J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Jan. 1, 1859. 1f20

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A. H. & R. A. CALDWELL,

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SALISBURY, N. C.
March 1, 1859. 1f60

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MERCHANTS,
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References—R. A. Brown, C. F. Fisher, Esq.
June 14, 1859. 1y3

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Watchmaker & Jeweller,
CONCORD, N. C.

HAVING REMOVED to a New and Larger Rock, opposite Marsh' Hotel, I am better prepared than ever to meet the wants of my former patrons and the public generally. My Stock of JEWELRY will compare favorably with any City Stock.
☞ My personal attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.
H. W. RUPP.
Sept. 6, 1859. 1y15

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IN SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer by the County Court, would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting business done in that line.
J. K. Bruner having qualified as my Agent, is hereby authorized to attend to the Auction business in my name. THOMAS J. MERONEY.
JO K. BURKE, Auctioneer.
Persons trading or Goods on consignment can have references if necessary. T. J. M.
May 21st, 1859. 1f1

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.
NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants.

☞ Sale Agents at Wilmington for Rowe's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.
☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Lead Pipe, &c.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.
April 19, 1859. 9mp47

JAMES HORAH
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired to the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
February 19, 1859. 1y38

MICHAEL BROWN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SALISBURY, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE. And to all consign ments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.
February 7, 1859. 1f3

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BANKER & DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
Salisbury, N. C.

By permission I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.
Aug. 9, 1859. 1f11

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

10,000 CIGARS at Wholesale or Retail at the Post Office. M. A. SMITH.
May 17 1f51

MARRIAGE LICENSES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 20, 1859. NUMBER 30.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salisbury, Sept. 10th, 1859.
NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS!
A. MYERS,
No. 4, Granite Building,

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention of his friends and the public generally to his late arrivals of
Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting of all Styles and Qualities generally kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE, and will receive additional supplies through the Season, so as he will be able to offer such inducements to his customers as will not fail to please. In the Ladies DRESS GOOD DEPARTMENT the Styles and Fabrics are very fine and attractive and the variety is greater than that of any former season.
A. MYERS,
No 4, Granite Building,
Salisbury, N. C.

Have You Seen
R. & A. MURPHY'S
Boots & Shoes?
If You Have Not,

GO IMMEDIATELY AND SEE THEM: for their low prices, and the splendid quality of their stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for Gents and Youth's, and Ladies, Misses and Children's wear which you will find to be almost as cheap as to wear BOOTS and SHOES as to go barefooted.
☞ They have a large and varied lot of good NEGRO SHOE and BOOT, which they can sell cheaper than ever known before. Try the market and be sure and give us a call.

Wilhelm & Gorman.
—OUR MOTTO—
Quick Sales and Short Profits.
In Boyden's Granite Row, Opposite the Brown House.

THE public are invited to call and examine our splendid stock of Furniture—the best and finest ever in this part of the State. Comprising of Bureaus, Centre tables, Sofas, Table Frames, China Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads of every kind, Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Chairs, Children's Chairs, Hat-stands, Washstands, &c., in fact every thing in our line, all of which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State.
Also, a good assortment of Wood Coffins kept on hand, and furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had. We have a fine new Hearse for funeral occasions. Call at the Furniture Store of
WILHELM & GORMAN.
Salisbury, April 26th, 1859. 1y48

W. R. WILSON

HAS just returned from the Northern cities, with his full Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, &C!
To which he respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public. Please call and examine his Stock next door to McNeely & Young's, Main street.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry strictly attended to by the very best watch-makers. All work warranted 12 months.
Salisbury, Oct 4th, 1859. 1f39

THE LARGEST LOT OF
COOKING,
PARLOR,
AND
Church Stoves
Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, for Cash. Also, all kinds of PLAIN and JAPANED TIN-WARE and STILLS kept on hand. All kinds of Copper and Sheet-iron work done at the shortest notice.
J. D. BROWN & CO.
Oct 18, 1859. 1f21

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for Medical Services, (previous to 1st December) where accounts are not settled by August Court next, will, after that time, find them in the hands of an officer (without exception.) I mean what I say.
M. WHITEHEAD.
June 14, 1859. 1f3

