

# Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

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J. J. BREWER, Editor and Proprietor.

## THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The following letter from the experienced correspondent from the Philadelphia North American, supplies facts and views connected with the election of Speaker, which are of much interest:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The long agony is over. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is Speaker. And notwithstanding the fact, the Union is safe. The gloomy predictions of morbid patriots are destined to be disappointed, and the anticipated evils to result from this election, will prove to be more imaginary than real. No single man holds the power, were he disposed to wield it, of disturbing the tranquillity of this Union, and those who believe so, must be weak in their faith of its stability and inseparable to the great influence of those moral and political principles upon which this structure rests—a foundation as indelible and as secure as the rock of ages.

At an early hour yesterday, all the avenues of approach to the House of Representatives were thronged with an eager and expectant concourse of spectators. The galleries, the galleries, and the hall itself, presented a spectacle of unusual interest and anxiety, which did not appear to diminish until the consummation was reached. All the indications of the previous day had given assurance that the crisis was approaching, and the feverishness of the public pulse proved how general was the suspense and excitement.—Both parties, at the time of meeting, were sanguine of success. The preliminary tests on Thursday had inspired the friends of Gov. Aiken with the highest confidence and only those who were behind the scenes knew how they were to be deceived by the defection which was subsequently developed.

The first material demonstration of the day was the introduction of the plurality rule, by Mr. Smith, a Democratic member from Tennessee—a fact demonstrating of itself how strong was the conviction on that side of the House of Gov. Aiken's prospect of success. A motion was immediately made to lay the proposition on the table. This failed by a majority of ten votes. Now came the struggle upon the direct question, and the plurality was carried by nine majority. The Northern "Nationals" from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana all voted in the negative; but the accession of confident Democrats turned the scale. As soon as the result was announced, the galleries answered with loud and long applause. That vote was decisive of an election.

Mr. Bayne, of South Carolina, whose faith in the effect of the plurality was not so abiding as that of some others, moved to rescind it, but the majority was increased to sixteen in the negative—being seven more than the plurality carried. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, one of the veteran Democratic leaders, and who has a constitutional belief in the infallibility of the caucus, tried a motion for adjournment, that conference might be had, and opinions exchanged between the different interests. But the blood of the House was up, and the proposition was tabled by nearly two-thirds of those present.

The contest became more interesting and animated at each step of the progress. Mr. Walker of Alabama, renewed the attempt to rescind, but the House, by more than forty majority, declared it not to be in order. Another effort to adjourn resulted in no better success than the last experiment, and its failure again, excited cheers from the assembled thousands within and without the hall—no set echoing the applause of the other.

These preliminaries being settled, the House proceeded to vote three times for Seward, according to the terms of the resolution granting the plurality. Each time it took effect. On each trial Mr. Banks received 102 votes, and Gov. Aiken 92 votes, except on the last when he fell off to 92. There were twenty scattering votes on each of the others, showing on the highest aggregate 13 absentees.

Now the crisis approached. Another attempt to adjourn was made from the Democratic side, but failed by more than three to one. Mr. Fuller for the third time withdrew his name from the contest, and modestly urged his friends to cast their ballots for "an older and better man." The Clerk called the House to order before the calling of the roll began, and the silence of deep suspense prevailed all the while which previously prevailed.

Not a voice was heard but those of the two clerks, who called the roll and registered the votes. One repeated the other, as "Banks" or "Aiken" was answered, and so prevailing and wrapt was the interest, that the sounds seemed to issue from a cavern, and fell with a sort of startling effect on the ear. Every eye was riveted upon the centre of anxiety, and contemplating emotions might be seen to flash along the animated faces which filled the galleries, as fortune smiled or frowned in the progress of the contest.—The scene throughout was deeply interesting.

