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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VI—NUMBER 12.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1849.

GO IT YE CRIPPLES.

The following interesting and amusing sketch is extracted from a communication to the Charleston News. The author is writing from old Jamestown, Va., and thus speaks of the ruins of that ancient city:

"It is the mere site alone that will interest you here. It is in your recollections only that you will find the provocation to contemplative musing. You see nothing but an empty and long abandoned nest;—but it is the nest of one of those maternal birds whose prolific nature has filled the nations. The ruins which remain of Jamestown consist only of a single tower of the old church. In the dense coppice near it, you see the ancient piles which cover the early dead of the settlement. The tower is a somewhat picturesque object by itself, though it depends for its charm chiefly on its historical associations. It is enough of the ruin for the romantic, and, seen by moonlight, the arches and the "rents of ruin," through which ivy and lichen, shrub and creeper, make their appearance, are objects which fancy will find precious to those even who never turn the pages of our musty chronicles, and hear nothing of the mournful whispers of the past. What stores of tradition, wild song and wild story, are yet to be turned up with the soil of this neighborhood, or laid bare in the search among the ruins of this ancient tower. Talking of stories reminds me of one told by one of my fellow-voyagers, as a genuine tradition of the region, though, for aught I know, it may have had its origin only in his invention. He was certainly one of those persons who will never scruple at a manufacture of their own, when the thing wanted is not exactly ready to their hands.

"You are aware," said he "that in the first settlement of Virginia, the pioneers were greatly at a loss what to do for wives. Women, particularly young ones, are not often willing to peril themselves in a region where the chance is that in seeking a husband they may lose a scalp; and old girls, even in such a region, are not often desirable to those even who really need a helpmate. At all events, our working men of Virginia, at an early date, commissioned their friends in England to supply their wants if possible; and the proprietors, considering the demand a not unreasonable one, efforts were made for complying with it. Advertisements were accordingly put forth in the mother country, announcing the nature of the demand and soliciting the supply. Able bodied young women, of good character, were assured of finding themselves well matched in the sylvan empire of Powhatan, which was described as a sort of paradise. A small bounty was offered, and all expenses of the voyage paid. A goodly number offered themselves, who were supposed to come up to the description.—But there was one exception among twenty. This was a really comely old maid—not too old, considering the great purpose for which the sex was created—to whom there was but a single disqualification.—She had but one leg. The other was a stick of english oak. The commissioners hemmed and hawed, but could not resist the determined will of the good woman. They were naturally dubious whether any of the bold adventurers along the James River would be altogether willing to splice with a damsel who was somewhat wanting in her fair proportions. But her convictions finally became theirs. She was justified by the faith, taught by Chaucer, that there was no goose, however gray, who might not find some gander in her progress; and she sailed accordingly with the rest. The stout yeomen of Virginia were on the look out, when the vessel, filled with their fleshly hopes, arrived in the river; and as each had yet to make his choice, and as a wife is always more or less the subject of choice, each was anxious to get on board the ship in advance of his comrades. Never was there such a scramble. Wives rose in demand and value; and but little time was consumed in seeing the parties paired, and, two by two, returning from the vessel to the shore. How proudly they departed, our brave adventurers, each with his pretty commodity tucked under his arm. All were taken, almost at sight, except our lame girl; but she did not despair. She put to her sweetest smiles, as the unsupplied seekers circled about her. They had no objection to her face. Her smiles were sufficiently attractive; but that leg of English oak, which she in vain strove to pucker under petticoats. The truth had leaked out; and it was no go. Though grievously in want of the furniture so necessary to a warm household, it was rather too much to require our well shaped and dashing Virginians to couple with a damsel of but one leg; and after circling her with wo begone visage many times, they departed in despair. It so happened that there was a cobler in the colony, whose trade had been chosen with reference to the painful fact that he had no leg at all. He, poor fellow, needing a wife as much as any of the rest, had but little hope of having his wants supplied by the present consignment. It was doubtful whether he could have ventured to hope under any circumstances; still more absurd to hope when the supply was small, the seekers many, and all in the market before himself, and when he saw those returning, who had failed to secure companions, he naturally gave up all notion, if he had ever dared to entertain any, of gratifying his domestic ambition. But as these disappointed adventurers crossed him on their return, and saw the wistful eyes which he cast upon the vessel, they bade him derisively go and seek his fortune. "Now's your chance, old fellow!" He soon gathered the intelligence and at first his soul revolted at the idea of coupling with a lame woman. "A woman," said he to himself, "gains enough when she gets a husband. She ought to be finished at the least. Nothing should be wanting." But a moment's reflection made him more indulgent. He seized his crutches and made towards the vessel. Then he bethought himself again and made towards his cabin. But the tempter prevailed, and he hobbled slowly forward. With help he was brought into the vessel, and the presence of the waiting spinster. She had been long enough on the anxious benches. They had been a sort of torture to her patience as well as her hope. "Why," said he discontented, "you've got but one leg." She answered pertly—"And you've got none." This threw him into a cold sweat. He now feared that he should lose his prize. "What of that," said he, "better a lame donkey than no horse. Is it a match? I'm for you." It was now her time to demur. She walked all around him, he wheeling about the while with the utmost possible effort, to show how agile he could be, legless or not. The man was good looking enough, *minus* his pins; and after a painful pause, to one of the parties at least, she gave him her hand. The fellow's rapture was complete. A chair was slung down the ship's side. Scarcely had this been done, when one of the former seekers re-appeared. He was now willing to take the lame damsel; but our cobler suffered no time for deliberation. He did not dare exercise any foolish generosity in leaving it to her to choose between the two. His choler was roused. It was *his* betrothed to whom the wooer came, and with a tremendous flourish with one of his crutches, our cripple made at the intruder. This demonstration was sufficient. He was allowed to retain his prize. The candidate hurried off, cooling his thirst with whatever philosophy he could muster.—When the bridal took place, many were the jests, at the expense of our cripple couple. Even the priest who united them was not unwilling to share in the humor of the scene, making puns on the occasion such as have been cheapened somewhat by a too frequent circulation.

