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Selected Poetry.

THE LIFE.CLOCK.

TRANSEATED FROM THE GERMAN. There is a little mystic clock, No human eye has seen; That beateth on-that beateth on. From morning until e'en; And when the soul is wrapped in sleep, And heareth not a sound, It ticks, and ticks, the live long day, And never runneth down.

Oh, wondrous is the work of art, Which knells the passing hour, But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived, The life-clock's magic power. Not set in gold, nor decked with gems By pride and wealth possessed; But rich or poor, or high or low, Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid beds of flowers, All still and softly glides, Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat, It warns of passing tides. When passion nerves the warrior's arm, For deeds of hate and wrong, Though heeded not the fearful sound The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft, And tender words are spoken, Then fast and wild it rattles on, As if with love 'twere broken. Such is the clock that measures life, Of flesh and spirit blended; And thus 'twill run within the breast, Till that strange life is ended.

Miscellaneous.

From the National Intelligencer. The War in the Crimea.

Extract of a letter from an American in France to his friend in Washington.

Paris; June 14, 1855.—The despatches from the Crimenare considered more favorable; but in studying them out I cannot see that anything has been accomplished before Sebastopol that has resulted in a permanent or material advantage, and certainly nothing that should be cause for such great rejoicings. They have carried no material works of the enemy, as all those they have taken were merely advanced positions erected and held for the purpose of annoying the Allies, and in no way conected with the permanent and regular defences of the place, none of which latter have as yet been either eaptured nor, so far as we know, even injured by the fire of the Allies. Everything the latter have effected has been at a fearful and distressing loss of life; and, great as is the Allied force now before Sebastopol, it will melt away most dreadfully if they are to win their way step by step at a similar cost.

However resultless may be the operations of the Allies before the great fortress of the East, I look in a very different light on their success in the Sea of Azoff. There they are not only really seccessful, but the result of their success is well calculated to affect most seriously and disastrously the efforts of the Russians to defend Sebastopol, by cutting off their supplies. It is truly wonderful that the Allies should so long have neglected operations in that quarter, for they hardly could have been ignorant of the fact of the vast supplies of provisions and forage derived from thence by the enemy. If they were ignorant of it then it exhibits an imbecility on the part of those conducting the war and manag ing the campaign that is still more a matter of

The Allies can with great ease keep the whole coast of the Crimea, both on the Sea of Azoff and on the Black Sea, so blockaded and guarded as to cut off all supplies, except by land through the Isthmus of Perekop; and even the supplies through that route must be brought from as far as Odessa, and for hundreds of miles of country beyond Perekop. It would seem almost impracticable, and probably is so, to feed such an army, and not less than 30,000 or 40,000 horses by means of transportation in bullock wagons for such an immense distance and over such roads. The mere food that would be consumed by the animals themselves and men employed in the transportion would soon strip the county through which they passed, and if they are to carry their own provender and food, how much of their load would remain on arrival at the camp after a journey of twenty to forty days, each bullock or horse requiring twelve to fourteen pounds of forage daily? The bullocks on arriving in camp, could be slaughtered for food but that would involve the loss of the thousands and tens of thousands of vehicles that were used for the transportation. Viewing the operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff in any light whatever, their success there and there occupancy and naval command of that sea must very seriously and probably very promptly affect the defence of Sebastopol, and starvation may bring about a fatal crisis for the Russians, even before they can make new arrangements for supplies from elsewhere.

If the allies are conviced that such will be the result, their best policy will of course be to confine their exertions to cutting off supplies, and let famine do its work. Under this system of tactics it is possible a strong force will be sent to seize and hold the Isthmus of Perekop, and tion. We know that some politicians, lawyers thus, with the coasts of the Crimea guarded at and interested judges have assailed this law, every point by the allied naval force, to cut off effectually supplies from every quarter, except what could be procured in the Crimea itself, which it is well known are totally inadequate, and have already been exhausted to a very great extent. Thirty to fifty thousand men would by entrenching themselves be able to hold the Isthmus against any force the Russians could bring against them, and at any rate force a sufficient time to solve the problem of starvation to the defenders of Sebastopol. The allies could well spare the above force, for the reinforcements on the way and still to embark will be at least equal to that number. Except the capture of Sebastopol can be made on the pre-ceding plan, the general opinion still is that it follow of themselves."

