

NUMBER 967

lower are two beds of *black band*, whose thickness is 6 feet, separated by a seam of

with the same ore to submit to its use as fuel. Both of these zones of black band are removed along with the coal, and being

underlain either by fire-slay or bituminous shale, is thrown down with little labor and expense. I speak of this for the purpose of showing that the cost of obtaining this ore is trifling when the arrangements are once made. The *black band* owes its value to the carbon which is combined with it.

When properly roasted the ore is left in a porous state, and in the condition of protoxide, a fact which is evident from its strong magnetic powers. It is, therefore, a homogeneous ore, retaining still some carbon to aid in its reduction.

Carbon and volatile matter,	40.72
Per oxide of iron,	47.50
Silex,	0.00
Sulphur,	trace.

From the foregoing it is evident that

iron can be cheaply made from the black band, and as the best Scotch pig is made from it, a kind so much sought for in this country, it may be regarded as equally worthy of belief that the use of this ore will supply an article which has for a long time been imported, and thereby save us from

We trust and feel sure that our Congressional delegation will earnestly press the establishment of the Foundry on the attention of Congress and the government.

SPEECH OF MR. GILMER.
In the house on 6th Jan., the Arrest of
Gen. Walker being under consideration
Mr. GILMER. I rise, sir, not to dis-
cuss the question, but to state that

cuss the Dred Scott decision, for it was marked by a gentleman at my elbow, that he thought it would be prudent, in order to save time, to alter the rules of this House and set apart a day in every month to be devoted to the discussion of the negro question; and another gentleman at my

that which I conceive to be a monstrous proposition—that there is that peculiarity in the Constitution of our Government that it does not possess the power, by a

Mr. Chairman, if that be so, I think the mere statement of the proposition furnishes an answer to it, to every reflecting mind.

But, sir, inasmuch as no voice has been raised in this committee from that section of the country from which I come, in behalf of

of Commodore Paulding, I have then simply to express my sympathy with the gentlemen from the State of New York who have spoken to-day in his behalf. I have seen nothing as yet, sir, that I think justifies a course of argument involving such criticism, and, in reflection, on a de-

much criticism, casting reflection on a gentleman whose history and character, so far as I know anything of them, show him to be a praiseworthy officer of our Navy; and I conceive that when this whole matter is understood, when we receive from the Executive the information we desire, when we

see the instructions under which Com-
dore Pauleding acted in all that he did,
it will be found that it does not amount to
a case in which any censure can be cast
upon him. I have no doubt, from what we
learn in the message, from what we learn
from other quarters, from the history of

low years past, that be acted under instructions; and I beg leave here to dissent entirely from the intimation of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. STEPHENS] that there was any impropriety in giving such instruction to the naval officers, or any other persons, connected with Mr. Webb.

In my judgment, that increased the necessity for the Executive to give instructions to the officers of the Government to exercise greater vigilance. Why, sir, su-

pose that a client were to come to me or the gentleman from Georgia, and state a case of this kind: that he had brought a civil suit and that the party who had come bail in that suit was insolvent; that the defendant was good but had sold his property and was about to depart the country.

property and was about to depart the country to parts unknown; would the gentleman, or would I, or would any lawyer stand up in this House and say that he could understand that rule which comes up to supply deficiencies in the law, where, by reason of its universality, it is weak, devise some procedure

that client and keep the defendant in the country? I was astonished that my friend from Ohio [Mr. STANTON] showed some hesitation in answering some of the questions in reference to this point which were gravely thrust at him during the discussion.

What sort of bail did this man Walker enter into? It was not bail, in the common sense of the term. It was what lawyers understand to be a recognizance to answer the charge of the United States against

stand up here, as a lawyer, and say before this committee, that if a man indicted upon injury, or upon the finding of a grand jury, were brought before me and entered into recognizance, I gave security to answer to the charge.

is before he departed the court should
heard to mutter, "I intend to disregard
of the recognizance. I have got friends to
et the money, I do not intend to be here

obedience to that recognition when the call is made: I mean to go about my own business; my friend said that the judge of that court would not have power to say the man must be retained, unless he increased the recognition? But supposing he had departed, and it came to the knowledge of the judge, upon the application of a solicitor, by affidavit or otherwise, that the accused intended to disregard the authority of the court and forfeit his recognition, would the gentleman from Georgia say that our criminal law, both State and Federal, is so much a cobweb, and so weak, that the judge has to hold his hand and say that he can do nothing to maintain the law? Why, sir, the very fact that the party accused gives indications of an intention to disregard the recognition, in my humble judgment, calls for more vigilance, more care, more circumspection and firmness on the part of the Executive, to issue his orders to all the officers of the Government, whether civil or military, to arrest him who attempts to escape from the jurisdiction in which he has given bonds to answer.

