

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

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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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THE DEMOCRATS AND AMENDMENTS BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The constitution first points out the only mode by which a convention can be called by the people, and then speaks of amendments by Legislative enactment. From the phrasing of the portion relating to amendments by the Legislature, the inference is, that the constitution contemplates cases and those only, where it is desirable to make one single unimportant amendment. It says that no part of the Constitution shall be amended, &c., and then points out the only process by which the Legislature can make amendments. Where any important change is contemplated, or any that directly affects any prominent principle on which the constitution is framed, or where more than one amendment is proposed, or even agitated among the people, so as to make it apparent that several amendments are called for by the people, it was certainly never intended that the constitution should be changed by the mere act of the Legislature. This must be apparent from the greater authority and dignity and prominence, which a convention called by the voice of the whole people has, than the mere authority of a Legislative body. This is evident from the very nature of the case, from the more formal proceedings in calling a convention, from the greater care in selecting its members and from its being called expressly for this sole object, and so those who look into the history of our General and State Governments will find it has ever been regarded.

Now in the first place, it is evident that the Free suffrage bill does propose an important change in our State Constitution. In one point of view it touches the basis of representation, although not in regard to that which the East regards as of the most vital importance; it will not immediately lessen the number of representatives in the Legislature to which the Eastern counties are now entitled. But it will effect the check and safeguard which the constitution has formed for the protection of the landed interest. The constitution now requires that all who vote for Senators shall be possessed of fifty acres of land. What was this for but for the intention of placing those only in the Senate whose interests would prevent them from voting for any measure, that might be injurious to landed property? By Free Suffrage you destroy this check and safeguard, because Senators will no longer be elected by landholders exclusively, but by the whole body of voters qualified to vote for the House of Commons.

Free Suffrage then does affect one of the important principles on which the constitution is founded, and therefore should only be incorporated into the constitution, if at all, by the most deliberate and solemn mode known to that instrument.

But again, is it not apparent to every man of ordinary intelligence, that what is called the *spirit of reform*, has now been set in motion through the ambition of Gov. Reid? Is it not well known that several other amendments to the Constitution are not only talked of, but are as prominent before a large portion of the people, except that they have not yet been passed upon in their primary condition by the Legislature, as Free Suffrage? Are they not agitated as much in the West, and as much desired? Is the incorporation of free suffrage into the constitution, or its rejection by the Legislature going to quiet this agitation? Does this spirit of reform, in modern times, ever stop or turn back until it has either accomplished its object or been quieted by a refusal of the people in due form to call a convention? Where is the instance in our own country? Did not Governor Reid know when he started the ball of free suffrage, that what is called reform, would not stop there? Had he not the experience in nearly every State in the Union, North and South, to prove to him that reform when once started would go forward and not be put off with merely one amendment? He must have known this.

But he professes to be opposed to any general change in the constitution, from a leaning to Eastern interests. What was his scheme then? Why to save utter condemnation in the Eastern counties, for venturing to tamper at all with this spirit of reform, which had with much difficulty been allayed fifteen years before, and had remained quiet, he resorts to a proposition to amend the constitution by the Legislature. A plan obviously designed only to meet single and unimportant propositions to amend. Governor Reid then in effect, proposes to turn the Legislature, contrary to universal usage, and to the spirit of the constitution, year after year, into a convention for amending the constitution.—This is apparent from the fact that he must have known, that propositions to amend would not stop with free suffrage.

But to put it beyond all doubt, Governor Reid in his inaugural address, acknowl-

edges that other amendments are agitated, and commends them to the consideration of the Legislature. The democratic scheme is, to bring up amendment after amendment, and to incorporate them into the constitution by the Legislature. This is to be their hobby for retaining power and office in the State, turning the Legislature, as we said, into a biennial convention to amend the constitution. Will the people submit to this? Is it not better in every point of view—more in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution—more republican—and less expensive—to quiet this matter at once by submitting the question to a vote of the people? If the constitutional proportion—two-thirds of the people, desire a convention, and say so through the ballot box, who shall prevent them? If not, why then the question is put to rest.—*Newbernian*.

