THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 1, 1853.

VOLUME 14

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the fol-

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Miscellancons.

From DeBow's Review. Early Life in the Southwest.

Col. Ellis P. Bean, or Fifty Years ago in Texas.

Many persons have heard of Bean's station, in Tennessee. Of the family from which that place derived its name, was one whose name heads this article. In the year 1800, when eighteen years of age, seized with a spirit of adventure, common to the young spirits in that day in the west, which was opposed by his parents, young Bean clandestincly left his father's roof, and passed down the Mississippi in a flatboat. At Natchez his employer died, and he was thrown out of employment, penuiless and among strangers. -Thus situated, he was left to reflect upon his condition, and work out his own fortune. Too proud to return home, he resolved to embark in whatever might fall in his way.

At that day there was an occasional contraband trade carried on by means of pack mules, in caravans, from Natchez, with the Spanish towns of San Antonio, and places on the Rio Grande, attended with great peril, of course, from the numerous Indian tribes, inhabiting the vast wilds between the points named, as well as from the vigilance of the Spanish soldiery, ever on the alert to seize all such parties and obtain their merchandise. Most distinguished among these bold trafickers was one Noland. He was about to leave Natchez at this time, (then the spring of 1801.) and young Bean, by some accident, made his acquaintance, and eagerly joined his expedition.

Noland's party consisted of twenty-two men. with a considerable amount of goods. They ad vanced into Texas, and reached a point between the Trinity and brazos rivers, where they were discovered and attacked by a body of Spanish troops. Noland occupied a very good position, and made a desperate defence, but was over powered, thirteen of the party being killed, including Noland himself, and the remaining nine, including Bean, being made prisoners.

The prisoners were hurried forward to San Antonio, and there imprisoned for several months. Thence they were sent under a guard, through Moucleva, to Chihunhun, and there imprisoned and chained. Here they were kept in close coufinement three years, when they were allowed the privilege of the city limits, and to labor on their own account. Some of them however, had died in the mean time, and others had been sent to other places, and were never afterwards heard of. Bean had learned the hatting business in Tennessee, and followed it profitably perhaps a year in Chihuahua, when the yearning he had to see his native land, after near six year's absence, induced him, with his two remaining companions, to runaway and endeavor to reach the Uni ted States. But they were arrested near El Paso, taken back, severely chastised, and, after being heavily ironed, again imprisoned. Bean, however, had made many friends in Chihuahua. who, after several months, with strong promises on his part for good conduct in future, succeeded in procuring the liberty of the city for him as before. After following his old business for some time, however, he resolved upon another effort to see his native country, but was again overtaken and carried back. He was now placed under a strong guard and started for the south without the least intimation of his destination. In the route he was transferred from one party of soldiers to another almost daily, and passed the cities of Guadalax ara and Guanajuato. At the latter place he was detained several days, during which time his noble and commanding person won upon the affections of some senorita so far as to prompt a letter to him, in which she avowed her love, and pledged every sacrifice to obtain his pardon and win his hand. But he never was allowed to see her. Poor Bean was finally conveyed to Acapule one of the most sickly places on the Pacific, and thrown into a most filthy dungeon, where not a ray of light penetrated, and the only air allowed him issued through the base of a stone wall, six feet thick. In this dismal abode, his person was constantly covered with filthy vermin, and no one allowed to see him, except once a day, to give him a scanty allowance of food. His only companion was a white lizard, which he succeeded in taming, and making very fond of him .--Even this, said he, was a source of much pleas ure to his sinking spirit. The air hole had to be closed at night to prevent the ingress of serpents, which were abundant at that place. On one occasion he omitted to close it, and in the night he was awakened by the movements of an enormous monster, that had found his way in, and was crawling over his body. His ready mind prompted him to lie perfectly still, until his prison door should open, when, espying the serpent's eyes, he dispatched him by a well-aimed stroke of his knife through the head. He then triumphantly threw the writhing monster out of his cell on to the market floor, which so astonished the natives present, and excited their admiration and pity, that a petition was sent to the governor for a mitigation of his sufferings. That humane individual graciously decreed that thereafter he should be allowed to work, though in chains, with a party of miscreant soldiers during the day, and only imprisoned at night .--Even this he found a happy relief. But Bean was a worthy son of Tennessee, and could not subdue the noble spirit of his family and his countrymen that wrested in his bosom -his heart yearned for liberty. So he sought an early occasion to knock off his chains, and with his crowbar killed three of his astonished guard, and escaped to the neighboring moun-

now became his only abode, aggravated by flogging and divers other indignities.

