

(President's Message concluded from first page)
quire additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued.

Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will in most cases be lost.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an annual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year.

The preparation for the Japan expeditions, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Sea, the Northern Pacific, and Bering's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnaissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approval, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country containing the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects, offered to your consideration, in view of its connection with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these subjects, I have to say that I think it will be of great benefit to the efficiency of the service, and that it will still more entitled to favor than it has heretofore received. The influence it must exert upon the naval arm of our Government is too great to be overlooked. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships.

It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and crew are often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command; the authority to enforce it must be equally ready.

The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such momentous cases, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy.

The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under similar regulations as the Navy Department may deem proper, is a subject which I cordially approve, and which I also commend to your consideration; and I also commend to your consideration the system for the employment of seamen which may be most usefully employed in the service of our merchant marine.

The details of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

POST OFFICE.
Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postage for that time were less by \$1,431,099 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately be equal to its expenses, and that the country may satisfactorily upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

BETTERED SUGGESTIONS.
In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revise with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contiguous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of New Mexico; for the construction of a road from the Sacramento valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own."

for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.
I think it is due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend upon the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the capacity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can employ to prompt them to employ. It will be a wise precaution to protect the Government against false pretences of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment, not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall offer promise, give or refer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward, or to any other person, for any matter of their official duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have pursued a course of unexampled prosperity and happiness, the wars in which they have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt, and if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have hitherto pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, it is to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon the arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
WASHINGTON, December 6, 1852.
The President's Message was received at the office of the Southern Weekly Post at twenty minutes before 3 o'clock, p. m., and was in type at twenty minutes to 7 o'clock.

A TRUTH FOR PARENTS.—The Rev. Dr. Duff, a man of eminent practical wisdom, as well as of eminent piety, says:—"I am prepared from experience to say that, in nine cases out of ten, the hoards of accumulated money given to children, by whom they were never earned, and who acquired no habits of industry, or thrift, or laboriousness, prove, in point of fact, rather a curse than a blessing. I am prepared to substantiate that as a matter of fact, not merely from the knowledge of the subject, but from the experience of those who have been watchful and cultivated. Cultivated not only in Great Britain, but in America. But it is a melancholy fact, that so little do parents know of the mass of misery they are accumulating for their children in heaping up these hoards for them; so little do they think how big with misery these hoards are." Let parents be warned of this solemn truth, and do good with their money instead of treasuring it up for their children.

PRETTY SMART.—Bishop Hedding, speaking of the muddy travelling at the West, mentioned a case of Irish wit. The Bishop was moving along in a gig, his horse in a slow walk, when an Irishman, on foot, overtook him. "Good morning," said the bishop. "Good morning, yer honor," replied Pat. "You seem to have the advantage of me, in our modes of traveling, my friend," continued the bishop. "An' I'll swap with yer, if yer please, sir," was the quick reply.

which the English colonies grew up, and our revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power whose government was at variance with those institutions.

But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE COUNTRY.
We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half-century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our universities are accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life.

This is in part owing to our peculiar situation, our fertile soil, and comparatively spacious population, but much of it is also owing to the singular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that person can repose in the protection of the law. But what would be the cause of this unparalleled progress, intelligence, and wealth, if not the free enterprise and free will of our people? The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

It is not to be forgotten, that the progress of our country is not only owing to our peculiar situation, but also to the free enterprise and free will of our people. The Government must keep its hands off the progress of enterprise, and when it attempts to regulate the laws, and restrain the rights of men, it is not only unjust, but it is also unwise, and it is also unwise to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men, and to attempt to regulate the rights of men.

SAINT CRISPIN'S SUPPER.
The true of Nice had brought a reprieve to the struggle between the two powerful and glorious rivals whose names filled Europe, and whose words, alternately victorious, had retained the world. The campaign of Italy, and the deliverance of the Pope, blockaded in the Castle of Angelo by the imperial army, had made Francis I. half forget the misfortunes of Pavia. Charles V. was lamenting his want of success in Africa, and preparing for an incursion into Provence, when news reached him of seemingly but trifling importance, yet immense in its results, because of the vast projects it disturbed.

