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TERMS OF THE PAPER,
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No. 1.

Poetry.

Love Me Much and Love Me Long.

BY MRS. M. W. STRATTON.
"Love me little, love me long."
That may do for look and song.
But for woman's fond heart—never!
She loves deeply, and forever.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.
Trusting all her soul's devotion
On love's wild, uncertain ocean—
Hearing dream, nor hope, nor prayer,
But yearning unceasing there.
Thinkst thou she'er can be
Content with any less than these?
Little knows her woman's heart,
Who deems her half content with part—
Content with a divided treasure—
Wooded by rule and level by measure.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.
Love her wholly—love her ever—
Love her thus, or from her sever.
Ere her heart has twined around thee,
Ere she eases the hour she found thee,
Ere to breathe the word farewell
She to her like funeral knell.
The sudden love may burn to waste,
And sudden vows repeat their haste;
So let it be, ere thou dost bring
A cool and cautious offering.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.
And in your poverty or wealth—
Or in your sickness or in health—
High on the pinnacle of fame,
Or in the lowest depths of shame,
Where thou art, there will she be,
Clinging fondly still to thee.
Let no eye censure, stealing
O'er your heart, conceal its feeling.
Fear you not to trust too much,
Woman shrinks from jealous touch.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.
Such is the love that she would gain:
All cooler feeling comes in vain;
Or, coming, breaks a blissful spell,
And true love weeps her last farewell.
Love me deeply, love me long,
Is the burden of her song.
When hope is young, and life is new,
And pleasures many—sorrows few,
We lightly meet, and lightly part,
With many a fond and faithful heart.
But memory brings, in after years,
Remorse, remorse, and bitter tears.

MISSISSIPPI. A few days since, I ac-
cidentally discovered among some of my pa-
pers the following extemporaneous effusion
which certainly contains as much truth as
Poetry.

The lovely girls, with all their curls
Are sought but fleeing shadows,
And when they come in vain the girls
But give old *Black* the widows, O;
Green grow the meadows, O,
And greener grow the willows, O,
While other fellows hug the girls
I mean to hug the widows, O.
Though Paradise was filled with spice,
Delicious fruits and flowers rare,
Still Adam left it from choice—
Because there were no widows there,
Green grow the meadows, O,
And greener grow the willows, O,
Till God created all things else
But Love, that made the widows, O.

Miscellaneous.

Prospects of the Union.

We copy a judicious article from the
Baltimore American on the present
gloomy prospects for the continuance
of the Union. Whilst we fervently
join in the prayer of the American for
its perpetuity, we confess that we are
less hopeful than that paper. Extrem-
ists only are heard, in both sections.
In view of the great outrages perpetrat-
ed upon the South, by a regular sys-
tem of stealing our property; in view
of the fact that the whole North either
assists those who perpetrate this great
wrong or at least stand by and do not
assist to prevent or to punish it; in
view of the daring invasion of Virgin-
ia, and the almost universal sympathy
of the North with the bold bad men
who undertook it—how can Southern
men feel otherwise than deeply indig-
nant? It is not surprising that some
of the most intemperate give expres-
sion to such feelings, in language both
violent and insulting; whilst even calm
and moderate men feel too deeply to
rebuke such expressions. The most
they can do is to refrain themselves
from the use of irritating language.—
At the North, on the other hand, tho'
there was for a week or two a general
condemnation of John Brown's wicked
outrage, that soon passed away. Public
opinion against the South and its
constitutionally guaranteed institution
proved too strong for the continuance
of the first impulsive and right feeling.
It might possibly have been otherwise
if the natural feelings of Southern peo-
ple could have been suppressed, or
vented in language less irritating, and
in some respects unjust. But bitter-
ness here has called forth bitterness
and hostility there, until now there
seems but little hope for the future.
The American cites the example of
England, where civil wars have all en-
ded without separation. Unfortunately
our case is different from that of
England. She had no such vast ex-
tent of territory, or such diversity of
climate and of pursuits, and especially
of institutions, in respect to which a
fanaticism fiercer than ten furies has
sprung up. Consequently her feuds
were not sectional, as ours are. There
are other peculiarities of the contest
here, which it would be imprudent to
state, but which render it impossible
to ally the strife until the North shall
cease to wage war upon the South—

and of that we confess that we see no
hope. Instead of that peace and those
acts of good neighborhood to which the
South is entitled by every law, human
and divine, not a finger is raised,
scarce a voice is heard, against the dai-
ly open and avowed outrages upon our
rights. It is impossible that this should
continue without a disruption. And
we have no hope, as we have said, that
it will cease.

