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BY
. TAYLOR, M.D.
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THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY.
The Family Journal for 1860.

ON the first Saturday in January will be commenced a new volume of this popular Southern Illustrated Paper. One year ago the JOURNAL was begun as an experiment to establish a literary paper south of Mason and Dixon's line, which, while it should not contain anything sectional in its columns, might be a means of freeing the South from its dependance on the North for its literary food. It has been too long a subject of just reproach to the South, that her popular literature is almost wholly borrowed from Northern sources. This preference arises not from any lack of intrinsic merit in the writers of the South, but from an unfounded assumption that no good book, magazine or paper can be expected unless coming from a Northern publishing house.

To remove this unfounded stain upon the literary talent and enterprise of the South, was the great object for which the Family Journal was established. To aid in this high and patriotic undertaking, we earnestly invite the co-operation of the South. We pledge ourselves to devote our entire time and energies to ensure the success of so good a cause. Nor shall we rest satisfied with producing a paper whose sole claim upon Southern readers shall consist in its being published in their midst. *Unless the Journal can in every respect compare with similar papers published elsewhere*, we do not expect the support which we now solicit.

It may not be inappropriate here to announce that we have succeeded in securing the valuable services of F. H. NORVELL, Esq., late Professor in Marshall Female College, Mississippi, as Associate Editor. The exalted character of Mr. Norvell, and his acquirements as a scholar, offer our best guarantee for the moral tone and literary excellence of the Journal.

Each number of the paper will contain three or four complete stories by the popular authors of the day. They will be written with great care, and specially adapted to interest those persons who do not read the continued stories.

Sketches of Travel and Adventure will also form a special feature in the coming volume, as well as Biographical Essays, which will contain the lives of all the popular authors.

Useful Information.—Under this head will be comprised interesting anecdotes in Natural History, Chemistry, new inventions in Science and Art, items for the Farmer and Housekeeper, &c.

Particular attention will also be paid to original Poetry, extreme care being taken to present such only as shall command the praise of every lover of this divine art.

The Ladies' Portfolio will continue to be a prominent feature in the ensuing volume.

The Family Journal is a mammoth eight-paged paper, containing forty columns of closely printed reading matter. Each number is handsomely illustrated, talented artists having been specially engaged for this purpose. No advertisements whatever will be taken in the new volume; thus devoting the entire space to the reading matter.

The Family Journal is published every Saturday, and is mailed to subscribers at $2 per annum; two copies sent for $3. Terms invariably in advance. Any postmaster sending us eight subscribers at $1 50 each, will be entitled to a copy free.

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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1860. Number 2.

THE CLOSE OF AUTUMN.

BY JOSEPH BARBER.

The dry leaves, whirling in the breeze
Dance the old door-yard elms beneath
And the last lingerers on the trees
Join, one by one, the waltz of death.
Some lie becalmed in sheltered nooks,
Dead surges of a leafy sea.
Some blind with brown the shining brooks,
Some run mad races on the lea.

They flutter through each windward door,
Like birds wing-wearied by the storm,
They skirmish every gust before,
They fill the woods—a silent swarm;
But whirling on the air elate,
Or stirless in the forest gray,
Dead leaves are hieroglyphs of fate,
The symbols of our own decay.

Weird voices in the cedars moan,
And prophecy of winter near,
And a sad, quivering semi-tone
Runs through the reeds and broomsedge sere;
Birds hurrying from the clouded north,
Of coming storms the tidings bring,
The mole delves deeper in the earth,
The insect world has ceased to sing.

Axes are reaping in the wood
Dry fuel for the winter fire;
With quicker step, to warm his blood,
The farmer moves through barn and byre,
The wind that shook the tasseled corn
Among its bare stalks ghost-like, grieves;
And everywhere the trees, forlorn,
Seem mourning for their perished leaves.

The night-frost, with its silvery crust,
Shall clothe those leaves, and make them fair;
And spicy odors—as they must—
By day shall scent the woodland air.
And so, when good men sleep in death,
Upon their graves a brightness lies,
And sweeter than the dead leaves' breath,
The memories of their virtues rise.

The Question in N. Carolina.

