### WBBKLY POST. SOUTHERN THE

# CONTRIBUTIONS. METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER XXVII.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1853. The War in Europe-Success of the Scimibar-Thanksgiving in the Metropolis-The British department of the Crystal Palace -- The unity of England an / America-Similarity of pr ducts-Principal features of the British Exhibition-Tex-tile fabrics-Cocoanut fibre-Works of the goldsmith-Silver ware-Electro-plated ware-English pottery-Parian ware-Iron and steel-Sheffield cutlery-English furniture-De la Rue's statione-Ty-Mr. Bohn's books - Contributions of the Government and of the Queen-The autobiography of Huydon, the painter- Weber's wild scenes and song

My DEAR Post : The echoes of our "National Thanksgiving" had scarcely died away in our churches and in our homes, when the intelligence came upon us "from afar," that war is actually in progress between two of the great powers of the old world. The rumors of the past have thus become the realities of the now, and a new, impulse has been given to + perilation in all circles. And what circle is there in Europe or in America, that will not feel, in some direct or indirect way, the electric influence of this powerful and destructive antagonism of nations? Be it Sultan or Czar, who shall have the best of the conflict, the shock must be great enough to reach the farthest extremities of the great social pact of nations. If we may credit the submarine telegraph, the war which has broken out has been waged with zeal, and so far, with complete success to the Turkish arms. The Scimi tar has fallen with terrible effect upon the Russian soldiers in Asia, and in European Turkey too, the invaders have been overthrown. To all this startling news, I for one, am disposed to say, "It is well." The crest of the Russian autocrat needs to be brought low-the iron will of despotism needs to be broken. The genius of the age demands this. But who shall tell what may yet be the end of this great conmotion !"

I alluded just now to "Thanksgiving." The season was a pleasant and rememberable one in this city. It was a metropolitan holiday. The churches were opened, and from many of these Christian temples, "the voice of thanksgiving" rose sweet-

It is valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. It comprises groups, vases, services, baskets and many other objects. wroug t in pure silver in the most artistic style. Mr. Ga vird. of London, makes a display equally impoing; and Hunt & Roskell, also of London, a still more magnificent one-a perfect wilderness of splendor, and costliness, and beauty. This latter collection is rivalled in extent and almost equalled to the eye, at least, by the display of Elkington & Co., another London firm, which exhibits electro-plated ware, in forms quite as artistic, and of a brightness quite as radiant as

the solid silver ware of the contiguous cases. They display also electro bronzes, in antique styles, and of wonderful delicacy of execution.

The Britis petteries are justly renowned for the elegance and durability of their works, and they are very largely represented in the exhibition. cannot enter into details, but must say briefly, that no country rivals England in the extent and beauty of its potteries for use. A very large collection of statuettes, figures and vases in Parian clay form no inconsiderable feature in this department. vastly increased the domain of Art, since the noblest works of ancient and modern sculptors, can be reproduced in Parian with wonderful fidelity at a very low price. The Parian resembles marble, but is moulded into form in a semi-liquid state, and then carefully baked to hardness.

The iron and steel manufactures of Great Britain are extensive and important, and in examples of these the Exhibition abounds. They range from inmense bars and plates of drawn and rolled iron and steel to the most delicate specimens of cutlery, watch springs and needles. The famous Low Moor Company exhibit iron rods from three to five inches in diameter, absolutely tied into knots when cold. The force of the machinery required to do this may be imagined by those who know the strength of iron rods. The Sheffield manufactures in the Palace are at once varied and beautiful-having for their exponents mammoth chisels, saws, razors, knives, seissors, &c. A famous knife, made by Rodgers & Sons would be a tiresome burden to a matr. It contains 85 blades and instruments on which are sketched yiews of cities in the old and in he new world

at the Judge's in December, 1850.

There was Miss A ....., soon afterwards a bride, over into the American lines." and as lovely a girl as ever gave the greeting of the morn. Miss --- of Columbia, Miss G---and another whose name may be forgotten, but whose image has been remembered, and will be for many a year.

