

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

THE STANDARD. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1853.

STATE BONDS AND STATE RESOURCES. We publish to-day the advertisement of Mr. Treasurer Courts, offering for sale \$500,000 in coupon Bonds of the State of North Carolina, being the first instalment of the \$2,000,000 for the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Courts has lately visited Washington City and New York City, with the view of advancing the public interests by an advantageous sale of these Bonds. He has spared neither pains nor expense in placing before the capitalists of the Northern and Eastern States and of Europe, the financial condition of the State and her vast resources; and judging from the notices of his efforts which we see in the New York journals, we have no doubt these efforts will tell quite favorably on the sale of these Bonds.

We copy from the New York Mercantile Journal and Financial Recorder the following notice of the financial condition of North Carolina, elicited by the late Report of Mr. Courts: "The finances of the State appear to be in a flourishing condition; the accounts show that for the purpose of internal improvements \$230,000 of State Bonds have been issued within the last two years; and during the same period besides discharging the ordinary expenses of the State including the interest on her debt the sum of \$140,000 of the debt has been extinguished, and a large advance has been made in aid of the public works, amounting in the aggregate to a sum considerably in advance of the Bonds issued. The present debt of the State on which interest is payable does not exceed \$1,230,000. The estimates show, however, that authority has already been given by the State to create a further debt of \$2,140,000, by the issue of bonds for the following purposes: \$700,000 for the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, being one-half of the sum necessary to complete a connection between that Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and \$650,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar Rivers, and \$2,000,000 for the North Carolina Railroad.

The recommendations of the Treasurer to the late Assembly in relation to coupons and the provision for paying the interest in New York, were promptly acceded to and carried out by that body. We might quote from various journals of New York City, which have spoken in highly favorable terms of the resources and character of the State; but it is unnecessary that we should do so. The mineral resources of North Carolina are alike varied and exhaustless. Gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, marble, sand, lime, salt, and precious stones are all to be found within our limits; and the water-power which might be brought to bear and which will be, sooner or later, is quite equal to that of any State in the Confederacy. In addition to this, the turpentine crop is increasing both in quantity and value; and the same as to her timber, which always commands the cash in home and foreign markets. Greater attention is also being given than at any former period to the cultivation of the earth—agricultural societies have been formed in many of the Counties, and a growing interest in this respect is pervading all quarters of the State. Our corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco crops are steadily increasing—labor of all kinds commands fair prices; and, in a word, a spirit of improvement and regeneration is abroad which is new to the

State, and which holds out gratifying prospects in the future. Our State debt is quite small when compared with our resources; and no one even dreams, while ever this debt may be, that North Carolina will ever repudiate. We have no doubt that future Legislatures will adhere to the sound policy which has thus far characterized the State. It does not become us to boast of our State; but we may be pardoned when we say, with all deference and respect for other States, that no State, whether of ancient or modern date, stands higher than North Carolina stands for integrity, honesty, and fidelity to her engagements. What she is in this respect, we feel confident she will continue to be; and no capitalist can, therefore, have any the slightest fear for the result when he vests his funds in her Bonds.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. We publish in another column, a letter dated Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1853, from Mr. Nathaniel J. Palmer, to the Raleigh Standard, for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the views and movements of the interest in favor of a connection between the North Carolina Rail Road and the Richmond and Danville Road. Our citizens, and indeed, all who feel either interest in the North Carolina Road as a State work, or in the prosperity of our present through route, are aware of the effect which this connection would have; we therefore, refrain from any remark, merely calling attention to the matter, and recommending it to the consideration of the public.

W. P. Tunstall, President of the Richmond and Danville Road, is out in the last Richmond Enquirer with quite a sharp reply to Mr. Palmer. Mr. Tunstall ridicules the idea of the branch road to Milton, and contends that the connexion between the two Roads should take place at Danville. He concludes as follows: "I have this moment read a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, who, not even aware of Mr. Palmer's mission or presence in Richmond, writes me 'that North Carolina will and must have a connection direct with our Road at Danville, and that very soon.'"

