THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME 14

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1853.

NUMBER 40.

Curions Facts:

were printed, and the weight of all the papers

tons. The most striking and important in-

formation which it contains is the certain fact

of the continual increase of the people since

1801, whence the practice of taking a decimal'

census commenced. Prior to that time the

number of people was conjectural, or ascer-

tained by the loosest and most vague calcula-

tion. At the close of the eighteenth century,

it was supposed that the population doubled

in one hundred and sixty years. Earlier re-

cords, however, very conclusively show that

the population took the whole of the fifteenth.

sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or three

hundred years, to double itself. Of the pro-

gress of population previous to the fifteenth

century, nothing satisfactory is known. The

best writers upon the subject have concluded

that, at the time of the couquest, the popula-

tion of England and Wales did not exceed

2,000,000, "of whom," says Sharan Turner,

nearly three fourths were in a state of slave-

ry, and nothing could have broken their bonds:

but such e ents as the Norman conquest! and

the civil wars which it excited and fostered."

In 1801 Great Britain, which had then been

peopled at least twenty centuries, contained a

population of 10,917,483 persons; in 1851 the

population is ascertained to have been 21,121,-

967-being nearly double of what it was in

1801; therefore, during the fifty intervening

ears the increase alone was very nearly as

much as the aggregate population which had

accumulated in twenty centuries. Thus the population has done that during the last fifty

ears which the eleven centuries between the

landing of Julius Casar and William the Con-

queror, had scarcely accomplished. At' the

same time it might easily be shown, that the

wealth of the country has increased faster than its population. The 21,121,967 people in

Great Britain are very unequally dispersed. In

England and Wales they are at an average

distance asunder of 108 yards. In London

they are within 14 vards of each other. In

East London there are 185,751 persons to a

country there are 58 acres to each person.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS. Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Ceats if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one Square, (fourteen lines or less.) dren, to society, to country, and to God; but I seventy-five cents for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions. one dollar per square; semi-monthly, month-ly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as

for a single insertion. The number of insertions desired must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered discontinued and charged ac-

Miscellaneons.

For the Camden Journal. Physical and Moral Training of the Rising Generation.

When we look around upon the rising generation, the thought often comes up: What will be their moral and physical condition, and what their ability to discharge the duties which will devolve upon them?

For the faithful performance of any duty, a proper preparatory course is deemed necessary. Let us see what preparation the young of the present day are undergoing: and, to begin with the females-they being the most importantwhat is the physical training to which they are subject, designed to give them a sound mind in a sound bod , and thus fit them for the discharge of maternal relations?' Are their bodies suitably clad, with garments so made as not to impede the natural motions of the body, but to allow free and full thuscular development? Are they permitted and encouraged to take free exercise in the open air, without which the body cannot attain to its natural growth, nor the mind any lasting vigor! Alas! for poor suffering humani ty, this course which nature dictates is not pursued; but on the contrary, the natural motions of the body are restrained; the limbs and muscles of respiration are not allowed full play; the helpless prisoners are for the most part confined within doors; and when suffered to go out to take a short walk, it is under the charge of some staid personage to watch their motions and tell them it is unlady like to run and jump about; thus compelling them to move as so many machines, and with little more manifestation of vi-

Thus for the most part are females managed in cities, towns, and at boarding schools. This is considered refinement! It is refinement with a vengeance; for truly it refines away the energy of mind and body-both are enfeebled-and child-bearing finishes the work that this unna tural course had begun. The constitution becomes broken, the nerves shattered-their days are passed in mental and bodily suffering, and a this stupid lethargy in regard to so important a matter? When will common sense cause them they adopt as rational a course in raising children as they do in raising stock? We are writing nothing new-these things have been said again and again; but it is needful that they be often pressed upon the public attention, in the hope that impressions may be made which shall some day result in a decided improvement.

"And how is it with the boys? They have in some respects the advantage over their feeble sisters-they can run, and romp, and play until they get in their teens, when they put on the gentleman, wear neck-cloths, a fashionable hat, gloves and a walking stick-chew, smoke, drink, and so progress rapidly in all the vices of their seniors; their constitutions soon become diseased and enfeebled, and they have little ambition or ability, beyond animal includgences. Our remarks so far apply chiefly to cities and towns, but in what we may say as to moral training, our remarks will have a more universal application.

