

A Maiden or Bachelor Life. Religion and the teachings of Nature assure us, that matrimony is essential to human happiness. It is a fixed fact, as the sun shines at noon day. Accident, and a variety of causes, which it would be idle to enumerate, have, do, and will compel a certain portion of mankind to live and die single and alone.

Carolina Watchman.

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

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ties of matrimony, why do not young men who are settling out in the world, endeavoring to get rich, take to themselves a bosom friend and a partner in business?

The Extravagance of Women! Testify explains some Father of a family, as he glances over the daily paper, and is astonished to find millions spent for silks and laces, whose importation have plunged the country in such dire confusion.

Why, they would be considered lunatics, and sent to an asylum. No! the lady buys her new pair of garters, and complacently fits them to her pretty little foot; and the gentleman sends to his tailor for another pair of non-possibles.

Look well to this matter, ye men and maidens who have not. "Behold with the eye, the yellow hair" whose hair is not fringed by the power of dye to restore; whose wrinkles are not so deeply seated, that the magic cosmetic of dove may not smooth them out again; whose chin and nose have not so far approximated, that some dental power may not separate them, and give you something to smile with and for; whose backs have not lost their inward curves, and whose limbs have not lost their power and vigor.

And now a word to you who do not and do not! Why should you? Why should you, poor mortal, attempt to grasp the will of Him who endowed you with all your faculties, instincts, and passions, and created you in His own image? We speak not to you, fair young lady, for by nature, your sex is loving and very, very rarely, never when left to the exercise of your own free will, unless imperatively tutored from infancy, or worked upon by some foul and potent influence, do you fail to advocate, and firmly believe, that marriage is a great institution.

As for our leopards, bless us! can't we wear what we please, and fashion ourselves? don't you, sir? Just look at that Shanghai when the broadcloth that's wasted in the skirt of that coat would make many a warm jacket.

Eye! they've got to wearing shawls—just think of it, shawls—that so few women can wear gracefully! how do they look on the men's sometimes one end of the fringe dangling on the ground, then again drawn in, string round their shoulders; and yet, the whole "press" do not seem with their ridicule, oh no! but if the ladies should attempt to support a Shanghai, you could not take up a paper without seeing a notice of the horrid fashion—laughed at—at least such is the humble opinion of

MABEL MAYFIELD. D. K. McRae, Esq. "Oh with his head—so much for Buckingham" (Squid's page).

DR. FRANKLIN'S OPINION OF A PAPER CURRENCY. In the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, pages 26 and 27, we find his views on a paper currency as follows:

"About this time (1729) there was a cry among the people for more paper money; only fifteen thousand pounds being extant in the province, and that soon to be sunk. The wealthy inhabitants opposed any addition, being against all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would depreciate, as had been done in New England, to the injury of all creditors.

Another reason, urged by some Democrats is this:—in which, by the way, there is very little principle, however abundant and e-warily may be the policy. They say that the lands ought to go into the Federal treasury like the customs and all other monies. But the great Democratic Northwest, who are so hungry for these possessions, are getting so strong that they are obliged to be fed and satisfied, and they will take all, and we shall have none left even for the treasury.

There was once a reign of terror in France. A small, stealthy, cunning, dark-browed devil of a Paris paragon caused many noble spirits to be sacrificed at the guillotine. They who dared to doubt the infallibility of those sanguinary Democrats, had their doom speedily written "taten, and fallen to rise no more."

GENERAL WALKER FILLIBUSTERS. The Galveston News, of the 26th ult., says there are now about 700 men enlisted in Texas emigrants to Nicaragua. It further says: "Most of these will soon leave for Nicaragua, and the rest will follow with but little delay."

WHICH IS THE WORST? The Memphis Christian Advocate subscribes to the decision, recently given by Bishop Early, denouncing "dancing by Methodists as contrary to the spirit of the Discipline of the Church. Very well, but in his advertising columns we find "wines and liquors" advertised for sale.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL. The subjoined "beautiful sentiment" has of late been making the circuit of the press with the Hon. Mr. Hilliard's name under its wing. The honor, like many others bestowed on that gentleman, is not deserved. It belongs to George S. Hilliard, Esq., of Boston.

THE IRISH ROMANISTS. Messrs. Editors.—It is stated in the accounts received of the storming of Delhi, that Europeans were found fighting in the ranks of the rebels; and your paper of the 21st inst. contains an extract from the London Times, in which the late Colonel Mountray of the East India service, says, "Some of the Roman Catholic priests, whom the Government pays, the Irish are downright rebels, and do their utmost to foment discontent among the Roman troops."

