THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. } FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855. { VOLUME XV—NO. 834.

TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - - $4 00
For six months, - - - - - 6 00
For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, ortherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1853. y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

JONES & LETT

Have now in Store a large and handsome Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Selected during the past month, by one of the firm, in the New York Market, comprising a large Stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS,*

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas,

Together with a large assortment of fine FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectioneries, &c., all of which they are prepared to offer to their customers, and all those wishing to purchase select goods, at the lowest market prices. ☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

REUBEN JONES.] [J. W. LETT.
Sept. 16, 1854. y-pd

A. M. Campbell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East side of Gillespie street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

October 1, 1854.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and READY-MADE CLOTHING,

North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.
July 15, 1854 J. B. FERGUSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the

Grocery and Hardware Business

at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

GENERAL GROCERY STORE

IN THE WAGON YARD BUILDINGS.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store two doors above the Post Office, where they intend keeping a good and general assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

They request a share of public patronage.

CHARLES HARMSEN & CO.
January 6. 3m

BLACKSMITH

AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

The Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. LALLY has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.
Jan'y, 13, 1855. 3m-pd

CHECKS on the three Banks in this place for sale at this office.

Wethersfield

GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1854.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the above celebrated Seeds, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

J. N. SMITH. Druggist.
North West Corner Market Square.
January 8. 3m.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell my entire stock of

DRY GOODS AT COST.

Persons wishing to buy bargains will do well to call and purchase cheap for cash.

I would sell out my whole stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, at cost, if any person wants to purchase for the purpose of going into the business.

R. D. DAVIS.
January 20th.

☞ All persons indebted to me by Note or Account are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.

R. D. DAVIS.
February 9th.

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Herds Grass Seed. Also, Comstock, Ferre & Co's Wethersfield Garden Seed, fresh and genuine.

Feb'y 1, 1855. 4t SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, for purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction on Thursday, March 8th, 1855, at the Market House, the HOUSE AND LANDS recently occupied by W. L. Callais, one mile and a quarter North of the Market.

F. D. BREECE, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r.
Feb'y 9, 1855. 32-3t

FALL STOCK, 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS

Have now in Store a LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS, exclusively.

The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 16, 1854. 807-tf

1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Bonnets, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Is now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 19, 1854

FALL, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots, and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.
J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1854. 807-tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell.)

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1854. y

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are.

French and English Merinos, very cheap.
Muslin deLains and Alpaccas.
Brocade, plaid and plain Silks.
Muslin and Bobinet, Sleeves and Collars.
Merino and other Shawls, long and square,
Calico and Ginghams.
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Best made Bolting Cloths.
A large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package at the late reduced prices, will be offered wholesale or retail at very low prices.

September 15, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET.

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES	HATS and CAPS,
Hardware,	Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery,	Saddlery and Leather,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools.	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Agricultural Implements,	Ready-made Clothing, and staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to job or retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854.

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Earthen Ware.

I have now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

BLUE and PINK PRINTED,
WHITE GRANITE,
BLUE EDGED,
PAINTED, and
CREAM COLORED

Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASS WARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-tf

GROCERIES.

The subscribers have now and will constantly keep on hand, a well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

For sale cheap at wholesale and retail.

WEBB & BROTHER.
January 20th. tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Just received a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854. tf

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

We offer for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of a purchser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6. 1855. 32-tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Subscriber, desirous of retiring from business would, to a person of energy and enterprise, sell on accommodating terms, his Stock, Tools and fixtures in the Cabinet makers line, consisting of a small but well selected stock of all necessary articles for carrying on the business. A shop well calculated for the business, with a few colored workmen, would be rented and hired if required. Abstaining from puffing exaggeration, he will, to persons desirous of the same, submit facts, candid, and he trusts satisfactory, on application to

DUNCAN McNEILL,
Fayetteville N. C.

Grateful for a long continued patronage, he will continue the business—until transferred—of which due notice will be given.

Feb. 17, 1855. 33-tf

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be offered for sale on Wednesday the 7th of March, if not privately disposed of, two houses and lots, conveniently situated to the centre of the Town. Also, 3-7 of an undivided tract of 7 acres including the mouth of the creek on tha Cape Fear River, two lots in lower Fayetteville. Also, for rent from 20 to 30 thousand turpentine boxes, one and two years old, a part within ¼, none exceeding one ½ miles from Cape Fear River, convenient to the Northern Plank Road, and two Distilleries on the same. And if not otherwise engaged, will have for hire at private hiring during that week several first rate hands, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Persons desirous of further information will please call on the subscriber.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Feb. 17, 1855. 33-tds

NOTICE.

