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Selected Poetry.

STANZAS.

" The setting of a Great Hope is like the setting of the sun."-LONGFELLOW'S HYPERIAN.

Well did the poet say or sing The setting of a mighty hope is like the close of day, When the bright warm sun has sunk to rest, And the night comes chill and grey.

The flower of life doth pass away, The music and the tone depart with the hope that disappears.

And nothing more remains behind, But the darkness and the tears.

The sun may sink behind the hill. The flowers upon the valley's brink, may wither, wane and die, But the day-god shall come forth again.

The world to beautify. The day-god shall come forth again, And earth shall leap to life again, in presence of her

King: The hills shall laugh in glorious light-The vales, with mirth shall ring.

But when the hope that gilt our life, Hath vanished into outer night, despairing and forlorn, There comes to it no rising more, To us, no second morn.

We wonder darkling on our way, We mark no freshness on the earth, no brightness on the wave: Repining ever, till we find H. W. H. Rest in the quiet grave.

Aliscellancous.

THE HIGHWAYMAN'S FRIEND.

A TALE OF THE ROAD.

The worthy Toby Simpton was the most upright of Quakers. Some years retired from insiness he inhabited a pretty villa in the su hubs of London, which surpassed all similar illas in the world by an additional grace it exited from the presence of his only child, a I vely girl of about seventeen, as good as she was fair. To the dazzling lustre of English beauty, of which she was the perfect type, her persuasion and manners added a subdued gravity and winning gentleness of manner, which rendered Mary an object of the most unquali fied admiration to all the young men of her acquaintance; those in her neighborhood vied with each other for her regard. Their efforts were vain. Mary was no coquette, and far com enjoying the effect of her charms, she as quite annoyed by it, even feeling quite - ased with the conduct of her pertinacious

ers, except in the single instance of a tion Mr. Edward Weresford, a young artist, who was admitted by her father to his entire confidence. A sudden stroke had carried off

to resist an armed man, he had no resource .- | the door, and asked to see Mr. Weresford .-He quietly took out a purse containing twelve guineas, and handed it to the robber, who count ed the pieces, while the victim, glad to have escaped so easily, passed at a quickened pace. But the bandit, seeing no resistance made to him, and kindled by the hope of a second booty,

ceedings, he cried-" Your watch !"

The Quaker, though possibly surprised at this new demand, did not betray the least sign of emotion. He very colly drew a handsome hat on his head. gold watch from his pocket, looked at the hour, and gave it to the robber, merely saying: "Now pray allow me to return home ; my daughter will be uneasy at my absence." "An instant," replied the masked rider, em-

boldened by his weakness, "swear to me that you have no other sum." " Friend, I never swear." said the Quaker.

"Ah! Indeed ! Well, then affirm that you have no other money about you, and on the honor of an honest robber, incapable of using violence to any one who yields with so good a grace, I will permit you to go on your way." Toby considered a moment, and then shook his head.

"Whoever thou art," said he gravely, " thou hast divined that I am a Quaker, and I may not betray the truth, though it may cost my life. Therefore thou must know that I have here, under the flap of my saddle, a sum of mento of his sister." two hundred sterling." "Two hundred pounds !" cried the robber,

his eyes sparkling through the mask. "But if thou art good, if thos art humane,

married, and this sum is wanting for her set tlement. I have not had so much together for | wilt give me a receipt." a long time. The dear child loves her betrothloved ; surely thou wilt not commit this wicked action !"

"What is your daughter's marriage, or her ove to me? Less words and more speed in your actions, I must have this also, friend," masked highwayman, and, with a sigh, was my way to London vesterday evening; so I about to pass on.

" Stay, friend Quaker," said the robber, laying his hand on the bridle, "your horse is bet- not have requested." ter than mine. Alight, my excellent friend and we will exchange."

It was rather too late now to begin to resist -though these repeated exactions were of a nature to stir the bile in any one but a Job. The good Toby descended, and took, with an air of resignation, the wretched hack that was given him, wondering that he had not fled away on his own superior steed at the first approach of the robber.