The American clipper ships that have been chartered by this Government are the admiration of every body who sees them, and attract great attention not only at Marseilles and Toulon but also in the Black Sea, both from the English and French naval officers.

The Queen of Clippers' of upwards of 2000 tons, recently sailed with 350 horses, 200 men of the Imperial Guard, and 1800 tons of mater-

The Great Republic is to sail in a few days, and will take 500 horses, 700 troops and above 3000 tons of materiel; among the latter are 1000 pieces of heavy cannon and 20,000 bombs A screw line-of-battleships is to accompany her, and to tow her if necessary. If, however, there is a favorable wind, the Great Republic will probably be better able to tow the line-of-battle ships. This ship has been visited by thousands and thousands of people at Marseilles, in cluding all the high functionaries of Government, with their families, &c. She is a splendid specimen of naval architecture, of nearly 4000 tons. It is probably very safe to say that no one ship ever before in this world took on board 500 horses,

to say nothing of the rest of her cargo. The Gauntlet, of 2,000 tons, the Alleganian of 1,200 tons, the Nonpareil, of 1,500 tons, and Monarch of the Sea, of 2,200 tons, are all now loading with horses, troops, and material. Four or five other American clippers are daily expected at Marseilles and Toulon for the same purpose, having been chartered at from fourteen to seventeen shillings (\$3.50 to \$4.35) per ton per month, and taken for six months positively. The Government at present refuse to charter any more vessels, as they believe they have the full quantity of tonnage they can require There must be at least two hundred steamers and six or seven hundred sailing vessels now in employ

Previsions continuevery high, and it is a cause of great anxiety to the Government. The price of bread, however, is still at about three and a half cents per pound to the laboring poor, though at the present price of flour it should be four and a half to five cents. The difference is paid to the b kers by the government and the city by issuing small printed tickets to the poorthey handing in such tickets in part payment to the bakers. All this is so perfectly systematized by the police that few or no impositions are practiced by those parties who are in easy circumstances and for whom the relief is not intended. Most momentous results depend upon the the result of growing harvest both in Europe and the United States.

Georgia a Unit on the Platform of 1850.

Whatever division there may be in our State among politicians as to some principles, and the election of this or that man, there is one question, the "paramount one of the day," upon which we are one people. The Domocratic Convention of June 5th, holding "the American Union secondary only in importance to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate, gave their ungalfied adhesion to the 4th Resolutionof the Georgia Platform," and expressed their in the appellation .- Cincinnati Home Journal. "unalterable determination to maintain it in its letter and spirit." That is the true doctrine. The Corner Stone at Columbus wanted to know if any other than the Columbus Times, would piedge himself to stand by it in every extremity. The Atlanta Intelligencer, in a strong article, says he is one; as also the Augusta Constitution alist. As for ourselves this is the last linefourth resolution-we wish to see drawn on paper and upon this subject "sink or swim, live or die, we plant ourselves upon and go with it Every Georgian is in heart and mind committed to it. When that is trampled upon, we know that they are prepared to say, with Troup, as they of right ought to, "the argument is ended, let us stand by our swords."

Determined assertion of our rights is the guarantee of their being respected.

Whatever opinion we have of Know Nothingism, though they have adopted the Philadelphia Platform, gone for Cuba, taken the most oppoat a meeting of the State Council, held at Macon on the 28th June, amid their many planks, they have this for their fourth resolution:

"That we re-affirm the Georgia Platform of 1850, as indicating the right policy, in the event | a galvanic battery. of the contingencies therein montioned: and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and carry out its principles.

As a national party, to be of any service to he maintainance of the rights of the South, a candid dispassionate man must look upon K. N's. as out of the question; but in the State of Georgia, we can forgive them much, if they, in addition to their words on this most important question will let their acts, in standing square up to them, give them a life and vitality.

