The Independent Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &C., &C.

TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,] "Let it be Instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—*Junius.* [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1860. VOLUME VII.---NO. 50.

POULLAIN, JENNINGS & CO.,

GROCERS,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

'STA, GA.,

the sale of Cotton and other in their *New Fireproof* Ware-

& Reynolds Sts.

le when desird.

E POULLAIN,

Th .S J. JENNINGS,

ISAIAH PURSE.

Sept. 8, 1859-19-tf.

G. M. CALHOUN,

WAREHOUSE

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Reynold's St., between Jackson and McIntosh

Augusta, Ga.;

will attend strictly to the sale of

COTTON, BACON, GRAIN,

And all other produce consigned to him. Personal attention giving to the filling of all orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies. Liberal Cash advances made on produce in Store.

June 24, 1859, 8 tf

THE MARSHALL HOUSE.

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the large and commodious HOTEL, known as the

"MARSHALL HOUSE,"

situated on the North-East corner of the Public Square.

Having had many years experience as a Hotel Keeper, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will always be provided with the best the market affords.

Every effort will be made to render his House a home for the weary traveller.

JOHNSON RAMEY.

Dec. 16, 1857 33 tf

VALUABLE

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE residence of Mrs. Harrison, situated in one of the most eligible locations in Abbeville Village, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.

The House contains ten rooms, with all necessary out-buildings, in a state of thorough repair.

The Lot embraces five acres; a large and handsomely improved Flower Yard, Orchard, Vineyard, &c.

There is also a second building site on the premises.

☞ For further particulars apply to

JAS. M. PERRIN, Esq.

March 3, 1860, 45, tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

MEDICAL Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge

Valuable Reports on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptible.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelpeia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. [Jan. 20,12m

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity.

Samuel McBryde, vs. Joseph McBryde, Joshua McBryde, and others. } Bill for Partition.

IT APPEARING that James McBryde and the children of John McBryde (whose number and names are unknown,) Defendants in the above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State, on motion of S. & A. McGowan, Comp. Sol., Ordered that said Defendants do appear, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

WM. H. PARKER, C. E. A. D.

Commissioner's Office, Feb'y 28, 1860. } 45 3m

J. L. CLARK,

REPAIRER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

HODGES' DEPOT, S. C.,

IS prepared with all necessary tools and materials to do anything in his line of business at the lowest rates. All work warranted to do well for twelve months, if not send it back and it will be done free of charge. Give me atrial and satisfy yourselves. Terms cash.

June 17, 1859,7-12m.

VERELL & JACKSON,

HOUSE PAINTERS, GRAINERS, MARBLERS

AND PAPER HANGERS,

NINETY SIX, S. C.

E. F. VERELL. CALEB JACKSON.

Jan. 27, 1860, 12m

THE ASSEMBLY HOUSE,

One Square West of the Post Office, Main St.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS well known Establishment has been thoroughly re fitted and improved, and is now permanently opened for the accommodation of the public. Every attention will be given to supply the wants and comfort of Patrons. Rates moderate.

G. T. MASON, Proprietor.

April 6, 1860, 3m

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

BY LEE & WILSON.

ABBEVILLE S. C.

Two Dollars, in Advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the Expiration of the Year.

☞ All subscriptions not limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered a indefinite, and will be continued until arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Proprietors. Orders from other States must invariably be accompanied with the Cash. ☜

CANDIDATES.

The friends of Capt. G. M. MATTISON respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

The friends of JAMES A. McCORD respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

The friends of Dr. J. F. McCOMB respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election

☞ We are authorized to announce S. A. HODGES as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.

☞ The friends of Capt. W. S. HARRIS respectfully announce him as a Candidate fo the office of *Tax Collector* of Abbeville Distri at the next election.

☞ The *numerous friends* of WESLEY A. BLACK Esq., respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

The friends of HENRY S. CASON respectully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector, athe ensuing election.

☞ The friends of JOHN A. HUNTER respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.

☞ The friends of Col. J. G. BASKIN respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

UNRIVALLED IN MARKET

WITH IMMENSE

HOME AND EUROPEAN

DEMAND.

THE reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nerveus headache, and may by relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray then reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 1858.

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co—Gentlemen': Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appeaance every way being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, Yours Respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS.

Cor. Columbia and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir.: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant, I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head o hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itslf beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but 2 half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 464 Vine Street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle: the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart 40 per cent, more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE.

SPEARS & HIGHT,

STILL occupy their old stand, opposite the Planters' Hotel, No. 316, where they constantly keep on hand one of the Largest Stocks in the Southern Country, comprising every article in the Drug and Fancy Goods Trade. All of which they will sell at New York Prices.—Price before you buy. [Jan. 20, 1860, 20-tf

DR. JAMES F. MABRY

WOULD inform the public that he has returned to the village, and will continue the practice of medicine. He may be found at the MARSHALL HOUSE, unless professionally engaged.

March1, 1860 44 tf

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gaily now—
Oh! where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread you church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?
We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come?
No living soul for us shall weep,
A hundred years to come?
But other men
Our lands will till
And others then
Our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to day,
A hundred years to come?

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia R. R. Co.:

The President and Directors submit the following Report of the condition and operations of the Company for the year 1859:

The Reports of the General Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer, and Master of Machinery, herewith submitted, exhibit the working of the Road, the business done, the financial affairs and the state of the rolling stock of the Company. It will doubtless be agreeable to you to have presented in one Report the important matters contained in these several Reports, and we therefore give you the following items which we consider of most interest:

The Tabular Statements of J. P. Southern, Auditor and Treasurer, show the financial operations of the Company.

Table No. 1 is an Exhibit of the Capital Stock, Liabilities, Property and Assets. From this it will be seen that on the 31st of December, 1859, the Capital Stock amounted to . . . $1,208,123 74

Assessment on Capital Stock paid, 221,429 00

Stock and Assessment .	$1,429,552 74	
Company's 7 per cent. Bonds sold	1,320,000,00	
Other liquidated liabilities .	161,820 57	
		2,911,373 31
Surplus Income . . .		185,577 09
Making the Debits . .	$3,096,950 40	
On the credit side is shown the cost of the Road and Equipment. . .	$2,882,710 38	
Real Estate, property and assets, amounting to	124,799 74	
		3,007,510 12
A suspense account, now-sidered good of. . .	$1,585 14	
Payments, rebuilding Broad River Bridge . .	53,781 56	
Materials for workshops, and balances in hand	34,073 58	
		89,440 28
		$3, 066,959 40

Which balances the debits.

Included in the assets of the Company is our Capital Stock in the Spartanburg & Union R. R. Co., amounting to . . . $68,075 00

And also our stock in the Laurens Co., amounting to 4,420 00

Making $72,495 00

All of which has been paid for.

There has been added to the cost of the Road during the year, exclusive of rebuilding the Broad River Bridge, the sum of $118,780 05, making the entire cost of the Road and its outfit, including its reconstruction after the freshet of 1852, $2,882,710 38, or $17,550 75 per mile.

Table No. 2 is a statement of the annual receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer, which has been examined by a committee, and fourd to be correct and properly vouched.

Table No. 3 is an exhibit of the expenses of working the road. It will there be seen that the expenditures amount to $184,954 58

The expenses of the previous year. . . were 215,320 94

Showing a diminution of . 30,366 09

Table No. 4 is an exhibit of the business done, amounting to . $381,601 98

To which may be added receipts from minor sources 571 99

Aggregate income $82,173 64

The business of the previous year, amounted to 341,190 56

Showing an increase of . 40,983 08

In this amount is included freight on iron rails for the S. & U. R. R. Co., amounting to 16,486 16

Which deducted leaves a cash balance of 24,496 92

To which add the amount of expenses diminished 30,366 06

And we have a business of . $54,863 01

better than that of the previous year.

This increase in business and reduction in expenses is encouraging, and we think must be satisfactory.

Table No. 5 is an exhibit of business done at the different stations.

From these Tables it will be seen that the gross income of the past year, exclusive of that paid in stock of the S. & R. R. Co., amounts to . . $365,687 48

That the expenses of working the Road, including damages for goods lost and destruction of stock amounts to $184,954 85

Int. on Coupon Bonds paid $83,772 50. 268,727 35

Surplus $96,960 13

A part this surplus in needed to cover interest on the simple contract debts.

We have declared a dividend of ten per cent, on the principal of the assessment, to be paid thereon and after the 3d day of May next.

If the business continues to increase in the same proportion that it has done for the two last years, (and from the increase of the two first months of the present year we are led to believe that it will,) we will have the present year an income of four hundred thousand dollars; out of which we can pay the expenses of working the Road and the interest on the entire debt, and still have a surplus of over one hundred thousand dollars. In connection with the income of our Road, we would with pleasure state that the Spartanburg & Union Railroad was completed to Spartanburg in the fall of last year, and that it is now in successful operation. It has already contributed much to the business of our Road, and in its future progress is destined to be a valuable feeder to us. The business already done has proved that the small amount taken from us at points where we come in competition, is largely overbalanced by the business brought to us which we could not otherwise have received, and such we confidently believe will continue to be the case, as its business is further developed. We conclude therefore that the interests of the two Companies are not inconsistent, and that our friends may well rejoice with the friends of that Company in the success of their most sanguine hopes and expectations.

The Bond debt of the Company, which is secured by mortgage, falls due as follows:

On the first of January, 1862	$150,000
On the first of July, 1862 . .	350,000
On the first of July, 1863 . .	500,000
On the first of March, 1864 .	200,000
In all	$800,000

It is evident, from the business now done by the Road, that the Company will not be able, from the income, to meet and discharge the debt as it falls due; and that it will be necessary to resort to credit in some form to pay it. Having encountered this indebtedness in a dark period of the Company's history, when it was weak and the success of the enterprise doubtful, we feel nothing daunted now when the road is finished, in fine order, well equipped, and worth double the amount of the debt, in encountering it again. The business is prosperous, and money matters easy, so that it is believed that the debt can be taken up, or funded again, with more ease and satisfaction than was felt in funding it in the beginning. Much attention and consideration has been bestowed upon the indebtedness of the Company. The embarrassment of having issued two classes of Bonds has been felt with much force, and with a view of avoiding this state of things in future, the Board has determined that, in its judgment, the true interests involved will be promoted by a readjustment of the entire debt, and feeling the importance of moving early in this matter, so as to allow ample time for negotiation, has ordered the issue of Bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, if so much is found to be necessary, redeemable in twenty years, to take up the Bonds now issued, and funding the entire debt, proper regard being had to the present Mortgage Bonds, and if possible, to take them up first; and has directed a mortgage of the road to be given to secure these Bonds. As there may be some Bond creditors who are willing to extend credit to the Company beyond the time at which the Bonds fall due, an exchange of those Bonds may be made with all such; or they may be sold and the proceeds applied to taking up the Bonds where the holders are not willing to receive them in exchange. As there is but one lien on the Road, these Bonds, as they are exchanged for or sold, and proceeds applied to the present Mortgage Bonds, take their place, and thus become the first Mortgage Bonds, which gives ample security to the holders. We ask your concurrence and approval of this measure to make it perfect.

The Report of the General Superintendent is a succinct statement of the operations of the Road, its casualties and the improvement that have been made. You will see from it that the works of construction have been steadily carried on, and are of a character to reflect much credit upon those employed thereon. We take special pleasure in referring to the Bridge at Alston (built by Messrs, Murdock and Renno,) which in every part exhibits superb workmanship. It being above high water, we do not doubt that it will last for thirty years, perhaps longer.

The heavy works of construction now commenced will be completed in the course of the present year, after which, the account for construction may be closed, and a very heavy drain on our resources lopped off Since the report of 1853, there has been added to the equipment and cost of the Road the sum of $1,238,050 61, expended for permanent works of construction and machinery; without this expenditure, or a large part of it, the Road now would be in ruins and worthless; but with it, it is in good repair, worth double what it was at the time above mentioned, and deserve to rank with the first class Southern Railroads. Thus has your property been doubled in value, mainly upon the credit of the Company and Board of Direction, without contribution from you. As to the merit, prudence or wisdom in the course pursued in bringing about the present result, we must, leave it to others to pronounce upon.

The Report of James B. Browne, Master Machinist, gives the number, names, cost and condition of the Engines, the number of miles run by each, and at what cost they have been kept up. To this officer and to Mr. J. B. Lasalle, who has always been alive to the interests of the Company we are in a great measure indebted for the management of the Work Shops, which are so important to the safety in working the road.

Mr. Raworth, the General Superintendent is entitled to an expression of our approbation for his skill, industry and indefatigable efforts in working the Road and managing the works of improvement, and especially for his success in bringing down the expences to an economical standard.

The officers and operatives generally have been attentive to their duties, and we take pleasure in thus publicly expressing our approbation of them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

THOS. C. PERRIN,

PRESIDENT.

GREENVILLE, 27*th March*, 1860

A SCOTCH ANSWER.

The Rev. Ralph Erskine, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to his venerable brother Ebenezer.

'O man,' said the latter, 'but you come in a gude time. I have a deal of examination to-day, and ye maun tak' it, as I have matters o' importance to settle at Perth.'

'With all my heart.' quoth Ralph.

'Noo,' says Ebenezer, 'ye'll find a' my folks easy to examine but ane, and him I recon ye had better na meddle wi.' He has an old-fashioned Scotch way o' answering and question by putting another, and may be he'll affront ye.'

'Affront me!' quoth the indignant theologian, 'do ye think he can foil me wi' my ane tools?'

'A weel,' says his brother, 'I's gie ye fair warning ye had better na ca' him up.'

The recusant was one Walter Simpson, the Vulcan of the parish. The gifted Ralph determined to silence him at once with a leading unanswerable question. Accordingly, after putting a variety of simple preliminary interrogatories to the minor clodhoppers, he at once, with a loud voice cried out:

'Wat Simpson!,

'Here,!' says Walter, 'are ye wanting me?'

'Attention, sir? Now Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence?'

'Aye, till he got a wife,' instantly cried the anvil hammerer; 'but can you tell me how long he stood after!

'Sit down, Walter,' said the discomfitted divine.

SILENCE AT HOME.—Let parents talk much and well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house may be in many respects, a wise man, but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull silent, uninteresting at home, among the children. If they have not mental stores sufficient for both let them first provide for their own household. Ireland exports beef and wheat, and live on potatoes; and they fare as poorly who reserve their social charms for companions abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home than it is to charm strangers or amuse frieds. A silent house is a dull place for young people a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk or think of being 'shut up' there; and the youth who does not love home, is in danger. Make home, then, a cheerful and pleasant spot. Light it up with cheerful, instructive canversation. Father' mother, talk your best.—*Sunday School Times.*

MINERS IN ENGLAND.—There are at present upwards of three hundred thousand human beings acting the part of gnomes for the good of the community at large, entering day by day into the bowels of the earth, emerging in the evening. Of by man life they see as little as the ants of whose ants we watch emerging from their holes in the ground. Yet the miner is the industrial Atlas of England. Were he to cease to labor, this busy hive of men would speedily be hushed, and the giant limbs of machinery, which now do the drudgery of the world, become as still as the enchanted garden of the fairy tale are the advent of the prince.

THE EYES.

An eye can threaten like the loaded gun or can insult like hissing or kicking; or in its altered mood, by beams of kindness can make the heart dance with joy. The eye obeys exactly the action of the mind. When a thought strikes up, the vision is fixed, and remains looking at a distance; in enumerating names of persons or countries as France, Spain, Britain or Germany, the eyes wink at each new name. There is an honesty in the eye which the mouth does not participate in. 'The artist,' as Michael Angelo said, 'must have his measure in his eye.' Eyes are bold, running. They speak all languages; they need no encyclopediæ to aid in the interpretation of their language they respect neither rank nor fortune, virtue nor sex, but they go through and through you in a moment of time. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk with him, if your argument hits, though his tongue will not confess it There is a look by which a man tells you he is going to say a good thing, and a look whice says he has said it.

Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. How many inclinations are avowed by the eye; though the lips dissemble! How often does one come from a company in which it may easily happen he has said nothing; that no important remark has been addresed to him, and yet in his sympathy with the company he seems not to have a sense of this fact, for a stream of light has been flowing into him and out of him through his eyes. As soon as men are off their centres the eyes show it. There are eyes, to be sure, that give no more admission into the man than blue berries. There are liquid and deep wells that a man might fall into; there are asking eyes, and asserting eyes, and prowling eyes and eyes full of faith, and some of good and some of sinister omen. The power of eyes to charm down insanity or beats, is a power behind the eyes, that must be a victory achieved in the will before it can be suggested to the brain; but the man at peace or unity with himself would move through men and nature, commanding all things by the eye alone. The reason men don't obey us in that they see the mud at the bottom of our eyes. Whoever looked on the hero would consent to his will being served; he would be obeyed.—*R. W. Emerson.*

THE NEGRO, AND SLAVERY.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the popular novelist and late British Consul at Norfolk, in an article in the *Knickerbocker* on 'Life in Virginia,' thus writes, after a residence of some years in a slave States:

'Negro Life of Virginia differs very little, I believe, from the negro life through the South. In return for food, clothing, house room, medical attendance, and support in age, about one-third of the white man in most countries is demanded of the black He performs it bad ly, and would not perform it at all if they were not compelled The rest of his time is spent in dancing, and bringing up pigs and chickens. That negroes are the worst servants in world, every man, I believe, but a thorough bred Southern man, will admit, but the Southerner has been reared amongst them from his childhood, and, in general, has a tenderness and affection for them of which Northern men can have no conception. Great care is taken by the law to guard them against oppression and wrong, and, after six years residence in the State, I can safely say I never saw more than one instance of cruelty towards a negro and that was perpetuated by a foreigner. That there may still be evils in the system which might be law, and that there may be individual instances of oppression, and even bad treatment, I do not deny; but those instances are not so frequent as those of cruelty to a wife or children in Northern lands, as displayed every day by the newspapers; and, in point of general happiues, it would not be amiss to alter an old adage, and say, 'As merry as a negro slave.' I must pursue this branch of the subject further, for I can pretend to no great love for Dr. Livingston's friends, Makololos. There are, no doubt, some very excellent people among them; but, as a race, the more I see them the less do I think them capable of civilization, or even fitted to.