What may be behind disunion, we
cannot tell; but we anticipate nothing
good for either section. It seems to us
the sheerest folly to hope for in-
creased prosperity or greatness for
either. Yet if every Southern man
were as fully convinced as we are, that
disunion will be a dire calamity for
both North and South, still we could
not hope for a long continuance of a
union under a state of opinion and ac-
tion and even a system of laws at the
North which tolerates and legalizes a
daily robbery and outrage of the South.
It is not in human nature to stand
such things.

So little is known at the North of
the real feeling at the South, that the
idea of disunion is universally treated
as ridiculous. Some, like the braggadocio
General of the N. Y. Courier
and Enquirer, even talk of "whipping
the South into obedience;" but the
most common feeling is, that disunion
is only an idle threat. It was so once;
but it is no longer so. The first evi-
dence we have seen of an awakening
from this state of false security, is fur-
nished by the N. Y. Times of Wednes-
day last. That paper publishes a let-
ter from "its Virginia correspondent,"
giving a gloomy account of the state
of feeling in that State. It is manifest
that the correspondent is no Virgin-
ian, but some fanatic from the North;
and that whilst he exaggerates his pic-
ture of the Virginia panic, much that
he writes about crime, the trial by jury,
religion, infidelity, &c., is applicable
only to the great cities at the North;
and has no foundation as applied to
any Southern State. But there appears
to have been enough in the picture to
arouse and alarm the Times. It says,
and says truly,—

"The Harper's Ferry invasion has
shaken the confidence of the South in
the good faith of the North to its basis.
The people of Virginia regard it as only
an indication of Northern sentiment,
the first of many similar inroads upon
their peace. They construe the speech-
es and lectures and Abolitionist demon-
strations of sympathy at the North, as
proof positive that the movement is
substantially approved and endorsed
by the Northern people. Why, they
ask, is Wendell Phillips applauded
when he lectures on this subject? Why
are Garrison and Douglas tolerated in
their appeals for aid to Brown? Why
does the North solicit the commutation
of his sentence, and why are no meet-
ings held to denounce his crime and to
dall down vengeance on him and his
accomplices? * * * * *

This is the style in which they reason,
—and it is perfectly natural under the
circumstances."
Indeed it is natural. And well may
the Times add, "We are not surprised
to find it impossible to convince the
Virginians that they mistake entirely
the temper of our people and magnify
immensely the perils to which they are
exposed." It will indeed require
something more effective than words to
fasten such a conviction on the South-
ern mind. The Times says that our
enemies "are few in number, and ut-
terly contemptible in position and in-
fluence." If it were so, would not the
great majority put a stop to the steal-
ing of Southern property by these few
and contemptible rogues, instead of al-
lowing them to precipitate upon the
country disunion and civil war? Would
they not take some steps to prevent
the invasion of a Southern State, either
by a John Brown gang or by pro-
posed rescuers of John Brown? When
a band of filibusters is preparing to
leave our shores to perpetrate an out-
rage against any foreign country, the
Executive and Judicial powers are put
in motion to arrest it. But here are
filibusters of the worst sort coming to
a sister State with the very worst and
most ferocious intentions that ever fired
human bosoms, and what says or what
does a single one of these united sover-
eignities to prevent the wrong or to
correct the wrong doers?

As the Richmond Whig well asks,—
"If two thousand persons can be as-
sembled in Boston one night to sym-
pathize with old Brown and raise mon-
ey for his family, why cannot two
thousand persons be assembled in the
same city the next night, to denounce
old Brown and his murderous foray, if
there be the number of conservatives
there that we are told there are? And
so in regard to New York and all the
cities and neighborhoods of the North.
A conservatism that is wholly silent
and inactive, what is it worth to us?
What is it worth in the way of rebuk-
ing Abolition fanaticism, and preserv-
ing the Union?"