When Mr. Barclay's name was called, he said that, being adverse to any coalition with "Know Nothingism,"—as he called it,—he desired to know whether the gentleman from South Carolina had given any assurance or pledge to the southern wing of the American party. Mr. Bayne interposed objection to the proceeding, being unwilling to subject his candidate to examination. Mr. Aiken answered the inquiry by saying he was not a candidate for the Speakership, but if his friends saw fit to back him, would

serve them to the best of his ability. Mr. Barclay declined to vote, and the call was continued.

Finally the roll was completed, and then a buzz ran through the hall. In an instant it was communicated to the galleries. The clerks summed up the figures, and one of the tellers announced Banks 103, Aiken 100, Fuller 6, Campbell 4, Wells 1—declaring N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, duly elected Speaker.

A great shout went up from the galleries, like the speaking of thousands with one voice. Again and again the tidings were welcomed with peals of applause. Halleluiahs waved, and congratulations flowed forth in a most magnificent manner.

Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, suddenly rushed this scene of rejoicing by raising the question, that the House itself—and not the clerk or Tellers—must declare the result, by the resolution, and only a majority was competent to that purpose. A discussion ensued upon this technical formality, which was regarded as extremely ungracious after the defeat. In the midst of it Gov. Aiken arose, and with a delicate and manly appreciation of his own position, asked the House to allow him the privilege of conducting Mr. Banks to the chair, as the Speaker elect.

In order to get rid of any pretence of objection, Mr. Cingman moved a resolution containing the required declaration, and there were forty members found willing to record themselves in the negative. This last obstacle being removed, the Clerk appointed Gov. Aiken, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Campbell, to conduct Mr. Banks to the chair. He spoke briefly and peremptorily saying he would strive to administer the office impartially, and the organization of the House with reference to the best interests of the Union, and the material prosperity of the country. The oath of office was then administered by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member of the House. After this ceremony, a resolution complimenting Mr. Forney for his ability, fidelity, and impartiality, was passed unanimously, and the House adjourned.

Throughout all these exciting proceedings, decorum and good temper were preserved, as both sides were confident of victory, until the struggle had advanced to the termination. It was not practicable to have elected Gov. Aiken without 100 votes, as there were two votes in reserve which could have been called into requisition for Mr. Banks, when over him and he became really necessary, and perhaps one more might have been had if the contest had been narrowed down to that extremity. Two of the southern Americans, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Collier, of Delaware, declined to join the coalition, and Messrs. Brown and Millard, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Clark and Whitney, of New York, receded from their votes of Friday, and returned to Mr. Fuller. The four western "scatterers" threw away their votes on Mr. Campbell. Thus ended the most extraordinary struggle ever witnessed since the formation of the government. And it is to be hoped a law will be passed to prevent the possibility of its recurrence.

Gov. Aiken, who attracted so large and so creditable a support, represents the Charleston District of South Carolina. During the six consecutive years of his membership in the House, he has succeeded in winning the respect, inspiring the confidence, and attracting the highest regard of all parties. The largest slaveholder in Congress, and therefore most directly interested in the practical illustration of that policy whose theory has so much exercised others holding but limited interests, he has preserved, throughout all the angry strifes of sectional conflict a becoming deference for the views of those with whom he differed, and on no occasion indulged in a single comment which excited odious criticisms. By the power of moral influence, and the effect of liberal opinions, he has succeeded in promoting the interests of his constituents beyond any former representative, and perhaps there is no single man now on the floor who could so readily command the vote of the House on any proposition which he would advise. Conservative in all his principles, sound and practical as a legislator, high-minded and chivalric as a man, public spirited and generous as a citizen, philanthropic as a Christian, and unostentatious in his charities, he reflects honor on the position he occupies. Such are the qualities and characteristics of the candidate who united two parties in his favor without soliciting, or even suspecting, the confidence of either. They are qualities which would seldom defuse but he suffered disappointment; but, as he neither sought nor desired the honor, his modest merit will find more real satisfaction in the discharge of conscientious duty than in trading of agency paths which beset the avenues to the Speaker's chair, and environ it with peculiar embarrassments at this juncture.

INDEPENDENT.

