

THE AMERICAN PARTY AND ITS ENEMIES.

We had made some progress in an article under this caption, when the following from the N. O. Crescent met our eye. It so exactly expresses all we had deemed to say, and so much more feelingly than we could, that we unhesitatingly adopt it and recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers:

SOME REFLECTIONS AND SOME QUESTIONS.—We are not violent partisans. In fact we can hardly be called partisans at all, in the common acceptance of the term. True, we profess to belong to the American party. True, we believe ours the highest and holiest cause that ever enlisted the sympathies of freemen upon this or any other continent. True, we have belonged to other political organizations, and have never been found wanting in an honest performance of duty. But we never were party men on account of a name. It was the principle involved which attracted our support; and even now, while we are bearing aloft the banner of the American party, and when we pledged ourselves to do all that honorable men can do to secure a glorious victory, it is the principle we are contending for, not the name. Principle is everything—names nothing.

The daily and weekly course of events, after taking careful observation from all points of the political compass, confirm us in our original opinion—that we were right. Everything goes to demonstrate the correctness of that opinion. We are in an American crowd, which association certainly ought not to be considered desirable. We belong to a party that was organized to protect the land of our birth from threatened ruin, and which owned its origin to its patriotic and noble desire to elevate and enfranchise all mankind, as that which led to the initiatory steps of the Revolution, and prompted the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

Feeling this, and acting on these convictions, we have perused many of the anti-American papers with unmingled mortification. We did expect that some native opposition editor would discover that there were certain characteristics belonging to his countrymen; that there was something in his behavior going to ourselves; that he had a past of his own, to which we could look back without blushing; that we did not owe everything to foreigners and adopted citizens, no matter how much they were deserving of applause; that the old original thirteen had not been entirely barren of men—great, glorious, mighty men—natives and to the honor be it that the confederation and union which followed have not only produced States, but statesmen—patrons of the soil—whose grand achievements would add lustre to the history of any land; that Washington—a native—had made a mark upon the scroll of time which nothing but the wing of eternity could efface; that the warriors of Lexington, of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga, of Entaw, and of Yorktown, were not forgotten; that the Adamses, the Hancocks, the Sherburnes, the Pinneys, the Rutleges, and hundreds of others, had still some claim to grateful remembrance; that Henry once spoke burning words of eloquence, fresh and glowing from his heart, stimulating our forefathers on to the desperate struggle; that a native of the soil, a native, pledged forth freedom's war cry—give me Liberty or death; that a noble—our successful noble sure; that the matchless Clay once signed supreme among our "Consolidators"—the mightiest of the mighty—the multiplied monarch of the realm of intellect, whose genius, like the rays of the sun, irradiated and enlivened the whole civilized earth; that the great Calhoun had won a proud niche in the temple of fame; and that the unsurpassed Webster had erected for himself an immortal monument that will far outlast the granite that covers his mortal remains at Marshfield.

We had hoped for some slight acknowledgment of these facts on the part of the opposition—for they are facts, engraven upon the iron tablets of history, which nothing but the extinction of our race, language and lineage can efface. The hand of the Almighty can alone destroy the record. The puny hand of man is as helpless to the task as would be that of a nursing infant. When native American statesmen and warriors are forgotten, the tongue in which we now make known our thoughts to each other will be numbered among the things of the past.

Is there an American who desires such a deplorable consummation? With sorrow and humiliation, with shame and regret, we feel constrained to say there are those who would, judging by their actions, ignore the past with all its glories, deface the immortal record of the revolution, repudiate everything that was or is native, in order to achieve a mere partisan triumph, in which, so far as their side is concerned, not one single national or feudalism principle is involved.

But to the latter portion of the subject matter with which we started out. We wished to ask the anti-Americans "some questions." We will proceed to propose two or three in the hope that a little information may be vouchsafed in the premises:

Washington, in his day, was on account a man of parts, and outside of the United States, he is so esteemed still. But did he not warn his countrymen against the "insidious wiles of foreign influence?" It is so written down in his farewell address.

What an unmitigated American Washington must have been! It was only on account of "the accident of birth" that he was born in Virginia. Why, had he been born in England, and appointed to the command of the invading army to put down the "rebels," he would have whipped them to terms in short order!

