

# The Sumter Banner

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

WILLIAM LEWIS,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Jr., PROPRIETORS.

"God—and our Native Land."

TERMS—\$2 IN ADVANCE

VOL. IX.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C., JANUARY 10, 1855.

NO. 10

**THE SUMTER BANNER**  
IS PUBLISHED  
Every Wednesday Morning  
BY  
**Lewis & Richardson.**

**TERMS,**  
TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months or Three Dollars at the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietors.  
Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion. (Official advertisements the same each time.)  
The number of insertions to be marked on all advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.  
ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as two insertions.  
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, over twelve lines, charged as advertisements.

Correspondence of the Banner.  
New York City, Dec. 23, 1854.  
*Christmas Holidays—Times in New York—Novel Charities—City Items—Our Amusements—New Publications, &c.*  
MESSRS. EDITORS: Ere this reaches you, Christmas with all its joys and festivities will have glided by; and be numbered with the days that were. And before we can communicate with you again, the light of another year will dawn. Here then, in the bustling city with the waves of life rolling by us we send a greeting to your sunny southern home and wish you a pleasant Christmas and a happy New Year! To those with whom, through your kindness, we have discussed many days, we tender our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.  
Times are busy now. "Christmas is coming" has been the universal cry of the juveniles for the last two weeks—and each night visions of "Santa Claus"—that good old sprite—and merry "Kris-Kringle" doubtless visited them. Now, the belles and beaux of Gotham are enjoying the pleasures of the Carastmas and New Year's Holidays are busy preparing to enjoy them. Gifts must be made—social calls be received and parties be given. "Egg Nog" suppers will, we are informed, be very numerous on that occasion and the way Champagne—the term now, applied to Newark Cider—and Egg Nog and "Drunkmeats" generally will disappear without a Maine Law advocate! New Year's day is the gala day with our people, and celebrated with more enthusiasm than Christmas is. Among other pleasures connected with its celebration is the visits and social calls on those bound to make to his friends and relations—poor ones of course excepted—on that day. It would afford us much pleasure to pop into your *salutem* on that day and exchange with you the compliments of the season. But not possessing the power of ubiquity we can only imagine the pleasures derived from such a call!

It is a custom with New Yorkers to expend most of their charitable appropriations at this season of the year. Provisions being very high at present some charitable individuals aided by donations from various quarters have opened a "Soup Hall" in Ward No. 3—where the poor can receive Gam Soup three times a week free of expense. Rather a novel way of aiding the indigent but one well suited to these latitudes.  
Quite a destructive fire occurred here on Wednesday last. It originated at the City Assembly Rooms No. 446 Broadway and consumed twenty-five or thirty buildings among which was the Concert Hall of Christi and Woods' Ethiopian Minstrels. Most of the buildings consumed were old and of little value. Two members of Hose Company No. 7 were buried by the falling of a wall and one of them James Lawrey unfortunately killed—the other being severely wounded. The cold was so intense that water froze in the hydrants and the hose became so stiff they could not be used. If the fireman had not been thus interrupted they would have easily arrested the progress of the flames and confined them to the Assembly Rooms! The firemen who were killed should have a monument erected to his memory. For further details of the fire we refer you to the enclosed "Lines" Extra.

On Tuesday evening last Col. Thos. H. Benton delivered an address on Western Geography as connected with the building of the Pacific Rail Road. That harsh, terse diction which characterizes his Congressional Speeches pervaded that address. The Hall of the Academy of Music one of the largest buildings in this city was filled to overflowing by an audience eager to hear Col. B. on his favorite hobby.  
We see it stated that 43 Deaths occurred on board the *Underwriter* dur-

ring her voyage from Liverpool here—607 Emigrants were on board.  
An interesting suit for libel is progressing in our City Court. Hiram Fuller Editor of the Evening Mirror some time ago published an Editorial in which Mr. Chas. T. Shelton, Ex President of the Empire Stone Dressing Company was spoken of as a "second Schuyler." For this the latter gentleman brought an action for damages. Eminent counsel are engaged on either side and the verdict will be of importance to the press generally.  
There is much uneasiness felt in regard to the Steamers Washington and Sarah Sands. The former sailed from Southampton on Dec. 3rd and should have arrived before this. The latter was bound for Portland Maine but had not arrived up to last night; she sailed on the 5th instant. Since the loss of the ill fated Arctic, persons are almost afraid to cross the Atlantic; and delay in the arrival of any vessel excites fearful forebodings.

