

*From the Baltimore Sun.*  
**HONORS TO THE DEAD.**

WASHINGTON, June 19, 7 p. m.  
The demise of Ex-President Polk has produced a deep sensation throughout this metropolis. Early this morning, the President convened a special cabinet council, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures in testimony of high regard and a nation's grief on the melancholy occasion.

The following is the President's official circular:

The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th inst. A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever preserved on the tablets of history.

As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country can bestow: It is ordered that the Executive Mansion, and the several Departments at Washington, be immediately placed in mourning, and business be suspended during to-morrow. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

**JAMES K. POLK.**

The following remarks were written before Mr. Polk's death, and therefore are not to be regarded as a mere common place eulogy upon the virtues of a departed Ex-President. They are copied from the New York Atlas, an independent paper; and as we cordially endorse them, we cannot withhold such a just tribute to a great man, voluntarily made at the moment perhaps when his spirit was passing from time to eternity:—*Carolinian.*

Mr. Polk has passed through the political career that God and his country assigned him, and is now a private citizen. He has neither patronage nor favor to bestow. He is powerless; and hence one who has known him long and well may speak of him without being suspected of the indulgence of mercenary designs, or of hoping for the attainment of personal sinister objects.

"A better, a more honorable, or a more high-minded man than James K. Polk never inhaled the atmosphere that surrounds his country. The man does not live who can truly say that Mr. Polk ever wronged him. He sought not the injury or the downfall of any one; and, had he possessed the means, he would have made every man happy. He never was guilty of a disreputable action. He loved his country as well as any other man, but no better; and the whole end and aim of his official life was to promote its interest and happiness. In this he followed the dictates of his heart, and his own personal interest, and was not entitled to any encomium. He sought none. As a statesman, he was equal to the office to which he was elevated by the suffrages of his countrymen, and he discharged its trusts with ability and fidelity. His administration was the most successful and brilliant one the nation ever witnessed; and was a succession of triumphs and glories. It formed a brilliant epocha in the history of the Republic.

"Mr. Polk possessed but a single weakness. It consisted in timidity. He was not a coward. But he lacked that confidence in himself which is essential to a party, that would decide speedily, and act precipitately. He required and always demanded time for reflection before he acted. Once satisfied that he was right, he did not hesitate.

"Mr. Polk's cabinet was a strong and a matchless band of men. Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Mason, Toucey, and Cave Johnson—the latter was most infamously abused and lampooned—were all able men; and they formed a cabinet which, for talent and strength, cannot be excelled by any selection that can be made from the present generation. Mr. Polk was at the head of that cabinet; and though it possessed very great influence over him, he was 'every inch a President;' and, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, was more of a President than any other man who had previously held the Presidential office. No cabinet scheme or measure was ever adopted if it did not meet his approbation.

"When Mr. Polk went into retirement, a good and a great man quit the service of his country. We hope he may long live to witness the benefits his wisdom and patriotism conferred on the American people."

*Mexican Protocol Difficulty Settled.*—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American, gives the following:

"It is confidently asserted in high democratic quarters, that Mr. Buchanan has received a letter from Mr. Clifford, the U. S. Minister at Mexico, stating that the Mexican Congress had approved of the principles and arguments advanced by Mr. Clayton in the discussion with Senor de la Rosa, touching the matter of the Protocol, and to that extent had disapproved of the ground assumed by their

representative. For the authenticity of this fact, I profess to give no better authority than the declarations of gentlemen occupying high social positions, and who were intimate in the councils and confidence of the late administration."

**KEOWEE COURIER.**  
**Saturday, June 30, 1842.**

On Thursday last we witnessed the examination of the Students of the Male Academy at this place, under the charge of Mr. W. Leverett, and take great pleasure in declaring our entire satisfaction with the progress the pupils manifest in their respective branches of study. Although it is always a source of gratification to us to watch the steady advance of education in her toilsome march up the hill of science, on this occasion we were more than usually delighted with the very creditable examination of a class of 10 small girls and 4 or 5 boys, in Geography, who answered with great promptness, all the elementary questions propounded to them, and with much accuracy sketched a map of the U. States upon the black board, locating the capitals, principal towns and rivers of the different States. Nor did the Latin, Greek and Grammar classes fail to present strong testimonials of an application and advancement in these respective branches, that reflects a merited credit upon both pupil and teacher. On the part of the latter, a proficiency in his avocation, which could not escape the notice of any who witnessed this examination.

A short vacation ensues, and the exercises of the school will be resumed on the 2nd Monday in July.

