THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855. VOLUME XVI—NO. 840.

F. Martin

Mount Pleasant

TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 16 lines for the first and each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - - $4 00
For six months, - - - - - 6 00
For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, ortherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Wilkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1853. y

NOTICE.

We have bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

TIMBER WAGONS, ROAD WAGONS

of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short, ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT AND *BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.*

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Feb'y 3, 1855. y

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Have just received a large and well-selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

JONES & LETT

Have now in Store a large and handsome Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Selected during the past month, by one of the firm, in the New York Market, comprising a large Stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS,*

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas,

Together with a large assortment of fine FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectioneries, &c., all of which they are prepared to offer to their customers, and all those wishing to purchase select goods, at the lowest market prices. ☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

REUBEN JONES.] [J. W. LETT.

Sept. 16, 1854. y-pd

A. M. Campbell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East side of Gillespie street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

October 1, 1854.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.

July 15, 1854 J. B. FERGUSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the [illegible] business at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

BLACKSMITH

AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

The Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. LALLY has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.

Jan'y, 13, 1855. 3m-pd

SELLING OUT AT COST.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell my entire stock of

DRY GOODS AT COST.

Persons wishing to buy bargains will do well to call and purchase cheap for cash.

I would sell out my whole stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, at cost, if any person wants to purchase for the purpose of going into the business.

R. D. DAVIS.

January 20th.

☞ All persons indebted to me by Note or Account are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.

February 9th. R. D. DAVIS.

FISH.

52 Bbls. No. 1 trimmed HERRING,
25 " No. 3 MACKEREL.
For sale by J. W. POWERS & CO.
March 24, 38-tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on the 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.

Asheborough, Carthage, Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown, Wilmington, Lumberton,
Clinton, Laurinburgh, Whiteville,
Rockingham, Little's Mills, Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 38-tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple *DRY GOODS,*

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855.

TO MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS OF TIN WARE.

I have on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 37-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brillionteens;
Grenadines, Barèges,
Crape Arpen, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prin's,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 20, 1855.

MORSE'S CORDIAL,
Barry's Tricopherous,
Cod Liver Oil, (R. & C.,)
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Citrate [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]
March 17, 37-4t

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell.)

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY *DRY GOODS,*

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of *SEASONABLE GOODS,*

Which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1854. y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET.

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES	HATS and CAPS,
Hardware,	Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery,	Saddlery and Leather,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools.	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Agricultural Implements,	Ready-made Clothing, and staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to job or retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854.

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to W. F. MOORE, either by note or account, will confer a favor by settling at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALSO.

All persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. MOORE, are requested to settle, as they are anxious to have all their accounts closed by cash or otherwise.

Jan. 20, 1855. 28 tf

DRY GOODS.

Our Stock of Goods is still very good, and persons wishing to buy will please give us a call. We have on hand almost everything that can be called for, suitable for the Winter Trade, viz:

Plaid and Plain Delaines, Merinos, French and English Alpaccas, Canton Cloths and Bombazines at all prices, Plaid and Plain Silks, some very rich, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linseys for Servants, Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; a large stock Calicos, White Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cambrics and Muslins, Irish Linen, also S. C. Hdkf's, Fine French Collars, Chemizetts and Undersleeves, Gloves and Hosiery, Blankets, Carpeting, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 3m

DENTAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BASON

Has the pleasure and begs to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of FAYETTEVILLE and vicinity that he expects to make his annual visit in March.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended the first opportunity after his arrival.

"Mark well the hour when nature's rights demand
The skillful practice of the Dentist's hands."

March 3, 1855. 35-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION

AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pension and Bounty Land Claims Prosecuted

For military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 3, 1855. 6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

March 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF *SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;*

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons; Hats; Shoes: and READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

FISH.

52 Barrels Cut Herrings
25 Do. Mackerel.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
March 17, 1855. 37-4t

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS [illegible] Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 20, 1855. 1y-pd

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We are now opening our SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, comprising a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS.

UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COTTON YARNS, &c.

All of which are offered at wholesale exclusively for cash, or on time to *paying* customers.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 17, 1855. 37-4t

P. S.—We respectfully request all persons indebted to us, to make payment, or at least *in part*, as it requires money to keep up our business.

Observer copy. H. & E. J. L.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, [illegible] business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 37-tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Council, Cain & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 37-tf

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

The undersigned will attend to all Claims for Bounty Land under the late act of Congress, on reasonable terms. Having associated himself with an efficient and competent person at Washington in the prosecution of Claims before the proper Departments, and having received the necessary forms, for applications, from Washington, claimants may rely on their accuracy.

No charge until the warrant is received.

Application either in person or by letter (post paid) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN GULICK, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Refers to GENL. W. J. COWAN, &c. &c. &c.