The masked horseman, meanwhile, thanking him ironically for his complaisance, clapped spors to his horse and disappeared. Before promised, I fear I shall be obliged to tell him arriving in London, the despoiled traveller had how it went." abundant leisure for meditation on his mishap, unmound the skill of the painter to gaze on whose happiness was thus rathlessly adjourned. he opened and presented to Toby, in succession As to the money, it was irrecoverably lost to his purse and his money bag "Is that all you want?" asked the merchant him; he had no means of recovering it nor at had fled forever. The success of Edward tracking the audacious robber. Struck with a abruptly. "Not all; I require something more than thy sudden idea, however, he stopped his regrets. "Yes," said he, " this means may succeed friendship." if the fellow inhabits London. Heaven, no "Speak!" doubt, has permitted him to be thus imprudent. "Disinherit thy son." "How?" A little consoled by I know not what hope, "Disinherit him, I say; I will not have it said Toby went home apparently undisturbed, and said nothing of his adventure. He did not go to that my Mary speculated on thy wealth," and the magistrates, as he at first intended, but so saying, the Quaker left the room. "No," murmurred he, "the child is not embraced his daughter, and went to sleep trusting in Providence. But he resolved, knowing responsible for the sins of the parent. Mary shall marry the son of this man, but possess his ill-gotten riches-never never?" He went that fleaven helps those most who try to aid themselves, next day to begin his researches. down to the court-yard. "My dear friend," He had the mare brought out of the stable said he to Weresford, who stood at the window where she had passed the night, and leading in his dressing gown. "I have brought back her into the street, threw the bridle over her neck, in the hope that as she had fasted, she thy mare, let me have my horse." Some min utes after Toby, well mounted with his moneymight instinctively find her way to her master's bag before him and other valuables in his house, while he followed on to detect the crimipocket bade farewell to his new friend and nal. But he had relied too far on the poor animal's sagacity. She wandered to and fro, returned home in a sober trot. "I have just been paying my wedding visit to thy father." without end or aim, now to the right, now to said he to Edward, whom he found before him, the left, sometimes coming to a full stop, and we shall agree very well." "Two hours after, Weresford came to Toby's despair.

The porter answered that he was not up yet.

being admitted, as he had particular business, exterminator:" and soon found himself in the owner's hedroom. Woresford, who had just awakened. soon overtook the worthy Friend, a second time | rubbed his eyes, and asked in an ill-humored barred the way, and repeating the manœuver tone, "who are you sir, and what do you want with the pistol, like one well used to such pro- with me?"

The sound of his voice struck on his visitor's remembrauce, and added the last proof to his suspicions. He drew forward a chair and quietly installed himself near the bed with his

"Why do you remain covered ?" said the

merchant. "I am a Quaker," replied the other calmly, and thou knowest that such is our fashion. At the word Quaker, Weresford sat up and studied the visitor's face. He recognized him, doubtless, for he turned pale. "Well, sir," said he, "what is--if-you please-the--the

nature of-of your business?" " Pardon me for being in such a haste," answered Toby, " but between friends there need be no ceremony, and I come simply to ask back the watch thou didst borrew from me yesterday."

" The--watch ?" "I prize it highly. It belonged to my poor wife, and I cannot do without it. Besides, my brother in law, the alderman, would be very much displeased were I to give away a me-

The name of "Alderman" seemed to move the merchant- Without waiting for a reply Toby went on.

"Thou will oblige me also by returning the thou will leave me this money," resumed the poor Quaker. "My daughter is going to be time. However, if thou hast need of them, I twelve guineas which I lent thee at the same will leave them with thee for a time, if thou

The phlegmatic manner of the Quaker so ed, and it would be very cruel to retard their disconcerted Weresford that he dared not deny of entreaty, "only let me off, and you shall have union. If thou hast a heart, perhaps thou hast the possession of the articles, but not wishing to acknowledge them either, he hesitated to commit himself, while Tohy added, "I have morrow, and pay you heartily for your kindness also come to inform thee of the approaching marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved a sum of two hundred pounds for the oc-

Toby handed the heavy little bag to the casion, but by an unlucky accident I lost it on am forced to request thee to make some settlement on thy son; which otherwise I would

"My son!