Mr. STANTON. I desire to make one remark. The gentleman from North Carolina has alluded to his hesitation as to what the law is in case of recognition. That I care nothing about; but I wish to call the attention of the gentleman and of the House to the fact that since the discussion yesterday I have had occasion to turn to the statute relating to this subject, and I find that the tenth section to this neutrality law directs the court before whom a party is brought who has been arrested for a breach of its provisions, to require him to give bonds, or enter into recognition, not only for his appearance, but that he will be of good behavior, and not violate the neutrality laws pending the prosecution; and therefore, in this case of Walker, the recognition was broken the moment he left the shores of the United States, and became a fugitive.

Mr. GILMER. I will merely remark that I have not a word of censure to utter against the act of the Executive in issuing orders to his subordinates to increase their vigilance, after it was ascertained that General Walker had left our shores with an armed body of men, and that, too, in the very direction that it was the object of the Government to keep him from going in.—Sir, what does this amount to?

As has been already remarked, the whole matter will turn upon a mere legal technicality. There is such a thing as trespass without damage—*damnum absque injuria*. When a man's cattle enter from him and go upon his neighbor's enclosure, and he sends his servants after them to bring them back, they, entering upon his neighbor's ground, commit a trespass, as the law presumes, by treading down his grass and herbage; and although the object was to get away the cattle, which were eating the crops, still, if the owner of that field should be querulous enough and litigious enough to bring a suit against his neighbor for trespassing upon his land, you, as judge, would have to charge the jury that he was entitled to his miserable sixpence, nominal damages, because the law so implied; but I imagine the jurors, the by-standers, and neighbors, would be very apt to step forward and pay all the cost and damages.

Sir, there has been any error upon the part of Commodore Paulding in this matter, it has been an over zeal in the discharge of his duties. Had I been in Commodore Paulding's place, after the criticism that had been made in the United States upon the failure of the commanding officer of the Saratoga to arrest Walker and his men, and after what appears in the message of the Executive, I would have done as he did, and would have thought that I was doing that which would be more acceptable to the Government and people of the United States than could be done by any other man under the circumstances; and I have no doubt he thought so. In doing so, he may have committed this little trespass—for, mark you, there is in the law of nations as in the common law the maxim *de minimis non curat*, and I have no doubt the maxim is properly applicable to the case of Commodore Paulding.

Mr. Chairman, suppose Walker had come to North Carolina, and had persuaded off some three or four hundred of the slaves of my constituents; suppose, after he had got them on board the vessels, he had been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$2,500, but still went on with the three hundred negroes from North Carolina. He is out on the ocean somewhere.—The President hears of the circumstances, and tells Commodore Paulding to keep a look out for this man. He gets on his trail and pursues him till he has him within a marine league of Nova Scotia. I venture to say that if Commodore Paulding, under these circumstances, had gone in and grappled Walker and these negroes on the very beach of Nova Scotia and brought them back to North Carolina, our southern politicians would say that he had been doing a good thing for his country. Although under the law of England whatever human being puts his foot upon the soil of her dominions is free, be he white or black; and although these negroes would have come under the operation of that maxim, I imagine that none of our southern politicians would be heard complaining that Paulding was getting this country into trouble, or was not a gentleman. No, sir. But I was going to remark that the man who would censure the conduct of Paulding in that instance for going on to the beach of Nova Scotia when he did not cut down a shrub, when he did not carry off even a log, but only left his mistletoe winter upon the sand—I do not know what writers in North Carolina would speak of that man as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Lovejoy] spoke of Walker, as one who ought to be stretched out and hung, but we would say of him that he was a mighty hot Abolitionist.—[Laughter.]—and that, we consider the worst thing any of us can do in our country.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that in advance of the information which we want, our friends from the section of the country from which I am proud to be a Representative, have felt themselves at liberty to indulge in a criticism, which, I think, they will, in the end, be generous enough to say was uncalled for.

What a curious idea it is, that this country is bound to carry Walker back under the circumstance, in a national ship, to pay his expenses, to salute his flag! Why, Mr. Chairman, there is a resolution in this

celebrated Cincinnati platform, which has created a great deal of difficulty in its construction; but I think that this debate, and the intense anxiety which has been manifested to carry Walker back and pay his expenses, would cast some light upon a point which I have heretofore considered a rather harmless, though somewhat mysterious portion of this Cincinnati platform. [Laughter.] It is the last resolution but two as published among the people where I live. We afterwards understood that there were some others attached about the Pacific railroad, which were never published in the southern country, and denied to be a part of the platform. [Great laughter.] The meaning of it varies with the punctuation and emphasis you give it. The resolution to which I refer, is in the following words:

"Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States, most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of the States within whose domain it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

Now, sir, some words indicate, what we all concur in, that an acquisition of a free transit there is of vast importance, almost indispensable to the true interests of this country; and some portion of it would indicate that it is to be acquired peaceably, at least not by petty larceny, but by grand larceny. But, let Walker be carried back under these circumstances; let him be carried back in a national fleet; and let this apology be made, and then we will have all got a construction given to this resolution of the Cincinnati platform.