Mrs. D - was as accomplished a lady as ever presided over a house, and will long be recalled by many a transient acquaintance even, as among the best of the good.

The Judge has passed away to another world, but the memory of his worth, and service to Tennessee will remain green in the minds of the citi-

zens of the State for many a year yet. There are some things hard to be borne, and among the incidents, the passing away of a man of ripe years, of usefulness, and true worth may be regarded as the most difficult to be properly understood.

Still we are each to take our place in the grave, These works are essentially English, and they have and we should ever appreciate that life has been given to each on earth to do good. Life is a boon to us, for which we can never be quite sufficiently grateful, and we should wisely improve all the opportunities for doing good.

For years the way of life of the writer has been changing, and many a man has he known, but not one every way more worthy than was the gentleman referred to.

If flowers should be placed o'er the grave unobtrusive merit, then indeed, should the friend of man visit that of Judge D-, for he was indeed, a man true to the holiest aspirations of our nature. But for such a loss we may think that :

That lights the eye and clouds the brow, Proclaims there is a happier sphere Than the bleak world that holds us now. Chapel Hill, Nov. 15, 1853.



### A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

Look into yonder window: what do you see

you have been, you can in some degree appreciate perforate ye !"-" Chagrined," said the officer, at the merit and the pure ones who were assembled the close of his recital, "I was compelled to deliver to the bold fellow my mutilated sword, and pass

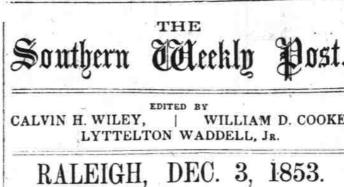
### NOT FORGOTTEN.

The memory of the great may be forgotten .--Those names recorded on the Scroll of the Past in characters so livid that a wondering world as it looks upon them believes earthly fame to be perennial, may one day be blotted out forever; those monuments that have reared their lofty heads for ages, firm and unshaken, until we almost fancy their foundation is eternal, may be swept away by the river of Time, as it rushes on, on to the ocean -Eternity.

The pride of Empire will fade. The gorgeous palace of the monarch, the stately mansion of the broud, and the humble cot of the lowly, will one day be as if they had never been; and the traveler of a future age will car lessly tread where the remains of the great, the noble, and the gifted of this world, are mingled with the common dust, from whence they sprung. He will gaze on deserted lands that are now teeming with life and population, and wonder what races of men have there lived, and moved, and passed away.

The loved and the loving are forgotten. When the great Insatiate tears them from us, and rudely severs the ties that bind us to hope and to peace, we feel that no object can ever fill the void left in the affections ; that no balm can ever drop healing of on the lacerated and bleeding tendrils of the heart. But the spring of time alleviates the woe the winter of death has caused; and under its genial influence, the heart again sends forth its green leaves and verdant branches, we had once thought were blasted forever. And-indication not that man is heartless, but that his great Father is kind-the loved and the loving who have gone from earth are partially forgotten.

But a kind word is not forgotten. As the voice of Him who stilled the tempest, fell on the troubled waters of the Gallilean sea, and as the grateful dewdrops fall on the lowly flower that is parched and withering on the mountain side, so fall the breathings of kindness and love on the sorrowing and the drooping spirit. And however humble or



## Terms-TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.

- CLUB PRICE							
Three Copies, \$5-full	price,	• • •	••	• •	•••	•	
Eight Copies, 12		• • •		• •		•	•
Ten Copies, 15	**	• • •					
Twenty Copies, 20	44			•••	••	• •	. '
(Payment in all cases in	n adva	ince					
Where a club of eight, ten or t	wenty	co	pie	s i	9	se	n

t. the person making up the club will be entitled to a copy extra

All articles of a Literary character may be addressed Editors of the Southern Weekly Post, Raleigh, N. C." Business letters, notices, advertisements, remittances, &c., &c., should be addressed to W. D. Cooke. Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for the Southern Weekly Post.

WILLIAM D. COOKE, PROPRIETOR.