March 24, 1855. 6m

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND *House-Furnishing Goods.*

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and common Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.
CUT, MOULDED AND PLAIN GLASSWARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS, LAMPS; for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 17, 1855. 37-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 20, 1855. 38-tf

TRUSSES.

Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces.
Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments.
Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.

A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.

Also, G. E. French Trusses.

Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandages; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Enema apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North East Corner Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 37-3m

For the Carolinian.

A MOTHER'S SMILE.

BY A LADY.

There are clouds that will o'ershade us—
There are griefs that all must know—
There are sorrows that have made us
Feel the tide of human woe.
Yet the deepest, darkest sorrow,
Though it sere the heart awhile,
Hope's cheering ray can borrow
From a Mother's welcome smile.

There are days in youth that greet us
With a ray too bright to last—
[illegible] of age that meet us
[illegible] days are past.
There is nothing can beguile,
Nor can soothe with fond affection,
Like a Mother's gentle smile.

There are scenes and sunny places
On which mem'ry loves to dwell—
There are fond, familiar faces,
Who have known and loved us well.
But the past scenes hover o'er us,
And give back the heart awhile,
All that mem'ry can restore us,
In a Mother's loving smile.

April, 1855. L. C. V. B.

Origin of Know-Nothingism.

It is no wonder that federal whiggery falls so readily into the support of Know-Nothingism, for Know-Nothingism is but a revival of old toryism and federalism. The Declaration of Independence charges as one of the offences of George the III., against the colonies, that he attempted to obstruct their population by refusing his assent to naturalization laws, and to other laws encouraging the emigration of the foreigner to this country. The alien laws of the administration of John Adams are remembered as one of the main causes of the overthrow of federalism at that day. The following is one of the resolutions of the famous Hartford Convention held during the last war with England to wit, the reason:

"Resolved, No person who shall hereafter be naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, or one capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

Here is the identical idea of Know-Nothingism. So Know-Nothingism being but old fashioned federalism, it is no wonder that whiggery so readily falls into it.

And yet, *isn't it* a wonder? Isn't it a wonder as whiggery can't learn a lesson from the fate of its predecessor and ancestor? How famous alien law and Hartford Convention have [illegible] adopts a far more infamous creed than that which damned its ancestor to an infamous notoriety. For federalism made war only on foreigners; while modern Whig Know-Nothingism goes still farther, and invokes the spirit of religious bigotry and intolerance to its aid.

We ask Democrats to think of these things. No man who ever had sense enough to tell why he was a Democrat can fail to detect the old enemy in the modern secret association.—*Nashville Union and American.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, has published his third annual letter of instructions and suggestions to the Examining Committees. They are very good. Mr Wiley states one interesting fact, which speaks volumes. When he came into office, the best teachers were those who had not been educated under the auspices of the Common Schools,—*now* by the effect of annual examinations, and graded certificates, the most hopeful laborers in the Department are those springing from the common schools. Already, in numerous instances, teachers of humble means, spring from the ranks of the common schools, are taking the front position in qualifications and aptitude for their calling, and they are not only getting before in attainments, but they manifest more hopeful signs in other important respects.

Mr Wiley, in regard to the books to be used in the schools, recommends the N. C. Readers, Webster's Spelling Book, Bullion's English Grammar, Davie's Arithmetics—Primary, Mental and School Arithmetic, Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, Worcester's Comprehensive Geography, and Monteith's Youth's Geography.

ACCIDENT TO HON. B. CRAIGE.—The friends of Mr Craige were startled, yesterday evening, on learning that he had been thrown from his buggy and seriously injured. He was returning from Davie Court, and had reached within a few yards of his gate, when his horse took fright and dashed off with great violence. Mr C. was thrown out, and received a severe injury on the back part of the head, and it was feared, at one time, his life was in danger. We are rejoiced to state, however, that he is much better this morning, and that there is no apprehension of serious consequences.—*Salisbury Watchman 29th.*

A TOUCHING CUSTOM.—A common practice in Paris, which impresses a stranger favorably, is that of lifting or taking off the hat when a funeral passes. A writer on this subject relates the following:

"Some years since, we were one of that rushing crowd ever pouring up and down Broadway. When in front of old St. Paul's all eyes were attracted by the appearance of the crew of the French war vessel, La Belle Poule, which then visited the United States under the command of the Prince de Joinville. The crew were in their naval dress uniform, bright and beautiful, and were sauntering along seeing the sights. All at once they stopped, formed a line, faced inward, and uncovered. How exquisite and touching was the scene when we discovered in that thoughtless, busy, hurrying crowd, a man of foreign birth, evidently poor and friendless, under whose arm was carried a tiny coffin, and by his side the stricken mother. They were in search of a burial for their babe, and were jostled and unheeded in that gay torrent of humanity, until they met these hardy, tempest-tossed mariners, who on the instant, with bared heads, stood in silent respect, while the sacred ashes of the unknown infant were passing. Such are French manners."