But for the passage of the Central Railroad bill in 1848-49, a charter would have been granted to the Danville Road, and the latter would have been, by this time, well nigh completed. The State would thus have been *cut in two*, and a large portion of its produce and travel would have poured into South Carolina and Virginia. The feeling existing between Eastern and Western North Carolina would have been increased in warmth, and we should have become tributary for a large, perhaps, to these two States. Yet, at that time, so strong was the wish of many of our intelligent and enterprising citizens in the interior to get to market, that even this result would have been risked; and consequently, nearly all the members West of this place came to the Assembly in 1848-49, the advocates of the Richmond and Danville scheme. The Central Road bill was, however, brought forward—these members, or the greater portion of them, gave up the Richmond and Danville scheme and went for the State Road, and the charter for the latter was secured, as is well remembered, by the patriotic casting-vote of the Senator from Caswell—a County then in favor of and deeply interested in the Danville route. This closed the door, as it was thought, against this route; but the idea has never been abandoned. It will be pressed at the next session of the Assembly, and would have been at the last, but for the certainty that it would fail.

The true policy of North Carolina—no matter what effect it may have upon particular localities—is to build Roads for herself, and not for her sister States—to aid her own market towns, and not those of South Carolina and Virginia. If extensions of her present Roads must be made, let them be to Beaufort in the East and to the Tennessee line, West; at any rate, let our people prefer what we have, and a long trial of what we have, to any connexion which shall add to the existing drain upon our resources for the benefit of other States.

IMPORTS INTO NEW YORK. The imports of foreign merchandise into New York during the last month amounted to \$13,440,970, showing an increase of about two millions and a half over the corresponding month of last year. The exports for the last month were about four millions of dollars, of which \$744,679 was in specie. The exports in January, 1852, were over five millions of dollars, of which nearly three millions was in specie.

LAND WARRANTS. Thompson's Reporter, published in New York, says: "Land warrants have risen so rapidly and have now reached so high a price that we hardly think there is much probability of a further advance." That paper gives at present as follows: 100 acre warrants, buying at \$100, selling at \$104; 80 acre warrants, buying at \$83, selling at \$86; 40 acre warrants, buying at \$43, selling at \$44.

HON. R. J. WALKER. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the health of the Hon. Robert J. Walker is improving, and that the late rumors about his declining health are unfounded.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN were in Petersburg on Wednesday last. The Express says "they are certainly the most remarkable specimens of the human race we have ever seen."

RESIGNATION OF BISHOP IVES. The following letter from Bishop Ives, who has lately attached himself to the Catholic Church, is addressed to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina: "Rout, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852."

Dear Brethren: Some of you, at least, are aware that for years doubting the validity of my office as Bishop here at times harassed my mind and greatly embarrassed my action. At other times, it is true, circumstances have arisen to overrule these doubts, and to bring to my mind temporary relief. But it has been only temporary, for, in spite of resolutions to abandon the reading and the use of Catholic books; in spite of earnest prayers and entreaties that God would remove my mind about the distressing influence of Catholic truth; and in spite of public and private professions and declarations, which in times of suspended doubt I sincerely made to shield myself from suspicion and win back the confidence of my diocese, which had been well nigh lost—in spite of all this, and of many other considerations which would rise up before me, as the necessary consequence of suffering my mind to be carried forward in the direction in which your doubts pointed, these doubts would again return with increased and almost overwhelming vigor, leading me at times to the very borders of despondency.

Under these doubts, I desired temporary relief from duties that had become so disquieting to me, and determined to accompany Mrs. Ives, whose health demanded a change of climate, in a short absence abroad. But absence has brought no relief to my mind. Indeed, the doubts that disturbed it have grown into clear and settled convictions; so clear and settled that, without a violation of conscience and honor, and every obligation of duty to God and His Church, I can no longer remain in my position.

I am called upon, therefore, to do an act of self-sacrifice, in view of which all other self-sacrificing acts of my life are less than nothing; called upon to sever the ties which have been strengthened by long years of love and forbearance, which have bound my heart to many of you, as was David's to that of Jonathan, and make my heart bleed as my hand traces in the sentence, which separates all personal relations between us, and conveys to you the knowledge that I hereby resign into your hands my office as Bishop of North Carolina; and further, that I am determined to make my submission to the Catholic Church.