Since the above was written, the
Times of Thursday has come to hand,
in which we find further evidence of an
awakening to the momentous nature
of the impending crisis, in the follow-
ing earnest statement of the duty of
the Northern States themselves to put
down any attempt from their borders
to rescue John Brown and his gang:—

"We think that the authorities of the
Free States owe it to themselves, and
to the whole country, to defeat any
such attempt that may be on foot, and
to exercise special vigilance for its de-
tection. If we are bound to prevent
armed invasion from our shores of the
territories of a foreign power, we are
under tenfold greater obligations to
prevent any forcible interference, on
the part of our people, with the ad-
ministration of justice in a sister State.
* * * * *

No other State in the Union
can rightfully interfere with her au-
thority in this respect—and any at-
tempt at such interference by forcible
means should be arrested and punish-
ed with the utmost vigor.
"It is not easy to estimate the dis-
astrous effect of an armed attempt at
rescue upon the peace of the country.
It would, as a matter of course, be met
with armed resistance,—and the two
sections might find themselves sudden-
ly and hopelessly plunged into a state
of actual war. For passion, stimulated
by blood, is fearfully contagious; and
no such collision could take place
without rousing, in the hearts of thou-
sands, the unreasoning spirit of resent-
ment and revenge. We have very lit-
tle fear of any disunion of these States,
to be brought about by a calm reflection
and on a careful calculation of conse-
quences. But from such conflicts as
would inevitably grow out of an
armed attempt at the rescue of Brown,
it is impossible to say what bad results
might not arise. If there be therefore,
in any Northern State, within the
knowledge, actual or possible, of its
authorities, any such movements as
those which have been denounced to
Gov. Wise, we regard it as a matter
of the highest duty to put forth every
possible effort for their suppression."
This is the language for the occasion.
Let us see if it will be heeded in
proper quarters.— *Fayetteville Obs.*

Saving the Country.

And to the Star and other
ultra Democratic journals, which
are trying to increase the excitement
now prevailing, seemingly for the pur-
pose of bringing about the result [dis-
union] which they pretend to deplore,
we would say: Cast the beam out of
thine own eye, before you make so
much talk about the delinquencies of
the Opposition party. We recollect
that no longer than last year, several
leading Opposition journals in Geor-
gia, and elsewhere, urged upon the
South, without distinction of party,
to make Senator Hammond the candi-
date for President, because, though he
was a Democrat, he was a man who
cared more for his country than he
did for his party. But what Demo-
cratic journal seconded this move?—
No one, so far as we know. What
Democratic Journal ever offered to
support any loyal and patriotic Whig,
in order to save the Union?—Not one.
No, according to the spoilsman, the
Union is always in danger and it is
always necessary for the opponents of
Democracy to give up their most cher-
ished party ties, for the sake of sav-
ing it: but this is never asked of their
friends by these "sensation" journals.
Oh no! that would be, in their opin-
ion, giving up the greater good to save
the less—for Democracy, to their
short sighted view, is always worth
more than the Union. Their battle-
cry is always loud in favor of the
"Union," but louder still in favor of
Democracy.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

A Female Methuselah.

Recently, we have seen frequent
instances recorded, where human life
extended considerably beyond the
Scriptural boundary. On no occasion,
however, have we learned of a more
extraordinary case of longevity than
one which yesterday came under our
own observation. We were invited
by an acquaintance, to accompany him
around to the rooms of an artist, where
an old colored lady—old aunt Betsy
—a family servant, was having her
picture taken, after having passed the
respectable age of 122 years. She
had not been around town for 30 years,
and had that morning requested our
friend to take her in his buggy, that
she might see all the improvements.
She has complete possession of her
mental faculties, and her intelligence
is remarkable. Extreme age had
made but little impression upon her
physical powers. With the slight ad-
vance of a cane she could walk with con-
siderable activity. She is a little deaf,
and requires specs to see distinctly;
at least she uses them while admiring
her own likeness. The old lady is re-
markably cheerful and happy in her
disposition—much disposed to talk of
old times in Virginia, and her conver-
sation is lively and agreeable. She
has a constitution and a temperament
which may easily defy ten or a dozen
years yet. She says she has raised
twenty children of her own, and two
generations of her young white masses
and misses.—*Cape Girardeau Dem.*

Davidson College.

The Trustees of this Institution met
in Charlotte on the 24th inst., and
elected Alex. McFey, Esq., of Car-
thage, Moore county, to fill the chair
of Professor of Mathematics, vacated
by the resignation of Maj. Hill.—*Ch.
Democrat.*

The St. Louis papers are urging the
erection of a monument to the memory
of Col. Benton.

