

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

R. J. WYNNE, Publisher.

C. C. RABOTEAU, Editor.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."—MILTON.

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FILLMORE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

At the great popular demonstration in favor of the President in New York city, which was addressed by Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, Gentry, of Tenn. and Brooks, the following Address was adopted:—

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When on the 10th of July, 1850, an inscrutable Providence removed the Ruler elected by the people, the nation was consoled by a thorough knowledge of the ability, integrity, patriotism, truth and statesmanship of his distinguished successor.

Called thus unexpectedly to the Chief Magistracy he found himself beset with difficulties of an extraordinary character. The whole land was rent with civil dissensions, and differing opinions, not only as between opposing parties, but also each of the great political divisions, severed by intestine conflicts—all referring to the same all absorbing questions.

The Great Leader of our Party, who may with propriety be called its Father, had enunciated a mode of settlement, and aided by Webster and other leading spirits of the Whig party, having the hearty co-operation of Cass and other distinguished members of the opposition—they agreed substantially upon the plan of Henry Clay.

During the life time of General Taylor all the antagonisms of the various parties, cordially united in opposition to the mode of adjustment known to history as 'The Compromise of 1850.'

It was well known that the Vice President gave to that Compromise his cordial assent and consistent support.

Succeeding to the Presidency at that critical period when collision between the forces of a foreign State and the army of the United States was impending, involving in its consequences, as was solemnly believed by good men everywhere, the existence of the Union, MILLARD FILLMORE, passing thus to duties the most responsible, whose weight he felt to be almost crushing, calling round him able and upright Statesmen, concurring in his views, manifesting his own desire to have these questions settled immediately, yet declaring before God and man that he would maintain the Constitution and execute the Law, by the use of every means confided to him by virtue of his high office.

Under these circumstances the compromise passed and instantly approved, became the Law of the land. The effect produced, was, as anticipated, blessed.

It removed from the arena of partisan and political strife the question of Slavery, a forced issue, which not even the extreme abolitionist, nor yet the most ultra Secessionist, can make germane to the Great Charter of our Liberties.

Restored to the Representatives of the people more legitimate pursuits, directing their immediate attention to the vital interests of all the people, before neglected.

MILLARD FILLMORE found in his own breast and in the hearts of the masses of his countrymen his reward.

Every eye in the Union was turned to him. He possessed the confidence and the regard of his fellow citizens generally. Public sentiment centered to the support of his administration, not only in all the domestic affairs of the country—affecting its industry, its commerce at home and with the outer world, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, the diffusion of knowledge and the peace and quiet which he ardently desired, should be restored to every section of the Union, but in all its foreign relations he preserved the dignity of his country, he caused her citizens and their rights to be respected in every quarter of the globe; and while thus zealously watching the interests of our people, he was equally just in maintaining our relative duties towards other nations.

In all the relations of life, public and private, he has secured the esteem of good men by pursuing unfalteringly a just and upright course without guile, stain or reproach, that has advanced him continuously grade by grade to the highest station known to the Republic.

He has dignified and elevated the office by proving conclusively that it was best administered by its occupant when truth, virtue, honor and ability were his attendants—and he has exhibited in his own person and conduct the example of the early Presidents—that in the broad sense in which the fathers of the Union made manifest the glorious meaning of our name and title—that he was, although attached to a party—the President of the United States, discharging all the duties and obligations of his trust as a patriot and a statesman and not as a partizan.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We desire again to call attention to the subject of the Public Lands. The monstrous extravagance with which Democratic policy distributes the national domain demands a corrective at the hands of the people: and it shall not be our fault if it be not speedily applied.

By an official document communicated to the United States Senate, some time since, it appears that the Public Lands amount to nearly one billion four hundred millions of acres. They lie in the States and Territories, as follows:

Statement of Public Lands remaining unsold and undisposed of September 30, 1851.