The subscribers having dissolved their Copartnership in their Carver Creek Saw Mill on the 1st of March 1853, request all persons having claims against them previous to that date to present them for settlement.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
J. H. McNEILL.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 33-tf

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscribers by account must positively pay up. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

BRYAN & YATES.

LUMBERTON MALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing that they have secured the services of MALCOM CURRIE, Esq., whose long and successful experience in the business of teaching, high moral character, and gentlemanly deportment, eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of Principal of an Academy and entitle him to the confidence of the public.

The rates of Tuition are $8, $10 and $12, per scholar for a session of 5 months, according to the advancement of the pupil

By order of the President.
Feb. 9. 32-3t

TURPENTINE LANDS.

We will sell 1000 ACRES of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 32-tf

NOTICE.

We have bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

TIMBER WAGONS, ROAD WAGONS

of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short, ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT *AND* *BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.*

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics.—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work.

THOS. C. FULLER.
Feb'y 3, 1855. y

MULES! MULES!!

I have three or four teams of large fine Kentucky MULES for sale, well broke to the Carriage, Wagon or Plough, of fine form and action. Those wanting Mules would do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere, for they are hard to beat.

Apply to H. T. WILSON, or
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 31, 1855. 32-3t

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

For CASH or on Short Time,

250 Carriages, Barouches,

ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES *of every description.*

Many of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily; among which are many *new* and *beautiful* styles, and one *very fine Carriage.* Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are *greater* than any establishment south and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the *best quality* as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.
February 3d, 1855. tf

ENG. & SUP'TS OFFICE, W. & W. R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1855, at 12 M., to furnish the W. & W. R. R. Co. the following quantities and dimensions of the best long leaf heart pine lumber, to be inspected by the undersigned or some one appointed by him, and if deficient in dimensions or quality it will be rejected. It must be delivered on or before the 20th day of March, 1855. Payments will be made in thirty days after the inspection has been completed and the lumber accepted.

330 Planks,	3½ by	12—30ft. long.
128 do.	3 "	14—30ft. long, lower chord
128 do.	3½ "	12—30ft. long, upp'r chord
36 Floor Beams.	10 "	14—19ft. long.
72 Horizontal Braces	3 "	12—22ft. long.
72 Vertical do.	6 "	6—9ft. long.
72 Top do do.	4 "	4—33ft. long.
36 Top Tie Beams,	6 "	10—22ft. long.
160 Rafters,	3 "	4 & 3 by 5—12 feet long, (sawed tapering.)
4 Planks,	3 "	12—20ft. long.
2 Pieces Timber,	12 "	14—7ft. long.
2 do. do.	12 "	14—6ft. long.
2 do. do.	12 "	14—21ft. long.
2 do. do.	12 "	14—22ft. long.
480 Lineal ft. str'g ps	12 "	14—28½ft. long.
2 do. timber.	3 "	12—21ft. long.

6000 Feet of 3 inch plank, square edged, 25½ft. long,
330 Lineal ft. Scantling, 5 by 7.

11,000 feet of 1 inch weather boarding, 22ft. long, and 12 to 16 inches wide, with battens ¾ inch thick, 3 inches wide, equal in number to the number of boards in the lot, (this item may be delivered any time before the first of June next.)

15,000 pieces good White Oak pins, stuff rived to work 1¼ inches in diameter and 22 inches long *well seasoned*; a separate proposal for this will be received. *The whole to be sawed.*

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't.
Feb'y 8, 1855. 33-3t

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Virginia Election.

Absorption of the Whig into the Know-Nothing Party.

A meeting of the whigs of Henrico county, Virginia, was held to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to a Whig State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, when the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and finally adopted almost unanimously:

"1. Resolved, That at this time, and under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient and unwise to hold a Whig State Convention for any such purpose.

2d Resolved, That, from all the light before us, we, so far as our voice can effect the action of our brother whigs throughout the State, protest against a whig State Convention at all; but, should such convention be determined upon and held, urge its postponement till the month of April."