Then, there was Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Did he not once give expression to the wish that there was "an ocean of flame" between the old world and the new?

Then, there was old John Adams—one of the very few King of England would not pardon. He was bound to be hung, and why? Because he took up arms to vindicate the principle that the natives of the Colonies were better calculated to govern the Colonies, and had a better right, than the natives of Great Britain!

The self-same principle—that, distinct and intact—is involved in the present civil struggle which led to the bloody drama of the Revolution and the birth of freedom upon this continent. Who shall govern? Those Indians, or those negroes? The future must determine. Yorktown is near at hand, and the Washington of the new war of independence will soon be announced.

We might multiply these questions and illustrations ad infinitum, but our limits constrain us to an abrupt close. In conclusion, we would like to ask one more question: Do the anti-Americans consider there is anything in the American character—a large majority of wretched

ed natives belong to the Order—worthy of honor or commendation?

"SAM" IN A GOVERNOR'S CHAIR.

The inauguration of Gov. Morehead took place at Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, attended with all the pomp and show incident to such occasions. The inaugural address was a model of brevity and patriotic sentiment. The following passages occur in it: "In every free government parties must exist and will necessarily exist; but amid all the violence of excited passion incident to the ordeal of an animated party canvass, an unconditional acquiescence in the decision of a majority is acknowledged on all hands as the vital element of republican liberty. But, although a majority must rule in our happily organized government, the rights of the minority are alike and equally protected with those of the majority, and I never can be ungrateful, though elevated to office by a party, that I am the chief magistrate of the whole people, and bound by every consideration of duty as well as patriotism, to act with unvarying and never faltering impartiality.

The Constitution of our state secures to all the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. The native and adopted citizens are placed on terms of perfect equality, and while the party which has elevated me to office, desires a revision and modification of the laws in relation to emigration and naturalization, it neither proposes nor desires to impair this quality. Both the native and adopted citizens are subject to the same penalties for a violation of the law, and so far as I am concerned shall receive equal protection in the exercise of their civil, political and religious rights. The functions of religion and the rights of conscience are sacredly exempt from all religious sects or denominations are entitled to and shall receive equal protection.

In her federal relations, Kentucky has never ceased to look to the Union of the states as the best and only security for her peace and happiness. She requires all her officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. She feels that the only certain guaranty of liberty is a faithful and honest support of that sacred instrument in all its limitations as well as its grant of powers. While she cautiously refrains from any invasion of the rights of others, she will be steadfast and firm in the maintenance of her own. She cherishes towards all the States the highest fraternal regard, not merely on account of a common brotherhood of union, but from the additional bonds of a common sympathy and common interest.

In those dangerous conflicts of opinion, where parties have been arrayed by a sectional line, she has always acted in a spirit of conciliation and calm forbearance. We occupy the same great valley in common with States differing from us as to domestic institutions, sanctioned and protected by organic law; separated only from that beautiful stream which bears upon its bosom the commerce of us all; and as the waters from each side unite and mingle to swell its majestic tide, so our sympathies and feelings ought to unite and mingle in a common devotion to our whole country, and to the perpetuity of that bond of union which makes us one people, and upon the continuance of which depends all the blessings of liberty.

FATAL EFFECTS OF SLANDER.—Within the past week or two our town has been the scene of one of the most fatal effects of slander that we remember ever to have heard of. A few months ago, a widow lady with a large family of daughters, all young, but intelligent, interesting, and up her elbow among us, in one of the best quarters of the town. Her reputation was without blemish; yet, in some way, (how has not yet been ascertained,) a slanderous report was put in circulation touching her character and that of her family. Every intelligent and right-minded person, to whose ears the report came, who knew the family, united in denouncing it as false. No one believed it. Yet false as it was, it continued to go, and every few days it was brought back to the unfortunate lady who was its victim. To add to her distress, three attempts were made to fire her residence. These facts so preyed upon her mind as to confine her to her bed. The efforts of her friends to rally her by assurances that no body believed the reports, and to divert her mind from the circumstance, were vain. The subject continued to prey upon her mind, and she continued to grow constantly worse, until last Friday, when she died. The physicians who attended her, say unhesitatingly that she died of no bodily complaint—her disease being purely mental, affecting her nervous system and producing death. Her death is therefore literally and truly attributable to the foul breath of calumny. The inventor of the vile slander (whoever he or she may be), has the satisfaction of knowing that his hellish invention has done its work effectually, and has stripped an innocent and amiable old lady of defenceless orphan children of their only earthly protector.

