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VOL. XVII.

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NO. 862.

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BY M. S. SHERWOOD.

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Love's Duration.

Oh! love so long as e'er thou last,
Oh! love so long as e'er thou mayst;
The hour must come, the hour must come,
When o'er the grave thou weep'st and pray'st.

And watch, that in the heart shall glow
That love, that though th' but to greet;

What soe'er it mayth' know,

Whose gushing heart to thine shall beat.

Whoso shall o'er his breast,

Oh! let thy deeds of love make glad;

That every hour of his be blest.

And none be made, in passing, sad.

And rule thy tongue, that there be naught

Of harshness still, that thou caest keep;

Oh! God! 'twas not with evil thought!

But yet the other goes to weep!

Oh! love so long as e'er thou last,

Oh! love so long as e'er thou mayst;

The hour must come, the hour must come,

When o'er the grave thou weep'st and pray'st.

They stood thus kneeled beside the tomb,

And lay among the grass thy head,

To hide thy weeping eyes in gloom,

Which seem'd to move the dead!

And thou shalt say, "Oh! look from high!

Forgive that I have wronged in aught,

Who here beside thy grave must sigh,

Oh! God! 'twas not in evl thought!"

He sees no hours not as before,

Can cease no more his love to show;

That mouth you kiss'd can say no more,

"Oh! I forgive thee long ago!"

Yes, he forgave, though 'twas not heard;

Now many a sadling tear must roll

Away thy cheek for that harsh word—

He rests now upon his god.

Oh! love so long as e'er thou last,

Oh! love so long as e'er thou mayst;

The hour must come, the hour must come,

When o'er the grave thou weep'st and pray'st.

Interesting to Ladies.

MUSICAL CRADLE.

Mr. Kredilles has not behaved like a man; he has explained the nature of his proposed investment to his very cool and affectionate wife, and thus deprived Mrs. Kredilles, relief of an "undeniably useful invention at Vauxville Cottage, of all malignant propensities with her, extremely valuable qualities." Had he, as my right-minded wife would have done, deserved or quarreled with Mrs. Kredilles in the matter, he would have shown his contrite friends a happy and profuse literary commentary on the pitifulness, unkindness of that "poor little chit," his wife, in comparison with his own heartless moustroisness.

However, the melancholy fact is, Kredilles has told her all about the matter, and strange to say she has most unexpectedly approved of the plan, first stipulating, however, that a trial of the invention may be made at the villa, and in the infant person of their own, exculpating and absolving all tortes."

It is in fulness of these conditions that Mr. Spatcock has now arrived, duly provided with the "model," beside which an ordinary cradle is placed, from which the infant Kredilles is seen, blithely unconscious of the experimental purposes to which it is being personally applied.

No! there, a venture to say, can be more satisfactory, said the inventor, after explaining the severity of his improvement, and benignly rebuking the hope of the Kredilles, softly clasping in the cradle, "You can do that, I think, on the features of your intelligent but the gratified and exasperated expression that seems produced by musical sounds. In fact, it may be at this moment tranquilly reflecting on some new felonious combination. The child is away in a state of *total composition*."

And now Mr. Spatcock reveals a delicately interesting family secret! He is a married man, blessed be Mrs. Kredilles, with an amiable wife and charming first-born, possessing the rarest qualities of extreme restlessness and agreeable exuding tendencies to yell fearfully without apparent provocation, whereby the amiable wife Kredilles is deficient. It fortunately happens that Mrs. Spatcock's lady has travelled South, attracted by the pleasures of the trip, but a slight indisposition, and the invitation extending to himself, Mrs. Spatcock has no particular air of indifference; the lady has now kindly been left at the tavern adjoining the former residence, together with the vociferating infant who has accompanied the party from obvious matronly considerations. A gracious matronly disposition to the inventor's lady, inviting her presence at the villa, in company with the infant baby; and arriving in due time, the experimental offspring is quickly placed in the young cradle, justifying the wainest, emulous, unceas'd powers by a series of convulsive shrieks uttered with remarkable clearness and volume. The general appearance and demeanor of Mrs. Spatcock lead to the conclusion that her husband is a sound character in hesitating as

to that lady's introduction, and would have shown a still stouter wisdom had he not brought her at all, inasmuch as there are certain indications of Mrs. Spatcock having made frequent references to a sandwich basket, long after the sandwiches had been eaten, and only a glass bottle remained.