Encourage Your Own.

If recent events and the lowering
signs of the times, do not impress up-
on the South the vital importance of
encouraging its own industry in every
department of enterprise, we may as
well give up all hope of its indepen-
dence and even security. It is now
undeniable that the South must here-
after look alone to itself for aid and
comfort in the conflict which looms
up in the future. It must depend up-
on the development of its own resour-
ces, and build up within itself those
elements of strength which have given
the non-slaveholding communities their
capacity for mischief, but which we
only desire as a means of protection
and defence.

We should have no doubt of the fu-
ture if we could see some evidence of
a universal and deep-rooted determi-
nation hereafter to withhold the supplies
from the exchequer of the enemy, no
matter to what inconvenience it may
put ourselves. When we see such a
spirit as that which was witnessed in
the South in the early period of the
troubles with Great Britain, a resolu-
tion to encourage only articles of home
production, even to the articles of
clothing, and which induced the peo-
ple of Boston and other places, to
forego the luxury of tea, it will then
be evident that the South is in earn-
est, and has both the self-denial and
the sagacity to work out her own sal-
vation. But as long as we continue
to purchase from the North every ar-
ticle of furniture, of clothing, of shoes
for servants, household and agricultur-
al implements; so long, in short, as
our manufactures and commerce are
in their hands, our children sent to
Northern schools, our school books and
other books manufactured by
Northern authors, and our pleasure-
seekers traveling in armies every sum-
mer to the North, and spending mil-
lions among those who are secretly
sneering at the prodigality by which
they profit; so long the South may
expect to be a province, made such by
her own self-indulgence, and treated
as such by those who do not believe
that she has the self-denial ever to
break her bonds.

We should rejoice to see some gen-
eral movement inaugurated, by which
a series of practical measures would
be digested and adopted, having in
view the entire exclusion from use of
any article of Northern manufacture,
clothing, furniture, &c., which can be
made within our own limits, even tho'
it should compel our people to be as
simple in their wardrobes and in their
houses as were the founders of the
Republic. It is only by such a course
that we can build up our own strength,
and quicken the passive conservatism
of the Free States into active meas-
ures for the general good. Inconve-
nient and enormous as such a course
would be at first, we should soon find
our own mechanical skill so developed
and strengthened, that ere long we
should be able to produce within our
own borders any work of mechanical
skill in as great perfection as it can
be found elsewhere in the country.

Even if we are unable to accomplish
DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE, we can
at least resolve to establish our own
manufacturing industry, and no longer
to pay tribute to the North for any
article which we can produce ourselves.
But is direct trade an impossibility?
The time was when Virginia had a
large and flourishing commerce. In
her central geographical position and
the railroad connections completed and
in progress with the valleys of the
Mississippi and Ohio, she has great
advantages for commercial importance.
Look at her magnificent harbors and
rivers. Were they designated by the
Creator only for the accommodation
of river-steamer and oyster-boats?
May not the Legislature of Virginia
avail itself of these vast natural ad-
vantages, these wide and deep arms
of the sea that run up into the heart
of a territory chock full of mineral
and agricultural wealth, and blessed
with a genial and glorious climate, and
devise some means by which we can
break away from our commercial vassalage
to the North, and trade directly with
the nations which consume our prod-
ucts?

The Enquirer suggests that the Leg-
islature pass an act to encourage di-
rect importation. "Let the Legisla-
ture lay hold of the domestic trade,
and by substituting a discriminating
tax and license law upon merchants,
to discriminate between merchandise im-
ported into Virginia through the
Northern cities as well as that pro-
duced at the North and such as is im-
ported from foreign nations into Vir-
ginia. The rate of discrimination is
a subject of legislative discretion; it
ought to be high enough gradually to
change the course of trade. Upon
changing the plan of the import trade
everything depends. There cannot
be an independent export trade with-
out the import trade is subjected to the
same conditions." It costs twice the
amount of freight from Virginia to
Europe that it costs from New York
to Europe, because the former brings
back no return cargo; the latter is
sure of one, of great value and little
bulk, upon which the whole profits
of the voyage are made.—*Dispatch.*

An institution is the lengthened sha-
dow of one man.
The slandering is like the chameleon—he
destroys his prey, by a dart of his tongue.

