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15: A

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THE GAMDEN WEEKLY JOERT

PUBLISHED WREELY BY THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

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the margin of all advertisements, or they will be blished until ordered discontinued and charged acpublished an cordingly.

Miscellaneous.

From the Arks. Magazi JUSTICE. BY ALBERT PIKE.

A Designation of the

To be just, that great corner-stone of all eth to be just, that great corner stone of an ech-ics, imposes upon men duties, and requires them to comply with obligations not contrary to, but higher than those enforced by the Manicipal Law; forming part, indeed, of a purer and nobler code. For that Municipal Law, in its best present condition, and in the most enlightened of modern communities, is but a sad mass of justice and imperfection, most insuffi-clently unswering the great ends at which law should aim.

For it is a very melancholy fact, that a man may live a long life, and keep himself at all times within the pale of the law, and yet over and over again deserve to be extirpated from society, and cut away and burned up like a dead, rotten branch; that if men were restrained from doing only such acts of wrong and out-rage as the law punishes as criminal, the worid, even in the freest Republics, and where the Law of Civilization shines brightest, would be but one great weltering chaos of villainy and

The law purishes with exemplary severity the grave offence of theft. No matter by what stern necessity the poor culpit may have been urged. If even by starvation, and the wailing cries forced from his wife and children by hunger and misery; it panishes certain violations of that brief and emphatic commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," by solitary imprison-ment, and stripes, and deportation to remote colonies of thieves in far-off Islands. It has no mercy on him who meets you on the highway, and, pistol in hand, commands you to stand and deliver; on him who enters your house at and deliver, on him who chiers your house at midnight and abstracts your money or your plate: on him who takes your horse, or with dexterous fingers elicits your purse, your watch, or your handkerchief. But has not the same commandment a wider

But has not the same commandment a wider meaning! Does it not embrace offences which the law does not punish! The sleek dealer in goods, who cheats his customer in the price or quality of the articles he sells is guilty of the same species of crime as the highwayman or burglar, because the loss of the victim is the same; the profit equally not the rightful prop-erty of him who makes it; and the criminal incurring no risk and running no danger of punishment, has not even the merit of courage to extendate his offence. He who steals, really,

gaming is unjust to others. The winner never can know whom he is injuring, nor how much harm he is doing. The stake he plays for may be the honor of a wife, the life of a child, the eternal soul of a man. Suppose that the consequences involved in every game, the real stake played for, could be as visible to the eye as the money upon the table. How the pale players would start back, aghast and trembing! How many a young man is every game-ster ruining by his example! Admit that you have the strength of mind needful to restrain you from gaming to excess: that you can afford to lose, and that no one suffers by your losses. Is such the case with the youth who sits opposite you, and is perhaps taking his first lesson in this, the most ruinous of all habits. When, hereafter he falls into the hands of sharpers, squanders his patrimony, impoverishes his pa-rents, robs his employer, drinks deeply to deaden the pangs of remorse, and at last becomes a miserable, degraded outcast, have you, my Brother, been guilty of no offence in the sight of Heaven?

It is equally unjust to yourself. No habitu-l gamester can be a true Odd-Fellow. No man games for any great length of time without at least doing so for the sole purpose of gain. It is useless to set up vain pretences to he contrary. It is the basest and most sordid of all occupations. It is like a hot bed, in which selfishness, want of feeling and greediness are forced rapidly to maturity. As these grow, charity, kindness and generosity wither and dwindle away. You soon become unfit for social enjoyment. Innocent amusement, rational conversation, the company of women communication with yourself, becoming irksome; books and study weary you; you live n a condition of mental fever and partial de lirium, and your very dreams are reeking off cards and combinations, of the shifting of Fortune, and the fluctuations of the golden tide.

The Law has made ample provision for pun ishing, by strangulation and other effectual means, him who takes the life of his fellow. If one human creature slays another, (be that other a millionaire or a prostitute,) the report rings in every corner of the land, and all journals are laden .with the details of the crime and the trial.

Murder is indeed a fearful crime-and well t is, and needful, that the law should punish it. But is there no murder for which the law metes out no punishment; and which the Tribunal of Public Opinion ever dismisses contemptuously from its jurisdiction, as an offence too slight to deserve its attention !