'A man asked another, 'Which is the heaviest, a quart of gin or a quart of water?' —'Gin, most assuredly, for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin, when he might have carried a gallon of water with ease.'

The repose of the passions must always be their stagnation. They must route themselves at last and go forth, though it be only to bear a burden and be baffled by defeat. Success [illegible] duty is in [illegible] life.

[illegible] yearly keeps [illegible] plan [illegible] freezing, by [illegible] n to hot water with your [illegible]

THE SELF-MADE MAN.

We print below an extract from a capital letter addressed, many years ago, to a youth who was about leaving his home and friends here, to seek his fortune in the far west. It was written by one of our most worthy and venerable citizens, who has nobly illustrated in his own life that idea of true and heroic manhood, which he wished by his advice, to make the rule and inspiration of a career on which his young friend was about to start:

'DEAR SIR—What a glorious mission you have before you—that is to become a *self made man*—How much there is to admire and respect in such a character! Compare his energy and perseverance, his noble endeavor always to rise and go forward—overcoming difficulties and beating down obstacles that would appal one a degree less high hearted and brave. Compare him with the aimless, soulless puppet of fashionable life to whom existence has been given for no ostensible end—reared in the lap of luxury, with but one object in life, to pamper and gratify all his selfish and unmanly tastes—with no thought or pity for the unfortunate or the miserable, turning from them as something disagreeable, in which he has nothing in common, and no concern or interest; spending his time and ten talents' as if there was no account to be rendered of them—and yet, this is a *man* an *immortal* man, to whom it was said, Who so giveth unto the least of these, giveth unto me.' How different is such a life from his, who, beginning at the first round of the ladder, by untiring perseverance and honesty, and that charity 'which suffereth long and is kind,' ascends, step by step dispensing kind words and noble deeds by the way—for he, too, has suffered, and can feel for those below him—reaches at length the top, when he receives the respect and admiration of all who see him. Yes, it is the self-made man, who has made our country great. The man who puts his band to the plow and looks not back; who, undaunted by the storms of adversity perseveres onward and upward, until the clouds are all dispelled, and he has reached the goal. My young friend, I have one son, and I would rather he should prove a man like this, than to inherit wealth and titles; for in doing so, I think he would better fulfil the great work that we were sent here to do.'

LADY MORGAN'S IDEAS OF YOUNG LADIES.—In a *tete a tete* conversation on the subject of some ladies who had been suddenly bereft of fortune, Lady Morgan said, with an emphatic waves of her deer old green fan, 'They do every thing that is fashionable *imperfectly*; their singing, and drawing, and dancing and languages amount to nothing. They were educated to marry, and had there been time, they might have gone off *with*, and hereafter *from*, hus bands, They cannot earn their own salt; they do not know how to dress themselves, I desire to give *every* girl, no matter her rank, a trade—a *profession*, if the word please you better; Cultivate what is necessary in the position she is born to; cultivate all things in moderation, but *one* thing to *perfection*, no matter what it is, for which she has a talent—drawing, music, embroider, housekeeping even; give her a staff to lay hold of, let her feel this will carry me; through without dependence. I was independent at fourteen, and never went indebt.'—*The Friends Tour and Adventures of Lady Morgan.*

FRIDAY.—From our right worthy cotemporary, the Southern Field and Fireside, published at Augusta, Georgia we copy the following superstition regarding Friday: —'In England it is generally considered unlucky—many people will not commence any undertakings on that day, and most sailors believe that a vessel is sure to be wrecked that sails on a Friday. If a marriage take place on that day, the old wives shake their heads and predict all kinds of misfortunes to the bride and bridegroom. Nay, they even pity the children who are so unlucky as to be born on a Friday. In Germany, on the contrary, Friday is considered a lucky day for weddings, commencing new undertakings, or other memorable events; and the reason of this superstition is said to be the ancient belief that the witches and sorcerers held their weekly meeting on this day, and, of course, while they were amusing themselves with dancing and riding on broomsticks around the Blocksberg, they could have no time to work and do evil. And by all sensible people, Friday is regarded no better and no worse than any other of the six.'

A schoolmaster, who had a inveterate habit of talking to himself, was asked what motive he could have in doing so? He replied that he had two good and substantial reasons. 'In the first place, he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place, he liked to hear a sensible man talk.'

A boy was recently arrested for theft. His father pleaded guilty for him, but said in extenuation, 'James is a good boy, but he will steal.'