HUMAN INFLUENCE.—AN ESSAY.

Every man is the centre of a circle. His influence radiates to every point within its circumference. The magnitude of this circle in different persons varies as the ratio of their actions, thoughts, and feelings. No two individuals are constituted perfectly alike; they differ in organization, may differ in action, and consequently in the extent and character of their influence. So far as thought, feeling, and action are voluntary, each individual has the power of giving to them form and direction. Man is essentially an active and passive being. What he influences others he may himself be influenced, each superior counselling the inferior—circle within circle—until, in every department of human pursuit, some one leading spirit may be found controlling the whole. Our influence for good or for evil lives not only with us, but after us. Never shall it be known, said Cicero, the poet, till the day of judgment, what he has done who has written a book; and if man on that day shall give an account for every idle word they speak, what a fearful reckoning will be theirs, whose "winged words" have gone forth to the world's end, and will go down through all coming time, depositing their influence in every one of the innumerable minds through which they may chance to pass.

There is in some persons either a want of disposition or a mental obscurity that places them beyond the comprehension and realization of this thought, and consequently they denounce all such speculations as a sort of metaphysical insanity. Edward Hitchcock, the great American geologist, has defended, with great ability,

the proposition that "our words, our actions, and even our thoughts make an indelible impression on the universe; converting creation into a vast sounding gallery; into a vast picture-gallery; and into a universal telegraph. He contends that actions, words and thoughts are so transfused into the very texture of the universe that no water can wash them out, no erasures obliterate them; that even the air is one vast library, on whose pages are forever written all that man has said or woman whispered; and that these records will be ever ready to bear witness to what has been said and done.

How natural it is for man to undervalue his influence, especially when it is evil! and how difficult to realize the fact that his influence will live after him. Mrs. Shelly has an excellent story of a German student, who devoted himself for many years to intense study to discover the principle of animal vitality—the secret source of sentient life. He moulded a mass of clay into human form, and attempted to breathe or transfuse into it the living principle, which he believed he had discovered. The experiment succeeded! The creature moved, opened its stony eyes, and sprang up before him, his human creator, a living being. But alas! what was his consternation and horror to find that the body which he had formed and imbued with life, was animated by the spirit of a demon, and that he was sending upon society a being of his own creation, armed with power and malignity to scatter desolation through the world, in all coming time, without the possibility of checking its fatal ravages, or recalling the fatal gift which he so presumptuously conferred. Precisely so it is with that man who sends forth upon the world around him the baleful influence of a corrupt and vicious life.

Let these thoughts, the result of a leisure evening, induce a rigid self-examination in every heart. Let it be the determination of us all, so to live, so to think, and so to act, that when we come to die the world may be the wiser, the better, and the happier for our having lived in it.

HOME POLITENESS.

Why not be polite? How much does it cost to say "I thank you?" Why not practice it at home? To your husbands? To your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment! If your husband, ah! it is a matter of course; no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your best, very best, how profuse are you with your "never minds, don't think of it, I don't care at all," if a husband does it, he gets a frown; if a child, it is chastised. "Ah! these are little things," say you. They tell mightily upon the heart, let me assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house and finds it in confusion. He don't see anything to apologize for,—never think of such matters. Everything is all right—cold supper, cold room, crying children—perfectly comfortable. Guess home, where the wife has been taking care of the sick ones, and working her life almost out. Don't see why things can't be kept in order—there never were such cross children before. No apologies accepted at home.

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweetly they sound, those little words, "I thank you," or "you are very kind." Doubly, yes, thrice sweet from the lips we love, when her smiles make the eye sparkle with the light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness; give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending joy into the world really finished ladies and gentlemen.

What we say, we say unto all—be polite.

THE MOTHER AND HER FAMILY.—Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met was an old woman who was apparently the poorest and the most forlorn of the human species—so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz: "that happiness does not depend upon outward circumstances." The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown bread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains. Her dress, though tattered, is a collection of "shreds and patches," coarse in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a wagon?" said I, when I observed that she was weary with her long journey.

"We haven't got any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their, and it would cost as much to hire one as all my thread would come to."

