

The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XIX.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

NUMBER 933.

Business Cards.

W. P. SPERRY, WITH BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Sugar and Candy, No. 10,
Columbia Street, New York.
Feb. 21, 1857.

ADAM J. STEEDMAN, Attorney at Law,
Having removed to
Greensboro, N. C., will attend regularly the
Courts of Chancery, Equity and Common Law.
825 H.

W. D. REYNOLDS
ANDERSON & REYNOLDS, Grocers
and Commission Merchants, No.
10, Exchange Square, Norfolk, Va.
Established in the sale of Flour and
other Groceries, and the sale of
Fruit, and other produce, since 1834.

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WORTH & UTLEY COMMISSION
and Forwarding Merchants, Fayette-
ville, N. C.

W. H. MURRAY & CO., FAC-
tors and Commission Merchants,
Agents for sale and purchase of Cotton, Flour,
Grain, Salt, Groceries, &c., Corner Princess
and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
R. SAYAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
Wilmington, N. C.
P. & H. FRIED, Saloon, N. C.
C. GRAYSON & Co., Marine Court House, S. C.
H. A. ADOLPHSON & Co., Lexington, N. C.

A CARD. We, the merchants of Greens-
boro, feeling the necessity of a
change in the manner of doing business in
this place, have resolved to have all debts
made or goods sold due 1st of each July and
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
M. S. SHERWOOD & JAS. A. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE;
\$2.50 after three months, and \$3.00 after twelve
months from the date of subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square (twelve lines) for the
first week, and twenty-five cents for every
week thereafter. Destinations made in favor
of standing advertisements as follows:
3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 1 YEAR
One square, \$3.50 \$5.50 \$8.00
Two squares, 7.00 10.00 14.00
Three " (100) 10.00 15.00 20.00
Half column, 18.00 25.00 35.00

A NOVEL THEORY.

San Flowers as a Preventive of Ague.
Lieut. Maury, in an article commu-
nicated to the Rural New Yorker, maintains
that the growing of sun flowers, around a
dwelling located near a fever and ague,
region, neutralizes the miasma in which
that disease originates. He was led to
make an experiment by the following cir-
cumstances:

The dwelling of the Superintendent of the
Observatory at Washington, is situated on
a hill, on the left bank of the Potomac,
in lat. 38° 53' N. It is 31 feet above low
water mark, and about 400 yards from
the river. The grounds pertaining to it, about
17 acres, are enclosed by a wall on the East,
South and West, and with a picket fence
on the North. The South and West walls
are not parallel with the river, the Chesapeake
and Ohio Canal, and a row of sycamores,
of some twenty years growth, separating
the wall from the river. In fact, the river,
with its marshes, encircles about half of
the grounds. The house is, therefore,
in the bend of the river, and the place is
so indubitably that the family of the Su-
perintendent are compelled to vacate it five
months out of the twelve, the marshes
being covered with a rank growth of grass
and weeds, which begin to decay early in
August. A knowledge of these facts led
Lieut. Maury's mind to the following
process of reasoning:

"If it be the decay of the vegetable mat-
ter on the marshes that produces the sick-
ness on the hill, then the sickness must be
caused by the decay of some gas,
miasma or effluvia, that is set free during
the decomposition, and if so, the poisonous
matter, or the basis of it, whatever it be,
must have been elaborated during the
growth of the weeds, and set free in their
decay. Now, if this reasoning be
good, why might we not, by planting
other vegetable matter between us and the
marshes, and by bringing it into vigorous
growth just about the time that that of the
marshes begins to decay, bring fresh forces
of the vegetable kingdom again to play
upon the poisonous matter, and elaborate
it again into vegetable tissue, and so purify
the air?"

"This reasoning appeared plausible
enough to justify the trouble and expense
of experiment, and I was encouraged to ex-
periment in the following manner: In the
circumstances that everybody said, plant
trees between you and the marshes—they
will keep off the miasma. But as to the trees,
it so happens that at the very time when
the decomposition on the marshes is going
on most rapidly, the trees, for the most part,
have stopped their growth to prepare for
the winter; and though trees might on
some cool yet a rank growth of something
not yet set up. At the occasion, might do
more. Hops climb high; they are good
mosses, and of a rank growth, but there
were objections to hope on account of
staples, &c. I reflected that I had
often seen sunflowers growing about the
cabins in the West, and had heard, in ex-
planation, that it was 'healthy' to have
them. This was so much more in favor
of making the experiment with sun flowers.

Lieut. Maury says that an acre of sun
flowers will absorb during their growth
many thousands of gallons of water more
than are supplied by the rains. They are of
easy cultivation, and the seeds, which are
very valuable, find a ready market at the
drug stores. The theory or science of the
experiment is this: The ague and fever
poison is set free during the process of vege-
table decay, which poison is absorbed by
the rank growing sunflower, again elaborated
into vegetable matter, and so retained
until cold weather sets in. "The result of
the experiment is thus narrated:

"Finally, I resolved to make the experi-
ment at the risk of spoiling the looks of a
beautiful lawn. Accordingly, in the fall
of 1855, the gardener trenched up to the
depth of 22 feet a belt about 45 feet broad
around the Observatory on the marshy side,
and from 150 to 200 yards from the build-
ings. The conditions of the theory I was
about to try, required rich ground, full sun
flowers and a rank growth. Accordingly,
after being well manured from the stable
yard, the ground was properly prepared
and planted in sun flowers. They grew
finely; the sickly season was expected
with more than ordinary anxiety. Finally
it set in, and there was shaking at the
President's House and other places as usual,
but for the first time since the Obser-
vatory was built, the watchmen about it
weathered the summer clear of chills and
fevers. These men, being most exposed
to the night air, suffer most, and heretofore
two or three relays of them would be
attached during the season—for as one falls
sick, another is employed in his place, who,
in turn, being attached, would in like man-
ner give way to a fresh band. And last
year, attacks of ague and fever were more
than usually prevalent in the neighboring
parts of the city."

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.
The Convention, at its meeting in Sa-
vannah, adopted the following resolution,
viz:

"Resolved, That Professor Bledsoe and
McGuire of the University of Virginia
and President Smith of Randolph Macon
College, Virginia; Hon. George E. Badger
and D. L. Swain, of North Carolina; the
Right Rev. Bishop Elliott and J. H. Hamilton
Cooper, of Georgia; Prof. John Lecomte,
Rev. J. H. Thornwell, Rev. J. W. Miles
and Rev. Dr. Curtis, of South Carolina;
President Tallmadge of Georgia; Dr. La-
cey of North Carolina; Ashbell Smith, of
Texas; President Longstreet, of Mississip-
pi; Dr. Garland, of Alabama; Charles Gay-
ard, of Louisiana; Dr. Richard Fuller of
Maryland; and Dr. Alonzo Church, of
Georgia, be requested by this convention
to take this matter of southern school
books under their auspices, and select and
prepare such a series of books, in every de-
partment of study, from the earliest primer
to the highest grade of literature and
science, as shall seem to them best qualified
to elevate and purify the education of the
South."

And I have been requested, as President
of the Convention, to invite the members
of the Committee to meet at Columbia, in
the State of South Carolina, on the 18th
day of May next. Accordingly I do here-
by respectfully request the members of the

During the present year, Lieut. Maury
intends to repeat the experiment, with
variation in two respects. First, the seeds
are to be planted later; and second, there
are to be two plantings, so that the last crop
may be caught by the frost while yet in
flower. If on a second trial the result
proves equally favorable, the practical
benefit of discovery will be great indeed,
and Lieut. Maury will have added another
to the evidences he has given, that true
science is the handmaid of practical utility.

Meeting of the State Educational Association.
To all the friends of Education in North
Carolina.

At the Educational Convention held in
Salem in October last, consisting of a-
bout one hundred and thirty delegates, and
representing some thirty counties, the fol-
lowing Resolutions were unanimously pas-
sed, to-wit:

Resolved, That this Convention form-
itself into a permanent Society for the ad-
vancement of general Education, and that
it be called the Educational Association of
North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Asso-
ciation, for the present, consist of an Execu-
tive Committee of five, who shall hold
their office until the adoption of a Consti-
tution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That this Association shall
meet annually at such time and place as
shall be designated by the Executive Com-
mittee.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be
appointed by the Chairman of this Associa-
tion to draft a Constitution and By-Laws
for the government of this Association, and
report the same at the next annual meet-
ing of this body.

