THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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

WM. F. WIGHTMAN & CO. Proprietors, Wm. F. Wightman Editor. } FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856. { VOLUME XVIII—NO. 915.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS

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For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
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WM. F. WIGHTMAN & CO.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT.
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N.C.
Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.
Feb'y 3, 1853.

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1856. 85-y

DR. K. A. BLACK.
OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 84-tf

JAMES C. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
All business intrusted will be promptly attended to
Address Montpelier post office, Richmond county, N.C
October 1, 1855. 1y

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1855. y

JAMES KYLE
IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of CHEAP GOODS, among which are
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
French, Scotch, and Domestic Lawns,
Calicoes—French, English and Domestic,
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams,
Embroid'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
3-4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
Black and Colored Silks,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon,
Bolting Cloths, Nos. 5 to 10,
Joseph Repka's Cottonades,
Colored Granadine and Barege,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Blay Linens, 3-4 to 4-4, very cheap.
With many other articles, all of which have been purchased by the Package at the lowest rates, and will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash or on time to punctual customers.
March 29, 1856.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March 1856.
W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 9, 1856. 2-tf.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.
We wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall.
Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.
ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 2-tf

$25 Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McNethan.
The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Lockville, Chatham co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.
NATHAN KING.
June 25, 1856. 4-tf

LUMBER.
A lot of Seasoned FLOORING BOARDS for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 24, 1856.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street.
FAYETTEVILLE.

HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pens; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; Fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.
SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.
PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.
Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.
June 14. 2-3m

Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale all his lands, viz:
Half of the Winslow tract, east of the Cape Fear.
The Daily land, 122½ acres, adjoining Evans.
The Hall and Edwards lands in Bladen and Cumberland.
640 acres of the Summerville lands.
Moore County lands, 2,560 acres.
19 lots in Averasboro'.
For particulars apply to P. Murphy.
ROB'T T. BARKSDALE,
June 24, 1856. 4-tf

WARREN PRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond;) Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monnies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.
A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.
A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine.
Repairing of Watches & Clocks, Accordeons, &c., jobbing strictly attended to.
August 21, 1856. 12-3m

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to C. C. BARBEE & CO. by note or account, are requested to pay within three months, we shall sell goods in the future for cash or produce. Highest cash prices paid for Turpentine.
C. C. BARBEE. C. S. BARBEE.
Barclaysville, Aug. 23, 1856. 912-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
CLASSICAL ACADEMY.
The Subscriber, having been appointed Principal of the Donaldson Academy, announces that the Institution will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 1st.
It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adopted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.
In the department of Instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.
Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing,
Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal.
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 22, 1856. 12-tf

LAND SALE.
The Subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of September next, Two Tracts of Land belonging to the Heirs of Stephen Hollingsworth, dec'd on a credit of Six months. Both tracts lying in Bladen county, on Harrisons Creek. First, a Two Hundred Acre Survey, ajoining the Lands of Peter Munroe and others. The second is the half of a Two Hundred and Fifty Acre Survey adjoining the lands of the Heirs of Geo. F. Barksdale, dec'd and others. Sale to be at the Hollingsworth old Mill on the main road, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, opposite the mouth of Willis Creek.
Further conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.
B. CULBRETH, Am'r *De bonis non.*
Aug. 30, 1856. 913-2t-pd.

STORE FOR RENT.
The Store on the corner of Gillispie and Franklin Streets near the Bank of the State apply to
JOSEPH AREY.
Aug 28. 13-tf

NEW MACKEREL.
50 Barrels Mackerel Inspection 1856 just received
ALSO,
50 Boxes extra good Cheese for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Aug. 28. 13-tf

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 30, 1856. 913-tf

A CARD.
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, that he has entered into business for himself, and taken the store one door below Mr Draughon, on Gillispie Street, near the Market, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Trunks,
Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, and
Fancy Goods.
L. BRANDT.
Aug 28. 13-2m

Green and Black Teas, best quality,
at S. J. HINSDALE'S.
Aug. 30, 1856. 913-tf

JAMES B. FERGUSON,
AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Solicits sales and consignments, to which he will give his personal attention.
REFERENCES—H. & E. J. Lilly, E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast.
April 24, 1856. 6m

