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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

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## [CORRESPONDENCE.]

### LETTER OF GEN. HAMPTON.

COLUMBIA, July 31, 1867.

GENERAL: The undersigned, in behalf of many others of your friends, as well as of themselves, very respectfully crave your advice with regard to their action in the very important matters soon to be submitted to the people of the State. We have no intention to oppose the execution of any law, even were it in our power; but under the Reconstruction Act, certain latitude of action is left us, which entails upon us entire responsibility for all consequences which may flow therefrom. We believe this responsibility to be very grave, and those consequences vital to every class of our community, inseparably connected as are the interests of all. Recent events show that there is no longer a possibility of that entire harmony of action among our people, for which you and we have heretofore hoped and striven. The views of the whole community are unsettled by the aspect of affairs, and the people look to those who command their confidence for a course of action upon which all may agree, who truly desire the prosperity of the State.

Hesitating to intrude upon you in your withdrawal from public affairs, but believing that your own appreciation of the emergency will excuse our request; that your well proven patriotism will irresistibly plead it; and that your calm and experienced judgment will weigh supremely with your friends, and command the deep consideration of all honest men, we subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, yours,

D. W. RAY,  
WM. H. TALLEY,  
J. P. THOMAS,  
E. M. LAW.

And about sixty others.  
To Gen. Wade Hampton, Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, in which you do me the honor to ask my "advice with regard to your action in the very important matters soon to be submitted to the people of the State." Though I cannot but feel that many of those whose names are signed to this communication are far more competent to offer counsel on the grave topics now agitating the public mind than myself, as I deem it to be the duty of every man, when called on by his fellow-citizens, in time of peril, to contribute all his power to promote the general welfare, or to ward off the common danger, I willingly comply with your flattering request.

Recognizing, then, the duty imposed on me by your call, and impelled, also, by the great respect I feel for those who have thus honored me, I shall state with perfect candor the views entertained by myself immediately after the cessation of active hostilities; and what was the course I thought our people should then follow. This cannot be done more concisely than by giving you a copy of a letter addressed to James G. Gibbs, Esq., chairman of a public meeting, which was held here in August, 1865. Not being in the city at that time, I wrote the following letter, which, yielding to the views of others, I afterwards determined not to publish:

AUGUST 20, 1865.

To his Honor James G. Gibbs, Mayor of Columbia.

SIR: Having been absent when the late public meeting was held in the city, I take this method of expressing my views on the subjects discussed on that occasion. It is with some reluctance that I express these views, as I do not concur in the policy advocated by the meeting. Is it desirable that the people of the State should take any action looking to a restoration of civil government at present? I think not; and for these reasons:

The State is neither a member of the Federal Union, or it is not. If a member, then not only is it a work of supererogation for her to ask admission to the Union; but she is by the Constitution of the United States, guaranteed a republican form of government, and she has the right to administer her government under such a constitution and by such laws as she chooses. But if she is, on the contrary, not a member of the Union, she must be regarded either as a Territory, or as a conquered province. In either condition, the United States authorities are charged with the duty of providing a proper government for her, and I think the policy of the State is to remain passive until such government is given to her, or is forced upon her. If the course indicated by the meeting is followed by the State, what will be the result? Will it lead to the restoration of the Union as it existed, and to the re-establishment of the constitution and laws of this State? I do not think that such will be the case. To restore the Union by the plan contemplated in the meeting, it will be necessary to call a convention of the State. That a convention, called as that will be, will represent

the wishes of the people of the State, is an impossibility. But pass over this grave objection, there remains still graver one as to the adoption of a constitution. Are the people of the State willing, by the adoption of a new and totally different constitution, to ignore all the teachings of the past, to subvert the whole order of society, to change, in a moment, its whole organization, and, in a word, to commit (if the expression may be used) political suicide? Yet this is the inevitable tendency of the course recommended by the meeting. No one, for a moment, supposes that the State will be admitted into the Union with its present constitution. To gain admission, the State must come with a constitution representing, not the views and interests of the people of South Carolina but those of Massachusetts. It may be urged that the State must come with such a constitution, or not come at all. If such is the fact, then let her not come at all. The United States Government will hold the country, as it now does, by military occupation; its troops will be present to inaugurate and enforce the new system of labor decreed by the President of the United States, and the people, though conquered, will not have the additional humiliation and reproach which they would bring upon themselves, if they consent to destroy their own constitution, which was bequeathed to them by their fathers.