Resolved, That all officers and teachers
in Schools, and all persons interested in the
cause of general Education, be invited to
attend as delegates at the next annual meet-
ing of this Association.

The undersigned were appointed, under
the second Resolution, an Executive Com-
mittee, with power to determine the time
and place of the next meeting of this Asso-
ciation; and they defined the time for
Tuesday evening the 20th day of June
next, and selected Warrenton as the place.

The time, it is hoped, will be generally
convenient to Professors in Colleges and to
teachers; and the place is one of the most
pleasant and healthy towns in the State,
and accessible to all sections.

The citizens of Warrenton, through the
undersigned, tender the free hospitalities
of the place to all who attend this meeting;
and the various Railroads of the State will
pass all delegates at half their usual rates
of fare.

All officers of schools, of all descriptions,
all teachers and all friends of the cause of
education will be considered as delegates,
and to all such an earnest invitation is here-
by given to attend. The Convention of
last Fall was a great success, inaugurating
a new era in the educational history of
North Carolina, and if the movement then
so happily begun be properly followed up,
it cannot but rebound to the interest of
the State, and to the profit of teachers. The
first meeting was not only profitable, but
pleasant to all who participated in its pro-
ceedings; and from the cheering indica-
tions all over the State, we hope to see a
still larger gathering in Warrenton, feel-
ing sure that all will leave it as the de-
legates left Salisbury, with an anxious de-
sire to be present on the next occasion of
the kind.

A Constitution and By-Laws for the gov-
ernment of the Association will have to be
adopted at the meeting in June; a good
deal of other important business is to be
transacted, while lectures, addresses and
discussions on various topics will add to
the interest of the occasion. We hope
that no one will wait for a special invita-
tion, and that all the friends of the great
cause at stake will endeavor to attend and
aid in the good work by their presence and
counsel.

C. H. WILEY,
W. N. H. SMITH,
J. H. FOSTER,
E. W. GUNN,
J. T. WHITE,
Ex. Com.

The newspapers of the State will
confer a special favor by publishing the
above address.

The Southern Commercial Convention.
The Convention, at its meeting in Sa-
vannah, adopted the following resolution,
viz:

Committee to meet at Columbia on the
18th day of May next, for the purpose of
performing the duty assigned them by the
Convention. I also respectfully request
all editors of newspapers who are friendly
to the cause, to insert this call, twice at
least, in their papers.

JAMES LOVINS,
President of the S. C. Convention.
Richmond, April 18, 1857.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
**The Mormons—The Military Power and
Political Purposes of the Mormons.**

GENTLEMEN:—From a military order
recently published in your paper, I infer
that a division of the United States army
is to move into Utah. This news will be
hailed with joy by thousands of American
citizens in every State and Territory of the
Confederacy, who have suffered directly or
indirectly by the merciless outrages of the
Mormons, committed while quietly pursu-
ing their toilsome journey over land to Or-
egon and California. Every indignity has
been offered to emigrants, every species of
property stolen, and every species of crime
has been committed. The federal laws
have been trampled in the dust, Govern-
ment officials set at defiance, menaced,
threatened and insulted; juries have been
influenced, and the ends of justice thwarted;
the prison-doors have been opened and
the criminals set free. All this did not
satisfy them, but they must enter the hall
of records, and publicly burn the archives
of the Territory.

Now, as evidence of their inveterate hat-
red to Americans as every thing pertaining
to America, (and these sentiments are con-
stantly taught and preached,) I will cite as
follows:

A Gentle shall not board in my family,
and if one of my houses was rented to a
Gentile, after the time had expired, I would
burn it down! That's the doctrine.

Joseph M. Grant,
If a Gentile were boarding in my fam-
ily, and I should bow down to pray, and the
Gentile or heathen should hesitate, I would
say to him, bow down, you devil! That
is the doctrine, and I know it; and any
man who shall oppose it shall be destroyed.

Heber C. Kimball,
Their religious tenets may be inferred
from the following:

I believe in marrying brothers and sis-
ters; I believe in the pre-existence of man;
that Adam and Eve are the parents of all
men, spiritually and physically; that all the
souls of this dispensation will be resurrected
by Joseph Smith, Jr. If I am ever
saved, I expect to be saved by and through
the atonement of Joseph Smith!

Brigham Young,
Were my daughter to marry a Gentile, I
would save her in this kingdom, namely,
cut her throat, from ear to ear.

Brigham Young,
Objects of the Missionaries.—Most of
the former Missionaries will be called home.
They will be sent all among the Indian
tribes to teach them agriculture, the me-
chanic arts, and military tactics.

Brigham Young,
Means of defence.—We have the self-
loading twenty-four repeating rifle, the
Minnie rifle, Browning's revolving five
shotting rifle and pistol, and a revolving
cannon or field-piece.

Elder Leas,
All the above named firearms, powder,
ball, &c., are in process of secret manu-
facture.

What the Indians are expected to do:—
It (the United States mail) may come this
year a while yet, as they (the Indians) wish
to cut off the mail going from here!

Elder Perkins,
The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes
have banded together against the Gentiles
to the number of 3,000 warriors.

Wahkee, Chief of the Utah Indians.
The Lamanites (Indians) are the battle-
axe of the Lord in the hands of the Mor-
mons.

in every nook and corner of the Republic;
their emissaries among every Indian tribe
on the continent, teaching them "mechani-
cal arts and military tactics," they amount
to something more than we have been ac-
customed to regard them.

Throughout the States and Territories,
at various and convenient localities, the
Mormons have what are termed "Stakes
in Zion," and each stake is governed
by a presidency. It may not be known to
many that there is a stake in the city of
New York, whose president is the editor
of a paper called The Mormon; at Council
Bluffs is another stake and another paper;
at Independence another stake; at St.
Louis, &c. Their agents and spies are in
every city in the Union, adapting them-
selves to surrounding circumstances, lur-
ing the ignorant and unsuspecting into the
meshes, secretly denouncing individuals
whom they suspect capable of informing
against them; pursuing their victims with a
persecution that overcomes all obstacles;
and their agent in Congress keeps them
constantly advised of the policy and aims
of the General Government. They are in
the frontier post offices either by appoint-
ment as postmasters or as clerks, and have
the opportunity of supervising the transit
and distribution of all mail matter; and it
may not be improbable that to this cause
may be traced the loss of so many letters
going to and coming from the Pacific Terri-
tories.

Now, in view of the facts herein set
forth, and the assumption by Chief Jus-
tice Taney that there are a hundred
thousand strong in Utah and two hundred
thousand spies and emissaries in adjoining
States and Territories, with every facility
for obtaining and transmitting informa-
tion; and allied to a savage Indian horde
of three hundred thousand more, who are
in their hands, the "battle axe of the
Lord," to be wielded against the Gentiles;
added to a thousand miles of land travel,
prairie and mountain, with natural means
at hand to throw every obstacle in the way
of an army, by running off their animals,
cutting off small parties, poisoning the
springs of water, and blockading the can-
ons and mountain passes; I repeat, in
view of all these facts staring us boldly in
the face, they form an obstacle to the
peaceful settlement of the interior of the
country of no mean character, and which
should be promptly met by the General
Government. In my judgment the only
way to meet the necessity of the case is to
appoint a military Governor for the Terri-
tory, with discretionary power to place the
whole Territory under martial law, back-
ed by a military force of at least 5,000
men, amply equipped with munitions of
war and a year's supply of provisions;

then station the army at three several
points in the Territory, not to fight the
people, but defend them. By proclamation
call on all true citizens of the United
States to come out and enroll themselves
under the flag of the Republic, warning
all hostile thereto to leave the Territory
under penalty of capture, trial and execu-
tion by martial law. This, in my judg-
ment, will be the easiest, cheapest, and
safest mode of reaching and remedying the
evil. The idea that if left to themselves
they will break up and disband by inter-
nal dissensions is futile and absurd.

