## From the Daily State Rights Republican. What Should the Convention Do?

MESSRS. EDITORS : The original motive for calling the Convention, was to provide an agency for carrying out, and into complete effect, whatever was determined on in the Southern Congress, which, by the same act, was agreed That measure, recommended by the Nashto. ville Convention, failed, was crushed and destroyed, by reason of the panic which was propagated through the South by suggestions of internperate and extreme violence on the part of so large a portion of cur peeple, as to seem for a while, the voice of the State itself. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, &c., shrunk from a communion with so excited a body ; and when it turned out that these ultra measures were not the judgment of the State, but that more sober and rational purposes were entertained by it, the evil had been done. It was supposed that our convention was an instrument for secession. But this idea has been corrected by a decided, definite and emphatic expression of public opinon, which makes the law of the case with all who are not disposed to be in actual rebellion against the State. Still the Convention meets, and is a body of terrific potency-fearful to the last de gree, but for the modifying influence of public opinion, which, in this country, is omnipotent.

Under this salutary restraint, we may contem-plate the Convention without terror, and anticipate and discuss its proceedings. In the first place, we may fairly conclude that

it will not attempt in regard to Federal Relations, any separate or solitary action, for the State has positively negatived such a proceeding. In the second place, we may conclude that it

will not meddle with our internal organization, for that department has not been entrusted to it by public sentiment, but tacitly withheld. In truth, the Convention is an accidental body, elected by a very small portion of the people not according to the usual principles of election, and not in reference to the qualification of its members for special objects. The mode of nomination was peculiar; the interest taken in the election was very little. There really was no attempt to elicit opinion, or to display talent. The Convention doubtless contains a good deal of ability; it also has a good deal which cannot be so regarded, and which would never have been 1 e-mitted to enter it, if a due excitement had existed.

The initiatory step of the Convention is its organization. This, I suppose, will be made under the very capital rules of our House of Representatives. The first act is the selection of a Presiding Officer. This selection, it seems to me, involves the exercise of some care and deliberation. I therefore throw out the suggestion for consideration, that the body elect as its President, Langdon Cheves. In point of age, he is the most venerable member of the assemblyand yet vigorous, alert, and active. He enjoys a high and broad reputation throughout the United States for singular honesty; promptness, and courage, He has had a large experience exceedingly to his honor, of the business of a presiding officer. His opinions upon the matters which will come before the Convention, are precisely those which have been endorsed by the State, and thus he would be the officer of the State, and not of a party.

The only competitor for this position, would by p s ibility, b the Governor; an eminent and mo : respectable citizen, who has borne his publie functions with honor and approbation, winning the applause, and securing the affection of his fellow-citizens. He has vindicated, by his administration, the wisdom of his selection by the Legislature, and justified the anticipations of his friends, amongst whom, though humble, I was ardent. Still, I do not think that the Govding officer over a numerous, untrained, and pos sibly, heated assembly, on whom devolves the duty of carrying out measures which have met the decided disapprobation of the Governor, and of repudiating projects which he in vain urged upon the people with all the fascinations of his this article." captivating eloquence and withal, the prestige of his high office. As to the measures of the Convention, what is very desirable, would be the means proposed of gathering in a general rally, all the South, to a common effort to effect our security by the least possible change, but to effect it at all hazards, and with whatever changes may be indispensable to .the end.

Since the West is determined to have these lands, and possess the power by the votes it can command, it were better to make a surrender at once, and let the public business go on, without harrassing Congress at every session with these claims. The time consumed in discussing the conflicting pretensions of this party or the other, who vex the public ear with their interminable speeches on the subject, would then be devoted o the public business. It is of no practical use for members from the Atlantic States to resist these pretentions. They may have the best of the argument, but logic and the constitution will not weigh a feather against a predetermined resolution, selfishly to appropriate the public do-main.—Charleston Evening News.