Look, iny Brother, into this miserable hovel, while the storm howls without, and the shattered casements rattle to the freezing wind, and the snow and sleet beat fiercely against its shivering frame. There is no fire, or warmth, or comfort within ; but rags and cold and penu ry, misery, disease and despair. That wretch d creature, stretched upon the damp straw and rotten leaves, with her hollow eyes and tangled hair, her bones protruding sharply through the skin, and rotten and crumbling with disease; that losthsome wreck of a human creature, over whom Death stands, his arm uplitted to strike the blow which, as the truest blessing, will end an existence of utter misery, was once a happy young girl, reared by indulgent, tender parents, as sweet and anotiful as she was innocent Her skies my Brother, were fair and serene, and the future stretched onward before her like a green path, winding amid trees wealthy with leaves and fruits and garlanded with flowers. She had never done or dreamed of harm to a living creature. Her life was a blessed dream of happiness. She was a blessing to all that look. d upon her, as a bird blesses us in the spring with its music, or a lovely picture of a sweet woman blesses us with the mild glories of its beauty.

Are the Stars Inhabited. It is a positive, and not very creditable fact to many men of scientific ability and reputation, that they devote more time to controver sy and speculation on subjects of no practical benefit whatever-and respecting which they never can arrive at any correct conclusion than to subjects of real utility in which every person has an interest. In ne instance has this peen so clearly manifested as in the controversies respecting the question embraced in the above caption. A short time since a book by an anonymous author was published in London (since republished by Gould and Lincoln of Boston) entitled " the plurality of Worlds," in which it is assumed that our earth, solitary and alone, of all the starry host, is in all probe bility, the only planet that is inhabited. The author displays much learning and a fine imagination, but so far as the question is a scientific one, it appears to us that it really makes no matter what the opinion of one or ten thousand men may be, as it can neither be settled by argument nor science, in its present state. If we possessed telescopes of sufficient power to survey the surface of any of the planets the same as we can that of our own, and whereby we can observe objects of life, moving un-constrained at distances far beyond the scope of common vision, then no argument would be required to prove or disprove the question of the planets being inhabited, any more than it requires controversy to prove that a drop of water teems with life, when examining it with a microscope. And since we have not instruments to accomplish this, the best thing for astronomers and opticians to do in the premises instead of quarreling upon the subject, is to endeavor to construct such instruments as will settle the question beyond the shadow of a loubt. This advice we tender especially to Sir David Brewster, that eminent philosopher who has just replied to the author of the work in question in a keen and cutting article in the ast number of the "North British Review." The author of the "Plurality of Worlds," concludes that the planet Jupiter is nothing better than a huge pasty mass of mud and water, on which no inhabitants can dwell. Sir David Brewster considers that although the gravity of Jupiter in proportion to its size, is no greater than that of an equal volume of water, yet, it may be hollow; and its surface as inhabitable as our own globe. If there are inhabitants in Jupiter, the anonymous author concludes that according to its mass, the men are required to be 164 lbs. weight each, while according to

the reviewer, who takes the radius of Jupiternot its mass-as his line of measurement they are not required to be over 234 times as hear vy as the men on our mother earth. This ques tion could be far better determined were we informed of the particular food of Juniter's sons, and the abundance or scantiness of its supply, whether it was bread and beef, or tea and toast, as we find that these things have a wonderful effect on the gravity of both aldermen and common citizens on our little planet. Herschel has suggested that the sun may be nhabited, and that between its luminous at mosphere and its surface, there may be interposed a screen of clouds whereby its inhabi ants may no more suffer from intense heat than those who live in our tropical regions .-This may be so, as we all know how much the heat of the sun's rays, in the hottest days of sonewhat thus : summer, are modified by an interposing cloud, or a "swift passing breeze." We also know that on the extensive table lands of high mounains in the tropics, the glacier and ice field eign as supreme as in the arctic regions, and all this although they are nearer the sun than the adjacent burning plains. The depth of the atmosphere, and its pressure upon the surface of the earth, affects its temperature as much as ts relative distance from the sun, and thus it s that many simple questions must enter into he calculation, to determine by reasoning, the complex question of the probability of the stars being inhabited. We believe that neither the sun nor the moon is inhabited. The moon has been found to be destitute of any atmos phere, consequently no living thing can dwel there-at least none possessing the same fano tions necessary to life, as the oxygen breathing creatures of the earth. As the sun has not an atmosphere like ours, we also conclude that there are no inhabitants there. These two orbs appear to perform, according to science, no other duties than those described in the first chapter of Genesis: "Let the sun and the moon be in the firmament to divide the day and the night, to be for times, and seasons days and years, and to give light upon the earth. It is our belief that some of the planets, and thousands of other heavenly bodies in other systems are inhabited, but we can present no scientific proof in favor of this belief being positively correct, neither can any person preent proof that it is ontroe. All we can say about it is, that probabilities are in its favor. for we judge that if our planet teems with life, so may others. It is a reasonable inference, from what we see around us, that other worlds may be furnished as luxuriantly with ife and beauty as ours. We cannot believe that our planet is the only theatre of life in the universe-that here alone, among the starry nost, the great Creator has designed to display his manifold power, wisdom and goodness. -We cannot believe that our sun, and the suns of other starry systems shine only for one single globe, which among the rest, is but a speck on the starry ocean. To believe othervise, would lead us to contemplate a Being who had brought into existence a magnificent assemblage of means, without a corresponding design, and who has prepared habitations fit for the enjoyment of rational creatures, but has failed to people them. To such a view we cannot subscribe; all probabilities are favora-ble to the view of " the stars being inhabited."