THE UNSUCCESSFUL. Reader, do not be a robber. He that steals breaks God's eighth commandment. Above all, do not rob God. Sunday is God's property. Give God his day. I do not entreat you, for your soul's sake, not to profane the Sabbath, but to keep it holy. Do not buy and sell, or idle your time on Sunday. Let not the example of all around you, nor the invitation of companions—let none of these things move you to depart from this strict rule: that God's day shall be given to God.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL. Reader, resolve, by God's help, that you will always remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Honor it by a regular attendance at some place where the gospel is preached. Settle down under a faithful ministry, and once settled let your place in church never be empty. Give God his day.

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Standard correcting the statement in his letter that Mr. McDowell of Baden voted with his party in favor of the land resolutions before the Legislature in 1853-3. Mr. McDowell voted against the resolutions. The mistake occurred in consequence of Mr. McRae's having written whilst away from home, without the Journal.—Fayetteville Observer.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the Secretary of War is an able document. It shows the necessity for an immediate increase in the army, which at present consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of dragoons, two of cavalry, and one of mounted riflemen, the whole strength of the army as posted, consisting of about 19,684 men, the actual strength on the first of July last being 15,764. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force is called upon to garrison sixty-eight forts of a large and permanent character, so far as it is possible to supply men for the purpose; and to occupy seventy posts, less permanently established, where the presence of a force is absolutely required. The area over which these forts and posts are spread embraces a circuit of about 3,000,000 square miles.

For the proper occupation of these posts the military supervision of the external boundary of our country, the protection of the double line of Indian frontier extending from the Lake of the Woods to the banks of the Rio Grande, in the east side of the Rocky Mountains and from beyond the river Oregon to the British frontier on the head of the Gulf of California, on the west side of these mountains, and the protection of the great lines of intercommunication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, the Secretary recommends the raising of five additional regiments.

The army has been very actively and constantly engaged in the performance of arduous and important duties. In view of the menacing attitude of affairs in Utah, and the importance of a prompt and thorough suppression of the spirit of rebellion reigning there, the Secretary repeats his recommendation of five new regiments, which he considers the smallest addition to the army which the exigencies of the service will allow.

A number of defects in the organization of the army are pointed out, and improvements suggested. The route from El Paso to the Colorado, designated as the most eligible route for the railroad to the Pacific, it being the shortest of all yet surveyed, and possessing advantages over the others, of grade, climate, distance across the deserts, and a sufficient abundance of water; but the consummation of this project, freed from all other difficulties, would require immense sums of money and a great length of time.

Meanwhile, it is recommended that at least two other routes for the passage of emigrants and the transportation of military stores, which, if the railroad were built these routes would still be necessary to make accessible vast regions of our country, be at once opened and maintained, and a line of stock-paths established along them, to insure the safe and rapid transportation of the mails and perfect protection of a telegraphic line from one ocean to the other, which latter object would in itself be worth far more to the country than the cost of the posts and the expense of maintaining them.

The military explorations and surveys are progressing satisfactorily, and every day is adding new and important facts to our present store of knowledge of the geography and general character of the country lying between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. Two expeditions have been fitted out expressly to explore tracts of country hitherto wholly unknown. The first was sent to the Northwest, beyond the waters of the upper Missouri, towards the Black Hills, and will, no doubt, bring valuable information, and the other is engaged in exploring the Colorado of the West, of which, to this time, nothing scarcely has been accurately known.

The Secretary hopes that this exploration will result in discovering the best means by which the transportation of army stores can be effected to the interior of New Mexico and Utah. The importance to the public service of establishing a national foundry is again impressed upon Congress.

The Secretary says on this subject: A well managed national foundry would very speedily develop and establish facts which would add immensely to our national wealth. It is scarcely to be credited that, with the infinite variety of iron ores, and their boundless extent in the United States, we should not have yet discovered a mine capable of making the very best gun, or if such is discovered, that there are no means by which the public service can be benefited by it; but such is the fact.

A national foundry would serve as a great laboratory at which the qualities and value of metals throughout the whole Confederacy would be tested and fixed. Every variety of iron, with its special adaptation to particular uses, would, in a few years, be familiarly known to the country, and individual enterprise would be saved in experiments many times the amount which the works would cost, with a great national branch of industry might, by this means, receive a legitimate and efficient encouragement.

There is but little doubt that many American iron ores are equal at least to those of Norway, and yet the national armories are driven by necessity to purchase from abroad the Norwegian iron for the manufacture of small arms. Choosing to have the best quality of iron, we must go abroad for the best quality of iron. A national foundry would soon teach us to improve the manufacture of iron, and we would be saved the mortification of bringing iron from abroad, and the money, too, we have to pay for it.