MR. H. P. DOUTHIT is our authorized agent for the State of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and TENNESSEE.

#### CUBA.

For several years past the beautiful queen of the Antilles has been becoming more and more an object of interest and a subject of speculation to the people of the United States. With any policy that would seek to wrest her, by direct or indirect means, from the hands of Spain, we have no sympathy whatever. In common with an overwhelming majority of our fellow citizens, we regard such a policy as essentially unjust to others and full of danger to ourselves. But as its relations to Spain are uncertain, and the probability that it will, at some not distant day, change hands, is constantly forming itse'f with increasing strength upon the sober judgment of the world, we cannot avoid the conviction that it may yet become a member of our Union. This may not be a desirable event, but we cannot control the future, or resist in all cases the force of those circumstances which are likely to develop themselves, and to exercise a powerful inflence upon the internal and external policy of our government. Viewing the matter in this light, we apprehend that a few of the more interesting facts in regard to the character of the island and its inhabitants, which we have obtained from several sources, will not be unacceptable to our readers. The long and narrow island of Cuba, which extends in a serpentine form from east to west in the bosom of the Gulf of Mexico, lies under the parallel of 22 degrees North Latitude, about 150 miles south of Key West in the State of Florida, to which, according to modern estimates, it is equal in superficial extent. It contains a population of more than 800.000 inhabitants. a majority of whom are negroes and mulattoes. It is intersected in its whole length by lofty and precipitous mountains, which divide it into northern and southern slopes, and give rise to many small and rapid rivers which follow the direction of these slopes to the sea. The island contains several considerable cities, of which the most important is Havana, with a population of over 125,000, situated on one of the finest barbors in the world, near the north-western coast. Here repose the remains of the immortal discoverer of the New World. Matanzas, Cardenas, Principe and St. Jago are other important towns. The climate of Cuba is such as might be expected from its intertropical situation and the rapid elevation of its surface. In the low country all around the island it has a truly tropical character, and the heat for the greater portion of the year is intense. The sea-breeze, however, is clways at hand to alleviate its effects towards evening, and travelers write in raptures of the delicious air of a Cuban night. Among the mountains, the inhabitants enjoy a more temperate and salubrious atmosphere than that of the lowlands. The year is divi-ible into the dry season and the wet season, the former extending from January to May inclusive, and the latter giving character more or less decidedly to the remainder of the year. In summer the rains are very frequent and profuse. The rivers a programme in English of the various parts of it are suddenly overflowed, and much damage and inconvenience often result from them. The island is also subject to violent hurricanes, though in a less degree than some others. These hurricanes are sometimes destructive of property and life to an awful extent. Yellow fever and other malignant diseases are very comm n in the low country, and on the whole the climate can hardly be considered salubrious or suited to the feelings of persons coming from a high latitude. Good water, one of the principal comforts of life, is seldom met with in Cuba-a defect for which the delightful breezes from the sea do not perfectly this country by the servants of the Pope, is a virtual satisfy either the resident or the stranger. The soil of Cuba, especially in the low country, is one of the most prolific in the world, not only yielding a spontaneous tribute of tropical vegetation in endless sometimes will do in spite of themselves, the moral profusion and variety, but richly rewarding the hand of industry with some of the most valuable produc- unmistakable evidence of disapprobation and dent tions. Many delightful and nutritious fruits grow nor can any halfway explanation or aukward abundantly, the orange, the banana, and the pine-apple. tion, on the part of these minions of the Valien, and the soil produces yams and other similar articles isfy the enlightened understanding, or the jealous with exuberant liberality. But the most valuable publican spirit of our people. May such facts commodities are sugar. coffee, and tobacco, of which foregoing keep them awake, and faithful to the vast quantities are annually exported. The climate of Cuba generates vast numbers of annoving bugs and insects, which invade the houses and pollute the food and beverages of the people. It is remarkable, however, that like Ireland it is free from poisonous reptiles. " On ne trouve," says Malte Brun, " dans toute cette ile, aucun animal venimeux ou feroce." There are many birds of splendid plumage and interesting habits, and the fish are said to exhibit