The Almighty has made it an universal rule, bearing upon man as a physical, intellectual and moral being, that happiness consists with duty in all these relations; and that every departure therefrom is followed by its evil consequences, From forgetting God they too often proceed to train, was obliged to remain till the next day, which act as a purishment designed to awaken us to reflection and examination so that we may amend our ways. The Lord by Moses commanded his people to teach his laws unto their strength .- Dr. Blair. children, and that not occasionally, but frequently, so that often during the day his precepts would be instilled into their young minds, and thus they would grow up in a knowledge of their world, and infinitely less ill temper. A man tersburg, and again enlisted himself in the duty, and be fitted for their stations as the older generation passed away. How little of this in his face, much less by bursting into a passion. training do we see in the world, even among professing christians? It appears that parents, ish and absurd to allow feelings of anger to deas if by common consent, permit children to have their own way. Where are the fathers or mothers that are properly teaching the little immor- not come near losing his cause in consequence. tals given them in time, to be their companions in eternity! Alas! alas!-to give the girls as many fashionable accomplishments as may be, away from them; even wives and children gradand see them well married, as the phrase is- ually learn to fear them more than to love .this is about the sum total of their care for them. For the sons, the concern is to place them in a situation where they can live free from manual labor-this is about the chief anxiety for them. though naturally of a most passionate disposi-As to that discipline which imposes wholesome tion, disciplined himself until he passed for a restraints, and duties-which inculcates subject person utterly impassive. No man who neglects tion and respect to all in authority-these and like duties enjoined by God upon parents, all is health, is everything. Bad temper is a curse seem by common consent to be abandoned.- to the possessor and to society.

This is almost universally the case, and shocking it is to contemplate-and in a christian age, socalled-to see God practically forgotten and his laws contemped.

The future—the future will show the awful consequences of this sad neglect of duty to chilmust close these desultory remarks, which were designed to introduce an extract from a Medical work on the Theorwand Practice of Medicine, by Dr. E. E. Maray, the good sense of which

will commend itself to the reader, page 138: "The first and most essential condition for the enjoyment of perfect health, consists in a symmetrical and well developed organization. In looking around upon the world, how few do we behold that can boast of unexceptionable physical conformations ?-how few who have not some imperfection which might have been avoided by an early and proper attention to physical culture But how shall this bodily perfection be attained? We reply, by the universal establishment of free public gymnasiums, where those athletic exercises can be pursued which shall systematically develope and strengthen every part of the body. We repeat, let there be established athletic sports. games, &c., suitable for all ages and conditions where the man of mature years may occupy agreeably an occasional leisure hour with physical and mental benefit; where the growing youth can correct all incipient bodily defects, and acquire that development and expansion in every part, which will enable all of the organs to act n a free and healthy manner. Let us abolish 'infant schools" for the education of infant inlellects, and establish in their place infant gymnasiums for the culture of their infant bodies. Let us see no more intellectual "infant prodigies," with their pale, sickly faces, and their feeole and half-developed forms, but show us in their stead physical prodigies with their rosy checks, their plump, firm, and well grown museles, and with their elasticity and buoyancy reminding us constantly of perfect-health. Show us your children of six, eight, or ten years of age, wild, bouncing, and overflowing with anima spirits, rather than your fine, well mannered, delicate, sickly, hot house and band-box specimens

"All physiologists agree as to the vast importance to the young, of a great amount of exercise-free, spontaneous, and unrestrained. It s a principle of their natures, absolutely essential to their well being, and we must not permit the artificial customs or restraints of society to

"Our remarks apply with more force to cities than to the country; for in the former everything s forced and unnatural. Children are born into hot-houses, and reared in dwellings heated with Lehigh coal, to the temperature of 75 or 80 de grees Fahrenheit. Here do these unfortunates pass the best part of their existence, encompassad by every thing which is unnatural and artificial, and inhaling an atmosphere deprived of a portion of its oxygen, and impregnated with carbonic and other noxious gasses, until, while vet young in years, they arrive at the condition of old age, satiated with the displays and luxuries of life, and reduced to a miserable state of physical inefficiency.