Message of the Governor to the Legislature.

* * * * * *

I would that I could, consistently with a due regard to the public interests, conclude this communication with a reference simply to our domestic affairs. It is impossible, however, to close our eyes to the perilous condition of the confederacy, growing out of the agitation that has for many years been kept up against the institution of African slavery as existing at the South.

The republic has at last fallen upon those evils, against which the Father of the Country so solemnly warned us in his parting advice—it is distinctly divided by "parties founded upon geographical discriminations."

The great body of the people of the Northern and Southern States entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of African slavery; the former, that it is a social and political evil and a sin; the latter, that it is a system of labor eminently well adapted to our climate and soil, right and proper within itself, and that so far from being a sin, its establishment among us is one of the providences of God for civilizing and Christianizing that benighted race.

Were these sentiments entertained as abstract opinions merely, they would occasion but little disturbance to the government. It is far otherwise, however. This sentiment with the people of the North has assumed the form of a bold and aggressive fanaticism that seeks the annihilation of slavery in the South at all hazards and regardless of consequences.—That such is its aim, the object and end of its daily and hourly labors, can no longer be the subject of a doubt.

Impelled by this spirit the Northern States have violated our rights to an extent that would scarcely have been borne by any other people on earth.—They have deprived us of our property through lawless mobs, acting under the sanction of high public opinion, and often, too, with the connivance of their constituent authorities. Organized societies with them have sent emissaries among us to incite slaves to insurrection, and bloodshed. Inflammatory publications, counseling slaves to rise against their masters, have been systematically circulated throughout the South by the dominant party of the North, sanctioned and endorsed by its most influential leaders. The Legislatures of a large majority of the non-slaveholding States have, by solemn enactments, openly and shamelessly annulled a provision of the Constitution of the United States, for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and have legislated directly and pointedly, with the view to prevent the owner from recovering such property.

Courts of justice among them have, upon more than one occasion, totally disregarded a law of Congress, enacted to secure our rights of property, and delivered over fugitive slaves to attendant mobs, with a knowledge of their purpose to prevent their reclamation by force.

But little more than a year since, an armed organization was deliberately planned and set on foot by political societies, and men high in public confidence at the North, for the purpose of heading an insurrection of slaves against their masters. The invaders came, and in the night time fell upon a weak and unsuspecting community, and murdered peaceable and unarmed citizens.

When captured and executed for their treason and murder, they were lamented by the great body of the people of the North, as though they had fallen in the performance of some meritorious public service. It may be doubted whether history furnishes another instance among a civilized people where treason and murder have been so sympathized with and applauded. Since which time, men most prominent in these demonstrations have been elevated to the highest offices of State, thus evidencing the deep and pervading sentiment of hostility in the North towards the institutions of the people of the South.

Such of the invaders as escaped were harbored in the non-slaveholding States, and upon demand made, according to the forms of the constitution, the executives of two of those States—Ohio and Iowa—pointedly refused to perform their sworn constitutional obligations by surrendering them to the justice they had fled.

Enormities like these could not have been perpetrated towards the people of any foreign nation without involving the country in a war. Indeed it is now but too manifest that the people of the Southern States have not in this confederacy that protection for their property which the subjects of Great Britain, France, or any other foreign country can claim and enforce against us. Should the subjects of any foreign government be despoiled of their property by the people of Massachusetts, or any other non-slaveholding State—restitution and indemnity would be made by our government, upon demand, or refusals and war against the United States would enforce indemnity. But should the people of Massachusetts forcibly deprive a citizen of N. Carolina of his property, he would have no such remedy, and indeed no remedy at all since the constitution which provides for such cases has been wholly annulled by the State of Massachusetts.