Attempting now to appease her infant, and rejecting with derision kind-hearted Mrs. Kredilles' suggestion that "there must be a pin somewhere," the half-topsy mother pinches the face, smartly slaps the hands, and infolds in a savage hug the heir of the Spatcocks; and these endearments failing in effect, consigns the "brat" to its cradle again, with the encouraging intimation that "it'll stop its noise when it's had its cry, and not before." Giving utterance to which gentle emotion, Mrs. Spatcock withdraws into the garden.

This was somewhere about the position of affairs when I made my usual afternoon call at the villa. I noticed that the improved cradle had a contrivance attached to it something after the fashion of the bellows at the base of modern toys of dogs and other animals, and certainly omitted a rather pleasing melody on the cradle being rocked either by the child's restlessness or extraneous movement.

I am putting down exactly what occurred, and from that day to this have seen nothing more of the musical cradle; but if my ingenuous mechanic or artificer can "work up" the notion, I beg him by all means to do so. I can say this much for the efficacy of the model, that, on my arrival, the "cantankerous" infant was sleeping as calmly as Mrs. Kredilles' amiable little "precious"; but whether this resulted from the natural termination of the "cry," or might fairly be put down to the merits of the invention, I suppose the baby only knows. One rather funny coincidence I remember we observed was, that the infants, lying side by side, with musical and non-musical babies, had a decided resemblance to each other, and chance'd to be dressed *precociously alike*; or appeared so to be to passing bachelors; eyes; for, having made this remark to Mrs. Kredilles, I was indignantly put down as a matrimonial greenhorn, insomuch as I clearly didn't know of Mr. Spatcock's denunciation; all formed extremely embarrassing points for the giddy, unhelpful meditations of myself and friend.

On arriving in London, we first unsuccessfully beat up the inventor's former retreat in Saffron Hill, retiring with a pressing request from the young lady skilled in ghostly disappearances, that should our enquiries be crowded with success, we would be courteous enough to communicate the result to the "missus," or to any of the numerous victimized virtualling establishments adjacent in whose books the celebrated patenter had been appropriately "registered." Our next point is the renowned media establishment, where, some slight complication arises in consequence of Mr. Spatcock being known only by initial, and not by name. Of all the men of letters quoted, however, we do not seem to recognise our friend as the gentleman who requests to be immediately furnished with a government situation of no less—nay, more—not objected to—than five hundred pounds per annum, payable quarterly and legally secured, for which he offers the handsome *downs* of five percent, on his first year's income tax, if preferred, the portrait of his great grandmather in a gilt frame.

Now, do we believe Mr. Spatcock to be the original of another gentleman who requires the loan of a few hundred pounds upon the most ample security; which security, we learn from the waitress, is the manuscript of a five-act tragedy, guaranteed never to have been acted at any theatre in London or the provinces. Slightly mis-trusting our first impression with reference to the latter advertiser, who is expected to call presently for his letters, we sit down in the desperate hope that the newly dramatist may prove to be our inventive friend.

We have waited but a short time, when a long-in-person, and profane hair-gentleman, enveloped in a cloak, worn very full, of dirty folds, and emboldened by a polished edge of sparkling-grass, enters, and obtaining two letters from Harriet, to whom he delivers an important and comprehensive order for "a coffee, four things, rash r, 'n egg, and half encases;" seats himself on the opposite side of our box. Having torn open his letters, "push'd" and "shaw'd" at the contents, and tossed the newspaper contemptuously aside, the dissatisfied dramatist, (for this gentleman I am sure it must be) bows his two, fidgety neighbors with a glance. Commiserating our restlessness, or anxiety to relieve his own excitement, he shows the manuscript to us, and, after unburdening his mind to somebody, the new comer at length addresses us.

He paramours, but was you thinking of going to the theatre this evening, at half money?" We renounced any present idea of visiting a public entertainment at the half or even the whole night.