them as a mere show, and the priests are said to be generally given to idleness and vice. There is a general sentiment of dissatisfaction with the authority of Spain, and the people are quite ripe for revolution But they have little of the cour ge and energy neces sary to secure the blessings of liberty. They are hardly capable of sustaining a pop dar government of themselves, and if free, would probably sink into the state of degeneracy so common in the republies of South America. In all the bounds of civilization there is no character that appears to be so unfavorable to improvement as that of the modern Spaniard. Much can be said on both sides of the question re-

lating to the incorporation of Cuba into the American Union. On the one hand, it is very plausibly uged that the geographical position of that island renders it of great value to the United States, for both commercial and military reasons; that its acquisition would greatly strengthen the South and promote the wealth of the whole country; and that it is far better for it to be ours, than to fall in'o the hands of some Europen power whose proximity to our shores would be dangerous to the peace and tranquility of the Union. On the other hand, it is argue t with perhaps equal justice that, although, as an unoccupied terri ory, Cuba would form an important addition to our domain, yet inhah. ited, as she is, by a race unaccustomed to republican ideas, and ignorant of the true uses of freedom. inde lent, proud, superstitious, and debased, her admission into the Union would introduce a new and dangerous element into the character of our population, and render our domestic. peace more difficult to maintain than ever.

We have nothing to do with this political question Its solution will probably depend more upon future circumstances affecting our national policy, has upon any course of argument that may be pursued by either party. Next week we propose to present to our read. ers a succint account of the Sandwich Island, in regard to which so much interest has recently been manifested throughout the country.

### FARMINGTON, N. C.

Nov. 21, 1853.

MESSERS EDITORS :- Will you please give your views in the "Fost" on the following sentence-And in my choice, to reign is worth ambi ing the in hell:" that is I wish to know how you would pare the two words " worth " and " ambition," by so deing you will oblige

### A SUBSCRIBER

In replying to the foregoing question, we would remark that its solution depends very much in our judgment upon the interpretation we give to the past age in which the semience is found. ambition " is to be regarded as a measure of value -if the sentence means that, to reign, is worth the toil, the suffering, and the patience that are usually necessary to success in the struggle for power, a think the word "worth" has all the power of am position. It is treated as a preposition in some our best grammars. On the other hand, if "work" be considered equivalent to "worthy of," correspond ng to the Latin dignus, it is an adjective qualiting the infinitive "to reign," which is the subject of the succeeding verb. We are inclined to parse it in this way ourselves. "Ambi ion" will then be an object ive, governed by the preposition "of" understand Co sidering the connection of the sentence with others before and after it, and the circumstances under which it is represented by the poet to have been uttered, it seems to us very probable that the idea intended to be conveyed was that the possession of spreme power was well worthy of desire, howere dismal might be the realm over which it was to be a ercised.

----- Each hope and fear

ly, and I trust acceptably, to the Benefactor of our land and people. The incitements to a general and devout thanksgiving were never greater in the history of our nation. Peace and plenty crown the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the language of the sacred psalmist, recounting the mercies of God to the Jews, is perfectly applicable to us. "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

I promised in my last letter but one to glance comprehensively at the foreign contributions to the Crystal Palace. It seems scarcely natural to anply this term for i n to Great Britain-our mother country still efferished by us and honored for her undisputed excellencies. It is indeed impossible for us to hold that people alien whose language we speak, whose best blood flows in our veins. whose intellectual idols we worship-speaking after the manner of men ;- whose laws we are goveined by and whose religion we love. It seems, in these days of steam but a step from our own shores to those of A bion-and when we arrive there, we are not rudely awakened to the fact that we are upon a foreign soil. Our own country seems to be around us still, only wonderfully condensed and concentrated. In like manner we cross the nave of the Crystal Falses from the United, States to England, and are scarcely conscious of the change.