"Yes; dost thou not know that he is in love with my Mary , and that he is to marry her?" "Edward!" cried the merchant, starting

"Edward Weresford," said the Quaker, gently helping himself to a pinch of snuff. "Let us see; do something for him; he is a worthy lad. I do not wish," pursued he, in a marked manner, "that he should know of what transpired last night; but in case thon dost not

think well of giving him so much as I had

py by refusing your daughter's hand; but you

have preferred mercy to justice and have acted

like a man of true piety and feeling. Believe

me your conduct has not been lost upon me.

I will no longer have a blush before you; take

less amount of money. With it there was a

"An unforseen commercial crisis first drove

me, in my despair, to unlawful means of pro.

tempted me to continue my criminal practice.

The names above are those of persons who

have been robbed of the sums also specified.

Draw the money as if for my use, and do you

with interest from the date of their losses .--

What remains is honestly my own; I am going

he able without shame to accept the inheri

note in the following words-

Weresford hurried to a press that was in

Putnam as a Spy-The following anecdote of one of our wor-

Now it was near noon-so here was another thiest revolutionary patriots is full of the ec-token of a busy night. The Quaker insisted on centricity which characterized the old "wolf

Among the officers of the revolutionary army none, probably, possessed more originality than Gen. Putnam, who was eccentric and fearless; blunt in his manners-the daring soldier, without the polish of a gentleman. He might well be called the Marion of the North, though he disliked disguise, probably from the fact of his lisping, which was very apt to overthrow any trickery he might have in view. At this time a stronghold called Horse Neck, some

were going to have a bout with the foe. One morning he made a speech something to the following effect, which convinced them something was in the wind :

have I. I'm going to Bush's, at Horse Neck in an hour, with an ox-team and a load of corn If I come back I will let you know the particulars; if I should not, let them have it, by hoky.

He shortly afterwards mounted his ox-cart, dressed as one of the commonest order of Yankce farmers, and was at Bush's tavern, which was in the possession of the British troops. No sooner did the officers espy him than they began to question him as to his whearebouts, and finding him a complete simpleton, as they thought, they began to quiz him, and threaten-ed to seize the corn and fodder.

"How much do you ask for your whole con-

cern?" asked they. "For merey sake, gentlemen," replied the mock clodhopper, with the most deplorable look my hull team and load for nothing ; and if that won't do, I'll give you my word, I'll return toand condescension."

"Well," said they, "we'll take you at your word. Leave the team and provender with us, and we won't require bail for your appear. ance.

Putnam gave up the team, and sauntered about for an hour or so, gaining all the information he wished. He then returaed to his men and told them of the foe, and his plan of attack The morning came and with it sallied out the gallant band. The British were handled with rough hands, and when they surrendered to Gen. Putnam the clodhopper, he sarcastically remarked :

"Gentlemen, I have kept my word. I told you I would call and pay you for your kindness and condescension."

sense in the following remarks from the Newark Daily Advertiser. It will be a proud day when it is safe to descend. For the safety of less complaint. Not unfrequently is it the for the editorial profession when we all act up

Freedom from Danger in Descending Wells.

Quite a number have lost their lives from gas by descending into wells for the purpose of clean- per's Magazine," we extract the following account ing them out, and the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald

gives, account of a case which recently occurred, affair of Churabusco: in Columbus in that State where four persons after being nearly deprived of Life in a well, were only rescued from their perilous situation at their last gasp. The cause of death in such cases is carbonic acid gas, or as it is familiarly called, "choke damp." It prevents respiration; it extinguishes and is generally found at the hottom of wells it being of greater specific gravity than air. It is generated by vegetable decomposi tion, and also by combustion, and commonly finds its way into the wells from seams in the strata of the earth from adjacent places where chemical action is going on.