"I really wouldn't advise you," said the inventor, very coolly; "but, as I am willing to meet the difficulty, if possible, why—I really don't feel justified—but to oblige you—leave me some security for our child's return—say a fifty-pound note, and take your infant away; ours to be given up on return of the security."

"What on earth should I wish to detain your child for?" said Kredilles, incredulously.

"Can't possibly say," retorted Mr. Spatcock, shrugging his shoulders; "there may be fifty reasons I know nothing of."

"Then I shall apply to the police," exclaimed Kredilles.

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"I am afraid I half grinned at the cool audacity of this proposal, contrasted with the puzzled air of the proprietor of Larkspur Villa; the infant subject of our discussion, however, still airing its lungs to an extent bordering on convulsions, and the fight having already changed the tone of voice to an almost unrecognisable degree. I thought it best to advise my friend to the conditions demanded; and, after much parleying, the infant Spatcock was appraised at twenty pounds sterling, and the missing babe borne in triumph from its heartless custodians.

But even triumphs may be sometimes very embarrassing, and two gentlemen traversing a populous thoroughfare in Lambeth, bearing alternately in their arms an unpeaceable infant, walking the echoes far and near, just above his gait, and it was thought at first that he was mortally wounded; but we are gratified to learn that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Young White, it is stated, appeared to be making ready to run at the time he fired. He was pursued, but "took to the bushes," and has not been arrested. We have not heard whether Singularity was armed or not.

"Well, Sisy, shall I tell you what I am doing?"

"Please, pa-pa."

"Writing a long story about you."

"Please let me look, pa-pa."

It's Miss Cecilia Spatcock, who is writing the author of the "Forwarded Phœnix" of paternal wickedly invited thereto by her adopted master, Mrs. Arthur Kredilles.—*Godey's Lady Book.*

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1	\$33 90	No. 26	47 74	No. 51
2	70 84	27	53 13	52
3	74 69	28	83 93	53
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5	61 60	30	93 94	55
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7	71 61	32	87 01	57
8	100 87	33	81 62	58
9	67 76	34	108 57	59
10	74 69	35	46 97	60
11	53 90	36	74 69	61
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13	46 97	38	132 44	63
14	48 51	39	26 95	64
15	58 52	40	43 12	65
16	63 91	41	63 91	66
17	45 43	42	66 99	67
18	57 75	43	63 14	68
19	88 55	44	49 28	69
20	21 56	45	57 75	70
21	60 83	46	66 22	71
22	71 61	47	65 45	72
23	107 80	48	30 86	73
24	81 62	49	45 43	74
25	52 36	50	88 55	75

* Alterations have been made in some of the Districts, which will vary these amounts.

E. W. OGBURN, Esq.

Dec. 5, 1855.

Office N. C. Rail Road Company.

SALISBURY, N. C., Dec. 5, 1855.

Sale is hereby given, that on the 21st day of December, 1855, at Greensboro', the number of shares of stock of this Company, on the basis of the same, will be sold at public auction, for the purpose of paying the balance due on said stock.

No. of shares.

Henry S. Anderson,	2 John M. Moore,
Benjamin Clendinen,	1 William McCloskey,
James Edwards,	1 A. C. MacEachen,
Peter Fogelman,	1 John Smith,
Levi Foust,	1 James V. Stearns,
Thomas H. Fentress,	1 Peter C. Starnes,
M. M. Gladson,	1 Patterson Thompson,
Levi Houston,	2 Samuel N. Tige,
Milton Knight,	1 James C. Tuckerman,
John O. Long,	1 J. B. Tracy,
L. M. Leach,	1 W. B. Vandam,
Jos. B. McMurry,	1 E. F. Watson,
John W. McMurry,	2 William Ward,
D. C. McNamee,	11 Moses D. Young,
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Pres.	

December.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

COMMISION MERCHANTS,

Norfolk, Virginia.

A BE prepared to make quick and advantage-
sous of flour, etc., from Gaithersburg and
neighboring counties.

All accounts promptly rendered and made.

Refer to

Hon. Thomas Rutledge, Dr. P. A. Holt,
P. C. Cameron, Esq., J. W. Carr,
John H. Haughton, W. J. Birmingham,
John F. Lyon, John Newlin,
Alex. Dickson, John Long,
J. A. McMadden, James Webb.