LOUD VOICE FROM EDGEcombe. We condense from the *Southern* another communication over the signature of "a conservative;" intending to present the pith of his argument. We use this matter against David Reid and his hobby; and not because we agree with all the writer says; indeed we differ from some of his positions; but he deals good round blows; and we think we know some of them are pretty effective in his region of country.

"A CONSERVATIVE" contends that this Free Suffrage will break down the taxation basis, and turn the control of the property of the State into the hands of landless men.

If the non-landholders, shall be allowed equal political power, in the election of Senators, and shall desire to exercise it, nothing is to prevent their electing both the entire Senate and the House of Commons: And as those of the East, probably will believe, that an equality should exist in the representation, as well as in the elective franchise, what more natural, than the return of the required majorities, to effect the object? Who, that admits the one, can consistently object to the other? If you say that property does not require representation, you admit the present 'basis' is wrong; if property does require it, why should you give the power to the non-landholders to elect the Senators? Assuming then, for I think I have established it, that a change in the 'basis of representation,' will speedily follow the extension of the right of Suffrage; let us look to some of the practical results. 'The West now having a large majority, in both branches of our Legislature, may make as many Rail, Plank and Turnpike Roads as it shall desire; besides improving all such Rivers, as may be deemed worthy attempting; occasionally cutting a Canal &c: the East being unable to prevent it, as heretofore. The West will do the voting, pass the laws, and lay the taxes; the East, the property holders of the East, will have the privilege left, yes a little more than privilege, but less than pleasure, the onerous duty to discharge of paying the most of said taxes! Have you any doubt of this result? Look at the consequences of the amendments which were made to the Constitution in 1835; and you may judge from that little specimen, what these alterations now contemplated will effect."

"We are referred to the other States of this Confederacy, as our guide on this 'free Suffrage' subject: I in turn, would refer you to their enormous public debts, created by making Internal Improvements; and ask you if their example should not be avoided, rather than imitated? Such is the natural result of this 'unnatural' state of things. There is no just responsibility; one class of the people contracting debts, while another class has them to pay. When the Government is in the hands of the non-landholders, what is to prevent their making the lands pay all the taxes if they desire it? Not only that; what is to prevent them from dividing the lands of the State among the people? The doctrine that 'by nature every man is entitled to land,' has its advocates among some of our would-be Presidents. Say you the Constitution prevents it? But they have the power of making the Constitution what they shall desire it to be.

Suppose among other things they should ever desire to abolish 'slavery' in this State; they have only to engraft a provision on the Constitution conferring the power, and proceed to exercise it. But who believes they will ever act so unjustly? I believe them to be as honest and as just, as the free holders; among them are some of my nearest relations and best friends, and I am willing to trust them as far, and with as much, as any discreet person would desire; but I am not willing to give them the power of controlling my lands. I make no charge against them of bad intentions; they are no doubt as good as frail human nature, under similar circumstances, is capable. But I know not, they know not, what succeeding generations may desire; when all the leveling doctrines, now in their infancy, shall have grown to maturity. 'Lead us not into temptation,' should at all times and under all circumstances, be our prayer."

"There is one significant fact of which we desire to remind the people of Edgecombe: in 1835, when the question of altering the Constitution, was submitted to them, (although among the alterations then proposed, was that, by most people deemed much the more republican mode, of electing the Governor by the people, instead of the Legislature;) what was the res-

ponse from this County? Why nearly unanimously, in opposition; from the election precinct, in which I reside entirely unanimous. Now what has occurred to convince you, that you were then wrong? Nothing, unless the want of a few thousand votes, in the election of a Democratic Governor, shall be deemed and held to be such an occurrence. Therefore, say to these disturbers of your quiet, that if they cannot manage to be Governors without destroying the best features of our Constitution; a Constitution made by those at least as able and patriotic as they are, you believe more so; to keep their hands off, as you will see them in ****, before you will consent to it."