SAD CALAMITY.—On Monday 29th January last, Mr Andrew Cook, residing within half a mile of Bethesda church, Iredell county, was bitten by a dog belonging to himself, subsequent developements showing the dog to be mad. The circumstances, as related to us by one of his relatives, are as follows: On Monday afternoon, Mr Cook, discovering that all was not exactly right in the actions of the dog, caught him; and, while tieing him near the door of his house, the dog bit him on his little finger. Mr Cook felt no ways uneasy on account of the circumstance at the time; but during the night the dog, taking a fit, broke-loose. He was pursued the next morning and killed—there being no doubt but he was seized of hydrophobia. Mr Cook visited Salisbury on Saturday last, when Dr. Whitehead cut out the portion of flesh on his finger where the wound had been inflicted. Not feeling himself secure yet, he has gone to Richmond, Va., in order to avail himself of the properties of the "Mad-Stone." He has not yet returned; and it is fondly hoped by his numerous friends and sympathizers that he will not be subjected to an experience of the horrid effects of this dreadful disease.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.—It is known that the French Spoliation bill, as it is termed, has passed both Houses of Congress, and now only wants the signature of the President to become a law. The historical facts upon which these claims are founded are stated to be as follows:

"In the years 1778–'9 the United States were in a state of *quasi* war with the then Republic of France. Privateers cruised and made captures; national vessels met and fought on the high seas; and on land there was the array of armies, in anticipation of a formidable war. Then came the revolution which placed Bonaparte at the head of the French government. The United States urged upon France indemnity for the confiscation of the preceding years. It was answered that they were made under authority of a government that had passed away, and like assignats and continental money, they no more had a value. In short, the French government refused to acknowledge or satisfy these claims; but as the urgency of them by the United States was disagreeable, they had inserted in the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana a provision that the further prosecution of these claims by our government should be discontinued. It is upon this provision that these claims rest.

The President has vetoed the bill.

BEQUESTS OF MAXWELL CHAMBERS.—By the last Will and Testament of MAXWELL CHAMBERS, deceased, two hundred thousand dollars is bequeathed to Davidson College. The greater portion this amount will vest in the Trustees now—the remainder at the close of certain estates described in the Will. About $30,000 is left to the Presbyterian church of this place. Thus $230,000 is given to the Presbyterian denomination by a man who was himself not a member of any church. He has, however, left a name, which will long be remembered by the adherents of the Presbyterian creed in Western Carolina.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Salisbury Banner states that the amount bequeathed to Davidson College is $300,000.

TRIBUTE TO A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.—The name of St. Lucie county, in Florida, has been changed by the legislature of that State to Brevard, in honor of Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence.

SOLDIERS' WIVES IN THE CRIMEA.—Mrs Young, better known to the literary public by the name of Mrs Postans, has published a graphic and picturesque account of her adventures on a visit to the camp in Turkey:

"Passing round the wall of the Scutari barracks, we came upon the most wretched mud huts imaginable, which had been erected for the soldiers' wives. These edifices, more resembling the plasterings of mason wasps than anything for habitation, were so low as to prevent the possibility of any one standing in them, and were simply patched against the wall, with a bit of matting over the doorway, and a small hole to admit air and light. It was of course impossible that women could wash in such places as these; consequently, the poor creatures, with blistered arms and faces, and often bareheaded, were standing exposed to the burning sun outside the tents of the men. Self-respect was lost, and the women were a burden, a disgrace to the army, instead of being, as they should have been, useful items in their camp machinery.

The French and English women did not seem to associate at all. The wives of our soldiers wondered at the manly costume of the useful cantineers, who have their horse and tent, and are treated with equal courtesy by officers and men: and they, no doubt, were astonished by the want of gallantry in a people who bring women to the wars in a foreign land, suffer them to stand unsheltered to wash the clothes of the men in a burning sun with a thermometer of 110 degrees of Fahrenheit, leave them unprovided with carriage when the regiment moves, and oblige each woman to sleep with nine other persons of both sexes in a circular tent some twelve feet in diameter."

Medical Matters.

In England, quite recently, a girl being attacked with typhus fever, was sent to the hospital. A week afterwards, her brother was seized with the same disease, and was sent to the same institution. The nurses were helping him up the stairs at the hospital. On the way he was met by some persons who were descending with a coffin on their shoulders. The sick man inquired whose body they were removing, when one of the bearers inadvertently mentioned the girl's name. *It was his sister.* The brother, horror-struck, sprung from his conductor, dashed down stairs, out of the hospital gate, and never stopped running until he had reached home—a distance of twelve miles! He flung himself on the bed immediately, fell into a sound sleep, and awoke next morning, entirely cured of his illness.

In the Monthly Journal of Medical Science, Dr. David Skae gives some of his observations respecting the weight and specific gravity of the brain in the insane; 83 males and 89 females were examined, avordupois weight being used. A comparison of the data showing the heaviest brains in the sane and insane shows that in only one instance did the encephalon exceed 60 ounces in the insane, while in several of the sane it amounted to 62 ounces and upwards, the heaviest brain in the one series being 60 oz. 8 dr., and the heaviest in the other being 62 oz. 12 dr. The average weight in the insane from 15 to 90 years of age was 30 oz. 4 dr., and in the sane 49 oz. 14 dr. On taking the average of all the cases among females, the weight of the brain in the insane was 44 oz. 7 dr., and in the sane 44 oz. 5 dr.