"You have a husband—don't he do anything for you?"

"He is a good man—he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn and mends the children's shoes. He is as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.

"Why, ma'am, I don't look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman. "I consider that I have a great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"

"Six sons, and five daughters, ma'am."

"Six sons, and five daughters! Why, what a family for a poor woman to support!"

time when they will do as much for me as I have always done for them." Here was true Philosophy! I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon forget.

Conversion of a Desert into a Lake.

Captain William Allan, of the British navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian desert into an ocean. The author believes that the great valley extending from the southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Gulf Akaba, the eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an ocean. It is in many places 1,300 feet below the level of Mediterranean, and in it are situated the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this ocean, being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of the land at the southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation. He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean near Mount Carmel, across the plain Esdraelon, to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means the Mediterranean would rush in, with a fall of 1,300 feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an ocean of 2,000 square miles in extent for a barren, useless desert; thus making the navigation to India as short as the overland route, spreading fertility over a now arid country, and opening up the fertile regions of Palestine to settlement and cultivation.

THE ELEPHANT.

The following pleasant description of the Elephant in the Fayetteville Argus. "The Menagerie and Circus have been in town a short time during this week; and of course we went to see the Elephant. Though a rather large specimen of the quadruped race, the elephant is neither beautiful nor graceful; but still he is well worth the trouble of looking at. The specimen that visited our town is said to be about 22 years old, 2-3/4 ds. weighs 11,050 lbs., or thereabouts, measures over 10 feet high, has a trunk or snout about 4 feet long, tusks nearly 3 feet, ears and eyes somewhat like a hog, tail like a bull mule's with the hair shaved off, head favors nothing in the world but the bank of the river, dries in the sun, with here and there a few hairs stuck in about as close together as the stitches in a pair of lady's shoes made in the North for the Southern market, legs about the size of a long pine stump, terminated with feet very much like a Broodingstag and tortle, with tails trimmed short, movements as graceful as an incubated log smoke-house endowed with the power of locomotion. But what he lacks in grace and beauty he makes up in strength and appetite. We don't exactly recollect how much his keeper said he could consume in a day, and he did state the quantity without data, lest our veracity should be doubted; but we saw him wrap his trunk round a watermelon, and poke it into his mouth with as much ease as a schoolboy would take in a school-plate. Take him altogether, the elephant is rather a tall animal, and would make a fine locomotive ladder in a fruit orchard. If he were thoroughly fat, he would make an awful lot of sausage, and his skeleton, if turned upside down and well planked, would make a pretty good fishing skiff."

NORFOLK & PORTSMOUTH.

The fever still rages with unabated vigor in these unfortunate cities.

In Norfolk Thursday last 37 deaths were reported; on Wednesday 31; on Tuesday 36; and on Monday 30.

In Portsmouth it is also raging with equally distressing severity; but the number of deaths is not reported.

MAINE ELECTION.

The election for State officers and the State Legislature of Maine is in such a perfect chaos of party movements, that it is with difficulty that we ourselves can understand it. There were three different tickets voted for, viz: Amos P. Morrill, the last Governor, nominated by a party calling themselves "Republicans," being a fusion of Abolitionists and Maine liquor-law men; Samuel Wells, Democrat and anti-liquor law; and Isaac Reed, Whig. Where the Know-Nothings are, does not clearly appear. Although Morrill has a majority of the votes cast, yet he has not a plurality, and therefore the election goes before the Legislature, where it is thought that he will be defeated by the "Liberals," composed of Democrats, Whigs, and anti-liquor law men. Thus it appears that the Maine law is defeated in the state in which it originated.

ELECTION IN TEXAS.

The latest news from Texas is very unexpectedly favorable to the "American party." Although Peace, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is re-elected, yet his majority in this stronghold of Democracy is reduced to less than 3,000. Dr. Jowers, the American candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is no doubt elected. In the Eastern district, Evans, American, is elected to Congress, and Crosby, American, is supposed, beats Fields, Democrat, for Commissioner of the Land Office.

From this it appears that the Americans have elected the Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner of the Land Office, and one member of Congress. The Democrats have elected the Governor and one Congressman. The Legislature is in doubt.

THE THIEF AND THE CHILD.