Any well may be descended with perfect afety by the use of quick or fresh burned lime recently slacked or without being slacked. When there is choke damp in a well it can easily be known by letting down a lamp or candle by a cord. If the light burns freely, it is a sign that no choke damp is there, and the well may be entertained with safety but if the candle burns dimly, or is extinguished, it is a sign of danger. To remove this gas so as to render it innoxious to the person entering the well, all that has to be done is simply to throw down some pieces of fresh burned lime into the water, and agitate it with the bucket on the rope, or with a pole. Another plan is to slock the lime in a small heap, mix it with water in a tub, and throw down three or four pailsful into the well. Or if it is desired to enter the well and not disturb the water in it, take about half a pailful of slacked lime, mix it quickly with cold water in a small tub and lower it down into the well by cords attached to its lugs so as to rest on the surface of the water. The contents of this tub must be stirred up for ten minutes with a pole in the well and then left supended for an hour. When drawn up, any person may descend the well with safety. The philosophy of this

is that moist lime has a great affinity for carbonic acid gas, and it therefore absorbs it rapidly from the atmosphere. If we take some fresh slacked lime and stir it up in a vessel containing cold water and allow t to remain so for five or six hours a hard scale. like that of thin ice, will be found on the top of heard in the direction of the tete de pont. Round the water. This scale is carbonate of lime, formed by the absorption of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, (a very small quantity ranks, from their own battery. Worth is of carbonic acid is mixed with all the air we breathe.) and the scale is a thin pelicle of stone -marble. The lime of wood mortar becomes hard by returning to its former condition of limestone by the absorption of carbonic acid ple think the selection of suitable matter for a gas from the atmosphere, and the formation of newspaper the easiest part of the business. sedimentary rocks were formed. No person need be afraid of descending into a well if he pursues the directions given. By letting down is not what shall, but what shall not be select-EDITORIAL PROPRIETIES .- There is good a candle into the well, after the lime has been ed, is no easy task. If every person who reads allowed to play its part its light will indicate a paper could have edited it we should hear

The Palmette Regiment.

From an article on "Scott's Battles in Mexico," contained in the August number of "Ilarof the part performed by this regiment in the

"Soon after the battle commented, Scott sent Pierce's and Shields' brigades by the left, through the fields, to attack the enemy in the rear. On the causeway, opposed to them, were planted Santa Anna's reserves-5,000 foot and 4,000 horse-in a measure protected by a denie growth of magile?. Shields advanced intrepidly with a force of 1,600. The ground was inaisly and for a long distance-having vaibly endeavored to outflank the enemy-his advance was exposed to their whole fire. Morgan, of the 15th fell wounded. The New York regiment suffered fearfully, and their leader Col. Burnet; was disabled. The Palmettos of South Carolina and the 9th, under Ransom, were as severely cut up; and after a while all sought shelter in and about a large barn near the causeway. Shields, in an agony at the failure of his movement, cried imploringly for volunteers to follow him. The appeal was instantly answered by Col. Butler, of the Palmettos: 'Every South Carolinian will follow you to the death!' The cry was contagious, and most of the New Yorkers took it up. Forming at angles to the cause-way, Shields led those brave men under an incessant hail of shot, against the village of Portales, where the Mexican reserves were posted. Not a trigger was pulled till they stood at hundred and fifty yards from the enemy. a Then the little band poured in their volley, fatally answered by the Mexican host. Butler already wounded, was shot through the head, and died instantly. Calling to the Palmettos to avenge his death, Shields gives the word to charge. They charge-not 400 in all-over the plain, down upon 4,000 Mexicans, securely posted under cover. At every step their ranks are thinned. Dickinson, who succeded Butler in command of the Palmettos, siezes the colors as the bearer falls dead; the next moment he is down himself, mortally wounded, and Major Gladden snatches them from his hand. Adams, Moragne and nearly half the gallant band are prostrate. A very few minutes more and there will be no one left to bear the glorious flag But at this very moment a deafening roar is shot and grape, rifle balls and canister, come crashing down the causeway into the Mexican there-the gallant fellow-just in time."