"It has been well remarked by physiologists, premature death often completes the picture that if the large cities were not constantly sup-When will parents and guardians awake from plied with healthy recruits from the country they on a projecting cornice. From hence, by means is, beyond question, true; and it is only neces- poor man above him. "Tie it fast to the hook sary to look into any of our large towns and beto cease from a course that sacrifices their off- hold the numerous worn-out and impotent wrecks spring to such folly and blindness? When will of the wealthy families who have been inhabitants for two or three generations, to be convinced of the fact."

> PROSPERITY AND VIRTUE.—It is unfortunate for mankind that those situations which favor pleasure are too generally adverse to virtue. Virtue requires internal government and discipline: passions. Virtue is supported by a regard to what is future, prosperity attaches us wholly to what is present. The characteristics of virtue are modesty and humility; the most common attendants of prosperity are pride and presumption. One should think that prosperity would prove the strongest incitement to remember and to honor the God who bestows it; yet such is the perverseness of human nature, that it proves much oftener the motive to impiety. The changes of the world call the attention of men to an invisible power. But a train of events proceeding according to their wish, leads them to nothing be- lived in St. Petersburg, pursuing his vocation; youd what they see. The Supreme Giver is but afterwards engaged himself as a boiler-maconcealed from view by his own gifts. This in- ker at the Government foundry of Rolpino .stance of success they ascribe to a fortunate oc- Last year he took leave of absence and visited currence of worldly causes-that acquisition to their own skill and industry-unmindful of him who from the beginning arranged that series of causes, and who placed them in circumstances railways. He came to the ancient capital the where their industry could operate with success. despise him. All that is light or giddy in their minds is set in motion by the gale of prosperity. Arrogance and self-sufficiency are lifted up, and their state is considered as secured by their own There, from some passers-by, he heard of

GOOD TEMPER IS GOLD .- If people generally knew what an advantage to them it was to be cheerful there would be fewer sour faces in the never gains anything by exhibiting his annoyance | ber of workmen at Kolpino. In two As it is neither manly nor wise to yield like a child pettishly to every cross, so it is alike fool- told that the emperor desired to see prive us of self-control. There never was a man in any controversy who lost his temper that did If ever a person plays the game of his enemies it is when he is in a passion. Acquaintances shun men of proverbially ill temper; friends drop Thousands of men owe their want of success in life to neglecting the control of their temper. Nor have they the excuse that it is an infirmity which cannot be restrained; for Washington. his temper can be happy any more than he can make those happy around. Good temper is gold,

A Deed of Noble Daring.

The following deed of noble daring is recorded as one of the events attendant on the late destruction by fire of the Imperial Thea-

tre at Moscow: From the suddenness of this melancholy occurrence, and from the number of employees permanently living with their families in the House, many lives were lost. Three skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircase, so rapid was the progress of the flames, jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which being of iron, soon became so intensely hot, that two of the unartunate beings, threw themselves to but before leaving our office she saw very clearthe ground, and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over the protruding broad cornices, and there remained some minutes, till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it, and raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross, and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more, he would have become a corpse.—Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which this poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the grave reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. - Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow! Pray to God, and Pll endeavor to save you!" All eyes were turned to the spot from whence those sentences were uttered. A group of three men were observed, common peasants; wo of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling hard to break from the ho d of his friends. 'Let me go, my lads,' said he, 'my heart is burning within me; I cannot bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing!' And with a powerful effort, he proke loose and darted forward. The dense crowd gave way as he ran to the burning build ng, pulling from himself, and at the same time throwing away his shool (sheep skin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the foot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, attached a rope round his waist, and seizing an oven fork which happened to lay close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost to two-thirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper foot-step, the generous man took hold of the rain-gutter. Apparently, it was not a very safe means of ascent, as it bent and rattled under his weight .- But the man was resolved; he made the sign of the cross, and began to climb up. A cloud of suffocating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets of rooffing iron were falling down from every side; but what to him was all this? His heart

It was a frosty day; the rain-gutter was cold as ice; his warm, sweaty palms and fingers stick and freeze to the iron tube, he tears them off, leaving bloody marks at every hold, and ascends higher and higher, till he puts his foot would soon become desert wastes. This remark of the oven fork, he handed the rope to the which supports the gutter. That's right .-Now descend! And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man still, supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the lad der. The man was saved.