OREGON TIMBER-HOW THEY CUT IT .- The trees in Oregon have long been a subject of remark on account of their immense length. A letter from Oregon mentions the fact that the keel of the steamer Lot Witcomb, 160 feet long, s made from the length of a tree.-One tree on the claim of Judge String Cathlamet, a drawing of which was recently made for a London pictorial newspaper, stood 10 feet in diameter at the bottom, and 230 feet high. But trees are found that measure 300 feet as they lay extended on the ground, and near the coast 200 feet in length of saw-logs have been taken from a tree on more than one occasion. Fir and spruce run up, spirelike, furthest among the clouds, never throwing out any large laternal branches.

The manner of felling spruce timber is somewhat peculiar. With a large auger, a hole is bored through the green standing tree, or two holes bored to meet within the white or sap part of the wood. Then a coal of fire is put into the hole. The draught of air sets it to burning, and in from six to twelve hours, according to the size of the tree, it falls, with little or no more waste of wood, than would be used by an axeman. It is then butted and cut up with a saw Thus fifteen minutes with an augur does the work of a half or two-thirds of a day with an axe.

COURT OF SESSIONS .- The case of The State s. Geo Rouse, Francis Michel, James Cahill and Thomas Hessions, for the murder of John, the slave of Mrs. Allendar, again occupied the Court, yesterday. John Philips, Esq., addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, and I. W. Hayne, Esq., Attorney General, on behalf of the State. His Honor Judge Withers delivered an able charge to the Jury. The Jury retired about a quarter past 2 o'clock, P. M., and, after deliberating more than two hours, returned with Francis Michel, and James Cahill, guilty of Manslaughter-and Thomas Hessions Not Guil-

Tuesday next was assigned for the trial of the same prisoners, for the murder of a white lad, named Joseph McGorty .-- Charleston Courier.

At the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia on Saturday, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and four graduates, among whom we perceive the name of Samuel Gourdin of this State. We regret to learn that one of the Students, Mr. Charles E. Maxwell, of Savannah, Georgia, after passing a highly creditable examination, and being enrolled among the graduates, retired to his room on Friday night, and the next mor ing was found a corpse in his bed.-Ib.

FILE YOUR NEWSPAPERS .- " How interesting it would be to an old man to look into the newspapers which he had read when he was twelve, or sixteen or twenty years old ! How many inernor, propter dignitatem, should be placed in the, to him, novel and difficult position of presi-vive! What a view it would give one of past cears! What a knowledge it would preserve, by assisting the memory ! And how many val-

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1852. THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

#### Our Market.

The Cotton Market has been inactive since our last at a decline, on the lower qualities. We quote ex. remes at 4 1-4 to 7 5-16. Charleston quotations, 6 1-2 to 8 1-2.

### An Editor's Life.

An Editor's life bears some comparison with that which the imagination of the author of the Wandering Jew assigned to his old hero. . As a punishment for his short comings and moral delinquencies, he was sentenged to walk day and night without a moment's rest; his grand march commenced and there was no end to it,-like a circle it was endless. It made no difference whether his path lay over the rugged mountain pass, or the smooth and fertile valley, he must walk. An evil spirit followed him hard by, urging him on; when weay and faint he would panse, even for a moment by the side of some crystal fount, where gushing sweetness might soothe his parched lips' fever; this was denied him, he must walk; goaded on by his relentless persecutor, his destiny must be fulfilled,-he must walk. "An Editor must write; there is attached to all printing establishments, a little favenile satan, whose privilege it seems, is to worry the knight of the quill. This vexatious little evil spirit is about equal in his monotonous and never varying cry, to that which was continually after the old Jew with a sharp stick. It is Copy,"-write-"Copy,"-and where the evil is to cease, none can tell. The Plank Road question scems to be sealed. We cannot with any showing of consistency argue a foregone conclusion; under these circumstances then, what is to be done? "Why write, to be sure that's your business sir, and nobody else's look,

out." Suppose then, we should commence by saying that Temperance is a cause which should engage the earnest attention of all who love their country, and wish it well, &c. One meets us with the objection that we prate too much on Temperance. Suppose then we

agree quickly with our adversary while yet we are in the way, and offer a dish of politics by way of variety; we are objected to by another, who chides us for our patriotism,-that we had better let politics alone,-a bad business sir, &c. Well, what next? a little poetry, and a love tale for the ladies.