No striking dissimilarity of objects compels us to feel that we have passed out own national boundaries. We may traverse the whole British area in one great Indus rial Temple and feel at home at every step. If we do not produce everything we see about us, we are funitiar with all from constant and universal use. We have need to be told that those long rows of spindles and cotton spin ning machinery are of English manufacture; or we should lay claim to them for our Yankee neighbors. It is true, those agricultural implements close at hand, are less familiar to our sight than those which crowd the United States Gallery--but we cannot make them foreign. Those abundant and multifarious specimens of the Derbyshire marbles are unlike the products of our American quarries :--but then, are not the vases, inkstands, cups and tables into which they are wrought household goods amongst us? So I might proceed through the hardware cutlery, chemical, furniture and other courts. In nearly all the processes and products of manufactures the English are the types of our own and declare the kindred of the two people. The principal features of the British Exhibition are the textile fabrics, the works of the goldsmith, the potter, the iron founder, the cabinet maker and the stationer. I think I have covered the ground-in this general classification -- and yet not too widely. for in all these departments Great Britain presents a striking display. The textile fabrics comprise nearly all known descriptions of goods. There are fewer specimens of cotton fabrics than of woollen. silk or linen. The cloths exhibited sustain the high reputation of Great Britain in this department, and are unequalled, I think, for fineness and durability combined, by any other cloths. The linens, chiefly from Ireland, which has the pre-eminence in this branch of in lustry, are numerous and of the most excellent quality. An interesting display is made by Messrs. Feuton and Son, large Irish manufacturers, of linen in every stage from the unbroken. flax to the exquisite cambric. Silk and silk and worsted goods are extensively displayed in every variety and style. The British contribution of laces and embroidered goods is both extensive and magnificent-some of the Irish examples in this class being of unsurpassed beauty.

The English furniture courts are exceedingly rich

and attractive-presenting many novel and highly ornamental works, and styles of decoration. . large mirror in a frame of carved wood is the admiration of all beholders. The carving is wonderfully beautiful and elaborate, imitating fruit and flowers.

The stationer's wares-including also books-are very elegant and attractive. No other house in the world perhaps could have surpassed the display of De la Rue & Co., of London, of all descriptions of plain and fancy letter and note papers, cards, envelopes, &c.

The beautiful and elegant books of Bohn of Lon don deservedly attract much notice. I have more than once commended to your readers the cheap and valuable series of books published by Bohn. under the general names of the Standard, Classical and Illustrated Libraries-and if they could see the two hundred volumes which they now embrace, in sumptuous English calf binding-they would be unlike me if they did not covet them.

England has done her part in the Great Exhibit tion. She has come up generously as she could certainly well afford to do. I have before noticed the government contributions of arms and armor from the grim old Tower of London, and also the Queen's private contribution of the picture painted by Winter Valter in commemoration of the birth May of the young prince Arthur, and also of the opening of the London Crystal Palace, on the first of May., 1851

With this very rapid generalization of the Brit ish Department of the Exhibition, your readers must be content, so far as my pen is concerned, and I hope, in two other subsequent letters, to complete my survey of the Crystal Palace of 1853. I have been very much interested recently in the perusal of the autobiography of Haydon the painter, edited by Taylor, and just republished in two handsome volumes by Harper and Brothers. A more entertaining book has not appeared in a long time. It is brimful of life and incident and aneedote, and exhibits not only the outer and the inner life of a man of a peculiar temper and of a most remarkable career, but affords us also many incidental pictures of the times in which he lived and of the persons with whom he associated. It is an eventful story-that of Haydon's life-and can not be read without exciting a deep interest in the mind of the reader.