what you say are more likely than otherwise to be misunderstood, and therefore to be severe-

ly judged. 4. Because this is one way to please give great advantage to a great enemy of yours —one powerful enough to be called "the prince of this world," and who has caught more people than can be counted in this very trap. 5. Because, in so doing, you are likely to be s fellow-traveller in had company. "He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly." "Seest thou a man hasty in words I there is more hope of a fool than of him." "The thoughts of every one that is hasty tend only to want."

6. Because such a fire may be kindled that it cannot be put out, even by all the water a whole engine company can throw, with Second Thought for their captain.

Negro Melodies.

To the present prevalence of negro songs, none can deny, is attributable much of the slang and low breeding found even among circle where better might be hoped. Said a gentle man of fine taste to the writer, speaking of a lady who had frequented one of the Ethiopean exhibitions during a fortnight of consecutive evenings, "Why, Miss — has gone so often that she is nearly black." A significant and just criticism. There exists in every one enough of the faculty of imitation to enable him to adopt any manner, style or habit which may chance to impress his fancy or chime in with his momentary mood; and, as in this present fallen state of being, our nature is by far more ready to copy evil than good, we are, consequently, especially susceptible of bad in fuences. The negro minstrelsy, scting on this fuible, is, therefore, exercising a more extensive and injurious influence upon society at large than many would imagine, not only as regards the progress of musical science, but also of morals and religion.

It is true it receives no countenance from persons of natural refinement, nor from thos whose tastes have become so through judicion education and elevating associations; but it is dangerously alluring to a far more important, because a more numerous class-the thought less and the very young, who are attracted by anything mirthful, and which demands no tol from the intellect. Through the medium of amusement pernicious lessons may be conveyed with double facility. Here is an extract from a new version of the History of the Creation, taken from the music book of a young lady :

"Bey first made the earth, and den dey made the sky And den dey hung it up above and left it dar to dry Den dey made the stars out of nigger wenches' eyes To give a little light when the moon don't rise."

Instill this elegant lyric into the memory of child-and such like are every day learned by little children before they have been taught the name of God, or the first line of nursery hymn, to the extreme delight of those who for get their respectability at the great tribunaland sacred truths will henceforth be associated in his mind with low burlesque. First impres-sions never wear off, and the stain thus imprint ed on the soul is ineffacoable. A lady of the writer's acquaintance once forcibly illustrated this fact. She had attended on Saturday night a pegro concert, and been much entertained with a choice morceau, the burden of which ran

Millstone Manainetery.

Milletome Manufactory. In noticing the various branches of industry, which are carried on in our city, we must not omit to mention the manufactors of French-Burr Millstones, by Mr. R. S. Schirmer, who has lately removed from his old stand at the upper part of Broad street, to a more conveniently situated new shop, located or Ellie street, just above Campbell street. Mr. Schirmer manufactures from fifty to six-ty pairs of Stones during the year. The French Burr Stones are imported directfrom France by him, via Havre, New York and Savannah. It comes in blocks about 20 inches by 10, and is manufactured into Mill Stones by the following process. Drocess.