THE FLOATING BALLS OR KNUCKLE
WASHING MACHINE.
The subscriber having purchased the Right of the above Machine for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett, is now ready to furnish such as may be desirous of obtaining a Right. The machine is simple, both in its structure and operations, and should any portion of it fail, can be easily and speedily repaired by any person having the use of tools. I do not claim for this machine more than what it is able to perform with that description of labor which almost every family is able to supply, without at all interfering with the ordinary duties. In the first place a child 12 or 15 years of age can perform all the labor, after having seen it operate a few times, and if the directions are adhered to, will do as much work in one day as three or four women in the ordinary way, and the work will be much better done. Below will be found a certificate from those who have purchased and now have in use one of these machines
ISHAM BLAKE.
April 12, 1856. 93-tf

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 9, 1856.
We, the undersigned, having purchased of Mr Isham Blake one of the above machines, cordially recommend it to the favor of the Public. It washes very rapidly, and the work is much better done than is usually done in the old way, and with less wear to the Clothing. It far exceeds our expectations, and has only to be seen in operation to satisfy the most skeptical of its utility and economy. We have no doubt of its being generally used wherever introduced.

D. G. McRAE,	JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
W. J. ANDERSON,	JOHN D. STARR,
WM. McLAURIN,	JOSEPH A. WORTH,
A. P. HURT,	A. J. O'HANLON,
JAS. G. SMITH,	DAVID WEMYSS.

We in company with several other gentlemen, saw a four dollar bill which was very dirty and much defaced, put in and washed out by this machine, removing all the dirty appearance of the bill, and leaving it perfectly legible, which shows there is little or no rubbing produced in washing fine articles.
FRANK N. ROBERTS,
JAS. G. SMITH.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
FALL STOCK, now receiving, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 30, 1856. 913-tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

The Washington Monument.

Many months ago, when the popular buzz was sounded throughout the land the 'American' party had inaugurated a new born zeal in behalf of American interests, and when many persons were silly enough to believe that their vaunted power and influence were based upon something more substantial than 'airy nothings,' this party obtained control of the National Washington Monument Association at the Federal Capitol, the mode by which this was accomplished is still fresh in the recollection of our readers—the Know Nothings, by their secret machinery, organized a [illegible] Nothing majority in the first lodge established in the city, and then, under the guise of promoting the progress of this great national monument, to erect a monument in honor of Washington, it was made a subject of party scramble. The disgraceful scheme succeeded—the control of the Monument Association was thus surreptitiously obtained, and Know Nothingism was substituted in place of a general National sentiment as the presiding influence over this grand ovation to the Father of his Country.

The name and the memory of Washington having been thus desecrated for party purposes it might reasonably have been expected that, from very shame of failure, the Know Nothings would have been stimulated to some creditable exertions to redeem their loud promises to the public. The merest dictates of party interest, any one would have supposed, would spur them on to do something toward the grand result, and stave of the ignominy and disgrace which failure would entail on Know Nothingism.—But the party which could violate the sacred sentiment of national gratitude to the illustrious dead, seemed incapable of realizing the disgust which a gross neglect to redeem their promises would inspire.

The Washington Monument, it was vauntingly said by the Know Nothings, would rise rapidly to completion from the day that 'intensely American' party took charge of the work. It was to lift its towering summit to the skies by meaus of the voluntary subscriptions of the Know Nothings alone. From every member of their lodges and Councils throughout the land was to be a contribution to the work.—This, when completed, was to be not solely, and we suspect not chiefly, a monument to Washington, but a grand electioneering sign-post to which Know Nothings were to point, and boast of their superior patriotism.

Behold now the fruits of their ridiculous arrogance—their impertinent folly. Silence broods over the spot—the hum of industry is hushed—the sound of the artizan's hammer is no longer heard.

The blocks awaiting the disposal of the self-constituted guardians of the monument, eloquent tokens of a people's love and reverence for their great champion and hero, stand there untouched, mute but scathing witness of Know Nothing factiousness, presumption and impotency. The melancholy Sphynx—the broken columns and crumbling arches of of ancient Thebes as they rise from their sandy beds in which they are half buried bespeak a glory once resplendent and complete, and the modern traveller bows his head in honor to the mighty deeds of the past. But what must the traveller think of Know Nothingism as he pauses before the Washington Monument, and beholds that eloquent evidence of the delinquency of this grandiloquent and loud vaunting party.

