## PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

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BY THOMAS W. PEGUES.

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## TO CLUBS.

In order to place the Journal within the reach of all, we offer the following reduced rates to Clubs of new subscribers--payment to be made at the timeof subscribing.

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## idered as one of either of the above clubs, by obtining a sufficient number of new subscribers to aake up with himself, the 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12. MAIL ARRANGEMENT ..

SOUTHERN MAIL, VIA AUGUSTA, GEO. NORTHERN MAIL, VIA CHARLESTON S. C. Due Daily, at : : : : 8 P. M. Closes : : ; : 9 ... NORTHERN MAIL, VIA CHERAW, S. C. Due daily, at : : : : : 2 A. M. Closes : : : : : 6 P. M. Closes : : : : : : : : 6 P. M. Car All mail matter as far North as Raleigh, N. C. will be sent via this route, further North, via Charleslon, S. C.

CHARLESTON MAIL. Due daily, at : : : : 8 P. M. Closes ... : : 9 ...
Closes ... : : : 9 ...
CTA Way Bag will be kept open for the reception of Charleston letters until 12 o'clock Midnight.
WESTERN MAIL, VIA COLUMBIA, S. C.
Due daily at

Due daily, at : : ; : 8 P. M. Closes " : : : : 9 ".

The Mails for all small Offices beyond Columbia will be made up at 6 P. M. SUMTER DISTRICT MAILS, VIA STATEBURG, S. C.

Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.
Close same days at : : 6 "
The Way Mails for Offices on the South Carolina Rail
Road close daily at 6 P. M.
CHARLOTTE MAIL, VIA LANCASTER C. H. S. C.

Due Tuesday and Thursday, Sunday, at 3 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, at 6 YORKVILLE MAIL, VIA RED HILL, &c. Due Thursday, at : : : : : 11 A M. Closes same day, at : : : 12 M. LYNCHWOOD MAIL, VIA TILLER'S FERRY. Due Tuesday and Friday, : : : 2 A. M. Closes same day, at : : : 6 P. M.

## Election Resolve.

RESOLVED, that the elections to be holden on the second Monday in October next, and the day following for Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature shall be held at the following places, and conducted by the following persons: FOR KERSHAW DISTRICT.

Camden-R. L. Wilson, Thos. Warren and John J. Workman. Cureton's Mill-Fed. Bowen, John Motley, and

and John Cunningham.

Goodwin's Store-Jas. Love, Richard Drake ford and James Kilgore. Flat Rock- Jas. Fletcher, Win, G. Kirkland and Samuel Dunlap Buffalo-Burrel Jones, Charles Railey and Co-

Lysenby's-L. W. R. Blair, Daniel Bethune lumbus Haile, Jr.

and James Bell.

Shrock's Mill-Capt. Benj. McKoy, Robert M.

Turner and Joseph Lockhart. The Polls to be opened both days at all the plares The Managers to meet in Camden on the

Wednesday following, count the votes and declare the election. One Senator and two representatives to be elect-

u.
If any manager shall knowingly receive an illegal vote, or shall refuse to receive a legal one or shall neglect or refuse to attend to the election, or shall count the ballots before the proper time, or at any other than the proper place, he shall be liable to penalties. A. A. 1716, 3d Stat. 689, and church bell.

A. A. 1721, 3d Stat. 138, and A. A. 1759, Stat.

These expenses

Managers are authorized to administer oaths and examine witnesses, to maintain order and regularity at the polls; and by order in writing, (directed a the Sheriff, Constable, or Special Deputy.) to commit to jail for one ay, any person who refuses to obey the lawful commands of the managers, or shall disturb ther proceedings-A. A. 1831, 6 Stat.

Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 4 o'clock P. M, with convenient intervals. The box, vessel or bag to be sealed up when the polls are closed, and not to be opened except to receive votes the second day, and to count the votes at the regular time and place. A. A. 1721, 2 Stat.