Remarks by Judge Douglas.

The abolitionists are in the habit of invalidating the influence of Judge Douglas, by imputing to him mercenary motives, such as being influenced in his course by the possession of a large plantation of negroes. Mr Wade, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate made the same insinuation which drew from Judge Douglas the following eloquent and affecting remarks:

"Mr President, the Senator from Ohio (Mr Wade) has invaded the circle of my private relations in search of materials for the impeachment of my official action. He has alluded to certain southern interests which he insinuates that I possess, and remarked, that where the treasure is, there the heart is also. So long as [illegible] statement, that I was one of the largest slave [illegible] it with [illegible] contempt. I would gladly do so on this occasion, were it not for the fact that the reference is made in my presence by a Senator for the purpose of imputing to me a mercenary motive for my official conduct.

Under these circumstances, silence on my part, in regard to the fact, might be construed into a confession of guilt in reference to the impeachment of motive. I therefore say to the Senator that his insinuation is false, if he has ever searched the records or has any reliable information on the subject. I am not the owner of a slave and never have been, nor have I ever received, and appropriated to my own use, one dollar earned by slave labor. It is true that I once had tendered to me, under circumstances grateful to my feelings, a plantation with a large number of slaves upon it, which I declined to accept, not because I had any sympathy with abolitionists or the abolition movement; but for the reason that, being a northern man by birth, by education and residence, and intending always to remain such, it was impossible for me to know, understand, and provide for the wants, comforts, and happiness of those people.

I refused to accept them because I was unwilling to assume responsibilities which I was incapable of fulfilling. The fact is referred to in the will of my father-in-law, as a reason for leaving the plantation and slaves to his only daughter, who became the mother of my infant children, as her separate exclusive estate, with the request that if she departed this life without surviving children, the slaves should be emancipated and sent to Liberia at the expense of her estate; but in the event she should leave surviving children, the slaves should descend to them, under the belief, expressed in the will, that they would be happier and better off with the descendants of the family with whom they had been born and raised, than in a distant land where they might find no friend to care for them. This brief statement, relating to private and domestic affairs, which ought to be permitted to remain private and sacred, has been extorted and wrung from me with [illegible] reluctance, in the performance of a high public trust. As the truth compelled me to negative the insinuation so offensively made by the Senator from Ohio, God forbid that I should be understood by any one as being willing to cast from me any responsibility that now does, or ever has attached to any member of my family. So long as life shall last—and I shall cherish with religious veneration the memory and virtues of the sainted mother of my children—so long as my heart shall be filled with parental solicitude for the happiness of those motherless infants—I implore my enemies who so ruthlessly invade the domestic sanctuary to do me the favor to believe that I have no aspirations to be considered purer or better than she who was, or they who are slaveholders. Sir, whenever my assailants shall refuse to accept a like amount of this species of property tendered to them under similar circumstances, and shall perform a domestic trust with equal fidelity and disinterestedness, it will be time enough to impute mercenary motives to me in the performance of my official duties.

Fate of Sir John Franklin.

An article in the London Athenæum throws an additional gleam of light over the probable fate of the Franklin expedition, in the shape of a communication by an Esquimaux, named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Rossville, in Hudson's Bay. The Athenæum says:

"Dr. Rae has always considered this native highly efficient and trustworthy. On his return to Rossville, the Esquimaux stated that he wintered with his party in a snow house, where they had six weeks constant night. In March last (1854) they started on the ice to the north, and were thirty seven days on their nothern journey. They were one hundred miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but, perhaps, one or two of the men may still be alive and amongst the Esquimaux.

"'Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives, and forks, were found. The ship was a great godsend to these people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is that it is not more than two or 3 years since the party perished by hunger.'

"Such are the words of Mastitukwin's narrative, as detailed to the Rev. T. Hurlbut, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay. They are entitled to credence, because the narrator is a native of the country, acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a false statement. The various implements made of oak which were seen in the Esquimaux encampment prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing expedition."

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIANIZED JEWS.—A convention of Christianized Jews is to be held in New York city in May next. A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that a prominent matter to be brought before the convention is the consideration of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine, and to take measures to co-operate with Jews in England (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the Eastern world.

The Irish Brigade.

'Who is yonder officer with the white plume? he is performing prodigies of valor.'

'That is a young officer, sir, by the name of Fitzroy, the leader of the Irish brigade.'

'Ah! yes I remember him, said he, a brave fellow and the leader of a brave band. After the battle tell him to report himself to me. I have no further need for you. The battle is ours now, bear my orders to Fitzroy.'