Besides these various reasons against the policy advocated by the meeting, it appears to me that it is premature for the people to move at present. The authorities at Washington have not indicated the course they propose to pursue towards the State, nor have they manifested great zeal in the restoration of that Union for which they have professedly been fighting for the last four years. They have not asked the State to return to the Union, nor have they announced the terms upon which it can do so. When they have done these things, it will be time enough for the State to take counsel how to act.

I recommend, then, with all deference to yourself and the gentlemen over whom you presided the other day, that the people should remain perfectly quiet, taking no action whatever in public affairs. Leave all these matters to the United States Government, which will, doubtless, in good time, provide a government for you. Until that is done, the cartridge-box can take the place of the ballot-box, and the bayonet is a good substitute for the law. It is better to be governed by these than to give to your State a constitution which misrepresents the wishes of the people, humiliates their pride, debauches their society, destroys their prosperity, and degrades their State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,  
WADE HAMPTON.

It was clear to my mind that the true policy of the South was to remain passive, observing, with the most scrupulous fidelity, the obligations we assumed when we laid down our arms, and making no concessions beyond those embraced in the terms upon which we surrendered. I held that the United States Government had not only offered terms to the South, but that its faith was pledged to the observance of those terms. Every official act of every department of that Government, during the war, declared that the Southern States were still members of the Union, and Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, in the most solemn manner,

"Resolved, That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. That as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

stitutions; greater than all others, was the legislation ratifying the amendment of the United States Constitution known as Article 13. I am well aware that the action of the Southern people at that time, was dictated by an honest desire to secure the blessings of peace, and a high sense of honor, which prompted them to show that they were sincere in their wish to do everything that would tend to the restoration of the Union on honorable terms. I have no hesitation in asserting that the Southern States would then have been brought back to the Union with more of "loyalty"—to use a favorite expression of the North—than had existed amongst them for forty years past, had the North proved itself to be as magnanimous as it had shown itself to be powerful. But it was the misfortune, not only of the South, but of the whole country, that the party which obtained possession of the Government was more intent on securing its own power than of restoring the Union to its pristine glory. After acquiring power, on the sole ground of bringing back the Southern States to the common fold, they adopted the amendment abolishing slavery, impaired, they basely, betrayed the people of the North, by subordinating the integrity and rights of ten States to the effort to perpetuate the power of their party, and, while they did so, every principle which they had made during the course of the war. The war, which they professedly waged solely for the restoration of the Union, in its progress, degenerated into the open attempt, on the part of authors, to consolidate, and perpetuate rule, and a Government, which was founded on the noble maxim, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, has perverted to the base ends of a military despotism.

That I may not be accused of taking this proposition in stronger language than is warranted by the facts of the case, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from an article which appeared in the *Massachusetts*. Bearing the signature of Boston, its language, which it been uttered here, might have had of treason, can be regarded only as:

"The principle," says the writer, "on which the war was waged by the North, was simply this: That may rightfully be compelled to submit and support a Government that they do not want; and that resistance on their part makes them traitors and criminals. A principle that is possible to be named so more self-evidently false than the more self-evidently false that all men are born free. Yet it triumphed in the end and it is now assumed to be established. If it be really established, the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man thus subject to a Government that he does not want, is a slave; and there is no difference in principle, but only in degree, between political and chattel slavery. The North, no less than the South, denies a man's right of himself and the products of his labor, and asserts that other men may own him and dispose of him and his property for their uses and at their pleasure. Previous to the war, there were some grounds for saying, that in theory, at least, if not in practice, our Government was free one—that it rested on consent. A nothing of that kind can be said now, the principle on which the war was waged by the North is irrevocably established."

Here are told in emphatic language, by a Northern man whose mind cannot be observed certainly by the so-called heretics of Southern doctrine, what was the principle on which the war was waged by the North, and we are warned—God grant that the warning may not be in vain—that will be the result if this principle is irrevocably established. Let it be established, and we be adieu to constitutional liberty—republican institutions will be swept away in the storm that will arise, and we shall enter into those dark and gloomy scenes which always precede a nation's death. The time will then indeed have come for us to pray, in the words of a fearless and eloquent son of Georgia, for the speedy advent of "the American Caesar." The whole recent legislation of the fractional Congress at Washington seems to have only in view to break down all the barriers of the Constitution of the United States; to ignore the immortal truths of the great Declaration of '76; and to convert a Government, which had, as its only foundation, the consent of the governed, into one sustained by force alone. None of the radicals pretend that the military bills are constitutional. They admit, perhaps I should say, rather, they trust—that these measures are unconstitutional, while they endeavor to make the South ratify them, by arousing and appealing to the basest passions of human nature, fear and cupidity. They threaten us with confiscation; on the one hand, if we do not accept these measures; they give them the semblance of law, while on the other they attempt to bribe those amongst us who are so base and sensual as to be willing to purchase immunity for themselves by selling the liberties of their country.