Resolved, That the act altering the fourth section of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina be herewith published to wit. "Every free whiteman of the age of twenty one years (paupers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the army of the United States excepted) being citizens of the State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who has a free hold of fifty acres of land or a town lot, of which he has been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such election, or not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote before the election six months, shall have a right to vote for a member or membeas to serve in cither branch of the Legislature, for the election districts in which he holds such property or resi-

Resolved, That the two years residence required by the Constitution in a voter, are the two years previous to the election, and the six months residence in the election district, are the six month immediately preceeding the election, but if any person has his home in the State, he does not loose he right of residence by a temporary absence with the intention of returning; but if one have his home and family in another State, the presence of ench perons, althoug continued for two years in the

State, gives no right to vote. Resolved, That Managers of Elections are authorzed and required under the general law to hold and conduct elections for Clerk, Tax Collectors, Commissioners of the Poor, and other Districts Officers, whenever vacancies occur, (as provided by law,) and that it is unnecessary for this Legislature to g've special directions in relation to the election of

said District Officers. Resolved, That the Managers of Elections throughout the State be and are hereby enjoined to use the utmost diligence, care and promptness in discharging these duties in making correct and full returns, and enforcing the laws and resolutions provided for their guidance, so as to ensure fair and valid elections, and preserve the purity of the

Resolved , That it shall be the special duty of the Managers to report to the Solicitors all violations of the election law, and all cases of bribery and corruption, and to use their best offorts to bring the offenders to justice. Sept. 13, 1843.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The whole number of Americans that were killed in the recent war, including the ine of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000, and the wounded at 4000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one fourth; say 1000, making in all 3000 leaths from battle.

This, however, bearsbut small proportion o the number who have sunk under d sease. We state under the authority of several country. officers of rank, that on the left flank of the Castle of Perote, there are 2600 American

graves, all victims of disease. A still larger number perished at the capital—the deaths there for a considerable time were one thousand monthly, and we learn that at no time did they fall below from 3

The first Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of the river before it, ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number. They suffered dread. fully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments recently returned, went out 1800 strong (900 each.) they brought home about 600 of their original number-about 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty-how many of the latter have since died, is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, a'so recently returned lost 360 by death; neither of these Regiments have been

Capt. Naplar of Pensylvania, took down a company of 105 men; he brought back 17. he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality however that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Col. Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and ac. tually suffered much less whilst in the lower country than when marched into the interior on the higheland. The Batallion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged with broken down and ruined constitutions; and many of them no doubt, have since gone to their graves; and the batallion was reduced to thirty-four men fit for duty! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of one hundred men. a single private answered the call, and was it's sole living representative! The Captain, the three Licutenants, four Sergants. and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non commissioned officer) was dead!

We have heard from officers of many Wholeste green and the, to men may be taken as about the fair average loses for all the volunteer regiments The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

N. O. Com. Bulletin.

INTERESTING FACTS. A bell rung under the water returns a tone

as distinct as is rung in the air. Stop one car with the finger, and press the other to the end of a long stick or piece of dead wood, and if a watch be held at the other end of the wood, ticking will be heard, be the wood or stick ever so long.

Tie a poker on the middle of a strip of flannel two or three feet long, and press you. thumbs or fingers into your ears, while you swing the poker again t an iron fender, and you will hear a sound like that of a heavy

These experiments prove that water, wood and flannel are good conductors of sound, for the sound of the bell, the watch, and the fender, pass through the water, and along the deal and flannel to the car.

It must be observed, that a body in the act of sounding is in a state of vibration, which it communicates to the surrounding air-the undulations of the sound effects the ear, and excite in us the sense of sound. Sound of all kinds, it is ascertained, travels at the rate of 15 miles in a minute; the softest whisper travels as fast as the most tremendious thunder. The knowledge of this fact has been applied to the measurement of dis-

Suppose a ship in distress fire a gun, the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, twenty seconds before the report is heard, it is known to be at a distance of 20 times 1142 feet, or a little more than four

and a half miles. Again if I see a vivid flash of lightning, of thunder, I know that the thunder cloud is not more than 760 yards from the place where I am, and I should instantly retire from an exposed situation.

