Mob Law in Full Force.
Our citizens were yesterday startled by court brought by the officers of the steam. Battic, of the infliction of Lynch law a a large number of counterfesters, g.m. s, negro-stealers and infand pirates, infested the islands and country on Mississippl, in and about the mouth of The extent of the report sacre struck every one with horror, and neral condemnation has been pronounwithout pausing to reflect either on provocation or the exigencies of the

We are no advocates of mob lawtheexercise of a dangerous and unlaw wer, and merits condemnation in 9 every ten cases-but there is an aporty in the character of the desperadues base infested portions of the south, in open defence of all law, and a comie immunity from punishment by means members of their own party ever ready ammit perjury when needful to save guilty, that make us unwilling to conan the community at least until weknow e of the particulars. It is a fact, well wn to many, especially to the flat boat-, that in the s ction in which this affair aid to have occurred no law but that of es have or ever enold be unforced for a time past. These men, if the reports ave heard of their coduct are true. at open war with the laws and with all unity; and horrible as the mode of destruction may appear, we will not on the actors until we know more. . Iaws may have suffered a violence ail good men may deplore; but the unity has lost nothing in the death of wretches if they are but half so vile and represented to be. The cirraces of the case as reported by the of the Baltic, are as follows:

seems that the section of country a and below the mouth of White river, Missisippi, has been for years ined with gangs of gamblers and coun-Liters. Islands 67, 68, and 69 were Aously resorts for them. The people galioma county, Mississippi, and from posite side of the river determined themselves of such' pests; and our mation is, that they succeeded in capg from 50 to 75 of them. On the Sd gust, they placed them on board a so that there might be no witnesses, ot and drowned them all! A porof the names of the sufferers have been shed to us .- They are: Hugh Tully, hief of the gang, Elaphus Kingston, w M'Loghlin, Joel Cotton, Hugh

is, Joseph Merriott, Wells Pollok, James Macauley. Hen the Baltic passed up, the citizens on their way down the river, engagthe laudable work of burning the es lately occupied by the victims of vengeance. No ciolence was offered families who were in them, but they ordered to leave their homes forever. is further stated, that the cashier of conterfeiting establishment was found river at Columbia, dead.

the implements of rascality were about the premises of the murdernotes was discovered, consisting of d 100 dollar notes on the Commer-Bank of New Orleans, not signed; 1, 2 and \$5 notes of the Third Muniy, New Orleans."

CONGRESS.

Thursday Aug. 26. men Mr. Rives spake for twenty or ly minutes, Mr. Benton in the meana becoming much excited by the rem of the Senator, which were simply upmerits of the Bill. Having conclu-

Mr. Benton sprung for the floor with tal earnestness, and under much excitecommenced his speech with the reok that "the Senator f. om Virgiois had guilty of fraud by their votes." The rk was repeated twice, when Mr. core, but the Senator from Missouri ined to yield, saying that the day was

Clay said, I call the Senator from were to order. No Senator here shall at ace the action of a Senator a fraue. Archer-"I beg my friend from Ky. the Senator from Missouri go on! in the go on."

per. Clay -"I demand that the rules of expete be enforced, and call the Senbe to order, and I demand the decision

hir. Besten -- "Let us have the decis-I the Chair."

Pue President of the Senate said the deon of the Chair is that the Senator from swopri is out of order. It is not in orto pronounce a Senator as guilty of

er, Renton-Then, Sir, I procounce

the vutes of the Senator OPERATE on a from Virginia have been guilty of this, y any that the bill is intended to preites as a fraud upon the new States. r. Gives, notwithstanding the refusal Senator to give way, insisted upon al nothing to cause his remarks. the had said expressly was that there outling in the act which prevented goes from hereafter making an act of

and Gradulation. . Virginia surrender the whole ground aving made this remark, Mr. Benton eded to denounce the Bill in anmeasof terms. It was, he said, a mere stock ner's Bill, and one of the most dangertendency. It brought the stock jobbers Halls of Legislation.

arks, also threw out some threats as to and postponed till Monday.