States and Territories.	(1851) 216 070 04
Ohio	1,002,665.40
Indiana	7,996,757.24
Illinois	26,459,961.14
Missouri	15,426,566.00
Alabama	8,841,398.17
Mississippi	13,547,789.86
Louisiana	19,932,179.96
Michigan	22,244,251.86
Arkansas	32,845,759.89
Florida	25,474,607.48
Iowa	21,416,337.65
Wisconsin	120,447,840.00
Minnesota Territory	50,064,148.84
Oregon Territory	206,349,333.00
New Mexico Territory	127,383,040.00
Utah Territory	113,589,013.00
Northwest Territory	376,040,960.00
Nebraska Territory	87,488,000.00
Indian Territory	119,789,440.00
Total	1,399,589,140.53

Making a grand total of one billion, three hundred and ninety-nine millions, five hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and forty acres—and to whom does this magnificent whole belong? To the people of the United States—all the States—of the old as well as of the new. They were purchased by the blood and treasure of all; and all have an equal right to participate in the benefit derived from them. And equally divided among the States, according to federal population, the reader can calculate for himself what the proceeds of their sales would amount to for each. The portion that North Carolina would receive under such an arrangement would enable her to hold her head as high as that of any sister of the Union. It would enable her to build her railways, open her rivers, improve her harbours, and furnish the means of moral and intellectual culture to every poor girl and boy in the State. It would develop her latent resources, stimulate her flagging industry, and make her solitary places rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Twelve or fifteen years ago that great and good patriot, Henry Clay, seeing that the national domain might in time become a fund of corruption in the hands of gambling politicians, matured a plan for the distribution of its proceeds amongst the States, so as to enable all equally to participate in its benefits. This plan went into operation, and considerable sums were handed over to the States respectively. But in the estimation of the Democrats nothing good could come out of Nazareth. No measure of Mr. Clay's proposing, however just and salutary in its operations, could escape their carping. They pounced upon this and denounced it in every form, manner and shape; and the fourth instalment of the fund which had become due to the States, was withheld by Martin Van Buren (then the idol of Democracy) and his friends. Thus was North Carolina prevented from receiving of her just dues, nearly a half million of dollars, by the Democracy,—as the subjoined table setting forth what was due to each State will show:

Maine	\$318,612.75
New Hampshire	228,028.93
Massachusetts	446,057.86
Rhode Island	127,445.10
Connecticut	254,890.20
Vermont	223,628.93
New York	1,337,173.57
New Jersey	254,890.20
Pennsylvania	955,838.26
Delaware	95,683.82
Maryland	318,612.75
Virginia	732,809.34
North Carolina	477,919.13
South Carolina	350,474.63
Georgia	350,474.63
Alabama	223,628.93
Louisiana	159,306.38
Mississippi	127,445.10
Kentucky	477,919.13
Tennessee	477,919.13
Ohio	669,086.78
Missouri	127,445.10
Indiana	286,751.48
Illinois	159,306.38
Arkansas	95,583.82
Michigan	95,583.82
Total	\$9,367,214.98

To distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the rightful owners, was, in the estimation of democratic statesmanship, a great outrage against the principles of sound economy, and a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States; but to give them away to the new States in which they lie, or, in plain English, corruptly and meanly to truck them off for votes, by which the party may maintain its ascendancy in the national councils, is all exceedingly right and proper in the eyes of the patent Salesmen and Lycopurges of Democracy. And accord-

ingly under the lead of Messrs. Cass and Douglas, two of the prominent candidates of the Democracy for the Presidency, the following grants have, within a few years, been made by the Democracy in Congress:

The grants made to Ohio are these:

For schools, colleges, &c.,	727,528
For internal improvements,	1,243,001
For swamp lands,	303,329

In all, 2,273,858
There have been granted to the State of Indiana:

For schools, colleges, &c.,	673,357
For internal improvements,	1,609,861
For public buildings,	2,560
For swamp lands,	981,682

Making an aggregate of 3,267,460
There have been granted to Illinois:

For schools, colleges, &c.,	1,001,795
For internal improvements,	500,000
For public buildings,	2,560
For swamp lands,	1,833,412
For Central Railroad,	2,700,000

Making an aggregate of 6,036,767
There have been granted to Missouri:

For schools, colleges, &c.,	1,222,179
For internal improvements,	500,000
For public buildings,	2,560
For swamp lands,	1,517,287