I think, sir, that it is time enough for us to complain, as has been remarked with much force, when Nicaragua complains; and if there is anything to be gained by filibustering in that quarter, beneficial to the Union or the southern States, just let Nicaragua ask us to make the apology indicated by the gentleman from Georgia; then, when they ask us to make that apology, all of us who want any further filibustering will have a good excuse by carrying out this demand for apology and for reparation. That would be to send Walker out there, and not only let the men who went with him, but others who have an inkling that way, go, too. [Laughter.]

And unless General Walker can keep up this train of misfortune, which has followed him for the last three years, I think he could benefit Nicaragua some. I have no sympathy with him. I have nothing to charge personally or politically against him, but am here to say that, in my humble judgment, taking this whole case as it stands before us, we ought not to pass censure upon an officer who has, according to all accounts, always borne himself well.

Mississippi vs. North Carolina Democracy. In looking through the long reports of Congressional proceedings, as published in the Globe, (the official paper,) we notice the following paragraph:

New Orleans Railroad. Mr. Barksdale introduced a bill making a grant of land to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern railroad; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Barksdale is an influential Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi. For many years he has been Editor of the Mississippi, a paper which occupies the same relation to Mississippi Democracy that the Raleigh Standard does to North Carolina Democracy. The Standard and the Mississippi are altogether harmonious, both stand together in the ranks of National Democracy. Yet this Barksdale is a wholesale land-grabber, and any N. C. Democrat who goes in with Barksdale for his "sheer" as well as Barksdale's, is instantly read out of the party. *Fayetteville Observer.*

A Pertinent Speech. During the debate in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the Walker question elicited the following pertinent remarks:

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) said that if the neutrality laws were changed, he would vote in favor of the measure. He protested against this attempt to elevate into honor, a buccannier, murderer and pirate, who for years had been disturbing the peace of neighboring nations. As for the fact that Com. Paulding had authority to arrest the President's admiral, who says Walker is a fugitive from justice, and escaped from jail. [Laughter.] And now they were to bow to the magnanimity of the criminal who had yielded to the officer. [Laughter.] Great magnanimity indeed, when a man can't help himself. [Laughter.]

That was done under the police arrangements every day. If they had to bow to every such man as he they would soon exhaust their power of admiration. [Laughter.] If Com. Paulding had hung him to a yard-arm he would have honored him for it. This is the treatment which pirates ought to have dealt out to them. He entered his protest against clothing a man with heroism and making him a martyr, when he is simply a rascal. [Excessive laughter.]

Supreme Court. The following gentlemen were examined on Monday last, and admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in the several county courts of this State: George Winfield, Tarboro'. Thomas W. Brown, Jr., Wilmington.

Four gentlemen were examined on Tuesday and licensed to practice in the Superior courts of this State, viz: F. C. Roberts, Craven. David M. Fitches, Mocksville. William J. Kerr, Charlotte. Samuel P. Smith, Mecklenburg. *Raleigh Register.*

Mayor Tienan, of New York, states in his first message to the City Council, that the total debt of the city is \$17,614,191; the permanent debt, \$16,989,165; the amount subscribed for on the 1st of January is \$10,273,291.

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

"A State Bank, based on the old and well-tried system, with a State subscription of something like two millions five hundred thousand dollars (including five hundred thousand dollars of the Literary Fund) and with a subscription of two millions by individuals—making in all a capital of four millions five hundred thousand dollars—is, it seems to us, such an institution as is now wanted."—STANDARD in 1856.

"These financial revolutions are the result of a fictitious wealth; and every paper dollar now in circulation, not represented by a dollar in specie, is but a fiction, with no more real value than an old rag. No bank should ever be put upon a basis that would ever render a suspension necessary. As long as it is on such a basis, it is unsafe, creating fictitious wealth, encouraging speculation and extravagance, and tending to bring about just such times as the present, and worse."—STANDARD in 1857.

CONGRESS.

The attention of Congress seems to be principally engaged with the Kansas question, and the arrest of Gen. Walker, the great filibuster. There appears to be a disposition on the part of many of the Southern members to condemn and censure the course of Commodore Paulding in arresting Walker, and as usual many of the Hotspurs of the South have gone off without due consideration, and suffered themselves to prejudice the case before they have had an opportunity to ascertain the facts. We admire the course of Mr. Gilmer on this subject, and are so much pleased with his remarks, that we give them a place in our paper. We should always be slow to condemn the acts of those gallant officers who have reflected so much honor on our Flag, and who have heretofore stood so high in the estimation of the country. If after a full investigation Mr. Paulding shall be found to have transgressed, why then, let him suffer the consequences of his rashness, but we are opposed to condemning him before he has an opportunity to be heard.

A select committee of five has been appointed to enquire into what is commonly known as the "Fort Snelling Swindle." In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden's resolutions in favor of a revision of the tariff, were on Friday last, after a speech from Mr. C., laid on the table.

A bill is again before Congress, providing compensation for French spoliation prior to 1800. It has been referred to a select committee.