was burning within his breast; he could not

bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perish-

During all this time the multicude stood breathless; but when they saw them both out of danger all hats were taken off, and a sign of the cross at every breast testified a general thanksgiving, and a loud shout approved the prosperity relaxes the mind and inflames the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of this little scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army, gave him twenty-five roubles silver. The example was followed; noblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses; some gave golden some silver coin; some threw into his hat a few copper copeeks; all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side. The name of this generous man is Bazil Mar

rin, a native of the Government of Taroslaff. Being a roofer by trade, he for many years his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, he was returning to St. Petersburg by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the day before the fire; and, not having caught the As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he to the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the fortress, and to visit its venerable cathed fire, and hastened to the spot, where he bly distinguished himself.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day he took his seat in a railway carriag the 13th of the same month he reached ter he was summoned to the office of eral policemaster of the capital, when was accordingly taken to the palace. perial Majesty received Marrin in his was pleased to say to him when he entere thank you for a good action. Embrad and relate how you did it." In simply Marrin told his story; and when he the Emperor dismissed him, saying, may go; but in case of need come to n Soon afterwards Marrin was re with a medal and a sum of 150 rouble

The Cure for all the ills and wrongs, t the sorrows, and the crimes of humanit in that one word, Love. It is the divi ty that everywhere produces and restor To each and every one of us it gives t of working miracles if we will .- Mrs. C.

If thing, were to be done twice, all

Legging and Imposture.

The other day a fine, tall hearty, good-looking young woman came into our office, with a little girl five or six years old, and presented us with a paper setting forth that her husband had been ship wrecked, murdered and sold as a slave or perhaps had encountered other calamnities ten times worse, and had to flee his country .-The woman was well dressed, and looked altogether comfortable and happy, and so did the ittle girl, her child. She had a book with a long register of names of persons who had contributed to her imposture and beggary. We prompty declined to read her paper, or look over the names of those who had been her foolish dupes. She seemed amazed at our hard-heartedness, ly that we understood her perfectly and that she had caught a Tartar. We told her it was a shame and a disgrace for a woman to leave her nome and her country, and wander about in a foreign land begging, when she was young and hearty, and strong, and able to work and support herself handsomely; we had hundreds and thousands of poor women in America, who were a thousand times more the objects of charity than herself; that she had health, and strength, and youth, with only one child, whilst they were unable to leave their abodes of misery and want, from disease, or age, or shame, and had many helpless children; that in this country no one who had health and strength should think of begging. She replied she did not know how to sew. We told her she could soon learn, and that there were many honest ways of support herself, other than by sewing. She could go into service, and wash, and make up beds, and fix the house, and do out-door work, for she was strong enough to do any labor! About this stage of our lecture, she began to think it time to leave so heathenish a place. and jumped up and ran out of the office, shaking the dust off her feet as she quit the threshhold. We strongly suspected that her husband, whose captivity and death was most feelingly set forth in her papers was near at hand, and waitng to hear her success.

It is really high time that a stop should be put to this species of foreign imposition. One would suppose that a want of success would put a stop to it; but they are successful and make a great deal! There is no species of imposition in the world too gross to meet with enconragement. Some give through tolly, and some give in order not to appear hard-hearted There are others who give through fear of some evil being done them or their property by such vagrants. One would naturally suppose that sturdy young foreigner, able to work, strollittle likely to meet with success as any other medicant in the world. But not so. Hunsiderable sums of money, and with which they return to their own native hills .- Greenville

KEEP COOL.-We remember once passing through the market, and coming to a stall where a buckster officiated in selling chickens, just as Phillips was respectfully, but rather unceremopurchasing, after pricing and inspecting the of the grand experiment. articles on sale. Some involuntary intimation by the Quakeress had notified the huckster chickens, which arroused the wrath of the dealer in a very unequivical way, and she rolled forth a volley of coarse abuse after the Quakeress, who was now examining some articles at an adjoining stand. Our Quaker friend said nothing, and remained perfectly cool, while the angry woman's voice rose higher and higher, till she seemed nearly exhausted. At last collecting all her strength into a final, terrific outburst, she exclaimed "Confound you, if you don't speak Pilesplit." The Quakeress did not speak, however, even to prevent the threatened catastrophe, but finishing her purchase, quietly moved on, leaving her abuser the picture of mortified vexation. It would have been such luxury, had the Quakeress given but a word in reply to her triade. But she did not, and the ounishment was dreadful.