Nicaragua.—The instructions to our representative, Mr. Wheeler, by Mr. May's cannot but receive the approval of all who wish the Government of the United States to act in conformity with the duties of neutrality, in conflicts which may take place to establish new and overthrow established governments in foreign countries.—These instructions forbid the recognition of Walker's government as one *de facto* until it is fully recognized by the people of Nicaragua. Mr. Wheeler is repressed for his interference. But there exists an inconsistency between the resolution and his retention in office.

Death of Mr. Magrath.—We have the painful duty to announce the sudden death of still another of our oldest citizens. Mr. John Magrath, for many years a distinguished merchant of our city, but who for some time past has retired from business, died yesterday morning.

Charleston Standard.

## The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Twenty-Third Annual Meeting.

We publish this morning, at length, the official report of the proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at Boston.

It will be seen that they make no secret of their ambitious designs against the Federal Constitution and the Union, but glory in their treason and their shame. In their most prominent resolution they declare that "the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance." And in another resolve they declare that "a Constitution which legalizes slave hunting and slave catching on every inch of American soil, is to be trodden under foot and pronounced accursed." It will also be observed that these and other kindred resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the advice or consent of such officers of the society as Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Alden Ballou, Joshua T. Everett, Henry J. Bell, and James Russell Lowell, (the poet), and others, of whom better things might have been expected.

Women's rights and African equality are, of course, maintained by the society. Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman, Abby Kelly Foster, and other white women, met upon the same common platform of abolition philanthropy and amalgamation with Box Brown, the eloquent hounding fugitive slave, Miss Frances E. Watkins, a young colored woman of Baltimore, and those honorable old infidel sinners, Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. "Mingle—mingle—mingle!"—What a sweet and attractive batch of social and political friends is this! And yet between the deft, open mouthed treason of the Lloyd Garrison and the smooth faced hypocritical pretences of Seward and his allies, driving at the same object, the former is less pernicious and less dangerous to the Union and to society than the latter, in the exact degree to which the open enemy is preferable to the insidious and plotting traitor. Garrison and his gang are in the open field; Seward and his set are bush-lighters, ingesting the skirts of the highway. We may stop to pity the insane ravings of the Garrison fanatics, but the steadily movements of the Seward alliance require incessant watching and active resistance at every point.

Read this anti-slavery report, and mark how naturally these disgusting doctrines of our infidel women's rights and white and black amalgamation, placidly admitted, and flowing from the placidly admitted abolitionists. Another visit of two from Mr. Tamm, and those unimpaired exiles at Boston will probably become a charge upon the State.

A Proud Day for Joshua R. Giddings.—It is the custom of the House of Representatives at Washington to assign to the oldest member of the body the administration of the oath to a new Speaker. Accordingly, when Mr. Banks was declared elected, it appears that upon Mr. Joshua R. Giddings fell the duty of swearing him in. This is what "H. P. Amos Kandall would designate" an "evil omen"; and Sam Weller's "worry peculiar coincidence." In reference to this incident, the Washington Sentinel says:

"It is said that the ceremony of swearing in the Speaker was performed by Mr. Giddings, the great head of Abolitionism, with great meekness, and in the most dramatic and pompous manner. He looked as if the souls of all the negro martyrs and young negro ladies were infused into him. He looked as grand as Jupiter, and as pleased as a basket of clippings. Then came clapping of hands, stamping of feet and waving of handkerchiefs. Abolitionism was rampant and exultant."

And this was the closing of the month of the session. With such an opening to business what will the end be?—We fore that the coldest winter will be followed by the hottest summer ever experienced in Washington.

Mr. Buchanan, to avoid the necessity of answering disagreeable political questions, with reference to the Presidency, a matter in which he is presumed, about this time to be somewhat interested,—we see is going to make a two months' sojourn on the Continent. He writes to a friend who referred to the connection of his name with the Presidency, as follows:

"This I neither desired nor expected. The movement in my favor has, therefore, originated without my previous knowledge or consent, and I should be quite satisfied should another be selected. The next will be the most important, and the responsible presidential term, since the last year with England, or perhaps since the origin of the Government. Both our foreign and our domestic affairs will require the guidance of an able, firm, and skillful pilot to steer the vessel of State clear of the breakers. I pray Heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis; and to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West."