That party which professed to have risen up *from the ruins* of the two great parties that preceded it, and would not hold itself responsible for *the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either*, is itself now a unique, broken and scattered ruin. Its dismembered fragments are seen in all parts of the Union, having some peculiar characteristics common to all, but in most respects dissimilar, disjointed, discordant, irreconcilable, repugnant. They never could have formed a homogeneous and symmetrical whole. They were from the beginning incapable of being moulded into a shape that would be either useful or ornamental. The party has turned out a miserable deformity—a hideous monument of fanaticism, demagogueism, proscription and intolerance.

Who is to be responsible for the obnoxious acts and violated pledges of the Know Nothing party?—*(Ga.) Empire State.*

Antiquity of the I. O. O. F.

We find the following in an old English paper, from a speech delivered by Mr Cooper, at a meeting of the order of Greenock, Scotland. Mr Cooper said:

The origin of the order of Odd Fellows is of very great antiquity. It was established by the Roman soldiers in the camp during the reign of Nero, in the year 55.—At that time they were "Fellow Citizens." The present name was given them by Titus Cæsar in the year 79, from the singularity of their meeting and from their knowing each other by night or by day, and by their fidelity to him and their country. And he not only gave them the name of Odd Fellows, at the same time as a pledge of friendship, presented them with a dispensation, engraved on a plate of gold, bearing different emblems, such as the Sun, Moon and Stars, the Lamb, the Lion, and the Dove, and other emblems of morality. The first account of the order being spread in other countries in the fifth century, when it was established in the Spanish dominions, and in the sixth century by King Henry in Portugal, and in the eleventh it was established in France, and afterwards by John D. Neville in England, attended by five knights from France, who formed a Loyal Grand of Honor in London, which order remained until the twelfth century, then a part of them began to form themselves into a union, and a portion of them remain up to this day—the lodges which are now very numerous throughout the world, and call themselves the Loyal Ancient Odd Fellows, being a portion of the original body. The Manchester Unity is of a more recent date, although there is no doubt of its emanating from the source. Its first introduction into Manchester was about the year 1800, by a few individuals from the Union in London, who formed themselves into a lodge and continued in connection with them for some time, when some difference caused them to declare themselves independent, and thus far have kept their work independent.

Inheritance of Talent.

A cotemporary says that great men usually inherit their talents from the mother. This is a popular belief, but not the less erroneous. The mistake has arisen from attending only to those cases in which the mother had a superior mind, to the neglect of the equally numerous examples where the father possessed remarkable abilities. Everybody quotes the fact that Napoleon derived his genius from his mother. Nobody mentions that Burns inherited his vast abilities to his father. A traveller would commit a similar blunder who should describe all Americans as light-haired.

The rule, for rule there is, lies deeper. Great abilities, in a word, arise from such a fortunate union of the mental characteristics of the parents as results in the progeny a genius, though neither father nor mother, perhaps, were such. The catalogue of eminent men, if carefully [illegible] elucidating the truth, would, we have no doubt, beyond controversy. For it is well known that the child takes its mental nature in about equal portions from its parents, and this fact at once leads to our conclusion, as well as explains why brilliant parents often have dunces among their offspring.

Let us illustrate this. A man has the purely intellectual characteristics in great force, but is wanting in will; he is consequently a dreamy philosopher, or a visionary speculator. He marries a woman, who, with but ordinary intellect, has immense energy. One child of this pair may combine the weakness of both parents; and will be in that event an irreclaimable fool. But another may inherit the mother's will, with the father's intellect; and this child, unless ruined by a bad education, is certain to become distinguished. Or take another example. A woman with no remarkable abilities, but with a fine moral nature, is married to a man without principle, but possessing shining abilities. One child of this pair may have the good qualities of both parents, and become a Bunyan, a Nestor, or even a Washington. But another may inherit the deficiencies of both, and grow up, unless carefully guarded, to become a brilliant villain. Or take a third instance. One parent may have much imagination, but little else, and the other nothing remarkable, but great perceptive faculties. The union of these two characteristics in a child will produce a poet. The transmission of either to excess, unless balanced by strong reasoning powers, may make only a human monkey or a romantic fool.