Something ought—something should be
done. Let the Government

rights, and the only means that we know of to make her conditions prosperous and safe, it is too bad! What has good old North Carolina done, that she may not ask justice at least of her own sons? Why should her own children turn upon her, and buffet and beat her sacred person?—Those of her own fireside, who are eating her bread, and on whom has been cast the care of all her affairs? While enriching themselves on her spoils, do they mean to bankrupt their old mother? Their hostility to her interests seems to have this extent. May they repent of their sins! And then, may Heaven forgive them. It is hardly possible that they can ever forgive themselves.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GREAT CONTRACT FOR IRON ORE.

The reader will find in the letter which we publish from John H. Haughton, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a statement of a contract which would be incredible but for the source from which it comes, viz: that a Northern Company has agreed to furnish on Deep River, within two years after the completion of the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., seventy millions of dollars worth of black band iron ore. And this ore is to be manufactured on the spot, by which its value will be increased of course, how much we are unable to say, but doubtless at least as much more. So that there is to be brought into market, by one company in two years, say fourteen millions of dollars worth of iron ore, from this depository of undeveloped and untold wealth of North Carolina. We had heard of this contract, but not with any certainty as to its accuracy, before we received Mr. Haughton's letter; and our information was that the Northern Company spoken of except to furnish all this ore from a tract of less than 300 acres of land which they have purchased.

What a prospect does all this open to our State, and especially to this part of our State? Whose imagination can compass its full extent?

But this iron interest, immense as it is, is but one of various sources of wealth on Deep River. The coal is of at least equal value. And in addition to both there are building stone, mill stones, soap stone, slate, fire-clay, porcelain-clay, timber, and water power to assist human hands in doing the work necessary to develop all their wealth.

Courage, then, all ye who have struggled to bring this rich region within reach of the markets of the world! Your day of reward is at hand! And you may rejoice with the people of the whole State that you have risen above the depressing influence of unjust legislation and the neglect if not the hostility of the State government.

The following is Mr. Haughton's letter:

To THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

PITTSBURGH, April 22nd, 1857.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON—Gentlemen:—Aware of the interest you have manifested in the mineral resources of the Deep River valley, I desire to communicate a fact which I heard recently from a reliable quarter, as it goes very far to show the importance of multiplying the means of transportation for our coal and iron as much and as speedily as possible.

I understand that a Northern Company has contracted to deliver, within two years after the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., to complete the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers to the Gulf, is done, two millions of tons of black band iron ore, on the banks of Deep River, at \$3.50 per ton, on the spot. Here then is a contract for \$7,000,000, for a portion of the iron ore of that region; and to be realized in two years time.

This will, when manufactured, as it will be here, pay our River Company in tolls \$700,000 in two years, or \$350,000 per year; and this will be clear profit, because the proprietors of coal and iron are to be their own carriers and to pay us toll per ton, at an agreed rate already fixed.

Thus you see what reason the friends of the Deep River improvement have for encouragement and renewed exertions for the speedy accomplishment of that great work, a consummation, fortunately, soon now to be realized by the energy and resources of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., who have undertaken it.

But this is not all. Let the friends of your Rail Road also take courage; they must now see that there is enough and to spare of the resources of Deep River to tax the capacity of both River and Road to their utmost, and that the sooner both works are done, the better for the State and all who feel an interest in her prosperity and independence.

Let there be no longer any jealousy of our River improvement felt by your citizens, or any further hostility; we will all have enough to do. Let us join hand in hand, and push on the great works that promise so much to all concerned, with all possible despatch. Such a spirit would have carried us successfully through the Legislature. Let all hostility hereafter cease.

I have great hopes that our people will consent to raise \$50,000 or \$100,000 for your Road, in this County and thus follow the noble example of Cumberland.

When the proper time arrives, I hope to be able to take the field for your Road, and press its claims with all the ability I possess.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. HAUGHTON.

In Mr. Haughton's letter there is a paragraph to which we feel obliged to take exception, much as we would have preferred to indulge in only pleasant comments. He says, "Let there be no longer any jealousy of our River improvement felt by your citizens, or any further hostility."—This is "putting the saddle on the wrong horse." The hostility has been on the other side, from the commencement of the river work, when it was proclaimed by one of its principal men that it would elaborate Fayetteville from the map, and to the last Legislature, when some of the leading friends of the river took the ground that both river and road should not, and others that both could not, receive State aid, and therefore worked for the river alone. It was this which obliged the friends of the road to look to their own interests. They had let the river company alone, for eight years, notwithstanding the threat of obliteration, and notwithstanding the obstructions it had placed in the river to the damage of citizens of Cumberland hundreds of thousands of dollars. And they would have continued to let the river company alone, if the spirit which animates this present letter of Mr. Haughton's had been

manifested at Raleigh during the late session. But the friends of the river seem to have supposed that the game was all in their own hands. The State House officers were all their friends, and looked coldly on the rail road; the democratic wire pullers at Raleigh (with Judge Saunders at their head,) were for them and against us; and the Legislature was for them because unwilling to lose the \$480,000 already invested. All these influences would undoubtedly have prevailed with a Legislature largely democratic, (we may say largely Loco-foco,) but for the developments before a committee of the Legislature as to the condition and management of the Company itself. It was these developments, and no hostility of our citizens, which prevented the river company from getting successfully through the Legislature.

Mr. H. says also, that the friends of our rail road, "must now see, [we emphasize the word] that there is enough and to spare of the resources of Deep River to tax the capacity of both river and road to the utmost."

This is no new discovery to the friends of our road. They had not a doubt of it when they commenced the road at a time when nobody doubted that the road would be completed. They have continued to spend their money under a full belief that there is enough for both. They and we have said many a time through the Observer; and they said so to the last Legislature. Some of the friends of the road subscribed to the river, and others gave it credit for large amounts; whilst we have yet to hear of a dollar contributed to the road by one of the friends of the river. We are glad to hear that these latter are satisfied that there is enough for both; and hope that the "joining of hand in hand" will not be a one-sided business, but that some of them will come forward in aid of the road, as Mr. H. for one proposes to do in regard to a Chatham subscription. And for this we thank him.

From the Chapel Hill Gazette.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.

The first distinction was awarded to the following gentlemen of the Graduating Class of 1857:

A. C. Avery, of Barker; Robert Bingham, of Charlotte; J. P. Grady, Jr., of Duplin; Joseph Venable, of Granville; James L. A. Webb, of Tennessee; J. E. Wharton, of Guilford.

The second distinction was awarded to the following young gentlemen:

John H. Coble, of Guilford; J. E. Dugger, of Warrenton; Hubert Harvey, of Missouri; J. C. McLaughlin, of Cumberland; J. A. Robins, of Randolph; F. G. Smith, of Texas; J. L. Stewart, of Mississippi; H. C. Thompson, of Chapel Hill; G. L. Winberry, of Edgecombe.

The third distinction was awarded to the following gentlemen:

T. C. Belsler, of Alabama; D. M. L. Graham, of Fayetteville; J. W. Graham, of Hillsborough; L. B. Hayley, of Alabama; W. H. Hayley, of Alabama; C. A. Mitchell, of Chapel Hill; H. R. Thorpe, of Nash; N. P. Ward, of Franklin; F. S. Wilkinson, of Edgecombe.

J. L. A. Webb, of Tenn. Salutatory.

B. F. Grady, Jr., Greek Oration.

Joe Venable, French Oration.

John E. Wharton, Valedictory.

Competitors of the Sophomore Class.—Messrs. Coffin, Cook, Croom, Evans, Granberry, Kirkland, Lea, McClamy, Rugely, Shannon, Thompson, Withers.

Competitors of the Freshman Class.—Messrs. Battle, Bryan, Brown, Cole, Coleman, Cooper, Fogle, Gibson, Headen, Hogan, W. Nicholson, I. Royster.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

From Walker Direct.—The filibusters copied in Rivas.—No communication with the Pacific.

ASHTONVILLE, April 26.—The latest news from Central America is via Costa Rica.—We have a report from the steamer Panama on the 14th inst., bringing dates to April 1st, from Rivas, and to the 8th of April from San Jose, and we have also Costa Rican files to April 4th, and an official letter from Gen. Mora, the chief of the allied forces, dated near Rivas, April 1st, addressed to the Minister of War at San Jose, and printed on the 8th.