Are their designs not too strong to be resisted? Will that people, who have proved themselves capable of making any sacrifice for the sake of their principles, even if they live slaves—will they all that they have heretofore held dear, and all that makes life itself worth living? Will they allow their rights to be influenced by threats? Threats cannot govern brave men. Are they afraid of confiscation by Congress? If they are, these Reconstruction Acts, they will assuredly suffer confiscation in its most tyrannical form, through the "constructed" States. It is for them to solve these momentous questions for themselves. They have already carried them to the verge of folly. Hear another Northern writer says on this

the programme of the ruling party is not altered or changed by Congress. That has been tried in the South, and the demands of Congress have been complied with by the States lately in revolt. They have altered their constitutions, they have accepted the amendment abolishing slavery, they have tended to the condition of the freedmen, they have repudiated the debt contracted by their war purposes, and in this manner showed their anxiety to resume constitutional relations with the Federal Government. But each concession has been met with a fresh demand, until, at the present time, ten States have been turned into military divisions, ten Governors, chosen by the people, superseded by five brigadier-generals, and the will of a minority in Congress placed over and above the power and authority of the Constitution.

In order to carry out this scheme, which was concocted by the revolutionary committee of Congress, the Southern States are made subject to a military tyranny, without limitation or responsibility, or other checks or instructions, than that it shall use its powers literally to carry out the political purposes of the ruling party in the nation.

Has this policy of concession to unlawful demands been so productive of benefit that we still desire to pursue it? Are we prepared, for the sake of expediency—that fatal fallacy which has lured us so far on the road to destruction—that Trojan Horse which has brought with it an Iliad of woes—to barter away the few rights remaining to us? Yet this is the course we must follow, if we accept terms which we know to be contrary to the conditions on which we surrendered, which are inimical to all true reconciliations, and which are in open and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States—of that Constitution which we swear to support, at the very moment we are grossly outraging its most sacred provisions! Would not those who vote for these laws, knowing them to be unconstitutional, be guilty of perjury? What good can come of laws which begin in fraud and can be carried into effect only by perjury? Let me not be understood as making any reflections on those Southern men who honestly and conscientiously advocate our acceptance of these military bills. Any divisions amongst us are to be deprecated, and it is as unwise as it is unkind to impugn the motives of men who, on many a field, have proved their devotion to the South. Especially do I regret the virulent attacks which have been made on that gallant soldier who so long and so ably led the illustrious First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. It has been his hard fate, in peace as in war, to be wounded by his own people. That charity which "hath all things," and a natural distrust of our own judgment, should make us treat the convictions of such men with at least kindly and proper consideration. But for those "who see the right, and yet the wrong course," who, while their country seems to be struggling in the throes of death, consult only their own base fears and low instincts—who, to save their vile property or still more vile persons, would degrade their State—who bid us accept dishonor as the price of safety—language has no terms strong enough to brand their infamy. They are as far beyond the reach of adequate punishment in this world as they are beneath the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.

But to return to the consideration of the Reconstruction Acts, from which this digression has led me. What inducements do the advocates of these measures hold out to us to accept them? Can they promise us peace? Look at Tennessee, and learn what kind of peace we are to have. Can they promise us an acceptable State constitution—one that will not be interfered with by Congress? Look at Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky—three "loyal" sovereign States—which are to be put at trial before a Star Chamber committee, on the charge of not having Republican constitutions. Can they promise a restoration of the Union? The radical rulers expressly declare that their measures are not "finalities." Can they promise even that beneficial good, representation in the Congress of the United States? I refer you to Kentucky, whose representatives are ignominiously rejected, because rebels voted for them! But suppose that the State accepts the terms proposed by the military bills; that she agrees to the per-

manent and total exclusion from her councils of the intellect, the experience, the wisdom and the patriotism, which, in times past, gave her lustre; that, instead of these noble qualities and virtues, she commits her political destinies to the guidance of ignorance, inexperience, folly and radicalism; that she adopts a constitution disfranchising forever the man who, in obeying her command to defend her, believed that they were serving God; that she

"Buys—ignominious purchases—short repose, With dying curses and the groans of those That served and loved, and put in her their trust."