Making an aggregate of 3,244,206
There have been granted to Iowa:

For schools, colleges, &c.,	951,224
For internal improvements,	825,078
For public buildings,	3,480
For swamp lands,	33,814

Add Des Moines lands claimed, 900,000
say

Making an aggregate of 2,713,595

The figures are furnished by the speech of a Democratic Senator, asking for more land; they show that seventeen and a half millions of acres, worth more than twenty millions of dollars, have been given to five States—to say nothing of others that have come in for large chunks of the public loaf—while North Carolina, that ceded her own public lands to the general government for the common good, has not been permitted even to pick up the crumbs that have fallen from the table of their superfluity! And this, according to Democratic authority, according to the resolutions passed at almost every democratic meeting in the State, is "a wise and economical administration of the public lands!" "Oh ye simple ones, how long will ye love simplicity!" How long will the people of North Carolina, and of the other Atlantic States be gulled by the hypocritical cant of Democracy!

We call upon the people to open their eyes; to mark this state of things; and, at the ballot-box to remember those by whom their goodly heritage is thus trafficked away. We do not wonder that the people of the new States, constituted as fallen man everywhere is, should vote the democratic ticket—for like Judas they get their reward—but that any citizen of North Carolina should be so broken to the harness of party as to be able to stand and look on with complacency while his State is robbed and pilaged in this style, is, indeed, remarkable!

But the end is not yet. It is proposed by some of the prominent leaders of the Democracy—and by Mr. Senator Douglas amongst the number—to cede the whole of the Public Lands to the States in which they lie—thus giving to his own State eight millions more, and to California a hundred and twenty millions of acres, with all their silver and gold, and the old States to pay their portion of the eighty millions of debt incurred in the Mexican war and other transactions growing out of it. Yet Mr. Senator Douglas is a candidate for the Presidency, and a marvellously proper man in the estimation of the North Carolina Democracy; and if he should be the nominee of their national Convention, they not only support him but tell all sorts of lies to prop his rotten cause. Such is the force of discipline amongst those who, infatuated by a word, have given themselves up to the following of the spoilers and pillagers of the country. Sooner would we seek the grave yards and feast with the ghouls than join ourselves with those who are striving to despoil our State of its rights. But Democracy has no regard for the rights of the States or the good of the people; and its devotees would play upon their fathers' coffins or fiddle at their mothers' graves to secure a triumph to those chieftains of its faction under whose auspices everything venerable and sacred in the policy of the country is assailed.

Now, in reference to the Homestead Bill, before Congress, we desire to ask one or two plain questions. What is to be its effect upon the Agriculture of the country? What upon the prospects of the present? What upon the prospects of the future? If millions of acres are forthwith to be put into the cultivation of corn, wheat, sugar and cotton, how is such a result to effect the values not only of the product of lands now used for cultivating such necessities, but the lands used in bringing such crops to maturity? Is not something due to those who have spent a lifetime in making acquisitions which we propose,—and as we think without the right to do so,—to give away for the asking? One man has labor-

DOUGLAS IN A FIX.

Our readers well know, that neither Gen. Cass or Mr. Douglas voted for the Fugitive Slave Law—the most important to the South of all that constitute the "entire series of compromise measures." In common with us, we doubt not they are anxious to know why and wherefore. Will it ever be known why? Gen. Cass has deigned to tell the why only to his friend Nicholson, and Mr. Douglas and his friend, as will be seen from an extract below, differ as to the wherefore. In the absence of all positive information, we think that honest men everywhere will be forced to believe that both the man who "voted for the Wilmot Proviso without instructions," and he who "prays for the abolition of slavery everywhere," were actuated by personal considerations solely.

These two worthies, the Interventionist and the Land Grabber, have ardent longings for the Presidency, and they were afraid to vote. Each argued to himself in this way: "It will never do for me to vote for this bill; if I do, farewell to Northern support; neither will it do for me to vote against it; for if I do, good-by to Southern aid. I'll dodge, and in that way, stand a chance in both sections." Out upon such a want of independence, such total disregard of right, and such devotion to self.

From the Fredericksburg Herald.