The pulse of a healthy person beats about 76 in a minute; if, therefore, between a flash of lightning and the thunder I could feel 1, 2, 3, 4, beats of my pu'se, I know that the clouds are 800, 1800, 2700 feet from me.

Sound, like light, after it has reflected from several places may be collected it one point as a focus, where it will be more audible than in any other psrt. On this principle whispering galleries are constructed.

Speaking trumpets are those intended to assist the hearing of deaf persons, depend on the reflection of sound from the sides of the trumpet, and also upon being confined and prevented from spreading in every direction. A speaking trumpet, to have its full effect. must be directed in a line towards the hearer er. The report of a gun is much louder when towards a person than one placed ni a contrary direction.

POETRY. 'Tis sweet to see the toad, the frog, The lily and the polliwog, But sweeter, far it is for me, To lay my head on Sally's knee,

The number of boats on the waters of the Mississippi valley is 467, having an agregate tonage of 132,566 tons.

From the Richmond Republican. THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

Literary Messenger contains an article of crystalization. profound interest on this subject from the pen of Lieut. M. F. Maury.

Lieut. Maury gives a history of this expe. dition, brief but lucid, and which will increase the anxiety of the public to see the report of Lieut. Lynch, who has made a learn, is expected to return soon to this within it, although the salt streams flowing

that this expedition was planned by Lient. Lynch, and authorized by Secretary Mason. In the spring of 1847, Licut. Lynch first addressed the Secretary on the subject, recommending a circumnavigation and exploration of the Dead Sea and its entire coast: refreshing." stating that the expense would be trifling, as our ships frequently touched at Acre, in Syria, forty miles from Lake Tiberias or Sea of Galilee, from which the river Jordan via Jerusalem to the Mediterranean. They runs and debouches in the first named sea; that the frame of a boat, with crew and provisions, could be transported on camels surface and very nearly on a level with from Acre to Tiberias, and there put together again. Only one traveller, Mr. Cortigan had ever circumnavigated the Dead Sea, "that the distance from the top to the bot-and he had died at the termination of his tom of the Dead Sea should measure the voyage, without leaving any journal or notes height of its bank, the elevation of the Medibehind. It was contended also, that, inde- terranian, and the difference of level between pendent of the eager curiosity of all Chris- the bottom of the two seas, and that the depth tendom in regard to the mysterious lake, this of the Dead Sea should be also an exact expedition is of value to the interests of nav-

igation. The Secretary of the Navy received faan opportunity soon occurred by which it could be conveniently carried into effect. It was necessary to send a store-ship to the Mediterranean squadron and as, after her arrival, she would have no employment for months, the Secretary determined to send Lieut. Lynch and his party in her, so that, after meeting the wants of the squadron; she could proceed up the Levant, and land Lient. Lynch and his companions.

This was done. The store-ship "Supply" was provided with two metallic boats, one of copper, the other of iron; the former named 'Fanny Mason' and the latter 'Fanny | joined in battle 'four kings with fire."

On their arrival at their destination their troubles began, and in their march to Lake Tiberias their boats had to be transported over the most formidable mountain gorges and heights, and to be I wered down precipices with ropes. But these difficulties were surmounted with true sailor skill and perseverance, and on the 8th of April the two Fannies each with the American ensign flying, were affeat upon the beautiful vers now beheld it."

two seas is over a thousand feet.

The water of the Jordan was sweet to hitherto lean purse. within a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea were devoid of smell, but bitter, salt and nauscous. Upon enter- bleness of his occupation, our adventurer ing it, the boats were encountered by a gale returned after an absence of a year, with and "it seemed as if the bows, so dense was seven hundred dollars in clear cash, and no the water, were encountering the sledge ham- unpaid debts to harass his fear. In a short mers of the Titans, instead of the opposing time he again sought his new home and arwaves of an angry sea,"

The party proceeded daily with their exthey went, until they reached the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited

astonishment, says Lieut. Lynch, "saw a towards southeast, which proved to be of solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime, one mas of crystalization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I landed with much difficulty and procured specimens from it.

