From the National Intelligencer.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

As something that is likely to become a subject of general conversation, and which our readers may have the curiosity to see, we publish on another page an article from the London Times, hinting rather than giving the reasons for the assemblage of British war-vessels in the West Indies. The Times suggests that this naval movement has been superinduced by a projected unlawful expedition from the United States against Ireland; for which conjecture, we need hardly say that there does not seem to have been the slightest foundation. The idea must have been the product of some idle mind, having itself for a subject to excite the imaginations of the lovers of the marvellous. Several of the London letter and newspaper writers, looking to something more practical than this absurd suggestion, intimate that the transfer of the fleet had its origin in the reports that had just reached England as to the unfriendly disposition evinced by this Government and people towards the Allies in connecting the movements of foreign agents to obtain recruits in the United States, whilst others attribute it to the misunderstanding that has just been discussed concerning the construction of the Treaty relative to Central America. The following letter, addressed to the North American by "an intelligent Philadelphia merchant sojourning in London," explains the latter point more clearly than any other account we have seen:

"LONDON, October 26, 1855.

"This steamer carries out the Times of yesterday, with a leader upon the recent increase of the British squadron on the North American station that has caused a profound feeling of indignation on the part of Americans here, and a feeling of curiosity and insecurity amongst the English at Liverpool and all ports. The latter do not know what to expect next.

"As the paper alluded to will of course create great agitation in the United States, it will be well if the people are not unwarily led to the commencement of a war before I write to tell you the real cause of affairs, which is entirely the reverse of what the Times asserts, and is a quarrel, not between the American Administration and Lord Palmerston's Ministry—a quarrel that might lead to the most serious results—but on the basis of the present Cabinet and British Ministry to settle, but which will ultimately be arranged by the people of the two countries.

"Early in September, Mr Buchanan received from the State Department positive instructions to insist upon an immediate convergence, on the part of the British Government, with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This, as you know, involved an abandonment of Ruatan and other islands, which the British government claim they have a right to retain by the terms of the treaty in question.

"This peremptory demand was unfortunately made at the very time Lord Palmerston, his colleagues were triumphant over the fall of Sebastopol—to them a double victory over the Russians and their partisans at home. Flushed with success, they returned an insolent reply that they would not give away an inch, and would send a force to the American coast that would convince us of the hopelessness of any attempt to take them.

"Two fleets, to the number of eight or ten screw steamers, has sailed within a few days, probably with strict orders to act on the defensive only, as Palmerston knows that aggressive measures against the United States would drive him from office within a week after the assembling of Parliament. The first move must, therefore, be made by the United States against this powerful fleet, and our Administration will hardly dare, if they had the power, to strike a blow at the watchword of the press. Once in that body the question will be discussed there and in Parliament for months, and I think you will agree with me that there is no immediate or at least ultimate danger of actual war, as, in either case to the determination and good sense of our own people in every part, with the exception of the aristocracy, will oppose a war such as the United States and England would make. Ministers would be driven from office within a week after the assembling of Parliament.

"Such is the view we take of it here, and you may rely upon the case standing as I have represented it."

It is not our present purpose to make any comments upon these authorized conjectures. We shall await the receipt of authentic intelligence. Whatever may seem to us the most probable motive of the advance of the fleet to the West Indies, it is certain that the whole of the movement is a time when sound statesmanship would be employed in disarming the angry and excited feelings of both countries. The fleet now sailed is, we hope, destined to a Mediterranean service, and therefore has no connection with the Central American question. The Clayton Bulwer treaty has been ratified by the Senate and President of the United States and Queen of England, and is the established law of the land in both countries. The Bay Islands are clearly and in pertaining to the Mosquito Protectorate. The stipulations of the treaty are as follows:

From the Washington Union.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday has an article in reference to Secretary Dallas' recent correspondence concerning the construction of the Central American treaty, which states, with reference to the terms of the ultimatum subsequently presented by the United States and rejected by Great Britain, as follows:

From the Liverpool Times of October 27.