The law explains also why so few eminent men belong to the same family. There have rarely been two distinguished poets, painters, generals or even statesmen, who were father and son, or even brothers. The elder and younger Pitt, though both prime ministers, and both famous speakers, were strikingly dissimilar in their mental constitutions, so that this example, which seems at first to oppose our theory, in reality sustains it. In fact, when we consider that the mind has so many and so dissimilar ingredients, ideality, causality, benevolence, reverence, destructiveness, constructiveness, and that these are combined in millions of varieties in as many millions of persons, the wonder is not that two individuals, even of the same family, resemble each other so little, but that they resemble each other so much. Given the score and odd of separate bumps into which phrenology divides the brain, and take the child of any two persons whatever—and who shall say in what exact proportions out of the ten thousand possible ones, these qualities ought to unite?

There is too much falsity taught for truth on this and similar subjects, not only in newspapers, but in elaborate books. The reason is that few persons think soundly, or dare to deny preconceived or popular ideas. We would have all men, however, reflect each for himself "Prove all thing; hold fast to the good."

Photograpy in Forging.

A curious circumstance happened on Saturday, which, says the Paris correspondent of the Atlas, may be just as alarming to you as it proved to us. The science of photography has, for some time past, been the rage amongst the young men of fashion in Paris, and has been carried to a great perfection by many of them, but none to a greater extent than by M. Aguado, whose successful studies from nature are well known among the artists of every country. On Saturday morning this gentleman sent word to the experts of the Bank of France, that he had at length succeeded so fully in the imitation of one of the thousand franc notes that he defied them to detect it, and to show his perfect conviction of the impossibility of discovery, he warned them that the note would be presented at the bank between the hours of one and three.

According to this intimation, the whole of the experts were assembled at the caisse, and each note brought in was submitted to their examination before it was accepted. The hours passed by, and no false note had appeared; the whole of those presented during the interval specified lay in a row spread out before the experts, who already crowed over the idea that Mr Aguado had not dared to hazard the experiment, when just as the clock struck three, in he walked, smiling and triumphant, with a thousand franc note in his hand. "Well, have you detected my forgery," said he, with the greatest coolness. "No," replied the head expert laughing, "for a good reason—you never sent it." "Why, there it lies right under your nose—the third to the left, and here is the original I took it from." The dismay of the experts may be conceived, when even upon comparing the two they found it impossible to say which was the genuine note, and which the false.

A committee was held to determine upon the course to be adopted, as, according to report, an immense number of these photographed notes are in circulation, and M. Aguado declares himself able to manufacture any quantity in a given time, and that none shall be detected, either by sight or touch. The consternation created by the announcement is not to be described, and the report tells us that the bank has already accepted the offer of a learned English doctor resident here to furnish a chemical preparation of his own discovery which shall immediately decompose the photograph by the touch of a camel's hair brush dipped in the liquid, and passed lightly over the printed lines. The adventure has served to make us laugh, although rather grimly, when it is considered that already the greater proportion of the notes in circulation may not be able to withstand the test of the learned doctor's brush.

Saturday Night.

Blest time indeed! For what pleasant associations come with its advent! Who that has worried the long week through, but feels its coming a blessing, for that it brings sweet release from labor, and the consciousness of rest—rest? Who that knows

"Long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,"

but welcomes the eve, as the child the soft gown that is to cover it away to beautiful dreams? Ah, it is a blessed time! not alone for its release from labor, nor from it sense of rest, but that it whispers of the Holy Sabbath at hand, and that it recalls the days that are past, when it won to the heart the exquisite emotions of earthly love, and tells of the footsteps that, through the twilight, softly and lightly went to the trysting, where lips met, and promises were [illegible] have gone with some loved one away, or, perhaps, with some lost one whose days are written in darkness—that it gathers children around the hearthstone, and makes the family feel that it is one. These are some of the exquisite gifts that time drops upon the thoughtful heart, thus rendering it full of the consciousness of sermons.