**THE CHILD'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.**

This excellent book, published by Grigg, Elliott & Co., Philadelphia, has been placed on our table by the Publishers, and we take pleasure in recommending its use in our common schools. From the cursory perusal given the work, we have no hesitation in giving it the preference over all other books, treating on the same branch, that we have had the pleasure to examine. It contains 18 maps, and is illustrated with over a hundred handsome engravings; and is designed chiefly for the use of children commencing the study of Geography. The style is simple, plain, and easy; the questions and answers are arranged parallel in the columns, so that the youngest reader may not be at a loss in finding the answers to the questions. As an elementary work we should be glad to see it introduced into every school in our country.

The book is sold by Benson & Taylor at this place.

RICHARDS' WEEKLY GAZETTE, published at Athens, Ga., for \$2 per annum, is a handsome sheet, neatly executed, and devoted to literature, science, art and general intelligence.—The Editor, W. C. Richards, is a gentleman of taste as well as talent, and we hazard nothing in saying he will spare no pains to make the Gazette rank in the first class of literary papers. At the head of his list of contributors we observe the name of W. Gilmore Simms, together with an host of others who stand high in the "world of letters," surely there can be no reason why this paper should not receive a liberal patronage from the South, and especially from Georgia. The Editor has our heartiest wishes for his success.

**ANOTHER RAIL ROAD.**

We learn from the Abbeville Banner of last week, that a meeting of the friends of a branch Railroad from the main trunk of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, to Abbeville Village, was convened at the Village, to receive the report of a committee previously appointed to investigate the subject, and to have the route surveyed. The committee report that they have had a route surveyed—that the distance on the line from the Village is about 11 1/4 miles, being only about 1-4 mile more than would be the distance by a direct line—that the estimated cost of the branch would be eighty five thousand dollars—that the route is not the best that could be obtained, although entirely practicable. They further report, that the shortness of the distance will not justify the formation of an independent Company, and therefore recommend that the stock be raised by subscription and tendered to the G. & C. Railroad Co., upon condition said Company will amend their charter so as to embrace the branch, and obligate themselves to make the same. The branch to belong to the Company and the stockholders to become general stockholders in the Company. The Committee manifest great zeal on the subject, and a public meeting is called on next Sale-day for further deliberations.

That a branch to the Village would very much extend and improve it, as well as afford a convenience to all the citizens, we are not disposed to deny; but that the stock of the branch would be profitable to either a separate Company or to the Company of the main trunk, we are a little incredulous; still, we hope the efforts of the good citizens may be crowned with success; for certainly we would rejoice in the accomplishment of a work destined to build up old Abbeville."

**STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.**

The steamboat *Embassy*, running on Ohio River, collapsed both sides of her starboard boiler, below the mouth of Green River, on the morning of the 19th inst., killing thirteen persons and seriously injuring and scalding about thirty others. Five others were missing, and the first Engineer has since died of his wounds.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

We are glad to learn that the citizens of New Orleans now entertain a fair prospect of seeing their streets once more in a condition for walking 'dry shod' over them. The Charleston Courier says there is a strong probability that the crevasse will be closed in the course of next week. The efforts now being made to stop the flow of water through the crevasse, are likely to succeed. The water has already receded 27 inches from its greatest height in the streets, which, in due time, will be generally sprinkled with lime, by the Vigilant Council, for the purpose of promoting the health of the city.

The Delta gives the number of squatters that have been under water at 160. The number of houses flooded 1,600, and the number of persons living in them eight thousand.

**ANOTHER FIRE.**

From the Courier of last week we learn that a fire was discovered in the roof of an out building in Cumberland street, Charleston, which extended itself rapidly, until by the prompt exertion of the firemen, it was extinguished, with a loss of only about six or seven hundred dollars.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—On the same day the cupola of the three story building, known as the Sailor's Home, was discovered to be on fire, which was soon extinguished by the timely assistance of the neighbors, with very little loss. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by design.

The British steam ship *America*, we learn, made a trip from New York to Liverpool in 11 1/2 days; and returned in about 9 days. This is certainly the most speedy trip ever made by any vessel between the two ports. The *Hibernia* also made a very quick passage, having left Boston 23d ult. and reached Liverpool on 4th inst. The *America* arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst., bringing with her news from Europe up to the 9th June. She brings intelligence favorable to the American cotton market in Liverpool. Under the influence of favorable accounts from India the prospect of an abundant harvest in England and the confirmation of the injury to crops in the United States by frost and other causes, buyers went into the market freely and purchased on a large scale up to the moment the steamer left. American descriptions had advanced 1-4 of a penny. The political intelligence we give in another column.