"No, no, cries one, we've had enough Of such confounded love-sick stuff, To craze the fair creation,"

Your last piece of poetry, growls out some crusty old fellow, is enough to melt the heart of a stone. would, for one, rather hear about the price of "Cotton, the following verdict-We find George Rouse, Indigo and Rice!" and so it is to the end of the chapter beginning at A, and all the way down to izard. A good Editor, according to modern definitions, would necessarily be a perfect bundle of contradictions, a paradox-a anything else-which would successfully develope a character made up of a strange confusion of absurdities.

We confess our non-come-at-ability in this regard : and as we are forced, to some extent, to assume a virtue whether we have it or not, we will endeavor to try and gratify our readers by a general variety.

"Variety in all things, A miscellaueous hodge podge print, Composed,—we only give the hint— Of multifarious small things."

#### Kosseth in Augusta.

Our Georgia neighbors did not quite go off into hysterics at the arrival of his Excellency, Ex-Governor, General LOUIS KOSSUTH. It appears that little or no fuss was made about him, and he was allowed by the people of Augusta to pass through their beautiful city without any of those excruciating attentions, which met him at almost every step he took upon his first landing in America. We admire our Georgia neighbors for this evidence of their good sense. The aduation and fulsome flattery universally bestowed upon all foreign adventurers who have visited our country, uable purposes of a literary kind even might it have been ridiculed in the highest degree, and we are be rendered subservient to ! How much I wish glad to see some of our people at the South have had I could look into such a record while composing their wits about them. The Augusta Chronicle of Frirday, says: "The distinguished Hungarian, L. Kossuth, and suite arrived in this city yesterday morning by the train from Atlanta, on his way North.-----We understand that he had telegraphed the proprietor of the United States Hotel to have in readiness a suit of rooms for him, but when he reached the railroad depot, and found no committee of reception, not even a crowd of anxious faces to see and welcome him, he very wisely determined that the prospect for "material aid" was not flattering, and therefore, concluded not to remain, but to take the first train for Charleston, which he did, having remained in the city about an hour. His presence produced not the least excitement and did not call forth the slightest demonstration. So much for the patriotism and real genuine Americanism of the intelligent citizens of Augusta.

## Homestead Exemptions.

We find in that excellent paper, the Spartan, (one of whose editors (Mr. TUCKER,) introduced last winter, the Homestead Bill passed by our Legislature,) the following compilation of Homestead Exemptions in the different States. It will be seen that South Carolina is among those who allow the smallest amount of exemption. One or two States are below us, but the largest number are beyond us. We think however, that the allowance of our State is very good, but the provisions of the law should extend to those who live in towns and cities, as well as those in the coun-

MAINE .- A lot of land, dwelling house and out buildings thereon or so much thereof as shall not exceed five hundred dollars in value.

VERMONT .- The Homestead of every house keeper, or head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars, and the yearly products thereof. MASSACHUSETTS .- The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence to the value of five

hundred dollars. NEW.YORK .- The lot and buildings thereon

occupied as a residence to the value of one thousand dollars.

MARYLAND .- All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of the wife, from execution for debt of husband.

GEORGIA .- Twenty acres of land including dwelling-house and improvements (value of house and improvements not to exceed two hundred dollars) and the additional amount of five acres for each child under fifteen years of age.

FLORIDA .- Forty acres of land to every Farmer; and to every house-keeper residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

ALABAMA .- Forty acres of land when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value four hundred dollars.

TEXAS .- Two hundred acres of land when not in any town or city, or town and city lots, not to exceed in value two thousand dollars.

OHIO .- Every Family a Homestead not exceeding five hundred dollars in value. MICHIGAN .- Forty acres with dwelling house and appurtenances when not in a town or city ; if in

a town or city; a lot and dwelling house not to exceed in value fifteen hundred dollars.

ILLINOIS.-Lot of ground and buildings there-on occupied as a residence not exceeding in value one thousand dollars.

Iows.-Forty acres of land, not in a town or city, or house and lot in a town or city, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

WISCONSIN .- Forty acres of land not in a town or city; or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one fourth of an acre.