We have often called this little incident to mind, and have sometimes wondered that people who wish to be revenged on those who abuse them do not take the Quakers method of meeting abuse with silence. Noisy vituperation delights in nothing so much as in hearing its echo from the abused party. You let yourself down to his level by replying in the same strain, and thus save him the shame and mortification which he would certainly feel if left to reflect, that the wrath and wrathful words had all been, on his side. If you wish to

From the Raleigh "Spirit of the Age." The World's Temperance Conven-

tion.

This Convention commenced its session in New York on the 6th inst., and lasted four days, It was quite numerously attended, embracing delegates from nearly all the States in the Union, and also from British America as well as England and Scotland of the old world. As has been the case in all Conventions held in the large Northern Cities of late years, whether of a political, religious or social character, so at this Convention, some confusion and riotous proceedings were had in the outset of its session; but we are gratified to state that the discordant elements attempted to be introduced were promptly disowned and thrust out, and the moving disorganizers refused seats in the Convention. They had met to propose measures for the advance ment of the great Temperance reform, and they were determined not to be deterred or swerved from this noble end. The fact that Horace Greely denounces the proceedings, is sufficient to every right-thinking mind, that all is right.

Age will peruse with pleasure: "The Convention had scarcely met before the scheme of the disorganizers was made apparent. One of the tribe, Mr. Clarke, of Rochester, offered a resolution inviting everybody who should choose, "without respect to age, sex, color, or condition," to take part in its proceedings. This was promptly and distinctly voted down. "A Woman" then pushed her way to the platform, and renewed the question by making a personal issue upon it. The clamors of the Abolitionists. Socialists, Radicals, women in pantaloons, and others, who constituted her backers, rendered it absolutely necessary that she should be "crowdded off the platform" and "gagged," if the business for which the Convention met was to be transacted. And after two days had been consumed in this unseemly but necessary work, her determination not to "stay gagged," rendered equally imperative the thorough completion of the job. And considering its difficulty, as well as is necessity, we consider this about the best three days' work performed by any Convention

"Nor is there the shadow of an excuse for this Amazons and their backers had just held a Temperance Convention of their own, expressly because they knew that this Convention was not

"When it was found that the Temperance fea ling through the country begging, would be as give place to the Woman's Rights crusade, an attempt was made to supersede it by the Abolition and infidel element. Wendell Phillips, dreds and thousands of them accumulate con- one of the great champions of rampant radicalism in Boston, was imported hither to aid in the work :- a sham society was created, he was fortected, and, in spite of his false pretences, Mr. a quiet Quaker lady was turning away without niously, ejected. Thus collapsed the second part

"A third remained. Dr. J. McCune Smith, a square mile; in the district of Bellingham, worthy and respectable pastor of a Colored Northumberland, there are only 18 to a square that the lady doubted the sweetness of the Church in this City, claimed admission as a dele- mile, or in London the population of a square gate-for the purpose confessedly of introducing mile is more than ten thousand times greater an African element into its deliberatious. His than that of Bellingham. In the towns the application was refused. And having thus ex- people are 5.2 persons to a square acre, in the hausted the patience of the disorganizers, repelled all their attempts to convert the meeting into Placing three persons in every square yard. something else than a Temperance convention, the whole population might be placed in 1,476 and succeeded in obtaining control of their own acres. In Great Britain there are 815 towns organization, the Convention proceeded to discontaining 10,566,288 persons, and 10,403,179 pose of what the Tribune styles the "incidentals" dwell in what, for the sake of distinction, is of the business-namely: adopting measures to always called the country." advance the cause of Temperance."