One of those turbulent cities of Flanders, whose free burghers could not readily accommodate themselves to the despotic government of Charles, was in open revolt. It was important not to permit such an example to spread, and the emperor determined to go in person to chastise the rebellions city. Remembering the generosity of his rival, he asked permission to pass through France. It is beautiful to read of this heroic confidence—still more beautiful to know that it was not misplaced; and certainly in the life of Francis I., this noble page of generous forbearance is worth all the advantages that the retaliation for the captivity of Pavia could have brought him.

The turbulent citizens of Ghent were soon obliged to submit; but perceiving that the leaves of revolt had spread, and was rapidly fermenting in the neighboring cities, Charles believed it most prudent to prolong his stay in Flanders, in order to confirm and strengthen his authority. During his stay he made a long visit to Brussels, where he was fond of walking alone, and simply dressed, to study the manners and opinions of the inhabitants. One evening as he was strolling through the streets, wrapped in a mantle of coarse cloth, his face half concealed by a hood such as those worn by the townspeople, a savory smell issuing from a bake house caused him to stop before the half-open door. Looking in he perceived a magnificent goose, worthy to deck a royal board, which had just been taken from the spit, and was now resting on a bright tin dish. A young woman was bargaining for the tempting bird, when Charles entered and offered a higher price. The girl gave him a cross look, and to the surprise of the baker, found his goose going at double its value, named a still higher sum, and throwing her money on the counter as she spoke, seized the prize and ran out of the shop.

Half vexed, half laughing, the monarch followed, determined to discover who was the spirited woman that had thus defied him—the great emperor—the King of Spain and of the Indies. The young woman hurried through many dark and dirty little streets, to the great discomfort of her pursuer, who followed with difficulty. At last having reached a lane dirtier and narrower than any through which she had previously passed, she disappeared under a low and ill-filled door. Charles stopped, hesitating to follow, when a burst of joyous laughter within struck his ear.

"My holy patron," cried he to himself, "there seems to be a feast here. I will have my share of it too. That fine goose shall not have passed so near to my mouth without my tasting it." The king pushed the door as he spoke. It yielded easily, and guided by the noise of the revelry, he proceeded along a narrow corridor, at the end of which was a second door, through whose cracked panels streamed a brilliant light. Raising the latch, he found himself in a large room, in the middle of which, on a well spread table, the goose lay in triumph, flanked by numerous pots of beer and bottles of wine. About twenty men, whose aprons and odor revealed their craft, were seated on stools around it, listening with shouts of laughter to the history of the contest for the pride of their festive board. The stranger's arrival was no pleasant surprise, and it was with a bent brow and angry eye that one of the party demanded that he should tell him his name.

"Publish my masters," I have a long march to make, and one of my boots lacks a sole. I hope that one of you will put in a stitch—I can pay for it." "You come in an unlucky hour, friend," replied the other. "We are celebrating the festival of our patrons, Saint Crispin and Saint Crispinian, this evening, and it would be a great lack of respect to them to work—even though it were for a thousand crowns—though it were for the Emperor Charles V. himself!"

The stranger smiled, and plunging his hand into the deep pocket of his vest, drew forth a bright piece of gold, and threw it on the table, saying—"In that case you will at least let me stay awhile and share the good supper. Here is something to moisten it with."

The argument was irresistible. By a spontaneous movement the twenty stools pressed closer to each other, so as to afford space for the twenty-first, which was immediately occupied. The supper was a long and merry one, thanks especially to the good wine provided by the stranger's gold. It was a political one, also, for not a subject that interested Flemish citizens escaped discussion. The emperor was praised and blamed—but all joined in lamenting the loss of their Flemish liberty.

The hour glass had often emptied its sand after the curfew had sounded, before the revellers perceived the flight of time, and rose to return to their several homes. And as the wine had been good, so also was their gratitude warm. To thank their generous guest more worthily, it was unanimously resolved to conduct him in a body to his dwelling, and notwithstanding his remonstrances, the emperor's single will was obliged to submit to the twenty united against him.