After another year he was again allowed the same privilege. But his bold spirit prompted a similer attempt for liberty, in the vain hope of reaching the United States. In this effort he killed seven soldiers, and taking the route for Upper California, traveled some three hundred miles when he was seized again, the news of his escape proceeded him, and again carried back.

He was subjected to every imaginable hardship and cruelty, confined in a horizontal position, with stocks around his neck, so as to prevent a change of his posture, and there for weeks, almost devoured by chinches and other vermin .--His appeals for mercy by the populace, and even when addressed to a professional man of God, were treated with contemptuous mockery. But after ten years of bondage, the day of his freedom was drawing nigh. The Mexican Revolution broke out in 1810, and raged with great furry, threatening the overthrow of royalty in Mexico. The royalists had become alarmed; they had learned to look upon Bean as a chained lion-a redoubtable hero-and now, in the hour of their troubles, they offered him liberty on the condition that he would join their standard. This he readily promised, but with the mental reservation that he should desert their hated standard on the first possible occasion,

and join the patriots. Within a few days he was sent on a scout with seven men, to reconnoitie the position of Gen. Morelos, the patriot chief. When near the encapment of the officer, Bean addressed his companions on liberty in general, and proposed they should join the patriots. All acquiesed, and did so. Reporting himself at once to Morelos, he gave him minute information as to the position of the royalists-an attack was at once planned and carried out with triumpnant suc cess, Bean having received a Captain's command in advance. For his reckless during in the action, he was crowned with roses, proclaimed a colonel on the same day, and placed at the head of five hundred men.

From that day forward, his name and deeds pread like wildfire through Mexico, and was every where received with veneration by the down-trodden multitude. For three years he was the chief reliance of the veteran Morelos, in the desperate struggle that succeeded, with unvaried success--wherever he fought victory fidlowed.

He had learned in Tennessee how to make gun powder. This knowledge proved to be of immense advantage to the patriots. He was oon conducted, amid flying banners and deafening shouts, a conqueror into Acaputco, the scene of his sufferings. The puissant wretches, who had been his persecutors, on bended knees now begged for mercy. The veritable man of God who had mocked his sufferings, now supinely crouched at his fect. But the loosed lion seorned to avenge his wrongs on the pusillani mous suppliants, and dismissed them with warn ings for their future conduct. At the close of about three years, from the