Grisi and Maro are here yet—deighting our musical dilettanti and affording a rich treat to the public who, like Muzer, "has a fancy for sweet things." Theatres, Circuses, Operas, and Exhibitions of every imaginable variety are in full blast.  
Since October, three works have been published the sales of which have exceeded one half million of Dollars. We refer to the "Newsboy," "Life of Barrum" and "Ruth Hall," Fanny Fern's Novel. The former is to our liking the best of the three. "Ruth Hall" is a veritable autobiography of Fanny F. It shows up her "Summer friends" and especially her brother-in-law, N. P. Willis who appears under the euphonious title of "Hyacinth Effect."  
Yours always,  
Maurice.

## ACTS

### Passed at the Last Session of the General Assembly.

ORIGINATING IN THE SENATE.  
1. An act to extend to Judges at Chambers the power of appointing commissioners to value lands required for railroads.  
2. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the inspection of flour" in certain particulars.  
3. An act to amend the United States to purchase certain parcels of lands in this State for the erection of light houses and beacon lights.  
4. An act to provide for the better administration of justice in the city courts of Charleston.  
5. An act to incorporate the Charleston Water Company in the city of Charleston.  
6. An act to authorize the State to aid in the construction of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company.  
7. An act to incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte Magnetic Telegraph Company.

ORIGINATING IN THE HOUSE.  
1. An act to authorize and empower the commissioners of the Orphan House of Charleston to select the number of youths therein maintained from those educated and maintained on the bounty of that institution, who shall be allowed to complete their education at the military schools established by this State.  
2. An act to authorize aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina.  
3. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to re-charter the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw."  
4. An act to authorize and empower the city council of Charleston to levy and collect taxes on the real estate of banks within the corporate limits of said city.  
5. An act to authorize the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.  
6. An act to incorporate the Elmwood Cemetery Company.  
7. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Citizens Insurance Company of Charleston, passed the 16th day of December, A. D. 1852.  
8. An act to incorporate the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
9. An act to incorporate the society for the relief of indigent and superannuated ministers of the Presbyterian Church and their families.  
10. An act to amend the first clause of an act entitled "an act to renew and amend the charters of certain towns and villages heretofore incorporated," passed on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1853.  
11. An act to authorize the formation of a volunteer battalion to be attached to the 23d Regiment South Carolina Militia, and for other purposes.  
12. An act to incorporate the Saving and Building Association.  
13. An act to incorporate the Spartanburg Female College.  
14. An act to incorporate the vil-

lage of Marion and for other purposes therein mentioned.  
15. An act to extend the time allowed the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said company.  
16. An act to vest the title of the State in certain escheated property therein mentioned in certain persons therein named.  
17. An act to divide Pendleton into two election districts.  
18. An act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and amend the charters of others heretofore granted.  
19. An act to renew and amend the charters of certain towns and villages heretofore incorporated.  
20. An act to recharter the Bank of Georgetown, S. C.  
21. An act to incorporate certain societies, associations and companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others.  
22. An act to extend the charter of the town of Mount Pleasant.  
23. An act to incorporate the Columbia Machine Works.  
24. An act to incorporate the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company.  
25. An act to incorporate the Columbia Female College.  
27. An act to alter and amend the charter of the town of Columbia and for other purposes.  
28. An act making appropriations for the year commencing October, 1854.  
29. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Northeastern Railroad Company."  
30. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to authorize the formation of the Savannah River Valley Railroad Company, and to grant aid in the construction of their road."  
31. An act to authorize the Town Council of Hamburg to subscribe to the capital stock of certain Railroad Companies therein mentioned, and for other purposes.  
32. An act to prescribe the mode and terms upon which the City Council of Charleston may subscribe to the capital stock of railroads, plankroads and canal companies, and to confirm the subscriptions heretofore made by them.  
33. An act to recharter the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia.  
34. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to charter the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company."  
35. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.  
36. An act to incorporate the Yorkville Female Collage.  
37. An act to authorize the Comptroller General to accept the bequest of the late John Blair.  
38. An act to abolish the office of Tax Collector for the election District of Winnsand for other purposes.  
39. An act to amend the charter of the town of Georgetown.  
40. An act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1854.  
41. An act to classify the lands in the Catawba Indian boundary situated in York and Lancaster Districts, and to tax them as other lands in said Districts, and for other purposes.