When the question was asked in Congress why Senator Douglas did not vote for that provision of the Compromise—the Fugitive Slave Law—Mr. Richardson of Illinois, one of Douglas's peculiar friends, answered, by saying, that he was prevented from being present in the United States Senate through sickness. Two weeks afterwards Mr. Douglas himself declared that he was in New York at the time the vote was taken. If in New York did Senator D. go there to avoid the vote? Which version is correct—or who can harmonize the conflicting statements? Did Senator Douglas dodge the responsibility until he saw "how the cat jumped?"—Whether it would be a politic move to sustain or oppose the Compromise Measures.

But this is not all. Let the Democratic Press tell us why Senator Cass did not vote for the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Cass was neither in New York nor prevented by sickness. Mr. Cass was there on the floor of the United States Senate, when the vote was taken, but he never even so much as said a word, when the Clerk called "Lewis Cass." The "noise and confusion" was not so great that his voice could not have been heard, but yet he failed to vote for this bill. Here then, gentlemen, are two of your prominent candidates, both of whom had an opportunity to vote for this peculiar measure, yet the one held his peace and the other absented himself! Either of these gentlemen you will support for the Presidency, and yet neither of them exerted themselves for the Compromise, whilst the man you deem the loudest, General Scott, was their warm advocate then, and has never, to this day, made a recantation. If he has, produce it.

OBJECTIONS TO THE LAND BILL.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL is travelling at a very slow pace through the House of Representatives. The objection such a law are found in all sections of the country, and among all classes of people. With every desire to facilitate the settlement of the public lands, to remove the afflictions of poverty from the industrious labourer, and to favor the emigrant seeking an American home, were yet at a loss to see the good contemplated by the passage of such a bill as that now before the House of Representatives.

In the first place, such bounties are not just to the old States, the old citizens, nor to any of those who have a common property in the Public Domain; and in the second place, the General Government, as the trustee of this common fund, has no right to appropriate it for the benefit of any class of persons who have no moral or legal claims upon the Treasury of the country.

It is believed by many that the granting of farms to actual settlers is a better disposition than the granting of them to soldiers, who have served the country in its various wars. We do not think much of such grants, and all experience shows that speculators are the principal beneficiaries of the Bounty System,—but if it were not so, it would offer no inducement for doing a double wrong, by adding this bill to others which have passed Congress. Bounties in land moreover, have been granted to every body in the country who can well receive them, or who have rendered any sort of service to the nation. These grants, therefore, have about run out, and men have put their wits to work to see what can be made out of some new scheme of land leakage or plunder.

Now, in reference to the Homestead Bill, before Congress, we desire to ask one or two plain questions.

What is to be its effect upon the Agriculture of the country? What upon the prospects of the present? What upon the prospects of the future? If millions of acres are forthwith to be put into the cultivation of corn, wheat, sugar and cotton, how is such a result to effect the values not only of the product of lands now used for cultivating such necessities, but the lands used in bringing such crops to maturity? Is not something due to those who have spent a lifetime in making acquisitions which we propose,—and as we think without the right to do so,—to give away for the asking? One man has labor-

ed for a long course of years to be able to purchase of the Government his section of land, and the same Government gives away as good or a better quality of land to one, to whom that Government may be under far less obligation, and who may have been its enemy. And thus the value of the purchased property is to be depreciated by the very Government, which is made to use its monopoly for private disadvantage. And thus, too, the value of lands generally are to be influenced by the Government.

Again,—such gifts as these are to operate upon the country in another way. The foreign population are now coming into the country quite fast enough for their own and for the public good.