"You know there are two classes of rights, each requiring legislative protection; those of persons and those of property. In the House of Commons all persons are, or presumed to be represented. It is therefore its special duty to provide the means for the ample protection of the personal rights and liberty of all, whether rich or poor; as however, there is a majority of 'landless' men, of those called poor, as contradistinguished from rich, I use the term in no disrespectful or offensive sense; that majority is presumed to have elected the members of the House of Commons. The Senate is elected by free-holders, those presumed to have property, and it is its duty to see that property is protected. And it is a matter of little consequence, whether either the members of the Senate, or those of the House, are property holders. The responsibility of either will be to the majority of those who elect them, and they always should and usually do represent them correctly; all their wishes, interests, and even their prejudices should be consulted. With this exposition of my views, was I not right when I said, that 'each,' the 'rich' and 'poor,' had 'a House in legislation'?"

But sir, if the 'landless' desire to have an exclusive House—one in which the freeholders shall have neither part nor lot; the Members, as well as all who elect them, to be 'landless.' I do not believe I would object to it. True, I have my personal rights and liberty, and they require as much protection as those of the 'landless'; and might claim to be represented in their House; but as we are identical in this respect, they by providing for themselves, provide for me. Not so however, in the Senate; that body should represent property and if a majority of those who elect it are destitute of it, property has no protection. These may be unwelcome truths, but they are as unalterable, as human nature!

But you are anxious to make us believe that 'free suffrage' is all that is desired, at least, that a change in the 'basis of representation' is not desired, nor can it follow. So said your 'leader;' but remember this 'basis' question has been agitated, and you Sir, in the editorial now under consideration, express the wish for alterations. Upon the whole, when I see one so zealous and capable as you are, unable to point out a single practical, tangible objection to our present Constitution, (your theoretical, fanciful and transcendental ones, will not stand you in hand, with such 'Old Foggies' as I am,) it confirms my former opinion, that none can be pointed out, and that no reasons exist for disturbing it. *A Conservative*.

May 18th 1852.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The attempt that has been made to induce the people of the East to believe that the late Whig Convention was in favor of altering the basis of representation, is of a piece with other misrepresentations to which the Locofoco leaders and presses will resort to perpetuate their power. The Resolution passed by that Convention secures the Federal basis from alteration, by declaring that the Convention, if called at all should be elected on that basis. If this be done, how is it possible that there can be any innovation upon that principle in our Constitution?

But every section of the State, which may have any fears on this score, should pause before it lends its aid to the adoption of the Free Suffrage measure; for it is evident, that the very moment you break down the check which the Senate, (as it is now constituted,) affords to both the Taxation and Federal basis, you give the power to the Legislature to alter both. Take for instance, any set of Counties in the Centre or East, and it can at once be seen how it will operate. The representation in the House of Commons rests on the Federal basis—that in the Senate on Taxation. In most of the largest tax paying and slaveholding Counties, the vote of the non-property holders preponderates. If a bill is introduced to alter the basis, either of the Senate or House of Commons, by Legislative enactment, will not the General Assembly possess the power to make such alterations? There being the same constituency to each branch, there will be no check, and should the Senate stand out against the popular action of the House of Commons, one session, there will necessarily arise a conflict between the Candidates for the two Houses at the next election, and there could be but little doubt as to the result. The Senators would be overwhelmed and the Commons triumph. The three-fifth and two-third vote, necessary to perfect any amendment, will be no difficulty in the way, if a conflict were to arise between those who pay tax and those who do not, and those who pay land and negroes, and those who pay but a poll tax. We do not wish to be understood as predicting that any such con-

flict will arise. We trust there will be no such issue. But must it not be apparent to every man who has reflected on the subject, that if you give the Senate and House of Commons the same constituency, they will be governed by similar principles, like prejudices and wishes? Under such a state of things there would not be as much safety to the basis in the Legislative process of amendment as in that of a Convention.