Dec. 6.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING.—We
subscribe others' services in all parts we
may wish to send or receive of any kind, &
receive and forward by steamship or land
route. We have made many arrangements
with our neighbors, and are well prepared
to meet all demands.

At all times ready to render and made.

Dec. 4, 1855.

TIGGES & CO., IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 100
Commerce Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

W. A. STORRS, Jr., Refer to
D. J. HARRISON, J. M. MCNAMEE,
Graham Rivers, J. M. McNamee, etc.
Nov. 23d, 1855.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—My wife has
left my bed and board without any
cause. Self defense compels me to let her
know that she is at large and is making
war against me.

CA. VAS. W. ALEXANDER.

December 3, 1855.

Leather Belting or Bands

MANUFACTURED by our subscribers
entitled, made from the best
Belts, leather, stretched pieces, by
proved machinery, cemented and
at New York prices.

The above kept for sale.

WANTED immediately
who understand
Heading, for which a liberal
reward will be given.

Dec. 4, 1855.

J. E. GOLLEE & CO.,
their stock of Spring wire, etc.,
together with a good assortment of
nails and vesting tools, sleeves, etc.,
anything else usually kept in a general
store. All we ask is a call from those
wishes to buy, before purchasing elsewhere.

Greensboro', April 12, 1855.

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.—
To sell my lands lying on Town Creek
and Survey County, N. C., on which is a Farm and
Mills and some thousand acres cleared and
under fence. As fine Tobacco land as can be
found in the county is on the Tract. I will sell
it or part, as may suit purchasers. Ten thousand
dollars can buy the Tract, containing about
thousand acres, two thousand acres of fine
good Tobacco land. Call and look at the

WILLIAM HILL.

Nov. 1855.

12 DOZ. AYER'S Cherry
4 oz. " Mexican Pepper
20 " Mexican Pepper
ment. Just received at the
Store of T. J. PARKER.

West St. Greens-

Feb. 1st, 1855.

ZEVELY'S HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.—
Proprietor having other business, which
his attention, is desirous of selling or renting
house—possession can be given in January, and
the subscriber.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Dec. 4, 1855.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.—Just to hand
and sale by LINDSEY.

James W. DICK, Commission and
Trading Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

of the rates of all other secret societies and factions? If this be so, then the opponents of our party are not opposed to secret political and bound societies when founded by unnaturalized and ignorant foreigners—but are opposed to them when formed by native Americans. But we are charged by the same party or combination with being anti-slavery bigots, notwithstanding we have done it otherwise in our platform—The American Party hold no such doctrine.—They have declared, over and over again, that the principles of no man to be encouraged in this free and happy country, not that they believe the Catholics are right—no—but because they know from long experience that they can, like the Rev. T. Flanagan, be made available in carrying elections. The Anti-Americans know as well as the Americans do, that no one can point to a single spot upon the face of the green earth under the Popish rule, in the last thousand years, where every temporal privilages, and everything that pertained to politics, were not absolutely subservient to the will of the Pope and Priests, and therefore prostituted to advance the interest of the Roman Catholic Church whose sovereign pontiff claims to hold in his hands the keys of Heaven and hell and have the right committed to him from God to rule over the bodies and souls of men everywhere upon earth. If it be true that we cannot strike their policies without hitting the Church, whose fault is this? It is certainly legitimate and proper of the church—awful in their blasphemy, and boldly in violence of our Constitutions, and the laws of God? Say, Protestants! Patriots! Americans! Can you subscribe to such monstrous propositions as these? Can any one who loves his country contend that such principles may prevail among us, and your political (to say nothing of your religious) privileges, still be secured to you and your children? Here is the political freedom guaranteed to you by the great favorite and bantling of the anti-American party—the church of Rome—Article 3d. “We acknowledge the supremacy of the Holy Father, our Lord God, the Pope, who is St. Peter's successor in the chair.” Article 6th. “We are bound to believe that the late Holy Massacre which happened in Paris and its vicinity, against the Protestants, was lawfully put into execution, and that we should continue the same, as long as we can do it with safety to ourselves.” It will be remembered by you all now, that on this occasion no less than *three hundred Protestants* were murdered in their beds, in cold blood!