PROCESS OF MAKING SHOT.—The pig lead is carried to the top of the tower by windlass and chain, and worked by steam; it is then put in a furnace, kept constantly burning night and day, and attended by two sets of men—one for the fire and two for pouring the melted lead into tin strainers. After passing the strainers it falls a distance of 150 feet, the passage through the air giving the shot their shape or form. They fall into a large tub or basin of water; here a man is engaged in dipping them out with a ladle and throwing them on an inclined plane, down which they run to a drum heated by steam and worked by machinery, so as to dry the shot; when dry they are passed into a revolving drum, which stops by action of machinery every five minutes for publishing them; from this drum they are thrown into a hopper, and from this pass over a series of inclined planes, where the defective shot are carried off, and then through sieves into drawers, where they are assorted by the action of machinery on sieves; then into the large boxes, from which they are taken and put in to sacks, weighed, and are ready for use.

It is currently rumored in New York that one of the boldest powers in Europe, thought to be Russia, has made a very large and liberal offer for all the Collins' line of steamers. The idea, however, of selling out, is not entertained by the proprietors. The rumor has caused a good deal of talk.

## Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

From time immemorial Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill omen. And though this prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many even in this matter of fact age of ours who would hesitate on a day so inauspicious to begin an undertaking of momentous import. And how many brave mariners, whose hearts unquailing could meet the wildest fury of their ocean home, would blench to even bend their sails on Friday. But, to show with how much reason this feeling is indulged, let us examine the following important facts in connection with our new settlement and greatness as a nation, and we will see how little cause we Americans have to dread the fatal day.

On Friday, August 31, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery.  
On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first discovered land.  
On Friday, January 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which if he had not reached in safety the happy result would never have been known when led to the settlement of this vast continent.  
On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Pains in safety.  
On Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispania in his second voyage to America.  
On Friday, June 13, 1494, he though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.  
On Friday, March 5, 1696, Henry VII. of England gave to John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State appear in England.

On Friday, September 7, 1555 Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest settlement in the United States by more than forty years.  
On Friday, November 10, 1620, the May Flower, with the Pilgrims made the harbor of Provincetown; and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious Constitution.  
On Friday, December 22, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.  
On Friday, February 22, George Washington, the father of American freedom, was born.  
On Friday, June 17, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.  
On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause.

On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.  
On Friday, October 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred.  
On Friday, July 5, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.  
Thus, by numerous examples, we see that, however it may be with other nations Americans need never dread to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous it may be.

WHAT A COUNTRY.—The number of square miles in the United States is estimated at 2,891,153, and the population at 23,183,787.—The most thickly settled State is Massachusetts, where the inhabitants average 137 to the square miles, and the most thinly settled, Oregon, which only averages 25. If the entire country was only as thickly populated as the State of Massachusetts, its inhabitants would number 395,087,961! And yet the old bay State is not so thickly settled, only containing about 1,000,000 of people. Won't it be a great country, when it gets settled, well fenced, and boarded over.

This calculation was made, too, before the Gadsden treaty, which, if ratified, will greatly extend the area.—*Advertiser and Gazette.*  
On Monday, it was estimated by a reporter for the Herald, that the following number of mechanics, of various descriptions, were out of employment in New York, viz: 7,000 tailors and tailoresses; 1,500 cabinet makers, upholsterers, &c.; 2,000 masons; 700 machinists, smiths, &c.; 500 printers; 130 steno-types; 450 book binders, folders and stitchers; 400 shoe makers; 200 house carpenters; 700 ship carpenters; 500 rope makers, riggers, &c.; 200 plasterers; 600 plumbers; 250 umbrella makers, and 300 hatters—making a total of 15,450. Since the foregoing estimate was made, we learn from various telegraphic despatches that a multitude of other mechanics have been dis-

charged, and that several thousand more have been notified that they will be dismissed to-day.

## How to Spoil a High Spirited Wife.

"What did you speak in that way to your wife for, young man?" asked old Uncle Rodgers of his nephew.  
"Because it's fun to see her sparkle up," replied the hopeful benedict; "I like to make her black eyes shine, and her round cheeks grow red as my damask rose. It's quite tragic the way she puts her little foot down, and says 'sir.' By the muses! if you'd stand long enough, Uncle, I'd have shown you a Queen. You've no idea how grandly she tosses, back her fierce little head—or with what a Dido like air she rings those delicate hands of hers. It quite breaks the monotony of life to get up such a tempest of order. You see, Uncle, one tires of clear sunshine and blue sky—and so, as I know she owns this spunky temper, I just touch it up with the spiritual, and let it gallop till I see it to rein in."