"OUR DEAR LITTLE BABY."-At a mason's yard in this city is a headstone, with these words :- "Our dear little baby ;" and the marble upon which affection has cut the sentence is as small and as pure as an infant. Surely, here is perfection in an epitaph. The age of a dying child is nothing, and need not be recorded; and what is there in a name when the heart yearns for the form. This little stone has no mark for curiosity, and cold history would frown on it; but a parent-any parent entering a graveyard where the baby rests, and that small marble may stand, would carefully avoid treading on the little grave, and yet would stand there conjuring up the once bright eyes of that baby fixed on a mother's love, and its arm opening for a father's fondness; and then, alas, the diming of those eyes, and the drooping of gain a victory and mortify your abuser, be sithose arms; the silence, and what more sad, lent and keep cool.—N. V. Organ. ll but this cry of nature-"Our dear

o have mourned the loss of

ver to the truth of

whom we are

-that face which

d which comes to

s mouldered in the

exact mechanical

, or rather its reali-

countenance, its essence

he finer the character, and

its intellectual powers, the

true eidolon differ from the

iful likeness that a painter or a sculp-

LIVING INDIA RUBBER HORSE-Our readers

aware that India rubber is extensively manu-

tured into a variety of useful articles, such as

spenders, shoes, springs for railways cars, wag-

tires, &c. But very few of them, we suspect,

ow that a living animal can be made of the

terial, though such seems to be the fact. A

or two ago, while passing up Chatham

opposite the Hall of Records, our atten-

arrested by a large white muslin ban

which were the words: "Wonder of the

a living Mexican India rubber horse with-

air, mane or tail." We are unable to say

ther this is an infringement of Day's patent,

n produce."

11 - Express Messenger.

A London letter in the National Intelliged er contains some very remarkable facts re-

specting the population of Great Britain, which we condense thus:
"The resurns of the population of Great" Britain, according to the census of 1850; have at length been published, in part, in two very thick folio volumes. The labor of collecting this information was immense; 620 superintendent registrars, 2,190 registrars, and 80,-610 enume ators were employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland 1,010 superintendents, and 7,873 enumerators. Jailors, masters of workhouses, custom-houses, naval and military officers, clergymen, school-masters, and officers of public institutions, all assisted in supplying this information. By this large array of workers the whole of the population returns of Great Britain were collected in one day, so that the mere expense of procuring the returns was comparatively small. The remainder of the time, from that day to the heginning of the present month, was occuried

We are indebted for the following facts to the New York Times, which every reader of the sent from the central office exceeded fifty two

in our City for some time past.

violent intrusion upon the Convention. These designed for them, and that they had no business to med lle with it.

ture of the Convention could not be made to mally chosen its delegate, and armed with sham credentials, he claimed a seat in the Convention. The thimble-rigging operation was speedily de-

> reply to the charge made in the Washington Union, that he advocated the Wilmot proviso in the Senate, in 1847. He asserts that on no occasion whatever has he advocated any thing favoring free soil doctrines. SAILING OF MISSIONARIES-Rev'd. Win. Clemens and wife, of Wheeling, Va., and the Rev.

Ex SENATOR DICKINSON.-Hon. D. S. Dick-

inson, of New York, has published a letter in

E. T. Williams and family, sailed from New-York last Saturday for the Island of Carisco, about 200 miles from the mouth of the river of Niger, and near the Heart of the great Congo. They go out as missionaries of the O.S. Presby terian Church, and desire the establishment of an American colony.

FILLING UP .- The New-Orleans True Dela of Thursday says: The streets and houses of the city appear to be rapidly filling up, yet no strangers are making their appearance among us. Those who had sought refuge in the neighboring towns, and in the Lake Shore Watering Places, are returning to their homes as a measure of safety; for at present the fever is worse beyond the limits of the city than within its borders.

Thousands, too, had been for weeks prostrated by the fever, are now getting about again, and thus do we account for the increasing numbers who daily make they appearance on our actually beheld, but sidewalks and public thoroughfares. It is to be hoped that soon the last vestiges of the yellow plague will be rooted out so that strangers may again feel safe in visiting us, and so that the life-pulse of business may throb on without impediment.

> The Printers' Strike in Pittsburg has resulted in a partial substitution of females as compositors in several of the newspaper offices of that city. The girls, it is said, have shown a great readiness to avail themselves of this new demand for their services, and the applications for employment have already exceeded the places to be filled. The Pittsburg Despatch had more than forty candidates for situations in its composing room.

The Governor of Virginia, it is said, is about to send to the Crystal Palace the banner of his State. It is made of broad stripes of white and mazarine blue satin, with rich silver fringe and elegant light blue drapery, which is held bably those who have seen the animal can up by the bead of a handsome silver eagle at the top of the staff.