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER .--- Most peoa thin scale of carbonate of lime vat, affords How great an error? It is by all means the evidence of the manner in which some of the most difficult. To look over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select life, we here this information will be circulated case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can abso lutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution box, and yet something must be had, his paper must come out with something the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic; and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of good sense will put such stuff in a paper. Something guard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see, the poor fellows get roughly handled. They never think what does not please them may please the next man; but

miles from New York, was in the hands of the British. Putnam, with a few sturdy patriots, was lurking in the vicinity, bent on driving them from the place. Tired of lying in ambush the men became impatient, and importuned the General with a question as to when they

"Fellows, you have been idle too long and so

the heaptiful wife of the Quaker, and he, anx ous to preserve a memento of one so dear, had and on the grief of the poor young people, the lifeless features and transfer them to the maynes, animated by the bloom and radiance is delicate task, and his unaffected sympa is with the deep grief of the husband and had, had won the warm esteem of both at

It was beside her mother's death bed that interact first saw the lovely girl, so touchingly andle in the sincere sorrow of her early orchange ; and there it was that there sprung up in their breasts a deep and earnest love, to n of the tears of one and the soothing atten in s of the other. The year which passed they they had drawn still closer the tie formed a det such auspices, and the young man had sough hid before the father his wishes and The excellent Toby saw no reason to transe the mutual inclination of the young mode. Mary had a respectable fortune, and Eleard, without being rich, earned by his proession enough to afford him an honorable independence. His father, Mr. Weresford, an old city merchant, had retired from trade with a fortune tenfold increased. It was a rare example of rapid success in his speculation-so then retracing her steps, till Toby began to

rapid indeed that few had been able to trace the exact progress of the accumulation .-Weresford, who was of a harsh and capricious temper, new resided alone in one of the outkirts of the city, and taking little interest in his son's proceedings, left him at perfect liberty. he was one of those easy egotists, who trouhad no one, in order to avoid troubling themselves-a class who are usually very complaisant so long as you require nothing of them. Edward was, therefore, free to pay his address. es to the pretty Quakeress, quite sure that his father would never think of opposing his marriage. The young couple were going on prosperously in their love, and honest Toby looked on with smiling pleasure. Nothing was to be done but to fix the day for the wedding, which he had deferred until he should receive some rents arising to him from certain farms, as he led her. intended to devote the money to the extra expenditure of the ceremony. The time had arrived. He went to a country house of his, at some miles from London, where he was in the habit of settling with his tenants, and, as he had promised not to remain more than one day from home, he used all possible diligence in his arrangements. However, he was detained somewhat longer than he had reckoned on, and it was late on the second evening that he pre pared to set out on his return. The night fell dark; and as the road was a lonely one, it was not withous uneasiness that he perceived at some distance a horseman drawn up, as if wait-

ing for him, full in his path. He stopped, un-certain whether to turn back or proceed. The stranger, meanwhile, advanced towards him, and the Quaker could no longer hope to escape; so he put a good face on the matter, and resumed his easy trot. As he approached the and was about to return home. However, he man , h . perceived that he was masked-an ill omen, which was soon realized, for the unknown, coming close ap to Toby, took out a and roughly deman led his purse. The Quaker still more so by religion, unable without arms to fathom the mystery. He walked boldly to their long lamented cash capital and interest. himself."-Blackwood.

house and took him out one side. "Worthy "The robber," thought he, " has never lived in Londoy. What folly of me, instead of Quaker," said he, "my best and most amiable friend, your kindness has touched me to the giving notice to the proper authorities in time, bottom of my soul. You could have dishonto think of trusting to the random vagaries of ored my son, degraded me forever in his eyes that sorry beast." by exposing my crimes, and made him unhan-

He was roused from his reverie by the cries of some children, who had been almost trampled on by the horse, which, till then so quiet, suddenly started off at a full gallop.