The party circumnavigated the lake, returned to their place of departure, and brought and in two seconds hear a tremendous clap | back their boats in as complete order as they received them at New York. They were all in fine health. This is a specimen of the skill, system, and discipline of the American Navy. No nation in the world has such a service. The time is coming when it will give proofs of that fact palpable to the most

duil understanding. Thanks to the good management of Lieut. Lynch, the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the dead sea [except, of course the cost of the equipage and maintenance of the crew of the ship] was but seven hun-

From the letters of Lieut. Lynch, quoted by Lieut. Maury, we transcribe the following interesting facts elicited by the explora-

"The bottom of the northern half of this sea is almost an entire plain. Its meridianal lines at a short distance from the shore scarce vary in depth. The deepest sound ings thus far 188 fathoms, (1,128 feet.) Near the shore the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud with many rectangular crystalsmostly cubes-of pure sait. At one time Stellwager's lead brought up nothing but

"The southern half of the sea is as shallow not exceed three fathoms, (18 feet.) Its south. peted that the good work will continue to go cru bed has presented no crystials, but the on-Tallahassee Floridian.

shores are lined with incrustations of salt. and when we landed at Uzdom, in the space The September number of the Southern of an hour, our foot-prints were coated with

"The opposite shores of the peninsula and the west coast present evident marks of dis-

"There are unquestionably birds and insects upon the shores, and ducks are some. times upon the sea for we have often seen successful survey, and who, we are glad to them-but cannot detect any living thing into it contain salt fish. I feel shure the re-We learn from Lieut. Maury's article sult of this survey will fully sustain the scrip-

tural accout of the cities of the plain." He thus speaks of Jordan: "The Jordon, although rapid and impetuous, is graceful in its windings and fringed with luxuriance, while its waters are sweet, clear, cool, and

After the survey of the sea, the party proceeded to determine the height of the mountains on its shore, and to run a level thence found the summit of the west bank of the Dead Sea mere than 1.000 feet above its

the Mediterranean. "It is a curious fact," says Lieut. Maury, multiple of the height of Jerusalem above it.

Another not less singular fact, in the opinion of Lieut. Lynch, "is that the bottom of vorably the proposition of Licut. Lynch, and of the Dead Sca, forms two submerged plains an elevated and a depressed one. The first its southern part, of slimy mud covered by a shallow bay, the last, its northern and lar gest portion, of mud and incrustations and rectangular crystals of salt-at a great depth with a narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity, and the Wady 'el Jeib,' or the everglades, an extensive swamp at the wady within a wady at the other."

"The slimy ooze,' says Lieut. Maury, upon that plan at the bottom of the Dead Sea will not fail to remind the sacred historian of the 'slime pits in the vale, where were

We have given this condensed view of of Lieut. Maury's instructive article with its extracts from Lieut. Lynch's letters, believing that the interest of the subject will ex- is a soil of decayed vegetation about four cuse us in the eyes of our readers for ab stracting so much space from politics. Lt. Lynch's report will be eagerly awaited by for sugar, olives, limes and oranges. The the public.