"I know not, good people," he said, "whether you can properly contract marriage, seeing that you both lack sufficient understanding." "No man should marry with a woman," said one of the spectators "who teaches the utter uselessness of his own vocation." "And why they should be married under a christian dispensation, I cannot see," was the comment of a third, "seeing that neither of them are prepared to give proper heed to their *soles*." "It will be a marriage to bind," said a fourth, "seeing that neither can well runaway from the other." "She won't trouble him long," said he who had come a moment too late,—"she has already one foot in the grave." The crutch of the cripple was again uplifted. "Parson," said he, "Make us fast, please, as soon as possible. I reckon if there's but one leg between us, there's no law agin our children having a full complement." Whereat the betrothed blushed prettily, and the ceremony proceeded.

A COFFEE PLANTATION.

A coffee plantation (says the *Flag of the Union*) is one of the most beautiful gardens we have ever conceived of. An estate usually covers about three hundred acres of land planted in squares of eight acres, and intersected by broad alleys of palms, mangoes, and other beautiful and ornamental trees. Mingled with these are planted lemons, pomegranates, cape jesamines, and a species of wild heliotrope fragrant as the morning. Conceive of this beautiful arrangement, and then of the whole when in flower. The coffee with its milk white blossom, so abundant that it seems as though a pure white cloud of snow had fallen there, and left the rest of vegetation fresh and green! Interspersed in the alleys is the red of the Mexican rose, the flowering promegranate and the large gaudy flower penon, shrouding its parent stem in a cloak of scarlet, with waving here the graceful yellow flag, and many bewitchingly fragrant wild flowers twining their tender stems about the base of these. In short, a perfect El Dorado. Our own experience was gained on the estate of a Scotch physician in Cuba, who in accordance with the custom of the island, had named his island and called it *Buena Esparanze*. Good Hope.

There was a great Republican meeting of Europeans of all nations in New York on the Fourth of July, a kind of second Pentecost, held at 42d street, near the 2d avenue. There were great numbers of Hungarians present, more than we had supposed resided in the city. The Red Republicans present were also very numerous, and were distinguished by a red riband in their button holes. They had flags, music, strong beer, and patriotic speeches in all languages in abundance. Among the polyglottal speakers was Mike Walsh.—*New York Express.*

WARRANTS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Niagara having reached New York about noon on Saturday, enables us to give the following details of her intelligence in advance of the receipt of our own papers and letters, which cannot reach this city till to-day:

IRELAND.