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indignities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corresponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and unobstructed indulgence has at last, so far united the Northern masses, as to enable them to seize upon the general government with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected respectively to the offices of President and Vice-President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen Southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of liberty, could long submit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

They now tell us that this election has been conducted according to the forms of the constitution, and that therefore the people of the South should take no exception to the fact. *They who themselves have utterly refused to be bound by that constitution, now hold it up to us as a bond to secure us from defending our property and lives against their oppressors.*

It is true that Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the constitution; it is equally true that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British throne, yet our fathers submitted not to his authority. They rebelled not against the man, because of any defect of his title to the crown, but against the more substantial fact—the tyranny of his kingdom and Parliament. That power "behind the throne," and which in the name of the throne attempted to deprive them of their liberties, is the one with which they grappled. So it is with us. *It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that elevated him to office, and which will naturally maintain a controlling influence in his administration.* And can it reasonably be expected that men who have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations and proved so dangerous in the administration of their State governments, will learn moderation by this new gratification of their lust of power and dominion?

When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to African slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northern people—that for twenty-five years it has formed a part of their education—been inculcated in the family circle, and taught them from the pulpit, as a leading principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforcement "everywhere and on every occasion," it must be confessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the general government administered at their hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the confederacy. Already, it is rendered more than probable, that several of the Southern States, in the exercise of the mutual rights of nations, will separate from the federal Union, before the termination of the present session. Such an occurrence would present a grave state of facts commanding your most serious and solemn deliberations.

It cannot for a moment be supposed that we could submit to have the policy of the abolition party, upon which their candidate for the Presidency has been elected, carried out in his administrtion, as it would result in the destruction of our property and the placing the lives of our people in daily peril, and even though this should not be immediately attempted, yet *an effort to employ the military power of the general government against one of the Southern States would present an emergency demanding prompt and decided action on our part.* It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the Southern States would involve the whole country in a civil war, the destructive consequences of which, to us, could only be controlled by our ability to resist those engaged in waging it.

The civilization of the age, surely, ought to be a sufficient guaranty for the prevention of so great a calamity as intestine war, even though amid political charges of the magnitude of those going around us. But, should the incoming administration be guilty of the folly and the wickedness of drawing the sword against any Southern State, whose people may choose to seek that protection out of the federal Union which is denied to them in it, then we of North Carolina would owe it to ourselves—to the liberties we have inherited from our fathers—to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments, to resist it to the last extremity.

Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable despotism.

The prevention, then, of civil war and the preservation of peace amongst us are the great objects which North Carolina should resolve upon securing, whatever changes the government may undergo.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion, becoming more and more proper that we should have some consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered, and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would of necessity materially affect them, it would be but consistent with the amicable relations that have ever existed between us, to invite them to a consultation upon a question that so deeply affects us all. From a calm and deliberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result and no evil could.

In thus proceeding, we would show to the world a disposition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination *to maintain our rights, "in the Union, if possible, and out of it, if necessary."*

Such a step, too, would be but a becoming march of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, who have ever been disposed to acknowledge us as equals in the Union, and who have on many occasions, gallantly struggled to secure our Constitutional rights.

I therefore respectfully recommend that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recommend the sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States, with a view of securing concert of action.

I also think that the public safety requires a recurrence to our people for an expression of their opinion.—The will of the people, once expressed, will be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will require your early attention. I would recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia and the enrollment of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. With such a regulation, our muster roll would contain near a hundred and ten thousand men.

I would also recommend the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

That your proceedings may be conducted in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and that they will redound to the honor and welfare of North Carolina and our common country, is my fervent desire.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

Executive Department, }
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1860. }

A Grand Epoch in Medical History.

POPULARITY WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

"Reason and chance," says Pliny, "led to the knowledge of the virtue of medicinal herbs;" but from Pliny to Galen, and from Galen to Abernethy, but little advance was made in the science of Pharmacy. It was reserved for Holloway to produce two combinations of vegetable substances, capable of rooting out and extinguishing the virus of nearly all inward and outward diseases. The Pills and Ointment introduced by this distinguished medical botanist and physician have within a few years attained a celerity which has never been equaled in extent or intensity by that of any other curative preparation. The world has been so often cajoled by medical imposters, that these extraordinary remedies were at first coldly received by the public. The "profession" derided them, and the slaves of precedent, of every class, shrugged their shoulders and muttered "humbug." Yet in twenty years they have become famous throughout the world. Despotic Governments have departed from their ordinary proscriptive policy, and made exceptional laws authorising their use; scientific institutions have enrolled the inventor among their honorary members; monarchs have conferred upon him marks of the highest distinction; Hospitals and dispensiaries have adopted the remedies; and leading presses of Europe and America, in whose editorial columns no advertised medicine had ever been endorsed, have cordially testified to their wonderful effects. Public opinion was never before manifested on such a grand scale. In this country alone two thousand journals have given in their adhesion to Professor Holloway's system of treatment, and two millions of people use his Pills and Ointment. These are evidences of a popularity which has no parallel in medical history.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