The Working Men.

The distinctions made by the arbi-
trary rules of society, are founded in
a misconception of what constitutes
good society; and that rule which ex-
cludes the working man originates in
a narrow and unfounded prejudice and
sheer ignorance of what society needs.
Work is a part of man's curse, yet
under the guidance of right principle
it dignifies his being and is one of the
richest benefits which he enjoys. With-
out it man grows up an imbecile being,
dwarfed in his corporeal, intellectual
and moral powers. A condition, there-
fore, so essential to man's proper de-
velopment, ought not to be made the
occasion of his expatriation from the
associations of the wealthy, the refin-
ed and the intelligent, but rather en-
title him to first position in the soci-
ety of right-thinking communities.

Again, the necessity which exists
in all communities for working men,
in order to the production of the ne-
cessaries, conveniences and luxuries of
life, constitute them the most valuable
and important members of society.—
Without them no community could
long exist. They are the "bone and
sinew" of society—upon their should-
ers rest the burden of supporting a
community, and on this account they
are entitled to all the privileges and
immunities of society. Indeed, they
ought to constitute society itself, and
control and regulate public sentiment.

It has, however, been a complaint
of working men, that their vocations
and devotions to labor render them,
in the estimation of those who do not
labor, a sort of under-class, and hence
the provisions of law, as well as the
rules of society, subject them to
hardships and injuries which they do
not merit. We grant, as society is
constituted, there is too much ground
for the complaint—but it is not a ne-
cessary or natural condition, arising
out of men's vocation, but has grown
out of a class of causes for which
every individual is more or less respon-
sible.

The sober sense of society is not op-
posed to work or to working men.
Leisure and idleness are contraband in
all well-regulated circles. No man is
esteemed the more because he is a gen-
tleman of leisure or an idler. None
are so worthless, and hence none are
so little entitled to the consideration
of community. But there are other
considerations to be taken into account
besides work and idleness. Work, of
itself, can in no sense lower a man—
but the surroundings or associations of
labor affect more seriously the posi-
tion of working men than labor itself.

We do not confine the term work-
ing men to that class of laborers who
perform manual labor. Every man is
a working man whose labor is direct-
ed in a legitimate vocation by his own
intellect, to the maintenance of him-
self and his dependents, and the ac-
quisition of a competency or of wealth.
Idlers—or what is worse—gamblers—
non-producers of all classes, appren-
tices or slaves are not included—fob-
bing the obvious reason they produce not-
ing for the corporeal, mental or moral
works of man by their own hands or
their own intellects.

Now every working clergyman,
physician, lawyer, editor, merchant,
farmer, miner, manufacturer, mariner,
clerk, officer or mechanic, we call a
working man. Every man who pur-
sues diligently any lawful vocation is
a working man. Yet the positions of
these several laborers among mankind
are very different. Now, LABOR can-
not be the cause, nor can the vocation
in which they labor control the mat-
ter. In any good society a mechanic
or mariner is as well received—all
things else being equal—as a clergy-
man, doctor, lawyer, merchant or far-
mer. And why not? What better
are they than he? It is not the vo-
cation, but the other surroundings of
a man, that gives him consequence in
society. We know that fops and flirts
think otherwise, and treat better per-
sons than they are, lightly, because of
their vocation—but are they society?
Do they control the sober thoughts of
society? If so, how rotten it must be.

The truth is, if mechanics or others
labor under disability in society, they
are greatly chargeable with it them-
selves. If trodden upon or slighted,
they have shown a willingness to sub-
mit without complaint, or a disposition
to remain underneath. Let them hold
up their heads, and by virtuous lives,
high moral bearing, and by their in-
telligence and worth in society, which
their position opens to them, and how
soon would society place them differ-
ently.

Perhaps, nothing in North Carolina
so deeply affects the position of me-
chanics, as the lack of a properly regu-
lated apprenticeship system, and the
low standard of intelligence which pre-
vails among them. The prevalence of
intemperance and the low moral and
social standard which prevails—espe-
cially among journeymen mechanics—
have been the ruin of thousands.

Let mechanics and laboring men
raise the standard of apprenticeship
—provide more amply for their edu-
cation, and elevate the moral and so-
cial position of the different crafts, and
a mighty change will soon come over
the public mind.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Prayers for John Brown.