Mr. Clingman has introduced a bill to alter the place for holding the Fall Term of the Circuit Court, for the District of North Carolina.

The Cause of the Financial Crisis.

What has caused the present financial crisis, which has brought so much ruin and distress upon the country, is a question which is often asked, but which has never yet been satisfactorily answered. Our Democratic friends, as the pressure has come on during a Democratic administration, feel that there is a responsibility resting upon them, to give some answer to the question, and in order to avoid the odium of their misdeeds, they throw all the blame upon the Banks, and cry out that an undue inflation of paper currency has caused the evil, and demand as a remedy a specie currency. If our Democratic friends are correct, as to the causes, which produced the present financial crisis, they should at least have the honesty to tell the people, that the Democratic party created the banks, and encouraged and brought about this undue inflation of paper currency, and that that party alone is responsible, for all the evils which may have resulted from that policy.

That our Banks may have over issued, and the people on account of the great facilities of borrowing money, been induced to over-trade and to plunge into reckless extravagance, we do not pretend to deny; but the best and most satisfactory answer, which we have as yet seen to the question, "What has caused the financial crisis?" is found in the communication of "A Citizen" taken from the "National Intelligencer" and published on our first page. Let every man read this communication, let him ponder the statements therein contained, and he will find a sufficient explanation of our financial condition at this time, without being under the necessity of seeking other causes for the terrible revulsion in the commercial world.

From these statements will be seen the truth of what the Whigs have often said,—that the destructive policy of the Democratic party would have long since been seen and felt, had it not been for the fortunate discovery of the California mines. Pause for a moment and look at the picture as presented. In September 30, 1854, there was in the country in specie \$162,820,243, during the next three years, to June 30, 1857, there was imported in specie, \$20,000,000, making in all \$182,820,243, and during this same time, there was exported from the country specie amounting to \$171,159,750, leaving only a balance of \$11,660,493, in the treasury of the United States, in the hands and in the hands of the people. So that in the short space of three years, the United States, under Democratic policy, and a Democratic tariff, would have been drained of nearly every dollar in gold, had it not been for the California mines, and yet this is the party which is crying out, for a low tariff and a hard money currency.

Why was such a large amount of specie exported? Examine the tables and we find that our imports for these three years, exceeded our exports \$122,628,312—this balance had to be paid in gold, also, the interest on a debt of \$400,000,000 had to be paid in specie, as it will always have to be done while the balance of trade is against us. From this communication, the workings of the Democratic tariff can be seen at once. Then stop the receipts of gold from California, and let the same policy be pursued for the next three years, drive paper currency from the land, and what would be the result? It is plain to see that there would not be one tenth enough of gold to carry on the commercial transactions of the Nation, and we should have to resort to iron as a circulating medium.

MR. CLINGMAN.

On Monday the 4th Mr. Clingman introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, all the information in his possession in relation to the late seizure of Gen. William Walker and his followers in Nicaragua, together with such instructions as may have been given to our naval officers and other officials, pertaining to the subject.

We have not space to give all Mr. Clingman's speech, but we quote the following extracts—

"But Mr. Speaker, my object in rising was not to enter into a justification or censure of Walker's movements, but to show the House that, whether the man was criminal or not it does not affect the present question. Congress may authorize an interference in the affairs of a foreign country; they may make a declaration of war; but as the Constitution gives to Congress alone the war-making power, the point must strike every one that our officials have no right to perform acts of war until authorized by a declaration of Congress. Whether Walker was an invader of Nicaragua, or was a rebel, or a party to civil war in that country, in any point of view our official could not take part in the contest, unless authorized by Congress to do so. It is because the war-making power is one of the most important that Congress is invested with, that I think it our duty to look into this question at once.

But again, sir, are we to leave to our naval officers the discretion to do acts of this sort? It may turn out that, in this particular instance, it will give rise to no difficulty; but if our naval officers are to be allowed to go into foreign countries to make seizures, the result will be that Congress will be stripped of the war-making power. Even the President could not have authorized it; and shall we leave the power to subordinate officers? It seems to me that this is a question of sufficient importance to justify its investigation, no matter what gentlemen may think of Walker."

There is one doctrine laid down in the above to which we wish to call the attention of our readers—and that is, that the Constitution gives to Congress alone the war-making power, and that the President has no power to authorize our naval officers to go into foreign countries to make seizures, otherwise, that Congress would be stripped of the war-making power which has been conferred upon them, and upon them alone, by the Constitution.

We refer to this now, for the purpose of showing how dangerous precedents are, and how dangerous it is to suffer any violation of the Constitution to go unrebuked, no matter how high the position, occupied by those who may have the temerity to lay their hands upon this sacred instrument.