LEATHER!
2,000 lbs. Hemlock sole Leather.
200 do. French and city make Calf Skins
15 doz. binding and lining skins, at
1f19 McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

HIDES.
THE highest market price paid in CASH for green and dry Hides. Apply to
BEARD & BROTHER.
May 9th, 1859. tf 50

LEATHER.
A very superior lot of Upper Leather and Calf Skins for sale by BEARD & BROTHER.
Salisbury, N. C. 1f50

NAILS AND HORSE SHOES.
10 Kegs now in Store for sale low.
R. A. A. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sep. 13, 1859. 1f16

50,000 Brick For Sale
THOSE wanting to buy Fifty or Sixty Thousand good Brick, can get a bargain by calling at this Office 1f47

White Lead.
5 Tons Pure White Lead and Zinc, at
1f47 McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

BACON!
The best double smoked Shoulders and Plain Hams at the lowest price. Call at McNEELY & YOUNG'S

Tanner's Oil.
25 barrels Tanner's Oil, at
1f16 McNEELY & YOUNG'S

Crockery and Glassware.
Come and see McNeely and Young's Crockery and Glassware. 1f

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

THE UNION MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

While so many journals appear anxious to prepare the minds of the people for disunion, by withholding from their readers all expressions that look like sympathy with the South, we may be pardoned for devoting most of our editorial space, for one issue, to the proceedings of the Union mass meeting in Philadelphia on the 7th instant.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* comes to us filled with the speeches and resolutions on the occasion, the object being to condemn all fanaticism and reaffirm allegiance to the Union and the Constitution. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, assisted by seventy-nine Vice Presidents, among whom we notice Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in general town meeting, desiring at this juncture to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have

1. *Resolved*, That the longer the government of the Union exists, with its manifold and inestimable blessings, the more is it cemented by the affection and devotion of those who as we do, "know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country," whose integrity the Constitution alone secures, and whose integrity the Union harmonizes and protects.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia, this sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitless, did it not imply an obligation, implicitly and practically, to recognize every duty which the Constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution, all the laws of Congress, enacted under the Constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That no part of the Constitution of the United States, or of the laws of Congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic, than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process, fugitives from labor, and that all attempts or combinations, to defeat or frustrate those provisions, and all State legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgement of this community.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of what has recently occurred in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of their sister States.

5. *Resolved*, That they repudiate, in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts, whether by invasion, secret instigation, or the promulgation, in any form, of fanatical opinions, to excite insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

6. *Resolved*, That, looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the recent administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Virginia, by which, according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been judiciously proved, and the punishment awarded by law to that crime has been inflicted.

7. *Resolved*, That it is a simple matter of duty to express the sense which the citizens of Philadelphia have of the energy and fidelity with which the Executive authorities of Virginia have discharged, from first to last, the painful and responsible duty which the emergency imposed.

8. *Resolved*, That the Executive of Pennsylvania, in promptly surrendering, on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, those fugitives from justice who sought refuge within our borders, discharged his duty to the Constitution, and by doing so merits, and has received, our hearty approval.

9. *Resolved*, That the prompt suppression in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak is now, and it is hoped, will always be regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its Executive authorities in furnishing, on the spot, and at a moment's notice, the military means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and relinquishing to the State authorities the vindication of the violated law.

10. *Resolved*, That earnestly assuring our brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution of the Union, and the right of the States under it, we ask in return, confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

11. *Resolved*, That these resolutions, embodying the sense of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in all the newspapers of Philadelphia and Washington.

The speakers on the occasion were Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Judge King, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Josiah Randall, Isaac Hazlehurst, Robt. Tyler, Benjamin H. Brewster, Col. James Page, Richard Vaux, and others. We make a few extracts:

Mr. Ingersoll, in the course of his remarks, said:

Events have taken place in this neighboring and adjoining Commonwealth, not merely menacing to its tranquility, but disastrous and destructive to life and safety—not simply mischievous and treasonable in design, but bloody in perpetration. The heart of this neighboring State—our sister in all the relations of mutual attachment and regard—has been rudely aimed at, and fire and the musket, and the torch and the dagger have been brought to bear, in fatal exercise, on property, and limbs, and life. Through the nerves and arteries of the justly styled ancient dominion—identified as she is with all that is dear to the republic in the hopes of the future and the recollections of the past—the safety and happiness, the well being and the very existence of the whole Union has been endangered, by a conspiracy as ferocious and daring as it has been unhesitating in its avowals; and as murderous in its outset as I trust, in the end, it will prove abortive.