WHAT A MAN DID THROUGH PERSEVERnerined of benering ms commercy. Leave blue waters of the Sea of Galilee, "Fin. because if all things blematic of its Master it alone of all things being the saw it when our Saviour said to Propose that the Federal Government drain this swamp, or cede to Apostle saw it when our Saviour said to Transfer one fine morning, and with litto it, 'Peace, be still,' this little band of ro- to Trenton one fine morning, and with lit- it to Florida, to be drained by that State. tle less than a light heart and a good consti-The navigation of the Jordan was found tution, in the way of capital, he commenced the long Peninsula of Florida, among the to be most difficult and dangerous, from its his journey. In a few weeks he found rocks and reefs of the Bahamas, may be frequent and fearful rapids. Lieut. Lynch biaself in the city of St. Louis, without a very desir ble, especially when we are told solves the secret of the depression between solitary acquaintance in the place and but a that a million of dollars is annually lost upon striking examples of cool reasoning was mani-Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea by the tor- solitary shilling in his pocket. This he pretuous course of the Jordon, which in a served to pay for an obscure 1 dging, and Southern extremity of Florida, the best lo- A debtor to the amount of \$60 was immured distance of sixty miles winds through a went supperless to bed. The next morning cality for such canal. And if the water in by his creditor some seven months since, and course of two hundred miles. Within this he went to look for work, and soon got a this swamp vary one to eight feet only in after enduring his confinement with great padistance Lieut. Lynch and his party plung- contract to dig a well. On this job he depth, and the soil beneath it, resting on tience and equanimity until several weeks ago, ed down no less than twenty-seven threat- cleared several dollars, and we next find lime rock, be only four feet deep, is a canal he made a proposal to his creditor that if he ening rapids, besides many others of less de- hum building a mill dam for some person in of sufficient depth for ships practicable, withscent. The difference of level between the St. Louis, which he accomplished with his out very extensive and expensive excavaown labor to the decided advantage of his lions of this lime rock?

By his turning his hands to whatever they could find to do, without regard to the humrived at St. Louis in the heat of a copper mine mania which had sprung up from the plorations, making tegographical sketches as discoveries about Lake Superior. Without friends, without education, without experience in the matter, he put out for the mining region to see what could be done by such a person as himself. In an open boat "In passing the mountain of Uzdom he minutely explored the rockbound coast (Sodom) we unexpectedly, and much to our of the mighty lake for several hundred miles, and after an absence of some years, returnlarge, rounded, turret shaped column, facing ed again to Trenton with several thousand dollars in hard cash and with deeds in his pocket that showed him to be the owner of

With the knowledge he had thus acquired by patient assiduity our whileom well-digger went to Flemmington in this State, and succeeded in instilling new life into the owners of the well known copper mine of that place, and in a few months sold out his interest in that concern at an advance of over ten thousand dollars. A few days since he returned to Missouri, where he has stores, lead and copper mines, &c., all in the full tide of successful operation. All these resultshave been achieved by individual sagaciy, aided by unyielding perseverance. Meanness and parsimony have had no share in the success we have recorded, for our hero is as open handed as a prince. His generosity is unlimited, and as more than one persen, who owe all they possess to his friendly minificence, can testify.

We have written this little history for the idvantage of all such as are disposed to sit own in despair and rail at fate for such disappointments in life as are more properly to be ascribed to indolence.

Trenton State Gazette.

LELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Methodist Chirch South has just closed a Camp Meeting at Viccosookie, which surpassed any similar meeting ever before held within the bounds of the Leon Circuit. The meeting commenced on Friday night, 1st September, and closed Walnesday morning the 6th inst. There were 55 idditions to the Church, 'and 57 clear conas the northern one is deep, and for about preracted meetings have been commenced in one-fourth of its entire length the depth does the vicinity of the Camp Ground, and it is exFrom the N. O. Delta. THE ROSE.

The beams of the morning kissed the rose And smiled upon her dewy dreams, And balmy breezes fanned her cheek. As soft as Love's low whisper seems; The Rose half oped her dreaming eyes, And woke as Night far westward flow, And smiled when 'torning kissed her cheek, Amid her sunbright tears of dew.

A rude breath from its fragile stem Did pluck this brightly blooming flower; It briefly trembled on the carth-Alas! it withered ere an hour! Alas! 'tis thus with woman's love-A flower of far more lovely form, That lives and blooms when softly wooed, But dies amid Misfortune's storm.