If as Mr. Clingman says, the war-making power is vested in Congress alone, and that the President has no power to authorize our naval officers to invade foreign countries and make seizures, we would respectfully enquire of him and of his Democratic friends by what authority did President Polk authorize Gen. Taylor, and his forces to invade the territory of Mexico, and thereby commit an act of war? Buchanan in authorizing Paulding to arrest Walker, has done nothing more than did Polk, when he ordered Gen. Taylor to invade Mexico, yet the Whigs of that day were denounced as traitors, because they stood up for the Constitution, and insisted upon censuring the President for exercising the war-making power, and thereby violating the Constitution? Had the Democratic position taken by them, and while they prosecuted the war with energy, given a proper rebuke to the President for his usurpation of power, and for his violation of the Constitution, we would not now be discussing the question, whether Paulding had gone beyond the instructions of the President, or whether the President had the authority to give such instructions. But for party purposes, Polk was sustained in his usurpation of power, and the conservative Whigs denounced as traitors, and as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. We are now reaping the fruits of the precedent then set. The valiant democracy are now ready and eager to talk about the Constitution and the war-making power, when only a poor naval officer is to be condemned, but when President Polk was the offender it was high treason to utter a word of complaint.

North Carolina Stocks.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Jan. 9th, says there were sales of \$10,000 of North Carolina at \$93, in that City.

Daniel W. Gooch, Republican, has been elected to Congress from the seventh district of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. N. P. Banks.

MESSAGE.

The Presidents Message concerning the Walker expedition is on hand, and shall appear next week. The President takes strong ground against Fillibustering, and though he charges Paulding with having committed a "grave error," yet he accords to him "pure and patriotic motives," and as acting under a "sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests, and vindicating the honor of his country." We are glad to see that the President is disposed to do justice to our Naval Officers—and we regard the Message as a timely rebuke to some of the Hotspurs of the South, who for mere party purposes, would not hesitate to blast the character, and tear the laurels from the brow of a gallant officer: with them, honesty, justice, gratitude and patriotism are nothing when they stand in the way of party.

A CONVENTION.

We see that the Democracy are moving in several of the counties, and appointing delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. Now, the questions are frequently asked, what will the American Whigs do? Will they hold a Convention? Now these are questions we are not able to answer, but our own minds are fully made up, and we intend from this out, to advocate the calling of a Convention to nominate a candidate who has never in any way whatever, been tainted with modern Democracy, and we shall call upon all good Democrats who love their country, and who regard distribution as a question of prominent importance, to rally around his standard, and to aid in his triumphant election. We shall look for Messrs. McKee, Linn B. Saunders and Leak to do their duty, and their whole duty, and we shall expect to see them leading a mighty host at their heels. Let the Americans in every county confer with each other; let there be a unity of action, and a glorious victory awaits us.

Two Strings to his Bow.

On the coming in of the President's message, in regard to the arrest of Gen. Walker, quite an exciting debate sprang up. Messrs. Doolittle, Seward and Pearce sustained the President, while Messrs. Davis of Miss., Crittenden of Ky., Brown of Miss., Toombs of Ga., and Douglas opposed the message. Thus we see Douglas has two strings to his bow; on the one hand he draws to his support the North West and the Black Republicans, by his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, while on the other hand he will retain his hold on the South, by arranging himself with the fire eaters who sympathize with the filibuster Walker, and by denouncing Commodore Paulding. Now the Kansas excitement and the Nicaragua excitement are in reality the same, for the excitement in both of them has its source and springs from the slavery question—take this away, and neither the North or South would care a fig for either Kansas or the arrest of Walker. Douglas then may be said to be on both sides of the question, and in being so proves himself to be a true democrat.

Why not Arrest him Now?

Gen. Walker in his letter to the President, states distinctly and most unequivocally, that he intends to prosecute his filibustering expedition against Nicaragua, and that, "so long as the bones of his companions in arms lie bleaching on the hill-sides of Nicaragua, so long shall his brain contrive and his hands labor, for the justice he will one day obtain." Is he not by such avowed determination, and by such language, setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war against a foreign State, with which we are at peace? Then why not arrest him now for the offence which he is committing at the very door of the Capitol? It matters not whether Paulding did right or wrong, Walker is in our very midst bidding defiance to the government, and offending against our neutrality laws, and yet he does so with impunity.

On the Tramp.

We see by the last Winston Sentinel, that W. W. Holden, Esq., was in Winston on the 7th inst., and "spent several hours" with the editors of the Sentinel, "conversing with his accustomed fluency on various matters." There is nothing like taking time by the fore-lock, and to keep bobbing around, and no one understands this better than Mr. Holden. We hope Mr. Fisher will not suffer himself to be outdone in liberality by S. L. Fremont, the chief engineer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but that Mr. Holden will soon be able to announce through the columns of the Standard that he is also permitted to ride free on the North Carolina Railroad. Is not Holden as good a democrat as was Bragg? And did not the party of which the Standard is the organ, do all it could to defeat the North Carolina Railroad? Then why should not Mr. Holden be entitled to equal privileges with Mr. Bragg?

The Big Hickory Nut.