rocesa. The first thing to be done, with the rough tones is to reduce them all to an equal and level surface which is technically terms? "fa-cing." Next they pass into the hands of the "builder," by whom they are put together in the requisite form, and joined to each other by the requisite form, and joined to each other by means of a strong coment, known as "Mill Stone Cement." In putting these blocks to-gether, great cars is taken that no two joints shall be parallel, and they are all of different sizes. The object of so many blocks, and the care in putting them together is to prevent the recurrence of the many fatal accidents which have occurred from the "bursting," or flying to pieces of other Mill Stones; as, by making them of distinct pieces flaws are much more easily discerned than when the stone is out from a solid rock. Another object is, to as-similate the blocks, that the different "tempers," or kinds of stone shall produce an equal "temper" for the whole stone. In the next place, the stone has to be "cased"

that is covered with a smooth coat of cement to receive the tire. At this time, also, is formed the "bale hole in the caseing and stone, lined with iron and which affords a point for of his own invention. The stone is then surrounded with tires which are put on in the same manner as an ordinary wagon tire. Next it is "faced," that is, the whole surface of the stone is brought to a uniform level. From the hands of the "Facer" it passes into those of in 1854, it is believed that the man

which it is "dressed," and is ready for delive-It will, probably, surprise many of our readers when we state, that we observed in process of manufacture at the shop of Mr. Schirmer

Mill Stones ordered from Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and that since he has been in business he has been constantly employed in filling orders from these and other Southern States.

Mr. Schirmer, not only manufactures the French Burr Mill Stones, but also has alwaya on hand and for sale, the "Æsopus Stones," Smut Machines, and Bolting Cloths. He given his personal attention to his business, and is prepared to fit up the running gear of mills .-As he is a practical mechanic and machinist, an As he is a practical mechanic and machanis, and intelligent and industrious man, and fully un-derstands all matters connected with his line of business, it is not surprising that he is al-most unable to supply the orders he daily re-most unable to supply the orders he daily re-

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of the Baltis The Liv

"The Liverpool ateams on Wednesday took ont be of dellars. Is it any word market is tight when

market is tight when and send our money abnoad i What the American ov tem," it is soarcely posito it means tigs we have a monse sums of money in railroads with hi America.

der should not be antiburg ry if we are compelled to py they mature, in coin or college-tightening money marked in B other Atlantic cities is consuly to the large smount of capital sarily withdrawn from the neg of trade and commerce for the of trade and commerce for the case railroad which are now in the second struction in the North, South, Raal a The specie drain must be admitted til present debts are paid r and will be again, if we do not adhere mixed to homely but unfailmentile principle of you go." We have not the meaning of enable us to state with emetions the weekly amounts of specie must d th of shipment to. England, and the m but the shipments for the months but the shipments for the month will not fall much short of six an ring the last twelve months the rest from California have sincented to two to fifty four millions of dollars

two to fifty-fore millions of dollars as of about thirty six millions of offer leaving a much similar delance in the try than is generally known or helices see it stated in a northern paper that standing we have received party two millions from the California mines an the banks of the United States when there years, have been all wights proving their second.

three-dollar pieces, and qu driving out of circulation

issued with such lavish > mile wither here Working NovaL SCENE-The end

Novas Scanze-The exposition ton is in Germany: He sends he could of a dinner to a railway be which a locomotive appears of our which was attached a main found of of the choicest and most solid foold of the choicest and most solid foold on lost train advances shown is the the passenger trains upon all the After hiving made the ton of the out stopping in order to give a good things with which it was free train again started, making a main train again started, making a time well loaded with ways returning empty to the d just the thing for an American where the fishion is, according thority, to gulp everything with How AN INDEAN CAN DIE statice of this characteristic tank the late engagement between a must of the Chippewee and a great some of Sious, near Gedar Island Island of Sious, near Geder, Island Bener pewas, who were, on route for near upon the Siou's villages on the state fell into an ambuscade, and the frac-danger that salated line can second of fire arms from a thickes. Function ber fell dead in their tracks. ber leif dead in them tracks. And the War Cloud, a Jeading brane, built the the comparison of the tracks of the the the tracks of the tracks o them that he would show I them that he would show his on Chippews could die. At his coun-ed him on a log, with his bush loss a tree. He then commenced pairs and singing, his death, song as sporoached him he only sung a t livelier strain, and when second. around him, fourishing their scalpin and achreeching forth their demonstrate exultation, not a back or a particular lesure and greater facilities for visiting, and

in some sense hazards a consideration. es a stake, because he risks his libertu: ventures a state, because he risks us cuchy, but he who simply cheats, risks nothing, and appropriates to himself with entire impunity, that which belongs to another.