CALIFORNIA .- The Homestead consisting of a quantity of land together with the dwelling house thereon and its apportenances and not exceeding in value the sum of five thousand dollars.

NEW JERSEY .- A Homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of five hundred dollars; not to be assets in the hands of an Administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the last minor child.

TENNESSEE .- There is a Homestead exempted in this State to the value of five hundred dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA .- A Homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling house and appurtenances, not to exceed five hundred dollars in value; and not to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

LOUISIANA .- A Homestead to the value of one thousand dollars.

# For the Camden Journal.

"Sawney-Three Times." Mr. Editor : "Oh for the good old times" in their majesty for ages. "Times aint as they used to was"-all the past is held to be an error, and we whose studying days are over, have to begin to unlearn what the past has taught,-Why sir, it is no longer true "that a straight line is the shortest distance between two given points," unless it should so happen that they are connected by a railroad or a telegraph wire, and in the latter case, "the connection is broken" so often, that I don't know how it would be.

You see, Mr. Editor, how your plank road mania disturbs and confuses my slumbers. I would entreat you on that account again, to "let us alone"-but on another ground I would caution you not to be so zealous in advocating these plank roads: The opinion is gaining strength-among the people, that in view of the past, present and future breaking up of parties, they, the people, are being taxed to bridge the face of the earth, merely te furnish a plank apiece to the floating politicians. Fatigued by this unwonted effort, I return to my slumbers, and am Your's truly, SLEEPY DAVID.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, April 9 .- The sales of Cotton to day were 600 bales.

The Whigs have a large majority of both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature:

In Missouri the Democratic Convention has adopted a resolution in favor of the Compromise, and reasserting the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848.

NEW YORK, April, 11 .- Sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2500 bales-prices unchanged. Sales of the week 17,000 bales.

The Assembly of the New York Legislature have rejected the Marine Liquor Bill.

BALTIMORE, April, 11 .- The Whig Congressional Caucus adjournded to Tuesday week, with-out fixing the time and place for the Whigh tional Convention. The impression is that Baltimore or Cincinnati will be fixed upon.

The Ohio Assembly has passed a resolution to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- There was a good deal of talking last night at the Caucus of Whig members of Congress, but nothing was done as to the time and place of holding the National Convention. The Caucus adjourned until Tuesday evening, when the Southern members will bring up the subject of the compromise.

It is said that Gon. Flores is at the head of the expedition which has gone to revolutionize Ecuador, and that he has from 2,000 to 2,500 men, and a steamer with eight guns, besides several sailing vessels. It is also stated that several American and English officers accompany him, and that some desperate fighting may be looked for. Capt. Jackson, a Texan ranger, is reported to be one of his officers;

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY .- A man styling himelf Professor Pennington visited our village during Court week, and gave a series lectures and experiments upon this new fangled subject.----We did considerable printing for him, and he has thought proper to leave without paying us. He visited Lowndesville, and after astonishing the natives there, departed to parts unknown .---We take this method of introducing the Professor to the public, that they may be upon their guard, as he might *Psychologise* others in a simi-her manner.-[Abbeville Banner.

Death of the Rev. Wm. S Potts, D. D .-This distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church, died at St. Louis, on the 28th ult., of consumption, aged 48 years.

No TEACHER LIKE A MOTHER .- Sad indeed is

# A CO-OPERATIONIST.

The various schemes now before Congress to appropriate the public domain evinces the growing passion of the West to make a distribution of that domain, for one purpose or another.--Some of the schemes have their origin in ambition-the homestead plan is to elevate its promoters by showing an excess of love for the people. the system of distribution for local internal improvements is more connected, perhaps, than any other, with personal aggrandizement; its patrons looking to the enhancement in value of Western lands, in which they have either present or prospective interest. All these schemes originated in Western representatives. It is nothing less than a stupendous scheme of spoila tion to be effected by the potency of a numerical majority. The West wants the lands and will have them. The effect will be to drain off the population and capital of the Eastern section of the Union. Our people diffuse themselves over the immense spaces to which they are invited by the cheapness of the public lands, with already too great rapidity. To give additional stimulus to the spirit of emigration from the old to the new States, by a distribution in the modes proposed, is to work a double injury to the former: 1 as depriving them of their fair share of those lands, and 2 comparatively lowering the value of landed property on the Atlantic seaboard.