In addition (my feelings will allow me only to say), as this act is earlier than any perception of my own, and antecedent, by some months, to the expiration of the time for which I asked leave of absence, and for which I so promptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claim upon the same, and acknowledge myself bound, on an intimation of your wish, to return whatever you may have advanced to me beyond this 22nd day of December.

With continued affection and esteem, I pray you to allow me still to subscribe myself, Your faithful friend, &c. L. SILLIMAN IVES.

THE BANKS. A friend writes us for information as to when the Books will be opened for subscriptions to the Banks authorized to be established at the late session of the Legislature—to wit, the Bank of Elizabeth City, the Bank of Charlotte, and the Yanceyville Bank. We do not know when the Books of subscription will be opened or at what points; but we suppose due notice thereof will be given in the public prints.

Some apprehensions are felt and have been expressed as to the result of the increase of Banks in this State; and we have shared, to some extent, in these apprehensions. One great fact must, however, have its full weight in reflections and calculations upon this subject, and that is, the immense quantities of gold which have been and are still pouring in from California and Australia. Without this increase of the precious metal, a crash would, ere this, have been the consequence of the spirit of speculation which has pervaded the country.

But the present high prices cannot be permanently maintained. A change—a falling back to the old standard must, sooner or later, take place. And it is to be hoped that, at least, the Banks in this State will so regulate their issues as to keep themselves in a sound condition, whatever may be the result elsewhere.

SITES FOR SCHOOLHOUSES. We publish below, for the information of our readers, the law enacted at the late session of the Legislature in relation to sites for Schoolhouses for Common School purposes: AN ACT To amend the 9th Section of an Act concerning Common Schools, passed in 1844.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever the school committee in any school district within this State cannot procure by purchase, lease, or receive by donation a suitable site for a schoolhouse as near the center of the district as may be convenient, for the reason that the land so situated near the center of the district, cannot be procured by any of the means aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the school committee of said district to report the same to the succeeding County Court with the reasons why they have not procured a site for a schoolhouse in said district, whereupon it shall be the duty of the said County Court to appoint three disinterested freeholders of said county, whose duty it shall be to lay off not more than two acres and not less than one acre as a site for a schoolhouse in said district, and condemn the same for the use aforesaid, and assess the value thereof, which said assessed value shall be paid to the owner of the land so condemned by the school committee of said district, and the land so condemned and so paid for shall be as absolutely under the control of the school committee as if they had received the same by purchase, lease, or donation. Provided nevertheless, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners appointed by the County Court aforesaid, to condemn any land improved by buildings, culture or otherwise, for the purpose aforesaid. Ratified 4th December, 1852.

GEORGIA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. We copy from a letter published in the New York Express, dated South-Western Georgia, January 24, the following interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the internal improvements of Georgia.

"Great confidence seems to be felt in whatever Georgia lays her hand to, for she often hears it ordered that the citizens of Georgia had succeeded in building railroads, keeping out of debt, and making their roads pay well. Great caution and prudence were observed in requiring a good liberal *bona fide* subscription before starting, rather than relying on 'speculation' or selling bonds of the company at a ruinous discount; and then the most watchful economy in the expenditure of the money; this characterized the early beginning and progress of Georgia railroads.