The prohibition party will occupy, no doubt, the same position. Undivided, then, upon this let every Southern State, as Georgia and Louisiana, plant themselves upon this platform, and should the contingencies mentioned arise, though we hope and believe the national conservative sentiment of our Northern brothers will ever prevent it, the time for words will have passed

Athens Banner

We have never yet heard one valid objection urged to a Prohibitory law, that could not be made with equal force against any other penal statute, either as a legal and constitutional remedy for liquor selliing, or as a measure eminent ly suited to accomplish the object of its adopbut every successful assault thus far has been upon some of its appendages, and not upon its essential or fundamental provisions. They remain firm and irrefutable, which even bribery and corruption have not been able to assail. Spirt of the Age.

I served," says Jefferson, "with General Washington, in the Legislature of Virgina, before the revolution, and, during it, with Dr Franklin, in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the

Too Smart for a Mechanic.

How often do we hear the exclamation made in reference to a youthful prodigy, by a fond parent, when speaking of an idolized son—"Too smart for a Mechanic"—and so, straightway a profession is hit up for the wonderful lad who

In the course of our life, and you know we are an "Old Man," we have observed numbers of these great youths, whom their fathers have made Preachers, Lawyers, Doctors, etc., and have very frequently seen them prove complete failures; not at all competent to shine in any profession, but forced to dwindle out their days in shoving the jack plane, as rough carpenters, or digging post holes, as common day laborers, their families, if they have any, suffering for the very necessaries of life; and all this because they were too smart to learn regular trades, at which

a competency might be made.

If there is anything that has ever been a curse to this country it is these men thrown upon the community without means of subsistence to support themselves, and no trade to go to, when their parents who have hitherto supported them drop off leaving them as a legacy, the misera-ble retrospection of the past without one dollar for the coming future.

We have known men who have went to school nearly all their lives in consequence of the opinion entertained by their parents, that they were to become prodigies in some one of the professious who have acquired superior educations, by dint of hard knocks, and intense study who have almost starved for a day's victuals, because they knew nothing of the world, had never come in contact with it, had never went through an apprentieship had never graduated, amid its hardships and privations. They had always been taught to look upon themselves, as little lower than the angels, and that it would never require scarce an effort on their part to get th ough the world with honor and

It is this growing evil of rearing children for gentlemen and ladies in the incorrect meaning of these much abused words which will terd more to the ruin of our country than anything

To those who would rear their children prosperously and happy when they are tottering to the tomb, we would say, give them trades; let them learn some one of the useful and honora-ble avocations of life; and if they have intellect for other callings, for the professions, depend upon it, they will soon find it out themselves, and the fact of their having a trade, will never retard their progress toward distinction and eminence, but only tend to make their fame more lasting, and their virtues shine out more apparent.

Again, we say give your children trades with an education classical, if you like; if they are capable of becoming good workmen, as mechanics, they stand far better chance of succeeding in any of the learned professions.

. The brightest intellects our country ever knew arose to their distinction from the workshop of the mechanic, and they were not ashamed to say they were onco mechanics themselves, but gloried

A DISAPPOINTED VISITER .- A citizen recently returned from London, says the Mobile correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, tells with much humour, of some equivoque that mingled in a conversation he had with an English officer whom unknown to him, had served in Packenham's army :- "You have been, then, in America?', "For a very short time, and it is long ago." Were you ever in New Orleans?" "Not exactly in it-although once very near it." "And did you not visit the city?" "No; they would not let me, "Not let you!-why, how, and when could that be?, "It was in 1814-and there was a large party of us, too, who inten ded to eat our Christmas dinner in the city -but though we were very warmly received, we could not accomplish our wishes. So we turned round and went to Moble Point; but' though we staid there some time, we did not find travelling in Alabama very tempting, so site doctrines, yet we are rejoiced that in Georgia all concluded to return and on the first of April 1815, we left for home-the day selected for embarkation forming an appropriate finish to our fool's errand." Here a sudden spasm of recollection struck the inquirer with the force of