That patriotic region has been only the salient angle of attack thus far. The blood of her citizens has flowed as a libation to the hopes of broader and still bloodier attempts of sacrifice: attempts are avowed to be cherished in contemplation with designs the most uncompromising. Take up are given to understand has been only the first act of a long and fearful tragedy. The Union and the Constitution, and all who have in joy and contentment rested under the shadow of their protection, are the intended victims, and by their destruction are to be converted into trophies of this demon of wrath. The conspiracy stops nowhere short of the dissolution of the fundamental support of our liberty and law; the great charter of the rights and privileges of the people. It cancels the obligations and pledges of our fathers, and it violates with ruthless hands the best prerogatives of their sons. A mawkish and morbid sensibility has crept abroad which must be rebuked by a genuine devotion to the whole country. We are all in a common peril. The Union is one and indivisible. It cannot be broken in one section and stand firmly in another. * * * *

There was but little danger of the Union in its early stages. It was cemented by patriotism, as it was formed by heroic virtue. For many a year, indeed, much of the foreign world affected to undervalue us. They knew and cared to know little about us. Time has now developed our destiny and their esteem. Political writers notice us with complacency and pride. We are conceded to be the happiest, and a distinguished continental writer styles us the richest of nations. If it be worth the boast, we should one day, perhaps, be among the most populous. Our twenty millions growing up towards the six and thirty millions of France, and approaching the six and twenty millions of Great Britain and Ireland, are the illustration; and the field of what composed once thirteen States, and now thirty-eight, may yet number three hundred, if we hold fast the bond of Union, and preserve the kindred feelings of affection which it is so well calculated to inspire.

If I urge the claims of the Union with deep and anxious interest, it is because of the vital bearing which it has upon us all. Can too much be said to confirm and strengthen it, when we reflect upon the events of the past few days! Look back for a couple of weeks, or less, to the celebration of the national thanksgiving, a day which has been usually devoted to mutual congratulations upon the peaceful existence and happy prospects of the country. Now the pulpits have been filled with plain prayers and and forebodings: with lamentations that seemed almost to assert the fact that the great calamity was actually past. These gloomy thoughts have been entertained especially at the seat of the general government, where, perhaps, too true a reflection of the general condition is found. All seem to have been looking round, not for national health and happiness, and united honor and glory, but to inevitable dissolution, with all the fearful incidents with which it must be accompanied and pursued.

Let me now draw aside the black veil which yet conceals the miserable future that must be beyond and behind dissolution. What a fate awaits in that profound obscure, the most gifted nation upon the face of the earth! Let it be chronicled only in the volume of darkness and death! Let it never in and reality be allowed to visit us. Let our vows be offered up, to support and sustain the Union; to give hands, hearts and all to that inestimable purpose. And first, let us be ready to gird on our arms for the protection of our friends and brothers from the remotest danger of future massacre. Let the Union, formed by the wisdom of sages and patriots, and sanctified by the breath and blood of sainted heroes, be guarded like the holy altar of the temple. Let it be saved by universal devotion from the rude hands by which it is threatened with being broken asunder.

We have seen the first bloody attempt to effect the fatal purpose. Let it be the last. Let those—if there be any such—who would incline to renew the effort, be taught that there are millions of freemen willing to live, and die in the maintenance of a happy, virtuous, contented, prosperous and United Republic.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller said:

We are attached to our own soil, and will defend it, and we must respect the rights of others. [Cheers.] We meet to night as Union men, and we extend to our brethren of the South the right hand of fellowship. Men of the South we, desire to live in amity with you; we desire to form a perfect UNION. Do not mistake the expression of the masses, but believe me, when we tell you that we are in truth and perfect sincerity your friends and brethren. [Cheers, and voices "That's so."] Mr. Fuller proceeded to discuss our duty to the country and the colored race. Where, among the millions of colored people, will you find 4,000,000 so happy and so christianized as in the South! [Cheers. Voices, "That's so."]