All Europe seems to be in commotion by the disposition to emigrate to the United States. From the North Sea to the Danube, and from the confines of Prussia to the extremes of Ireland, the cry is still they come. Now and then, as in the reign of Charles the First, when Cromwell and Hampden and others had their eyes upon America, and were prevented from coming hither by the Arbitrary act of the Crown, there is an attempt made to prevent emigration, but such occurrences are not frequent, and the general desire is, (though we think it a very short-sighted one, for men fit to govern a free people, to get rid of all who have a wish to depart. Now suppose there are additional inducements offered of getting a farm, and every body in Ireland, Germany and from the North and South of Europe are to be told that they can get a farm in America, without money and without labor, how will such a law affect emigration? Europeans are now literally pouring in upon us, and generally they are not of the better sort, to the tune of five or ten thousand a week sometimes; or from a quarter to half a million a year,—but will they not swarm, like flies in summer, when these free farms and free lands are to be had for the asking? Is it not better that they should be drawn hither by the inducement of free principles and free government, by the assurances that they can have labor and good wages for their labor, than by the idea that wealth is to be gained down upon them, in acres of land? This is a question which addresses itself not alone to the citizens of the country by birth, but equally to those who are made citizens by the forms of naturalization or who are in the process of becoming citizens. Every intelligent foreigner, every adopted citizen who has a spark of patriotism in his bosom, must feel how necessary it is for the welfare of the country, for all possible, and this cannot be done in a day, nor any faster than it is being done by the gradual but certain inducements which seem to be drawing the people of the old world into the new.

Again. Are the advocates of this system quite sure it is to work to the permanent advantage of those who obtain the boon from Government of a section of land? We think to the many it will prove rather a curse than a blessing. Without means, how is the recipient to get to his farm?—how is he to stock it,—to obtain his seed, and his log cabin, his barn, his enclosures, and to work it five years, as he must before being entitled to a possession under the law. We know of industrious emigrants who have gone to the far west, labored at the plough for one year and then earned and entered their quarter section of land. They have labored another at month's or day's wages, and obtained money enough to stock their land. They have worked a third year and received a sufficiency for houses and equipments, and they were then in three years from the start, independent farmers.

We commend such examples to the industrious and poor emigrant and citizen here, who is seeking a home in the Far West. They will find themselves better off at the end of five years, without the Government Bounty, than with it, and they will have the satisfaction,—which is not a small one to a man of an independent spirit, of having earned by hard labor all that he may possess. There is in the West an unceasing call for farm and other labor, for men and for women, and for the services of grown up children, and with good land as cheap as it is, and labor as well paid for as it is, and in constant demand, there is no necessity of applying to the Treasury of the nation for relief. The system in our judgment is altogether wrong. Moreover, they who earn what they get value and enjoy it more than they who receive it as a free offering. It is also for individuals to be bountiful with their own property, and not for Governments to bestow on individuals that which belongs to the whole country, and which under any system of Bounties can never be equitably distributed.

We have not read all of the debate now going on in the House upon this subject, but our fixed conviction is that the evils of such a system of getting off the public domain out-weigh all its benefits.

N. Y. Express.

ESCAPE.—Elijah Arnold, the boy sentenced to death for murder, in Columbus county, broke jail a few days ago.

SUBLIME.

They tell me that I am handsome yet, and all the ladies say; "Do look at him, the dear old man grows younger every day. And when each friend asks: 'At your age how came you free from ill?' I always answer: 'In my youth I paid my printer's bills.'"

"SOLD FOR A GRIDDLE-CAKE."

"I have a jest to execute that I cannot manage alone."
Henry IV.

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."—Swift.

Many years ago I was an inveterate joker. For a hearty laugh I would incur the displeasure of half my friends, and more than half the time was in hot water, set a boiling by the wrath of some poor unfortunate who had been played upon. Like all of my species, I required the jest to be at another's expense to make it at all reliable. Whenever most potent "I" was "the observed of all the observers," "the galled jade would prick," and never see the point that pricked. But jolly Monks, in spite of himself, would often set the trap for me with the same bait I had used for others.

Happening to stop at the polished little town of—, I was fortunate enough to be invited to pass the time at the house of an old friend. Nothing could have been more acceptable, for I had endured long enough the vermin and suspicious fare of hotels, and was delighted to have the opportunity of eating and sleeping in confidence. It happened to be a kind of festival week in the place, and mine host, in common with his fellow freeholders, was keeping open house. There were already under his roof half a dozen young people, who, added to his own family, made a very delightful party. As for fun, we were never at a loss for that. It came in abundance, and the wails rung with many a merry peal. Carriages, horses and servants were at our bidding, and you may depend upon it, we were not permitted to just for want of using. Nothing was lacking to gratify our tastes for eating and drinking. The table groaned with every thing delicious and tempting. Such gifts, peaches, pears, and melons never before provoked the appetite; and if not content to devour them in doors, we had but to stroll into the gardens and pluck them from nature's own bountiful hand. Never was a party of young scapegraces given such entire liberty to do as their whims dictated, and we made the best use of our privileges.