All these advices state that Walker is hummed in at Rivas by all the allied force on the Pacific side, with the exception of some Guatemalan troops, which had landed at Realjo, and were expected in a day or two. He had over six hundred men; is well entrenched; fighting ably at every point; his men deserting him at the rate of five per day; the allies fighting him with 24 lbs. guns against his 9 pounders.

April 18.—Last night a courier arrived from Rivas with letters from Gen. Mora to the 13th inst. Walker was represented to be entirely surrounded in two buildings, having a small yard between them, which was strongly fortified. Desertions were constantly taking place, and the men coming into the Costa Rican camp half famished with hunger. They represent Walker totally out of provisions, with the exception of a few lean mules and horses, and as it was impossible for him to move out from his fortifications, no provisions could be obtained to sustain him. Great dissatisfaction prevailed among the men, and threats were beginning to be "not loud but deep," that if in two days' time succor did not arrive, the men would unanimously surrender to the allies. This is the substance of the news of the 13th, and if reliable, the war must be by this time very nearly at an end.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1857.

Highly Important.—Rejection of the Dallas Convention Treaty by England.—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Its abrogation.

Intelligence was received here yesterday, of the prompt rejection, by the English government, of the Dallas and Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in the form in which it was modified by the Senate.

I have reason to know that this intelligence took the administration by surprise. They had been led to suppose that the treaty, as ratified here, would be acceptable to the English government, particularly at a time when that government was about, as was believed, to withdraw itself, as far as it could, from all claims of this continent, and when it was seeking the co-operation of the United States in other matters.

It appears that the Morning Post, on the other side, and the Allion, on this side

of the water, was better informed. They had fore-shadowed the rejection of the treaty.

Well, the negotiation is at an end, with the treaty. We stand as we were, on the Clayton-Bulwer correction, and may proceed in due time and form to abrogate that. Lord Palmerston, having been bolted up by the late election triumph, may be desirous of a diplomatic tilt with Gen. Cass, for the purpose of trying his metal.

Ion

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

THE DISCUSSION AT LEXINGTON.

Tuesday was a great day for the American Whigs of Davidson, a large number of whom had assembled at the Court House in attendance on Court. At one o'clock on Tuesday, Court took a recess for the purpose of allowing Messrs. Puryear and Seales, the candidates for Congress, an opportunity of addressing the people. Mr. Puryear led off in a very able and eloquent speech of two hours, fully sustaining the high reputation which he has acquired as a public speaker. We cannot attempt to follow him, or to give even a synopsis of the many points on which he touched. A large portion of his speech was devoted to the public lands, and although this is an old subject, and one which has entered very largely into political discussion for the last thirty years, yet the marked attention which he received during this part of his speech, showed that it was a subject in which the people felt a deep interest. Heavy taxes have opened the eyes of the people to the great interest which they have in this great and noble inheritance, and many have expressed themselves as determined no longer to be duped by this cry of party, party, that they are tired of this everlasting negro question, which has swallowed up every other interest. They find themselves burdened with taxes, and are anxiously looking to our just portion of the public lands, as a source of relief.

On this question Mr. Puryear was very happy and forcible in his arguments, and so completely satisfied the crowd of the justness and correctness of his position that Mr. Seales in reply, attempted to claim the credit of the distribution act of 1836 for the Democracy—and took great praise to the Democracy, inasmuch as he had been the means of North Carolina getting \$1,600,000 from the Treasury. Our readers can judge from this how hard Mr. Seales was pressed and how desperately he felt himself crowded. Mr. Seales, lauded Gen. Jackson for signing the bill of 1836—whereas the Standard a short time since said that he signed it with great reluctance. And that he did sign it with reluctance is well known; and the only reason why he did sign it, was because he knew that it would pass in defiance of his veto. Mr. Seales labored very hard to draw a distinction between distribution and deposit, but after all his argument he failed to show or satisfy the audience that there was any difference in reality, but that they were practically, as the Wilmington Journal says, the same. We shall take occasion hereafter to notice the speeches of these gentlemen more in detail. It was evident that the friends of Mr. Seales were very much disappointed, he failed to get the attention of the crowd, and it was quite an up hill business, and although he walked a good deal, during the time he was saying the democratic speech over, he was evidently crowded.

The friends of Mr. Puryear were never in finer spirits, and old Davidson will at the August election roll up a considerably increased majority.

SMALL NOTES AND MR. SEALES.

The Sentinel has been authorized, it says, by Mr. Seales, to say that he (Mr. Seales) did vote for the repeal of the one and two dollar bill law; it has also been at the trouble to write to Raleigh to investigate the matter; Mr. Seales has also had the proof-sheets of the journals forwarded to him from Raleigh to see how the matter stood,—so that Mr. Seales has evidently felt a considerable degree of interest on the subject. We understand that at Rockingham, he accused the Patriot and Flag of slandering him. Well, Mr. Seales makes a speech at Lexington. We were present and heard it all, being anxious to know how he would explain how he came to be reported in the Register and Standard as voting against the repeal of said law, when, as he contends, he voted for the repeal.—But not a word did he say. We were a little surprised at this, and the more so as J. W. Thomas, Ralph Gorrell, L. M. Scott, J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, and March from Davie, all members of the last Legislature were there, and it would have been so easy for him to have proved that he did vote for the repeal. A friend at our elbow suggests that perhaps the reason he did not mention it, was because he was afraid to stir the question when so many witnesses were present. Now this is, we can't say, but we think it would have been a capital time to settle the matter. We were anxious to hear Mr. Seales' explanation; but if he would condescend to inform the public how he did vote, we must still conclude that the Standard reported him correctly when it published him as voting

against the repeal. If the Standard makes false charges against Mr. Seales and he won't set himself right, we can't help it.

NOT REPORTED IN THE STANDARD.

We repeat what we have said before: "We were authorized by Mr. Seales that we were to make the statements we did in a former article; we afterwards had the Journal examined to satisfy ourselves that there was no mistake, and we have since referred to our file of the Standard and find there, that Mr. Seales voted for the repeal."

We now give our contemporaries of the Patriot and Flag fair warning, that if, under these circumstances, they persist in urging a charge which they know to be false, and making a habit of employing such weapons, they will ultimately become odious in the estimation of honest men, hooded at in good society, and spurned as corruptors of morality and peace of the community.

We ask pardon of our readers for thus having alluded to this matter again. We regard the whole affair as an insignificant subterfuge, got up with a view of diverting attention from more important issues, and we shall not again refer to it.—Winston Sentinel.

There now, the Sentinel is going to be mum; won't speak—throws itself upon its dignity. It has had the Journals examined, examined the Standard, and become perfectly satisfied that Mr. Seales never did vote against the repeal of the one and two dollar bill law. Now we hope the Sentinel will keep cool. It's very impolite for a gentleman to get into a passion and say he won't say anything more. We have frequently seen witnesses in Court act just as the Sentinel, and we always thought it had a tendency to lessen the weight of their testimony. We regret to see such a spirit manifested by our juvenile "contemporaries," and "we now give them fair warning, that if, under these circumstances, they persist" in getting mud, and refuse to answer, that they will become "odious" as witnesses before "all honest men," and that they "will be hooded at in society" as "corruptors" of good citizenship. We therefore hope that the Sentinel will relent.

"We regard the whole affair," says the Sentinel, "as an insignificant subterfuge." Ah, indeed. Then why were you at the trouble to write to Raleigh and have the Journals examined? "Why did you so carefully examine the files of the Standard to disprove it? And if it is so insignificant, why did Mr. Seales have the proof-sheets of the Journals sent up to him in Rockingham? If it is so insignificant, why get into such a passion, and be so much trouble to prove it otherwise?"

A very insignificant matter is it? Does Mr. Seales think it a very small matter, that a poor man should be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned for passing a one dollar bill, when he had nothing else with which to buy a pound of meat for his hungry wife and children? "An insignificant matter." And pray, what would the Sentinel and Mr. Seales consider a large matter? In what sort of money do they deal, that these one and two dollar bills are so small and insignificant in their eyes?—And who are their associates, that it's a matter of no importance to them if the poor men of the country are indicted and imprisoned and torn from their families simply because they were not able to own a three dollar bill? Upon what merit do these modern Cæsars feed, that they have become so great, that the one and two dollar men,—the poor men of the country,—must creep about between their legs, and if they are indicted and imprisoned, it is too small and insignificant a matter for the Sentinel to say anything about? Now, we warn our juvenile "contemporaries" that if they persist" in such a course, they will "become odious" to all poor men, and "corruptors" of all good currency.