Factory burned.—We learn that the Cotton Factory of Urish J. Dandlett, of Yadkin county, was burned down on Tuesday night the 28th of January. We know nothing of the origin of the fire. The loss we have heard estimated at about \$10,000, a portion of which is secured in the Greenleaf Mutual Insurance Company, and which we learn, will be promptly met.

Green, Patriot.

## The President's Message.

In England—excites a good deal of characteristic,—but, on the whole, not unkindly,—comment. Upon the question of the British Embassments for the Civilians, the general opinion seems to be, that the British Government, in disavowing any intention to violate the municipal laws of the United States,—has given all the apology that the case requires,—and an apology that ought to be entirely satisfactory at Washington. That is the opinion, we say; the impression is, that the apology is considered sufficiently acceptable, by the People of the Union,—but that the President and his Cabinet are bent on making as much about it as possible, in order to manufacture party capital for the approaching Presidential election. The Times thinks the British Government has made a "reparation" that would be thought "ten times more than sufficient by the dignified Courts of the old world,"—but if Brother Jonathan is bent on something more, he is urged to assure himself that "the people of England will not submit to undeserved and gratuitous humiliation." The Spirit of the Press at large is much in the same vein. All depict a collision between the two countries, and all, as unanimously, unite in the opinion, that if such a calamity is possible, it will be the result of a wicked pre-meditation, on the part of demagogues, who desire to side with, or keep possession of power and place, on a war flurry. As for the apprehended difficulties between the two countries, resulting from the interpretations, or mis-interpretations, of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, it would be happily, we think, for both nations, if they would but arrive at the same conclusion with the Liverpool Journal, that the question "Will speedily right itself by those natural laws of occupation and increase of numbers, which raised the Union to its present unprecedented pitch of greatness?"

And so it will—or rather, so it would, if let alone.—N. Y. Express.

## TEXAS DEBT BILL PASSED.

The following letter, received from Austin by the Galveston boat this morning, brings the intelligence that the bill accepting the act of the last Congress for settling the debt of Texas has finally passed. It only wants the Governor's signature and as he recommended the acceptance in his annual message, the bill may be considered as having become a law, and this most vexatious question finally settled. It is a subject for general congratulation, not merely to the sufferers of the State, but to the State of Texas, which has removed a great reproach to her name and a great obstacle to her advancement, and to the whole country, which has been deeply interested in the honorable adjustment of these controverted debts.

At six, January 30, 1856.—On Monday last the House of Representatives passed the Senate bill accepting the United States bill of \$7,750,000, for the payment of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, by a vote of 42 yeas to 38 nays. Mr. Tarver, opposition, voting aye, in order to move a reconsideration. Today, the vote on reconsideration stood ayes 40, nays 42, so the bill only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

There was a long struggle over the bill, and it was defeated twice in the House, once by a direct vote, and once by a postponement to a day beyond the session, but on reconsideration it was finally passed as above stated, but not without the use of a great many parliamentary tactics. For this intelligence and other favors, we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Dickerson, one of the clerks of the House of Representatives of Texas, who is a passenger by the steamer.

## Wanted: An Honest, Industrious Boy.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys! will you answer this description! Can you apply for this situation! Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active, but that does not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—are you industrious? You may be well dressed and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both honest and industrious? You may apply for a "good situation"—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintance, can recommend you for these qualities? O, how would you feel your character not being established, on hearing the words, "can't employ." Nothing else will make up for the lack of these qualities. No business or happiness will do it. You must be honest and industrious—must work and labor; then will your "calling and election" for places of profit and trust be made sure.—Home Garner.

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Green, Patriot.

## THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

The following description of an interview with the Empress of France, though somewhat flavored with the personal admiration of the writer, will be interesting to many of our readers:

### La Impératrice des Français Eugénie de Guzman, Comtesse de Teba.

Is the Empress pretty? Is she first country woman? Is she tall, is she stout, has she light hair, has she blue eyes, is she amiable, is she graceful and does she do the people like her? As I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the Empress at one of the presentations of the Palace of the Tuilleries, I will give my fair friends a graphic description of the Empress Eugénie. The Empress is by no means an every day person; neither is she a dazzling beauty, glaring like a sunflower; but like a sweet and modest violet, that possesses a charm to linger long in one's memory. The Empress entered the magnificent saloon by the side of her noble husband, void of all airs, except to win all hearts that said welcome the stranger to the palace of my adoption. Although it was not the home of my forefathers, I welcome you within its walls. Her step was gentle, and spoke to us all with that grace and ease so peculiar to her character, asking easily pleasant questions relative to American, such as how long we had been in France and appeared amazed that we did not all speak French. The Empress speaks very fine English, owing to her being partly educated in England. One of her amiable qualities is never to overlook an old school-fellow, invariably remembering them in the right place. I had seen her several times riding, and from her portraits, expected to have seen a very tall person. The Empress is of medium height, of a slight and graceful figure, decidedly a blonde, with light hair, invariably worn *La mode Tempérita*; her complexion very delicate—so much so that you may trace the blue veins running in their course; the forehead high and expansive, and eye-brow most beautifully arched, shading the eye of a soft and tender line that speaks volumes to the heart's affections, and says, "will you love me—it is the love of my people that I wish;" the nose slightly bridged; a mouth sweetly expressive, when speaking a lugubrious smile, when in repose a lugubrious smile of sadness.

The Empress is devoted to her work, and well she may be. She is truly a lovely woman, now in the summer of her days—may her autumn yield a golden harvest, the setting of its sun sink in its calmest repose, the winter of her life be soft and balmy as the air of Ceylon's Isles. No one that knows the Empress could wish her august but happiness. The dress worn by her of black velvet; a demi-train, a large black shawl; the hat composed of black velvet, garnished with petit plumes arranged across the back of the crown, inside the brim a full plain tulle border of white, with the little coquettish bow of black velvet ribbon, that a French lady fancies so much, placed slightly to the left side—her costume being very neat and elegant. The Empress appeared particularly pleased and attentive to American ladies. We were all arranged standing around the room, presented separately by our minister. The Emperor stood near me before I was aware of his presence, an agreeable, happy looking man, with his chapeau tucked under his right arm, with a perfectly original "how do you do—I am glad to see you." His Majesty paid particular attention to Mr. Haley, the American artist, asking him many questions in reference to his pictures, and when he would have some of them finished that he had already seen. Every person were at ease in the grand palace of the Tuilleries as they would have been in the White House at Washington.

I am often asked many questions respecting the French people. The French are particularly partial to the American. I know it by experience of many months' sojourn in their midst. Many people are under the delusion that the business people will take advantage of you and cheat you. I never found it the case. On the contrary, I found them most obliging, honest, and willing to serve you in any way. They never think it too much trouble to oblige or to wait on a customer.—Indeed, I often felt sorry for the trouble they would take, as I always considered that business people's time is their money, and the means of their subsistence.

## This Hand never Struck Me.

We recently heard the following most touching incident:

A little boy had died.—His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid in the low, cold grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful, even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother did not think it best, but her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it; she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister. The dear child looked at it a moment, crossed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother, through the tears of affection and love and said, "Mother, this little hand never struck me."

What is the difference between a butcher and a gay young lady? The former kills to dress, while the latter dresses to kill.

From the Home Garner.