> Follies of Fashion.—In no instance have the folly and childishness of a large portion of mankind been more strikingly displayed than in those various, and occasionally very opposite, modes in which they have departed from the standard of nature, and sought distinction even in deformity. Thus, while one race of people (the Chinese) crushes the feet of its children, another flattens their heads between two boards; and while we in Europe admire the natural whiteness of the teeth the Malays file off the enamel, and dye them black, for the all suffcient reason that dogs teeth are white. A New Zealand chief has his distinctive coat-of-arms emblazoned on his face as well as on his limbs, and an Esquimaux is nothing if he has not bits of His hand. stone stuffed through a hole in each cheek. Quite as absurd and still more mischievous, is the infatuation which, among some Europeans, attaches beauty to that modification of the human figure which resembles the wasp, and compresses the waist until the very ribs have been distorted, and the functions of the vital organs irreparably disordered .- "The Chinese," by J. F. Davis.

THAT CALIFORNIA NUGGET OF GOLD .- The Journal du Havre of the 11th has the following

"A few days ago we announced the arival at Havre, by the Ariel, of a nugget of native gold, of the value of about 200,000 francs, which was in the hands of two miners, and was to be exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Paris. We learn to-day from Paris that the nugget, instead of being lent to the Exhibition was prosented to the Bank of France in view of obtaining an advance on its consignment. The Bank having assayed it found that it was a piece of lead covered with gold, upon which the roughness and unevenness of native gold had been ingeniously imitated. An investigation has been commenced to discover if the fraud had Ancient and Modern Warfare.

War is always terrible. Even when waged in the cause of freedom, there is much in it to make the heart revolt. Millions squandered, thousands of lives lost, provinces devastated, children made orphans, society demoralizedthese are the consequences of just wars, equally with unjust ones, and should teach governments to be certain before engaging in hostilities that their cause is right; for terrible is the responsibility of a people who begin a war, unless, as Patrick Henry said, "an appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is

But dreadful as war is, it is merciful compared to what it once was. In nothing has civilization done so much for mankind as in mitigating the horrors of war. Not to go back to the remote and probably uncertain annals of Assyria and Egypt, there is sufficient proof, in authentic ancient history, that war formerly was one incessant scene of rapine, wrong, and masacre. Often no quarter was given in battle. Frequently all sexes and ages were put to the sword. Always those saved were sold into slavery. What now takes place exceptionally, and when a town is given up to the sack, happened in ancient wars continually, and was the niversal rule.

We will take the first Punic wars as an example. It is customary to speak of the wars of the French revolution as of unexampled du ration and atrocity; but the first Punic war lasted longer, and was characterized by a spirit vastly more merciless. When Regulus, in this contest invaded Africa, he laid waste the country before him, as if his army had been a flight of locusts, sent to destroy another Egypt .-Villas were burnt, crops destroyed, cattle wan-tonly slaughtered, and thousands of persons, many of them bred to luxury, carried off and sold for slaves. Three hundred walled villages and towns were sacked in this pitiless foray .-But the Carthagenians had their revenge and availed themselves of it as remorselessly.

In a great battle, fought the following year, they defeated the invaders, and not only slaughtered the Romans almost to a man, on the field of victory, but when the contest was closed, when all Carthage blazed with testive lights, burnt alive the bravest of the few prisoners; as a thank offering to Moloch. On another occasion, during this war, the Carthagenians critainfied one of their unsuccessful leaders. the Romans were not a whit behind them in in spite of their heroism, and not withstanding they had shown elemency to Roman prisoners, were barbarously put to death. The great Roman fleet, with which Africa was invaded was manned by galley-slaves, most of whom were captives ravished from Sicily, Sardinia, or other Carthagenian colonies.

we moderns have made great advances in the science of war, but a lesson might often be taken in energy from the ancients. The Romans, in this same contest, built a fleet of more than three hundred ships capable of carrying three hundred thousand men, during one winter; and as they possessed no experience in agitated or discussed. With every natural fapractice on dry land, the art of rowing, while the vessels were being constructed. The magnitude, as well as resolution, with which they Western States for those useful and indispensacarried on hostilities, may be inferred from the ble nuxiliaries of man, fact that, in the naval battle at Ecomus, they agriculture or commerce. took 140,000 men into action, or seven times not refer to the mythical period of Roman his tory, but rest on the authority of a writer who lived within 30 years of the events he records.

