

From the Lancaster Ledger.
Rail Road Meeting.

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of this District was held at the Court House, on Monday the 5th inst., for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from Lancaster Court House, to some point connecting us in the scheme of roads in this State.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. James P. Crockett to the Chair. Mr. P. Crawford and J. C. Secret, Esqs., were requested to act as Secretaries of the Meeting. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting in a brief but encouraging manner, Mr. Wm. A. Moore moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of Thirteen gentlemen to prepare business for the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Wm. A. Moore, Esq., Col. Huey, Capt. McKenna, Capt. Reid, William Stevens, Joseph A. Cunningham, J. Adams, Jas. H. Witherspoon, John Williams, Esq., Robert McIlwain, Col. Barnes, J. M. Crockett, and S. B. Emmons.

The Committee retired for a short time, and during the interval, the meeting was addressed by Mr. S. B. Massey, who confined his remarks to the benefits to be derived from Rail Roads generally—he would have spoken at length upon the success of such enterprises in other Districts in our State, but gave way for the Committee.

The Committee then immediately offered, through their chairman, Mr. Moore, the following Preamble and Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:—

In the opinion of this Meeting, the construction of a Rail Road from Lancaster Court House to some point connecting us in the scheme of roads in this State, amongst other advantages, by enhancing the price of our land, quickening industry, and more thoroughly developing the resources of our soil, affording greatly increased facilities for the transportation of our produce to market, and by throwing us into more intimate connection with other portions of the State, is a work, to the accomplishment of which, we are invited by every motive of self-interest, as well as by every sentiment of patriotism; to the furtherance of which, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of this District be held in the Court House on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to the accomplishment of this great work.

Resolved, That Delegates and citizens from the Districts of Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, and Chesterfield, in this State, and also from Union County, N. C., are invited to attend said meeting and participate in its deliberations.

The Report and Resolutions of the Committee having been read, J. W. Cooke, Esq., addressed the meeting in favor of the report and resolutions—his remarks were brief, but spirited, and to the point. Mr. Williams also spoke in favor of the Preamble and Resolutions of the Committee, urging upon the meeting the great importance of the work to be accomplished, the entire practicability and success of the enterprise; and moved the unanimous adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions offered by the Committee.

The Preamble and Resolutions having been unanimously adopted Mr. Williams then moved that the Report and resolutions be published in the Lancaster Ledger until the first Monday in August next, and that the Chester, Wm. A. Moore, Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, and Charlotte papers be requested to copy.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES P. CROCKETT, Chairman,
M. P. CRAWFORD, Secretaries,
J. C. SECRET,

LARGE COTTON BOLL.—Mr. Andrew Turner, of this District, has laid upon our table a cotton boll which measures one and a half inches in length, and nearly four inches in circumference.

It must not be inferred from this specimen boll, that the cotton crop is in a state of forwardness and thrift. On the contrary, the accounts we received on Monday last, sale-day from almost every neighborhood in the District, represent this crop as quite backward and unpromising. The growth of the weed was checked by the cool weather, that prevailed some three or four weeks ago, the plants became diseased, and many of them died outright. The stand is, in consequence, very bad. The danger is now, since the days and nights have become warm, that the piteous rains which have fallen during the last two or three weeks, and which are likely to continue two or three weeks longer, judging from present appearances, will cause the plant to run to weed with but little fruit on it. However, nothing like an accurate estimate of the yield can be based upon its present appearance; so much depends upon the fall season. But judging from "the signs of the times," we report the prospects of an abundant cotton crop as very unfavorable.