The most intense enthusiasm pervaded the meeting during Mr. Fuller's speech, and its conclusion, was greeted with cheer after cheer.

Hon. Josiah Randall followed in a speech which elicited much enthusiasm. An allusion to the late meeting at the National Hall, was with cries of "hang them all." Mr. R. said:

No part of the Union has been more loyal in its attachment to the Federal Constitution, and to respect the rights of the South, than our city and commonwealth. Whenever the question has been fairly presented to our people a triumphant majority has vindicated the rights secured by that great charter of liberty.

We have, however, amongst us a few individuals who are an exception to the remark that I have made; I mean that body of men and women who have congregated together under the cognomen of Abolitionists. Some years ago, at every successive gubernatorial election, they have voted an Abolition (or Lemmonite) ticket. It never amounted, in the consolidated city, to more than one hundred and forty-seven votes or thereabout. It has not since increased in numerical strength. We have more convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary than this number of Abolitionists, and might as well be called a convict community as an Abolition community.—These Abolitionists, though small in number, are active and untiring in their treasonable efforts and they have recently, under the protection of the armed municipal police, met together and promulgated the most abominable opinions and sentiments. It is much to be regretted that the chief magistrate of our city did not take efficient measures to suppress such meetings and prevent what must be the inevitable result, if they should be continued, an open violation of the peace and quiet of our city.

The South should understand our position.—The people at large have no power to prevent such emissaries as Wendell Phillips and Giddings coming here and delivering Abolition lectures—they have no power to prevent the Rev. Mr. Narness and Mrs. Lucretia Mott from disseminating their sceptical disunion doctrines; but they have no part nor lot with them, and can with great propriety quote the language of Mr. Jefferson, in his Inaugural address, March 4, 1801:

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

Mr. Hazlehurst next addressed the meeting. He said among other things:

And what is the Union? It is not territory—it is not a compulsory association held together by an outside pressure, but it is our country—in its constitutional structure, proportioned like the columns of this mighty edifice, giving and taking strength reciprocal, and making firm the whole with grace and beauty, so that no part can be removed without infringement of the general symmetry.

And while we reaffirm our attachment to the Union and the Constitution, let us not fail to condemn fanaticism—all fanaticism. In a country like this, embracing so many diversified interests, we can say truthfully that fanaticism has no special locality, nor is it confined by geographical limits. Let us condemn it; let *all* condemn it. Should it breathe treason to the Union and the Constitution, condemn it. Should it set up conscience above the law, condemn it; should it, under the influence of a wild and mad ambition, invade the territory of a peaceful neighbor, condemn it—and more than all condemn it should it seek to prostrate the flag of our marine to cover that commerce which only speaks in sighs and tears. By so doing we shall avoid those contentions among independent sovereignties, which, like those among brothers, "are the bars of a castle."

Our path of duty is plain. Fidelity to all sections and all times, and obedience to the constituted authorities of the land will make our Union perpetual. With our Union as it is, and thorough fraternal feeling between its various parts, we may present ourselves to the world as a grand nationality, fostering its own labor and developing its own resources.

Robert Taylor, Esq., was next called up, and said:

It is quite certain, fellow citizens, that a new plane in our history has now presented itself—This the first occasion that a public meeting has ever been held to disavow the acts of those who have claimed the right to levy war upon a State of the Union for the purpose of confiscating private property and subverting its institutions, as well as to disavow the motives of those who have countenanced such a scheme. And the question pressing itself upon our earnest consideration is not so much with the past as with the present and the future. The present is taking care of itself—for we have all met here on neutral ground, to rebuke treason and faction, open and covert. And, for the future, let us pledge ourselves, with an immovable will, to cultivate a broad and generous sentiment of nationality, and to defend the wise institutions of our fathers against all treasonable encroachments, whether from infidel, fanatic or demagogue. It is said and believed by many, that the Union is in great danger. It may have been in danger a month or two ago, but it is no longer so. The people of the North begin to feel that the question of the preservation of the public peace and the perpetuity of the government rests mainly in their hands, and they are equal to their responsibilities. The great mass of the business men of the country, while engaged in their absorbing industrial pursuits, may drift unreflectingly in the current of party politics up to a certain point but they will never consent to be drawn into the whirlpool beyond of intestine discord and anarchy. It is absurd to suppose that our people will break through all the ordinary restraints of party names, and come to be controlled by old associations of persons and leadership, when they may have once discovered the threatening exigencies of situation; and the attempted impositions of false political prophets. This meeting is a convincing proof of this fact. Without regard to old party affiliations, the merchants and business men of this city have rushed eagerly into it to respond to a sentiment of nationality and perpetual union, in the name and spirit, not of any political party or of any section, but simply in the name and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Not the Union no longer trembles in the balance! Heaven has marked its beneficence towards our country on more occasions than one; and the criminal foray of old John Brown and his followers has proved the "open sesame" of our security, by evolving a secret plot against our institutions, which will now be easily crushed, but which if it had been still longer concealed, might have grown into a very dragon of destructiveness. Henceforth I predict that the pulpit infidels and Abolition fanatics, and their sympathizers, may rave in vain. They are already disarmed and powerless. And if there be Demagogue politicians, who would lead a sectional abolition mob to the high places of power, under a free government, at the expense of the memories and the works of Washington and Henry, of Jefferson and Hamilton, of Madison and Adams, and all that bright host of worthies who achieved our independence with their swords and their pens, and who organized real freedom never before known in all the ages, in our government system of sovereign States and federal delegated authority; a government harmonious in all its proportions; just, and generous in its distribution of rights and duties; austerely logical in all the relations of its fundamental principles; yet so flexible as easily to admit of all rational social developments—if there be such, I say, let them learn that the people in their quiet indignation will strip them at the ballot box of all honor and power, and consign them to that disgrace from which obscurity itself will not relieve them. I perceive plainly, fellow citizens, that your grand demonstration will be not confined in all directions. The whole country will now speak out. The cause of the Union will become everywhere the only test of true American patriotism, and the sterling rule of common sense in politics; and every humanitarian anti-slavery conception hostile to the compromises of Constitution and provocative of public disorders, will be trod under foot as worthless and spurious. He well assured that, when every sectional abolitionist politician, whether knave, fanatic or traitor, shall have sunk into their dishonored graves, the flag of our own free government will continue to wave over the heads of a united people.

A meeting was formed outside the building, which was addressed by several gentlemen, and among others by John R. Jones, of New Jersey, who said:—

If there was any talk of the dissolution of the Union, New Jersey was bound to be "counted in" to preserve it. He declared himself a Native American of the Old Guard of 1844, but when the Union was in danger he would march shoulder to shoulder with Democrats, Whigs, or any other party who went in to sustain it. He was followed by Dr. Louis M. Coates, who said he represented the Quaker sentiment of Philadelphia, which was sound to the core in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and opposed to the wicked crusades such as John Brown had been engaged in.

During the evening the following song was distributed throughout Jayne's Hall, and in the street in front of Jones' Hotel!

VOICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA UNION MEETING.

Resolved, BY LEWIS DELA.

We love the North, the South and East,
The great and mighty West
We love the sovereign Sister States,
Which God hath ever blessed
In Union, one, they long have stood
A loved and happy Sisterhood!

Therefore, Resolved:

In purpose firm, with hearts to dare,
And ready hands to do!
As loyal sons of loyal sires,
In patriotism true,
We shall as brothers, heart and hand,
Forever by the Union stand!

In Freedom's arch we hold a place,
We've held it honor long;
And firmly fixed the Keystone rests,
In patriotism strong—
And we'll as one with patriots all,
That Freedom's arch shall never fall.

To keep the Union safe and strong,
No duty we shun—
In numbers many, all our hearts
In loyalty are one!—
And in those hearts, which pride states,
Shall dwell a love for all our States.