Suppose she does all these things, and that the radicals then graciously permit her to send her representatives to Washington, from what class will she select the men who are to fill the places once honored by Lowndes, Calhoun, McDuffie, Preston, Cheves, Hayne, Huger, and their glorious compeers? The same body which has shown such wisdom and magnanimity in framing these Reconstruction Acts that are to bring so many blessings in their train, gives you the answer in the following Act of Congress:

"1. Hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of power or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath: I do solemnly swear, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter—so help me God! And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable of ever after holding any office or place under the United States."

Is representation in Congress so very desirable, that we should send men there who can take that oath, rather than that we should remain unrepresented longer? Can the people of the State trust those who could or who would take it? For the honor of our State, I should prefer that she should not be represented in the halls of Congress until her delegates can enter them as free men, representing a sovereign State, with all her "dignity, equality and rights unimpaired." When that day comes, there may be a restoration of the Union in fact, as well as in theory; when North and South, forgiving the past, even if they cannot forget it, may meet as equals on some common grounds, where the honor, the rights and the feelings of both can be recognized and respected. But until that day does come, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Gentlemen may cry peace! but there is no peace!"

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that, entertaining the views I have expressed, I think it far preferable the State should remain in its present condition, under military rule, than that it should give its sanction to measures which we believe to be illegal, unconstitutional and ruinous. It is my honest and firm belief, that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to this whole country, evils far greater than any we have yet suffered. The North, flushed with success, and drunk with power, may not be able to realize this fact; but as surely as the South falls a victim to irresponsible and unlicensed power, as surely will the North lose its liberties. Rains to the South will react on the North, and if we are crushed into the dust, the Northern people will see the foreshadowing of their own certain doom. Recognize, as an established principle, the right of any political party that may be in the ascendancy to fix upon all who differ with their laws unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead us steadily through confusion, anarchy and blood, to the certain overthrow of republican institutions and free government. Believing this, I regard it as the duty of every man in the exercise of the right accorded to all by the military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the people have the privilege, then, of expressing their dissent or dissent on this question, I advise them, earnestly, to record the latter as fully and solemnly as possible. Let every man register, and cast his vote against the convention, since the question will be made on that issue.

These gentlemen, are the conclusions to which I have been brought by the most anxious consideration of those "important matters soon to be submitted to the people of the State." They have been laid before you at greater length than I intended, but it seemed to me best to let you have my promises, as well as my conclusions, in order that you might judge of the correctness of both. I can only say that I have discussed this momentous question with the single desire to arrive at the truth, and I hope that it has at least been discussed in a temperate and dispassionate spirit. Let me bring one other subject, suggested by your letter, to your consideration, and I shall tax your patience no farther.

You say, truly, that I, as well as yourselves, "have hoped and striven for entire harmony of action among our people." It has been my most earnest desire to secure this harmony, as it has been my constant effort to allay excitement, and to counsel obedience to the laws. This has been the prevailing sentiment among our people, and if it fails of its object, it will not be our fault.

As it is of the last consequence to maintain the same amicable relations which have heretofore existed between the whites and the blacks, I cannot too strongly reiterate my counsel, that all classes should cultivate harmony and exercise forbearance. Let our people remember that the negroes have, as a general rule, behaved admirably, and that they are in no manner responsible for the present condition of affairs. Should they, in the future, be misled by wicked or designing men, let us consider how ignorant they necessarily are, and let us, only the more, try to convince them that we are their best friends. Deal with them with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Do this, and the negroes will not only learn to trust you, but they will soon appreciate the fact so evident to us, that we can do without them far better than they can do without us.

On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South, and I believe that this opinion is entertained, not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of the same class among the blacks. I deprecate universal suffrage, not only on general principles, but especially in the case before us, because I deny the right of Congress to prescribe the rules of citizenship in the States. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by an Act. The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro, and I think it is the part of wisdom that such action should be taken by the Southern States. We have recognized the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all probability of doubt, denial or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner, and as fully, their political rights also. For myself, I confess that I am perfectly willing to see a constitution adopted by our State, conferring the elective franchise on the negro, on precisely the same terms as it is to be exercised by the white man, guarding against the abuse of this privilege by establishing a slight educational and property qualification for all classes.

I have thus, gentlemen, endeavored to comply, as fully as possible, with the request conveyed in your letter. A sense of duty to the State, and an eminent desire to show my respect to my fellow-citizens, from whom I have received so many marks of kindness and confidence, are the only motives which could have induced me to take any part in public affairs. If the crude views thrown out for your consideration, are instrumental in arousing any one to a sense of the dangers surrounding us, or if they can be of the slightest benefit to those who have called for them, they will have accomplished their ends. Thanking you again for the honor you have done me in making counsel of me, and praying that your efforts to save our beloved State from ruin may be successful, I am, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen,

WADE HAMPTON.  
COLUMBIA, August 7, 1867.  
To Messrs. D. W. Ray, W. H. Talley, J. P. Thomas, E. M. Law, and others.