Sam Slick said, "that the most foolish looking critter ever he saw by a ternal sight, was a Squirrel with a hickory nut in its mouth, so large that it could neither crack it, swallow it, nor spit it out." Was not the predicament of Sam Slick's squirrel, just like that of the administration with Walker? The President had him arrested and brought home, and now he can neither crack him, swallow him, nor get clear of him.

A RESPONSE.

A communication in the last Sentinel, signed "Guilford" gives a hearty response to the nomination of Robert P. Dick, Esq., for Governor, made by "Surry" a few weeks since through the columns of the same paper. Now as we have deserted Mr. Holden, and entered the field for Mr. Dick, we hail this response with pleasure. Mr. Dick as director of the Central road can ride free upon all the roads of the State, and will therefore be on an equality with Mr. Holden. "Guilford" is dissenting upon the character of Mr. Dick, thus promulgates:

"From my own personal knowledge, I feel safe in saying that no man in Western North Carolina has spent time, labor and money more freely for the advancement of our principles than this gentleman, and none have brought more talents and persuasive arguments to bear in pulling down and utterly destroying Know-Nothingism in this section of the State, than himself."

We are happy to learn from this, that our champion is not only talented, but free with his money, and we trust from this last trait in his character to be materially benefited before the canvass is over.

THE DIFFERENCE.

When President Polk violated the Constitution, and ordered Gen. Taylor with his army to invade the territory of Mexico, the suppliant tools of power, the Virginia democracy, applauded the act, sustained the President, and denounced as traitors, those who dared to question the power he had taken upon himself; yet how changed is the position of this same Virginia democracy, in regard to the seizure of Walker, by Commodore Paulding. We quote the following from the "Richmond South":

A Movement in the Right Direction.—The dull monotony of the Legislature was relieved yesterday by the offering of a series of resolutions, in both Houses, denouncing in appropriate terms, the late outrageous conduct of the naval officers of the United States in Nicaragua. Col. Kemper, in the House of Delegates and Mr. Old, in the Senate, initiated in their respective branches, this wise and judicious movement. The resolutions will lie over a day or two, under the rules of the body. That they will pass almost unanimously when taken up, no one can doubt who has gathered the prevailing sentiment of the Legislature. We do not remember to have witnessed such deep and universal indignation as the high-handed usurpation of Paulding has provoked, not only here, but all over the State.

Now in what has Paulding more offended than Polk? Then why praise the one and condemn the other? Polk was President, and had a large amount of patronage at his disposal; while Paulding is a subordinate officer, possessing no patronage, and it is necessary for the friends of the administration to find a victim on which to lay the sins of President Buchanan. A Whig Legislature of North Carolina passed resolutions censuring Mr. Polk for his violation of the Constitution, and his usurpation of power. The Democratic Legislature of '56-'57 endeavored to expunge this vote of censure; we will now see if this same Democracy of North Carolina will censure Paulding. Polk acted on his own authority, and to carry out his own ambitious views, while Paulding, no doubt, thought he was carrying out the instructions of a higher power.

Presidential Proscription.

John McKean, the U. S. District Attorney for New York, at the election of Mayor, exercised the right of a freeman and voted for Tienan for Mayor, a Democrat who sustained the character of an honest man, against Fernando Wood, another Democrat, whom a Jury of his county had convicted of fraud. For this vote, McKean is dismissed by President Buchanan, and Theodore Sedgewick, a more pliant tool of Federal Power, appointed in his stead. The vote in the Senate, on the confirmation of Sedgewick, stood 28 for, 25 against confirmation, showing but 3 majority in favor of sustaining the Administration, in its work of proscription.

This is the same Democratic party that keeps up a continual howl against the assumed proscriptive principles of the American party. Such hypocrisy!

Buchanan's Position.

As the Kansas, and Nicaragua affairs are precisely the same, being merely the everlasting negro question presented in different forms, it is amusing to notice the different positions of Buchanan and Douglas on these questions. Douglas has most factually got on both the Northern and Southern side of Slavery—while Buchanan is endeavoring to keep an equal distance between the two—Buchanan's position reminds us very much, of the tergite woman that "Sam Slick" quitted so severely with his horse whip, that she could not sit in a chair without great pain,—"she sot" says Sam, "first on one side and then on the other, and not finding ease in either position she would, straighten up and set right square down in the middle."

Democratic State Convention.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of North Carolina met in Raleigh on the 8th inst., and selected Charlotte as the place, and the 14th of April as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

Pitt Court House Burned.

We learn that the Court House in Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., was consumed by fire on Thursday night of last week. But few of the papers were saved. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Public Lands.

We are glad to observe that a resolution inquiry has been introduced in the National Legislature upon the subject of land appropriations by Congress. We hope the dominant party will at least throw no obstacles in the way of a full and thorough investigation of the whole question. The Lynchburg Virginian remarks:

"Mr. Gilmer, a member of Congress from North Carolina, has made a move in the right direction, towards an exposure of the infamous system of swindling practiced in regard to the public lands. He has offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to Congress the following items of information: The quantity of public lands annually sold, or disposed of by the United States. The quantity that has been granted to States and corporations, with the date of such grants and for what purpose granted. The amount paid to the States as a percentage on receipts from sales of the public lands—and the quantity yet remaining unsold."