Within the sweep of this brief commandment come all fraudulent speculations, by which one come all transactions speculations, by which one man grows rich by making another poor: all the species of petit larceny known among us by the milder name of "smartness,"—and all the many disreputable tricks of trade: and yet how consistent is a long life, filled like an overflow ing goblet, to the brim, with such acts, how entirely consistent with the most current respon-sibility. But to all right-thicking men, he who sells me a damaged article for a sound one, a diseased horse for a healthy one, and he who anietly insinuates his hand into my pocket, and stracts my purse, stand upon the same base level.

And therefore the command to be just, re-quires of men the strictest uprightness, and the most perfect fairness in all their dealings. It requires this, because it peremptorily exacts justice to all men, and Honesty and Truth in

all the transactions of life. Within the same commandment fails the infourty of gaming. It is not just nor honest to take another's money without a fair considera-tion. If won by cheating, it is, in the strictest sense of the word, a theft; if only by superior tion. If won by cheating, it is, in the strictest sense of the word, a theft; if only by superior skill or better fortune, it is somewhat but not greatly less. If those whe engage in games of mance would but reflect: ought it not to be repugnant to a generous spirit to receive and use the money of another without giving for it a fair equivalent in labor or service, bodily or mental. Ought it not to lower such a spirit in its own estimation, and pull it down from the upper atmosphere of its high and noble as-pirations to the earthly favel on which the more ignoble grovel, and where they indulge the basest appetites! Ought not gain so ill-gotten to burn the hand that holds it, and is it, in any real sense of the word, the receiver's cont In every respect, gaming is inconsistent with Odd Fellowship. He who habitually pursues it must often win of those who ought not to lose, and cannot allord to lose; must often de-prive the innocent and the helpless of the lum-conforts, if not the very necessary

prive the innocent and the helpless of the juxn-ness and the comforts, if not the very necessa-ries, to which they are entitled, and which but for him day would receive. If, while you are contain the lovely and patient wife and the contain children of your antagonist were sitting and yes could see the agonies of their any and yes could see the agonies of their any and rearrise the trath that every dollar be yes final the husband and father is so it related from that wife and those chil-it that with every such dollar they lose they such could not some-interior and the source of the source of the source of the original source of the source

of view, and in yet another, 4. here is Well Stands 1/2

She fell because she was tempted. An animal wearing the form of manhood did to her bitterer and more diabolical wrong than it e had taken her life. He seduced her. Had he slain her instead, he would have deserved her profoundest regard. She loved him, trusted to him : and he-oh God ! how he reward ad her for her love and adoration !

Then tears came in the place of smiles, and sobs of anguish in place of innocent laughter. Shame and Disgrace hunted her like lashed hounds, and drove her from her home into the ruthless world. There her Betrayer deserted her, and left her to walk with her tender feet over the sharp flints with no one to support her. For awhile she dwelt in sin's gay, painted palaces at the mercy of the rude and un-feeling, the coarse and brutal, until the last shred of virtue and innocence fell from her, and she became as beartless and shameless as her older Sisters of Prostitution. Disease festered on her vitals, and with his terrible weapon she took an awful vengeance upon mankind; nutil, fallen lower and lower, disease and drankenness hunted to this miserable hovel, and she starved to death in her rags and rottenness.

And her MURDERER! Lo, you! he walks preadly there in your streets, clad in broad-cloth and fine linen, and fashion welcomes him, and beauty similes upon him: or, perhaps, in sleek respectability he is potent on change, and tower of strength and a pillar in the church Perhaps he sits in still higher places, adminis ters the law to the great terror of small offend-ers, or even aids in legislating for the State or

But he is none the less a MURDERER: for 1 there be any one truth more true than another, t is, that the seducer of female innocence coma a crime compared with which Murder is at a virtue.

fonor consists not in a bare opinion By doing any act that feeds content; Brave in appearance, loause we think it brave: Such Honor comes by accident, not nature, Proceeding from the vices of our passion, Which makes our reason drunk ; but real ho is the reward of virtue, and acquired By justice, or by valor which, for basis Hath Justice to uphold it." [Jonn Fono.

Paddy's description of a fiddle can't be best "It was big as a turkey, and as muckle as a goose-he turded it over a srooked stick and drawed across its belly, and O. St. Patri how it did squale."

and the state of the state of the

"Dar's no use knocking at de door any more." On the ensuing Sabbath she went as usual

to church, where the Rev. Dr. ---- preached a nost impressive sermon upon the subject of the Final Judgment and of the eternal misery of the wicked, who shall be banished from the Divine Presence. In the course of his remarks he happened to say, "And then, my brethren, there will be no use knocking at the door any more," or words to the same effect, which so revived the absurd scenes of the previous evening, that her gravity was entirely overcome and the solemn address turned into a farce .-There is another rhyme now abroad about Jordan," casting mockery upon that most awful of truths, the mysterious transit-moment of the soul from time into eternity, symbolized by the river Jordan. The author (!) perhaps intend ed no profanity-nothing but ignorance of the sacredness of the subject could be an apology, Home Journal.