avoe made among the royalists by Morelos and Bean, an overwhelming force had be a throwed into that portion of the country, and the patriots met with sad reverses--such as to change their plans of operations. It was agreed that Bean hould cross the country to the Gulf of Mexico, and endeavor to reach New Orleans by water with the view of appealing to the United States for aid. With two companions, (both seamen.) he made his way across the country. On the route he became suddenly attached to a lady near Jalapa, and married her, with the pledge that whenever duty permitted he would return and spend his days with her. Arriving at the town of Soto la Marina, he stole a sloop in the night from the harbor, and put to sea A few days wafted them safely to New Orleans, where they arrived about ten days before the great battle of the 8th of January, after Bean had been absent from his country fourteen years. This was the first information he had ever received from the United States, and hence the first intimation he had of the war between our country and Great Britain. Bean at once reported himself to General lackson, who had known him in boyhood. and in the battle fought as a volunteer aid to the old hero. Soon afterwards he returned to Mexco, with what success we know not, but returned to Tennessee for a short time in 1817, where he wrote out a detailed history of his singular career, and left it with one of his half brothers by whose kindness we were allowed, several years ago, to read it several times, and, from nemory, have sketched the foregoing account. In conclusion, we have learned from other sources, that Bean was retained in Mexico as a colonel in the army, after her indepedennce was established, and redeemed his pledge to the confiding lady he had married. In 1827, when the Fredonian war broke out at Nacogdoches, Texas, he was colonel commandant of the Mexcan garrison there. In 1835 he returned to Mexico, and resumed his residence at Jalana : and in 1843, the last we ever heard of him, he was a retired officer on half pay, and though sixty one years of age, was in fine health. JENNY LIND .-- The friends and admirers of this peerless singer will be grad to hear from her, and to hear that she is still devoting her divine gift to the best purposes. The last English papers give us the following information : "Mme, Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has just preented a considerable sum in money, clothes, bedding, and provisions, to two charitable institutions recently established at Stockholm-the hospital of St. Magdalene and the institution of the Deaconesses. The celebrated cantatrice, who is at present residing at Dresden, has promised to visit Stockholm in the holy week, to take part in two religious concerts, which are to be given in the cathedral, for the benefit of the poor. In these concerts Mendelssohn's oratorio of 'St. Paul,' and Handel's oratorio of 'Messiah.' with the instrumentatian of Mozart, are to be performed. They have never yet been executed n public at Stockholm."

From the Georgia Home Gazette. George M'Duffie.

In a country like ours, with a political and social organization respecting neither birth nor affluence in the distribution of political favors, incident connected with the early history and character of great men, naturally excites a degree of interest. Probably the early life of no man connected with the curriculium of Southern statesmanship, presents more chequered scenes, and arduous toils in the way of honorable promotion, than that of George McDuffie. The father of Mr. McDuffie was a Tailor. Mr. Mc-Duffie was born in Columbia county, Georgiathe place of his birth being now owned by the Rev. William P. Steed, of Warren county, and is situated near Salem Church, a few miles from Thompson on the Georgia Railroad. The house in which he was born is made of hewed logs, and is supposed to stand now in the yard, in front of which is the remains of a huge Oak, measuring eight feet and two inches in diameter ; emblem atical of the immense mental calibre of the great man in our caption, who had often in his childhood reclined under its wide-spread boughs .-The parei ts of Mr. McDuffle were Scotch-Irish, originally or by descent. His mother was a woman of active mind, passionately fond of music, and performed excellently upon the Violin. Mr. McDuffie had three sisters, all of them women of fine capacity. One of them married a Mr. Reese, of Warren or Columbia county. The only brother Mr. McDuffie had, died, it is believd, a few years since in Muscogee county ; where he resided. Where the father of Mr. McDuffie died we are not apprised. The remains of his mother repose near Maj. Elias Wilson's in Warren county, not many iniles from where he was born. Mr. McDuffie was the youngest son of the family, and was born it is thought, in August, 1790. The carliest days of his boyhood were spent in roaming upon Sweet Water Creek. near the family home, enjoying the spirits incident to the times. His schoolboy days were devoted mostly to attending the school exercises

of a Mr. Greennood or Greenwood, upon the spot where Sweet Water Church now stands. The last school Mr. McDuffie attended, was near his old friend and schoolmate, Major Wilson's, of Warren county. The teacher was named Haneman. This school was taught, it is believd, in 1803. In 1804, if our informant is not in error, Mr. McDuffie was a clerk in a store at Sweet Water Mills, in Warren, where the Rev. Mr. Blanchard now resides. At the above place, it appears he did not remain long, but through the influence of a Mr. Hodo, he went to Augusta, Georgia, and became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. After his advent to Augusta, we know nothing of his history ; save his subsequent political acts, which are well known to al nost every Southerner. We learn from an old and intelligent schoolmate of Mr. McDuffie's, who also furnished us the preceding data, that Mr. McDuffie was exceedingly popular at school, and xbibited all those brilliant manifestations of mental caracity, which distinguished his career in South Carolina; in 1849 or '50, at all events not a great while prior to his death, he came to take a "last look" at the place of his birth. His recollection was indistinct, and he recognised but few of the landmarks of his "boyish days," and