Learning the new States would persue in recourse the new States would persue in reference to this measure. The new States, was intimated, would not submit, particularly as this Bill violated the compact between them. They would wait and see f "the Democracy" could not wipe out the law from the Statute Book; but if this could not be done, it was intimated that worse consequences might follow by the action of the new States. The feeling of the people would recoil at this Bill. There would be a revulsion and disappointment. Either the law would be repealed by the Democracy, or the proposition would be

overridden by other propositions. In one of his reviews of the action of Congress, Mr. Benton alluded to the President. From his course of conduct in 1832 in the Senate he judged that he was against Distribution, and he hoped even if the Bill passed the two Houses of Congress it would be acrested by the President. If he would resist this Bill, he would endear himself to thousands who wou'd fly to his rescue and who would sustain his Admin istration. They would bear him t iumphantly through his Administration in spire politicians. The Democracy would raily neither of which was acted upon. and then; - "I will not, said Mr. Benton.

say, what they will dot hen." (Laughter.) Mr. Benton closed with a motion to rethe pre emption clause. - Negatived - 22

The yeas and nays were then ordered as follows-

YEAS-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick. Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preniss, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmage, White, Woodbury-27.

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchman, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala , Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierre. Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Sturgeon, Tappan. Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright Young-23.

In the House of Representatives, Thursay, a resolution was adopted to take the Bill for the Relief of the Post Office Department from the Committee of the Whole at 12 o'clack.

The House then went into Committee on the bill. The debate assumed the same character as that of Wednesday. Amendments were proposed as to the manner of paying the money and imposing certain rerictions upon the appropriation bill before the committee. But the amendments were almost in a moment lost sight of.

Mr. Botts of Va. made a few remarks for the purpose of accepting a challenge thrown out yesterday by Mr. Cushing of Mass. to wit:-that the President of the United States had not been guilty of per-fidy. He contended that he had been Now was not the time to enter upon the proof. It would be when the Bill to charter a new Bank came from the President with his objection, as it certainly would.

Mr. Wa erson, of Tenn., followed and closed the debate upon the bill, or rather upon matters foreign to the Bill.

The amendments were presented at 12 o'clock, and with one exception voted down. The amendment adopted was, "that the money paid out to the Department should be refunded to the Treasury when the De-partment was able to do so."

The bill was then passed, year 127, nays 48. The bill for the payment of the funeral xpenses of General Harrison was next considered, debated and passed, -- but not without some resistance from the oppo ition members. Twenty three of the members voted against the bill.

The Bill making an appropriation for the freight and demurrage of the ship bringing the Statute of Washington to the City was next considered. It appropriates \$15,000 for freight, demurrage and the erection of the Statute, and a balance due to Mr. Geenough. Having passed this Bill, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Friday, Aug. 27. In the Senate the Revenue Bill was alled up; & after a debate, the vote was taken upon an amendment proposed by the committee to whom the bill had been referred, which proposed to tax articles onnected with the manufacture of Jewelre 20 per cent instead of 124, and decided in the affirmative-ayes 41, noes 5.

The Senate then passed to an Executive Session, in which it remained till adjourn-

In the House, Friday, the first subject before it after going into committee was the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, making the fullowing Diplomatic Appropriations demanded in the present state of ourforeign relations:

For outhts of ministers to Russia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, and of Charge d'Affairs to Portugal, Denmark, Serdinia, Naples, Chili and Texas, \$63,000.

For salaries of ministers to Spain and Brazil, for the residue of the current year, \$8,000. For salaries of the secretaries of lega-

tion to the same places, \$1,800. Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend the bill striking on the missions to Serdinia and aples. After a long debate, the bill was eported to the House without amendment, where it went through its different stages

and was passed. On motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of reducing the expenditures in the Diplunatic Department of the Government, by diminishing the number of ministers and other diplomatic agents abroad.

Saurday, Aug. 28. In the Senate, the Fortification and Rev-

Mr. Benton, in the course of his rem- jenue bills were considered during the day-

ward of the Mexican Convention, was pass-12 o'clock.

Monday, August 30.

In the Senate, the new Bank Bill was reported and made the order of the day for Wednesday. The revenue bill was under discussion; and the Land bill was king speeches for all. received from the House with their dissent from certain amendments, from which the Senate receded, and the bill was then sent to the President for his consideration.