Now, we can't believe that the Sentinel has fully determined to be mum, or at least we feel persuaded that on due reflection, it will re-consider the matter, and speak, as it has heretofore been its wont so to do.—We will therefore proceed to ask it a question, with the confident expectation of receiving an answer. And now, Mr. Sentinel, when you so carefully examined your file of the Standard, did you examine the last column on the second page of the Semi-Weekly Standard, bearing date, Jan. 10th, 1857, wherein is contained an account of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Wednesday, the 7th of Jan., 1857?—Did you examine that, and if you did, did you not there see the name of Mr. Seales recorded as voting against the repeal of the one and two dollar law? Is it not stated there in the Standard as follows?—"The unfinished business of yesterday being the bill to repeal the law against issuing small notes, was taken up, and after a long discussion, passed its second reading."—And does not the Standard then and there publish the vote, and is not Mr. Seales recorded as voting against the repeal? Our file of the Standard says so, and we presume yours will say the same thing, unless Holden prints your papers different from what he does ours. Again: have you the Semi-Weekly Standard of the 10th of January 1857, on your file, and if you have, did you examine it, when you "found there, that Mr. Seales was never reported as voting against the repeal?" Now, we charge that the Semi-Weekly Standard of Jan. 10th, does report Mr. Seales as voting against the repeal of the one and two dollar bill law; and that it may appear that we are correct, we propose that you let Mr. Starbuck, this "worthy Know Nothing" as you call him, in company with a worthy Democrat, examine your file, and publish

in the Sentinel what they there find. And although it is such a small and "insignificant matter," and you are so wrapped up in your dignity that you can't speak about it, perhaps you can condescend to let Mr. Starbuck and a worthy Democrat examine your file of the Standard and publish what they find therein contained. And if you do not, and "persist" in keeping secret your file of the Standard, we "warn you that you will ultimately" sink in the nostrils of poor men, and be "hooded at in society" as the secreters of old newspapers, and the "corruptors" of Democratic communities.

The Sentinel says that we insinuated that Mr. Seales had procured a change in the Journals. We have made no such insinuation. We charged Mr. Seales with having the proof-sheets of the Journals sent to him. This he will not deny. We made no charge that he did this for the purpose of having them altered. But we do say that it showed that he felt a deep anxiety about this matter, which the Sentinel says is so "insignificant,"—so much so that he sent for the Journals to investigate and see how he was reported: We have never made any charge of corruption against Mr. Seales; we have never called in question his veracity, but have simply stated facts,—facts which can't be denied; and when Mr. Seales says that he did vote for the repeal, we have only said that he is liable to be mistaken as other men, and have appealed to the facts and asked if it is not a fair inference that he is mistaken.

We are under many obligations to the Sentinel for its timely warnings, and in return have endeavored to warn it of some of the rocks upon which its little bark is likely to go down. It is true it is so light and runs so shallow, that it need not have much fear of hidden rocks, unless, indeed, they lay very near the surface. Their chief danger arises from squalls; we warn them therefore to continue as they have heretofore done, to trim their sails by the Standard. We shall endeavor to profit by their warnings; and although we do not exactly understand what they mean by being "spurred as corruptors of the peace," we shall endeavor to avoid it as something very horrible. We think the peace ought to be kept very sacred. We think it is bad enough for it to be broken, but the idea of its being also corrupted is too horrible to think about. Just to think of a whole community living in a corrupted peace.—Bah, horrible! horrible! General Scott with all his horses, could not "conquer" such a peace as this, but would shrink from it with leaching and disgust. A corrupted peace! O, ye powers, wouldn't it be small bad?

"Well the Standard has spoken, and now the Western Sentinel and Mr. Seales know what to do, and have permission to open their mouths." Almost any one would predict at once that the above was a quotation from that lying sheet, the Patriot and Flag. We do not intend as a general thing to regard such and stuff, simply from the fact that every one who reads it, knows the source from which it emanates, and to spend time to correct it, would be worse than idle. But we will make a little departure from the latter rule this time, and introduce Mr. Starbuck, a worthy Know Nothing of our own town, to rebuke this fool, unmanly imputation. It so happened, that in a private conversation with this gentleman and others, at least a week before the Standard defined its position, in favor of the deposit act. And we still think, since a surplus has been permitted to accumulate in the Treasury, that there can be no safer or more just way of disposing of it, than upon the principle involved in Calhoun's bill of 1836. Hence it will appear that although the Patriot and Flag is a prophet, in this again it has prophesied falsely, as Mr. Starbuck will doubtlessly testify to the truth of what we say; and we rejoice that we are permitted to introduce Mr. Starbuck in this particular instance, as we always prefer to fight the devil with his own weapons.—Western Sentinel.

Now this is just as we thought, and just what we said. That the Sentinel boys believed that it was just and right to deposit the surplus funds with the States, we have no doubt, and they may have said so privately—but they never had the temerity or the independence to publish that opinion to the world, until the Standard came out and gave them leave to do so. Now this is just what we complain of, not that their private opinions are not correct, but that through fear of the Standard they will keep them concealed from the world. But hear the Sentinel—"At least a week before the Standard defined its position, we declared ourselves, under the circumstances, in favor of the deposit act. And we still think, since a surplus has been permitted to accumulate in the Treasury, that there can be no safer or more just way of disposing of it, than upon the principle involved in Calhoun's bill of 1836. Hence it will appear that although the Patriot and Flag is a prophet, in this again it has prophesied falsely, as Mr. Starbuck will doubtlessly testify to the truth of what we say; and we rejoice that we are permitted to introduce Mr. Starbuck in this particular instance, as we always prefer to fight the devil with his own weapons.—Western Sentinel.

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doubts about him. And Mr. Starbuck being a worthy man, he is rejoiced to introduce him as a witness—as he "always prefers to fight the devil with his own weapons." Now we don't know that we fully understand this. Does the Sentinel mean that the devil uses "worthy" men as weapons with which to fight his battles? or does he mean that Mr. Starbuck in particular belongs to the devil and that he uses him as a weapon? We repeat that we have always considered Mr. Starbuck as a worthy gentleman, but not only we, but others of his friends, are becoming seriously alarmed, and much fear that all is not right since he has begun to receive the praises of the Sentinel. But Mr. Sentinel did you ever publish any thing in favor of the deposit act, until the Standard defined its position, and gave you permission to speak? And did you not immediately thereafter come out in favor of the deposit act? And had not we put questions to you time and again before that, to answer whether you approved of the vote of Craig on the deposit act? And were you not mum, answering not a word, until you heard from the Standard? Now just answer the questions, and don't be ashamed to acknowledge that you look up to the Standard with awe and veneration, for we know that you are young and inexperienced, and it is praiseworthy in young men to withhold their opinion until their seniors speak. We read in Job:

"And Elihu the son of Barachel, the Bezaite, answered and said, I am young and ye are very old; wherefore I was afraid and durst not shew you mine opinion. I said days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom."

These were the words of Elihu in reference to Bildad and Eliphaz. We commend Elihu for his prudence—and so far from censuring the Sentinel boys, for not publishing their opinion, until "a days had spoken"—*alias the Standard*—we think they are equally to be commended with Elihu the son of Barachel. Now Elihu held in, although we read he complained: "Behold my belly is as wine, which hath no vent; it is ready to burst like new bottles."

And just so with the Sentinel; it held in until the Standard opened its mouth, although it was so full that it had to have a private conversation with Mr. Starbuck, a "worthy know-nothing," at least a week before. Had the Sentinel not availed itself of this little vent, we awfully fear it would have burst before the Standard removed all restraints.

A SPLENDID MAP.

"Johnson's New Illustrated and Embellished County Map of the Republics of North America, with the Adjacent Countries and Islands; compiled, drawn and engraved from the United States land and coast and British admiralty surveys, and other reliable sources. A superior copper plate engraving. Published by D. G. & A. G. Johnson, New York and Washington."

We have had opportunity to examine this new map. It is represented to be the largest map of the same territory ever published, being 6 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, and exhibiting with great particularity of detail the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States and Territories, Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, the West India Islands, and a part of South America.