"A similar resolution was offered in the last Congress by Mr. Carlile, but the Secretary, under some pretence or other, refused to communicate the information. He was a Michigan man, and was probably unwilling to make public how his own State had profited by the swindle. If the present Secretary should furnish the information asked for by Mr. Gilmer's resolution, the people will then see what enormous abuses are cloaked under this land system, and how villainously the old States have been defrauded at their rights in the premises."

Death of Talcott Burr, Editor of the Wilmington Herald.

North Carolina has in the last few years been called upon to mourn the death of many of her distinguished citizens, and a is with the most poignant sorrow that we are again called upon to announce the death of one of her most accomplished, talented and much beloved sons; Talcott Burr, the accomplished and able Editor of the Wilmington Herald is no more; he has been called by an all-wise Providence from the scene of his labors on earth, to enjoy his humble trust that rich reward which is laid up in heaven for those, who while on earth, conscientiously discharge the duties of this life with an humble reliance upon God and the exercise of a lively faith in Christ. It was our fortune some twelve months since to spend several days with Mr. Burr, when we became very intimately acquainted with him; we then formed a very high estimate of Mr. Burr's abilities, became warmly attached to him, and it will afford us much pleasure in days to come, while battling with the storms of life to recur to those few hours, so pleasantly spent in his company. We annex the following announcement of Mr. Burr's death, from the Wilmington Herald:

DIED: At his father's residence in Wilmington, at 7 o'clock, on the 5th instant, of typhoid fever, Talcott Burr, Junior, aged 28 years and 3 months.

Thus, in the prime of life, in the midst of an active, useful and honorable career, and in the enjoyment of all that could make the present happy, and the future bright and smiling, another victim has been struck down by the shaft of the great destroyer. Alas! for human life, and human hopes!

Of what avail now the bitter tears of a bereaved family, the sorrowing regret of a host of friends, the generous sympathy of even his enemies? Of what avail the sad remembrance of all that was bright and generous and noble in his character? Yet, let tears fall, and sorrow, and regret, and sympathy be full and flowing, and memory be fresh and grateful. For he was worthy of them all.

Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse!
The sad Lure which pervade our humanity and the softest tones of the year, and name is now every where heard, and never heard without a sigh of regret and a heart-felt tribute to his worth, are unmistakable evidences of how T. Burr, Jr., was known and loved by those among whom he lived.

Born, living and dying in North Carolina, his hopes, affections, and ambition, all centered here. Gifted with a strong and discriminating mind, which a good education and careful and extensive reading had highly improved and cultivated, he at first determined to devote himself to the practice of the law. But after pursuing it for a few years, and finding it unsuited to his tastes, he resolved to adopt the profession of a public journalist, in which so many of our country have risen to eminence and usefulness.

About seven years ago he established the Wilmington Herald, which was published semi-weekly for about three years, and then was converted into a daily journal. Possessing eminent qualifications in his new vocation, and devoting himself to it with untiring zeal and energy, he soon made his name familiar in the State, as established for the Herald an enviable character among the journals of the day. Of his peculiar characteristics as a writer it is idle to speak, for the daily editions of his paper have made them familiar to its readers long ago. What will be remembered, was his ready wit and sparkling humor, overlaying a deep vein of strong, impulsive feeling. Quick, vivid, and flashing, never missing his mark, yet never striking to wound,—abounding in gay and pleasant fancies, and always and genial as the summer air,—it touched the commonest topic of every-day life, and imbued it with a new and charming attractiveness.

Strong and unwavering in his political faith, he was without the bitterness of party hostility, and discussed men and principles with a candor and courtesy which won respect even when it did not carry conviction.

Ardent in his attachment to his native State, and devoted heart and soul to her honor and welfare, every scheme for her interests, the improvement of her resources, and the elevation of her character, found in him a ready and powerful advocate. Repeated offers of honorable position and more lucrative employment called him to other States; but he rejected them all, that

his lot might be cast among his own people, and that whatever usefulness might serve only North Carolina.

To the large circle of his friends his loss is indeed irreparable. They alone were familiar with his real worth, and estimated at its true value. Of the purest integrity, unshaken by any rigid puritanism, high and chivalric in his ideas of honor, true and faithful in all his attachments, and generous in every sentiment, there was nothing little or mean in his nature. Gentle and genial as a child, yet not wanting all the fitting firmness of a man, shrinking modest and distrustful of himself, he shunned display, and reserved all the rare wealth of his mind and heart for the near intercourse of his family and friends of whose society he was the life and sunshine. He was indeed a man to love, and to remember.

GLEN ANNA.