The Queen intends to visit Ireland during the forthcoming recess of Parliament. She proposes to embark in the royal yacht, to touch first at the cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of his excellency Lord Clarendon. Upon leaving Dublin the royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland.

DUBLIN, JUNE 28.—Up to last night no instructions had been received by the prison authorities with respect to the movements of the State prisoners, and from the answer of the Home Secretary to the question put by Sir Lucius O'Brien in the House of Commons on Tuesday, it is presumed that some further delay will take place before the prisoners are removed from Dublin. Whilst the question of their transportation is being settled in London, the cholera have broken out on board the Elphinstone at Cork, and arrangements has been made to convey to Van Dreman's Land in the H. M. Swift, which is destined for the Pacific station.

FRANCE.

In the course of the debate in the National Assembly on foreign affairs Ministers declared that there was no danger of war. M. de Tocqueville said that, having carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that Holy Alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech De Tocqueville talked of the frankness of the Russian Government—an expression that was received with shouts of derisive laughter.

During the debate Gen. Cavaignac made a most important speech, which may be considered as the *resume* of the principles of that section of the republican party which, while it desires peace, is prepared for war; which, while it supports order, insists on progress. He said:

"I fully agree with the honorable gentleman who has said that a great country like France should not remain in a state of insulation. It was necessary that we should get out of that position. It was essential that we should from an alliance with some Government; but the question was, *what* Government? To whom should we address ourselves? To Russia?—To Austria? Those two Powers were engaged in struggles. We then made overtures to a great Power, to England; and, in doing so, I think we acted in conformity with the wishes of the Constituent Assembly. It has been said that the English Government only accepted our alliance in order to be able the better to watch us. Certainly England would not become our ally had it not been her interest so to do; but that interest is reciprocal; and, if England has an interest in watching France, France has an equal one in watching her.—That reciprocal surveillance is the basis of all alliance between Governments. In reply to our application, England accepted our offers of alliance, as she did, doubtless from a wish to preserve peace. I think that the explanation I have given will be a sufficient reply to the reproach made againt us of giving rise to a new coalition. [Hear, hear.]

"The gallant General then stated that he had his part in the responsibilities attached to the order of the day voted a month since by the Constituent Assembly, and explained that in his opinion the danger was in the reconstruction of the Northern Powers, and in the annihilation of French influence. It is against that twofold eventuality (continued the honorable gentleman) that I wish to guard the Government. I did not wish for war, and if I am a partisan of peace, of honorable peace, it is because I am convinced that even if all the States of Europe were in insurrection against their Governments, they would rather have returned to their former allegiance than submit to us. [Considerable movement.] I may be mistaken; but you have just seen the repugnance evinced by Italy to accept our intervention.—You have also witnessed the diplomatic repughance of Sardinia. I repeat that the nations would have again thrown themselves into the arms of their Governments at the first signal of war, and would thus have arrested for fifty years the movement of cilization. In 1792, in 1830, and in 1848, various nations were in a state agitation. Why not leave that movement to develop itself? Believe me, there is in the future a more honest and solid guaranty than in all the efforts that could be made. [Agitation.] I do not think that war would have been declared against us, but I think that when the Northern Powers have attained the object which they have in view, the difficulties, not of war, but of peace, will commence for us, which will be shown, not by insult or provocation, but by coldness and isolation. That is, in my opinion, the source from whence danger is to be apprehended, and it is against that danger that I thought it proper to warn the country. By saying this I do not mean to assert that I believe in war. Are there no means left for treating between State and State on those questions which divide them? If there are, let them be adopted: demand guaranties, and seek alliances, and when you have them bring them here. Have you alliances? If you have say so. I do not ask you to give me a reply to-day, for it is not for me to show myself so pressing towards Government; but what I wish is that the Ministry should be warned, and that it should seek for serious guaranties and for alliances. If these cannot be found, then will bommence another order of ideas, and it will be necessary to take council thereon. This is the salutary advice which I am desirous to give to the Government."

The French Procureur General has prepared another requisition against seven members of the Mountain party implicated in the affair of the 13th ultimo. The greater part of them represent the department of the lower Rhine.

In the National Assembly on thursday a scene of confusion took place *owing to a withdrawal of the Mountain in a body*, in order to stop the proceedings and impede the voting on the bill respecting the regulations of the House. It became necessary to call each individual member by name, which occupied the House till six o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

Ledru Rollin, the leader of the Mountain, is residing in London, where he arrived after his flight through France in the disguise of a livery servant.