The ery of " stop her, stop her," was raised in the street.

these papers and open them when I am gone. "No, no, don't stop her, for mercy's sake Adieu, my true friend; you will see me no more. or I will be ruined !" cried the Quaker, to the And he went away. utter astonishment of the bystanders, who fan-After his departure the Quaker inspected cied he must be mad; and following anxiously the papers; there were first orders for conside the animal's track, he saw her turn quickly rable sums on different bankers in the city into the suburbs, whither her wanderings had Then a list containing a great number of names and opposite to each figures for a greater or

" It must be here, thank Heaven !" murmured the pious Friend.

He hastened on, and in passing by, he saw through the gate a groom patting the poor Least's back, as he led her to the stable. He asked the first comer who owned that house.

"Why," said he, " you must be a stranger here not to know that this is the residence of the rich merchant, Weresford." The Quaker stood petrified.

"Weresford," repeated the informant, sup-

posing himself not to be understood, "you must have heard of him-he that made such a wonderful rapid fortune." " Thanks friend, thanks," said Toby. He to live abroad and your daughter will one day

was stunned. "Weresford, the father of Edward, a man

tance." of such standing, to be a robber !" He fancied himself the sport of a delusion, London, and every one said he had gone to France to spend his great wealth. remembered several instances of people of

At the wedding of Edward and Mary, the Quaker assembled a large party of joyous high consideration connected with bands of friends, among whom were a unmber of people malefactor's; and then this rapid fortune of pistol, which he pointed deliberately at him, uncertain origin; and then the mare, which ready to praise to the skies the London highseemed to recognize the place-welcomed, too did not want courage, but calm by nature, and by the servant. Toby resolved, at all risks, cellent Mr. Simpton, had suddenly restored make his life valuable to his friends as well as to

the room, took out a triple locken casket which to these suggestions :

Next to the pleasure of having opinions is that of expressing them ; in some persons the latter is the greater of the two. Thousands, indeed, don't care half so much for the real right and wrong upon a subject, as for an opportunity to have a shy at it on one side or the other, and it is not of much consequence which. Serious discussions to them are out of the ques tion. A running commentary on events, or popular questions, is one method of accomplishing their wishes, and this is easy and agreeable

enough. Another is a kind of editorial conversation in the columns of a paper. This may be good natured, or otherwise, and affords a mighty convenient way of filling them. But is it very profitable to the public to be obliged to overhear personal altercations, whether in good or bad temper?

Gossip or tattle of this sort may be someimes entertaining, frequently spicy, but the consistency, or inconsistency, the mistakes and faults, of an editor are not so interesting to the community, as to the parties. Their controversies are often trivial to the last degree, and not seldom tend to lower all concerned in public esteem, certainly in that of the judicious, and rightly too. Personalities, to be tolerable to all but vulgar minds, must be of the good humored sort ; gossip, to be fit for the common ear, should have a foundation of common interest, or agreeable information.

It will largely promote the dignity and utility of the press to divest whatever comes under their notice, as much as possible, of personal bearing. Let questions be debated on their real merits, without reference to men. Decisions will then be likely to be more correct. than when complicated and distorted with considerations external to them.

story was reported to us, one of them owed his salvation to a singular coincidence. As the aceident took place immediately opposite the town delicate .- Scientific American.

curing funds to answer my calls. Success and the unsuspected security of my position, many of the inhabitants were attracted to the bank of the river to watch the struggles of the unfortunate men, thinking any atempt at a rescue would be hopeless. Suddenly however a person appeared rushing toward the group, frantic with excitement. "Save the man with the red hair!" he vehemently shouted and the privately make restitution to the injured parties exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals proved successful and the red haired individual in an exhausted condition was safely landed. "He owes me eighteen dollars," said his rescuer, drawing a long breath

The next day Wereresford had quitted and looking approvingly on his assistants. The red-haired man's friend had not a creditor at the Sault, and in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debts to nature. "And I'll tell you what it is, stranger," said the narrator of the foregoing incident complacently drawing a moral therefrom-"a man'll never wayman who through the medium of the ex- know how necessary he is to society, if he don't dollars torty per cent.

far and near .- Scientific American.