Modern history, in short, furnishes no contests so bloody, so protracted, so desperately waged, or calling out so entirely the full resources of the combatants, as the ever-recurring wars of ancient Rome; for even the wars of Napoleon and Frederick the Great, when whole hecatombs were immolated and entire continents convulsed, fail, in these particulars, to rival the wars of the ancients.

Philadelphia Ledger.

CONFIDENCE .-- Upon a little twig of the tree shading the window sits a little bird with a jaunty air; and there he pours out his soul in a strain of melody, though the storm is in hearing and the drapery of the clouds darkens the sky overhead. Now the storm is around the bird, the winds have come down in armies from the mountains and from the sea, the twigs bend and the proud head of the trees are bowed down; and yet the bird feels no fear in its feathered

breast, but sings and sings merrily.

So may we learn a lesson of confidence from the innocent bird; that when the foundations are shaken, when the sky of life seems darkened for aye, when the lightning of angry words from dissevered friends scathe the brain, and when the strong boughs of earthly life are bent to the earth, that we may sing and sing merrily our trust in Him who holds the sea in the hollow of

Spirit of the Age.

The affections are the chief sources of thought and as these are directed the character is formed. The sages of antiquity, struck with the univeral power of love—the perfection of its assimilative principle—assigned to it a divine character and thus anticipated prominent truth of Christianity. Plato taught that love takes away others being in himself, and transfers it to the party loved.

A cleverer symbol and diviner truth was vouchsafed to John, an angel standing in the sun-indestructible mind invested with unclouded glory .- E. L. Magoon.

HUMAN EVERGREENS .- Some singers appear to be always young, the Italians in particular. Not long ago a gentleman who goes very seldom to the Opera, but who possesses an excellent memory, said to Madame Grisi, It is astonishing how like you are to your mother!" "You knew my mother inquiringly remarked the lady. "Certainly; I perfectly recollect hearing her in Paris in 1832, when she played in Norma.' But sir, it was I whom you heard!" "Oh, that is indeed a joke!" This gentleman never would believe that the Grisi of our day was the Grisi of 1832; and he carried his gallantry so far as to been committed at the diggings or during the get positively out of temper about a reality voyage. Gov. Reeder in Kansas.

It was announced to us by telegraph a few days since, that Gov. Reeder had succeeded in getting into a personal difficulty, and below we give the particulars; taken from the Kansas Times. The doughty Governor would seem to have been false to both parties, and after all his tirades against the Missouri marauders, he confessed himself satisfied that Kansas would be a slave State .- Charleston Standard.

WHITEHEAD, Kansas T., June 5. 1855 Yesterday morning Gen. B. F. Stringfellow of Weston, Mo., proceeled to Gov. Reeder's residence, near the Shawnee Mission, and after introducing himself to the Governor, said, "I understand, sir, that you have publicly spoken and written of me in the East as a frontier ruffian, and I have called to ascertain whether you have

Gov. R .- " I did not so write or speak of you Gen. S .- Did you speak of me in those terms

nywhere or at any time?"

Gov. R.—"No, sir."

Gen. S.—"Did you use my name at all!"

Gov. R.—"I may have used your name in private conversation."

Gen. S.—" Did you use it disrespectfully !— Did you intimate, or insinuate, that I was other than a gentleman ?"
Gov. R.-" I might have done so."