Love.-How bright and beautiful is "love"

n its hour of purity and innocence-how mys teriously it herealizes etevery feeling, and concentrates every wild and bewildering impulse of the heart :- Love-holy and mysterious love, it is the garland spring of life, the poetry of nature. Its song is heard in the rude hut of the poor, as well as gorgeous palace of the rich-its flames embellish the solitude of the forest and the thronged haunts of busy life and its light imparts a brilliancy to every heart, no matter what may be its condition. Love-pure and devoted love-can neve change. Friends may forgake us-the richer of this world may soar away; but the heart that lores will cling the closer : as loud roars the torm, and amid the wreck of the tempest, it will serve as a "beacon" to light us on to love aid happiness.

Love is the music and unseen spell that sooth the wild and rugged tendencies of human nture-that lingers about the sanctity' of the fisside, and unites in closer union the affectigs of society; and the soul that loves truly wil love forever. Not like the waves of the ocan, nor traced in sand, is the image impres-sed upon a loving heart. No, no-but ft will renain unbroken and unmarked—it will burn of undefaced in its lustre, amid the quick rush of the tempest cloud—and when our fate seems derk and dreary, then will love seek shelter in her own hallowed temple; and offer as a sacri-fie, her vows and her affections.

Monumental Lit, Gazette.

Don't as Hasty I—way not I—1. Because you will be likely to treat quite lightly two ve-try good friends of yours—Reason and Con-science—who will not have a chance to speak. 2. Because you will have to travel over the same ground in company with one Sober Sec ond Thought, who will be more likely to have with him a whip of scorplons than a bunch of Bowars. 3. Because the words of actions involved in a sec. and have been fightened by your own andow. THE GHOST .- A foolish fellow went to the the pastor, "you are a very timid set them cultivate friendship, and ley them and have been: frightened by your own joy the society of their friends. But let them never visit in harrest time, because if they do

ceives - Augusta Constitutionalis

Social Visiting.

Sociability is a virtue that should be culti-vated. The individual who lives to bimself, receives no visit nor pays any, is apt to become selfish, and to look with indifference upon the pleasure and sorrows of his fellow man. Every custom or habit which is decidedly antisocial in its tendency should be, as far as practible abandoned. Man is naturally a social eing, and if he becomes unsocial, it must be owing to some fault in his education or in his habits. It is necessary that people should as sociate together they act and react upon each other's character in the most favorable manner. A sympathy is excited, and a kind feeling is cultivated. They become wiser and better, and happier. The difficulties and perplexities, the experiments and successes of each are re-counted, and in this way knowledge is obtained. By witnessing the sufferings, bearing the trials and sharing the joys of others, our hearts. are softened, and by ministering to their ne-cessities we are made better; and by hearing their experience our knowledge is enlarged and we are made wiser. And as we become wiser and better, our happiness is increased.-A portion of time spent in social visiting would not be lost. As to the amount of time that might be profitably spent in this way no definite rules can be prescribed. Some have more

others less. No person, however, should contract such habits of visiting as to neglect more weighty duties. There are some whose circumstances fing

The mother, who has a house full of their dependent upon her for the clothing of their bodies and the training of their minds, has but little time for social visiting; and if instead of attending to these matters, she spends a large portion of her time in visiting, we hold her guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. The farmer who visits while he thould be plowing, is abusing a good custom, and if when harvest comes, he is found begging bread it is no matter for him, he has made an unwise application of his time and must suffer the consequention of his time and must su

Social visiting we consider a good custom,

Social visiting we consider a good custom, provided it is kept in subordination, but when it becomes a miling passion and people make it their chief concern, we look upon it as de-eidedly pernicious in its tendency. We have known some, who were ones in good chroumstances, brought to the were of bankruptcy, just by a habit of visiting and a fooliah pride that prompted them to try to keep up a close, while they were dreaster day going down to poverty and wretchedition. Let those who can find an bour's rempte from other employments geent if in visiting let them cultivate friendship, and let them of