The British public were so much startled by the appearance of an article in the leading journal of Thursday morning on the misunderstanding between this country and the American Union.—The article to which we refer will be found in another part of this impression; and although we must admit that the tone of the writing in the journal referred to is not the most unexceptionable, still that it temperate diatribe has been very generally condemned, and certainly has met with little response on this side of the water. This, as a test of public opinion in England, is conclusive; and the commercial world were put in possession for the first time, through the medium in question, of the fact that the Governments of the two countries were not on terms as friendly as formerly. * * * * *

It would be idle to ask on the other side of the Atlantic that the article of which we speak has been inspired by the Government.—Such an impression would be decidedly erroneous. The position in which it appears is almost inexplicable, being unique in the Government; and although scraps of gossip appear occasionally in its pages which have evidently been filtered through it, during a short time the Times, reposing in its strength, is always wearing the Ministerial livery, and often exhibits an appreciation of such favors by belaboring the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston, if the truth were known, would be delighted to see the power of the Times crippled; and we can readily conceive that his mortification was extreme when he read this article in its pages.

If the American public will regard the production which has called forth these remarks as a clever and spicy newspaper article, which appeared in an organ long proverbial for its literature, if not as a true history, but with which we as a nation to say, the Executive had no more to do than the American Minister himself, they will take it for what it is worth—for anything else, except the deliberate expressed opinion of the British Cabinet and people.

From the Liverpool Journal of Oct. 27.

Of the miseries of which humanity may be the victim, and must again be, in the very heart of civilized Europe, the sufferings of the English and the Americans in the war with our people. If those who, with thoughtless recklessness, have [illegible] mankind in the bonds of hunger. The very negroes that they steal, and make heroes of, are cast aside the moment they cease to be mere tools.

When we calmly contemplate the wanton mischief that these men cause, the agitation they get up, the national antagonism they cause, and the great perils that they menace us with, we wonder at the great wickedness of man. Surely great crimes call for great punishments. [illegible] Woe to them and to the country. *Weekly Sentinel.*

A NEW GRAMMAR.

Practical and Constructive Grammar, by Lyon Post Beatty York. This book has been [illegible] and from the examination which we have given it to bestow on the work, [illegible] the author could [illegible] investigation to produce a work which will be found useful to [illegible] of both in schools. We [illegible] several members of the bar [illegible] work, and they all spoke favorably of it, worked and expressed their belief [illegible] of large, in teachers and schools.

☞ The book can be had at this office, or Post Office. *Lexington and Yadkin Flag.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1855.

☞ We have received a communication on the action of the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, in relation to the application of the North Carolina Classis of the German Reformed Church to form a connection with the said Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, which shall appear in our next.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The Democrats have their entire ticket for State officers in Louisiana. Robert C. Wickliffe is the Governor elect. The successful candidates for Congress are George Eustis, jr., Miles Taylor, Thomas G. Davidson, and John M. Sandridge, the three last being Democrats.

Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio, will address the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, at Murphy's Hall, on this day, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., and 6½ o'clock, P. M.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

We extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York press the subjoined passages touching our relation with Great Britain:

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, November 13.

The Administration has not the slightest evidence that the British fleet is intended to menace us on any ground. All statements in relation to harsh correspondence regarding the Central American question are positively false. No demand was made for British acquiescence in our construction of the Clayton treaty. Mr. Marcy simply insisted on Great Britain's indicating her construction definitely, which she had never done before. There has been no insolence on either side; nothing to prejudice an amicable arrangement, as the President's message will show.

Commodore Paulding, commanding the Gulf squadron, is here, summoned by the Secretary of the Navy for consultation relative to Central American affairs. He will sail, as soon as possible, in the frigate Potomac, accompanied by the Cyane.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 12.

The preparations of our Government for the new state of things at San Juan del Norte are somewhat active, both in a diplomatic and naval regard. Despatches of some moment have been forwarded to our Minister in Nearagua, Mr. Wheeler. Though intimations have been thrown out that he is himself complicated with our filibusterers, it is not probable that he will neglect to obey orders. The fact is one which now requires not only skill, but energy.