One pleasant morning, all hands were unusually merry in anticipation of an expedition to take place during the day, and so full were we of our plans that the bell for breakfast rang more than once before we cared to obey its summons. If the reader has ever been a guest in a Southern mansion, he (or she) can imagine the pleasant picture which excited our morning appetites when we reached the table. If not, there's no use in wasting words, and "that's an end on't." I took my usual place beside a bright pair of eyes as ever set a bachelor's heart a sailing; their fair possessor being an intimate friend of the family, and taking upon herself to do part of the honors of the table. "The coffee and good things were soon passing around, making the whole room fragrant with their odors, while I was doing my best to appear agreeable to my fair neighbor, being for once in my life as much engrossed with good company as with creature comforts. In due time, the whole variety prepared for our gratification was spread before us, and among other luxuries, a spry looking juvenile darkey was "toting" in from the kitchen, plate-loads of smoking hot butter-cakes, and handing them in turn to each guest. I took my share and paid no attention to what became of either the servant or the plate, but continued my *devoirs* and *devoirs*. The young Gynecomite, it afterwards appeared, had exhausted his store with the exception of one cake, as he came in the neighborhood of his "missus," who, having served her guests, was ready to begin her meal, and took both plate and cake for her own use. In a moment, wishing some butter, she sent the servant with the plate to my companion, giving at the same time, I suppose, one of those expressive nods which, when company's about, so often pass between the family. I having finished my share of the cakes, was in the midst of some speech which probably I thought was exceedingly fair, and seeing the darkey again at my elbow with more cakes, naturally supposed he was carrying around "another turn."

"Sons ceremony, with a cool 'thank you,' I helped myself to madam's solitary cake. The astonished nigger was totally overcome, rolled his eyes in astonishment, looked my share and paid no attention to what became of either the servant or the plate, but continued my *devoirs* and *devoirs*. The young Gynecomite, it afterwards appeared, had exhausted his store with the exception of one cake, as he came in the neighborhood of his "missus," who, having served her guests, was ready to begin her meal, and took both plate and cake for her own use. In a moment, wishing some butter, she sent the servant with the plate to my companion, giving at the same time, I suppose, one of those expressive nods which, when company's about, so often pass between the family. I having finished my share of the cakes, was in the midst of some speech which probably I thought was exceedingly fair, and seeing the darkey again at my elbow with more cakes, naturally supposed he was carrying around "another turn."

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A REVIVAL IN CONGRESS.

It has been suggested that a day be especially set apart upon which Christians of every name throughout the Union, will meet in their respective places of worship and pray for God's blessing upon the two Houses of Congress now in session, that there may be an outpouring of his grace upon the hearts of those who are legislating for the welfare of their fellow countrymen and mankind.

Christians, you should pray for a revival in Congress.—*Bap. Recorder.*

If the editor of the Recorder had been as much about Washington as we have, when Congress was in session, he would no soon think of sending a Missionary to Hell, to convert the Devil's Household! With but few exceptions, 'Old Master' has given over the members of Congress to hardness of heart—he has left them to their idols, the eight dollars per day.—*Brownlee.*

A Railroad Editor.—The editor of the Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent, recently addressed the following stirring Railroad appeal to his readers:

"Look around you at the world all going on the wings of lightning and the power of steam, at the rate of thirty miles per hour by the latter, and at the rates of thousands of miles per second by the former and you are here standing on the banks of a little, narrow, cypress-kneed, snaggly, crooked, sandbarred, contemptible dry branch, with all your year's earnings going to waste around you, waiting for rain! Look at yourselves, you men of energy, in everything but railroads—why the world will run over you and distance you, leaving you in darkness, unless you go to work, talk with tongues of lightning and travel with railroad speed."

Female Society.

You know my opinion of female society; without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies, with tenfold force, to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a