Great men have always done so, and confined themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, workug through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny, and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advanc-

ing on Chaos and the Dark. What pretty oracles nature yields us on this text, in the face and behavior of children, babes, and even brutes? That divided and rebel mind, that distrust of a sentiment because our arithmetic has computed the strength and means opposed to our purpose, these have not. | were connected. "What," says he "on my Their mind being whole, their eye is as yet un- trade ? what could I say of it to make a lecconquered, and when we look in their faces, ture of." We answered, "there is no trade we are disconcerted. Infancy conforms to no. which has a wider field for making an interestbody : all conform to it, so that one babe commonly makes four or five out of the adults who well, have your blackboard beside you, and prattle and play to it.

But the man is, as it were, clapped into jail of different nations; the old Roman with his y his consciousness. As soon as he has once toga, the Indian with his blanket, and the acted or spoken with celat, he is a committed modern beau with his froekcoat, flowered vest. person, watched by the sympathy or the ha- tight pantaloons, and little pot hat." He saw red of hundreds, whose affections must now at once the field which he had for a subject, enter into his account. There is no Lethe for and he was perfectly qualified to point out the this. Ah, that he could pass again into his geometrical rules which governed the shapes neutrality! Who can thus avoid all pledges, and cutting of his cloth. Every mechanical and having observed, observe again, from the trade has a wide field for investigation, and same unaffected, unbiased, unbribable, unaf-frighted innocence, must always be formidable. study.-Mechanics, be up and doing, "quit yourselves like men." "This advice is princi He would utter opinion on all passing affairs, which being seen to be not private, but necessary, would sink like darts into the ear of men, and put them in fear.

Whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist. He who would gather immortal palms must not be hindered by the name of goodness, but must explore it if it be goodness.

What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

Mechanics respect Yourselves.

doubt but wealth is a popular false standard of profitable to himself. espectability, and it is just as aristocratic an

et even there, from the system of classifying | of life. Our people are certainly a he people, the mechanical classes are subject improvident and extravagant on the face of the great hardships and disadvantages, and even earth. It is enough to make the merchant of of the aristocracy of Great Britain, and ridiculed their pretensions .- When we look, said, he, to the aristocracy of Great Britain, their antiquity, and the structure of their government, we cannot help acknowledging that they have at least a tolerable claim; but when a lass of persons in this country, without either antiquity, rank, lineage, or any other distincion to ennoble them, assumed a position in was an arrogant assumption on their part, that merited the utmost contempt. The lecturer hen passed a high eulogium on the mechanics of this country, and insisted that from their sefulness, they were entitled to the highest position among us-they built our houses, our hips, our railroads, and by their genius, their outributors to our greatness." What Mr. Brady here stated is true in respect to usefulness, but why do the mechanics not command the same respect in community as the lawyers. Mr. Brady is a lawyer, would an association of lawyers engage (or have to engage) a mechanic to lecture to them about their duties, worth, and influence. These are important questions, and sound away down to There is a time in every man's education the very core of the cause, "why our me-

NUMBER 9. sive. It is best to mix with all classes, but cult to get, and not worth having when it is got. avoid debating clubs-in the aggregate they but it is narrowing to the mind and to the heart.

do evil .- Mechanics should read good and use- Selfishness "keeps a shilling so close to the eve, ful periodicals and books-works that try the that it cannot see a dollar beyond." Never be mind and exercise its reflective powers; and narrow and contracted in your views. Life they should endeavor to cultivate a purity of abounds in instances of the brilliant results of a speech and conduct equal to that of the most generous policy. refined and educated .- The composition and Be frank. Say what you mean. Do what

you say. So shall your friends know and take it reading of short papers on useful subjects is a most excellent plan for mental improvement, for granted that you mean to do what is just and right. and we would recommend this system to the adoption of every Mechanic's Institute in our

6. Accustom yourself to think vigorously.-Mental capital, like pecuniary, to be worth anycountry; the members should all engage in thing, must be well invested-must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end, careful, deep and intense thought is necessary if great before a mechanic's Institute with which we results are looked for.