Before I close this letter I will comm nd one more book to the notice of your readers. Wild Scenes and Song Birds is the title of a magnificent volume just published by Putnam & Co. It is the joint production of Mr. C. W. Weber and his gifted wife. Mr. Weber has already a national fame as the "Hunter Naturalist," and in this work he has given us some of the sunny and gentle aspects of his world of nature. The book is illustrated with twenty exquisite pictures, printed in colors. They are chiefly from the pencil of Mrs. Weber and portray the song birds and wild flowers of the country. The work is written in a style of charming enthusiasm and cannot fail to win the sympathy of every lover of the beautiful. Adieu until next week. COSMOS.

nothing new, surely ;-nothing but what the angels have looked smilingly down upon since the morning stars first sang together. Nothing but a loving mother hushing upon her faithful breast a wailing babe ; whose little li e hangs by a slender thread ; mortal lips have said, "the boy must die." A mother's hope accer dies. She clasps him closer to her breast, and gazes upwards ;- food and sleep and rest are forgotten, so that little flickering taper die not ont. Gentiv upon her soft warm breast, she woods for it baby slumbers ; long weary nights, up and down the cottage flor, she paces, soo hino its restless moaning. Suns rise and set; stars pale ; seasons come and go ;-she heeds them not, so that those languid eyes but beam brightness. Down the meadow, by the brook, on the hill side she seeks with him the health restoring breeze. God be praised, health comes at last! What joy to see the rosy flush mantle on the pallid check what joy to see the shrunken limbs grow round with health ; what joy to see the damp thin locks grow crisp and glossy ? What matter, though the knitting lie neglected-or the spinning wheel be dumb, so that the soaring kite or bouncing ball please his boyish fancy and prompt the gleeful shout? What matter that the coarser fare be hers, so that the daintier morsel pass his rosy lips ! What matters that her robe is threadbare, so that his graceful limbs be clad in Joseph's rambow coat ! What matter that her couch be hard, so that his sunny head rest nightly on a downy pillow? What

matter that her slender purse be empty, so that his childish heart may never know denial. Years roll on .- That loving mother's eye grows

dim ; her glossy locks are silvered ; her limbs are sharp and shrunken; her foosteps slow and tottering. And the boy, the cherished Joseph ! he of the bold bright eye, and sinewy limb, and bounding step ;-surely, from his kind hand shall flowers be strewn on the dim downward path to the dark vallev !-- surely, her son's strong arm be hers to lean on ;-his voice of music sweeter to her dull ear than seraphs' singing.

No. no .- The hum of busy life has struck upon his ear, drowning the voice of love. He has become a MAN ! refined, fastidious !- and to his forgetful, unfilial heart, (God forgive him) the mother who bore him is only -- " the old woman !" FANNY FERN.

A daring Tennesseean at the battle of N. O. with a blanket tied around him, and a hat with enormous breadth, who seemed to be fighting on his own hook, disdaining to raise his rifle over the baak of earth, and fire in safety to his person, like his more wary fellow soldiers, chose to spring, every time he fired, upon the breast-work, where, balancing himself, he would bring his rifle to his cheek, throw back his broad-brim, take sight, and fire, while the enemy were advancing to the attack. as deliberately as though shooting at a herd of

one of my men down at every shot."

As the British resolutely advanced, though col-

umns fell like the tall grain before the sickle, at

the fire of the Americans, the same officer ap-

proached at the head of his brave grenadiers, amid

the rolling fire of musketry from the lines of his

unseen, un launted and untouched. "Advance, my

men!" he shouted, as he reached the edge of the

fosse-" follow me !" and, sword in hand, he leap-

ed the ditch, and turning, amidst the roar and

flame of a hundred muskets, to encourage his men,

beheld, to his surprise, but a single man of his

company upon his feet. As he was about to leap

deer; then leaping down on the inner-side, he

owly the recipient, they shall by no means be forgotten : but from Him, who is the essence of love itself, shall receive a rich, a glorious reward.

A worthy act is not forgotten. The motive that actuates it may be impugned; the consequent results may seem adverse and disastrous; calumny and scorn may be the reward of its performer: but an upright and virtuous act, prompted by love to right, and hatred to wrong, can no more be forgotten than that spark of life eternal, which burns in the human breast, can be quenched. He, without whose permission a sparrow may not fall to the ground, is cognizant of it, a.d will never suffer it to pass unguarded.