The representation of the United States—from ocean to ocean, is very satisfactory—exhibiting not only the States and Territories, but also the counties separately colored. And in addition to the usual map matter, shows all the railroads (both the finished and the finishing) and in the Southern and Western States, nearly all the railroad stations, the several projected routes for the Pacific railroad, and much other minute information concerning the new regions of the western interior.

Mr. ELAM J. HEXT, of Guilford, is the sole Agent for the sale of these magnificent maps in Guilford county. We cheerfully commend the maps to public patronage, and the worthy agent to the attention of the people of the county. The price of the work—\$10, is low, considering its size, elegance and cost.

Arthur's Home Magazine.

This beautiful monthly for June, is on our table, embellished with a splendid colored Fashion Plate, and filled, as usual, with a variety of literary reading matter. Success to the Home Magazine.

Terms: Two dollars in advance. Four copies one year for five dollars. Address T. S. Arthur & Co, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Southern Planter.

This valuable Agricultural work for May, is on our table, filled with its usual amount of interesting matter.

Terms: Two dollars in advance. Six copies for ten dollars. Twenty copies for thirty dollars.

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MISCELLANY.

ROBERT EMMET AND HIS LOVE.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day—
The last day of the noble and ill-fated
Emmet.

A young girl stood at the castle gate
And desired admittance into the dun-
geon.
She was closely veiled, and the keep-
er could not imagine who she was,
nor that any one of such proud
bearing should be a humble suppliant
at the prison door. However, he grant-
ed the boon—led her to the dungeon—
opened the massive iron door, then
closed it again and the lovers were
alone. He was leaning against the
prison wall with a down cast head and
his arms were folded upon his breast.
Gently she raised the veil from her
face, and Emmet turned to gaze upon
all that earth contained for him—the
girl whose sunny brow in the days of
boyhood had been his polar star—the
maiden who had sometimes made him
think the world was all sunshine. The
chinking of the chains sounded like a
death knell to her ears, and she wept
like a child. Emmet said but little,
yet he pressed her warmly to his bos-
om, and their feelings held a silent
meeting—such a meeting perchance as
is held in heaven only when we part
no more. In a low voice he be-
sought her not to forget him when the
cold grave received his inanimate
body—he spoke of bygone days—the
happy hours of childhood, when his
hopes were bright and glorious, and he
concluded by requesting her sometimes
to visit the places and scenes that
were hallowed to his memory from the
days of his childhood and though the
world might pronounce his name with
sorrow and contempt, he prayed she
should still cling to him with affection,
and remember him when all others
should forget. Hark! the church bell
sounded and he remembered the hour
of execution. The turnkey entered,
and after dashing the tears from his
eyes, he separated them from their long
embrace, and led the lady from the
dungeon. At the entrance she turned
and her eyes met—they could not say
farewell! The door swung upon its
hinges, and they parted forever.
No! not forever! Is there not a heaven?

At sunrise next morning he suffered
gloriously; a martyr to his country and
to liberty.

And as—over her myrtle showers,
To have her soft swains' smiles,
She faded and faded away—
The last of her life's bloom.

'Twas in the land of Italy; it was
the gorgeous time of sunset in Italy;
what a magnificent scene! A pale,
emaciated girl lay on the bed of death.
Oh! it was hard for her to die far from
her home in this beautiful land where
flowers bloom perennial, and the balmy
air comes freshly to the plating soul.
Oh! no! her star had set; the bright-
ness of her dream had faded; her heart
was broken. When ties have been
formed on earth, close burning ties,
"what is more heart-rending and agoniz-
ing to the spirit, than to find, at last,
the beloved one is snatched away,
and all our love given to a passing
flower." Enough; she died the be-
trothed of Robert Emmet; the lovely
Sarah Curran. Italy contains her last
remains; its flowers breathe their frag-
rance o'er her grave, and the lulling
notes of the shepherd's late sound a re-
quiem to her memory.

VALUE OF TIME.

The Roman Emperor said "I have
lost a day," he uttered a sadder truth
than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost
a kingdom."

"Napoleon said that the reason why
he beat the Austrians was that they
did not know the value of five min-
utes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli,
the conflict seemed on the point of
being decided against him. He saw
the critical state of affairs and in-
stantly took his resolution. He dis-
patched a flag to the Austrian head-
quarters with proposals for an armis-
tice. The unwary Austrians fell into
the snare—for a few minutes the thun-
ders of battle were hushed. Napoleon
seized the precious moments, and
while amusing the enemy with mock
negotiations, rearranged his line of
battle, changed his front, and in a few
minutes was ready to rounce the
fences of discussion for the stern con-
frontation of arms. The splendid victory
of Rivoli was the result.

The great moral victories and de-
feats of the world often turn on min-
utes. Crises come—the seizing of
which is victory, the neglect of which
is ruin. Men may later, but time
flies on the wings of time, and all the
great interests of life are speeding on
with the sure and silent tread of des-
tiny.

A MAIL DOG.

A Washington correspondent of the
Boston Traveler, gives the following
description of one of the attacks of
the National Intelligencer office:

"Speaking of the Intelligencer re-
minds me of one of the attacks of the
office. He is a very large, sagacious,
very old and very intelligent New
England dog. Like everything about
the office he bears on appearance of
extreme solidity, and great and good
nature, but also of an ability and de-
termination to maintain his principles,
privileges and rights. Since I have
known him, it has been his custom to
go to the post-office every morning with
the mail bag. This morning, as I re-
turned, I met him; he occupied the
narrow footpath, and picked his way
along daintily. The snow on either
side was about four feet deep. One
must turn out, and I rather expected

to take precedence over his dogship.
But not an inch would he yield; and
when I attempted to push him off into
the snow, he very good-naturedly
turned the tables by placing his paws
on my shoulders and precipitating me
head-long into the snow-bank, and
then quietly passing over my body.
I recovered my equilibrium in time to
see several others, who had laughed at
my fall, take warning by my fate, and
accord the way to the old fellow who
passed on as quietly as ever.

A SAFE HOUSE TO SLEEP IN.

A lawyer of high reputation in the
city of Philadelphia, was traveling in
one of the Southern States, and being
laid up one evening, after a long day's
ride, he was compelled to turn into a
house on a solitary plantation, and asked
for a shelter and hospitality for the
night. His request was granted. In
the course of the evening he thought
he observed something reserved in the
master of the house, which awakened
his suspicions. He was at length con-
ducted to his chamber, which was ad-
joining the family room. There he
descended on the circumstances which al-
lured him till his excited imagination
was filled with thoughts of nightly ro-
bbery and assassination. He proceed-
ed to barricade the room as best he
could. He fastened down the windows;
against the doors he piled up tables,
chairs, everything that was movable in
the room. While thus engaged, words
uttered in a low voice caught his ear
and increased his alarm. He placed
his ear at the key hole. The man of
the house was engaged in family pray-
ers. Among the objects of his interces-
sions, he was praying for "the stran-
ger whom the providence of God had
unexpectedly brought to lodge beneath
their roof that night." When he got
through, our traveler friend arose from
his stooping posture, imagine the
change of his feelings. All his fears
had vanished. Though no Christian
himself, he knew that the prayers of
Christians are like guardian angels to
the abode in which they are offered up,
and went to bed and slept soundly and
sweetly, feeling that the house where
God was feared and worshipped was a
safe house to sleep in.—American Mes-
senger.

BECKY WILSON'S COURTSHIP.

"Oh, now, Becky, do tell us about
it," sez the gals.

"Bout what," sez she.

"Why, about your courtship," sez
the gals.

"Pshaw!" sez she, turning away her
head, and blushing deadly, "you had
better tell your own courtship your-
selves I reckon."

"Yes, but none of us never had any
beaus, Becky, and you are a married
woman. Come, now, tell us about it.
I do love to hear about courtship so
much," says Becky Bowers.

"Oh, yes, Becky, do tell us."

"Well," sez Becky, after a great
deal of blushing and twisting about,
"I'll tell you all how it was, if that will
suit you."

"Well, now," sez the gals, all get-
ting round her so they could hear
good.