7. Marry early. The man of business should marry as soon as possible, after twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. A woman of mind will conform to the necessities of the day of small beginnings; and, in choosing a wife, a man should look at 1st, the heart; 2d, the mind; 3d, the person.

make out some large pictures of the costumes 8. Everything, however remote, that has any bearing upon success, must be taken advantage of. The business man should be continually on the watch for information and ideas that will throw light on his path, he should be an attentive reader of all practical books, especially those relating to business, trade, &c., as well as a patron of useful and ennobling literature.

9. Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait of a man's heart. Always honor your country, and remember that our country is he very best poor man's country in the world." Were rules like the above closely observed by

every man who commences business, there would be fewer failures, while periodical commercial disasters, sweeping over the country like an epi-demic, would cease to be mercantile experience. Let young men ponder them well.

THE FIRESIDE .- The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education t bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory, but the simple lessons of home, enamelled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature, but less ivid pictures of after days. So deep, so lastng, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood, while all the wide space between hat and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have perchance seen an old and half obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvas, is no inapt illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside-the great institution fur-

Scientific American Rules for Young Men. The following rules for young men commencing business, were written by John Grigg, esq.

ject is to direct them aright.

of Philadelphia : The gentleman is a living example of the successful application of these rules, which he recommends, in such an admirable manner, to the business community. The writer of this article has known Mr. Grigg for thirty years; and can bear the most unqualified testimony to the unwavering fidelity with which this most prosperous gentleman has adhered to his own aphorism. To untiring industry and close application, he

this task. We remember at one time speak

ing to a tailor, a very intelligent and smart

one too, about delivering a lecture on his trade

ing and useful lecture; you can draw very

pally given to our young mechanics, those who

have so much leisure time and who generally

waste it so recklessly, but it is also applicable

to men of all ages. Our mechanics have ge-

nius, industry, and quickness of parts, our ob-

added a mild and gentlemanly deportment, an unselfish devotion to the wants of his custom-In our last number we had a few words to ers, and an independence of thought, and an enay about Intelligent Mechanics, and we pro- ergy of purpose, beyond all praise. These qualiuse now to address a few words to young ties were crowned by an active benevolence, nechanics. It is a fact that no class of our which has carried joy and gladness to a thousand citizens are more useful, yet for all this, use- grateful hearts, and given to himself, in his reidness does not confer upon any man what is tirement, the consolatory reflection that his life now called respectability. There can be no has been useful to others, as well as pleasant and

"1. Be industrious and economical. Waste lement here as clsewhere, Listen to what neither time nor money in small and useiess Jas. T. Brady, Esq., said in a lecture deliver- pleasures and indulgences. If the young can ed before the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, be induced to save, the moment they enter on found but two of his schoolmates alive ;- the liberty was first recognized in Great Britain, selves any of the real necessaries and comforts nong the mos

Happiness is not in a cottage, nor a palace, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor in learning. nor in ignorance, nor in passive life; but in doing right from right motives.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life ! Secure a good moral character. Without virtue you cannot be respected ; without integri-Ly starvation, and re-captured, His old cell ty you can never rise to distinction and honor. contemporaries, the connection of events.- ment, and such societies should not be exclu acquisition-not only makes money more diffi- steadfast happiness.

ate Mr. Laugston and Major Elias Wilson. spent the night with his friend, Maj. Wilson, but his impairment of memory, and his apparent ruminations upon the past, were of such a charac ter, that his visit was not celebrated at the family hearth by the narration of school life sports and early reminiscences, but even had he been in the full enjoyment and vigor of all his powers of mind and memory, he might, justly have exclaimed, "I came to the place of my birth and said, the friends of my youth, where are they?" And ceho answered, "where ?"

A casual review of the early life of Mr. Me-Duffic is replete with pleasant reflections, and abundantly exemplifies the beauty and justice of our governmental organization. Here is an unknown "Pincy Woods" boy, the son of a Tailor. without fortune and destitute of anything like a superior education, rising by dint of industry, integrity and genius, from the humblest walks of life, to a position in the Republic, which any man might envy, and no man can fail to respect. Genius is like the volcanic eruption ; it cannot be suppressed. It is a matter of no concern what garb it has on; it will demonstrate itself, at the ame time that it secures respectability, and is a presport to success, distinction and honor. With the depraved hypocrite, nothing but traduction and self interest satiate his cravings or secure his favor; but with the pure and just, the emanations of genius and the exhibitions of talent in every department of life, carry with them respectability in society, and secure public esteem. MANSON.

Columbia county, Geo., Jan. 20, 1853.

Self-Reliance.

BY EMERSON.

when he arrives at the conviction that envy is chanics do not exercise influence, or command ignorance; that initation is suicide; that he respect according to their usefulness." In must take himse f for better, for worse, as his looking over the names of lecturers engaged portion; that though the wide universe is full to speak before the said Institute, we do not of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come see the name of a single mechanic. Why is to him but through his toil bestowed on that this? The reason is obvious, they are not displot of ground which is given him to till. The tinguished for literature as they are for usefulpower which resides in him is new in nature, ness, and it is the civil quality which comand none but he knows what that is in which mands respect. Another thing is, they do not he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. in general respect themselves (we mean true Not for nothing one face, one character, one respect,) as they should do. We have received other none. This sculpture in memory is not -men of the right stamp--from different parts without pre-established harmony. The eye of our country, all lamenting the general apa-was placed where one ray should fall, that it thy in respect to useful learning manifested might testify of that particular ray. We but among our young mechanics. One says, haif express ourselves, and are ashamed of that "Sunday is spent by the most of them in readivine idea which each of us represents. It ding falsehoods in the shape of exciting stories. may be safely trusted as proportionate and of destitute of plot, purity, or literary taste." good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but Another says, "they read everything but what God will not have this work made manifest by they should read." Another says, "they talk cowards. A man is relieved and gay when about everything but that which they should he has put his heart into his work and done talk about, such as impure stories, bandying his best; but what he has said or done other. jests, &c., instead of conversing about religion, wise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliver. philosophy, history, law, science, and practical ance which does not deliver. In the attempt mechanics. his genius deserts him; no muse befriends;

no invention, no hope.

iron string. Accept the place the Divine Pro- every village and city in our country they vidence has found for you, the society of your should associate together for mutual improve-

There is much truth in these statements, and the best of physic. we sincerely desire to arouse our mechanics to Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that a true sense of their faults and feelings. In

n our own country, that boasts of the most the old school who looks back and sees what iberal institutions in the world, the mechanic economy, prudence and discretion he had to has not his proper position among us. The bring to bear on his own business, (and which lawyer, the merchant, and the other profes- are, in fact, the basis of all successful enterprizes) sions, all assume to place themselves above start back in astonishment to look at the ruthhim. The lecturer then referred to certain less waste and extravagance of the age and peoclasses of society in this country who assumed ple. The highest test of respectability, with me the airs and attempted to tread in the footsteps is, honest industry makes men happy. The really noble class, the class that was noble when 'Adam delv'd and Eve spun,' and have preserved their patent to this day untarnished is the laborious and industrious. Until men have learned industry, economy and self-control, they cannot be safely entrusted with wealth.

2. To industry and economy, add self reliance Do not take too much advice. The business man must keep at the helm, and steer his own he social scale above their fellow-entizens, it ship. In early life, every one should be taught to think for himself. A man's talents are never brought out until he is thrown to some extent upon his own resources. If in every difficulty he has only to run to his principal, and then implicitly obey the directions he may receive, he will never acquire that aptitude of perception. and that promptness of decision, and that firmnergy, and their industry, were the largest ness of purpose, which are absolutely necessary to those who hold important stations. A cer-

tain degree of independent feeling is essential to the full development of the intellectual character.