In the House of Representatives, the Land Bill was reported; when the amendment of the Senate in relation to the Compromise was concurred in; other amendments of less importance were non-concurred in, and the bill returned to the Se-

A resolution was offered by Mr. Cave Johnson, that Congress adjourn on the 6th September; and another by Mr. Everett. that they would not adjourn until Congress had passed an act for the safe keepof the denunciations of the party and its ing and disbursing the public revenue;

Tuesday, August 31. In the Senate, the bill to pay the funer al expenses of the late President, was reommit the bill for the purpose of changing ceived from the House and passed without amendment. . The bill appropriating \$494,000 for the relief of the Post Office, which the late administration left in an in upon the final passage of the bill, and were solvent condition, was amended and passd , fter considerable debate.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up; when Mr. Mangum moved to insert Tea and Coffee among the free articles; but the Senate adjourned without taking the

In the House of Representatives, there was some wrangling and confusion on the subject of certain amendments to the Fortification Bill, and but little else was done during the day.

Wednesday, Sept. 1. The Senate was on Wednesday engaged

n the discussion of the new Bank Bill. Mr. Berrien, the Chairman of the Se ect Committee on the Bank, delivered his views at length on the Bill, recommended it strongly to the favorable conderation of the Senate, and expressed the conviction that it would receive the ssent of the President.

Mr. Clay expressed his determination to vote for the Bill, although it fell far short of what the country expected and requird, but he would prefer "half a loaf to no

Mr. Archer, too, we are glad to see, leclared his intention to vote for the Bill. Mr. Rives expressed his intention to ote against the bill without it was so alered as to suit his views.

There was nothing of much importance refore the House of Representatives.

Thursday, Sept. 2. In the Senate the bill to establish a Fis cal Corporation coming up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and the question being on ordering the bill to its third read-

Mr. Archer went at large into an argumentative speech in defence of stitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Buchanan replied, accusing Mr. A. of arguing like a consolidationist and of having forfeited his claim to be considered a State-rights man. Mr. B. having expressed a doubt whether the bill would signed; gentlemen might fly a kite at the white house, but-

Here Mr. Archer interposed, and remarked that the Senator probably knew such more about what would be done at the white house than he did: the Senator's party, he believed, knew more of the interior of that house than their opponents.

Mr. Buchanan was sorry the gentleman from Virginia was mistaken: the fact was not so, as yet: but he hoped it might be before long. The President had shown simself a man of mettle, and had not been willing to sacrifice all his old Virginia principles for the sake of a party from which he differed on almost every great and leading point of policy. Mr. B after going into a course of animadversion upon the practical working of the bitl, expressed the opinion that it was impossible that the President, after vetoing the last bank bill sent to him, could ever sign such a thing as this. To do so would contradict all the avowed principles of his past life.

This course of remark called up Mr. Clay, who spoke with great animaion in reply. In the course of the speech he adverted to the late disturbance at the President's mansion, and playfully sugested it might possibly have been proluced by the irruption of the Locoloco party into the house on the evening of the veto, and he amused himself by a conicctural picture of the part probably acted by the leading gentlemen of that party on the occasion, & the congratulatory speech addressed to the President. Mr. C. then went into a reply to the suggestion of Mr. B. that the President would probably veto the bill, which he treated as implying a most injurious imputation on the charac-

ter of the President. Sir, said Mr. Clay, the Senator from Pennsylvania need not hope that the dissolution of the Whig party, has come; or that it will come. It is as endurable as the principles of eternal truth are endurable. For myself, I am a Whig-living and dying, I am a Whig-and I ask no other fate than to share in common with my party in all its triumphs and in all its reverses. The correspondent of the Baltimore Re-

publican says: [Another part of Mr. Clay's speech was

humorous beyond conception. Nothing of To the Editor of the Raleigh Star. a dramatic character could have surpassed it; and the immense crowd which occupied the floor and the gatleries were convulsed ed; with an amendment. No other busis with laughter. He painted the locofocoparness on hand, the House adjourned before ty in the act of congratulating the President for his veto, upon the night of the 16th of August. They were for the most part on that night at the White House. Mr. Clay

placed them there with Benton, Calhoun, King, of Ala, and Mr. Buchanan at their head, -all with a speech to make and ma-

The Senators were convulsed with laugh ter. Mr. Calhoun denied with some feel ing that he was there. Mr. Benton w th great vehemence and madness said he was not there, then, though he was there last night. Mr. King colored, and Mr. Buchanan was mum. You may see a full report of this fancy sketch by and by, and if you should, your readers will have a rich

Mr. Buchanan rejoined and commenced

first with an allusion to "low wages." Mr. Clay had good naturedly remained the Senator from Pennsylvania of his low wages speech upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, for the purpose of saying that there were no advocates of this doctrine at the Harrisburg Convention.