Article 12th. “We are bound to drive the heretics out of the land with fire, sword, fagot and confusion, as our holy father saith.” Article 16th. “We are bound to absolve without money or price, all those who imbue their hands in the blood of heretics?” The conclusion of the 25th Article reads thus—“And lastly that we Church cannot err.” There, gentlemen, is the record—no one need say it is false, for I received it from the hands of as true a Catholic as lives. Read it. Ponder over it, and tell me what you think of it. Is this republican doctrine? Is this religious toleration? Were our forefathers right or wrong in providing a clause in our Constitution, prohibiting all members of such a faith from holding any office of trust or emolument in the State? Is not a religious political organization, like this church, dangerous to our lives, our liberty and the pursuit of happiness? If so, then away with the whining charge, that we as a party, attack any man's religion, when we oppose the rapidly increasing influence of foreigners and the Catholic church in our country. It is not religion, but rank, bold, yet insidious, God-defying, home-nurtured treason at which we strive—unlike all other ecclesiastic bodies, the Church of Rome has but one head and one body; she can not err.” She is the same at all times, past, present and to come. We have in fact as much to do with the Pope, as though he inhabited his manna-them from the capital, or had his police in the city of Oaks. Though he sits in Italy he is on our shores, and may yet have his feet upon our necks—for his power—his arm reaches across every sea. His will is law throughout the world. Wherever a subject of his church is found, he has a blind and bigoted tool ready to be sent to work to do his bidding—even to subvert the liberties of our country, destroy the institutions of all our free institutions, to defeat the instigators in our free schools—burn all our Bibles and save to drive us out of this land of freedom with shame and confusion—if the Holy Father can command the Pope but give us the command. Such, gentlemen, is the creed of Popery—such are the allies of the anti-Americans—and such is the character of our enemies and definers. All that is necessary to ingratiate our faith and cause us to redouble our diligence as Americans is to set well the conduct, history, and character of our unprincipled opponents, and then if we are true patriots and lovers of our country, we will go forth in the fear of God determine to struggle until we shall root them horse, foot and dragoon—determined that the cause of Protestant civilization shall go forward and the noble, the great, the wise, the chart and compass for man while upon earth, shall remain free and open in our Churches, houses, and above all in our schools—America, a Protestant land—and Americans to rule America. And, in conclusion, let me say, I hope that these anticipations will nerve us as men and as a party to go forward against the combined forces of the Fusiliers with more spirit and determination than we have ever yet done. If we will do this, victory will soon perch upon the banner of the native American host. Be kind enough to accept my best regards—and believe me to be your friend in the cause of our Republic, in politics.

Very Respectfully, &c.,

Rev. T. FLANNAGAN.

GEN. MARKE, Esq.—Dear Sir: Permit me to intrude upon you under very emergent circumstances. I presume you have already noticed the case of the Fannings, now, upon the expiration of two years confinement at Ebensburg, charged with murder. But, sir, after an industrious course of perseverance during the two recent sessions of the legislature, we have succeeded in having a new trial, which will take place immediately; length of time with heavy expenses, has rendered my circumstances so much that I am *necessitated to call upon my political friends*. Then, sir, I wish to assure you that my politics have been the cause of all. You can, if you doubt my veracity, ask Gen. James Irvin, now member of Congress; also Mr. John Linton, House of Representatives, what my influence is; it was by my instrumentalities the above named gentlemen were elected; if you assist me now I will warrant your election; I am a Catholic clergyman and it is in my power to claim for you a majority of the Pennsylvania Irish; the Governor would do anything for me, because I differed with him in politics. I will return you whatever you will forward me if you are not elected; there is nothing in my power but what I will do. *Excuse my intrusion, being a stranger to you.*

Very Respectfully, &c.,

D. F. CALDWELL.

MURRS, N. W. WOODIN, J. D. TAYLOR, and others, Asheville, N. C.

1855.

AUTUMN SALES.

1855.

STEVENS & WEBBELL
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NO. 78 OR 89, STAMFORD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We are now prepared to exhibit to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, and commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Having increased very greatly early in June, we can offer grosses such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance of AUCTIONS, and in forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

MERCHANTS who are compelled by competition to buy at THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, will find our style and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENS & WEBBELL

Sept. 1855.