Gen. S .- "Then, sir, you uttered a falsehood, and I demand of you the satisfaction of a gentleman. I very much question your right to that privilege, for I do not believe you to be a gentleman; but I nevertheless give you the opportunity to vindicate your title to that character, by allowing you to select such friends as you may please, and I will do the same, and we will

Gov. R .-- I cannot go. I am no fighting

step out here and settle the matter as gentlemen

Gen. S .-- "Then I will have to treat you I would any other offensive animal":

his fist- I suppose the abolitionists will prothem do so, and then dare show his face in Kansas! They will not say so, however, but pronounce it a proper punishment, when they hear thority is a rogue. If you any journal that as soon as Reeder returned, he expressed that as soon as Reeder returned, he expressed on a Turkish corps d'armee with Turkish official that Kansas would be a slave on a Turkish commander, you will be State, and that he was in favor of that institution. I learn it is a fact, and I learn it from a blood-thirstiness. Frequently captive generals, gentleman who heard him, that he so expressed in spite of their heroism, and notwithstanding himself on the steamer coming up the river, and the best troops in Europe; as good as your also after he had landed.

> Horses and Mules for the South. The neglect of grain crops by the cotton planters of the South has been often and justly animadverted upon. The maxim-" produce if posssible, all of your home supplies at home" cannot be too often or too deeply impressed upon the agricultural community of the Mississippi Valley South.

But there is one corollary from this maxim, which so far, we believe, has been but little maratime affairs, they made their galley-slaves | cility for growing fine horses and mules, all the

There is no reason why Tennessee, Arkansas, as many as Nelson had at Trafalgar. In a Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas, great tempest, subsequently, nearly 100,000 should not raise all of their own horses and seamen were lost, the whole southern coast of mules. There is no earthly reason why these Sicily being strewed with wrecks and bodies. States should not also raise all of their own These statements it must be remembered, do corn, hogs, cows, &c. There is, likewise no earthly reason why these States should not pay particular attention to the improvement

of the breeds of all the different kinds of stock. It is sometimes said that the South is not a slaves? good grazing country, and therefore not suitable for growing fine stock. A moment's consideration will show that this is the purest "fudge." The low lands bordering upon every perennial stream in the South-from the lordly Tennessee to the smallest brook "singing its quiet tune' - are capable of being made-a little expense -the finest pastures in the world.

Look at the Tennessee river bottom; how many millions of acres are there, yet awaiting the occupancy of the grazier, to whose pur- of the South? poses they are better suited than to those of any other class of agriculturists? So of Obion, Forked Deer, Hatchie, Wolf, Tallahachie, the upper Tombigbee, and all the streams, large and small, of the South, including the mighty Mississippi, large portions of whose immense bottom are admirably adapted to all the requirements of the stock grower.

When will the South be true to herself?-When will Southern men learn their true polilogs, potatoes and mules, shucks and sheep, brogans and beef-is a saving of always double, and often quadruple, of what the same article would cost if they have it to buy?

Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

Brevities.

If girls would have roses in their cheeks, they must do as the roses do-go to sleep with the lilies, and get up with the morning-glories. The forms and ceremonies of politeness may

be dispensed with, in a measure, in the relaxations and intimacies of one's own fireside, but fingers and there are but twenty-four!" "Eh! kind attentions never. One of the saddest things about human na-

ture is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself-a pilot, and yet a cast away.

According to recent calculations, it is probable that Euglish is already the language of sixty millions of human beings, and that the number is augmenting at a continually increas-

This life will not admit of equality; but surely that man who thinks he derives consedistance, is as base-minded as the coward who shuns the enemy from the fear of an attack.

Sound Advice to Young Ladies .- Don't et the keys of the piano forte make you forget the keys of the store-room, or the enlightenment of your understanding prevent you from inquiring the price of candles.

Austriaus, Turks and Russians.

Upon the military capacity of Austrians, l'urks, and Russians, we cite this important testimony from a Pole who has been thirty years a soldier, and served with the Austrians, Russians and Turks-General Chrzanowski:

"What is your estimate," I said, "of the Austrian Army?"

"The officers," he answered, " are excellent -perhaps the best in Europe! They have the spirit and influence which belong to gentlemen, and they know their duties-which is not the case always with yours. The men are strong and well trained, but they hate the service. They are not volunteers like yours, or conscripts like the French. Each commune has to furnish a certain number of men. The Government officers select them arbitrarily. Those who are chosen feel oppressed, and never have the good-will of a volunteer who has taken to the army as a profession, or a conscript who is paying his debt to his country. The Generals are good. Hesse is fit to command 200,000 men, and I know of no one else in Europe who

"Have the Russians any good Generals?" said.