"Such things are not perhaps generally looked for 'down South'; but it has been true of the past, and a contrary practice even now, with the California and Australian mines showering gold, would be one more honored in the breach than the observance. The first great private enterprise, the building of the Central Road, 190 miles long, was commenced in 1834, when the times were hard and money scarce. At the time of its completion, it was the longest single road in the United States; it has been a sort of model or example for others. The *person* of this road had much to do with its success. As exhibiting this and showing with what caution and economy they proceeded, I may state that William W. Gordon, Esq., a distinguished member of the Savannah bar, at the time a member of the State Senate, possessing largely the public confidence, a most practical thorough-going man, was elected President. Mr. Gordon applied to a gentleman of high reputation at the North, a Civil Engineer, to survey and locate the road; his salary, I think, was to be \$6000 a year. He came and rather unexpectedly brought with him some twenty assistant engineers. Harnessing six mules to a carriage with his champagne baskets up behind, he proceeded to place some half dozen camps in the field. The entire Westborough and Augusta, and in utter consternation, and finally said to him, 'Sir, you have mistaken us entirely, we are poor, we look to our subscribers through the country to do the grading, or to contribute the means for it as they may be able, while we hope to raise as much money from the citizens of Savannah, as will in time enable us to buy the iron, and erect the superstructure; but we cannot afford the expense of your numerous corps of engineers and assistants. The result was that they were paid off, the matter satisfactorily arranged, and they left the work.

Among the assistant engineers was F. P. Holcomb, a young man barely at majority, but with considerable experience, and who had attracted the attention of Mr. Gordon, and Mr. L. O. Reynolds, the latter now the able and efficient President of the South-Western Road. It was arranged that Mr. Reynolds should take the chiefship, and he gave to Mr. Holcomb the location of the road. Upwards of four years were occupied by him with his single small corps in the survey, the road passing through a country of difficult topography, a great part of it wilderness, and intersected by immense swamps, the corps living in their tents summer and winter, sleeping in their blankets in the absence of mattresses, and the annual expense of the whole engaged probably not equaling the salary of the former Chief Engineer. I may remark as showing the good judgment of Messrs. Gordon and Reynolds, that from the admirable location Mr. Holcomb was universally conceded to have made of this road, he was recommended by the Chevalier Bodisco, the Russian Minister, to his government, as an Engineer of high capacity and established reputation. But Mr. H. did not go to Russia, but has since located the South-Western, the Columbus branch, the Western and Augusta, and is now engaged with his corps in a preliminary survey of the Savannah and Pensacola road. These roads all have connection with the Central, in most of them it is directly interested, their length when completed, including the Central, will be some 700 miles.

Among the early employees of the Central Rail Road in a very subordinate capacity, was W. M. Wadley, whose talents and great business energies were discovered, and who became superintendent of the Road, managing it and its great freight business with an efficiency and success unsurpassed. He is now managing the State Roads, under an Executive appointment from Gov. Cobb; the poor mechanic boy may now be said to be the 'Railroad King' of Georgia. He is the same gentleman to whom your citizen G. B. Lamar, Esq., recently addressed a letter through the public press, as the prominent internal improvement man of this State, on the subject of the 'Cable' engine.

Mr. Gordon, who died before the completion of this road, and to whose memory Savannah should erect a statue, since he started her for a growth and commercial importance that will be unrivaled in the South, was succeeded by R. R. Cuyler, Esq., who is a fine natural talent, joins that industry, order, care and attention to business, so necessary in a good executive officer; and who became superintendent of the Road, managing it and its great freight business with an efficiency and success unsurpassed. He is now managing the State Roads, under an Executive appointment from Gov. Cobb; the poor mechanic boy may now be said to be the 'Railroad King' of Georgia. He is the same gentleman to whom your citizen G. B. Lamar, Esq., recently addressed a letter through the public press, as the prominent internal improvement man of this State, on the subject of the 'Cable' engine.

The Savannah and Pensacola road starts under favorable auspices. Dr. Scriven, a man of large wealth, a citizen of Savannah, is devoting his fortune to the great enterprise, and he is strongly co-operated with by the merchants and others of Savannah, and a large amount of stock has already been subscribed. But the immediate destination should be Pensacola, then while greatly benefiting Georgia and Florida, it will partake in the objects it will accomplish of that national character that will make it one of interest to the whole country.