We rejoice that we still have a most cheering report to make of the corn crop. There have been abundant rains in almost every part of the District, and the prospects of a piteous harvest were never more flattering. The corn plant has that dark green, succulent and lustrous appearance which so delights the eye of the farmer. And which no more rain to fall from this until its maturity, the yield would be amply sufficient for the wants of the District. 'Tis true it will require a quantity of this grain to swell to their just proportion the lean, lank, and flabby horses and mules that may now be seen "dragging their slow lengths along" the cotton and corn fields. But since there are now no hogs in the country—with shame be it written—and only a few neat cattle, the most of whose compatriots have found their graves in the buzzard's claw, the demand will not be very large. As an evidence of the prospect of a large corn-husking, the price of this grain in our District has fallen to seventy-five cents a bushel, and is destined to fall still lower.—*Newberry Sentinel.*

ALARMING.—The Knoxville Register of the 19th ult., says:

"Several of our citizens have been suddenly stricken down of late by the prevalence of some unknown cause, similar in its effects to a painful and rapid diarrhoea, accompanied by vomiting, and sometimes accompanied with spasmodic affection. But one or two cases have as yet proved fatal. Too much prudence and care cannot be exercised in regard to the quality and amount of food.

The Paris Constitutionnel of June 6th, has the following paragraph in a long article on the United States and Mexico:

"If Europe does not prevent it, Mexico will very soon disappear in the agglomeration of the States and populations of all origins, which compose the American confederation, then the Union will have only to absorb Canada, which would willingly join hands in that annexation, to occupy the whole extent of the North American continent. By that means she will obtain a true preponderance in the world."

The mode of prevention indicated by the French paper is one of a pacific character. It speaks of negotiations—of colonization—of the equilibrium of power in the new world, &c., as among the means of preventing the absorption of Mexico into the territory of the U. States.—European statesmen have work enough to maintain the equilibrium of Europe and to counterpoise radical tendencies by conservative influences. This idea of a balance of power in the new world is constantly haunting their minds. It was one of the favorite conceptions of M. Guizot when the Minister of Louis Philippe. But when the idea is put into definite form—when the mode is indicated of realizing a balance in the new world as it exists in the old, we perceive how vague the notion is. Where are the materials to be found for a political equilibrium—for a balance of forces by which the aggressive tendency of the United States, if such exist, are to be restrained? If, as M. Guizot imagined, the Spanish or Latin races admitted of being confronted with the Anglo-Saxon, it could not be effected unless by an union of all the Spanish American States on this continent. Who believes in such a Union! If Mexico is not saved unless there is such an equipoise between the races, her fate is sealed. The Anglo-Saxon will work out his "manifest destiny."

The French journalist does not recommend forcible interposition by the European powers, but he has a squinting in that direction. He seems to suppose that the United States will in no long course of time claim the right of intervention in European affairs. This he concludes will form the justification for European interposition in American affairs. When our statesmen and people determine to intervene in European quarrels, it will be time enough to put in such a plea as this. But any mode of interference in the controversies of the new world, under the pretext of maintaining among its nations and races the balance of power, will assuredly precipitate that American intervention between classes in Europe—between the rulers and ruled, which is now no part of the policy of our government, or the wishes of our people. Let in any dispute which may arise between Mexico and the United States a movement be made, as indicated by the French paper, and not only will it stir a feeling in the population of this country, that will absorb Mexico and the Island of Cuba, but induce that spirit of propagandism throughout Europe, which will be of the utmost danger to the monarchical principle and hereditary influence. European statesmen must not attempt to realize on this continent, the idea of an equilibrium, to be effected by force of arms, or they will kindle a consuming flame that is likely to involve thrones and altars, princes and potentates, that now rest secure under the auspices of the non-intervention principle.—*Evening News.*

SHIFTING A RESPONSIBILITY. The other day a very beautiful woman about twenty years of age, elegantly dressed, rustling in barge and brilliant with jewels, was seen mysteriously threading the way through one of the streets of the "Old Third," bearing in her arms a very suspicious looking bundle. She had dark lustrous eyes, flowing ringlets, and cheeks that blushed at their own loveliness. She walked like a Queen. Arrived fronting a milliner's establishment, kept by Miss Obeltz, she stopped, looked anxiously around and glided into the door. Here she purchased a new bonnet of the last agony, and telling Miss Obeltz that she had a small mission a few doors beyond, asked her to take charge of the infant until her return. Miss O., willing to accommodate her customer, took the babe, and the mysterious lady brushed out grandly, and swept again up the street. A long time waited Miss Obeltz for the reappearance of the feminine called the mysterious. It is supposed that some valiant knight, more amorous than discreet, has spirited away the Queenly lady, *maugre* her wishes to the country and in utter disregard of the interests of the babe. The juvenile was fat and lively at the last accounts. This is the newest dodge.—*N. O. Crescent.*

CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth writes that he never saw in a city of the size, so many men out of employment, embracing tradesmen and mechanics of all kinds as in San Francisco. The same writer says the difficulty in getting gold increases. The mining regions are full of people to overflowing, every foot of land that is known to pay well is claimed, and there are thousands who cannot get claims that will pay for working. The placer diggings, he thinks, will be pretty well washed this season, and if new discoveries are made there will be a rush of adventurers, as the claims now are necessarily very small, say thirty feet square and sometimes less, soon exhausted, and not affording the miner time and means to build comfortable quarters. The Chinese are, without exception, the most orderly and best behaved class of people in the country—contented with small gains, living very frugally, and are great miners, though not able to compete with Yankees in physical energy and endurance.

BOSTON, July 6th. A great abolition meeting was held at South Abington yesterday, at which Charles Raymond presided. Edmund Quincy made a speech, in which he hoped that the full fruition of independence would be consummated in the freedom of the Northern States from the control of slaveholders. He declared that the Boston Whigs had returned from Baltimore, covered with contempt. He denounced Kossuth as a demagogue for not openly sympathizing with Abolitionism. Theodore Parker apologized for Senator Sumner's silence and thanked Rantoul and eulogized Seward for killing off Webster and Fillmore. He intimates that Seward might hereafter appear as President and the champion of the Northern Rights. He gloried in the defeat of Webster. Speeches were also made by Abby Kelly Foster and the Rev. Caleb Stetson.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING JULY 13, 1852.

THEO. J. WRAREN, Editor.

Cadets of Temperance.

The following Brethren are the officers of Kershaw Section No. 4, for the present quarter:

- P. E. Woods, W. P.
- J. T. Ballard, W. A.
- I. A. McKagen, V. A.
- W. H. Kennedy, S.
- J. S. Capers, A. S.
- J. W. Call, T.
- R. H. Pegues, A. T.
- H. McKagen, G.
- S. W. Capers, U.
- W. D. Jones, W.
- N. Arrants, A. W.

Mr. SQUIER requests us to say that he will be at Liberty Hill, this week, certain.

The Wm. S. Register

In animadverting upon our course in the Presidential election, says:

"THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.—Our neighbor of this devoted Southern Rights paper has begun to sverve considerably, as we think, from his former perpendicular, and make tracks towards the fence. Now, we do not wish to censure or condemn the course taken by our especial friend, but as we feel disposed to make tracks the other way, to-wit, out of the Union, we have thought proper to drop a few words upon the subject. In the Journal of the 2d inst. our neighbor, after taking high ground against the Whigs, (which in the main, is all right), says: 'If we support them (the Democratic nominees), at all, let us do it heartily, &c.'"

We shall try to answer the Register in the order in which his objections appear.

First—As to our beginning to sverve from our former course and "making tracks towards the fence."

This is only a matter of opinion on the part of the Register, and in point of fact, is without foundation.

We ask any one who can, to show from any of our editorials since the annihilation of Secession, that we have, in the least, repudiated a solitary principle touching the right or duty of South Carolina to secede, or regretting the course we pursued during the pendency of that question. Since that matter was decided, we have been free to condemn the course which some of the Secession and Co-operation Journals in the State have pursued. This interminable war of words, and their idle vapourings, we think inconsistent with the true position which parties ought to assume in South Carolina. We ask, what good is to be expected from keeping up party organizations? Secession is hopelessly dead, and it will be far from magnanimous on the part of the Co-operationists to claim entire control and direction in every thing relating to the policy and course of the State. Regarding the question of Secession as settled, we think it the true policy of all parties in the State to unite and make the best we can out of a bad bargain. Our remarks heretofore have been full and have sufficiently explained this point. Our position has not been changed by making "tracks towards the fence"—this on the part of the Register is a gratuitous assumption.