### The Table Cloth.

Lucy. I do not know anything about Object Lessons. Mamma, what are they for?  
Mamma. First.—To teach you to observe minutely. More than half the knowledge which men possess, they get by carefully noticing things.  
W. This is easy; we are to use our eyes, I suppose.  
M. Yes, and other organs also; you do not observe sounds with your eyes.  
W. No; I use my ears.  
M. And how do you notice different sounds?  
W. I observe them with my nose.  
M. And the differences in taste—between the taste of milk, and milk and water, for instance?  
W. I find that out with my tongue.  
W. And if you want to know whether your plate is hot or cold?  
W. I can tell that by feeling.  
M. So you have several organs to observe with.  
W. Yes; organs for seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling; they are five.  
M. They are called the *five senses*. These senses are, all day long, bringing some knowledge or other to your mind. The Object Lessons will lead you to use them more carefully and slowly,—and afterwards to form words for expressing your observations with exactness.

Green, Patriot.

## After George's rabbit had once run away, and I make up the lesson about it!

Object Lesson No. 1.—THE TABLE CLOTH.

(1) Our Table cloth is a piece of linen with four edges—four corners, an Under Surface, Upper Surface—Middle, Hem, Stitches, Pattern, Border, and Folds.  
(2) The linen is procured from the stalk of the flax plant, which is grown in Yorkshire, Ireland, Flanders, &c.  
(3) Table cloths are made at Leeds, Dundee, DUNFERMLINE, &c.  
Pleasant Pages for Young People.

From the Home Garner.

### The Rabbit's Instinct.

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I cannot tell you exactly how the rabbit felt, but I suppose that though he loved George and Harriet, he felt perfectly contented with them; yet, when he got out into the fields, and smelt the air of his native woods, and heard the wind rustling among the trees, on recollection of something he had almost forgotten came over him, and he began to call to mind his old home and old companions; then, perhaps, he said to himself, "I will just run over there, and see how I like it." If he had fairly got into the woods, and found companions there, it is very probable he would soon have forgotten the kind little boy and girl who loved him so much. When at night he lay down among the leaves, he would not have cared a fig for the nice, new house George had built for him; and when he was getting his breakfast among the tender plants, running about to nibble here and there a juicy leaf, just to suit his appetite, he would not have once wished for the piece of bread and cup of sweet milk, which Harriet used to bring him.

And what is the reason that bunny would not miss these comfortable things? Because he has been formed to live without them. God has given every little creature he has made enough to make it happy. The Bible tells us, "His tender mercies are over all his works." He made the birds to fly in the air, and their wings and the air are so nicely fitted for each other that they move in it with pleasure, and that makes a part of their happiness. So the fishes love the water, and the little ants the sand, and the mole to be digging under ground; and all this because God has fitted each of them for these places, and the places for them. Then, perhaps, you will ask, "Is it not very cruel to take them from the place they love, and confine them where they do not choose to stay?" Not cruel, I think, if they are provided for. It is wrong for a child to torture any creature for the sake of amusement; but to give them a new home, and teach them to love it, is a very different thing. This may be done without inflicting much pain, for they have not the memory, and the tender sensibility of children; yet it would not be right to take any thing from their comfort if it would be of no benefit to any one. The inferior animals were made for the service of man, and if to be a companion of some genteel beautiful creature, which God has made, will make a child more gentle and affectionate, than the little creature considers it one of the highest purposes for which it was created.

George's parents saw that he had a restless, daring spirit, and they wished to make him more gentle and domestic. In the course of a few years he became much more quiet, contented, home-loving, and the companionship of Spring and Beauty, with all other means of enjoying home life parents were careful to provide, had the effect which they desired.

I soon now said his sister, Ellen, who was three years older than he, "how wise father and mother are to give George to have plenty of amusements at home, and just such are suited to his taste." James Morton and Charles Wilder, both had the same tastes and dispositions, but they had no pleasures at home which they really enjoyed, and one of them followed the circus riders off, and joined their company, and the other has gone to sea without the consent of their parents."