A TOUCHING DITTY. When Seth got home from mackreling, He sought his Sarah Ann; And found that she, the heartless thing, Had found another man.

And then most awful tight he got, And then he went away, And bound himself to go and cut Live oak in Florida.

He pined upon the live oak lands, He murmured in the glades, His axe grew heavy in his hands, All in the wild wood shades,

Mosquitoes bit him every where, No comfort did he get, And how terribly he'd swear Whenever he got bit.

At last despairing of release And wishing himself dead. He went into the woods a piece And chopped off his own head.

Boston Post.

A New PROJECT .- Two days before the last adjournment of Congress, a bill was laid before the Senate for the draining of southern extremity of Florida. The draining is proposed by canals, which will furnish a passage to ships from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and thus prevent the numerous wreeks in the passage around Cape Sable. The expense will be about five hundred thousand dollars. The swamp contains about a million of acres, covered with water from one to eight feet in depth, beneath which feet thick, resting upon a bed of lime rock. The land thus redeemed will be valuable numerous population of whites, would present a barrier between the slave ogrolatios.

Senator Westcott proposes that the Fede-

A canal that will save navigation around

The greatest depth through water and earth being twelve and the least five feet, we do not see our way clearly for ships .--Extensive excavations of this lime rock would extinguish more than a half million of be much more practicable than a canal through the Everglades; and if so, it would be a much shorter route from Savannah and any more Northern Atlantic port, to the Gulf. If such a canal be practicable, and would save a million annually to commence and commerce could afford to pay an annual sum in tolls for passage, which would soon reimburse the cost of the canal, and afford some revenue for light houses and other commercial protections elsewhere, Is it unconstitutional, Messrs, Abstractionists! It would not be so, if the money went exclusively into the pockets of your own localities, for sectional and local interests have magic power in overcoming abstractions,

Philadelphia Ledger.

REMARKABLE DEATH .- The Albany Argus contains a letter stating that at a meeting of gentlemen of the Free-Soil party, held at Schroon Lake, Judge Tyrill commenced speaking in a highly excited and energetic manner, and had proceeded about twent; minutes, when he said: "Gentlemen, you have the prayers of all good men and gars. Christians in your behalf. God is on the side of the Barnburners." Suddenly his voice fell, he sank back into his chair and fainted. He was supported by persons who were near him, and carried down stairs, but did not breathe afterwards. He had expired instantly.

BRUCE'S ADVICE TO A BOY .- I give you in this chapter, some maxims which I hope you will read again and again, until they are so fixed in your memories, that they will influence you every day and every hour. If you are governed by them, you will become a great man; you certainly will become a good one, and it is much more important to be good than to be

Rise early, and offer up your praise to the Giver of all good. Enter steadily and fearlessly upon the duties of the day. Be determined that no trial shall overcome your patience, and no impediment conquer your perseverance. It so. your object he a good one, say, "I will try to vesions—all whites. We understand that gain it." Never be found without an object.— Ask yourself how you can do the most good; and when you have decided, throw your soul into the purpose. Never do good to obtain praise. Take a red hot tron in your hand rather than a funeral crowd for another.

dishonest penny. Do no had action to serve a good friend. Be indulgent to others' faults, but implacable to your own. Wage war with evil, and give no quarter. Die for the truth, rather than live to uphold a lie. Neves court needless danger, nor fly from a peril which duty imposes. Read good books, seek out good companions, attend to good counsels, and imitate good examples. Never give way to despondency. Does the sun shioe, rejoice. Is it covered with a cloud? wait till the cloud has passed away.

Take good care of your education; see that your principles and deportment are equal to your attaiments. The head of Melville was highly educated, but his heart was sadly neglected .-He was t o learned to honor his unlettered parents; too well informed to follow the advice of his friends; and by far too polite to practice the vulgar duties of his situation. He is now spending his days in idleness, as low in the estimation of others as he is high in his own. If you wish to be a good man, or a wise man, you must begin while you are a boy, or you will never begin at all.