THE SMALL TRADE OF NORFOLK. It appears by a statement in the Norfolk News, that last year, about eighteen hundred barrels of eggs, each containing about one hundred dozen, were shipped from that port. The return including the price of oats in which they were packed, is estimated at \$20 per barrel, making a total of thirty-six thousand dollars received for eggs. A vast amount of oysters, vegetables and poultry is also annually sent away, for which the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is a moderate calculation, averaging one thousand dollars per day throughout the year. One gentleman, who has devoted himself to the business for some years, has realized a profit of about \$30,000. The quantity of eggs, for manufacturing purposes, annually sent from the city, is also large. One firm alone sends away about a half million of pounds, and the whole amount does not fall short of one million. The cost of these is, on the average, about three and a half cents a pound, and realizes a profit of twenty-five to thirty per cent, making the large sum of about \$45,000 as the annual product of old eggs.

COTTON TRADE IN CHARLOTTE. Up to Tuesday evening, February 1st, 8,331 bales of cotton have been bought in Charlotte by out-cotton buyers. Besides this a large amount has been shipped from the depot at this place for other markets by the planters of the country. Charlotte 6th.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF FRANCE. The New York Commercial is indebted to a Correspondent, formerly a resident of Spain, for the following sketch of the family origin of the Empress of France. Her history is nearly as romantic as that of the Empress Josephine.

"By to-day's advices from Europe we were told that the Emperor III had espoused a Spanish lady, whose grandfather was the British Consul at Malaga, and whose mother was an Irish lady by the name of Fitzpatrick; also, that this new Empress was, in her own right Countess Teba, although bearing the name of Madlle. Montego. Thus much by telegraph. Now the plain English of all this, is no doubt, as follows:

"A worthy Scotchman, by the name of William Kirkpatrick, was for some time the American Consul at Malaga, and, failing in business, was succeeded by George G. Barrel as United States Consul at Malaga. This was, I think, under President Monroe's administration. Mr. Kirkpatrick's eldest daughter Maria, or 'Marquita,' as she was familiarly called and known by all Americans there, was a very fine, dashing lady, and married the Count de Teba, a younger brother of the celebrated Palafox, and who in reply to a demand of surrender, declared he would continue the defence of 'war to the knife.'"

The Palafox family embraced numerous titles, and was singularly brave and noble. This husband of Maria Kirkpatrick (Count de Teba) was a gallant soldier, and so cut up by wounds as to be unable to mount his horse without aid, and when in the saddle looked more as if he was hooked on than seated there. The new Empress of France is no doubt the daughter of the Countess Teba, 'Marquita Kirkpatrick,' who was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick late United States Consul at Malaga—not British Consul—not Fitzpatrick—and not Irish. The British Consul at Malaga was William Laird, another old Scotch gentleman, and he was followed by Mr. Marks, an Englishman.

The new Empress of France is Countess Teba, as stated, then her mother's name is also to be remembered, and she took the title of her mother. The name Montego, under which she passed in Paris, is perhaps one of the family names or titles of the Palafox family. The Emperor Napoleon has announced his intention of espousing this lady in the following speech: "EMPEROR'S ADDRESS. Messieurs!—I assent to the wish so often expressed by the nation, and come to you to announce my intended nuptials. The alliance contract is not in accordance with the old political traditions, and therein lies its advantage. France, by its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly severed herself from the rest of Europe. Every enlightened government ought to seek to lead her back within the pale of old monarchies; but this result will be more certainly attained by a just and straight-forward policy, and by an honesty of conduct more than by a royal alliance, which creates false security, and often substitutes family interests for those of the nation at large. Besides, in this respect, examples of the past have left in the spirit of the people superstitious feelings. It is not forgotten that for seventy years foreign princesses have ascended the steps of the throne only to see their race dispersed and prescribed by war or revolution.

Only one woman has seemed to bring happiness—to live more than others in the affections of the people—and this woman, the modest and good wife of Gen. Bonaparte, was not of royal blood. It must be admitted, however, that in 1810, the marriage of Napoleon the first with Maria Louise was a great event. It was a guaranty for the future, and a real satisfaction to the national pride to see the Emperor and the Empress of Austria, which had so long been at war with us, solicit an alliance of the elected chief of the new Empire.