"I've as good a mind to root out that sapling, Hal, and use it over your shoulders as I had this morning to eat my breakfast before you spoiled my appetite."  
"You are taking the surest way to ruin a finely strung organization.—Saving your presence, I despise the man who thus tappers with a passionate but loving spirit. Look at your wife—how delicate her beauty. Look at your household—the very temple of art and neatness. The little fixings on the mantel; the trilling and rattling here and there give a touch, beyond the common to your humble fortune. That lounge that lends so down for no less than a fifty—when it turns out that a woman's impudently deceived an old, experienced upholsterer like myself."  
"Then look at the vines she has trained the flowers she has planted; that lean tower has won six apartments; she, as if she was the guardian angel! Why that is it possible that the possession of an angel being as this tempts you to an angel's society that will surely end in a reprobation of your domestic happiness."

"You are mighty serious about this little thing, Uncle."  
"Serious! Unfortunately I am something more—a victim to my own indulgence in the same infatuation. You have heard, here Uncle Rodgers gave a great sigh, that I am not happy at home. My own fault! Every bit of it!" and the old man gave another earth a savage blow with his cane.  
"If a man marries an angel and tortures her into a fiend, who's to blame but himself? My wife was very handsome, and as you say spunky. There never need to have been a warm word between us, but I liked to see her angry. I liked to see the delicate nostrils expand—the large bright eyes sentillate sparks of fire—but I did it just once too often. I know the very time that anger raised the final barrier of opposition, and that nice sense of right became an exciting and imperious tormentor."  
"And now his uncle is driven from the home of your nephew, where he hoped for peace, and tortured with the fresh opening of old wounds."  
"I tell you, Hal, you will spoil your wife, you will ruin her; it's not mainly it's a burning shame," and the old man's thin lips quivered with excitement.

Hal said nothing then, but when he returned he ground his pride between his teeth and begged his wife's pardon.  
"I'll never taunt you for fun again, Clara," he said in a low tone. And she replied as she hid her tearful face in his bosom.  
"I am so quick, so passionate—but I never begin it; and you have been so noble that I will try and control this hasty temper. But Hal," she added roughly, shaking her curls in his face, "what will you do for your Queen? what will become of Dido tragedy, etc.—ha?"  
Her husband blushed [I contend that a man looks handsome when he blushes] and a kiss sealed the reconciliation. To say, after forty years of wedded life, Hal boasts that he remembers but once making up after a storm and that was away back in the honey moon. Ever since, he has had still waters and a pleasant voyage; and Uncle Rodgers, who died years ago—peace be with his ashes—used to call Hal's home a paradise on earth.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE QUEEN.—Victoria will have quite a Christmas present from Ava India, for an embassy has arrived at Bombay with about two dozen small boxes, containing precious stones and gold and silver articles; a couple of dozen of a larger size, containing curiosities of

extensive value; three dozen boxes of the meat safe fashion, supposed to contain wonders of Burn art, marble statues, ivory boxes, and elephant's tusks. There are also ten ponies.

## Sontag and Pozzolini.

*The Suspicion of Poison.*—The New Orleans Picayune, in referring to the report of the neglect of Madame Sontag's remains at Vera Cruz, which we lately published, says:  
"We have abstained altogether from alluding to the reports as to the cause of the death of Sontag, which were rife at the time in Mexico, and that were not long in spreading throughout this country. The very day on which we received the news of the sad event, we also received through the post office an anonymous note, suggesting the most horrible suspicions; of which communication we took no notice at the time. On the subsequent arrival here from Mexico of several gentle men, who were in a position to form an opinion as to the circumstances, we made inquiries, which resulted in impressing upon our mind a sickening fear that there might be some foundation for the suggestions of our anonymous correspondent."  
We learned, too, from them, that all the facts connected with the death of Sontag, and with the equally inexplicable demise of poor Pozzolini, who died apparently in the most robust health, were not allowed to be published or commented on by the press of the city of Mexico, and that it was not permitted to hold a *post mortem* examination in either case. These circumstances, together with some others we might mention, convince us that to give a deep and momentous interest to this question, the discussion of which we have heretofore eschewed, what was the case of the deaths of young Pozzolini and Madame Sontag?

*DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.*—Dr. Baird in a lecture delivered recently in Cincinnati, said:  
"There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visit Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of the night. He arrived at Stockholm from Gothenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken note of time—and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before dawn. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed."  
The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before 10 o'clock. There is great illumination all night; as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole, the refraction of the rays is such that you see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest near Stockholm at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours.—The hens take to the trees about seven o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of rising late too.  
TEMPERATURES OF CITIES IN THE TEMPERATE LATITUDES.—The average temperature of Boston during a period of twenty-six years has been estimated at forty nine degrees Fahrenheit. That of Quebec during a series of years has been computed at forty degrees; that of Montreal forty-four; New York fifty two; Philadelphia fifty-two; and Baltimore fifty-four. That of Norfolk is as high as fifty nine; Charleston sixty-six; Savannah sixty-seven; and New Orleans sixty-seven. Key West, Florida, is probably the warmest place in the United States; the average temperature there through out the year being seventy seven and a half; and San Diego comes next, with a temperature of seventy two. The climate in San Francisco is a little warmer than that of Baltimore, the mean height of the thermometer in that city the year round being fifty six degrees.

ILLUSTRIOUS TRADESMEN.—The doctrines of Isauism teach that no man may be above his destiny; that every one may learn a vocation whereby he may earn his bread, if predestined to do so. A curious list is given in Marada of the occupations of various archs, caliphs, and sultans, which commenced with the first man. Adam filled the ground; Noah was a carpenter; Abram was a weaver; David made coats-of-mail; Solomon made baskets of the date tree; the Caliph Omar manufactured skins; Ottoman sold entables; Ali the cousin of the Prophet, hired himself to a master for salary. The Ottoman sovereigns did not think it beneath them to submit to this law, in imitation of so many eminent examples. Thus Mohammed II, sold flowers; Soliman the Great made slippers; Achmet I made ebony cases and boxes; Achmet III, excelled in writing, and in emblazoning the canonical books; Selim II, printed muslins.

*The Black Plague in the Fourteenth Century.*  
There was one disease, called the black death, the black plague, or the great mortality. The most dreadful visitation of it was one that began in China, spread over Asia, and, in the year 1348, entered Europe. Euro;e was then, however, not unused to plagues. Six others have made themselves famous during the preceding eight and forty years. The black plague spread from the south of Europe to the north, occupying about three years in its passage. In two years it had reached Sweden. In three years it had conquered Russia. The fatal influence came among men ripe to receive it. Europe was full of petty wars, Citizens were immured in cities, in unwholesome houses overlooking filthy streets, as in beleaguered fortresses, for robbers, if not armies, occupied the roads beyond their gates. Husbands were starving feudal slaves; religion was mainly superstition; ignorance was dense and morals were debased; and little control was set upon the passions—Vessels with dead crews drifted about in the Mediterranean, and brought corruption and infection to the shores on which they stranded. In what spirit did the people, superstitious as they were in those old times, meet the calamity? Many committed suicide in frenzy. Merchants, and rich men, seeking to divert the wrath of heaven from themselves, carried their treasure to the churches, and monasteries, where, if the monks, fearing to receive infection with it, shut their gates against any such offering, it was desperately thrown to them over their walls. Even sound men, corroded by anxiety, wandered about, livid as the dead. Houses quitted by their inhabitants tumbled to ruins. By plague and by the flight of terrified inhabitants, many thousands of villages were left absolutely empty, and silent as the woods and fields. The Pope in Avignon, was forced, because all the churchyards were full, to consecrate as the burial place the river Rhone, and insure to the faithful an interment, if not in holy grounds, at least in holy water. How the dead were cast out of towns for burial in pits, and how the terror of the people coined the fancy that, through indirect haste, many were hurried out and thrown into those pits while living, every one knows—it was the incident of plague at all times. Italy was reported to have lost half its inhabitants. The Venetians fled to the islands and forsook their city, losing three men in four; and in Padua, when the plague ceased, two-thirds of the inhabitants were missing. This is the black-death, which began towards the close of the year 1348 to ravage England, and of which Antony Woods says, extravagantly, that at the close of it, scarcely a tenth part of the people remained living.

WOFFORD COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn that the Second Term of this Institution which will begin on the second Wednesday in January next, will open with a largely increased number of Students. We are happy also to chronicle the arrival of Prof. Dupre and Tutor Baer, who will be added to the Faculty of the past Term. The known ability of the whole Faculty will be a sufficient guarantee to Parents and Guardians that their sons and wards can receive in the Wofford College, an education of the highest order.

EVERY MOMENT SUNDAY.—By different nations every day of the week is set apart for public worship.—Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.—Add to this the fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variation of longitude a different hour, and it becomes apparent that every moment is Sunday.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it is the latter end of Pork.

Why is the letter U a most uncertain letter? Because it is always in doubt.