ROME.

Two squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome on the 22d ultimo. The attack upon the walls was commenced on the 19th.—The loss in killed and wounded of the French was only two captains and some thirty men; the loss of the Romans is not known. Gen. Oudinot pronounces these operations glorious for the French arms, and was confident of being able to take the city. He immediately issued the following order of the day:

"SOLDIERS! We are now nearly at the close of a campaign in which your bravery, your discipline, and perseverance have gained imperishable glory.

"After several combats and brilliant success, you have in a few days struck down the ramparts at Rome.

"You have taken by assault, with admirable resolution, the principal bastions of the place.

"Shortly you will enter as masters into the city; you will respect the people, property, and the monuments.

"Charged with establishing in the Papal States order and liberty, the expeditionary corps of the Mediterranean will not fail in its mission. It will thus occupy a noble page in the history of a people who have so many claims to its protection and sympathy.

OUDINOT DE REGGIO."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The great battle in Hungary reported by the last arrivel to have taken place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ultimo, turns out to be apocryphal. At a subsequent date, however, there was severe fighting, without any decisive result, the victory being claimed by or on behalf of both sides. The following are the latest accounts:

Vienna papers and letters of the 24th instant state that the details of the last battles on the Waag had not yet reached Vienna, though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Waag. On the morning of the 20th instant they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the mean time, Gen. Gorgey had come up with reinforcements, and the Imperialist leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive, until, upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements, a fierce battle ensued, which continued till night parted the combatants. The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening, and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians fought with furious obstinacy, but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces, and, after a three days' battle, Gen. Gorgey was compelled to lead the troops back upon Tarkashed, Negyed, and Guta. He crossed the Waag at the two first mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta the fugitive Hungarians made head against their Imperialist foes, and, being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Comorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal, viz. about 3,000 men killed on either side. It is generally believed that Gen. Gorgey, after his retreat across the Waag, fell back upon Comorn, and that his headquarters are at present at Gouyo or Raab.

Several arrests have taken place at Prague where the temper of the populace still remains threatening. Their loyalty is not likely to be refreshed by a new levy of recruits which has just been decreed for Bohemia. No less than 19,000 Czechs are in this instance to be taken from their native country and employed against the Hungarians, with whom they sympathize. Experience has shown that these Imperialist levies are the most efficient means to recruit the Hungarian Honved regiments.

The Austrian papers state that the Russians have at length entered Transylvania by the north and south. Gen. Luders, with 25,000 men, is asserted to be at Cronstadt. Their northern column has entered by Pojania Stami and taken possession of Bistriz, where they have been joined by Col. Urban and his free crops of borderers. A third Russian division of 25,000 men is quartered in the Szekler district. The remains of the brigade of the Imperialist General Wyss are at Kapuvar, near the Neusiedel Lake.

The four Russian corps which have entered Hungary by way of Dukla, Komena, Grab, and Izby, amount to 144,000 men. It was stated at Vienna that part of this force had already advanced to Eperiesh and Kashua, and that it was intended to push them forward upon Debreczin and Grosswardein.

It is stated that the misunderstanding between the Prussian and Austrian Governments is daily on the increase.

SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

A letter from Berne of the 23d ultimo announces the conclusion of peace between Austria and Sardinia, on the following conditions: The evacuation of Alessandria; payment to Austria of the expenses of the war; Modena and Parma to be ceded to Piedmont in lieu of Lombardy; and offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Piedmont, and the latter to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that these negotiations have been interrupted in consequence of the increased demands of the Austrian negotiators for a pecuniary indemnity, and also in consequence of a refusal to engage on the part of the Austrian Government to grant a complete amnesty.

BADEN AND THE PALATINATE.

Letters from Manheim, Heidelberg, and other places in the Grand Duchy of Baden, bear witness to the total discomfiture of the insurgents in a series of small battles which were fought on the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant. Letters from Karlsruhe inform us of the preparations which the revolutionary government have made for their flight, by removing part of their troops and the whole of the funds which they had in their power. It is said the money and the Free Corps have been sent to the fortress of Rastadt, which fell into the hands of the insurgents by the capitulation of its Austrian garrison.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The London *Globe* of Friday, on information in which it places full credit, states that the Schleswig affair draws rapidly to a conclusion, and that the final settlement may be expected in a fortnight. Hostilities, however, are still carried on by the belligerents, but without any important results.