It was a poet-heart that threw these sweet memories of the hour upon the canvas, thus to give the graver a theme upon which to vent the toil of years, in its reproduction upon steel; that all then might have the embodiment, not only of their lives, but also of their dreams, to study and be a constant companion. Faid was that poet-artist, and Lemon the engraver who executed it on steel, in the highest style of the wonderful Art that now reposes in the burin. And here, like the magic mirror which revealed to Salathiel his buried years, the embodiment of that "Saturday Night" is before us. Look with us, reader, upon it!

It is a cottage scene. The slanting rays of the decreasing sun come in at the low windows, and give to the tiled room the dreamy air that always bodes rest—peace. The wheel is still; the dishes stand untouched upon the side-tables; to the centre of the floor is drawn the large table, over which is spread the clean white cloth; and around it are gathered the "loved ones at home"—all except the father and son, who were away on the sea, and this nightly gathering is for prayers for the absent. The parish curate occupies the first seat, and the Holy Book is raised in his hands as he reads. The old grandam sits next, in her highback, splint-bottomed chair. Her attitude is one of intense attention; and yet you see through her wrinkled features that light glowing which bespeaks the God-like woman. Few faces wrought in steel ever gave more expression. It is a triumph, indeed—when not only the finely-wrought lights and shades of the features can be thrown upon the plate, but also the soul of the subject, which gleams out even beneath the wrinkles of age, and makes us admire the character as well as the artist. Back of the old lady, and standing in the attitude of a meek worshipper, is the wife of the absent son. Her face, still smooth with its youth, is yet pervaded by that sadness which shows, that if her thoughts are on the Holy Word, her heart is away with him on the sea. Next at the table is the grand-daughter of the old lady—a sweet creature, with full round face, and the embodiment of purity and innocence. It is a face fit for eyes to gaze upon, and we find our lips murmuring, "God, give us children like to her!" Her attitude of reverential listening is very finely given. Next sits the good curate's wife, who has come with him on his visit of comfort. She is clad in half-cloak. Her face is one of the purely English contours, which the Briton regards as most national and beautiful.

It is in a thoughtful mood, and forms a very charming feature of the group. Before the table, sitting on the floor, with a puppy on his lap, is the boy of the cottage—a little chap of some five or six summers. His playmate is struggling in his arms, to get at the old spaniel of the curate's, which sits near by, looking at the young dog very archly, as much as to say, "don't you wish you were the curate's dog?" By the spaniel's side lies a little terrier, who, from his shaggy eyebrows, is looking upon the puppy with some interest. This second group is one of the features of the picture, and will attract attention.

This is no outline sketch of that family group. Of its air of repose and innocency—of its pastoral surroundings, we have not space further to speak. Suffice, that it is a perfect daguerreotype of an English cottage, of English peasant beauty, of a Cotter's Saturday Night; and in its beauty, and the lesson it impresses upon every heart, its mission we know will be one of good. We can wish the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan no better gift than that they may become possessed of this picture, to let its lesson of "Saturday Night" sink deeply into the heart, and aim it to gentle and ennobling thoughts.

RESISTANCE TO IMPROVEMENTS.—The following, from Archbishop Whateley's Annotations on Bacon's Essays, is a rich literary and scientific gem:

"It was the physicians of the highest standing that most opposed Harvey. It was the most experienced navigators that opposed Columbus's views. It was those conversant with the management of the post office that were the last to approve of the plan of the uniform penny postage. For the greater any one's experience and skill in his own department, and the more he is entitled to the deference which is proverbially due to each man in his own province, the more likely, indeed, he will be to be a good judge of improvements in details, or even to introduce them himself, but the more unlikely to give a fair hearing to any proposed radical change. An experienced stage coachman is likely to be a good judge of all that relates to turnpike roads and coach horses, but you should not consult him about railroads and steam carriages. Again, every one knows how slowly and with what difficulty farmers are prevailed on to adopt any new system of husbandry, even when the faults of an old established usage, and the advantage of a change, can be made evident to the senses."

☞ The know nothings and Black republicans of Illinois have fused their electoral tickets in favor of Fremont. A nice example for their Southern bretheren.

Mr Buchanan not a Friend of the Workingman.