But complaints and regrets are unavailing .-Every new session of Congress, witnesses a renewed scramble for the public domain. Those who wish to rise to political power on the shoulders of the Western people, and those who are land speculators on a great scale, will not be restrained by considerations of equity, or constitutional scruples. Each election brings into Congress a larger number of socialistic promoters of schemes to divide the public lands among indishare.

CULTIVATE THE MIND .- The examples of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Bowditch, and others, show that the most laborious of men may find leisure, or make it, for the culture of the mind. Indeed, it may almost be said that one of the greatest obstacles to this culture consists in the number and variety of its forms; for these are so many and so attractive that they bewilder rather than stimulate. The Fine Arts are so captivating and delightful that it is dangerous to recommend them. They so enchant the faculties of which they take possession, that they often arrest their votaries n a course of usefulness, and withdrraw them from the performance of life's most urgent duties. But a taste for the beauties of nature should be cultivated by all. In these there is nothing corrupting or meretricious; but all is healthful and improving. Yet this love of nature is strangely neglected. Why is it that so many men commit to memory the common places of art, and profess to admire a few square feet of canvass in parlor or in gallery, while they are impassive to all the garniture which God hangs around the horizon every day; and which, as a token of his exhaustless fullness, he removes and renews with every passing hour ? It is hard to sympathize, even with those of the more beautiful sex, who go into raptures over a sunrise painted by human hand, but who never saw. an. original. But where a love of natural beauty has been cultivated, all nature becomes a stupendous gallery, as much superior in form and in coloring to the choicest collections of human art, as the heavens are broader or loftier than the Louvre or the Vatican. The beauties of the earth and the sky, of the changing seasons, and of day and night, cannot be monopolized by one street in a city, or by one building in a street; they cannot be closed against those who have not a golden passport for admission ; but they are free and open to whomsoever may have an eye and an imagination that have been first taught to enjoy them.

The total number of deaths in the city of Newwhich number 83 were men, 83 women, 132 boys, and 88 girls. 57 persons expired during the week from Consumption; there was one case of Cholera Morbus, and that class of complaints viduals who have no just claims to it, or among that are attended with inflammation appear to be States who are entitled only to a distributive on the increase; between the age of 99 and 100 there was one death. 251 were Americans.

## Kossuth in Charleston.

We learn from the Charleston papers that M. Kossurn arrived in that city on Friday, and left the next afternoon for Wilmington. The Courier says: "No excitement or public demonstrations attended his reception and brief sofourn among us. On Saturday, the Mayor of the city and a number of the citizens waited on him at his lodgings, and tendered him the homage of their respect for his character and lofty endowments, and expressed their sympathy for his misfortunes and those of his oppressed countrymen. He conversed freely with his visitors, on the subject which occupies his mind; but the intervention doctrines of the great Magyar, even when enforced by his rare eloquence, have made no impression on a community whose hearts and minds are too strongly imbued with the wise and paternal lessons of Washington to be led astray by the sophistry or enthusiasm of the gifted no motive for his prolonged stay, he and his party left on Saturday afternoon, in the Wilmington boat, for the North."

## Under a Bushel.

"Knowledge of books in recluse meu," says one, 'is like that sort of lantern which hides him who carries it, and seems only to pass through secret and York for the week ending April 3d, was 386; of gloomy paths of his own; but in the possession of a man of business it is as the torch in the hands of one which leads them to prosperity and happiness."