From the Register.
Banking—Internal Improvements.

No. V.

Mr. Editor:—An emergency claiming my attention in another direction and upon a different subject admonishes me to greater brevity. I will, therefore, instead of elaborating the principles involved in this discussion, content myself by sketching the outlines of the policy which I desire to see inaugurated in North Carolina, accompanied with some of the reasons in support of the plan proposed.

One mode of forcing the monied interest of the State to contribute to the construction of useful public works, has already been pointed out, to-wit: demanding an equivalent for all Bank charters. But in lieu of this, I would prefer in all such enactments a discrimination in favor of the holders of Railroad stock. As a substitute for the old Banks, so frequently referred to, whose stockholders for many years have been accumulating profits to be derived from this source. And the principles here insisted on, being in due time applied to the Raleigh and Gaston, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Eastern and Western Extensions, as the business created by them, and the expiration of other Banks, make it necessary, an impulse will be imparted to the spirit of improvement, an upward tendency given to railroad stocks, that will enable the State to make available, at par value, her present stocks, transfer them to new companies, and thus coupled with individual enterprise and liberality, go on from point to point, until the barriers of the Alleghany shall be broken up, every section of the State subdued by the power of steam, and every neighborhood accommodated and brought into close proximity with every other portion of the State.

The vantage ground from which to command all there results, and put fully into operation this scheme in all its parts, was partially lost by the legislation of last winter. But an inviting field still spreads out before us, and if the people will but seize the opportunity to force their aid to their advantage, the weight of authority and reasoning to be used against the *old* will be more willing, in case of an engine that has often enlarged the commerce of cities, energized communities, and relieved Governments from pecuniary embarrassments, the future of North Carolina is made brilliant by the well-founded hopes of a glorious destiny.

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The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1855.

Christmas.

Agreeably to custom the publication of the Patriot will be suspended next week, in order to afford the hands of the office an opportunity of enjoying the Christmas holidays with their relations and friends.

We wish "a merry Christmas and a happy new year" to our customers, friends, and "the rest of mankind!" We hope to commence a new year's publication of the Patriot with spirits and cheer renovated by the smiles, good wishes, and other *affectionate* tokens of regard from our patrons.

Congress.

We have despatches from Congress up to Monday evening last, and no Speaker elected yet. The members continue to vote five or six times each day for Speaker, with nearly the same result. On the 6th ballot, the vote stood, Banks,

Freeseter, 105; Richardson, Democrat, 74; Fuller, National Whig, 10, and scattering 6.

The Senate holds short sessions each day, receives petitions, &c., and acts upon such Executive business as is placed before them, but transacts no other business. John P. Hale, Senator from New Hampshire, facetiously remarked that each one of their body was receiving a dollar a minute for their Senatorial labors, as they usually remained in session about eight minutes each day.

On Saturday last, the Hon. E. G. Readie, member from this district, proposed the following compromise, that a Speaker might be elected, and the public business dispensed with; which, we regret, the House did not agree to. Mr. Readie said:

We are wasting time and fretting one another. It is very evident that when the House organizes itself, it will elect a Speaker, that Speaker must be from the North or the South. If he comes from the North, then he ought to be much more disposed to give to the South; courtesy compels him to do so, as from the South, when he is compelled, then one who is the least obnoxious to the Northern country also requires this. I have a plan to submit for the organization of the House, which will secure an organization, and harmonize probably. That plan is this, let us Northmen let a Speaker upon the South's demand, that they select him from the South, or let the South select a Speaker upon the South's demand, that they select him from the South. Or if a speaker of the North select a Speaker from the South, they will select him who is the most acceptable to their section, and if the South selects from the North, they will select him who is the most acceptable to the South. In this way, we shall be certain to have an organization, and I hope harmony. If a proposition like the one I have suggested, was not be assented to, then when we have arrived at this point, that there is no man in the South whom the North will trust, and no man in the North whom the South will trust; and if this is the spirit of the body, the sooner the country loses it the better, convenient to take a national man, whether Northern or Southern. In order to test the sense of the House upon its position and give time to deliberation, I move that this House do now adjourn.