ORIGIN OF ALMANACS.—Vestegan, alluding to our ancient Saxon ancestors, says, "They used to engrave upon certain square sticks, about a foot in length, the course of the moons of the whole year, whereby they could always certainly tell when the new moons, the full moons and the change should happen, as also their festival days; and such a carved stick they called an *almond aght*—that is to say, 'al-mon-heed'—to-wit; the regard or observation of the moons; and hence is derived the name of almanac." After the invention of printing, almanacs became generally in use. The first recorded account in England of an almanac is in the Year Book of Henry VII.

CURIOUS.—A census-taker found a woman who gave her own age as twenty eight years, and that of her oldest son twenty-three!

Keeping Cabbage in Winter.

It is well known that freezing cabbages does not injure them materially, provided the frost be drawn out gradually, and it is a common practice to bury them in pits or trenches out of doors, for keeping through winter. This answers a very good purpose, except that it is a rather troublesome operation to get at them when the ground is frozen hard, or covered with snow. Keeping them in the cellar of the dwelling, is objectionable, as partial decay is induced by the warmth and dampness, and there is a most unsavory and unwholesome odor ascending to the rooms above; or if the cellar be very dry, the heads do not retain their freshness. L. Bartlett in the Boston Cultivator, describes a method which he has used two winters past, by which these objections are obviated. [We have often practiced the same method satisfactorily, and described it long since, we believe.] He cuts off the stems, removes the loose outer leaves, and packs the heads in boxes or barrels with damp moss, such as is used by nurserymen in packing trees, roots, shrubbery, etc. These he has kept in the house cellar until March and in an out-door cellar until late in the Spring. Last winter, boxes so filled, were placed in the barn, and when frozen slightly were covered with straw, where they remained partially frozen, until April, without rotting or shriveling. When wanted for use, a head was placed in water an hour or two before boiling, and it then appeared as fresh as when taken from the field in November. He also suggests that clean straw cut fine and thoroughly wetted, might be successfully used instead of moss. It would be well worth while for market gardeners and others who wish to preserve cabbages, to make the experiment with straw upon a small scale; if successful it would be quite a saving of disagreeable labor.—*American Agriculturist.*

A STUPENDOUS CONFIDENCE GAME.—*A Southerner Swindled Out of 20,000 Dollars.*—The heaviest confidence game we remember ever to have heard of, is said to have been successfully practised in St. Louis on Saturday last, upon a rich planter from near Nashville, Tennessee, named T. L. Newcomb. This gentleman, according to the St. Louis papers, is worth $100,000, and came to that city to invest $20,000 in real estate. He made the acquaintance of a man named Johnson, with whom he had several interviews last week. On Saturday, Johnson, it is alledged, having represented himself as a man of wealth, informed Newcomb that he had just closed a contract whereby he had agreed to furnish the city with cellular iron pavement sufficient to pave six hundred blocks, but unfortunately he had not ready money sufficient to engage in the enterprise, and he would be obliged to mortgage his real estate to raise the necessary amount—a thing he didn't care to do. However, if Newcomb would loan him $20,000 he would give him a share of the profits. Mr. Newcomb, not for a moment doubting his honesty or his story, agreed to this and loaned him the sum of $8,000 in cash on the spot, and gave the remainder—$12,000—in bank certificates, which he helped Johnson to collect at different banks in St. Louis. Johnson, therefore, got his $20,000, immediately disappeared, and has not been seen since.

Origin of Paper Money.