GIRLS—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad, the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, &c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home, the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home; the other a blessing. One is a moth; consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring light and gladness all around her pathway. The right education will modify both a little, and thus unite the good qualities of both in one.

Let every man register, and cast his vote against the convention, since the question will be made on that issue. These gentlemen, are the conclusions to which I have been brought by the most anxious consideration of those "important matters soon to be submitted to the people of the State." They have been laid before you at greater length than I intended, but it seemed to me best to let you have my promises, as well as my conclusions, in order that you might judge of the correctness of both. I can only say that I have discussed this momentous question with the single desire to arrive at the truth, and I hope that it has at least been discussed in a temperate and dispassionate spirit. Let me bring one other subject, suggested by your letter, to your consideration, and I shall tax your patience no farther. You say, truly, that I, as well as yourselves, "have hoped and striven for entire harmony of action among our people." It has been my most earnest desire to secure this harmony, as it has been my constant effort to allay excitement, and to counsel obedience to the laws. This has been the prevailing sentiment among our people, and if it fails of its object, it will not be our fault.

A GRAND OLD POEM.  
Who shall judge a man from manners?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Paupers may be fit for princes—  
Princes fit for nothing less.  
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket  
May belittle the golden ore  
Of the deepest thought and feeling—  
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal water  
Ever welling out of stone;  
There are purple buds, and golden,  
Hidden, crushed, and overgrown.  
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
While he values thrones, the highest,  
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,  
Oft forgets his fellows then;  
Masters, rulers, lords, remember  
That your meanest hands are men—  
Men by labor, men by feeling,  
Men by thought, and men by fame—  
Claiming equal rights to sunshine  
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,  
There are little weed clad rills;  
There are feeble, high saplings,  
There are cedars on the hills.  
God, who counts by souls, not stations,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
For to him all vain distinctions  
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Telling lands alone are builders  
Of a nation's wealth or fame;  
Titled slaves in pensioned,  
Fed and fattened on the same;  
By the sweat of other's forehead,  
Living only to rejoice,  
While the poor man's outraged freedom  
Vainly lifted up his voice.

Truth and justice are eternal—  
Born with loveliness and light;  
Secret wrongs will never prosper,  
While there is a sunny right;  
God, whose world-wide voice is singing  
Boundless love to you and me,  
Sinks oppression with its titles,  
As the pebbles in the sea.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD EDUCATION.  
I consider a human soul, without education, like marble in the quarry; which show none of its inherent beauties until the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine and discovers every ornamental cloud spot, and vein, that runs through the body of it. Education after the same manner, when it works upon a noble mind draws out to view every latent virtue and perfection, which, without such helps, are nearly able to make their appearance.

If my reader will give me leave to change the allusion so soon upon him, I shall make use of the same instance to illustrate the force of education, which Aristotle has brought to explain his doctrine of substantial forms, when he tells us that a statue lies hid in a block of marble; and that the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. The figure is in the stone, and the sculptor only finds it. What sculpture is to a block of a marble, education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise the good, or the great man, very often lies hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred, and have brought to light. I am therefore much delighted with reading the accounts of savage nations; and with contemplating those virtues which are wild and uncultivated: to see courage exerting itself in ferociousness, resolution in obstinacy, wisdom in cunning, patience in sultriness and despair.

It is an unspeakable blessing, to be born in those parts of the world where wisdom and knowledge flourish. Those who have had the advantages of a more liberal education, rise above one another by several different degrees of perfection. For, to return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be chipped, sometimes rough hewn, and but just sketched into a human figure; sometimes we see the man appearing, distinctly in all his limbs and features, sometimes we find the figure wrought up to great elegance; but seldom meet with any to which the hand of a Phidias or a Praxiteles could not give several nice touches and finishings—Addison.

LAYS PARALLELED OUT—Lord Coke wrote the following, which he religiously observed:

"Six hours to sleep,  
To law's great study six,  
Four spent in prayer,  
The rest to nature fix."

But William Jones, a wiser economist of the fleeting hours of life, amended the sentiment thus:

"Seven hours to law,  
To nothing slumber seven,  
Ten to the world aloft,  
And all to heaven."

RICH AND POOR—When I had nothing of my own," says Sam, "I felt as if the trees of the forest, the grass of the meadows, the wet and the dry all the stars were mine, but when I purchased this old house and garden, I have no longer any thing else but a home and garden."

The star that breathes the spirit of life abides among the stars.