The motion was seconded.

According to previous action, on Monday, Mr. Readie introduced his compromise proposition.

That the House elect a Speaker to provide against the appropriation bills pass, and then the public should all resign. The proposition was laid on the table. On the same day Mr. Thompson moved the adoption of a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote; pending to confirmation which the House adjourned.

All anxiety to see the President's Message appeared to be laid away. The subject is seldom mentioned. As the public were disappointed in its aspect at the usual time, it seems to be a matter of little moment whether it ever comes or not.

The American members from the South, have voted for Mr. Fuller for Speaker. The Whig members of the Baltimore Association give the following account of Mr. E. C. J.:

Mr. Fuller has always been a consistent old-line Whig, and is perhaps the most consistent in the Nebrask question that there are probably in existence, so long as the Democrats hold their extreme position on this existing question. He is satisfied that the interests and true opinion of many of them do not warrant. They have not done their duty to the purpose of influencing the Presidential election, and to endeavor to the election of a Black Republican.

Mr. Thompson, the American party, but the election of Mr. Fuller would probably defeat their

object to see the President's Message suspended away. The subject is seldom mentioned.

We repeat, that the example thus afforded to us by our sister State, should be tons a warning not to fall into the same error, and a warning to make some wise and suitable provision for meeting the inevitable demands upon us, without resort to the infamous direct taxes indicated above, and which must hang like a millstone about the neck of individual enterprise. In the state of affairs already existing in Virginia, and approaching in our own State, it appears to me and more and more, as we investigate and reflect upon the subject, that the most feasible plan for easing the burden of taxation will be in the granting of banking privileges to internal improvement corporations. It is solely association, we know, son why these two interests may not work well together—to the safety, harmony and welfare of all. The subject is destined to command the attention of the clearest heads and best hearts of the State, and must, we have no doubt, result in a marked reform in the financial economy of our State government.

The News from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived in New York on the 13th inst., bringing late news from Europe. There had been, since the last arrival, a slight decline in the price of cotton, wheat and flour. The political news unimportant. The excitement respecting American affairs had ceased. The King of Prussia, in a speech to the Chamber, announced his resolution to keep the decided neutrality of Prussia in European affairs.

The Baltic brings new rumors of a prospect of peace between Russia and the Allies, the substance of which are, that propositions have been submitted to Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted. They are in effect that Russia will conclude peace with the Western Powers without the intervention either of Austria or Prussia. Russia accordingly will guarantee the independence of the Hanoverian Principalities and the freedom of the Black Sea.

During negotiation, both parties are to keep up their war preparation and demonstrations, but no active hostilities are to be entered upon up to a date agreed upon.

All this however, may be premature, but the hope is strong that peace may arise from it.

Virginia.

Our sister State is affording to us an example to be warned by, rather than to imitate. She has adopted a *begging* system of improvements—a system which has, perhaps, less regard for the condition of a public treasury than any other ever invented. The argument is, that you must *give State aid to one locality, merely because it has been given to another*, without sufficient regard being had to the great interests of the State as a whole.

The Legislature, speaking of the Legislature which has recently commenced its session, says:—Thus far, a large preponderance of the propositions submitted partake in some way of demands upon the Treasury. Our people are not sufficiently disposed to help themselves. A wrong sentiment is dangerously prevalent among them. Like the lazy tenor in the fable, they call upon Hercules before they put their own shoulders to the wheel. Millions of dollars are begged for purposes altogether local. Petitions are pouring in for means to build bridges across creeks, and construct neighborhood roads, for which the State can be more looked to with propriety, than she can be called on to repair the fences, or drain the meadows of the farmer. Some works are of benefit to the whole State, and cannot be constructed without the aid of the State—but they are fewer than is commonly supposed. Even in opening railroads the State is expected to do too much. The people living along them have not shown a liberality and sense of justice towards other sections at all commensurate with the advantages they receive."

The condition of things already existing in Virginia, consequent upon this system of legislation as heretofore pursued, is thus stated in another paragraph from the same paper, the *Virginian*:

"The taxes of the State will have to be raised *one hundred per cent* by the Legislature now in session, in order to meet liabilities already existing, without the expenditure of a dollar in the way of appropriation. A considerable portion of this

increased taxation will go to meet the deficit in last year's receipts—the remainder to defray the expenses of government, paying interest on the public debt, meeting all obligations herefore ordered, &c."