It is obviously now, the policy of South Carolina to pursue a course which will tend to strengthen a bond of union with her sister Southern States, for the idea is supremely ridiculous on the part of a fraction of her people to suppose that they can "make tracks out of the Union." Where is the reason or sense of talking so much about that which may be safely regarded as an impossibility?

The great burthen of the Register's objection is to our entering "heartily" into the Presidential canvass—that by doing so, we exclude ourselves the privilege of expressing our approbation of any Whig measure, or of condemning in either party that which we may see amiss. Not so, friend Register—you are altogether wrong. We will have just the same right to approve or condemn what we may see, as though we occupied a position of indifference or independence, such as you suggest. We have never supposed that because we saw fit to advocate the measures of a certain party that we must of necessity belong to the leaders of that party, and must think and act as they dictate. No—we reserve the right always to think for ourselves, and when we urge upon the State the policy of her casting her vote for Pierce and King, we do so with the honest conviction that it is right. And furthermore, if we pretend to support the Democratic nominees, let us do so "heartily," for we are one of those who believe in the doctrine that if we cannot get out of the Union, we must do the best we can in it. We mean, let us be in earnest—let us show our Southern friends that we are disposed to aid and strengthen them, to co-operate with them—let us be united at home, and throw the burthen of agitation upon the North where it belongs.

We copy the annexed extract from the article in the Journal of the 2d inst., to which the Register refers, and to which it objects so warmly. Our readers can see for themselves, whether there is any thing therein which indicates "tracks towards the fence." We object to this phrase, and desire that our friend will not use it again, at least in reference to our course, for it does not belong to us.

"If the South, in a body, would always yield a hearty and cheerful support to the party which came nearest to their standard of right, in a few years she would dictate the principles upon which the country should be governed. This State has long occupied a peculiar position—she has stood aloof from federal politics, and withheld herself from all those associations arising out of party connection, which bind together the several States of the Union perhaps more strongly than any thing else. She has been in the Union but not of it—What has been the result? Has any good thing been effected by it? Does any one hope that good will result from continuing in it? It is evident to all that we could not have done worse, and perhaps if our party alliances had been stronger, the moral effect of our position might have operated upon our sister States of the South to produce a different consummation. We are now in favor of playing the best game we can with the cards dealt out to us, (bad though they be), to strengthen the hands of our partners, and weaken our opponents.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of Bethel Church, in the City of Charleston, took place week before last, and was, as we are informed by the Christian Advocate, an occasion of much interest to the members and friends of the M. E. Church. The devotional exercises were led by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. C. H. PRITCHARD, and were followed by an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. SUMMERS.

TWO FULL MOONS.—There will be two full moons in the present month, occurring on the 1st and 30th—circumstance which it is said has not occurred since the year 1776, at which period there was a Full Moon on each of these days, and on the latter an extraordinary eclipse, visible in most parts of the habitable globe.

State Convention.

We have received from the press of Messrs. Johnston & Cavis, a copy of the Journal &c. of the State Convention of South Carolina.

Our Book Table.

Mr. YOUNG has kindly sent us the following works, from the Press of Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Phila., viz: Waverly, Guy Mannering, Antiquary, Black Dwarf and Old Mortality. These embrace a few of the choice works of Sir Walter Scott, of which it is needless for us to speak. Almost every one who has a disposition for romance, has read the Waverly Novels; indeed they are regarded as standard, and will maintain their place as such, as long as the English language is used.

These, with many other new and interesting Books, may be found at the Book-Store of A. YOUNG, Esq.

We understand that the Rev. B. W. WHILDEN was to have sailed this morning from Charleston for New York, on his return to China.

National Portrait Gallery.

We have received No. 1 of this admirable work which contains three portraits—two of Gen. WASHINGTON, and one of Mrs. WASHINGTON—with biographical sketches. The work when completed will embrace forty numbers, of three plates each, of distinguished Americans, with sketches of their lives. Single numbers 25c. The whole completed for Ten Dollars, making four handsome volumes bound in two.

It is a work well worth having, and will richly repay those who may subscribe for it.

Address ROBERT E. PETERSON & Co., Philadelphia.

Death of Lawrence Prince, Esq.