> Good Dividend .- The Mechanics' Bank of are called into existence, Augusta has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

when our grand dames wore dresses spun and wove by their own hands-when they wore shocs made for use, and which fulfilled their destiny, for those yet live who remember when there were no carriages in Camden-calico was the material for a gala dress then, and ladies did not spend their time, and waste their health and money at balls &c., dressed in silks, muslins and laces; with arms and shoulders bare and feet encased in a tiny slipper, or gaiter boot, whose beauty proves the only apology for being barefooted in such "goodlie companie." "Oh for the good old time," when the iniquities, frivoli-ties and fashions of this latter day were unknown, when cotton brought thirty cents a pound, when the butter, eggs, chickens and other spare produce of the farm sufficed to purchase Salt, and Iron, and a little Sugar and Coffee, and all else was raised at home, and the cotton all clear money. "Oh, if the good old times" had lasted, Kershaw District could now be covered over with silver dollars three deep, and the chinks filled up with gold. Oh, how prosperous the world would be, if every body could make all they consumed themselves, and have twice as much to sell "to the rest of mankind." And what, Mr. Editor, has forever put to flight the good old habits and customs of our fathers, and introduced in their stead all the gimcrack notions and flaunting extravagancies of this degenerate age? Your "facilities for trade," have done it sir. In that day, the planter carried his cotton to Charlestan in his wagon, sold it, and after putting in a sack ou two of salt, a bar or two of iron &c., brought home for country merchants, loading enough to add considerably to his cotton money, snugly pinned up in his pock-ets. Now, the planter's crop is whisked and whistled off on the railroad, and no one ever sees it or its proceeds, unless in the shape of a new piano or carriage, silks, laces or edgings, perhaps an extra and useless supply of glass and silver ware; and still, with all the experience of foreigner. The conservatism of our people furnishing the past, you cry out for "facilities" still. If the tendency is downward, as I insist, why help us on in our course ? Facilis descensus averni .-So, lock the wheel and pull back-don't talk of "putting on steam" in such an emergency as ours. This wicked generation proclaims itself bankrupt, for it is a wise maxim that "time is money," and it is the boast of this generation that time is annihilated"-not only time, but distance too, is next to be abolished. Impiously who is willing to show those who are bewildered, the you propose to bridge the dry ground from here to North Carolina, and worse still, with the most abundant supply of water power, steam mills

#### "To cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" upon the noble forests of pine that have stood

the picture, gloomy the prospect, where the sweet bonds between parents and offspring are early and rudely snapped by death, passion or the force of circumstance. Melancholy and often perilous, indeed is the conclusion of the child, when the mother is ultimately called to her account, ere the bloom of early infancy haspassed from her darling's cheek. Yet more deplorable, when a parent's fault and evil habits, ill judged severity or culpable indulgence, have corrupted the understanding and alienated the heart of their offspring. How delightful is it, in our after days of honored and successful maturity to look back on the sunny hours of infaney; to recall a mother's earnest gaze of unaltera-ble fondness; caress of tenderness and love; to dwell by memory's aid on their mutal joy at our progress in strength and knowledge;-the results of their united instructions and entreaties : on the holy precepts that from their lips were caught, and the eternal truth, they impressed pon our rememberance ; and to feel that, whatever we may possess of life's best gifts, we mainly owe, next to the Giver of all, to their devoted care !

#### Remember Lot's Wife. FROM ADAM'S WOMAN OF THE BIBLE.

We marvel not that she looked behind her-All the natural sentiments of her heart prompted her to such an act. Yet should she not have consented. There are times when the soul must rein itself up to a desperate effort ; when a momentary yielding to natural impulses, of a slight wandering of the eye, or a single word or act of indiscretion, leads on to ocnsequences affecting the destiny and happiness of a life. Especially is disregard of an express injunction of Divine authority pregnant with the most imminent dan-ger. If a Heavenly voice whisper,—"Look not!" then is the time to beware. No matter whether the interdicted visions are of the wine sparkling in the cup, or seductive forms stealing away the heart from God, or terrestial powers of beauty, too often preferred to Heaven, or golden wedges and garments of magnificence, captivating the affections, or even home, dear home, where linger those we love better than life-look not on them-one or all of them, if such be God's bidding. Restraining thine eye may be as if it should be plucked from its socket; thy right hand pointing forever Heavenward, may be to thee as if cut off and cast from thee; pressing always, and to the last, after God's leadings, may be as if one should "die daily;" yet let thine eyes look right on, and thine eyelids straight before thee; tarry not in all the plain; but fly for thy life toward the city and mount of everlasting safety.