"Where do you live?" cried his boisterous companion. "Near the Imperial Palace." "Faith! that's a fine quarter for a bourgeois; but after all, if one has money one may live anywhere." The party soon reached the palace gates. "In here," said the stranger, smiling; and separating himself from the group that surrounded him, he presented himself to the sentinel, who instantly recognised and saluted him.

"But who is it?" "The Emperor Charles V." answered the soldier. "The Emperor!" echoed all, falling back in astonishment. "No one dared to break silence. 'What has no one anything to ask me? I do not forget that I have doublet to pay—for my first share of the goose, and second, for certain excellent counsel, by which I shall not fail to profit.'"

"Well, sire, since you desire it, I will ask you a favor, not one either, but two. We will ask you to permit our corporation to take for its arms a crowned boar, and wear a sword on the festival of Saint Crispin's Supper." The Emperor smiled. "Is that all?" asked he. "All."

"Long live our Emperor!" shouted the twenty voices. "Hush! silence!" cried Charles laughing; "not even I have the right to disturb the slumbers of our good citizens."

The shoemakers of Brussels have still for device the crowned boar; and for more than a hundred years after this adventure of the great Emperor, they never omitted to gird on their swords on Saint Crispin's day. They loved, too, to tell of the incident we have just related, adding, as they finished, that the Emperor was too wise to despise good counsel, however low the source from which it

came, and he had more than once confessed that he had well profited by Saint Crispin's Supper.

THE LOST FOUND.
The facts which follow are furnished us by a reliable correspondent, and contain sufficient of the "raw material" for a good novel. We are assured by the narrator that the statements are literally correct.

Some sixteen years since, a young gentleman in New York city contrived for a while to pay his addresses to a beautiful girl there, the daughter of a worthy but obsolete Pearl street merchant, who was opposed to the young man's visiting his daughter. He persisted in his endeavors to win the young lady, and at last was forbidden to enter the man's house.

Still the lovers contrived to meet occasionally afterwards; and at the expiration of some six months, matters having been previously so arranged, the girl consented to marry the youth who loved her, and for whom at any time he would have sacrificed his life, so deeply rooted was his affection for her. He did not seek her fortune, for he was in the enjoyment of a handsome salary as principal book-keeper in an extensive jobbing-house, and his prospects, peculiarly, were very fair. But the parents were obdurate, and he was driven from the house.

As we have hinted, at the end of half a twelvemonth, they agreed to be married, and all the requisite arrangements were made, the evening was fixed upon, even the chaplain had been engaged—but, on the morning of the day proposed—suddenly, the whole plan was discovered, and the match was broken off, precipitately, by the absolute authority of the parents.

Time passed on. The daughter was sent to a distant part of the country for a while; and a young man, disappointed and disheartened, left New York for the west. Meantime, a person to suit the taste of the parents turned up—a man of considerable means, but old enough to be the young girl's father; and a match was arranged, after long persuasion, between Emma and this man, and she wedded him at last.

Three years subsequently, the young man found himself in New England, where he settled, and took a wife also, finding it not good to dwell alone; and some dozen years or so passed away, with their thousand-and-no changes of place, or circumstance, and of fortune. From the time of their separation, the original lovers had never met.

The young man became the father of three little ones, and then lost two of these, which bereavement was soon after followed by the death of his wife.—Time flew by. He had been a widower some years, and his oldest daughter had got to be quite a miss. He had been fortunate in his business, and resided a few miles out of the city, in a sweet "little cottage, unclouded by sorrow," for the day of his misfortune had long since gone by; and he endeavored to be contented and happy, surrounded as he was by the comforts of life, and in the enjoyment of the society of his dear little daughter.

One day last month he was returning home in the afternoon, and upon entering the cars he found them all full. He sought a seat, and found one by a lady about thirty years of age, beside whom he sat down, and the cars soon moved out of the depot. As they emerged into the light, he suddenly turned to the lady, and exclaimed,—"Madam!—Emma! Is this you?"