The tide of battle was indeed turned. The whole garriron were killed or taken prisoners with the exception of 600 of the cavalry who escaped to Bordentown.

Onthe narrow morning, Fitzroy repaired to the General's tent [illegible] token of your bravery and [illegible] corp,' Politely touching his chapeau, [illegible] presented his thanks and retired.

In the meantime the British hearing of the battle and the encampment of the Americans at Trenton, with a large force, under Cornwallis, set out to meet them. The troops of Washington were inferior in numbers, but he was unwilling to retreat without striking a single blow. The two enemies were only separated by a small stream and from noon till night, a constant cannonade was kept up. After dark Washington ordered large fires to be built in front of his encampment. The fire, shining upon the snow, caused a dazzling glare and completely blinded the eyes of Cornwallis, to the operations going on in the American camp. In perfect order and silence Washington withdrew his army back to Princeton. He immediately gave battle to the British forces at that place, although his men were worn down with hardships and distress. Terribly raged the fight, but bold the American troops bear up against the bayonets of the veteran foe, until the fall of Gen. Mercer, their gallant leader, slowly they began to recoil. With an exclamation of despair, Washington spurred his horse into the gap between the lines and turning his charger's head to the foes shouted in thunder tones, 'Will you give up your general to the enemy?'

The appeal was not in vain. The bayonets were levelled on each side. A roar of musketry swept through the air like the rattling thunder. After the first shock Washington was seen amid the glimpse of the smoke, arguing on his soldiers. Fitzroy, who had been sent to the rear with a command, seeing his general safe, dashed his rowells into the flanks of his steed and flew to his side, exclaiming, 'Thank God! your excellency is safe,' at the same time weeping like a child for joy.

'No time for thanks now. Head your brigade and charge bayonets.' In an instant, Fitzroy was at the head of his corps. A deafening shout greeted him. Pointing with his sword to the enemy, he cries in thunder tones, 'Irishmen charge!' Not a word was spoken. Every musket was levelled; not a man flinched; rapidly and with heavy tramp of Mars, the gallant squadron charged the foe; like the sweeping tornado everything went down before it. At the same time the Americans charged upon the flank. The shout of victory rent the air. The British were again defeated. When the smoke cleared away, Fitzroy was found mortally wounded. Alas! Mournfully the Irish Brigade gathered around their fallen leader; tenderly they lifted him up, that the cool air might revive him; carefully they placed him upon their guns and bore him to his tent.

It was a solemn scene; Fitzroy lay dying, around him were gathered the bravest officers of the army, with heads uncovered; Washington stood near him. Slowly and with difficulty, he unbound a scarf from his waist and handed it to his servant John who stood near him.

'John,' said he in a low tone,' 'take this scarf to Julia; tell her that it is spotless. No dishonor has stained its folds; tell her that Clarence Fitzroy was no craven, but died at his post of duty.'

Here his voice became indistinct, a terrible shudder ran through his frame, but it soon passed away. A smile lit up his features and his lips moved; they bent themselves down to catch his dying words; they caught the words, 'Irishmen charge,' his lips ceased to move; his arms sank motionless by his side The funeral music of the dirge floated over the plain intermingled with the wild death song of the Irish Brigade. Clarence Fitzroy slept.

At the time this thrilling scene transpired, did the great Washington dream that in his own State seventy years hence, organized bands of men would exist, *sworn* to proscribe the children of Fitzroy *from all offices* and to inhibit their enlistment in our Army and Navy?

YANKEE CLOCK-MAKING—STARTLING STATISTICS.—We find the following interesting article in the New Haven Palladium:

"The clock business of the country, [illegible] the world, is done in Connecticut. It is thought that the capital yearly invested is now $300,000, and that the annual business now amounts to $1,000,000. Of this one-half is done in this city, one-fourth in Bristol, and one-fourth in Plymouth; and from it two thousand men, with families, derive their entire support.

'The number of clocks made by the Jerome Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, is 200,000 a year, 20,000 per month, and 800 per day, embracing fifty distinct varieties. The highest wholesale price per dozen is $100; the lowest, $10. To produce these they annually consume the following raw material:

'Pine lumber, 2,500,000 feet; mahogany and rosewood, 1,000,000 feet; looking-glass plates, 50,000 feet; boxes of glass, 4,000 feet; casks nails, 1500 feet; iron, 900 tons; glue, 500 barrels; rolled and cast brass, 150 tons; varnish, 100 barrels; zinc, 35 tons.

"Their lumber is obtained directly from Maine and western New York. The other materials are mainly if not wholly purchased in New York city."

REMOVAL OF A SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The bill to take the sense of the people of Louisiana on the question of the removal of the seat of Government from Baton Rogue to New Orleans having passed both houses of the Legislature of that State and been signed by the Governor, is now a law. The question will be submitted to the people at the general election in November next.