In the neighboring town there was a fair; and therefore all the people were gone from the village to the town to be merry there, and make purchases. In the village, when evening came, it was quite silent. No one was either seen or heard there. The draw-well, such a noisy place in the evening, when the girls came to fetch water, was quite deserted. The great linden tree, beneath which the peasant lads sit in an evening, and sing, was also deserted. There was only now a solitary little bird singing among the branches. The very roots of the old tree, the great play place of the village children, were deserted; you only saw a few ants which had over-stayed their time at work, hurrying home as fast as they could.

Twilight sank down gradually over everything. When the merry noisy birds had crept into their roosting places, the queer little bats glided forth from holes in the tree stem, and flew gently and softly about through the evening sky.

A man came round the corner of a barn. He crept silently and in fear along the wall, where the shadow was strongest. He glanced around him with anxiety, to see whether any other men were out who would see him. When he believed himself unobserved, he climbed over the wall; then he crept on all fours, like a cat, till he came to an open window.

The man had bad thoughts in his heart; he was a thief, and had determined to rob the people of the house.

When he had entered the window, he found himself in an empty room; and close to this room was a chamber. The door leading into this chamber was not locked.

The thief imagined it possible, that although the people were gone to the fair, some one might still be in the room; therefore he listened with his ear to the door.

He heard a child's voice, and looking in through the key-hole, by the glimmering light from the window, he saw that a little child was sitting up all by itself in its little bed, praying. The little child was saying the Lord's prayer before going to sleep, as it had been taught by its mother to do.

The man was pondering how he might best rob the house, when the child's clear loud voice fell upon his ear, as it prayed in these words: "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil!"

The words smote the man's heart, and his slumbering conscience awoke. He felt how great the sin was he was about to commit. He also folded his hands and prayed: "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil!" And our dear Lord heard him.

By the same road that he came he returned, and crept back into his chamber. Here he repented with his whole heart all the evil he had done in his life; besought God for forgiveness, and returned thanks to Him for the protection He had sent to him through the voice of a pious child. He has since become an industrious and honest man.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Union, the Constitution, and the Laws—the Guardians of our Liberties.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. Wednesday, September 26, 1855.

Gov. Bragg has appointed Thursday the 26th day of October next, as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a Nation.

The Ezzeian Society of Wake Forest will accept our thanks for a copy of the address of George S. Stevenson, Esq., delivered before the Societies of that institution on the 13th of June. Mr. S. shows that a thorough education is as necessary for a farmer as for any other profession.

We are also indebted to Mr. Hyman, of the Spectator, for a very polite invitation to attend the American Mass Meeting to be held in Asheville, on Thursday the 18th of October. We are glad to see that our friends in the 8th Congressional district are not disheartened by their recent defeat, but have commenced in time to work for the next contest.

Through the politeness of Mr. Pearce, we have had the pleasure of examining the new map of North Carolina, now under vigorous prosecution by Messrs. Cook & Pearce. Besides what is usually laid down on other maps, on this can be found all the Creeks, Post-Offices, Colleges, Schools, &c., and it is to be embellished with a view of the harbor of Wilmington, of the University, and other places of importance. So far as we are able to judge, it will be a very complete map of North Carolina; and we hope that the undertakers will meet with that liberal encouragement which their labor justly entitles them to. The map will be ready for delivery early in the coming year.

The Western Extension.

The Board of Internal Improvements met in the city of Raleigh on Thursday last the 20th instant, and made the subscription of \$600,000 on the part of the State to the North Carolina Western Railroad Company, according to the provision of its charter.

The Governor and his Council, which also held its session on the same day, appointed the following Directors on the part of the State in said road: A. H. Caldwell and Charles P. Fisher, of Rowan; A. M. Powell and T. W. Bradburn, of Catawba; Alexander Clark and George F. Davidson, of Iredell; and W. W. Avery and R. C. Pearson, of Burke.

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was appointed Steward, at a salary of \$300. These are all good appointments. We entertain no doubt that the institution, with such officers, and under the care of wise and humane Legislatures, will fully realize the expectations of the benevolent and philanthropic.

The buildings, it is expected, will be completed, furnished, and ready for the reception of this afflicted class by the first of next January. The painting and plastering have been completed, and the stuccoing is nearly done. The institution is designed to accommodate 250 persons.