Alr, Buchanan betrayed much feeling when he arose, and Mr. Clay wished to say that his remark was but a playful one. Mr. Buchanan, however, said he would not yield the floor.

"Then go on, go on"-said Mr. Clay, at your peril!

The heat of both Senators was but momentary .- Mr Clay explained, and Mr. Buchanan said he was satisfied. The debate was continued by Mr. Calhoun Mr. Walker, Mr. Rives and others.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill agreeably with the instructions adopted vesterday, prohibiting the further investment of any public or trust funds of the United States in stocks of the several States. The bill was read and passed.

Friday, Sept. 3. In the Senate, the Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up, and passed its final reading by the following vote:

Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, three thousand and five hundred years that Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Ind'a, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge-27.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calboun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young-22.

A resolution from the other House. ranting to the widow of the late President Harrison the franking priviledge, was also passed.

In the House of Representatives, the tusiness transacted was chiefly of an unimportant character.

Mechanics .- Who says that the mechanic is not a gentleman, and should not occupy the highest station in society? No one says so, if the mechanic is honest, industrious and attentive to the cultivation of his mind, and to the improvement of his manners .- No one is a gentleman who has no regard to his appearance, or his conduct in society-There are certain little acts of propriety, of attention, and kindness which distinguish the landed their hapless crew in an uncultivated gentleman from the clown . We often find among all classes and professions, those who complain of the aristocracy or the haughtiness of certain individuals. No gentleman will do this. A true gentleman never complains of being insulted; insults only eall forth his retirement. He may smile at haughtiness, but never will he allow an invidious expression to escape him, on account of i Those who do complain are such as either from indolence or ignorance cannot attain to the rank of those they envy, or acquire that good breeding which will make them beloved or respected. It is true that gentility in dress is attractive. There is no one but will speak to a well dressed man, with more complacency than he will to a man who is illdressed unless a previous acquaintance has given him a regard for the latter which he has not for the former. Therefore a due attention to dress is desirable. No one can say that he cannot dress neatly, unless misfortune has reduced him to inability. So that this part of a gentleman is within the reach of every one. Good manners are most noticed in the gentleman. - He does not allow his selfishness to hide from his view the happiness of others; he keeps it in the back ground and ministers to the wants with pleasure, and apparently without effect. If improvement of the mind is attempted, and leep knowledge is added to good breeding, the possessor of both is the true gentleman. And who is there that cannot in a greater cr less degree possess them? Not the mechanic certainly!

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN .- At one time, the rich merchants and professional men in Philadelphia proposed to form themselves inta a social circle, from which all mechanics weor to be excluded. The paper, drawn up foe the purpose, was presented to Dr. Franklin for his signature. On examining its contents he remarked that he could not consent to unite his name, insenuch as, by excluding mechan-ics from their circle, they had excluded God Almighty, who was the greatest mechanic in

The Boston Post says, owing to its proximity to the sun, it is seldom that the planet Mercury is seen-a fortunate circumstance for us mortals. A fellow who got sight of it recently, for the first time, in Common street, gazed until he was completely saliva-

Smithfield, Aug. 31, 1841. Sir-The following Dissertation, on the subject of the Discovery of America. was written by the Rev. J. H. BROOKS, and delivered before the Smithfield Literary Society, on Friday evening, 27th August, 1841.

The Society, believing that the subject i one calculated to interest the general reader, and land lying to the southwest and south desiring to communicate useful information, as well as to elicit more on the same subject from other able writers, resolved, unanimously, to send it to your valuable paper for publication.