The Whigs propose to submit the question to the people to say whether they wish a Convention, called on the Federal basis. The House of Commons stands on that basis; and should free suffrage become a part of the Constitution, the Senate will, also, virtually and to all practical ends, stand on the same basis—for, having exactly the same constituency with the other branch what possible check can the taxation feature be? We ask then, once more, of those who dread the alteration of the basis, how can they consistently support the Free Suffrage measure? The Locofoco Convention takes ground against the alteration of the basis directly, but they laud to the skies a measure which strikes indirectly but surely at the very foundation of that principle, both in the Senate and House of Commons.

The Locofoco organs, here and elsewhere, calculate, that by misrepresenting the position of the Whig party, on the subject of State Reform, they may gain an advantage in the pending contest, but we trust that, by vigilance and zeal, our friends will be able to foil all such attempts. We stand on the broad—the Republican platform that the PEOPLE are the source of all political power. They have a right to alter their fundamental law in such particulars and in such way, as they may choose, without the dictation of political aspirants and demagogues, whether in or out of the State!

INSTALLATION OF PRINCE LUCIEN MURAT AS GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS.

It is now forty years since the Freemasons of France have had a Grand Master, the last who presided over them being Jos. Bonaparte, King of Spain, brother to the emperor, since which time the order has been kept together under the control of various deputy grand masters; but of late certain irregularities in the proceedings of some of the lodges having brought the order into disrepute, and called for admonition from the government, it became necessary to place the grand order of France on a firmer footing, and under the domain of some eminent brother of weight and influence sufficient to control its acts and cement its authority. Under these circumstances, Prince Lucien Murat, cousin to the President of the Republic, and nephew to the late and last grandmaster of the order, was unanimously elected to that high office, and the ceremony of his installation took place on Thursday, at the Salle Barthelemy, which had been richly decorated for the occasion and brilliantly illuminated, a full military band enlivening the scene. Upwards of one thousand members of the order, from various parts of France, attended, in every variety of masonic costume, and when, after the preliminary ceremonies, the grand master elect was announced, and all the brethren stood to order, the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The only member of English masonry present, was M. de Bernardy, deputy provincial grand master for Montmouthshire, who was conducted with the usual ceremonies and placed at the right of the grand master. After swearing fidelity to the order, and to maintain its privileges, the grand master was saluted by all the brethren, after the usual custom of masons, when he addressed the grand order as follows, his remarks being listened to with profound attention, and evidently causing a deep impression on all present:

"If I have with pleasure accepted the high charge devolved to me by the grand order of France, it is less to enjoy the honors which it confers, than to prove my attachment to that noble association which has always been the object of my liveliest solicitude. At an early period I appreciated the high mission of our order, and since you have been pleased to choose me for your guide, permit me to reckon on your co-operation. It is in practising among us the fine maxims on which we build our edifice—it is in giving to each other a mutual support that we under our task more easy for us to reach the goal of our common efforts more fruitful. Let us take care not to lose sight of the object to which we tend—let us never deviate from the path which is traced out for us. Let our discussions always remain aloof from political passions: Lend an ear to every man in distress, from whatever part it may make itself heard—offer the hand of succor to misfortunes of every kind—assist all distress, whatever may be its source, and wherever it may be met with—in a word, shed benefits over the whole of mankind. Such is our mission. The developments of the mind and the improvement of intelligence—such is our object; and, be assured, to go beyond these limits would be to break forever the bond of our organization. Our motto will always be 'Charity and Fraternity.' A new society is to come forth from our hands. Humble artisans of a great work, let us constitute ourselves should crown our efforts, let us only give to him who lends us the intelligence and activity necessary to that sublime act of regeneration—to the great architect of the