The Count de Tendilla, while besieged by the Moors in the fortress of Albambra, was destitute of gold and silve wherewith to buy his soldiers, who began to murmur, the necessaries of life from the people of the town. In this dilemma, says the historian, what does this most sagacious commander? He takes a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribed various sums, large and small, and signs them with his own hand and name. "These he gave to the soldiery in earnest of their pay. How, you will say, are soldiers to be paid with little scraps of paper? Even so, and well paid too, for the good Count issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon subscribed, promising to redeem them at a future day, in gold and silver. Thus, by subtile and miraculous alchemy, did this cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold, and his late impoverished army abound in money." The historian adds: "The Count de Tendilla redeemed his promises like a royal knight, and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of Apapida, is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since spread throughout the civilized world the most unbounded opulence."

A PROFITABLE DAIRY.—A subscriber to the *Genesee Farmer* sends to that paper the following statement as to a small dairy belonging to Mr. Edward Hoyt that took the first premium at the Delaware County Society's annual meeting:

This dairy consists of six "native" cows, of the following ages: Two 7 years old, one 6, one 5, and two 3 years old—calved from the 10th to the 26th of March, inclusive.

Amount of butter made - 1,230 lbs.	
" " sold - 1,085 "	$230 61
Butter used in family - - 145	30 45
Pork made from milk - - - -	30 50
Calves and colt, raised by hand - -	18 40
One veal - - - - - -	5 50
Three calf-skins - - - - -	2 40
Milk used in the family - - -	10 50
Total - - - - -	$328 46
Deduct expenses, freight, corn, etc. -	20 26
Net income from all sources -	$308 20

After deducting one-quarter each for two 2 year old heifers, the net profit per cow—5¼ cows, $56 04.

Ain't it curious, Squire, weddin' is never out of women's heads? They never think of nothin' else. A young gal is always thinkin' of her own.—As soon as she is married she is matchmakin' for her companion; and when she is a grain older her darter's weddin' is uppermost again. Oh, it takes a great study to know a woman!—How cunning they are! Ask a young gal the news, she'll tell you of all the deaths in the place, to make you think she don't trouble herself about marriage. Ask an old woman, she will tell you of all the marriages, to make you think she's tukin' an interest in the world that she ain't. They certainly do beat all, do women.

WHAT TURNS THE HAIR GRAY.—A lady who, though in the autumn of life, had lost all dreams of its spring, said to Douglas Jerrold,

"I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn so gray; I sometimes fancy it is the essence of rosemary with which my maid brushes it. What do you think?"

'I should rather be afraid, Madam,' replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of time!"

"Make you a coat, Sir?" said a suspicious tailor to a suspected customer. "Oh, yes, Sir, with the greatest pleasure." "There, just stand in that position, please, and look right upon that board, while I take your measure." Customer reads the board:—"Terms cash."

A school-boy being asked to define the word "admission," said it meant six-pence!" echoed the school-master; "what sort of a definition do you call that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the bill at the show in the fair." "Yes," said another boy, "and children half price."

Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other. "Oh, dear!" says Smith, "how you made my head ring!" "That's a sign its *hollow*," says Brown.—"Didn't yours ring?" says Smith.—"No," says Brown. "That's a sign it's *cracked*," replied his friend.

A young apprentice to the shoemaking business asked his master what answer he should give to the often-repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?"—"Answer Thomas,' said the master, "that I warrant them to prove good; and, if they don't I'll make them good for nothing."

A beautiful thought from the Koran—"Angels, in the grave, will not question thee, but as to what deeds thou hast done in the world to entitle thee to a seat among the blest."

"Gardner, why do you water the sidewalk so much?"

"Sure, master has nothing to amuse him, and so he makes me keep the sidewalk wet, while he looks out the winder at the ladies' ankles."

There is a shop kept by an old maid in Southampton, Mass., in the window of which appears these words in large letters: "No reasonable offer refused."

A man died of apoplexy the other day. The next day the coroner held an inquest, when the following verdict was returned: "Died from a visitation of one beef-steak, eight cold potatoes, and fried sausages."

A young gentleman, who had just married a little under-sized beauty, says she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that Nature could not afford it.

The man who "couldn't stand it any longer" has taken a seat, and now feels quite comfortable.

The lady who fell back on her dignity came near breaking it.

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