Report of the Naval Retiring Board—Approved by the President.

Washington, Sept. 13. The report of the board of naval officers appointed under the act of the last Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, having been submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the President, has been by him approved after careful examination and reflection.

Two hundred and one officers are removed from active service, including forty-nine who are dropped from the rolls entirely. The disposal of the officers is as follows:

- Captains—On leave of absence, 17; on furlough pay, 15; dropped, 3.
Commanders—On leave pay, 21; on furlough pay, 12; dropped, 6.
Lieutenants—On leave pay, 18; on furlough pay, 49; dropped, 19.
Masters, including those in the line of promotion—On leave pay, 15; on furlough pay, 3; dropped, 9.
Passed Midshipmen—On furlough pay, 2; dropped, 12.

Circular orders will, it is understood, be issued shortly to the commanders of stations, giving the details for the information of the navy, by which the public will learn the changes made.

THE ORPHANS OF PORTSMOUTH.—The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday says: "Yesterday evening there came up in the Curtis Peck twenty-eight children in charge of the Rev. Thomas Hume. They were of all ages, from fifteen months to fifteen years. The number was diminished from several causes—some were claimed by their relatives, others were detained by the desire of friends or relatives, who expected to be able to take charge of them, &c.; but the chief reason was that the authorities of Portsmouth thought it best to divide the number, sending a part at a time. Upon the arrival of the children they were taken in charge by the committee, and were immediately conveyed to the College. They were accompanied by three Sisters of Charity, who showed the most tender regard for them. More than five hundred dresses were prepared for them by the ladies of Richmond. They will be made very comfortable."

A SPLENDID CASE.—By the last steamer from California a case was received at Boston as a present for Gov. Gardner. It has a head of solid gold adorned by eight brilliants, and is valued at \$300. It bears the inscription, "Henry J. Gardner, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." "From his Boston friends in San Francisco, California, in token of their admiration of his courage in sustaining the Constitution and laws of his country by upholding her judiciary in the discharge of duty." "This tribute is presented as a memorial, July 4th, 1855." On one side of the head of the case is the coat of arms of Massachusetts, and on the other of California. A locket at the top of the head opens by a spring, and discovers specimens of gold from Shasta, Kern river, Sonora and Gold Bluff. The extreme head of the case is of golden quartz from Mariposa, and is very rich.

FIT SUBJECTS FOR THE GALLOW.—The Albany Knickerbocker reports a case of unparalleled Rail Road recklessness. It says: "The Western Rail Road and the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad here run side by side for several miles. On Tuesday afternoon it so happened that trains arrived at this spot on either Road at the same time and going in the same direction. A challenge was given and accepted to a trial of speed, and off they started at a furious rate. After running about three miles they came to a spot where the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad crosses the Great Western. Each Engineer thought he could get his train over first, and put on all steam to beat his opponent in the race. The Albany engine, however, lost two seconds instead of gaining, as its engineer anticipated, and struck the rear passenger car of the other train in the center, cutting it in two, and passing with all its cars through the opening. There were but three persons in the car which was thus cut in two, and they escaped unharned."

GREAT FALL OF WHEAT.—An immense quantity of wheat—supposed to be near twenty thousand bushels—fell through from the fifth story of Haxall's Mill to-day. The floor gave way, and the immense weight in its downward rush broke all the floors to the lower pit, where much of it went into the river. Three large mill wheels were much damaged, and the loss is estimated at over \$10,000. No lives lost.

A Meeting was held at Charlotte on the 4th inst., to select an orator to represent North Carolina at the celebration to come off at King's Mountain, on the 4th of October next. It will be remembered that Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks had, for reasons satisfactory to himself, declined to deliver the address at the King's Mountain celebration. In view of this state of the case, the meeting

"Resolved, That we invite James W. Osborne, Esq., to deliver the address, believing in him we have one that will reflect lustre upon the past, and do honor to the present."

The selection of the meeting could not have been more judiciously made. Mr. Osborne is essentially an orator—born an orator, and his natural gifts have been strengthened by study and refined by cultivation. We have no doubt but he will do honor to himself and his State.

UNITED STATES DEBT.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, in the Financial and Industrial policy of our Government, states that the Foreign debt of this country amounts to the enormous sum of \$400,000,000, and that it is annually increased \$60,000,000.