universe. The future prosperity of masonry is no longer doubtful—the new era will be propitious to it. We resume our work under happy auspices. The government, which in its just solicitude, requires to know what we are, will see us always animated by the best philanthropy—it will know that our institution is the school of every virtue, and it will support us; for generous and enlightened, it cannot refuse a kind support to those who, like itself, seek with so much eagerness for opportunities to do good.—Thus, free from any impediments, we may display our banner; the moment has arrived when masonry is to show what it is, what it wishes, and what it can do. The measures of rigor necessitated by too guilty attempts offers us the opportunity of exercising our sublime ministry. Let us show that equality, charity and brotherly love exists more particularly among us. The other business of the grand order then proceeded, and at eight o'clock nearly 500 persons sat down to a splendid banquet. In the course of the evening, M. de Bernardy was presented to the Prince Grand Master, who expressed himself in most gratifying terms as to his experience of English freemasonry, particularly during his residence at Gibraltar, and his hope that the universality of the order might be ever preserved and cemented by the perfect union of the brethren of every clime and country.

From the Illustrated Family Friend.

VALUE OF ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE.—This was an unexpected blow, and, in my state of weakness, might have been a fatal one, but for my having found at the bottom of the heap, a letter in the hand writing of Vincent. This excellent man, as if he had anticipated my vexations, wrote in a style singularly adapted to meet them at the moment. After slight and almost gay remarks on country occurrences, and some queries relative to my ideas of London, he touched on the difficulties which beset the commencement of every career and the supreme necessity of patience, and a determination to be cheerful under all. One rule is absolutely essential, wrote he, 'never to mourn over the past, or made over the future. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof,' is a maxim of incomparable wisdom. Never think of the failures of yesterday, but to avoid them to-morrow; and never speculate on the failures of to-morrow, but to remember that you have outlived the failures of to-day.

The French philosophers are now preaching around the world, that knowledge is power, and it is, but it is only as gunpowder is power; a dangerous invention which blew up the inventor. It requires to be wisely managed. English experience will tell you, more to the purpose, that perseverance is power; for with it all things can be done, without it, nothing. I remember, in the history of Tamerlane, an instance, which to me, has always had the force of an aphorism. In early life, and when reduced to the utmost distress, defeated in battle, and without a follower, he found himself thrown into the ruins of a Tartar caravanserai, where he resolved to give up all effort and die. As he lay on the ground sunk in despair, his eye was caught by the attempts of an ant to drag a grain of corn up to its nest in the wall.—The load was too great for it, and the ant and the grain of corn fell to the ground together. The trial was renewed, and both fell again. It was renewed ninety and nine times, and on the hundredth it succeeded, and the grain was carried into the nest. The thought instantly struck the prostrate chieftain, 'Shall an insect struggle ninety and nine times until it succeeds while I, a man and the descendant of heroes, give up all hope after a single battle?' He sprang from the ground, and found a troop of his followers outside, who had been looking for him through the wilderness. Scimitar in hand, he threw himself on his pursuers, swelled his troop into an army, his army into myriads, and finished by being the terror of Europe, the conqueror of Asia, and the wonder of the world. The letter finished with general inquiries into the things of the day, and all good wishes for my career. It is astonishing what an effect is sometimes produced by advice, given at the exact moment when we want it. This letter was the 'word in season' of which the 'wisest of men' speaks; and I felt all its influence in my rescue from despondency. Its simplicity reached my heart more than the most labored language, and its manliness seemed a direct summons to whatever was manly in my nature. I determined, henceforth, to try fortune to the utmost, to forth my powers to the last to regard difficulties as only the exercise that was intended to give me strength, and to render every success only a step to success higher still. That letter pushed me another stage to manhood.

THE CALIFORNIA FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—The bill which has passed the California Legislature, in relation to fugitive slaves, provides for the surrender, to their original masters, of all colored people in California, who were slaves before they were brought into California; thus virtually repudiating the doctrine that California was a free territory by virtue of its old Mexican law; and that slaves could not be held there to service after the conquest.

DR. KING AT ATHENS.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that Dr. King's fifteen days of imprisonment having been completed, that gentleman is now living unmolested with his father at Athens. The Greek Government seems to have no intention of enforcing that part of the sentence inflicting banishment from Greece.