And the memory of the good is not forgotten. Those, who, with honesty of heart and integrity of ourpose, devote a life of labor to their fellows, to essen the evil, and advance the good of the race, eave the only indelible record that is made on the book of time. When, for ages unnumbered, the turf has been level and green above their graves, when the marble column that pointed to their resting place has fallen, and crumbled to dust, their names yet linger, "Familiar in our mouths as cousehold words :"

Not forgotten when the weakly, Ere life's noon-day, droop and falter; Not forgotten on the heartn-stone ; -Not forgotten round the altar. The life of the good is an undying plant-it

bads in time, it blossoms in Eternity. ----

### RULES AMONG SHAKERS.

In the course of a debate in the Legislature of New York, on application for special grants of power, in holding the property made by Shakers of Niskayuna, in that State, the following rules of orders, said to be the principal requirements of their spiritual direction, became public. Contrary to order to inquire into any bargain that the deacons have made.

Contrary to order to go to church with sins un confessed.

Contrary to order to go out among the world, or among families, without permission of the el-

Contrary to order to shake hands with a world's woman without confessing it. Contrary to order to shake hands with the world

unless they first tender the hand. Contrary to order to play with dogs or cats. Contrary to order for a brother and sister to ride together in a waggon without company.

Contrary to order for a brother and sister to pass each other on the stairs. Contrary to order for a person to go out of the

door-yard after evening meeting. Contrary to order to have right and left shoes. Contrary to order to pare the heels of shoes under.

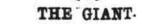
Contrary to order to read newspapers in dwelling-houses, at any time, unless indulgence is grantDUPLICITY.

WE find the following statement in a very respects ble New York paper. We have seen the same ful alluded to in various other quarters. How farth statement is true we know not. It is at least que consistent with the morality inculcated by many the Jesuit Fathers, and is by no means an incredit example of that " cunning eraftiness " for which it are distinguished.

THE ROMISH BISHOP'S OATH .- At a recent come cration of three Roman-catholic bishops in New York service was given to the reporters for the pies, distributed through the house. In the inglish the lation of the oath taken by each bishop, the path which he virtually transfers his civil allegiance for the government under which he lives to the Pop the pledge to be a traitor to his country, if it show ever be in conflict with the Pope ; his oath to persent and fight against heretics, schismatics, and releas he Pope, and to curse and ana hematize all torms heresy, were omitted, although solemnly taken. The Roman church in this country fears to make known the real character of the pledges taken by her officials.

The cowardly dread of public scruting, beirayed in compliment to the intelligence and patriolism of American people. They do well to keep the close foot under a mask. Whenever it sticks out, while sense and better taste of our native population grea

trust



During the past week our citizens have had and portunity of seeing and becoming acquainted the celebrated Nova Scotia giant, Angus McKe and the visit of this living Colossus has afforded gratification to old and young. Angus is a beau boy of twenty, and is as mild and gentle as any a wonderful variety and richness of coloring. It is a but as he measures nearly eight feet, and is but

I noticed very numerous specimens of cocoa-fibre goods, chiefly carpeting and matting, woven of the prepared fibre of the cocoa nut husk. It is an exceedingly substantial tabric and must come into very general use.

The works of the English gold smiths exhibited in the Crystal Palace are worthy of the immemorial fame of that ancient craft. There is no part of the gallery more visited than that where these rare and costly works are displayed. It would require more space than I have at command to describe them, and a very general reference to them must suffice. In a case which the eve readily takes in it once, Mr. Angell, of London, exhibits silver ware of such exquisite and elaborate workmanship; that

For the Southern Weekly Post. A MEMORY AND RESEMBLANCE.

BY C. H. BRACKETTE.

Respectfully dedicated to Miss Ellen Garland, of Tennessee.]

The bird of passage, through the sky Sweeps on, his home to find : There is no track before his eve. He leaveth none behind. He leaves no track, except it be A passing shadow dim ; That like a silent memory. One moment follows him. G. H. COOMER.