It is our painful duty, says the Cheraw Gazette of the 6th inst., to announce the death on the 4th inst., at his residence in this town, of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, LAWRENCE PRINCE, Esq. MR. PRINCE had been laboring under disease for some months, but we were quite unprepared for the sad event. He leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable bereavement.

South-Carolina Conference School.

The annual examinations and exhibition of this Institution, located at Cokesbury, Abbeville District, were held last week, (says the Southern Christian Advocate of 9th inst.) coincident with the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. The Editor of the Advocate, Dr. WIGHTMAN, President of the Board of Trustees, was in attendance, and in speaking of the occasion says:—"It affords us much gratification to say that these exercises were of a character which called out a universal expression of satisfaction on the part of the guardians, patrons, and friends of the School, while they reflected the highest credit upon the able and laborious Faculty."

"We speak advisedly when we say that the Senior Exhibition in declamation, at the close of the occasion, was equal to any thing of the kind which we have witnessed in the last ten years in regular College commencements."

"The Oration before the Literary Societies by Mr. PRINCE, of Camden, S. C., abounded in brilliant periods and eloquent thoughts."

We learn from the same source that the Newberry and Greenville Rail Road passes within a short distance of the School, and will be finished in a few days as far as Cokesbury, by which arrangement a person may take breakfast in Camden, dinner in Columbia, and supper in Cokesbury.

"The great convenience of access to the school from all parts of the State, the deserved reputation of the location for health, and the high grade of instruction, for which the Institution has always been famous, will present strong inducements to parents who wish to give their patronage to a first-rate High School, under the direct supervision of the South Carolina Conference."

Rice.

The introduction of this article into the Southern States, has added greatly to their prosperity, and has given another important grain for their use. How much has this crop increased the comfort of thousands of masters and slaves? How many thousands of acres of swamp lands, which before the introduction of rice were only the sources of disease, are now, by the hand of industry converted into beautiful, productive fields, teeming with food for man and beast, and waving their golden treasures to the breeze. Without slave labor this important crop could not be cultivated in the low grounds where it now is; it may be raised to a limited extent in upland, but is there an uncertain crop, yielding comparatively little to the acre. It is only on swamp lands where a command of water can be had to flood the land, that rice can be extensively cultivated, so as to become an article of export. As an addition to our food it is much used at the South, and large quantities are shipped to the North and to Europe, and its consumption abroad is fast increasing. Rice is perhaps the most profitable crop raised, and it requires a large and strong force to cultivate it to advantage. Besides supplying an abundance of most nutritious food for all engaged in its production, the gleanings of the fields fatten the myriads of birds and water fowls that flock to the plantations on the gathering of the crops. *

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852.—A number of the Southern delegates are dissatisfied with the happy manner in which the secession card of Messrs. Toombs, Johnson, and Stephens, of Georgia; Fulkner, of Virginia; and White and Abercorn, of Alabama, was given to the public in the columns of the Intelligencer.

Messrs. Cabell, of Florida, Outlaw, of North Carolina, and a number of other Southern members, have expressed their perfect willingness to join in the protest against the election of Scott, and feel much disappointed that an opportunity has not been given them to do so in connection with the card published in the Intelligencer.

DEATH OF GOV. CALHOUN.—The Washington Union of the 5th instant, furnishes the following melancholy intelligence:
To the Editor of the Union:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1852.

Sir,—By telegraph I have just learned the death of James S. Calhoun, Governor of New Mexico.

Governor Calhoun, died on the prairies, a few miles from the Missouri line, at noon, on the 30th of June.

In him the people of New Mexico have lost a true and steadfast friend, whom they appreciated and respected, and loved, and the country a faithful public servant. Peace be with his ashes.
Yours respectfully,
R. H. WIGHTMAN.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

THE FIRE IN MONTREAL.—Advices received via Boston state that the tremendous conflagration that had been raging for three days at Montreal had been subdued, not, however, until fifteen hundred houses, and property to the amount of many millions had been destroyed.—The fire extended its ravages over a space of twenty acres.