He didn't know exactly what he said, but it was a fact that he was on the seat with the girl to whom he was once engaged to be married, whom he had really loved, and whom he had never seen from the day of their cruel separation. A mutual explanation quickly succeeded. Our widowed friend ascertained that his former intended was on her way to the north, upon a visit to her friends. That she had been married nearly eleven years, had but one child living, and her husband had been dead over two years. He pointed to his pretty cottage as the cars passed on, but did not leave the train.

He proceeded forward, renewed his acquaintance, found the lady her own mistress, proposed to her again, for he believed her as lovely as ever, and won her, *sic*, this time! And we record the fact with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that within three weeks the lovers were actually united together in marriage, in the city of Boston.

THE EFFECTS OF FEAR.—The following is quoted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, a periodical in which we should not look for a fictitious narrative, yet the story is wonderful:—

A young man, twenty-three years old, came from the mines to San Francisco, with the intention of soon leaving the latter place for home. On the evening of his arrival, he, with his companions, visited the gambling saloons. After watching for a time the varied fortunes of a table, supposed to be undergoing the process of "tapping," from the continued success of those betting against the bank, the excitement overthrew his better judgment, and he threw upon the "seven spot" of a new deal a long which he staked contained \$1,000, his all—the result of two years' privation and hard labor—exclaiming, with a voice trembling with intense excitement, "My home or the mines." As the dealer slowly resumed the drawing of his cards, with his countenance livid from fear of the inevitable fate that seems ever attendant upon the tapping process when commenced. I turned my eyes upon the young man who had staked his whole gains upon a card, and never shall I forget the impression made by his look of intense anxiety, as he watched the cards as they fell from the dealer's hands. All the energies of his system seemed concentrated in the fixed gaze of his eyes, while the deadly pallor of his face bespoke the subdued action of his heart.

All around seemed infected with the sympathetic powers of the spell; even the hitherto successful winners forgot their own stakes in the hazardous chance placed upon the issue of the bet. The cards are slowly told with the precision of high wrought excitement. The seven spot wins. The spell is broken—reaction takes place. The winner exclaims, with a deep drawn sigh, "I will never gamble again," and was carried from the room in a deep swoon, from which he did not fully recover until the next morning, and then to know that the equivalent surrendered for his gain was the color of his hair, now changed to a perfect white.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE. JUST PUBLISHED. NEW AND PRACTICAL FORM BOOK. CONTAINING Forms of all those legal instruments important to the people of North Carolina, and designed, also, for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, Coroners, &c., &c. compiled and arranged from the best authorities, BY CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. to which is added, The Constitution of the United States and North Carolina.

The number of Forms in this work is much larger than can be found in any Form Book heretofore published in North Carolina, and while it is hoped they will meet the wants and exigencies of the public, it is also believed that their accuracy may be relied upon, having been examined and approved by some of the most eminent lawyers of the State. From the alphabetical order of the subjects, and the complete alphabetical index, it will be easy to find any desired matter contained in the book. The price of the book will be One dollar, for which sum it will be sent to any part of the State by mail free of postage. The trade will be supplied upon the usual terms. Orders should be addressed to W. D. COOKE, at Raleigh.

Editors in the State who will give the above two to three insertions in their papers before the first day of January next, and call attention to the work editorially, shall receive a copy of the book by mail free of postage, and a marked-up copy of their paper shall be received at this Office.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME! THE "WEEKLY POST"

beginning just one year ago, as an experiment, has become one of the popular and useful enterprises of the country. Its success in North Carolina was immediate; and having extended its circulation and influence into other States, it begins a new year with a name indicative of its widening field of operation.

THE "SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST" though not a mere provincial Journal will still be devoted to all the interests of NORTH CAROLINA; and while laboring to promote the cause of Education, Internal Improvements and Industrial progress in its own State, it will continue to be, also, the champion of Southern Rights, and the promoter of Southern Literature.

AN ADDITIONAL EDITOR has been engaged, so that there will be a distinct person to preside over each of the departments of NEWS, MISCELLANY, AND LITERATURE; new contributors have been employed, and correspondents secured.