The Clayton Bulwer treaty is not by us abandoned as abrogated. It is supposed that the subject is left open to negotiation upon a new basis; that is, upon new propositons from the United States. As a matter of amity it ought to be considered by both parties as a treaty in full force—so far as it restrains either party from aggression or the assertion of exclusive jurisdiction in that quarter.

The United States Government put a certain interpretation upon the treaty, requiring Great Britian to abandon her pretensions to the Bay Islands and so relinquish practically and absolutely her Mosquito protectorate. This is positively demanded and positively refused. Still the British Government is willing to comply with the terms of the treaty, as she has understood and explained them. If the British Government consider that the treaty is at an end merely because they do not assent to our interpretation of it, it will be from a disposition to provoke a quarrel, which they can do by taking military possession and establishing civil jurisdiction in Greytown. It is for our Government—in case the British Government offers no such provocation as the above movement would imply to offer to renew the negotiation from a new starting point. The means of adjusting the question are not exhausted, and can be readily found in a proper understanding with the Government of Nicaragua, if any such Government there be.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Our Government has received advices from London, stating that England has perfectly pacific intentions in augmenting her West India Squadron. Com. Paulding now proceeds to Nicaragua with his flag ship only.

The National Intelligencer of the 17th inst., in a review of the rumored difficulty between England and the United States, thus closes its remarks thereon.

"We are happy to learn from authentic sources that good temper and good judgment are yet in the ascendant with the high functaries of both Governments, and that the idle speculations which for a moment prevailed have lost their power for mischief. *The official information received by our Government from London by the Pacific affords assurance that although it is true that a British squadron was fitting out for the Americans waters on special service, yet that squadron had no purpose of hostility or unfriendliness towards the United States. In consequence of this intelligence Commodore Paulding will proceed to the coast of Central America with only one ship (the Potomac) in order to look after our general interests in that quarter.*

Another Accident. Damages $15,000.

This morning (Wednesday 14th) two Freight trains came in collision on the Eastern end of the North Carolina Rail Road.

The trains had accommodation cars which contained a few passengers. We learn that one had his arm broken and several were considerably bruised. Damage to the Rail Road Company $15,000.

We say again, when will more careful agents be placed on this end of the Road? If something is not done soon, an indignation meeting should be held by the people and the *Road* hung in effigy. It is an outrage on the public, which should be endured *no longer.*

Guardian 14th in.

This accident, as we learn from a good source here, is not so serious a loss to the company as is represented above. We are told that three thousand dollars will cover the loss. But this, even, is an enormous sum to waste by carelessness, if indeed it came about from that cause; and we believe it is only necessary to make out a reasonable case against the accused person to ensure his speedy removal from the Road.—Public security, as well as the interest of Stockholders, demand it; and we cannot believe that favoritism will save a wanton or careless offender on this Road, while Mr. Fisher or Major Gwynn are responsible for the management of its affairs.

Dreadful Crime.—Under this head the Philadelphia Bulletin gives an article of considerable interest touching the punishment due those, who, now-a-days, are always on hand when a rail road accident happens, to rob the dead and dying. Several cases are cited in which these lowest of all scoundrels have taken advantage of the confusion incident to such an hour to commit depredations on the property of travellers. The Bulletin thinks each State should pass laws particularly suited to such cases, there being, at present, no laws in existence which mete out the punishment this class of offenders deserve. When it is remembered, two, that many rail road accidents are caused by obstructions placed on the track, it is not improbable that these worse than thieves have some hand in causing catastrophes. Surely men who are so depraved as to rob the dead and dying at such a time, could have no scruples against obstructing a road. We agree with the Bulletin, in all this, and should be glad to see this class of offenders especially provided for.