THE FRATERNITY

We had the pleasure while in Raleigh of making the acquaintance of several of our editorial brethren. First was Holden, of the Standard, not a very bad looking man when dressed up; and one of the best political editors in the country. He is well informed and industrious, and a self made man.

Next there was Gulick, of the Goldsboro' Patriot, a fat, good natured looking fellow, with an eye indicative of much shrewdness, and a head big enough to hold a capacious brain; and very well filled, too.—Gulick is decidedly an industrious man, watchful of what is going on about him and inquisitive enough to find out.

Then there was Bryan of the Fayetteville Carolinian, a pale, dreamy looking young man, with a bright, intelligent eye—far better fitted, judging from his physiognomy, for the calm retreats of literary pursuits than for the storms and tempests of political warfare.

Next comes Starke, of the Democratic Pioneer, away down in Pasquotank. Starke is a fine looking man, good natured and jolly, and just the fellow to enjoy the good things of life, both mentally and physically. 'Dog it,' is his worst word, and it is worth a day's journey to hear him say it three times. He is one of those whole souled fellows who will have friends wherever he goes, and warm ones too.

We also made the acquaintance of Raboteau, the editor of the Times, and the able advocate of a reform Convention. We found him a very intelligent gentleman, with fine conversational powers. In all but his political principles we wish him abundance success. Of Whitaker, the Gibraltar man, we have elsewhere spoken.—We regret we had not the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the other Raleigh Editors, and especially that of Gorman, the able editor of the Spirit of the Age.—*Mountain Banner*.

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL BLAKE.

One unhappy incident had occurred to dash his great public triumph with a private grief. His brother Humphrey, removed from the Board of Prizes to the command of a Frigate, saw his first real service in this most trying engagement, and in a moment of extreme agitation failed in his duty. After the muster-call in the offing, whispers began to circulate through the fleet that the General's brother had not done his part like an English captain; and certain voices accused him openly of cowardice. Humphrey seems to have been one of those jovial, plastic and good natured men whom every one likes, and no one respects. Only a few months in the fleet, he was already a favorite with his brother officers; and when the accusation first arose against him, they tried to stifle it, and by every means in their power sought to prevent the affair from coming under the notice of a court-martial. But the great Admiral was inexorable. Humphrey was his favorite brother; he was the next to him in age, and he had been his chief playfellow in boyhood; when on shore he always shared with him his house, his table and his leisure; but above and before all private affection for his favorite brother rose up in his mind the stern sense of public duty. For years it had been his office to purge the navy of all ungodly, unfaithful and inefficient officers, with a rigorous hand; and how could he spare his own blood? The captains went to him in a body, and endeavored to show him that Humphrey's fault was neglect rather than a breach of duty; and that the ends of justice would be met without the disgrace of a public sentence. They ventured to suggest that without taking formal notice of the scandal which was abroad in the fleet, he might be sent away to England until his fault was forgotten. Blake looked grave and angry. They nevertheless pressed their suit, believing that nature itself would prevent a failure of their application. They appealed to his private affection—they glanced at the offender's want of experience at sea. But it was all to no purpose. Blake answered that his first duty was to the service. Their very reasoning proved most clearly that this was not a case which could be allowed to pass into a precedent; and, at the conclusion of the interview, he ordered a Court-Martial to be summoned. 'If none of you,' said he, 'will accuse him; I must myself be his accuser.' The officers forming the Court could only give one sentence on the evidence laid before them; but they sent with it a petition, signed by the entire Court, to the Admiral, praying him to remit the sentence, and allow the culprit to return to England in his own ship. This prayer was granted; as it would have been in any ordinary case; but the Commodore added to the painful document the stern words—'He shall never be employed more.' Yet to the brother thus sternly rebuked he left the greater part of his property.

Boston, May 22d.—Gov. Boutwell has signed the liquor bill without the clause referring it to the people, and it will become a law in 60 days. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* today. A person should not be expected to take off his gloves preparatory to shaking hands with another; fifty more than to take off his boot when about to kick a man. He that hinders not a mischief when it is in his power is guilty of it.