L. I. H.

It is generally believed, that several hundred filibusters, went off in the steamer Star of the West, from New York, bound to San Juan on Saturday last. We incline to the opinion expressed by our Minister Wheeler, that Walker will be able to maintain the position now held by him in Nicaragua. Recruits are rapidly finding their way to that new land of promise; reckless adventurers, will throng around the standard of the successful expeditionist, and in a short time, he will have such a force under his command, as to successfully resist all attempts made to overthrow his authority.

W. Herald.

## Holloway's Pills, a cure for Sick Headache and Bile.

William Knayers, of Dover Maine, was perhaps, one of the greatest sufferers from sick headache and bile, scarcely a day passed without his feeling the dreadful effects of these formidable evils; he put himself in the hands of the doctors, but they did him no good, in fact, he became worse; until his sufferings were more than human nature could bear, and he almost sunk under them; fortunately for him he commenced using Holloway's Pills, which acted upon the system, cleared the bowels; cleared the head, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, thoroughly restored him to health. He has ever since been entirely free from these dreadful attacks.

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Pleasant Pages for Young People.

I cannot tell you exactly how the rabbit felt, but I suppose that though he loved George and Harriet, he felt perfectly contented with them; yet, when he got out into the fields, and smelt the air of his native woods, and heard the wind rustling among the trees, on recollection of something he had almost forgotten came over him, and he began to call to mind his old home and old companions; then, perhaps, he said to himself, "I will just run over there, and see how I like it." If he had fairly got into the woods, and found companions there, it is very probable he would soon have forgotten the kind little boy and girl who loved him so much. When at night he lay down among the leaves, he would not have cared a fig for the nice, new house George had built for him; and when he was getting his breakfast among the tender plants, running about to nibble here and there a juicy leaf, just to suit his appetite, he would not have once wished for the piece of bread and cup of sweet milk, which Harriet used to bring him.

And what is the reason that bunny would not miss these comfortable things? Because he has been formed to live without them. God has given every little creature he has made enough to make it happy. The Bible tells us, "His tender mercies are over all his works." He made the birds to fly in the air, and their wings and the air are so nicely fitted for each other that they move in it with pleasure, and that makes a part of their happiness. So the fishes love the water, and the little ants the sand, and the mole to be digging under ground; and all this because God has fitted each of them for these places, and the places for them. Then, perhaps, you will ask, "Is it not very cruel to take them from the place they love, and confine them where they do not choose to stay?" Not cruel, I think, if they are provided for. It is wrong for a child to torture any creature for the sake of amusement; but to give them a new home, and teach them to love it, is a very different thing. This may be done without inflicting much pain, for they have not the memory, and the tender sensibility of children; yet it would not be right to take any thing from their comfort if it would be of no benefit to any one. The inferior animals were made for the service of man, and if to be a companion of some genteel beautiful creature, which God has made, will make a child more gentle and affectionate, than the little creature considers it one of the highest purposes for which it was created.

George's parents saw that he had a restless, daring spirit, and they wished to make him more gentle and domestic. In the course of a few years he became much more quiet, contented, home-loving, and the companionship of Spring and Beauty, with all other means of enjoying home life parents were careful to provide, had the effect which they desired.

I soon now said his sister, Ellen, who was three years older than he, "how wise father and mother are to give George to have plenty of amusements at home, and just such are suited to his taste." James Morton and Charles Wilder, both had the same tastes and dispositions, but they had no pleasures at home which they really enjoyed, and one of them followed the circus riders off, and joined their company, and the other has gone to sea without the consent of their parents."

L. I. H.

It is generally believed, that several hundred filibusters, went off in the steamer Star of the West, from New York, bound to San Juan on Saturday last. We incline to the opinion expressed by our Minister Wheeler, that Walker will be able to maintain the position now held by him in Nicaragua. Recruits are rapidly finding their way to that new land of promise; reckless adventurers, will throng around the standard of the successful expeditionist, and in a short time, he will have such a force under his command, as to successfully resist all attempts made to overthrow his authority.

W. Herald.