The bright gems of the night are to be seen in the sky, and memory is very busy to night. Du ring the day, there went by the "New Hotel," where this production is written, a lovely, sweet girl of seventeen summers, who reminded the writer very much of one he had met somewhere, and finally, the who that one was, came back to mind. Possibly reader, you may have been at a small social party at a house like Judge D-'s of Middle Tennessee, when the Judge was living. If

would re-load, mount the works, cock his beaver, ed by the elders.

take aim, and fire again. "This he did," said an Contrary to order to fold the left thumb over English officer, who was taken prisoner by him, the right, in prayer, or when standing up in wor "five times in rapid succession, as I advanced at ship.

the head of my company; and though the grape Contrary to order to kneel with the left knee whistled through the air over our heads, for the first.

Contrary to order to put on the left boot or life of me I could not help smiling at his grotesque, demi-savage, demi-quaker figure, as he threw back shoe first. the broad flap of his castor, to obtain a fair sight

Contrary to order to kneel with handkerchief in hand.

-deliberately raised his rifle, shut his left eye, and blazed away at us. I verily believe he brought Never attempt to do anything that is not right,

Just as sure as you do you will get into trouble. Sin alway- brings sorrow sooner or later. If you suspect anything is wicked, do it not, until you are sure your suspicions are groundless.

A kind word will often tell more than the severest reproof, and a sigh of sorrow makes a far deeper impression than an open censure.

The conditions of conquest are always easy .-We have but to toil a while, endure a while, believe always, and never turn behind.

down from this dangerous situation, his sword was THE following is a copy of a bill posted on the shivered in his grasp by a rifle ball, and at the walls of a certain village: "A lecture on total same instant the daring Tennesseean sprang upon abstinence will be delivered in the open air and a the parapet and levelled his rifle at his breast, a collection will be made at the door to defray excalmiy observing, "Surrender, stranger, or I may penses."

paradise of parrots and humming birds, where they find proportion, his presence is truly august and an appropriate home amid the profusion of tropical terrible.

flowers and the sweets which they produce. The population of Cuba consists principally of Span. ish Creoles, engaged in planting and other agricultural employments, and their numerous families of slaves, many of whom are still in all the rudeness of their primi ive condition. , On the sugar plantations these slaves are subjected to very severe and constant labor, being allowed only from three and a half to six hours for sleep and refreshment, and a few hours on the alternate Sundays. They are plentifully fed, and in delight. His visit was a source of unusual plent such a climate need little clothing. This severity of to the pupils and all present, and will long be me labor lasts about four or five months, during the dry bered. Mr. Dunseith, to whose courtesy and season. On the coffee plantations it is far less oppres- ness so much of their gratification is due, is a sive. Many slaves in Cuba are allowed to purchase man of excellent qualities of head and hear, their freedom, and the free blacks and mulattoes are very numerous in the towns, where they form a kind of colored aristocracy and move among the whites in

public places in a manner no where permitted in the United States. It is lamentably true that this beautiful island continues still to be a profitable market for slaves imported from Africa. There is every reason to believe that Spanish vigilance winks at the inhuman trade, and endeavors to profit by it. The officials are nearly all Spaniards, and a large army, consisting of by his playmates for refusing to unite with the regular Spanish troops, guards the island more faith- an act of theft. We now learn that his death we fully against American inva-ion and Creole insurrec- ly accidental, and that such was the decision tion, than against the importation of captives from the jury. African coast.

There is little intellectual cultivation among the of moral improvement. Christianity is observed among | dost \$2,00,000.

On Monday night last, in company with his of ductor, Mr. Samuel Dunseith, he visited the last tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and generously gave a gratuitous exhibition in the Ca Quite an assembly of inmates of the Institution visiters filled the room, and the entertainment was livened by a few performances by the mules music by the b'ind. In some of the comic purshuge and amiable guest shook his sides with be manages his charge with creditable attention udgment.

KNUD IVERSON .- The affecting account published, of the manner in which this little Nor an boy was drowned, turns out, it is said by a Ch paper, to be a hoax. A considerable sum has sit been raised to erect a monument over his remain the faith of a statement that he was forcibly dro

The Ohio State House is sail to be larger Creoles of Cuba, and little activity exhibited in behalf the capitol at Washington, and to be estin