WM. H. MORNING, Chairman of Corresponding Committee.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Mr. President:-The subject assigned me for a dissertation, to be presented to this society, is one as interesting as it is splendid and sublime. Three hundred and fifty years ago, to the Eastern Continent, it was fraught with all the adventurous schemes of enterprize, and the most imposing, enthusiastic, and visionary dreams of conjecture. One individual, alone and unsupported, conceived, as if by the mysterious impulse of a curiously organized, and exquisitely re-searching mind, the notion of the existence of western lands. Christopher Columbus, of whom I speak, formed and presented his plan. Though, in fact, he was, ignorant of the true form of the earth, and deprived of that knowledge which is now afforded by the study of geography, yet his plan in its nature was powerful; in its design, comprehensible; in its conception, vast; in its evidence, incontestable; and in its execution, ir. time of Columbus, was an age of ignorance, resistible and sublime. In spite of the contempt of the learned, the superstitions of the ignorant, and the improperly formed notions of the religious enthusiast, he carried out his plan, which resulted in the discovery of the now-called Western Continent.

For the benefits that have accrued to the world, from his enterprise, for his skill, perseverance and bravery, posterity-the present generation, nations yet unborn, will talk of him as a great man, call him the master of the ocean and the brother of Neptune; and consider his fame as a pyramid reared in the solitude of time, whose summit ends in eternity. This is the first lesson that the school-boy learns in commencing the study of Geography, and should be treasured up and preserved by every one. But having acquired these facts and this knowledge, the mind involuntarily glances back over the of fourteen hundred and ninety-two, and inquires if this large continent—this half globe, emained during this period entirely unknown to the other parts of the world?

Let us now prosecute this enquiry, accompanied with the facts that are before us? In the first place we will mention the received opinion of the learned with respect to the aborigines of this continent.

From convincing and indisputable facts it s certain that this country has been inhabited from very remote time; and that its first inhabitants did not descend, as some suppose, from any one particular tribe of nation, but from different tribes, and different nations. This is inferred from lingual and physical differences that existed and still exist between different tribes. This fact is also supported by collateral proofs and subsidiary circumstances, known almost exclusively to the Antiquarian. Antiqe engravings, postcripts, marginal insertions, &c. have now and then been accidentally found, giving account of some vessel having left the continent in search of land, but had never returned to reveal the secrets of the ocean. Some of those wandering vessels, by wind and tide may have been wafted to the western world, wrecked near the shore, and wilderness to form themselves into a family and grow into a tribe. That the American Indians descended from "the ten lost tribes of the children of Israel," is a theory which carries with it its own refutation. In fact, here are no "ten lost tribes of Israel." Ten tribes were scattered; but on the proclamation of Cyrus, some of them returned to India, and others went into other countries. Moreover, the difference in their language and phisiology proves this favorite theory to be absurd. The first well authenticated accounts and historical facts we have, commence as far back as forty or fifty years before the Christian Eta; more than fifteen hundred years before Columbus. For these accounts we refer you to the historians, Elian, Appleius, Ammianus, Anitus and Diodorus Siculus. Diodorus is very accurate in his statements, and gives an elaborate account of the western voyages of the Carthagenians. The land they discovered he describes as lying directly west . f Africa, at a great distance, vast in extent, mountainous, and watered by some large and beautiful rivers. They col-

sult of their discoveries be known? Two or three simple facts will answer this question. First, the Carthagenians, while they had the command, and were victorious upon the seas, were remarkably jealous of other nations, and kept all their affairs in profound secrecy from them as a national policy. Secondly, inasmuch as the Roman power was then increasing and her naval forces augmenting, the Carthagenians supposed it would be a safe plan to keep their discoveries secret, that, provided they should meet with an overthrow and their kingdom should be destroyed, they might have their colony in the west, as an asylum, to escape the grasp of their enemy. But being so suddenly and so radically con-quered and overpowered, their colony was neglected, and it may have dwindled away, or degenerated into a savage tribe.

Why did not the Carthagenians let the re-

onized in South America.

Not many years ago, on the coast of Brazil there was discovered a tomb, which contained an antique Greek helmet and shield, with an engraving in the Greek language, of olympic date. And what is more striking, it was dated at the time that Greece flourish ed, and it was the name of a well known General of Macedon.