RUSSIA.

The Warsaw papers of the 22d instant announce the arrival of his Majesty the Czar of all the Russias in the capital of his Polish provinces. The Czar was accompanied by the Counts Orloff and Adlerberg.

The mortality among the Russian troops at Kalish continues. No less than 1,000 soldiers had died of cholera in the last fourteen days.

TRIESTE, June 16.—Letters from Trebisonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress Mami, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians. The garrison, consisting of 4,000 men, were taken prisoners, with the exception of 1,000 who were put to death. The enemy also took 5,000 muskets and one hundred and fifty cannon, destroyed the most important points of the fortress, and then encamped on a neighboring height, where a fresh encounter with the Russians was expected.

INDIA.

Further advices from India, with dates from Calcutta to May 8th, and Bombay the 21st, have reached us. The two principal features of interest this mail supplies are the arrival of Sir C. Napier at Calcutta on the 6th, and the capture of Appa Sahib, the pretender to the Nagpore throne, and the defeat of his troops, after a very brilliant affair, by Brigadier Hampton and the Nizam's troops. Both sides fought desperately.

JAVA.

From Vallay the accounts announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and, after thirteen hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken, and the Netherland flag was hoisted within the walls. The Vallans, it was said, had 5,000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is assumed that the island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

CHINA.

We learn from China that the Emperor had refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication of SEU, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says the Emperor had determined that, as the people of Canton had refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people? From the nature of the proclamation it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city. But a great sacrifice of human blood had been avoided, by Lord Palmerston having given special direction that nothing more should be done than to report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in the Canton river to protect British interests had all dispersed.

Coach and Carriage Making

BUSINESS

THE copartnership of Witherspoon, Pritchard & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of

PRITCHARD, ROSEBOROUGH & Co.

In losing Mr. I. A. Witherspoon, we have lost a gentleman and an agreeable copartner, but we trust have not lost that principle that should actuate honest men in the transaction of business, and in offering ourselves to the public in the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

pledge ourselves for the faithful performance of our engagements. We have no disposition to puff our establishment in the public prints, being assured that time and the character of our work will secure to us a share of public favor. We are thankful for that already received, and would advise our friends and the public to take care of No. 1, and go where they have the most confidence—best treated, and get the best job for their money. Our work shall not be inferior to any in this part of the world.

PRITCHARD, ROSEBOROUGH & Co.

Mocksville, N. C., Jan. 11, 1849. tf36

The undersigned having been connected with the above establishment from its commencement in Mocksville until very recently, and having a knowledge of the qualifications of the gentlemen in charge, can assure the public that they are prepared with good workmen and materials, can execute in as good and fine a style as heretofore, and cheerfully recommend them as worthy of public patronage.

I. A. WITHERSPOON,
H. REYNOLDS.

DRS. BROWN & JAMES

HAVE received a large supply of fresh **Garden Seed**, and as they were selected by a friend of theirs who has for a long time dealt in that line of business, they therefore recommend them to their friends and the public generally, as the best article of Garden Seed that have ever been brought to this market. Among them may be found Snap, Refugee, French, China, Dwarf, Butter, and Lima Beans; Long Green and Early Cluster Cucumber; Okra, assorted; Parsnips, assort.; Dwarf Marrowfat and Early frame Peas; Red and Yellow Tomatoe; Early Yellow sugar, red turnip, long blood, and white sugar Beets; early York, sugar loaf, winter drumhead, flat Dutch, red Dutch, and mountain snow head Cabbage; long Orange Carrot; Ice, and snow head Letuce; long scarlet Radish, purple Turnip, early bush Squash. March 1, 1849—43

Marriage Certificates for sale here.

THE RAIL ROAD CANVASS.