Preparations have also been made to furnish a number of SUPERIOR EMBELLISHMENTS, and in the course of the year will appear the new historical novel THE MEMOIRS OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE, BY CALVIN H. WILEY.

Other attractions of the paper will be, making it peculiarly the Organ and Friend of Home; but as the Editors intend to perform to the letter all their engagements they will this year as they did the last, leave the public to judge by their actions rather than by their promises.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this FAVORITE PAPER FOR THE HOME CIRCLE commences on the Fourth of December, 1852. We desire particular attention to the low price of subscription of the Post: IT IS FURNISHED TO CLUBS OF TWENTY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM! with one copy in addition (free) to the person getting up the club. Terms—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance. CLUB PRICES: Three Copies, ..... \$5—full price, ..... \$6. Six Copies, ..... 10—full price, ..... 12. Ten Copies, ..... 15—full price, ..... 18. Twenty Copies, ..... 20—full price, ..... 24. (Payment in all cases in advance.)

When a club of eight or twenty copies is sent, the person making up the club will be entitled to a copy extra. PREMIUM. Any person sending us a club of eight or more subscribers, with the cash, shall, in addition to the extra copy of the paper, receive, by return mail, free of postage, a copy of a new OUTLINE MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This map is about 19 by 19 inches and is intended to give a correct representation of the form and relative position of all the counties in the State with their Federal Population, and average amount of Taxes for five years. It is the only map of the State that has ever been published in which all the counties are accurately laid down. All articles of a literary character may be addressed to C. H. WILEY, Greensboro, or to the Subscribers, Raleigh. French letters, notices, advertisements, remittances, &c., should be addressed to W. D. COOKE. Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for the Southern Weekly.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates: For 1 square of 14 lines, ..... \$0.75. For 1 do. 1 month, ..... 1.50. For 1 do. 3 months, ..... 3.00. For 1 do. 6 months, ..... 5.00. For 1 do. 9 months, ..... 6.50. For 1 do. 12 months, ..... 8.00. Business Cards, &c., for one year, ..... 10.00. For a quarter, half, or whole column a liberal discount will be made.

Advertisements should in all cases be marked with the number of the insertion, and in compliance with the regulations of the Post Office, they will remain until notice to discontinue is given, and according to the above rates. The particular attention of advertisers is called to this, as it is not our wish to require payment for an advertisement for a longer time than is necessary, and we do not wish our columns filled with advertisements that are out of date. WILLIAM D. COOKE, PROPRIETOR.

A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE undersigned will publish in the course of the year 1852, A NEW, LARGE AND COMPLETE MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, Five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the finest style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and is in compliance with the wishes of our countrymen on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise. The only attempted work of this kind that is of any value, published in this State, and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works have been improved, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the NEW MAP, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—RIVERS, LAKES, CREEKS, MOUNTAINS, AND GAPS; Also, the public improvements, and artificial divisions, the COUNTIES, COUNTY-TOWNS, CITIES, VILLAGES, COLLEGES, PUBLIC ACADEMIES, POST-OFFICES, TURN-PIKES, PLANK-ROADS, RAIL-ROADS AND CANALS.

The rates of all incorporated Roads, Canals, &c., &c., whether begun or not, will also be given; and to render the work more interesting, it will contain the DISTANCES AND DIRECTIONS of the principal Steam and Stage Lines, STORES, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES AND SCHOOLS. All of those subscribers who furnish the necessary information. Accompanying the MAP will be A STATISTICAL REGISTER, in the nature of a GAZETTEER, containing statements of the population, trade &c., &c. of the principal Towns, descriptions of improvements, products of different sections, &c., &c.

TERMS.—The MAP and REGISTER will be furnished for \$6.50. The Map alone, ..... 5.00. The Register alone for ..... 1.00. WILLIAM D. COOKE, SAMUEL PEARCE, C. H. WILEY.

Information from any source, and which may be of service in the making of the map, will be thankfully received; and those who wish to subscribe and to have their dwellings, places of business, &c., designated, should state the distance and directions of the proposed localities from the County Town, and mention the names of the Roads and Streams on which they are situated. All communications