The English Grave Yard.—This ancient and much neglected burial ground, has at last received something like creditable attention. A few months ago a portion of our citizens took it in hand with the intention of having it properly enclosed. Those having friends or relatives buried there came up to the work heartily, and the result is, a neat and most substantial stone wall has been erected around it. When the ground shall have been cleaned off, the trees trimmed, the paling pens removed, the graves and grave stones dressed and put in order, it will afford visitors some pleasure to visit this resting place of the dead; and we trust, while the hand is to the work, it may not be withdrawn until all this is done. Hitherto the neglected condition of this place has been a reproach to our community. It can be easily rendered beautiful and inviting, and we shall thus wipe away that reproach. It is possible, we think, to rob the grave of some of its terrors to the human mind, by suitable adornments. At least such are the sentiments and feeling of those who have visited "Laurel Hill" near Philadelphia, and other Cemeteries in the vicinity of that and other large cities. We have known visitors exclaim, as they have strolled through "Laurel Hill," "well I really feel that I would be willing to rest here." And that is the feeling we should aim to produce on the minds of those who may hereafter visit the "English Grave Yard." It can be done, and it is worth doing; for there are few labors on earth which yield a holier reward.

What must be the feeling of one of a sensitive mind tending to the grave, to think the friends he leaves behind will soon forget him—that they will lay his body in some exposed and neglected spot, and that soon there will be no mark to show the place of his repose—that cattle will browse over his grave, and ere long the plow share whirl the turf, and the teamster go whistling over, as unconscious of him as the brute he drives! Surely not pleasant. But on the other hand, how grateful to the mind the assurance that those we leave behind will cherish for the memory, will love us in death, will visit our grave—adorn it with flowers, and long to dwell with us.

But we would not sermonize on this theme longer. We are glad so good a work has been carried so far, and hope to see it followed up to perfect completion in its various details.

Columbia Market—Report for week ending Nov 17.

CORN.—The corn market has been quiet but steady during the whole of the week. We still quote 50 a 55 cents per bushel.

OATS.—There is still a fair demand for oats, and they freely command our former quotations of 50 a 55 cents per bushel.

PEAS.—There is a fair demand for peas, and prices are steady at our former quotations of 50 a 55 cents per bushel.

FLOUR.—The demand for this article is active and good, and prices are steadily advancing. We now quote $8 a $8¼ for common to good brands; fine family flour $9 a $9¼ per barrel.

FODDER.—We have no change to notice in the price of fodder. We still quote $1 per 100 lbs.

Robberies and Fraud in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

A returned Californian was robbed last night, at the Irving House, of $4,000. The thief entered his room with a false key. On the same night, a gentleman had his pockets picked of $2,400, near the Washington Market.

Several merchants of this city were arrested to-day on the charge of conspiracy to defraud several wholesale dealers of large quantities of goods. They were held to bail in $3,000 each.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Cotton is firm, at unchanged rates—sales of 300 bales. Flour firm—Ohio $9.12; Southern $9.75. Red Wheat $2.10. Mixed corn 96½. Turpentine 43c. Rice declined to 5¾ cents.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.

The steamer Orizaba has arrived, with Mexican dates of the 4th. Alvarez was still President, and had fixed his residence at Iliapan.—Ocampo has resigned and the Cabinet are unable to agree. Troops were pouring into Mexico, and a famine was feared.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.

It is now ascertained that Wickliffe, Democrat, is elected Governor of Louisiana, and that the Congressmen elect stand three Democrats to one American. Wickliffe's majority is about 2,00. The Legislature is Democratic.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

It is reported that Hon. Jefferson Davis has received a despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, saying that the Democrats carried everything in the recent election in that State.

BANK STATEMENT.

We present on our first page to day the statement of our several Banks up to the 1st of this month. It will be seen that the bills in circulation amount to $9,910,949, nett profits on hand to $1,455,373, deposits $3,909,542.

It will also be seen that of the resources, the specie on hand amounts to $1,266,544, notes discounted on personal security to $11,639,774, domestic exchange to $8,256,183, and foreign exchange to $209,281.

Compared with statement of the first of October, there is an increase in circulation of $329,420, a decrease in nett profits on hand of $250,486, an increase in specie of $104,779, a decrease in notes on personal security of $309,317, an increase in domestic exchange of $1,290,659, and an increase in foreign exchange of $50,931. There would seem, therefore, to be an aggregate increase in available assets in the shape of specie and domestic and foreign exchange to the extent of $1,444,000, while there has been an increase in liability in the shape of circulation to the extent of only $329,420. The indications of the favorable condition of monetary affairs are, therefore, encouraging.

South Carolinian.

THE ELECTION NORTH.

The *National Intelligencer* thus speaks of the late election in Massachusetts and New York:

In Massachusetts, where for the first time a plurality of votes has been allowed to decide an election, the Know Nothings have maintained their ascendency—not, as will be seen, because their opponents could not be united upon a single ticket. But this qualifying the contest has disclosed one important fact—that the regular anti-slavery party are in a divided minority, and are likely so to remain; for they never had a better opportunity for exciting the prejudices and inflaming the passions of unreflecting men than has been recently afforded them. It may be also mentioned, as a matter of some significance, that Gov. Gardner has been elected not only without the aid of the ultra anti-slavery portion of his party, but in opposition to them. "The election last year," says the Boston Courier, "was no evidence of his personal popularity or political estimation, while this year he has met those who deserted him to free with bitterness, and has prostrated the whole party of amalgamation and secessionism in the State."—Besides electing their candidates for Governor and other State officers, the Know Nothings have elected a large majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the results of the election in New York, like those in the State of Massachusetts, encourage the belief that no merely sectional organization can acquire ascendency in the North. We may concede all that the Albany Argus claims as to the "universal opinion of men of all parties," on the abstract question of slavery, but this can never be made a paramount enduring basis of organization, especially on the sectional grounds taken by the leaders of the so-called Republican party. The great body of the people have an invincible attachment to the American Union, and estimate it above all other considerations.

The last Petersburg Express contains the following *afternoon* intelligence, which we have no time to lay before our readers:

"Grim-Visaged War Staring us in the Face—Highly Important from Washington—Fighting in Prospective."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Commodore Paulding, being a scientific and skilful officer, has been selected by the Hon. Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, to visit San Juan at Nicaragua, with the gallant flag ship Potomac.

The Commodore was closeted to-day with Dobbin, relative to the best course to be pursued by him in the quarter of San Juan.

Notwithstanding Mr. D. has avowed the innocent objects of the British fleet just despatched to the West Indies, the movement is regarded here with indignation—if not indeed, the incipiency of hostilities. Hence additional orders have been sent to-day to the various Naval stations throughout the Union, by the Department here, for the active and immediate preparation of every post, that we may be fully prepared to meet any enemy we may whatever. There's war brewing, depend upon it."

French Broad Rail Road.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road, held in this place on yesterday, Col. John Baxter was elected President of the Company, and the following gentlemen Directors: W. S. Mills, Daniel Blake, N. W. Woodfin, E. J. Smith, Ephraim Clayton, John A. Fagg, W. D. Rankin, P. W. Roberts, and James W. Patton.

The gentlemen composing the Directory are all known to be possessed of such qualifications as eminently fit them for their position.—*Asheville Spectator 15th instant.*

THE NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

The intelligence by the steamer Northern Light from California is of more than ordinary interest. It shows that the Indians in California, Oregon, and Washington are becoming troublesome, and that the early attention of our Government will be required. In a region so extensive it will be found difficult to provide adequate protection, and the settlers will have to rely much upon themselves, as pioneers in all new settlements must do necessarily.

TREATY WITH NAPLES.

A letter from Naples, in the London Times, says that Mr. Owen, on the part of the United States, has concluded a treaty with the Government of Naples in which several new privileges have been granted to American citizens. The question of indirect commerce has been exiled to the United States; soldiers are not to be billeted on American citizens in that country. Religious questions were not permitted to be discussed in the treaty.

SALT.—As was predicted some six months ago, the quantity of salt manufactured the present season at the Onondaga Salt Works, in New York, will reach 6,000,000 bushels. If other salt works in this country furnish in proportion, the partial failure of the crop in the West India Island will not materially effect the supplies in market. The average annual product of solar and fine salt is about 5,500,000 bushels, showing an excess the present season of 500,000. The average price will be about $1.40 per barrel, making the whole crop worth $1,600,000.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded yesterday, near Pennsylvania, killing Mr. Chandler, the fireman, and severely wounding John Wilhelm, the engineer, who was blown up above the telegraph wire, which broke with his weight. His thigh was fractured, and he received serious internal injury.