"Well," said Becky, putting an em-
phasis on every other word, "when he
came to our house to see me," turning
her head, and kinder looking down
sideways under her arms, "fool! he'd
better go to see himself I reckon. Gra-
cious knows, I didn't care nuthin about
him. Well, John, he loved me. Fool!
he'd better love himself I reckon."

"O, that's funny—go on," sez the
gals.

"Well, then, John he axed me if I'd
have him. Fool! he'd better have
himself I reckon."

"Well," sez the gals.

"Well, mother was kinder frustrated
and sad yes. Fool! better mind her
own business, I reckon."

"Then what?"

"Then John ax'd daddy if he mought
have me, and daddy got kinder
frustrated, and said yes, too."

"That's the sort of a daddy," said
the gals, rubbing their hands.

"Then mother went to town and
got a white truck for me, and white
gloves for me to put on my hands
when I got married to John. Hen!
fool, fool better be married herself I
reckon."

"Well, go on, Becky."

"Pshaw! now, I ain't gwine to tell
you no more about it, so I ain't."

"O, yes, Becky, do go on. O do tell
us all about the wedding, Becky, that's
a good one!"

"O, lush gals bout such nonsense."

"O do now, that's a good soul."

"Well, bimby, the preacher man
came to our house, and a whole heap
of people to marry me. Fool! they
great deal better stay at home I reckon.
Gracious knows I didn't want to see
them."

"Never mind. Go on."

"Well, then John he came to take
me up to the preacher man to be mar-
ried. Fool! I do feel so mad. And
then—Pshaw gals, I can't tell any
more."

"Well, the preacher man ax'd me
if I'd have John to be my lawful hus-
band. Hen! fools, better have herself
I reckon. And then—Pshaw gals
I won't tell any more."

"O Becky, now you're jest coming to
the most interesting part. O do tell
us the rest Becky."

"Well, I never sed nuthin, and the
preacher man he said I must have
John to be my husband; when he was
sick and when he was well, and when
he was better and when he was worse,
and rich and poor, and I love him and
stick to him, and I know what a
heap of things; and he said what he

put together it was agin the law for
any body to take apart and so I was
married hard and fast the first thing I
knowed to John."

"Well, what then, Becky?" sez the
gals, getting more and more interested
all the time.

"Why then the preacher man went
home, and then all the fellers cum a
pullin' and a haulin' and kissin' and
squeezin' me; and such other carryin's
on as they did cut up. Fool! they
great deal better kiss their own selves
I reckon."

"Go on Becky, tell us all about it,"
sez the gals.

"Well then after they all went away,
John, he—oh pshaw, I aint a goin'
to tell you another word more," sez
Becky; "when you git married your-
selves you'll know all about it I re-
ckon."

Fanny Theatrical Reminiscence.

Billy Williams, the English Comed-
edian, now deceased, was one of the best
natured men alive, although without
education, a capital comic actor. Billy
was a regular Cockney in his conver-
sation, and paid no attention to the
rules of Murray's Grammar. An am-
using conversation between him and
William E. Barton, the theatrical man-
ager, is thus related by a friend of the
parties:

Billy sat in his usual seat, and was
endeavouring to make himself agreeable
to those around him. Barton, who
delighted in quizzing Billy, made some
enquiries of him relative to a horse be-
longing to Mr. Hamblin, which seem-
ed to arouse Billy, and he thus com-
menced his reply:

"Now Barton, I'll tell you all about
that 'orse. You see when I first ar-
rived, I said to 'Amblin—'Tom, I wants
an 'orse, I have always been used to
'ave an 'orse, and I would like to 'ave
one!'"

"Billy," says he, "you know Ma-
zeppa; he has earned me a great deal
of money, and I will not permit him
to be misused; but if you want to ride
him, you may, and my stage manager,
Tom Flynn, will go with you to the
stable."

"So down I goes to the stable with
Tom Flynn, and told the man to put
the saddle on him."

"On Tom Flynn?" says Barton.

"No, on the 'orse. So after talking
to Tom Flynn awhile, I mounted him."

"What, mounted Tom Flynn?"

"No, the 'orse; and then I shook
hands with him, and rode off."

"Shook hands with the horse, Billy?"

"No, d—n it, with Tom Flynn; and
then I rode off up to the Bowery, and
who should I meet in front of the Bow-
ery Theatre but Tom 'Amblin, so I
got off, and told the boy to hold him by
the head."

"What, hold Hamblin by the head?"

"No, the 'orse; and then we went
and had a drink together."

"What? you and the horse?"

"No, me and 'Amblin, and after that
I mounted him again and went out of
town."

"What! mounted Hamblin again?"

"No, the 'orse; and when I got to
Burnan's whoshould be there but Tom
Flynn he'd taken another 'orse and rode
out ahead of me, so I told the 'oster
to the him up."

"The Tom Flynn up?"

"No, d—n it, the 'orse, and we had
a drink there."

"What! you and the horse?"

"No, me and Tom Flynn. Now
look here, Barton, every time I say
'orse you say 'Amblin, and every time
I say 'Amblin you say 'orse. Now
I'll be 'anged if I tell you anything
more about it."

Billy felt his dignity insulted, and
no coaxing on the part of Barton could
induce him to finish the recital.

THRILLING REMANCE.

Some time since, a Cincinnati paper
received and printed the first chapter
of what promised to be a thrilling ro-
mance, in the expectation of being pro-
vided with the concluding portions as
they might be needed. The chapter was
very ingeniously written and concluded
by leaving its principle character sus-
pended by the pantaloons from a per-
pendicular precipice. It attracted the at-
tention of the press, and inquiries began
to be made concerning the continua-
tion of the story and the fate of its he-
ro. Day after day the victimized
publishers looked for the remaining
chapters, but in vain—they never came
to hand. Finding that they had been
sold, and wished to put a stop to the
jokes their contemporaries were
cracking at their expense, they briefly
concluded the story thus:

"CHAPTER II.—CONCLUSION.—After
hanging to the treacherous limb for
four weeks, his pantaloons gave way,
and Charles Melville rolled headlong
over the yawning precipice. He fell a
distance of five miles, and came down
with the small of his back across a
stake and ridered fence which so jar-
red him that he was compelled to travel
in Italy for his health where he is
at present residing. He is engaged in
the butchering business, and is the
father of a large family of children."

A daguerotype taker, a few days
since, exhibited a likeness of a lady
which he had taken, to her husband,
and asked him if it was not a very
good one. "Very," was the reply,
"and I only wish my wife was like it
—silent."

When the Irishman first tried peaches
he said he liked their flavor, but the
seeds lay hard in his stomach.

POETRY.

DO THEY MISS ME AT HOME?

Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?
'T would be an assurance most dear,
To know at this moment some loved me,
Were saying I wish he were here.
To feel that the group at the fireside,
Were thinking of me as I roam;
Oh yes, 'twould be joy beyond measure
To know that they miss me at home.

When twilight approaches, the season
That ever is sacred to song,
Does some one repeat my name o'er,
And sigh that I tarry so long?
And is there a chord in the music
That's missed when my voice is away,
And a chord in each heart that awakes
Regret at my wearisome stay?

Do they set me a chair near the table,
When evening's home pleasures are nigh,
When the candles are lit in the parlor,
And the stars in the calm azure sky?
And when the "good night" is repeated
And all lay them down to their sleep,
Do they think of the absent and wait me
A whispered "good night" while they weep.

Do they miss me at home—do they miss me?
At morning at noon, or at night?
And fingers one gloomy shade round them
That only my presence can light?
Are joys less invitingly welcome,
And pleasures less hale than before,
Because one is missed from the circle,
Because I am with them no more.

YES WE MISS THEE.

We miss thee at home, you miss me
Since the hour we bade thee adieu,
And prayers have cheered thy pathway,
From anxious hearts loving and true—
That the Saviour would guide and protect thee,
As far from the loved ones you roam,
And whisper when'er thou wert saddened,
They miss thee, all miss thee at home.

When morning awakes us from slumber,
We catch from the lips the first kiss,
And fold in a wandering zephyr,
To be wafted to him whom we miss,
And when we have joined the "Home Circle,"
And replaced the still radiant tear drop,
In each eye 'twill be a burning tear drop,
For him we were wont to see there.