The South shall have her rights—o'er her
Our Eagle spreads its wing—
The tension plotters frown or white,
Shall [illegible] or gallows swing;
For their [illegible] to wage unholy wars
Shall pay [illegible] by our Country's laws!

Our Hall of Independence keeps
In memory ever dear
The "Old Thirteen," whose lustrous stars
Upon our flag appear:
And deep our we, if all of them
Shall not our banner ever gem!

Our Union first! our Union last!
Its patriot Sons shall cry—
Then shall our flag with all its stars,
In glory ever fly!
And North and South and East and West,
In Union bound to ever blest!

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

The Dean of Carlisle, in a recent lecture on tobacco at Carlisle, England, gave the following statistics:

In 1856 thirty-three millions of pounds of tobacco were consumed here at an expense of eight millions of money; five million two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of which went in duty to Government, to say nothing of vast quantities smuggled into the country. There is a steady increase upon this consumption far exceeding the contemporaneous increase. In 1821 the average was 11 70 ounces per head per annum; in 1851 it had risen to 16 36; and in 1853 to 19 ounces, or at least at the rate of one-fourth increase in ten years. We hear of 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the bonding houses in London at one time. There are twelve city brokers in London expressly devoted to tobacco sales; ninety manufacturers; 1,569 tobacco shops in London; eighty-two clay pipe makers; 7,350 workmen engaged in the different branches of the business; and no less than 250,048 tobacco shops in the United Kingdom. And if we turn to the Continent the consumption and expenditure assume proportions perfectly gigantic.

In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population than in England. The Emperor clears 100,000,000 francs annually by the Government monopoly. At St. Omer 11,000 tons of clay are used in making 45,000,000 tobacco pipes. In the city of Hamburg 40,000 cigars are consumed daily, although the population is not much over 150,000; 10,000 persons, many of them women and children, are engaged in their manufacture. One hundred and fifty million cigars are supplied annually; a printing press is entirely occupied in printing labels for the boxes of cigars, &c., and the business represents 4,000,000 francs. In Denmark the annual consumption reaches as the enormous average seventy ounces per head of the whole population; and in Belgium even more—to seventy-three ounces, or four pounds and three-fifths of a pound per head. In America the average is vastly higher.

It is calculated that the entire world of smokers, snuffers, and chewers consume 2,000,000 tons of tobacco annually, or 4,480,000 pounds weight—as much in tonnage as the corn consumed by ten millions of Englishmen, and actually at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn eaten in Great Britain. Five millions and a half of acres are occupied in its growth, chiefly cultivated by slave labor, the product of which, at two pence per pound, would yield thirty-seven millions of pounds sterling. The time would fail to tell of the vast amount of smoking in Turkey and Persia; in India all classes and both sexes indulge in this practice; the Siamese both chew and smoke. In Burmah all ages practise it—children of three years old, and of both sexes. China equally contributes to the general mania; and the advocates of the habit boast that about one fourth of the human race are their clients, or that there certainly are 100,000,000 smokers!.

Operations of Counterfeiters.—The papers of a counterfeiter, now under arrest in Cincinnati, show that eleven men recently left Cairo, Illinois, with $175,000 in counterfeit "tens" on the Canal Bank of New Orleans, for circulation in the South.

Poetical.

NIGHT MUSINGS.

[This hymn was found in a chest in an English cottage—author's name unknown.

In the still silence of the noisless night,
When, chased by airy dreams, the slumbers flee,
Whose in the darkness doth my spirit seek,
O, God, but thee!

And if there be a weight upon my breast,
Some vague impression of the day foregone,
Scarce knowing what it is, I fly to thee,
And lay it down.

Or if it be the heaviness that comes
In token of anticipated ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Some 'tis thy will.

For, ah! in spite of past and present sum,
Or anything beside, how joyfully
Passes that silent solitary hour,
My God, with thee!

More tranquil then the stillness of the night,
More peaceful than the silence of that hour,
More blest than anything, my spirit lies
Beneath thy power.

For what is there on earth that I desire,
Of all that it can give or take from me,
Or whom in heaven doth my spirit seek,
O, God, but thee.