On the evening of Monday, the 14th
of November, 1859, in the Church of
the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's) in the
city of New York, occurred one of the
strangest spectacles ever witnessed in
this country. Seventy-five or eighty
respectable, intelligent, pious peo-
ple were assembled there to invoke the
aid of Almighty God in behalf of John
Brown, doomed to die the death of a
felon. And who is John Brown? As
the papers during the last month have
teemed with his history, past and pre-
sent, with the particulars of his trial,
and with every incident that might
throw light on his character and en-
deavor, it seems idle to ask the question,
Everybody knows who and what John
Brown is. His great crime is a man-
slayer and seditionist, and he is a mur-
derer in the name. But what he has done
is nothing to what he contemplated do-
ing. He sought to overthrow this
Government, and to imbrue the hands
of thousands of slaves in the blood of
their masters. And good men, same
men, are praying that God may inter-
pose to save him from the gallows and
start him again in the mad work of
midnight invasion, and the shedding
of innocent blood. Surely, this is
strange.

If the prayer-meeting in Dr. Chee-
ver's church were an isolated occur-
rence it might pass unnoticed. Mur-
derers always have sympathizers and
the more horrid the crime the stronger
the sympathy. It was even so in the
world's history; perhaps it is well it
should be so. Mercy, be it ever so
unreasonable and mis-directed, is bet-
ter than no mercy at all. But the
prayer-meetings for Brown are but
one of a thousand symptoms, that tell
the sad story of a state of civil discord
and inter-sectional enmity which bodes
no good to the country. Making al-
lowance for excitement, for passion,
at the South, and for fanaticism at the
North, and hoping, nay, confidently
expecting that reaction which sooner
or later follows every social distur-
bance, it is but too clear that dangers
impend which may well fill the breast
of every conservative man with sorest
apprehension. If newspapers are to
be taken as correct exponents of popu-
lar opinion, we may safely declare
that never before were the people of
the two sections of the Republic so
exasperated with each other, nor was
there ever a time when the confidence
of the most devoted and steadfast lov-
ers of the Union was so shaken.

Looking to history for instruction
and for guidance, we find the annals
of every great nation rife with details
of civil strife, of commotion and con-
fusion lasting for longer or shorter pe-
riods, and shaking the edifice of State
to its very foundations. And all this
happening time and time again with-
out a permanent dismemberment of
the nation or a serious check to its gen-
eral progress. The history of England
abounds with such particulars. But
if we take encouragement from the
fact that England has withstood so
many and so powerful disturbances,
we must remember that her govern-
ment has always been and, in spite of
repeated concessions to the people,
still remains stronger than our own
ever was. The besetting weakness of
the Republic—a too abject submission
to the will of the uneducated populace
—exhibits itself throughout the length
and breadth of our land; and we al-
most give belief to the fear that the
experiment of the American Union
will be as speedy in its fate, termina-
tion as it was colossal in its propor-
tions, and glorious in the sublimity of
the hopes it awakened in every lover
of liberty the world over. When the
people of one section are praying
Heaven to shield the men who murder
their brethren of the other section, it
requires no prophet to foretell a sud-
den, violent, perhaps an irresistible
strain upon all the ties that bind men
in one polity and a common destiny.

To us of Maryland, seeing the wide-
spread diffusion of that false sym-
pathy of which the prayer-meeting for
John Brown is the exponent, there is
little comfort. Removed alike from
the misguided philanthropy of the
North and the fiery vindictiveness of
the extreme South, the accident of
geographical position makes our fair
State the theatre of the bloody drama
which must be enacted whenever the
fratricidal step of disunion is irrevoc-
ably decided upon. It is the part of
common sense as it is of duty and kind
feelings to both sections, for us to
the gentle voice of entreaty and of
warning to our enraged brethren. We
will not cry "peace," so imploringly
as to exaggerate the dangers around
us, but we will, with all earnestness
and sincerity beg the two sections to
wait yet a little while and take calm
counsel with us. The "leap in the
hour" in this life must never be taken
against the lesson of the years. Look-
ing back, how many perils we have
escaped, how many dangers we have
overcome, how many triumphs over en-
emies at home as well as abroad we
have achieved since first we became a
nation. Remembering this, why should
we weakly abandon all hope now, and
rush madly into that vortex of dis-
union and of anarchy whose depths of
darkness no mortal mind can fathom?
Remembering too how often the de-