The shadows of evening are falling—
O where is the wanderer now?
The breeze that sighs lightly around me,
Perchance may soon visit his brow:
O hear on thy bosom a message,
We are watching, oh, why wilt thou roam,
The heart has grown sick and aching,
For we miss thee—oh, miss thee at home.

OUR OLIO.

"Ned has run away with your wife,"
said one friend to another. "Is it possible
—I truly pity his sad mishap!"

"I'll take your part," as the dog
said, when he robbed the cat of her
portion of the dinner.

An old bachelor, on seeing the
words "Families Supplied" over the
door of an oyster saloon, stepped in
and said he would take a wife and two
children.

A person was boasting that he had
sprung from a high family in Ireland.
"Yes," said a bystander, "I have seen
some of the family so high that their
feet could not touch the ground."

Emerson, in a lecture on the Anglo-
Americans, says: "Americans would
ride in steamers made of Lucifer
matches, if they could thereby save
five minutes in crossing the Atlantic."

Mother I am afraid a fever would go
hard with me.

Why so my son?

Cause you see mother, I'm so small
there wouldn't be room for it to turn.

The editor of the Louisville Journal
says that the shape of a kiss is ellipti-
cal.—This must be derived from the
sensation one experiences when enjoy-
ing the luxury; for it is certainly a slip-
per.

An advocate, the other day, said he
had two witnesses in court in support
of the cause of his client, and they
would be sure to speak the truth, for
he had no opportunity of communicat-
ing with them!

In a pool across a road in the coun-
try of Tipperary is stuck up a pole,
having affixed to it a board, with this
inscription: Take notice, that when
the waters is over this broad the road
is impassable.

"Harry," said a young lady, on the
seat before us at the theatre, last ev-
ening, "how I should like to be an
actress. An actress, Henrietta, why?"

"Oh! it must be so nice to be made
love to in such pretty words every
evening."

In the Senate of New York, on Fri-
day last, a petition was presented from
Randall Breed, asking that his name
might be changed to Lyman Breed
Randall. The reason given was that
the lady he wished to marry had an
objection to the Breed.

It has often been remarked that
children will ask questions which even
the wisest are puzzled to answer:

"Mother," exclaimed Charley,
"How big was I when you was a
little girl?"

Wasn't that a poser?

"Mamma, if we cross the bridge at
night must we pay toll?" "Of course,
my dear, why do you ask?" "Why,
because the river will have gone home
to sleep." "Oh! the river never
sleeps." "Then why has it a bed,
mamma?"

The lady who could read the follow-
ing and not "pity the sorrow of a
young man," deserves to live and die
an old maid:

I wish I was a turkey dove,
a settin on your knee,
I'd kiss your smiling lips love,
to all eternite.

A gentleman was walking down
street a few days since in company
with two young men who felt uncom-
monly smart. One asked how he felt,
situated between two such large fel-
lows as ourselves? "Feel," said he,
"why like a sharp between two flats."
Wonder if they understood the key?

A tailor, while travelling on the
lakes, was lately asked by a Yankee
where he lived, and what his business
was, &c., to which he replied that he
lived in Toledo, and that his profes-
sion was "sitting on the right side of
poverty, and jerking out the cords of
affliction."

It is fortunate that the gentleman's
fashions do not keep pace with the la-
dies', or else by this time, their hats
would have dwindled down to the size
of a charity boy's mullin cap, and their
trowsers would have swollen out to a
double the size of a Turks and a
Dutchman's stitched together!

A dorkie having been to California,
thus speaks of his introduction to San
Francisco:—"As soon as day landed
in the harbor, dark muffs began to wa-
ter to be laid, and soon as day waded
to shore they didn't see any gold,
but they found such a large supply of
mud to eat, dat dar gums cracked
like baked clay in a brick-yard."

The attention of a little girl having
been called to a rose-bush, on whose
topmost stem the oldest rose was fading,
whilst below and around it three
beautiful crimson buds were just be-
folding their charms, she at once and
artlessly exclaimed to her brother:
"See, Willie, these little buds have
just awakened in time to kiss their
mother before she dies!"

SALE AND WINTER GOODS.

R. C. LINCOLN, (North-East corner of
Elm and Market Streets) would invite the
attention of his customers and the community
generally to his well selected and carefully
packed stock of Fall and Winter
Goods, consisting of almost every variety of
articles for the season, and at prices
Chas. Cassiniers, Tweeds and Jeans, N.
C. Feys, and all sorts of Northern Linsey,
&c., Ladies Dress Goods—in variety—
Merinos, Figured and Plain De Laines, all
Wool Hatts, &c. &c., Coats, Shawls and
Scarfs, Gingham and Prints, Fine Red Blank-
ets, Secreto dyes.

A full supply of Hardy R. Cutters, Nails,
Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Coffins, Suits, Tents, green and black,
Carpeting, Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and
Cummerbunds, &c. &c.

Robt. Sheldens and Cassiniers, Korseys
—Hanging Cloths, Barr Mill Stones, Grind-
stones.

Oct. 17, 1856. 931st.

200,000 Feet of Pine Lumber.

Members have on hand and for sale in
their Mill, 3 miles from Asheville, 200,000
feet of Pine Lumber of various kinds suit-
able for building purposes, a large amount of
which has been sawed from four to eight
months, and is of the very best quality.
They are also constantly saving and ready
to fill orders at the shortest notice.

COOPER & PERRY,
Asheboro April 25th 1856. 880.

Leather Belting or Bands.

A. Thonassville Depot, Davidson Co. N. C.
MANUFACTURED by the subscriber
either single or double, made from the
best Northern Belting, stretched & pieced
by piece, by improved machinery, cemented
and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thonassville, Davidson county, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and bills
forwarded according to directions. The above
belting are for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Green-
sboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized with
capital of \$100,000, and is now ready to
insure in cash and Premium notes near \$100,000,
to meet its losses. No Company is more
solvent, or has paid its losses more prompt-
ly. It is to every way worthy the confidence
of the public. Those wishing to secure their
hard earnings, can do so by insuring in this
company.

The following are the officers and directors
for the ensuing year:

James Sloan, President,
J. W. O'Leary, Vice President,
C. P. McDaniel, Attorney,
Peter Adams, Secy. and Treasurer,
W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

Directors.—James Sloan, J. A. McBane,
C. P. McDaniel, D. P. Weir, W. J. McCon-
nell, John L. Cole, W. S. Rankin, James M.
Garrett, E. W. Osburn, D. P. Gregg, David
McKinnell, Greenboro, N. C. Moore, Ac-
tuary, E. R. Lacy, Roadster, S. G. Collins,
J. W. O'Leary, W. A. Wright, W. H. Collins,
Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville;
H. G. Smith, Plymouth; R. E. Troy, Lumberton;
R. H. Seales, Lenoir, &c.

All communications should be sent to the
Secretary, PETER ADAMS, Secretary,
Greensboro, July 11th, 1856. 890th.

GREAT DAILY LINE!!

A First Rate Line of Coaches running
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from
Charlotte to Asheville, in connection
with the Rail Road.

Persons in the South and East can find
no better country for health than the
mountains, in North Carolina, a very fine Sol-
id Spring 4 miles from Asheville N. C.
Virginia has no better warm Spring than that
in Bluemount.

PASSENGERS by taking the cars at Char-
lotte for Greensboro, and then by stage to
Duaneville, Va., will reach Richmond, Va., as
soon as by any other route.

By entering to Raleigh, and then taking
the Raleigh & Gaston Road, they will run
in connection with the Bay Line. No detention
either way.

There is a line of Stages from Asheville,
N. C. through Cherokee, to Georgia. One
also to Knoxville, Tennessee.

BAXTER & ADAMS,
Greensboro, July 11th, 1856. 890th.

CLOSING UP.

We are winding up at this place, and request all
persons indebted to call and settle forthwith,
or their accounts and notes will be left with an
officer for collection.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Silver Hill, December 1, 1856. (18-4)

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.

Lexington, N. C.—As Messrs. Hunt,
Adderton and Company have determined to
wind up their business in this place, I now
offer that large and commodious Store House
situated between two such large fel-
lows as ourselves? "Feel," said he,
"why like a sharp between two flats."
Wonder if they understood the key?

There is also a large new two story Ware
House 24 by 26 feet on the same lot which
will be rented with