BURSTING OF A STEAMBOAT BOILER.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.

The steam propeller Finley burst her boiler, off Port Stanley, Canada West, on Thursday morning. The after portion of the vessel was blown away, and she sunk immediately, by which seven men and one woman were lost.—Fifteen persons were saved by clinging to portions of the wreck, and were taken off by a schooner. They arrived at Port Robinson on Friday night.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The steamer Northern Light arrived here this morning, with California dates to the 20th ult. She brings no specie. All was quiet on the Isthmus. Walker and Chamos' party had agreed upon terms of peace, and Rivas was appointed President, Walker having declined the honor. He had, however, been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Nicaragua forces. Parker H. French, formerly of the Sacramento Tribune had been appointed Commissary of War. The people of Nicaragua appear to be pleased with the new state of affairs, and no more trouble was apprehended. Col. Kinney remained at Greytown, and Walker was reported to be disposed to drive him out of the country.

The mail steamer which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. for Panama had $2,000,000 in gold.

The California news is unimportant. The Sierra Nevada, from San Juan, which arrived at San Francisco on the 8th, lost 45 passengers by cholera, three of whom were cabin passengers.

Indian troubles in Oregon continue to assume a serious aspect. Major Haller and his forces had been surrounded by the Indians at a point above Dalles, without food or water forty-eight hours, and Lieut. Day and 150 men had been sent to their relief.

The United States steamer John Hancock had arrived at San Francisco from Petropolowski, bringing news that the Russians were in great force on sea and land at the Amoor, and anxious to meet the allied fleet, which was probably in the gulf of Tartary. The British steamer Hardcorps had been at Ayan, and found the place deserted, but discovered an amount of secreted goods belonging to the Russian Fur Company, which were seized. The steamer then went to Petropolowski, and entered that port with the American flag flying, fired into the town, and then left. When off Elizabeth Island, she encountered a Bremen brig, with 140 Russian officers and soldiers, which she captured and carried to Hong Kong.

The balance of the treasury ($60,000) sunk in the Yankee Blade has been recovered.

Five hundred men, under Capt. Fry, of Sacramento, had left there to join the Walker filibusters.

On the 8th ult., the Indians on the Boyne river massacred over fifty whites. Major Fitzgerald pursued the Indians, killing 30 of them, and having 10 of his own men wounded.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD.—This body convened at Bethlehem church, in this district, on Thursday last. The attendance of ministers and laymen is large. Great unanimity and interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Synod.—The subject of greatest importance, and claiming the long et grave of the attention of the Synod, was the removal of their literary and Theological Institutions from Lexington to some more favorable location. Propositions were made by different places, the most prominent of which were Newberry Court House and Wallhalla, a Pickens District. Much animation was manifested by the friends of each location—each being desirous of securing the college. The debate on the subject of location was commenced on Monday morning, and up to the time of going to press no vote had been taken. A proposition was made to rescind the resolution of the last meeting as the removal of the institution, and that it should remain at Lexington; but from appearances, we think the proposition would meet with but little favor. The friends of Newberry are very sanguine of success.

We stop the press to announce that Newberry has been fixed upon as the location for the Lutheran College.—*Newberry Mirror.*

AGE.—But few men die of old age. Almost all die of disappointment, passional, mental, or bodily toil or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of the machine, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or like the candle to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives 25 years; the ox 15 or 20; the lion about do; the dog 10 to 12; the rabbit 8; the guinea pig 6 to 7 years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size.

When the cartilaginous parts of the bone become ossified the bones cease to grow. This takes place in a man at about twenty years on the average; in the camel at eight; in the horse at five; in the ox at four; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months; in the rabbit at two; in the guinea pig at seven. Five times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average; some animals greatly exceed it. But man of all the animals, is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physiological law for five times twenty are a hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period; the cat six times; and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement.—The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*