There is a man in Troy so mean that he never has anything to flatter. In purchasing boots or breeches, he always takes the largest pair he can get for the money.

THE CALL TO PRAYER.—Among the many beautiful allusions to the solemn and soothing sound of the 'church-going bell,' as it rings out on the clear morning air of the Sabbath, commend us to the following quaint, yet surprisingly effective homily, from the pen of the gifted Jerrold, the well known author of 'St. Giles and St. James.'

There is something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful.—They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there is a sound in them that should scare pride and envy; and meanness of all sorts from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind, forgiving eyes; that should make the earth seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the very sound of the church bells; if we only have the ears to understand it; there is a preacher in every belfry that cries—'Poor, weary struggling, fighting creatures, poor human things, take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft. And you, ye human vessels, gilt and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye that, for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth; with the beggars in your gates. Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble: learn that however daubed and stained about, with jewels, you are but grave clay! Come, Dives, come, and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eye of Heaven, as the sores of the uncomplaining Lazarus: and ye, poor creatures, livid and faint, stained and crushed by the pride and hardships of the world—come, come, cries the bell, with the voice of an angel—come and learn a vat is laid up for ye. And learning, take heart, and walk amidst the wickedness, the cruelties of the world; calmly as Daniel walked among the lions.

Nature in many of her works, has scattered her beauty with an unsparring hand, but none of them impress so strongly upon the mind the idea of beauty as the female countenance. The flower may be more delicate in its formation, and may show a more exquisite color, the wide spread meadow may display its beauty and fields, and groves, and winding streams may variegate the scene; yet all that is here presented, fades before the female countenance. In the countenance of man, there is a certain majesty of look, if we might so term it, which is not found in the other sex; yet where is that softness, that sweet heavenly smile that plays upon the countenance of a female, which is that splendor that dazzles the eye of the beholder; that expression that baffles all description. The more we compare the female countenance with any other object, the more shall we be inclined to give the former the palm of loveliness and the more ready to exclaim with nature's sweet poet:

"Where is any author in the world, Teaches such beauty as woman's eye."

As among females there are some which are superior to others, so there are also some seasons when the female countenance excels in loveliness. I have seen her shine at the ball-room; and in all the vivacity and splendor of the assembly, partaking in the common gaiety and enjoying the pleasures of the scene; with all the liveliness of youthful spirits. I have seen her at the fireside, attending to the management of domestic concerns; while her presence seemed to banish care and her converse enlightened the family circle. I have seen her reposing in gentle sleep; when her eye was unconscious of my look; when the gentleness of her slumbers told that innocence was seated in her breast; but never yet did I see female so lovely as when affliction had rent her bosom, and had chased the smile from her cheek.—Affliction, however, though it had deprived her countenance of its vivacity, had given a sustaining expression to her loveliness. Her eyes were uplifted, in calm resignation, as if imploring help from Him, who is the father of the fatherless; and the comforter of the afflicted.

A Paris letter states that the ladies of that city have left off masks at the balls and assumed them in the streets. The ladies (he says) now wear on their bonnets a small black veil, which falls before the chin, and is covered with such thick embroidery that it is impossible to discover the least feature of the face. With that they wear petticoats of velvet or cloth, which conceal the shape as well as the most discreet domino, and absolutely prevent the lady being known by her shape. In this costume, all of them seem cast in the same mould.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. John F. Bura's a grocer in Baltimore, died on Tuesday last from poison communicated to his system by a horse afflicted with glanders. About two weeks since, it appeared that the deceased during an administration of medicine, thrust his animal's mouth in hand; the middle finger of which had been previously cut, and flesh laid open. Through this wound the poisonous virus was absorbed. *Richmond Dispatch*.

There is a man in Troy so mean that he never has anything to flatter. In purchasing boots or breeches, he always takes the largest pair he can get for the money.