3. Remember that punctuality is the mother of confidence. It is not enough that the merchant fulfils his engagements: he must do what he undertakes precisely at the time, as well as in the way agreed to. The mutual dependence of merchants is so great, that engagements, like a chain, which according to the law of physics, is never stronger that its weakest link, are oftener broken through the weakness of others than their own. But the prompt fulfilment of engagements is not only of the utmost importance, because it enables others to meet their own engagements promptly. It is also the best evidence that the merchant has his affairs well ordered-his means at command, his forces marshalled, and every thing ready for action-in short, that he knows his own strength. This it fact, makes much impression on him, and an- a very great number of letters from mechanics is which inspires confidence, as much perhaps as the meeting of the engagement.

4. Attend to the minutize of the business small things as well as great. See that the store is opened early, goods brushed up, twine and nails picked up, and already for action. A young man should consider capital, if he have it, or as he may acquire it, merely as tools with which he is to work, not as a substitute for the necessity to Greene, where he continued to reside down of labor. It is often the case that diligence in employments of less consequence is the most successful introduction to great enterprises. Those make the best officers who have served in the ranks. We may say of labor as Coloridge said

of poetry, it is its own sweetest reward. It is

5. Let the young merchant remember that selfishness is the meanest of vices, and it is the parent of a thousand more. It not only inter- in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the teres both with the means and with the end of richest, the brightest, the holiest, and the most

hished by Providence for the education of man

A CHOICE MORSEL OF NEWSPAPER LITERA-TURE. The Ledger, in treating of Louis Napoeon's marriage, discourses in the following elegant style:

"But Napoleon knew a trick worth two of each, and has proved his knowledge by playng it. 'One of the reigning princes!' Louis Napoleon fortifying his position with the half diot emperor of Austria, the drunken king of Prussia, the exhausted rake of Bavaria, the hangman of Naples, the poor old Pio Ninol No! and 'mon ami' of Russia, marrying the flatfooted, mutton-fisted, blubber-chopped, heavyeyed, broad shouldered, cabbage-eating daughter of some Landgrave, or Maggrave, or Hargrave, with a ten acre principality, in Vaterland! The idea is rich! And so would have been such a bride, physically, intellectually, pecuniarily and poetically! Would he fortify his position with the French people, by marrying the pretty little dark-eyed; fairyfooted, kitten-pawed, tender-hearted daughter of some devoted old wooden-legged moustache of the Old Guard ? She would make a sweet little wife for anybody, would appear with most artistic propriety in all the imperial fetes at Paris, and be greeted as another Fille du Regiment by the soldiers."

HOTEL THIEVES .- Officers Schouboe and Jowitt arrested yesterday, in Archdale street, an individual calling himself James Powell alias George Thompson, for opening a trunk belonging to a gentleman at the Planter's Hotel. The same officers shortly afterwards arrested, also, one R. Louis, an accomplice of Powell's, at the Victoria Hotel, and found on him a bunch of some dozen keys, and a burglarious instrument used for entering rooms. They were examined by Magistrate Schroeder. and fully committed for trial.

Charleston Courier.

DEATH OF COL. JOSEPH PICKENS .- The Alabama papers announce the death of Col. Joseph Pickens, late of Eutaw in that State, but formerly of South-Carolina.

He was born in Hopewell, Pendleton District, South-Carolina, on the 20th March, 1791. His father, Gen. Andrew Pickens, was an officer in the Continental army, and served with distinction in the war of Independence. In 1819, Col. Pickens emigrated to Alabama, and settled in Dallas county, which he represented for several years in the Legislature. He then removed to Perry county, and subsequently to the period of his decease. He was very extensively known throughout the State, especially in the southern portion of it, and was everywhere greatly respected and esteemed.

There is nothing purer than honesty nothing sweeter than charity ; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. These, united