and our enterprise—and where do they not?—whiten the seas with their sails.

INVASION OF ENGLAND BY FRANCE.—The late news from England, in relation to a probable war between that country and France, is the subject of general remark. The New York Commercial Advertiser, in referring to the military movements in England, says—

"We do not think that any of these movements in England have any special reference to France, or originate in any fear of rupture with her. It is more probable, we conceive, that Great Britain has resolved to give a strong negative answer to Russia and Austria, which powers have more than once almost demanded that England shall no longer be a refuge for political offenders; and is disposed to show those despotisms that she is quite prepared to stand by her refusal to comply with the demand."

In confirmation of this idea the London Standard and the United Service Gazette state that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to reduce the army, by abolishing the system of proscription.

THE OATH AND THE CONSTITUTION.—The oath which Louis Napoleon took, when inaugurated as President of the French Republic, was in these words:—

"In the presence of God and of the French people here represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the one indivisible and democratic republic, and to fulfil the duties imposed upon me by the Constitution."

The following also is the 68th article of the violated Constitution:

"Any measures by which the President of the Republic should dissolve the Assembly, or prorogue it, or interpose any obstacle to the exercise of its functions, is a crime of high treason. By this mere act the President is deprived of all his functions; the country is bound to refuse him obedience; the executive power passes at once and by right into the hands of the National Assembly. The judges of the High Court of Justice are bound to assemble immediately, to summon a jury, and proceed immediately to the trial of the President and his accomplices."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1852.

SENATE

Mr. Underwood presented the memorial of two Russians of New York, asking Congress to intercede in behalf of their countrymen confined by Russia for supposed offences, in penal colony of Siberia. The memorial was laid upon the table.

The Chair laid before the Senate, a message from the President, containing statements in relation to the Prometheus affair.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions of sympathy for the Irish exiles, when

Mr. Seward delivered a speech in its support.

Mr. Badger opposed the resolution.

Mr. Cass replied to him.

Mr. Mason expressed his views in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Underwood obtained the floor; when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stratton presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey in support of the Compromise measures, and against the repeal, modification and amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law, and pledging themselves to sustain the President of the United States in maintaining those laws. He moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. Giddings took occasion to deliver his views on the question of slavery, and spoke of the delay of business in the House by frequent adjournments for two or three days.

Mr. Stanley replied, and indulged in severe remarks against that member, regarding him as anything but a gentleman.

Mr. Giddings retorted in a similar strain—and after these personalities had been indulged,

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of Sept. 28, 1850, and for other purposes.

Without disposing of the subject, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.

After petitions and reports,

The joint resolutions on the subject of non-intervention was taken up, and Mr. Clemens addressed the Senate upon the subject of the United States rendering material aid to Hungary. He was very severe upon Kossuth and his mission, and condemned any departure from the established policy of the United States.

After which the subject was postponed till Monday week.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry executive communications; one of them from the Department of the Interior, containing a report from Thomas U. Walter, architect for the extension of the Capitol, and another from the President of the U. S, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to the firing into the Prometheus by the British brig of war Express, in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua. This latter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Senate bills were referred to standing committees.

A bill providing for the publication of the laws and advertisements of the United States in two newspapers of the largest circulation in each Congressional district was discussed, but not acted upon, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1852.

SENATE.

After petitions and reports, the bill for the relief of J. M. W. Simurton, for damages sustained in consequence of the U. States occupying Key West in 1821, was debated, and without taking the question,

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Venable from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution—that the Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witnesses under oaths, in relation to charges made against the Hon. John C. Watrous, Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Texas. He said in reply to several questions asked, that William Alexander, a lawyer of Texas, preferred the charges in a memorial. Among them, is one of practising law, and receiving fees in that State, touching matters which had been brought into his own Court: of having adjudicated cases in which he was personally interested, and of certain violations of the laws of Texas. It being important that the purity of judges should be preserved, it became necessary to be ascertained, for the satisfaction of the country, whether any one of them has soiled the ermine: Should the charges be found true, the Committee would deem it to be their duty to take measures of impeachment.

The resolution was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after considering the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson, deceased, and the bill for the relief of Gustavus A. DeRussy, late acting purser in the navy, the Committee rose,

And the House adjourned until Monday.

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