**LIEUT. REID.**

We learn from the Columbia Telegraph, that Lieut. Reid has consented to take command of a company of Hungarians in New York City, and will leave with them for Germany as soon as his story of "War Life" is completed.—Should the Lieutenant be so fortunate as to reach Germany; and again be under the necessity of proclaiming his own deeds of heroism, we would advise him to secure the attention of some 3 or 4 respectable witnesses to his warlike bearing, or in other words remain in his own company to exhibit his superior prowess.

**CHOLERA SPECIFIC.**

They are using sulphur in Chicago in all cases with the greatest success, administered according to the prescription of Dr. Bird, which consists of one part of pulverized charcoal to four parts of sulphur. One dose of four grains uniformly checks premonitory symptoms, such as pain, slight diarrhea, &c. The same dose repeated every 3 or 4 hours, ameliorates the patient's condition at once, and where used in a few hours entirely dissipates cholera symptoms.

A kind of candy has been made of sulphur and charcoal, by some Yankee, as a cure and preventive of cholera, which sells like hot cakes.

**DEATH OF AMORY SIBLEY.**—We learn from the Hamburg Republicon, that Amory Sibley, of Augusta Ga., died at his residence in that city, on the 22d inst. after a very short illness, aged 58 years. As a merchant and a man of integrity his loss will be regretted by an extended circle of friends.

**WAR WITH MEXICO.**—A correspondent of the New-Orleans Picayune, who has lately passed through Mexico on his way to California, states that there are 30,000 Mexicans on their way to California, armed and officered, (some of them with the avowed purpose of taking possession of it.) He further says: "There is a manifest disposition on the part of Mexico to have another fuss with us—and mind my prediction—we shall be at war with her again in less than two years, growing out of difficulties now about to originate in California."

**Col. Jack Hays.**—A Correspondent of the Memphis Eagle states that Col. Jack Hays, the gallant and adventurous officer and soldier died at San Antonio, a few days since, of cholera.

**ANNEXATION OF INDIA.**—The English have annexed the whole of the Punjab to their already overgrown dominions in India. According to the London Times this country contains 100,000 square miles, is peopled by three millions and a half of inhabitants, and will yield a net revenue of one million sterling.

**[COMMUNICATED.]**  
**THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.**

In late days it has become fashionable with Quacks, Pettifoggers, and not a few Editors, to point with no little exultation at the numerous failures of those, who have embarked in professional life. The very men, whose mental powers have never been sufficiently energized to attain to eminence in either of the departments of Law, Physic, or Divinity, will, with the utmost arrogance, take upon themselves the task of warning the rising generation against the fate of the disappointed and broken-hearted aspirant.—It is, indeed, a matter of deep regret, that such a tribe should exercise one particle of influence in keeping young men of genius and energy deep retired in the low vale of obscurity, where the sullen gloom can never be broken by a single ray of fame. It is still more lamentable that the merest drones of society should cast an extinguishing damp upon the fires of that noble and emulative ambition, which is always characteristic of the generous and the gifted, when first they appear upon the arena of public life. It is often a question of grave import with parents and guardians, whether a youth of talents and industry should choose one of the learned professions, or engage in one of the three great branches of human industry—Commerce, Mechanics, or Agriculture. The last being the most important, I propose to discuss the subject with reference to that alone; though the claim of the others to eminent utility is not disputed. When to the question proposed the test of truth comes to be rightly applied, I am fully persuaded that neither the discontented murmurings, nor the discouraging example of that class of men, to which I have before alluded, can weigh a single feather in the scale of argument. "Truth is mighty, and it will prevail." Yes! Truth is like the "Rock of Ages," it can never be shaken from its everlasting foundations. And when the magic of its enlightenment is applied to the apparent difficulties, which meet us on the very threshold of discussion, we find that professional life, instead of being a sort of "maelstrom" which engulphs every thing that could render existence desirable, is in very deed a garden—an Eden, where bloom the flowers of immortality! In confirmation of this, it is only necessary to cite the intelligent reader to Blackstone in the law, to Galen in physic, to Chalmers in divinity, to Newton in science, to West in art, to Shakespeare in literature, to Bonaparte in arms, and to Calhoun in political philosophy. But this is only a summary catalogue of that innumerable host of worthies, whose memories through the medium of the different professions will be handed down green and living to the latest posterity. Let us for a moment contrast the two avocations. The produce of the farmer is no less ephemeral than the foliage of the forests, by which his fields are bounded, but the productions of the professional man are more durable than "monuments of brass," or the pyramids of Egypt. The farmer produces nutriment for the perishable body, but the professor creates the ambrosial food of the soul. The poor man pays out his money grudgingly for the bread which he buys of the farmer, but the nobles of the earth, and "Beauty's rose-lip band" conspire in doing honor to the professional man. If then a brilliant career of usefulness, and an eternal and world-wide fame is more in consonance with the aspirations of the undying spirit of man, than a position below mediocrity in the land of the living, and dark oblivion after death, so is a profession preferable to agriculture.