At Louisville on Friday, the funeral ceremonies that were performed in honor of the arrival of the remains of Mr. Clay were of a most imposing description. Large crowds assembled to look upon all that is left of the great statesman and patriot, and every demonstration of pure and unaffected sorrow was manifested. The Funeral Cortege left for Lexington the same day at noon.

That General Pierce is a Northern man with Southern principles it needed not the record to establish in a general sense. But it is perhaps not so well known, that he fought shoulder to shoulder with Southern men, not only on those questions which involve the peculiar doctrines of democracy but in every stage of discussion when slavery and anti-slavery principles were brought into conflict in Congress. The National Era of the 17th ult. contains an elaborate article in which the proofs of Gen. Pierce's adherence to Southern rights are accumulated that he might be rendered, if possible, obnoxious to his Northern friends and supporters. The Era has taken all this trouble to confute the New York Evening Post, which had affirmed that Gen. Pierce had taken the same ground as Mr. Adams, as to the propriety, of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, but "declared that he would give no vote which might be construed into a denial of the right petition."—The Era conclusively shows "that the Post has derived its information from a very partial record," by a thorough search of the proceedings of Congress, commencing with the entrance into the House, and closing with the resignation of his seat in the Senate, by Gen. Pierce.

In February, 1835, the first petition for the abolition of slavery in the District was presented and the vote of Gen. Pierce is recorded in the affirmative with the Southern members to lay the petition on the table. The Era traces his course step by step, and in every stage of the voting on petitions of that character he is found side by side with the Southern members. On seven occasions in 1835, the yeas and nays were taken in the House, and on every one of these Gen. Pierce voted with the South. On eight occasions in 1836 he did the same, and twice in the year 1837. In that year he was transferred to the Senate, and what does the record show there? In the words of the Era, "he took his stand by the side of Mr. Calhoun, and stood by him in his efforts to suppress anti-slavery agitation and discussion."

On Mr. Calhoun's celebrated resolutions introduced into the Senate in December, 1837, Gen. Pierce will be found to have voted in favor of four of them and when the modification was proposed of the fifth and a substitute adopted, which, in deprecating the interference of citizens of one State with the institutions of another, or the States themselves" being stricken out, where was Gen. Pierce found, in opposition to some of his Northern Democratic friends who supported the other resolutions? He was found by the side of Mr. Calhoun. On three other occasions in the Senate he voted on anti-slavery petitions with the South. So we are thankful to the Era for this ample record of Gen. Pierce's votes on that question which is so eminently Southern. We are obliged to the Evening Post for attempting to show a sympathy between Gen. P. and Mr. Adams on the right of petition, for it has induced the former of these papers, in attempting to show that there is no such sympathy, to make so important a correction of false inferences from the record.—*Charleston Evening News.*

From recent statements on good authority there were in 1851, no fewer than 2,953,833 men under arms in Europe, and adding the supplemental corps of volunteers, National Guards, &c., the aggregate would be swelled to 3,000,000. The population of Europe then being computed at 227, 403,000, it makes the proportion of one out of every twenty of the adult population of Europe a soldier. Besides this immense army there was an aggregate fleet of 2763 vessels, carrying 44,105 guns, and manned by 160,000 seamen. Europe, it is said has in no period of its history presented so warlike an attitude.

ELECTIONEERING.—The New York Express commences its electioneering campaign after the following unique manner:

"All married men—all who believe in marrying or being given in marriage—will vote for Wm. A. Graham in preference to Wm. R. King. Mr. King is one of the oldest of the public men, having represented one of the North Carolina districts in Congress for four years before he moved to Alabama, from which State he has been in Congress for a moderate life-time. He is old enough, therefore, to know better than to be a bachelor. Mr. Graham is not only a true gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a faithful public officer, in his own right, but he has one of the most agreeable and accomplished of his countrywomen for a wife; and this we take to be a great recommendation over Mr. King, the bachelor candidate, even if there were not a score of other preferences to commend Mr. Graham to the office of Vice President."

A GOOD NAME.—Always be more solicitous to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as the guardian of your reputation, is to remove injurious aspersions.—Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest examples in mild and explicit self-vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle, and he who would maintain a good name should be mainly solicitous to maintain a good character void of offence towards God and towards man.

Frugality is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate.