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### LANCASTER LEDGER

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ALL KINDS OF

## Political.

Of the Minority of the Cimmittee on Privileges and Elections, on "A Bill to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the Peoplo of South

The undersigned, a Minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred A Bill to Provide for the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the People of South Carolina, begleave to

COUNTER-REPORT,

Your Committee believe that the elec-tion of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the people, would be more in accordance with the pro-

visions and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of

The Government of the United States is a mixed Government, partly popular and partly federative, and these features are manifested in the provisions in the Constitution for the election of President and Vice President. In voting for Presiaccording to her representation in Congress—South Carolina nine and New York tharty-six. A majority of all the votes so

cast, being necessary to a choice, and this represents the popular feature of the government. It is only after the popular branch fails to elect, that the election assumes a federate character, and the States vote as States, each State counting one. This last mode of election is the result of the failure to elect, and a provision for such contingency. The Consumion of the United States provides that "each State shan appoint, as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled in the Congress," From which it is clear that the Legislature would have the power to direct as to the appointment, or, in other words, to direct the mode, by which the appointment shall be made. prescribing the mode, regard should be but also to the principle by which the votes are cast for President and Vice President. The election upon the first casting of the votes being a popular one, the mode of appointment by the Legislature should conform to that principle. And it is submitted, that the election of electors by the people, would be more in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the popular principle by which the votes are cast, than the election of clectors by the Legislature, which partakes

Your Committee would also recomm the passage of the Bill, from its expediency, and as demanded by the position in which the fittee is placed by the act of Congress of 1846. Congress has by that law prescribed that the diction of electors, throughout the United States, shall take place on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, at a day ante-sior to the meeting of the Legislature of this State. this State. A necessity then exists, that the Constitution of this State shall be so amended, that the Legi-ature will be in accion at the time, or that the Governor shall call an extra session of the Legislashall call an extra session of the Legisla-ture every four years, or that the election shall be given to the people. The two first propositions are objectionable. Con-stitutions long existing and understood by the people, should not be altered for slight causes. A great and absolute necessity done should exist to justify a change in heat instrument, which is the exponent of the Government itself. The Constitution the deceased. the Government itself. The Constitution of this State has not been altered or amen-

more of the federative character.

ded more than five or six times since its adoption; and your Committee cannot see, in this case, any necessity for alteration or amendment. The whole difficulty may provided for by a simple legislative enact-ment, giving the election of electors to

the people.

As to the other proposition, for the Governor to call an Extra Session of the Leginature every four years, there are objections to it. It is a question admitting of doubts, whether the Governor can constitutionally convene the Legislature for the purpose of voting for electors. "He may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly," but it is submitted that the Legislature having met since the passage of the act by Congress, the occa-sion is no longer an extraordinary one, within the meaning of the Constitution but becomes an extraordinary one, and capable of being provided for by ordinary

Even, too, if there were no doubts as to the power of the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose, still there are objectors to a call session, on account of the inconvenience and expense. It is true, however, that the expense would not be very great, only about ten or twelve thousand dollars every four years; bu. it is the principle. If the principle is wrong, it is unnecessary and therefore uncalled for.

Will this Bill interfere with the Parish representation and the Compromises of the Constitution of this State ! Your Committee believe that it will not, and they are not disposed to interfere with that compromise. The principle recognised in the Constitution of this State is, that not only population, but taxation also, should have representation; but it is only in the State Legislature, where laws are made, and taxes imposed, that that principle obtricts and Parishes bear to the State Government in the Legislature thereof, and not in the election of electors—a relation altogether different. The principle of reresentation in this State is a domestic settlement, applicable alone to the legislative action of the State. The election of President and Vice President grows out of our Federal Relations, and is provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

Your Committee would also recommend the passage of the Bill, because the electhe passage of the Bill, because the elec-tion of electors by the people, will prevent the mingling of State and National poli-tics in the election of Members of the Leg-islature, and give to the people an oppor-tunity of calling int. the Council of State, fit and suitable representatives to serve them in the Legislature, and who, at the same tiese might diffe the them is the Presidential election.

In conclusion your Committee would allude to the fact, that South Carolina is perhaps the only State in the Union is ich the election of electors is made by ne Legislature. This is a circumstance well worthy of consideration, and furnishes at least, a presumption in favor of the election by the people. They are satis-fied that the people of South Carolina possess the same intelligence and integrity of purpose with the people of the other States and are as capable of making a proper selection for President and Vice President, as they are capable of making proper selection of members of the Leg-

Entertaining these views, your Commit-tee would respectfully submit the Bill for the consideration of the House.

GEORGE McC. WITERSPOON, R. MOORMAN, D. S. TAYLOR, WM. GILES.

# Seierted Articles.

From the Biblical Recorns Fortune Telling, &c.

DEAR BRO. TOREY :- This is the age f improvement. Astonishing improve ments are daily made in the arts and scinces. We boast of our superior advanages and knowledge over the ancients and

tages and knowledge over the ancients and the heathen nations, yet in many respects we display but little superiority to them. Superstition and belief in familiar spir-its, fortune-tellers, &c., prevails to a shame-ful and alarming extent, in some parts of our country. There are some neighbor-hoods where nearly all the inhabitants believe in tricking, poisoning by stepping over articles laid for that purpose, &c.—
I regret that many church men bers (be it said to their shame) believe in these things, and are in the habit of consulting fortune tellers. This state of things is very much to be regretted for several rea-

1. Those persons who consult fortune tellers in cases of sickness, to find lost or stolen property, or to find out whether or not they will ever marry, &c., become the butt and ridicule of their less superstitious and better informed neighbors. If they are church members, an unfavorable im-

pression is made against their piety.

2. It is often productive of the greatest evils, deception, discord, disappointment and incredible mischief. To illustraic this and incredible mischief. To illustrate this I will give a case that has happened within my knowledge. Mr.—had a sick segro. He took up the idea that he was tricked or poisoned, sends and consults a fortune teller. She says the negro is poisoned, gives directions and medicitie for his cure and for the detection of those who had given the dose, &c. Her statteinents are believed, her instructions followed—the negro diss—shother negro in the neighborhood is suspicioned of having poisoned the deceased. Great excitement and confusion ensued. The negro, no doubt died

of a fever that was prevailing at that time, and would probably have been cured but for this delusive superstition.

A certain lady was taken sick, and her husband believed she was tricked or pois-oned, consulted the same fortune teller, who gave directions, &c., as in the case above. A neighbor and relation was there-by suspicioned. Great excitement prevailed, neighbors and relations put at va-riance perhaps forever. In such a community the negroes who are taken sick believe that they are poisoned, or in their own language, "hurt." They have no confidence in physicians, however skilful, throw away their medicine, and secretly take medicine from some conjuring negro in the neighborhood. Some white people

do the same thing.

8. It is sinful. All church members who believe in and consult diviners or fortune tellers should be dealt with and expelled from the church as for any other immoral act. The Bible is plain upon

Mal. 3: 5. "I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers."

Mic. 5: 12. "Thou shalt have no more sooth-savers."

Deut. 18. 14. "These nations harkened to their observers of times, and to diviners, but the Lord thy God have not suffered thee to do so." Deut. 18: 10, 12. "There shall not

be found among you one that useth divination or a consulter with familiar spirits, for all these things are an abomination to Lev. 19: 31. " Regard not them that

have familiar spirits. Lev. 20: 6. "And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits....I will set my face against that soul, and will

cut him off from among his people."

Jer. 29: 9, 10. "Hearken not to your diviners, your enchanters, your sore They prophesy a lie unto you."

From these declarations of God's word

it is evident that it is very offensive to him for his people to consult diviners, fortune tellers, &c., for any purpose whatever .-Our churches should awake to this subject, and deal with their members who

are guilty of consulting fortune tellers.

I should be pleased to hear from the Editor or some of his experienced correspondents upon this subject.

GEO. W. PURIFY. Mill Hill, March 29th, 1852.

#### An Awful Mean Man.

A few years since, a worthy hardware serchant, who had made his fortune in so thy of New York determined to sen off his stock and retire. His goods were soon disposed of and the shop empty. In sweeping out his store he found in the crevices and corners, a few shot of all sizes; he gathered them up in the hollow of his hand, and steod for some seconds gazing at them; at length, seizing his hat he rushed into an adjoining liquor store, where they also sold shot, and thus addressed the proprietor. "In cleaning my store I found a few shot; they are of no use to me, but to you they are worth something. I don't value them very highly, but per you would give me a half a glass of beer for them." Give it up.—Ex. paper.

It would not be difficult for us to poin out a very large number of men in this latitude who are quite capable of doing as mean things as that recorded in the above extract. A few years ago, a man well extract. A few years ago, a man went known in this town, kept a small grocery not far from this village, where he retailed crackers and cheese, cider and beer, pipes and tobacco, &c. It is said in weigh out crackers, rather than give the purchaser the hundredth part of an ounce over weight, he would divide a cracker.

We once saw a man call for a pound

of candles in a grocery in this village.— The price of the candles was one shilling and he united the grocer a twenty-five cent piece, who gave hus a "short shall ling"—a dime and two cents—in change. The man took the change, hesitated a moment, and then said, "you may give me a half cent" which the grocer did, and the man took it and went off.

We read, not long since, a man, who was invited by another to take a glass of beer. When they had got up to the bar, the one who had been invited said to the other, " If you had just as leave, you may give me three cents, and I wont drink any thing." Of course no objection was made, and the poor soulless reptile put the three cents into his pocket and walked off.

We know a man in this place who is quite wealthy, who invariably, so far as our experience and the testimony of others go, when he has occasion to give a shilling in change, hands out a dime and two cents—the uniformity of the set proving that it is by design, and that he resorts to this paltry means to "gouge" his cus-tomers out of half a cent. This same indi-vidual will never pay for a newspaper in advance, and the reason we have heard assigned is that by keeping the printer out of his money, he can make seven per cent on it.—Oneida (N. Y.) Chief.

Estravagant people are alway penurious. Show us a woman who pays a hundred dollars for a shawl, and we will show you a woman who will run all over town to get her husband's shirts made

We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a pièce of time as large as a hea's egg; and however watery the potatoes may have been; when the water is poured off the putition will be perfectly dry and manly. Some persons use salt, which only hardens potatoes.

From the New York Dutchman. A Day at Shakspeare's Birth Place.

BY JOSH SHABER, COMEDIAN.

STRATFORD UPON-AVON, April 30, 1852. Dear Dutchman—Having for a day stolen a march on the fogs and soot of London, I thought the time could not be better employed than in visiting the haunts of the "sweet Swan of Avon."— How many thousand pages have been written, and how many more could be written to advantage on the birth-place of the immortal bard! What glorious recollections are awakened how many delightful memories steal upon us! It is a subject of which we never tire. shrine demands a pilgrimage, and the very ground seems to posses a sacredness which the basest inconsiderate dare not profane. To one, as myself, who holds every object connected with the poet in such deep respect, a day spent in examin-ing his memorials is fraught with mingled feelings of wonder and admiration.

As Thorn, the author of "Rambles by Rivers," remarks very truly, the town of Stratford would possess no particular at-traction, were it not celebrated as the birthplace of Shakspeare. Beyond being a clean, quiet, snug little village, it has no remarkable advantages in respect to lo-cation, but as the birth-place of the great poet, it is the most interesting spot in Eng-land. This fact invests it with a magic more potent far than if it was the strong-hold of a line of kings, and the birth place of more warriors than have lived since the days of Leonidas.

There is at present very little in the

town that met the eye of him whose name gives it prestige. One by one the ancient relics have disappeared, and with the exception of a church, a guild chappel, and an old house bearing the inscription 16 on its front, and the house in which Shakspeare was born, there is nothing remaining of the olden days. The hand of modern improvement has laid desolate the tokens of by-gone times, and much is the fact to be regretted. The outside of the poet's house struck me very curiously. It seems like an ancient tum-ble-down old butcher's shop of humble aspect, and one can scarcely realize that the man whose writings were "for all time," could have inhabited so unassuming a tenement. But the house, very properly, is preserved in all its primitive integrity. The floor is paved with stones much bruised and cut up, as if they had been hacked by a butcher's cleaver. One one side is a large fire-place, with comfortable sitting places, which perfectly realizes one's five of olden timed niches, such as we read of in old and very musty books with sheepskin covers. From the kitchen a small flight of stairs conducts to the chamber where the great bard first entered as an actor upon the seven ages of life. It is a low, small sized room, about six paces by four, with a window of four combined casements, and a fire place with a huge beam supporting its mantle. Here in this chamber have thousands of all nations, and from all quarters of the globe, paid their willing homage, as the scribbled tapestry the startling revelation—Shakspeare was born here! I could not help but notice the ill taste of pilgrims who have inscribed their names on the walls; some were written very large and flourishing, others bold and legible; and it is worthy of remark that the autograph of Sir Walker Scott was the most modest and unassuming in the room. From a book which is kept for receiving names in aid of the funds for the complete purchase of the property, we learn that £400 still remain a burthen upon the house, and had to be obtained by mortgage. This seems al-most incredible, when the strenuous efforts that have been made to collect subscrip-The site of the home of Shakspear

tions are considered. when in Stratford, is now occupied lofty tree, that waves in the wind with melancholy moion-the home in which he abided being broken up and cone forever. Many authors have attempted to picture the gentle Shakspeare in his pleasant re tirement on this spot, but the truth i no chronicles exists, and whatever golder web authors may spin, the thread must

The fate of the house is in reality thus stated; Shakspeare left it to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, for her lifetime, and it was in-habited by her and ber husband, Doctor Hall, a physician. At Mrs. Hall's death, in 1649, the house passed to her only daughter, who became Lady Bernard .-After her death the premises were sold and came again into the Clopton family. 1753, a Rev. Mr. Gastrell, vicar of Frods ham, in Cheshire, purchased the proper ty, but being pestered (we quote the word,) with inquiries about Shakspeare and the mulbery tree in the garden planted by him, he, in 1756, ill-naturedly cut it down, the wood being gladly purchased by a watchmaker of the town, who converted them into articles and sold them as momentos. At length the clergyman finding Stratford inconvenient to live in, left it, and confided "New Place" to the charge of servants; but the parish still annoying him about the rates, he took his revenge by entirely pulling the house and selling the materials, in 1759. So it may be fairly said that taxation accellerated the destruction of what would have been a nation's Heirlooom.

The next place in point of interest, is parish church of Stratford, stanthe parish church of Stratford, standing amid embowering trees, on the bank of the rippling Ayon. Here against the northern wall is the Tomb of Shakspeare, and his measumental bust. His

proach this spot cautiously, and with feelings of veneration. Everything else is forgotton—the glittering altar—encaustic pavement — emblazoned arms—ancient stalls and modern tombs—the attention is enchained by the spirit thralled by the one great object which we contempiate with thoughtful interest. I quite agree with a writer, that rare Ben Johnson's lines should have beenhis epitaph:

"Triumph my Britain! Thou hast one to

show To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe; He was not for an age but for all time.' These would have been far prefferable to the quaint lines which now look the meditative beholder in the face-Judico Pylivi Genio Socratem, arte marone

Terra tegit, popolos Meceret, olympus Habel. The half length figure of Shakspeare that ornaments the tomb, was originally painted, and by a record we find that the eyes were of a light hazel, the beard and hair auburn, the dress a scarlet doublet, slashed in the breast, over which was a loose black gown with sleeves. An old relative of the Kembles, in 1748, repainted the tomb, and the innovation is to be regretted, as it laid down a precedent for other officious persons to try their skill upon it. The inscription upon the brass ates of the gravestones of the poet and his wife, are too well known for repetition here. There can be no doubt that the

"And curst be he who moves my bones," has saved his grave from desecration, as projects from time to have been entertained for the re-establishing of the remains in Westminister Abbey and other important places. It has long been a mooted point whether Sha'tspeare himself composed this epitaph, but the general opinion seems to assign it as the embodiment of one of his favorite opinions, and placed there by some esteemed friend. However this may be, there can be no question that the startling import of the es have had the effect of witholding any efforts that might have been made to dissenter the relics so sacred.

Never shall I forget my visit to Stratford, for, believe me, it forms an epoch in the existence of the wanderer.

### Proposed Remedy For Deafness.

What will not a person who is so fortunate as to be 'hard of hearing,' try by way of remedy for deafness? It is a terrible affliction, and we have a friend who has experimented with one half of the loctors and quacks in this neighborhood, in his attempts to obtain relief from this trying misfortune.

A Mr. S. W. Jewett has lately sent the

following to an exchange, and vouches for its efficacy. We publish it for the ben-efit of the afflicted, and is so simple that a trial of this experiment, in similar cases, can certainly do no great harm to the pa-

At about three years of age, a daughter of the Hon, Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, became very deaf in both oars. In conversation it was quite difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this make it peaceful and happy. God has wretched state until about eighteen years scattered the means all around us, and a when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother of Mrs. B. iy and adorn it. Spare a little ground that the oil of onion and tobacco would

cure her if prepared as follows. Divide an onion, and from the centre tobacco, and bind the onion together in of this oil, Mrs. B. informed me, she tored, to the great joy of her parents and so miraculous and gratifiying that I can-not in justice to the afflicted, refrain from them to toil earnestly to make for themfor deafness known.

THE MAYGARS .- The London Dispatch gives the following interesting information cor cerning that people whose recent unsuc cessful struggles for independence have ar rested the eves of the world:-

Towards the end of the ninth century, (889) the Maygars, until then unknown n Europe, were forced to leave their primitive home in Jugrio, on the eastern side of the Ural River, and in the neighborhood of the Caspian Lake. As a nomadic nation, they had with them their families, horses, and cattle, wandering along the banks of the Volga and Don Rivers, and then along the northern coast of the Black Sea, from one pasture to the other, till they at last directed their attention towards the fertile countries skirting the Dan-

ube. They were then ruled by seven chieftains or dukes, and numbered at least two hundred and sixty armed horsmen, who were bold warriors, though armed only with bows and arrows. Soon after they had entered Pantonia, they conquered it, and made incursions into Italy and especially Germany. Here they were called Huns. Since that time, the name Hungarians and Hungary (applied to the Maygars and their country) have come into general use.

There are 100,000 servants in London, and one tenth of these are always out of

#### Franklin and The Barber.

On Doctor Franklin's arrival at Paris, as Plenipotentiary from the United States during the Revolution, the king expresed a wish to see him immediately. As there was no going to the Court of France in those days, without permission of the wigmaker, a wigmaker of course was sent

In an instant a richly dressed Monsieur, his arms folded in a prodigious muff of furs, and a long sword by his side, made his appearance. It was the king's wigmaker, with his servant in a livery, a long sword by his side too, and a load of sweetsented band-boxes, full of "de wig," as he sid, "de superb wig for de great Docteer Franklin.

One of the wigs was tried on-a world oo small! Band-box after band-box was

tried; but all with the same ill-success. The wigmaker fell into the most violent rage, to the extreme mortification of Franklin, that a gentleman so bedecked with silks and perfumes, should, notwithstanding, be such a child. Presently, however as in all the transports of a grand discovery, the wigmaker cried out that he knew where the fault lay—" not in his wig as too small; O no! his wig no too small; but de docteer's head too big; great deal

Franklin, smiling, replied that the fault could hardly lie there; for that his head was made by God Almighty himself, who was not subject to err.

Upon this the wigmaker took in little; but still contended that there must be somthing the matter with Doctor Franklin's head. It was at any rate, he said, out of de fashion. He begged Dr Franklin would only please for remember, dat his head not de honneer to be made in Parree. No! for it been made in Parree, t no bin more dan half such a head. None of the French noblesse, had a head any ting like his. Not de great Duke D' Orleans, nor de grand monarch himself had half such a head as Docteer Franklin. And he did not see, he said, what business any body had wid a head more big dan de head of de grand monarch. Pleased to see the poor wigmaker re

cover his good humor, Dr. Franklin could not find it in his heart to put a cheek to his childish rant, but related one of his fine anecdotes, which struck the wigmaker with such an idea of his wit, that as he retired, which he did, bowing most profoundly, he shrugged his shoulders, and with a look most significantly arch,

"Ah, Docteer Franklin! Docteer Frank lin! I no wonder your head too big for my wig. I fraid your head be too big for all de French natton."

#### The Farmer's Home.

From an essay on this subject by Mr. Mr. Luke Derwin, we take these sugges-

"There is no farmer too poor in our and-too poor to have a beautiful home of his own; for it needs not wealth to around your dwelling for a lawn, trees and flowers. You can find leisure to plant the trees, and your daughter will, I take out a piece, of the size of a common trust, gladly attend to the vines and flowwalnut; fill this captivity with a quid of ers. It will take but little time, and once engaged in the labor itself, and feel within its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the you the happy feeling which can only be outer part until you come to that portion felt in adorning and making more pleasant slightly colored or penetrated by the to- your home. True the ground thus devobacco; mash up the balance with the to- ted might be useful, in a mere dollars and bacco and put it into a vial; three drops cents points of view, planted with corn; but if refinement of feeling and increased dropped into her daughter's ear after she love of home are any recompense for a had retired to bed, which immediately few paltry dollars and cents, then this litgave her considerable pain which lasted the will pay most usurous interest upon all or some time. Before morning, however, the capital invested. If keeping your chilher hearing was so delicate and sensitive, dren from vicious influences, and teaching that she suffered by the sound and noise them to love their birth place, and care them to love their birth place, and care of common conversation. This she soon for its appearance, is anght gained; then overcame, and for more than three years rich will be the yearly, yea, and daily repast her hearing has been entirely resturn from this small spot! Gladly, as they grow older will they tend, and still friends. Having been acquainted with more beautify it; "Home, sweet Home." the family for many years, the cure is will ever, in their after life exert its purifymaking this simple and effectual remedy selves in their second childhood such a a sweet resting place as that in which their earlier years were passed.

> able woman, living at 11 Elliott screet, Lawny friend the superiority of Christanity came to her death on Saturday night by over heathenism, cutered into a detail of the careless handling of spirit gas. A servant was filling the lump from a can, tion of which he was a member, for the when the fluid caught fire, and, we sup- support of public worship, the erection of pose by the fright of the servant, the the house, the salary of the minister, &c. whole was precipatated upon the floor To all this the son of the forest, who had in a blaze. Mrs. Quin attempting to observed the drowsy disposition which perput it, out by stamping on it, her dress vaded the asembly, replied: "Umph! caught fire, and she was so dreadfully Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, burned that after twelve hours of suffering and not pay anything." she expired vesterday morning. - Charleston Mercury.

> FATAL ACCIDENT .- A sad affair of hooting took place to day, at the Columbia Arsenal. Ben, the property of Mrs. Francis Bell, shot another named John, owned by Mrs. H. C. Elmore. In the absence of the Superintendent, who had a few minutes before left his office, where who go from tribe to tribe to perform the lay several loaded muskets, Ben took up one and aimed it, not knowing that was loaded, at one of the boys presented the muzzle at John, and pulled the trigger, the shot taking effect in the eye, instantly killing him. A jury of inquest was empannelled; and a verdict returned of accidental shoting .- S. R. Republican, 25th

### Sundan Reading.

The Christian Sabbath.

The Institution of the Sabbath is at once proof of the goodness and of the wisdom of its Founder. Experience has demonstrated that laboring men, as well as la-boring animals, absolutely require the Seventh day, as a day of physical rest.— Without this interval of repose, equal to a seventh part of their time, they would wear out their physical energies, and destroy their ability to labor in a comparatively short period of time. Who knew so well the capabilities and requirements of this finely wrought, and wondrous frame of ours, as He by whose wisdom it

If the body thus requires the repose of seventh day to preserve its faculties in a proper and healthy state; much more does the mind require this periodical release from exhausting action. We have some facts which make a showing fearfully clear and convincing of the necessity of this day of rest to man's intellectual faculties. There are records of eminent professional characters who would not orego their mental exertions upon the Sabbath, who became insane, even in the prime of life; "the over-wrought brain," giving way from incessant action; the machinery wearing out by interminable attrition. The rest of the Sabbath is thus necessary to man, both as a rational and physical being. The Sabbath is a merciful Institution.

But it becomes immeasurably more important, if possible, when considered in reference to its uses, effects and influence upon man as a religious being, and upon nations as religious communities. It will hardly be stating the proposition too strongly, to affirm, that, without the external ceremonies of the Sabbath; without the Church, the classes and juvenile schools peculiar to the Sabbath; without the calm, the quiet, and cessation from worldly and secular labor, which now occur every seventh day, reminding man of the relation he sustains to his Maker: in short, if every day to come were a working day, and the Sabbath were stricken from the list of Divine institution : that man-that Nation-would soon cease to cultivate religious knowledge; and would become, at best, a community of Desis, and repudiate, in practice, the Christian faith.

The only (nominally) Christian Nation

that has made the experiment of abolish-ing the Christian Sabbath, of which we have a record, was the Republic of France, during what was very properly called "The Reign of Terror." The Sabbath was abolished by order of Government, the Nation became partly Deistical, and partly Atheistical. To show their supreme contempt for that Book, venerated by the civilized world, as a Revelation from Heaven,-a large concourse of people, in the streets of Paris, attached a Bible to the tail of an Ass, and dragged it thus through the city! The scenes of of wholesale execution of men and women for the offence of being suspected of holdimproper political opinions; of a ruthless proscription of the Nobility; of banishment and death; of the terrible ascendency of the sword and the Guillotine, which were enacted then in that troubled land, and by that wild, infuriated, demented party in power, called the Government, have now become a part of the history of the 18th century. If her crimes and her sufferings vere consequent upon her abolition of the abbath -her profuse and sacriligious at tempt to sever the obligation of man to the institutions of Religion; then the example of France may never be copied by any other people!
The observance of the Sabbath is bind-

ing alike upon Nations families and individuals. Its profanation by either is ever attended with evil; and visited, sooner or later, in some form or other, with Judicial inflictions. A voice still sounds with solemn warning: "Remember the Subbath to keep it holy."—Spartan.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH .- It is a matter of record, that about one hunered years ago, an Indian was conducted by a pious decon to witness the services of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizen on his way FATAL CASUALTY. -- Mrs. Quin, a respec- homward, in order to impr. ss upon his

> The mixed and fanciful diet of man is considered as the cause of numerous diseases, from which animals are exempt .-Many diseases have abated with changes of national diet and others are virulent in particular countries, arising from peculiarities. The Hindoos are considered the freest from disease of any part of human manual labor and whose strength is wonderful, live entirely on plain rice. The Irish, Swiss and Gascons feed also on the simplest diet, the former chiefly on pot t-

There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim, with an honorable purpose. It dignifies your nature and ensures you success.