I do not wish to be understood as speaking in derogation of agriculture. The culture of the earth has ever been esteemed one of the most useful and honorable avocations of man. Heavenly peace and happy contentment are as often found smiling in the quiet home of the husbandman, as in the classic halls of learning and science. Dread pestilence and skeleton famine do not more frequently enter the habitation of the farmer, than the "spruce villa of the scholar." Besides, agriculture is indispensable; but we are not to conclude from thence, that a profession is not preferable to farming, under the existing circumstances of social and civilized life. The isolated fact, that an occupation is necessary, can never

convince any rational mind of its intrinsic preferableness. In a pecuniary point of view; however, it may be urged by some, that the farmer amasses a fortune whilst the votaries of professional life are "gnawing their finger nails" in poverty. But it requires no very great powers of observation to perceive that, taken on the whole, fortune is about as favorable to one class as the other. Perhaps the goods and chattles of the one is oftener exposed to levy and sale under execution, than the libraries of the other. In regard to the facilities of "hulling out the cash," I might mention the instance of Mr. Webster, who a short time since realized fourteen hundred and fifty dollars for three days service in the Smith will case. Business is, indeed, at a low ebb with lawyers in some sections of our country, but it should be remembered that the value of agricultural produce is less by half, than it was a few years since. It seems that the universal law of equilibrium now prevails among trades and professions; and it is well, for now there is less exclusiveness, and one class is prevented from running up into a bloated aristocracy of money whilst another sinks into squalid poverty.—But with noble spirits money is not regarded, unless it be as a means of benevolence and public utility. I now come to the last, and peradventure, not the least important topic.—And here I am willing to concede to a life in the fields every thing, which its most enthusiastic advocates could desire. The delights of rural life have been sung by poets in every age of the world, and I know well that few themes could be more pleasing or inspiring. It is in the country and amid the fields of waving grain, that you hear the sweet carol of bright-winged birds, and the soothing murzurs of the brook and rivulet. It is there, you behold a wild luxuriance of flowers painted with the rainbow's exquisite dyes, and scented with the perfumes of Paradise. In fine, it is in the midst of such scenes, that you are brought face to face with all that is beautiful, grand or splendid in nature; but by whom is this rural magnificence and beauty most likely to be appreciated? It is to the man of professional and studious life that we are to look for a just appreciation of nature—it is from the man whose mind has been disciplined in the arduous and responsible duties of some profession, that we are to expect those glowing and graphic descriptions of "Nature's solemn loveliness," which in after days haunts the memory of the reader.

**AMATOR DOCTRINE.**

Pickensville, S. C.

**SNAKE BITES AND IODINE.**—Dr. Whitmire (in the N. West. Med. and Surg. Journal for January) recommends the tincture of Iodine as a cure for the bites of venomous reptiles in man and beast, which he says he has used with success in the bites of rattlesnakes, copperheads, &c. It puts an end to the swelling and pain in from twelve to sixteen hours. He paints the bitten part, over the whole swelling, with three or four coats of the tincture twice a day, renewing the application when the swelling extends, which it often does at the first application, if made while the wound is fresh.

We are inclined to think very favorably of the above prescription. Iodine is very penetrating and is quickly absorbed into the circulating system. It should be kept in a vial with a glass and ground stopper. We find it one of the best means for keeping moths out of wardrobes and away from all clothing. By occasionally applying a few drops of a strong tincture to a paper in a chest, bureau or closet, all insects will keep off at the peril of their lives.—*Chron. & Sen.*

**ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER CALIFORNIA.**—The London Times, in its city article, contains an announcement of a golden discovery which, if true threatens to rival the lack of Crother Jonathan. The papers received from Fort Philip down to the 31st of February, contain some curious though vague accounts, of alleged gold discoveries in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees district.

The party said to be in sole possession of the secret was a shepherd lad, who refused to divulge the exact spot where the auriferous deposit was concentrated; but he had so far given color to his statements by having disposed of specimens of the ore to individuals, who had brought them into Melbourne.

The people of Fort Philip have all gone demented on the subject of gold seeking. All sorts of stories are afloat; but one thing is certain, that gold ore, in large masses, has found its way into Melbourne.