Leaving this remote period, and coming up to the ninth and tenth centuries, we have amiss to observe.

historical facts of other discoveries. During several years past, they have been form societies in the east, for the purpose of it vestigating and translating ancient languages and literature, that for centuries have been locked up in the are ives of nations. In then investigations, it is found that there were dis coveries made by the Scandinavians, Lap. landers, Northmen, &c.; also accounts which they gave the name of Vinland. There are some few facts that carry win

them almost an icresistible force of evider but of them we select but two. The fire is 'l'hastien's voyage from Greenland, It's stated, and dated, that in the ninth century, this daring adventurer made discoveries, and coasted along New Foundland and to Naraganset Bay and further south, and that he had a skirmish with the Esquimaux Indiane the particulars of which are preserved in Icelandic Literature, Thorvald's voyage a also worthy of notice. There are historical facts from the same source-giving the particulars of this voyage in the tenth ces tury; and that this navigator sailed as far south as Massachusettss Bay. Some time since there was found an inscription on a certain rock (the Dighta rock) in Massacha setts, in the Icelandic language, dated in the tenth century, about the time this voyager was there. Irving, in his history of Columbus, says

these things may be so. But the great dit. ficulty is, why were not these facts known to Columbus, and to others in his day! We will answer this question. During the peririod of four hundred years previous to the in which religious enthusiasm ruled nation governed councils, directed learning, and sh. sorbed, together with its associate, bloody war, every other consideration. No tower ing genius could rise so high above the pu-trid vapour in which he breathed, as to bring one penetrating ray of light through the surrounding darkness, and hoist the veil which obstructed their view. This knowledge, and these facts were hid in the literary de positories of nations, and owing to that pezeal, on the subject of religion, in addition to the almost unremitted warfare, internation al and domestic, that was kept up during these centuries, there seems not to have been literary taste enough to examine those antique deposits of learning. And though marks, beacons and facts, sufficient to have guided the seaman to this, the western world. yet the peculiar genius of the Age shut then out from those facts. Recently those as cient records have been looked into, their import understood, and the useful knowledge they contained, distributed to the differ parts of the world. This view of the subhung for ages around the aborigines of America; and the mind that has been soming in the wide field of conjecture, and has been hanging suspended on the conflicting polar of reason and imagination, can settle down upon a few simple facts, and the ancient history of this country may become as far ly known as that of any other.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to say, the the attention of literary men has not be sufficiently directed to this subject. It is be regretted that even now no accurate is pursued in collecting and preserving monuments and facts illustrative of Am can artiquities. One more circums corroborative of the opinion we have adv ed, may be considered worthy of atte It is, that the Mexicans, at the time of lumbus' discovery, were in a state of civil zation superior to that of any other tribe Their state of civilization, and especially their knowledge of some of the arts, are usdoubtedly referable to the Carthagenian venturers. We feel justified, by facts, is our conclusion, that this continent has been visited, from very remote time, by adve-turers from different parts of the globe.

FACTS FOR PARENTS.

Mr. Editor-You are undoubtedly awar that numerous children lose their reason and their lives by excessive reading and study. At least twenty such cases have come with in my personal knowledge;-three in c family; and two in another.

The most eminent physicians in our cour try have spoken much and written much, the injury done to the health and forms young ladies by long and close confinement over desks and books.

The most distinguished and the most useful men in our country, whether in the Mir istry, in Law, in Medicine, or Politics, # ceived a portion of their education upon farms, in workshops, in merchand some other pursuit of business. Most learned men, who have acqui

their knowledge exclusively from reading, are lamentably, perhaps necessarily, deficient in common sense.

A large portion of the forgers, swindlers and robbers now swarming in our country, have had vast amounts expended upon their book education, and little or nothing for as education to business.

The most learned man-at present it country, a Professor in a Theological Ser to see a race of men growing up under system of six hours labour and four of ris daily. He has for many years labored di with his hands as many hours as he has

Mr. Burritt, of Worcester, Mass., will now, at the age of thirty-two years, ut stands fifty languages, has, while arquing them, worked vigorously at the anvil, and still works, from six to twelve hours daily.

The late Dr. Bowditch, who at his d was in the department of Mathematic most learned man living, devoted more be daily to business pursuits than are com ly employed by those who are exclusi business men. - Correspondent of the Ne Forker.

"is better than a writ on the back"-a "A patch on the elbow," says some which some over proud bo lies would not go