Dr. Robertson says that the minds of children ought to be little, if at all tasked, till the brain's development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. If the mind be tasked during the earlier years, the child is exposed to greater risks of a disordered brain, and its bodily powers also become debilitated.

Efforts have recently been made in England to restore to the deaf ear its healthy functions by applying a cup that fits closely to the side of the head, round the outer ear, and exhausting it with an ear-pump. The theory of the remedy is, that deafness results from an impoverished flow of cerumen in consequence of the inertia of the excretory ducts; and by taking off the atmospheric pressure, their proper fluid oozes upon the tube, and instantly mollifies the condition of the mechanism exterior to the drum. In a variety of cases, the simple process of carrying on the exhaustion till a new sensation is felt, something like extreme tension in the lining membrane of the *mentus externus,* is represented to restore the organ to its normal state,

Kosciusko and his Love.

The maiden to whom this Polish hero gave his heart, was a daughter of one of the grand dignitaries of the kingdom, and therefore raised by birth above Kosciusko. But true love is a true leveller—its alchemy detects merit in the meanest station and its power of affinity can overcome material obstacles. The lady Lousia Sosnowski returned the love of the poor officer as the truth and fervency of his attachment deserved—but a life of happiness was not for him. The young lady first confided her attachment to her mother; and then Kosciusko, with tears and kneeling at the father's feet, confessed his pure but unconquerable passion. The parents, blinded by hereditary pride of ancestry, and exasperated at the idea that the splendor of their ancient house should be dimmed by their daughter's marriage with an officer of rank inferior, prohibited all intercourse between the impassioned lovers, and, to insure the observance of their prohibition, placed spies upon all their steps. But love found means to deceive the Argus eyes placed over them, and knit two young hearts closer to each other.

Kosciusko, now driven to despair, proposed an elopement. The lady agrees, all is arranged and the happiest result promises to crown their hopes. Under the shade of a dark night they effect their escape from the castle—attain seemingly unpursued to some distance, a warm embrace speaks their mutual congratulations, and the bright hopes of union that are dawning upon their hearts. But a sudden noise startles the lovers from their dream of bliss: the Marshal's people surround and attempt to seize them. Kosciusko draws his sword, and desperately strives to defend his beloved. A sanguinary conflict ensues, but the issue could not be doubtful. Kosciusko wounded, exhausted, senselessly sank to the ground, and the Lady Louisa was dragged back to her paternal home. When, after a three hours' swoon, Kosciusko regained his consciousness, he crawled feebly and despairingly to the nearest village, where one of his friends was quartered, carrying with him no relic of his vision of happiness but its recollection, and a white handkerchief, which his idol had dropped in her agony.—This treasure never afterwards quitted his bosom, not even in the hottest battle, and death only could part him from it.

* * * * *

Kosciusko formed no second attachment, and although, in after years, several advantageous matches were proposed to him both in Poland and France, he never could be prevailed upon to marry. Even to an advanced age he remained faithful to the love of his youth, and spoke of the object of his only passion with all the fire of early life.

MEDALS FROM FRANCE FOR AMERICANS.—In July last, it will be remembered, the French steamer Chimere put into Norfolk, having a great many of her crew suffering from yellow fever, where every attention was paid to the patients by the chief surgeon of the naval hospital, Dr. T. Williamson, and also Dr. James Harrison. The French government having been made aware of their praiseworthy conduct, by a decree of January 7th Dr. Williamson has been rewarded with a gold medal of the largest size, and Dr. Harrison with another gold medal of honor of first class.

MURDER OF A FAMILY.—The Oregonian records a dreadful murder which occurred near Portland, Oregon, on the 3d ult. A man named Burris, while crazed with drink, murdered his wife and four children, after which he set fire to the house, which, with the bodies of his victims, was consumed. After his arrest, he stated that he had killed his wife and all of his children, four in number, to send them to heaven.

A Praying Merchant.

Mr S. was a master manufacturer in the neighborhood of a county town. His character for integrity stood very high in the public esteem. He was truly one of whom it might be said, his enemies could find nothing against him but what concerned the law of his God. In all benevolent societies he took the lead; of Sabbath schools and prayer-meetings in the town and its vicinity he was the zealous promoter. "Zealous in every good work" seemed his motto. While he was going on with untiring diligence in his Master's service, esteemed by all the friends of Jesus in the neighborhood, and respected for his unimpeachable consistency, even by those who disliked his religion, there happened to be one of those disastrous convulsions in trade which have produced so much distress in this commercial country. Failures became fearfully frequent; the banks, alarmed, refused pecuniary assistance, or doled it out sparingly and distrustfully to many never doubted before; the produce of the honest industry of years the losses of a week swept away; and so wide-spreading was the wreck, that I have heard a rich pious friend remark, that he was accustomed to thank God when the usual time for delivering letters passed by, and he had received no intimation of fresh disasters.