How, on the other hand—under the last reign—had the *amour propre* of the country to suffer when the inheritor of the crown vainly sought for several years to ally himself with a sovereign house, and obtained at length a Princess, accomplished no doubt, but of a second rate rank and of a different religion. When, in the face of all Europe, one is barred, by the force of new principles, to the height of another dynasty, it is not by any antipathy one's own, and seeking to introduce himself at any price into the family of kings, that one makes himself accepted. It is much rather by always keeping one's origin in remembrance, in preserving one's own character, and in taking frankly, before Europe, a position of superiority—a glorious title, before it comes from the free suffrages of a great people.

Thus obliged to depart from the precedents followed even to the present day, my marriage became but a private affair, and there remained only to choose a person. She who has become the object of my preference is of high birth—French in heart, by education and remembrance of blood shed by her father for the cause of the Empire. She whom I have chosen has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of having no relatives in France to whom it might be necessary to give honors and dignities. Endowed with all the qualities of soul, she will be an ornament to the throne, as in the days of danger she would become one of its most courageous supporters. A devout Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the welfare of France. Good and gracious, she will revive, I have a firm hope, in the same position, the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

I come then, Messieurs, to say to France that I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to any unknown lady, whose alliance would have brought advantages mingled with sacrifices. Without dissuading any one, I yield to my feelings; but after having consulted my reason and my convictions. In short in placing independence, the qualities of the heart and family happiness, above the dynasty of prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong because I am more free. Ere long, proceeding to France, I shall present the Empress to the people and the Army. The confidence they have in me, assures me of their sympathy towards her whom I have chosen; and you, gentlemen, after learning to know her better, will be convinced in this also. I have been directed by Providence."

FROM BUREAU AYRES. The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following extract from a letter lately received: BUREAU AYRES, December 8. "We are in the midst of another revolution. A few restless and dissatisfied chieftains raised forces in the country, and have surrounded the city. The Governor, Alains, who was elected on the 1st of November, has resigned, and a new Governor has been named. The outsiders are not yet satisfied, and it is supposed they want one of their own leaders for Governor. The majority of the revolutionists are partisans of the late Governor Ross. All business is suspended; and we hope the matter will be arranged without bloodshed. I fear, however, that no arrangement that can be made will keep them quiet two months."

A well has been sunk in Hooking valley, Ohio, to the depth of six hundred feet, for the purpose of obtaining salt water, and a supply of water has been reached, which requires but fifty-three gallons to make a bushel of salt of fifty pounds. The water rises spontaneously to the surface, and flows at the rate of 4000 to 5000 gallons per day.

GOVERNOR REID. Mr. Harper's new paper, the "Free Press," has adopted the motto, the following sentiment of Gov. Reid, and we are glad to see the original of our party on our right, we have nothing left to battle for.

We have seen Gov. Reid sweep away the force of an enemy's battery of fancy, of eloquence, of sophistry, by bluntly putting a few blunt facts. We have known his wife of a whole broad side of fiction anecdotes, telling humor and supposed killing ridicule, by telling a few plain simple home truths in his inimitable plain simple, honest but irresistible manner. We have known him destroy the effect of some of the best efforts of such men as Gov. Wm. and John Kerr, after ten minutes of straight forward talk. And to do this is no common and easy achievement, for such men as Manly and Kerr are not defeated in debate by ordinary men. And we have all known him to do these, and in doing, them to ensure the State a Democratic Governor for two terms. But how does Gov. Reid do these things? Saying he talks plain, simple, home-truths in an inimitable irresistible manner, does not convey the whole of the mystery and secret of Gov. Reid's great success. There is an eloquence of truth, a distinctness of expression, a brilliancy of point, a severe freedom from all verbal excess in what Gov. Reid says that makes it go right home. The most critical scholar admires it, and the humblest plain citizen comprehends it. It was in the midst of a brief address, in which Gov. Reid was enforcing the importance of exerting in the success of Democratic principles and not in the promotion of men, that he leant slightly forward, paused a few moments, his eye kindled and he said slowly, deliberately and impressively:

"When the principles of our party are not right, we have nothing left to battle for. A highly respected political text—it is the pure central axiom of Democratic ethics: If the principles of our party are not right, why struggle for the mere supremacy of men? If the principles be right, what struggle too great? The above is only one of the many epigrammatic pearls Gov. Reid dispensed in his speeches; and if they have not all been preserved in complete verbatim accuracy in notes taken by his hearers, they have been preserved in a more accurate and detailed record in the results they have produced—viz: a Democratic majority, a Democratic State government, and a most excellent Democratic Governor. Wilmington Democratic Free Press.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW FRENCH EMPRESS. The foreign papers continue to supply much that is personal in regard to that plebeian lady of such new-made interest, whom Napoleon III. has taken to his plebeian dignity, and generally determined to exalt to the position of Empress of France, rather than go to begging among the effete scions of royalty for a wife. The mother of the lady is still living a widow, and is with her daughter in Paris. The father died some years since, leaving two daughters; the elder now wears, by marriage, the title of Duchess of Alva and Berwick. The young Countess, Louis' bride, is tall and symmetrical in form, with her hair and pale complexion, large radiant brown eyes, and nose and mouth of exquisite beauty. Endowed with uncommon wit and spirit, she speaks French, English, Italian and German with as much fluency as Spanish. A proficient in exercises of strength and address, she rides with the boldest, and drives four-in-hand with the most skillful. In fact she is called a fast woman, and rather shocks the reserves of the properly prim, by doing pretty much as she pleases, her own way, in what she determines to do. She is a sports-woman, she is a sports-woman, she attends the bull fight, wears the most magnificent costumes, makes speeches at dinners, gives toasts, flirts, flounces, and acts altogether like a spoliated beauty and a high-spirited lady. She once came near having a matrimonial alliance with the Duke Ossaena, the richest grandee of Spain, but this gallant nobleman, in a fit of jealousy, threw a chair at her head for flirting with another, which caused her to elude three duels. In Paris her conduct, it is said, has been more respectable, but though excluded from aristocratic circles, she was received at the Elysee, where she inspired Louis with the passion which has resulted in making her the Empress of France.

HOW TO ACQUIRE HIGH HEALTH. Walker, in his 'Original,' lays down the following rules for attaining high health. They are worth remembering, particularly his advice to wives and husbands:

"First study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid applying to any other object, especially just before and after meals, and whilst the digestion is going on. To this end, govern your temper, endeavor to look at the bright side of things, keep down as much as possible the unruly passions, discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon your pillow in charity to all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right to do in the right of time, when all things and bear without dreading at results. When your meals are solitary let your thoughts be cheerful; when they are social, which is better, avoid disputes or serious arguments or unpleasant topics. 'Unquiet meals,' says Shakespeare, 'make ill digests;' and the contrary is produced by easy conversation, a pleasant subject, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children and servants, nor to ask for money, nor propose unreasonable or provoking questions, and advise husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comfortable, cheerful and amusing."

The following anecdote is said to be "founded." It is certainly too good to be lost:

"A few miles below Poughkeepsie, there lived some years ago, if he does not now live still, a very worthy clergyman, but very short in stature. On a certain Sunday, about eight years ago, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a church in that village to 'fill his pulpit' for the day. The invitation was accepted; and Sunday morning saw Mr. — in the pulpit. Now it happened that the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their complacencies, and seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait long for a text and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a small piping voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text: 'Be of good cheer: it is I! Be not afraid!'

A general smile pervaded the whole church at this announcement; and the clergyman himself became conformed; and turned all sorts of colors. It was a long time before he could proceed with his sermon, so abruptly broken off. ANOTHER WHEELING MATCH. One of these novel performances, for the disposal of a horse, took place in a field near Chambersburg, Pa., on Saturday last. There were about 400 persons present, attracted only by the novelty of the affair, but also by the expectation of having "sum-won." The wheels were blindfolded, and the one who should the narrow secret a stake about 100 yards off was entitled to a horse which was worth \$200. The performance was a laughable success, when the narrow wheel from the corner 300 yards off the mark—others made a perfect circle and came back to the starting point, while one man confident of success, wheeled into a quarry of stone at least a hundred yards from the starting-point. The winner was a Mr. Feltner, who showed within 3 feet of the stake.