signs of wicked men and mistaken
zealots are not only thwarted, but, in
the providence of God, made to re-
bound to his glory and the blessing of
nations, why should we despair of good
coming out of so strange and so dis-
heartening a spectacle as a prayer-meet-
ing in behalf of a fanatic and murder-
er like John Brown? It is not
given unto us to penetrate the inten-
tions of Him who shapes the fate of
nations according to the decrees of
His own wisdom, but we cannot help
feeling that the set time for the dis-
solution of this great and abundantly
favored Confederacy is not yet come.
In a way we know not, and by means
which we might deem despicable, the
path of our national progress, now
thick set with troubles, shall be clear-
ed of every impediment, and there shall
be peace and brotherhood once more.
May God in his mercy speed that
bright and hallowed day.—*Baltimore
American.*

Arms and Ammunitions.

Let no one suspect from our belli-
gerent caption that we are about to
perpetrate a blood and thunder article
—to
"ery havoc and let slip the dogs of war,"
for we intend to do no such thing, but
disclaiming any pretension to the right
of declaring war, to make a few sug-
gestions as to the proper mode to be
prepared for it whenever it unhappily
comes.

No matter how ready the people of
the South are to offer up their blood
and their lives in defence of their
rights and property, it cannot be de-
nied that they are at this time unpre-
pared to go into a struggle which at
any time may be forced upon them.—
This want of preparation is attribut-
able to the unwise and suicidal policy
of depending upon the North for every
manufactured article. Take for in-
stance that article upon which, in war,
every thing else depends—gunpowder.
There is not one powder mill in the
Union, South of Delaware, nor is there
a manufactory of arms, or a foundry
for cannon, South of Harper's Ferry.
This is rather a bad state of affairs in
view of the "shadow" which "coming
events cast before them," and it is one
which should receive the earnest at-
tention of the South.

Why should not powder be manufac-
tured in the South, as well as in the
North? The North has to import
saltpetre and charcoal, the main in-
gredients of powder, while there are
large saltpetre mines in Virginia, Ken-
tucky, and we have no doubt in other
slaveholding States, and wood enough
to supply charcoal for the wants of the
world. Besides being an article es-
sential to our defense, the manufac-
ture of powder is a money making busi-
ness. We hear of the blowing up of
Northern powder mills almost constan-
tly, but yet the owners go to work,
repair damages, and set their works a-
going again, thus showing that with
all its risks the manufacture of the ar-
ticle is profitable.

Why, too, should the South not man-
ufacture arms? We have all the me-
chanical necessary for making them, and
can readily command the mechanical
skill necessary to their construction.
These things ought to be looked to,
and our State Legislatures could mat-
terially aid in getting these manufac-
tures so essential to the South under-
way, by judicious bounties, and other
friendly legislation. But what will be
the use of powder, and ball, and arms,
without efficient men easily to be got
together to use them?

And this brings to our attention the
militia system, and particularly that
of our own State, which is radically
defective.

There should be in each county of
the State at least one efficient and well
equipped volunteer company, (the
more cavalry the better,) and the mil-
itia should not only be enrolled and
officered, but regularly mustered at
least twice a year, once in the Spring
and once in the Fall.

We have two excellent military acad-
emies in North Carolina, which are
flourishing now, and bid fair to flourish
yet more vigorously. Let them be
warmly encouraged, and others will
spring up, as there is room enough for
more.— These institutions will be ex-
cellent nurseries for officers for volun-
teer companies, and for the militia in
time of service.

Lastly, there should be at least three
large arsenals or magazines of powder,
ball and arms, located, one in the east,
one in the centre and one in the west,
of this State.
We throw out these suggestions for
what they are worth. Some people
may not think them worth any thing,
but with such we take issue. We see
by no means enamoured of our pecu-
liar plan, and doubt not a better one
may be suggested, and if we succeed
in eliciting a better one, our object
will be attained. One thing is certain
—any other plan would be better than
the present radically defective one.—
Raleigh Register.

An Irishman engaged in fighting a
duel insisted as he was short-sighted,
that he should stand six feet nearer
to his antagonist than he to him.

If ever you see any common rascal
let as readily as yourself into a house
you visit, go out of it immediately.