During this appalling crisis a large commercial company in the city of —— became embarrassed. It was known in the town where Mr S. resided, and he had extensive dealings with the firm; hence his solvency became suspected, and with all the shrinking of one who prized a good name, at the prospect of bankruptcy, our friend had to anticipate its probality. One forenoon he visited Mr R, his intimate acquaintance and fellow office bearer in the church, and with a heavy heart announced that the branch of the bank in town had refused to discount a bill, and as most of his funds were locked up by the state of the affairs of his correspondent in ——, he saw no help for it but that he must become insolvent. He added, that nothing affected him more than the injury religion might sustain by his failure; for those who sought to scoff would not consider his embarrassments had arisen through the conduct of others, but would hint dishonesty and exclaim —"all are hypocrites, and those who make the loudest professions are the worst." He took leave of his friend, observing, his only recourse was in God, who he knew was able to prevent the catastrophe he feared was inevitable.

He had not been gone many minutes when Mr R., standing at the door of the shop, was accosted by Dr. H., a medical gentleman, who had acquired a large fortune abroad, and had lately returned to reside in his native place. That man was an avowed deist. He would even sometimes intimate, by sarcastic objections, doubts of the existence of a God, and disbelief of a future state. He manifested violent hostility to religion, stigmatized all professors of religion as designing hypocrites or imbecile dupes, and delighted to hold up those who were decidedly godly as objects of public scorn and contempt. He was also a selfish, close-fisted, hard-hearted miser, who sternly repelled every application for assistance to the poor and needy. When this notorious scoffer stopped to address Mr R. in his usual jeering manner, he said: "You have an uncommonly long face to-day; your aspect is peculiarly sour and doleful. Have your vaunted religious consolations failed? Has your God been unpropitious? What is the matter with you?

By an impulse which he could not very well account for at the time, Mr R. plainly told this enemy, who might have been expected to gloat over the information, that the cause of the mental distress visible in his countenance was that the banks refused to discount Mr S's. bills, and his friend must become bankrupt.

"That must not be allowed," suddenly replied Dr. H.; "with all his fuss about religion, all his wild and ill-directed zeal, S. is a sincere enthusiast, and a strictly honest man; he must not be crushed in this manner."

He hurried away, soon after called at Mr S.'s house, and inquired if he were at home. Mrs S. told him her husband, she supposed, had gone to a neighboring town, to request the assistance of their relations.

"When he returns," said the doctor, "give him this letter, and my best wishes."

But instead of applying to human friends, Mr S. had determined first to apply to his Heavenly Father in his emergency, and appealed to his all-sufficient prayer-hearing God. He had procured the keys of a chapel, and locked himself in, to be excluded from all interruption; and there alone, with his God, he had been engaged about an hour in earnest supplication, wrestling with the Lord of Providence, who had all control, and innumerable resources at his command, to interpose for his relief, and prevent the Redeemer's cause from suffering through his calamity. After having tried the efficacy of believing prayer, he came home, and his wife gave him the letter from Dr. H. With surprise and apprehension he opened the packet; and there was an order from the doctor on his funds in the bank to the amount that Mr S. required and had been refused. Along with this there was a note encouraging him to keep up his spirits, for the writer engaged to bring him securely through all his temporal difficulties. This timely yet most unexpected aid was amply sufficient to avert the threatening and dreadful catastrophe.

Was not the hand of an overruling Providence visible in this? Was not assistance from such a quarter somewhat like Elijah's being fed by the ravens? Was not that well authenticated fact a striking demonstration of the efficacy of "the prayer of faith?"

A curious sect of religionists has arisen in England called the Disciples. They believe that Christ will appear in 1864; that the Russians will triumph over the Turks, and the Jews over the Russians; the latter event to happen in just ten years' time, when the Jews will become a nation in the holy land. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the rest of the righteous Jews of old, with the few elect among Christians, will rise from the dead and live forever in Palestine; but the heathen and the wicked Jews and Christians will sleep eternally.

THE OHIO WHEAT CROP.—The Trumbull Democrat remarks that the farmers in that region of country say that the wheat crop sowed last fall looks exceedingly well at the present time, and the prospect of a good crop is very flattering.