Why do Teeth Decay ?

All the theories that again and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of in it and he does the best he can. To an edithe action external corrosive agents. The great tor who has the least care about what he selects and all powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral; and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left for his own benefit; and if there is nothing in between and around the teeth or whether it is it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good applied directly to the organs themselves; the for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of ascelate acid, which

is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackthe decay and decomposition of any and eve ry variety of vegetable matter.

When we consider how very few persons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around the teeth, immediately after eating, can we they insist, if the paper does not suit them, it wonder that diseased teeth are so frequently is good for nothing. deplored ?- Exchange.

The above does not afford good reason why the teeth of our people are so subject to early decay, in comparison with the teeth of the peo ple of some other countries. It is generally allowed that there is work for five the number of dentists in the United States than there, is making an effort continually to respect his father in Britain and that while bad teeth is the ex- and to obey him, whatever he may direct to be ception there, is the rule here.

with their teeth by washing than the natives of every day, who is busy and active in endeavor-Ireland, and yet the Irish have far better teeth. Acctee acid cannot be the cause of this early a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent. decay of teet's among us, indeed we know it is not. There is no subject of more importance disposition and who applies himself dilligently to than this; for if the early decay of teeth among get wisdom, and to do good towards others; and our people is not the result of ill health, we all if he is not respected and beloved by everybody; know that bad teeth are injurious to health .-

SAVE THE MAN WITH THE RED HAIR .-- It re- The health of people is a question of the very quires great coolness and experience to steer a first importance; it is of more consequence than course down the rapids of the Sault St. Marie; any other. It is our opinion that if more and a short time before our arrival two Ameri- coarse harb biscuit were eaten in early life, to caus had ventured to descend them without exercise the teeth, they would be less liable to boatmen and were consequently upset. As the early decay. The very form of some of our teeth are adapted to grinding, and if not properly exercised, they must become tender and

> POSTMASTER'S COMPENSATION .- Postmasters should remember, in making up their quarterly returns for the quarter to end on the 30th inst. that their per centage or compensation is to be different for that quarter, from what they re ceived for last quarter. Thus, they are to be hereafter as follows, viz:

On any sum not exceeding one hundred dol lars sixty per cent; but any Postmaster, at | beloved. whose office the mail is to arrive regularly be-

tween the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning may be allowed seventy per cent. on the first hundred dollars.

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars fifty per cent.

On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, and not exceeding twenty-four hundred

And on all sums over twenty four hundred deilars, fifteen per cent.

Washington Glube.

A WORD TO BOYS .- Who is respected! It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is obedient, in all things. It is the boy who is done. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried We believe that our people take more pains to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom ing to do good acts towards others. Show me then there is no such thing as truth in this world. Remember this boys, and you will be respected by others, and grow up and become useful men.

> A WORD TO LITTLE GIRLS .- Who is lovely? It is the girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as she passes along; who has a kind word of sympathy for every boy or girl she meets, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty, who never scoles never teases, nor seeks in any way to ciminish, but to increase, their happiness Would it please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or other precious, stones, which can never be lost. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be

> A SINGULAR FORGIVENESS. - Sir Walter Scott in his article in the Quarterly Review, on the Culloden papers, mentions a characteristic instance of an old Highland warrior's mode of pardon. "You must forgive even your bitterest enemy, Kenmuir, now," said the confessor to him, as he lay gasping on his death bed. " Well if I must, I must," replied the chieftan, " but my curse be on you, Donald," turning towards his son, "if you forgive him."