We repeat, that the example thus afforded to us by our sister State, should be tons a warning not to fall into the same error, and a warning to make some wise and suitable provision

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A little Harry
From the garden, I'll take
One in place.

In the garden, I'll take
One in place.

Father comes, I'll take
One in place.

Sit and number the days,
I am not wise.

Little else can I do,
Sighing.

And is it not all the while,
Grief to me?

Home of a lark, I know, and dreary!
Since we are

Fall on long, long, dreary days.

Even that we are

Thoughts of home, dreary.

One day,

Still the same, dreary days.

Find the time,
Tiny arms you're clutching.

Dry the tears,

Footfalls, silver, lead, paper.

Far and near;

Ears instruction given to hearken,

All in vain.

Days drawn on, and still, still, still, barren

Over and over,

But the home will make its last one.

Never faded.

From the treasured livid face.

Here today,

From the recent, warm embraces,

Boys, girls, etc.

Sleeps she and hapless sleepers

In the clay.

Ah! what wavy numbers singing

To the tune,

Little Mary, would be lying

Low while she

Where to cast her flying arrow

Ever shall lie.

Weep not when ye tell the story

Of the dead—

The sunbeams joined the glory

Overhead!

For such sweet bodes is heaven,"

Jesus said.

INDIAN TRAITS.

Ye say—they all have passed away,

That noble,勇敢, brave;

That their light causes have vanished

From off the earth;

That "bold" they go where they seemed,

There they go; no banner's shout;

But their name is on your waters,

Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's bellow.

Like Ocean's surge is earld;

Where Niagara's thunders wake

The echo of the world;

Where red Missouri's bendeth

With tributaries many;

And Empress' land, where she sleeps

On green Virginia's bosom.

That olden day, when the world

Have dispensed, like us, and leaves

Before the sunbeam's eye;

But their memory liveth in your hills,

Their lepton on your shore;

Your everlasting rivers speak

Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it

Within her, all known;

And broad Ohio bears it;

Amid her young renown;

Connection hath wreathed it;

Where her quiet, lone, where;

And bold Kentucky, by this, it honore;

Through all her ancient caves.

Epitaph.

As my wife and I, at the window one day,

Stood watching a man with a monkey,

A cart came by, without a load of a box."

Who was driving a load him, indeed,

To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke,

"There's a relation of ours in that carriage,

To which she replied, as the monkey spied,

"Ah, yes, a relation—*my, my, my!*"

New York, Dec. 1, 1855.

A Time past!—*Briggs*—Mrs. Briggs," said a neighbor, who stepped into the house of the former, just to have a peep at the act of sitting herself at the dinner-table, "have you heard of the dreadful accident?"

"Why, no—what is it?"

"Mr. Briggs has fallen from his wagon and is killed."

"Is it possible! Well, just wait until I finish my dinner, and then you'll hear crying."

Smaller N. Y. Note.—Dr. Fearing of Nantucket, Massachusetts, has taken from the stone, neck, abdomen, and left side of a patient, named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and more remain. The patient, some years ago, was deranged in mind, and fended herself a punishment, swallowing all the needles and pins she could by hand.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom perpetuates the following—*Mrs. M. H. Moore*—these members of the Kansas Legislature who could neither read nor write:

A boy in Gibson, Mo., advertises for the game, human for breakfast and tea." Terrible!

T. C. & E. G. Mortier, Commission and Forwarder, Merchandise, Newbern Building, Water Street, Wilmington, N.C., U.S.A.—Cranes, cases made in Germany.

Notice.—All persons are desired to be informed that books, accounts, and papers of every kind, hardware and other property, no longer wanted, cannot be given.

Can any body give me information for McIver's Bank, Nov. 25, 1855. S. WOODRICK.

A very desirable farm for sale, with a bounding enclosure of about one-half mile, Carolina Run River, and about two miles of High Point, Lenoir County, N.C., containing land, buildings, farm implements, etc., ready to work.

W. J. MC CONNELL.

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