"None," he answered, "on a great scale. Luders is the best. I would trust him with 30,000 or 40,000 men, but not with more. Their regimental officers are ignorant and bad. The men are good—the best perhaps in the world after the French, the English and the

"Do you put the Turks so high?" I asked.
"I put them," he answered, "at the very top. Not the officers, still less the Generals but the privates have every soldierly quality. The Turk is strong, he is docile, he is intelligent, he has a contempt for life which is both fatalist and fanatic, and can live on nothing. When their military organization was at its best, two centuries ago, no European armies could stand against them. But their officers are detestable, ignorant, conceited, idle and And with that, he knocked Reeder down with corrupt. The very best people that I know is fist. I suppose the abolitionists will pronounce this a "ruffianly attack." Let one of worse people that I know are the Turks in office. Power is gained and preserved there by bribery treachery and extortion. Every man in authority is a rogue. If you ally yourself to cers and a Turkish commander, you will be disappointed. Train and officer them as you own-perhaps better. But I never should feel comfortable in action if I knew that any important part of my line was held by a purely Turkish force. I should be constantly expecting to see the officers running and the men following them. But to Turks as privates and Englishmen as officers, I would entrust the key of my position."-North British Review.

> The Washington Sentinel gives the Abolitionists a nut to crack in the following interrogatives, which we suspect, will be difficult of accomplishment:

> 1. Name the State or country where the health of the laboring classes is better, or as good

> 2. Name the States or country in which the

as slaves? 3. Or any community among whom there are so few lunatics as among slaves?

4. Or in which so many children are born and safely live to maturity? 5. Or in which there are so few riots, mur-

ders, asseults or burglaries as among the slave 6. Where is the laboring community which is so cared for in sickness and old age as among

7. Where is the community that can approach a comparison between the mutual attachment of master and slave?

8. Are there not a hundred, ay, a thousand instances of devotion of slave to master and master to slave, where one can be shown of servant to his hiring master or of master to his hired servant?

9. Is there a laboring class in the world so well fed and doing so little work as the slaves

10. And, finally is there any community on earth, of equal numbers, in which there is so little vice and crime as among slaves?

HUMBUG. - Humbug, which is in universal use, if not classically admissible into an English dictionary, comes unquestionably from Hume of the Bog, a Scotch laird, (so called from his estate.) who was celebrated in Edinburgh society cy? When will they learn that everything during the reign of William and Aune, for the produced at home, corn and horses, peas and marvellous tone of his stories, in which he indulged so commonly that they became proverbial; and thus a very long shot was always designated a regular Hume of the Bog. Hence, by simple contraction, Humbug.

> THE DOUBLE MISFORTUNE. - At a provincial theatre in France a comedy was played entitled the Twenty-six Misfortunes of Hariequin. An actor, who happened to be among the spectators called to Harlequin at the end of the play-"I say, the play-bill is a cheat. I paid to see twenty-six misfortunes; I have counted well on my Sangodemil,' shouted Harlequin did not I marry at the end of the comedy? And does not that make up at least the other two misfortunes?',

> ADVICE .- The Anderson Gazette calls upon the Co-operationists of South Carolina to adopt the Georgia Resolutions as recently issued and stand by her. The Gazette further remarks :

They can safely and honorably do so ; -- and if they were in earnest in seeking the co-operation of the South in 1850, they have an opportunity of evincing it now, by falling in with Georgia and Louisiana, and accepting the profquence and respect from keeping others at a fered co-operation of two States, which is all they ever demanded.

The following striking lines form an inscrip-

tion tound at Melrose Abbey :--The earth goeth on the earth, glistoning in gold; The earth goeth to the earth sooner than it wold; The earth builds on the earth castles and towers; The earth says to the earth - All shell be ours!"