Be attentive to your manhers. Those are the best manners which raise you in the opinion of others without sinking you in your own. A poor woman once fell and injured herself so that she could not walk, and a crowd soon gathered around her. One polite person pitied her, another promised to make her case known; but a plain modest looking man stepped forward, paid for a coach to couver her home, slipped a piece of money in her hand, and disappeared. One kind act done with simplicity. is worth a thousand fine speeches.

THE DEVIL'S RAGGED SCHOOL.If you are determined to be poor, go the devil's ragged school—that is the Grog Shop—and you will soon be ragged enough, and pennyless too. If you wish to starve your family, go to the

devil's ragged school-for that will consume the means of their support. If you would be cheated by rogues, go to the devil's ragged school-for that will make their

task easy. If you would become a fool, go to the devil's ragged school—and you will lose your wits. If you are determined to exper all comfort

from your house, go to the devil's ragged school

-and you will do it most effectually. It you would expose both your folly and secrets, go to the devil's ragged school-and they will run out as the liquor runs in.

If you think you are too strong, go to the devil's ragged school-and you will soon be conquered by so powerful an enemy. If you would get rid of your money without

knowing how, go to the devil's ragged schooland it will melt away directly. If you would be a dead weight on the public; go to the devil's ragged school-and that will plantations of the three last, cultivated by a render you useless, helpless, and burdensome. If you would be hated by your family and friends,

> the devil's ragged school-and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt more certain means to accomplish your ends.

A PHILOSOPHER IN ADVERSITY .- A circumstance was yesterday related to us as having occured a short time since in the debtors department of our jail, in which one of the most would let him have his liberty he would give him the amount of his original debt. To this the creditor dissented, but after a few weeks, be sent a messenger to the jail to tell his debtor that if he would consent to give his signature to a couple of notes, one for the amount of the debt, and the other for the amount of the costs and jail fees, he would set him at liberty. The debtor took the note from the messenger with dollars. Perhaps the union of the Suwance | the remark, that he would consider on the matand St. Mary, through or above the Santa ter, and let him have answer in a few days .-Fe, or of the Suwance and St. John, might | When the time came for him to make his decision, and to say yes or no to the proposition, he very coolly remarked, that after having considered the matter well, he had come to the determination to do no such thing; and upon his reasons being asked for, he proceeded very deliberately to define the process by which he had argued himself into this determination. Said he, "I consider first that time is money; second, that as the time of a negro is worth \$1 per day, the time of a white man is worth to him at least the same; third, that as my creditor by confining me here has taken two hundred and ten days of my time, he therefore owes ine \$210. Now if my creditor will deduct the amount of what I owe him and let me have the balance, I will willingly pay the costs. Otherwise, said he, I shall stay where I am for the present, as I have a pretty good constitution, and am as well able to lay by and take a little rest this warm weather as any one."-Baltimore Clipper.

THREE CIGARS MAKE ONE MILE -An inveerate smoker in New York, was asked how far it was from Union Square to the Battery. "Two cigars and a halt." said he; it has been done by a slower smoker than I am in two ci-

An exchange paper says that this is quite a new way of measuring distances. Not so new. after all-for we remember long ago the statement that the Durch, who took long whiffs, if they didn't "take Holland," use to measure distunces from one village to another in this way. This reminds us too, of a man who used to measure the time by the number of glasses he had drunk -thus-bitter's time was sun-rise-four horns was breakfast, and bed-time was a skin chuck full, by which time, he was past counting. Being once asked the time of day, he replied,— It wants just ten minutes of a glass of brandy and water."-Tem. Advocate.

We shall not subject ourselves to the charge of being "behind the age," says the National Intelligencer, by plainly avowing the opinion that the invention of the magnetic telegraph has done more harm than good in the world. We are not at all sure, nevertheless, that it is not

"If it wasn't for hope the heart would break," as the old lady said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the