Messrs. Gilmer and Caldwell are doing yeoman's service in the cause of the Central Railroad—overcoming the opposition of some, and awaking others from that state of apathy and indifference which has become *Constitutional* with so many North Carolinians. It is not only upon the comparatively few capitalists, but upon the mass of the people that dependence is had, for encouragement and for means to prosecute the great work. Small subscriptions as well as large ones according to men's ability, will be found requisite to success. Will there be enough? The people, and especially the farmers, who are to be the recipients of the benefit, must say. And what they *say* we know they will *do*. The proposed work is a gigantic one: but the more honor and profit will grow out of its accomplishment. Great as it is, however, we are proud to believe that we furnish to other States, in the persons of enterprising citizens who annually turn with heavy hearts and tearful eyes from their native land, could be retained among us for five years twice as much as the Central Railroad could be accomplished, and the body politic would only feel stronger and more animated after the effort.

We hope the people of our county of Guilford will not be backward in assembling in Greensboro' the day after the Election. Come up, fellow citizens, one and all, and counsel together on the great work. A long pull, a strong pull, and a PULL ALL TOGETHER will accomplish the undertaking.—*Greens. Patriot.*

A ONE WHEELED CARRIAGE.—*The Horse Inside!*—A new and very novel invention called a one-wheel coach, has recently been tried with success, out West, and promises to be of much value, especially on prairies or wherever the surface of the ground is tolerably level. The vehicle consist of a hollow wooden wheel, fourteen feet in diameter and six feet wide.—The horses are placed inside, and propel it along in the same manner, that a caged squirrel makes its wheel to revolve. Slats are nailed on the inside floor of the wheel, by which the horses obtain footholds. In the centre is a small iron shaft, from which depend hangers which support four comfortable sofas for passengers; the wheel thus revolves freely, the seats remaining in perfect equilibrium. The arrangement for guiding the carriage is very simple and effective; it can make a much shorter turn than a stagecoach. A very successful trial of one of these carriages was recently made, on the State road, between Canal Dover and New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, which perfectly demonstrated their utility in transporting very heavy loads with ease and rapidity. The carriage was filled with a party of 24 ladies and gentlemen, with two heavy draught horses, previously trained to propel them. The distance between the two places, five miles, performed in 28 minutes on the first trip, and 25 minutes on the second. The horses are not confined by harness, and they travel as it were on an endless plank road; their work is comparatively easy.—*Cleveland Herald.*

YOUNG MEN HELP YOURSELVES.

"Providence," we are told, "helps those who help themselves." A true proverb, and worthy to be stamped on every heart. Passing on through life, you will find many a stream that will cross your path—but don't sit down and mourn. If you can't wade across, throw a stone to stand upon, or bring forth a dead tree from the forest, and you will soon make a bridge and be safe on the opposite side.—To-day you are opposed in your project.—Don't stop—don't go back—meet the opposer—persevere and you will conquer—Providence will assist you. You have failed in business—come out from under the toad stool of despondency and try again. Zounds! if you don't help yourself and persevere you will do nothing, and be punched at by every beggar and every pauper on crutches, who passes along. Your friends have died, bury them—but don't linger in the church yard mourning because they are going and you may go next. Up with you; wipe off your tears and be happy—'tis the only way.

In fine help yourselves in all places; at all times; and Providence will assist you, and make life a scene of active employment and real pleasure.

Borrowing Troubles.—One of the best things in Tuppr's Proverbial Philosophy is the following:

"Thou hast seen many troubles, travel-stained pilgrim of the world. But that which hath vexed thee most, hath been the looking for evil. And though calamities have crossed thee, and misery been heaped upon thy head, yet ills, that never happened, have chiefly made thee wretched."

National Characteristics.—Germany has produced clocks, ghost stories, and printing;

France, cooks, capons and compliments;
Russia, mad Emperors and hemp;
Africa, ivory and ebony, blacks;
England, roast beef, puddings, beer and taxes;
The United States, constitutions and Yankee notions.

Melancholly Bereavement.—The New York Express of Saturday has the following incident of the cholera in Brooklyn:

Our obituary, to day, records a remarkable and melancholy mortality in the family circle of Mr. J. H. Bassett, of the firm of Bassett & Aborn, of this city, but residing in Brooklyn. On Friday evening an interesting son and daughter. Isaac Hodges, aged 5, and Adaline Amanda, aged 7 years, died suddenly of cholera, and hardly had their afflicted parents time to realize their sad affliction, ere two others of the same family—a by and a girl also, Frederick and Amy—fell victims to the destroyer—death. The four bodies will be interred together in Greenwood.

A Sign.—On the Fourth of July the American flag was raised in many parts of Montreal.