Appeals to "workingmen" are generally humbugs of the meanest and most contemptible sort. They are filled with clap trap, misstatements and buncombe. They start with the supposition that all workingmen are fools, and require to be coaxed or deceived. It may answer in English or French elections to make great show and pretense of sympathy and love for the laboring classes; but those classes are too intelligent and well informed in this country to be "caught" by such fulsome and insulting appeals. No respectable newspaper condescends to them. No public speaker will attempt such appeals without ridicule and regard himself. Yet in hea[illegible] campaigns, when the small fry of parties [illegible] active in the cause we occasionally se[illegible] hear something of these absurd "appeals to [illegible]rkingmen," and we not presume that those w[illegible] such appeals to really sup[illegible] them to their own cause. Else they would not have made them.

Some dirty partisan sheets have invented a story that Mr Buchanan was not "a friend to the workingmen." It is caught up and repeated by the less decent of the Black "Republican" and Know Nothing press. The Democratic papers have as yet scarcely noticed the ridiculous slander, deeming it, doubtless, beneath their attention. We do not propose to examine the allegation, for that were doing it and its authors too much honor: but we place upon record simply, the following letter, written by Mr Buchanan some nineteen years ago, when a U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, to the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, then Secretary of the Navy:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1837.

"MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to address you on a subject which has excited much feeling throughout the City and County of Philadelphia, and has enlisted my warmest sympathies.

"Five hundred mechanics have been suddenly thrown out of employment in the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, at this inclement season of the year. Most of them depending on their daily bread, you can easily appreciate what must be their sufferings. Their large families (as a friend informs me) are in a most lamentable condition, and God only knows what will become of them unless Government gives them employment.

"Now, Sir, allow me to remark that nothing short of necessity ought to compel a paternal Government to place such a body of mechanics, who have faithfully performed their duty, in such deplorable circumstances. I know that the feelings of your heart will respond to this sentiment. Why not, then, make an effort for their relief? They ask no favor but to be permitted to give, in their labor, an equivalent for bread for themselves, their wives, and their children. I understand there is now a frigate in the Navy Yard, on which they might be employed.

"Even if the Department, under other circumstances, should deem it more advisable, for the present, to delay her completion, still a mere question of a few months in point of time becomes comparatively insignificant when weighed in the balance against humanity and justice. Beside, unless the Navy Yard at Philadelphia is to be abandoned, which I trust is not contemplated by the Department, it is of great importance to the Government to prevent such a body of faithful and skillful mechanics from dispersing.

"I therefore appeal to you with confidence, to grant them employment—and I almost envy you the power of conferring blessings upon so many industrious and meritorious citizens, without doing injury to the Government.

"I feel confident you will pardon me for requesting as early an answer to this communication as may be consistent with your convenience JAMES BUCHANAN.

"Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy."

If the writer of *that* letter be not a friend of the laboring men, then we have only to hope that they have many such enemies among the public men of America!

CAN THE NORTH AND SOUTH REMAIN TOGETHER?—The progress of events is daily answering, no. The North cannot be made to believe that the South is in earnest, and will abide the consequences of disunion rather than submit to the arrogance of Freesoilism, or the wicked schemes of Abolitionism. Hence, like the North American, of Philadelphia, they seek constant opportunities to taunt us:

"Slavery, in the abstract, if wrong does no harm. We do not contend with abstractions. We do not even go beyond Mason and Dixon's line to choke the viper in the bosom of those who hug it there. But we protest, in the name of humanity, in the name of patriotism, against such a spread of the evil as shall make this great nation, in all its public acts, but the defender of human chattels. We protest against a slavery preponderance in our national councils. We will not have our character as a nation tainted with slavery as a national sin, and our treaties, our policy, our governmental relations, domestic and foreign, forever impeded and disturbed with it. The Kansas struggle has opened the eyes of the slowly awaking North, and the determination is fixed that, while the present Slave States may keep their own, slavery shall not be fastened upon us as a national institution."

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"In all kindness, we warn the aggressors to forbear, lest, in grasping at the shadowy visions of the Calhoun school of politicians, they lose the substantial protection which is now their safety. The North can endure much, for the sake of peace and brotherhood, but it will not endure complicity in the evils of slavery extension."

Protection! "ay, such protection as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them." The time rapidly approaches to dispel the illusion, and show the unanimous feeling of the South to resist the aggressions of the North at every hazard. They have no fears of the result.—*South Carolinian.*

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.