[*From the Mobile Daily Advertiser.*]

FOREST JESSAMINE.*

BY C. L. H.

There is a flower, a forest flower,
That fond round mem'ry twines,
It rooted a rural maiden bower,
Amid the fragrant pines

Above the cheering songbird's nest
Its starry drapery hung,
The poor rich timber breathe in dust
And far its fragrance flung.

Oft fancy now conveys that flower,
Around the pictured walls,
While mem'ry with too vivid pow'r,
The forest charm recalls.

Oft do I sigh to twine that flow'r,
Around my care-fraught brow,
For we've many wealth with all its pow'r,
The forest charm bestow.

Many a land I've wandered o'er,
By many a pattern strayed,
But ah! what spell can o'er restore
Charms of the natal shade!

* Jessemiamm incidum. Order 11, Digum.

"NEVER HAD A QUARREL."

Such is the remark of England's greatest general, and the following story may instruct and profit every person. At a very late period of the life of the Duke of Wellington he wrote to a friend thus: "I am not in the habit of deciding upon such matters hastily or in anger, and as a proof of this is, I never had a quarrel with any man in my life!" Let any one consider the long and varied civil and military career of the iron Duke; the innumerable classes of persons with whom he was brought into contact; his constant vexations in the Peninsula, with red-tapeism at home and Spanish pride and suspicion abroad; his difficulties in political life; the habits and character of the army, especially at that period, and then let him repress, if he can, his wonder at this great captain's being able, when quite over 60 years of age, to make such a broad declaration as to his past life.—It is very evident that he who so well commanded others began by commanding himself; that the coolness, self-possession, and sharpness of view, which perhaps his most salient traits in a campaign, were, in part at least, the fruit of a constant and careful discipline of his own feelings under ordinary circumstances. "Never had a quarrel in my life!"

How many civilians, how many Christians—aye! how many clergymen—can say the same thing! Yet it is certainly possible to pass through life without quarrels, seeing the old proverb holds good, that requires two to consummate any such unpleasant business. A may quarrel with B. That is a misfortune, which possibly A may in no way be able to avoid. A may want to pick a quarrel for ulterior purposes, or he may be insolent or offensive without knowing it, or he may take a perverse delight in wounding other people's feelings. But in any case it depends on B alone whether there is to be a mutual quarrel. If, like Wellington, he avoids acting in anger or haste—always the two great fomenters of trouble—he will always invariably come to despise the affront, if intended, or to overlook it if not. At all events, he will not "quarrel." He may give the offender a wide berth in future, he may shun association with him, but he will have no alteration, and he will nurse no grudge. If required to make a personal statement, oral or written, he will do it with judicial calmness and coolness.

☞ The three adjoining counties of McDowell, Watauga and Yancey have been very unfortunate since their organization in the election of Sheriffs. Two out of three from McDowell have *left the State.* Half dozen from Yancey. The first candidate elected during the last court in October to fill the vacancy occasioned by the flight of Ray was unable to file bonds. The second near the close of the week succeeded—went home—excited his wife's curiosity on the subject, and then informed her, that he himself, Chas. Byrd, Esq., was High Sheriff of Yancey. Instead of the manifestations which the new officer expected, the good woman responded, sighing—

"Well, I might as well begin to pack up"—Ray was found on Indian creek in Washington county, Tennessee, and bro't back by his securities. He surrendered some two thousand dollars. They have the tax lists also.

Rutherford Enquirer.

WINTER.—The citizens of St. Paul, Min., are now in the full enjoyment of winter sports, as witness the following from a local paper:

Winter has come, sure! Yesterday the air was cool but not cold. The ladies were out in furs, and many a cheek did we see that looked like a ripe Jersey peach—the very pink of perfection. The local of this paper met with an accident yesterday. While walking up Third street his pedal extremities suddenly shot up to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and he came down head foremost on the icy sidewalk; tearing his pantaloons, soiling his good clothes, skinning his knuckles, and putting him in good humor generally. While we write the snow flakes are falling thick and fast. Sleigh bells are already jingling in our streets. Plenty of snow will make times merry.

☞ In order to deserve a true friend you must first learn to be one.