We call the attention of the public to the new advertisement of Glen Anna Female Seminary, at Thomasville. This school is in a most flourishing condition; numbering 109 pupils, and is patronized from every section of the State. The village of Thomasville is also rapidly improving. We spent a few hours there last week, and we saw a number of gentlemen, from the surrounding country there, seeking lots on which to build. We also learned that several gentlemen from Virginia were expected there in a few days to purchase lots; wishing to send their daughters to the school. Thus it has been, is now, and ever will be the case, energy, combined with a due appreciation of the value of advertising, is sure to meet with a rich reward, and in due time will reap a rich harvest. While the shaggard, and he who does not patronize the press, will die and rot and be forgotten.

Professor in the University.

We learn that Professor W. S. Martin has been selected to succeed Dr. Mitchell—Professor Martin is a native of Virginia. There were several applicants from this State but as a matter of course none of them were successful, and we are surprised at their presumption in making the application. A nice thing indeed! for a North Carolinian to be a professor in one of our literary institutions. It is to be hoped we have not come to so poor a pass as that yet. Let North Carolinians seek employment in other States where the standard of literature is not so high as in this State.

An end to the whole matter

The Winston Sentinel, Senator Reid's organ says:

"Gov. Reid not only dissents from the position of Mr. Douglas, but has no sympathy with him in his course."

Thus ends this whole matter, as we presume Mr. Douglas, since Gov. Reid has spoken through his organ, will just roll himself up and die for want of the sympathy of the Hon. Senator from North Carolina.

Beautiful Extracts.

Thanks to the independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1857. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver.—*Buchanan's Message*

Failure of the Government to Pay Laborers

New York, Jan. 8.—The Government again failed today to pay the laborers employed at the Navy Yard. They have had no pay since the 8th of December, and there is much distress among them in consequence.

Candidates for Governor.

The Democracy of this county, in a recent county meeting, expressed a preference for Judge Ellis, of Salisbury, as the candidate of the party for Governor. Some of the extreme western counties have expressed a preference for Wm. W. Avery, Esq. of Burke; neither of whom we predict, will be nominated.

United States Senator.

Gov. Powell has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to succeed the Hon. John B. Thompson in the United States Senate.

General Denver. The new acting Governor of Kansas, as a contemporary observer, appears to have more regard for strength, than for grace of expression. We think, however, he has succeeded in making himself understood on one important point. The Clerk of the Legislative Council in Kansas, Mr. Parsons, writes thus to a New York paper:

"General Denver has arrived, and says that if Mr. Buchanan thinks he will pursue a different policy from that of Walker and Stanton, he will be most heartily welcomed."

To the Patriot and Flag.

Messrs. Editors.—President Buchanan says that the slavery clause contained in the Lecompton Constitution must be submitted "to the bona fide inhabitants of Kansas," (meaning of course the unauthorized foreigner, with his instincts and prejudices against slavery) for ratification or rejection. Senator Douglas thinks that the whole Constitution, slavery and all should be submitted to the same class of voters. The conflict between them, if it may be termed, is this; Senator Douglas recognizes the great principle of Popular Sovereignty in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, while Mr. Buchanan confines this Squatter Sovereignty or Popular Sovereignty doctrine, to the question of slavery alone—and as this is the

only question in which the South can feel any particular or decided interest in reference to the future state or condition of Kansas, I should like to know what difference it makes with us, whether you submit the whole constitution, slavery and all, or the question of slavery alone, to the bona fide residents of the Territory?

Bonifacio.

Leaksville, N. C. Dec. 30th, 1857.

To the Patriot and Flag.

Messrs. Editors.—If the observant reader of political matters and affairs, casts a scrutinizing glance, upon the actions and proceedings of the so called Democratic party, he will undoubtedly be struck with the appearance of that party, which but a short twelve months ago, declared itself as the only pure, national, and harmonious political association in existence. We see that great champion of loco-focoism, whose praises could scarcely be sufficiently extolled; who was announced by every stump orator, as one who had unwaveringly stood to the rights of the South and by the Constitution—I refer to Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of Illinois. Now we see him in a controversy with the Administration, on his great Kansas and Nebraska bill. Those very persons and sheets who were so copious with their showers of praises and admiration, have converted the laurel into thorns. Viler epithets and denunciations are now heaped upon him by his democratic friends, than even his most bitter opponents dreamed of clothing him with. There is undoubtedly a great commotion about to be made in the Democratic family: Douglas against the Administration, and the Administration against Douglas, and with it hundreds of terriers in the shape of faithful periodicals. But Messrs. Editors, it is not this which will strike the observer with the deepest astonishment, there is something else which excites greater wonder by far, than any other item, which now disturbs the untroubled camp, and that is the bill, for the proposed issue of treasury notes, a measure which "Old Hickory" himself denounced as unconstitutional.

It was in a hostful as well as in a thankful vein that the President said in a thankful vein that the President said, "Thanks to Congress only a few weeks ago, 'Thanks to the independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1857. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver!'" and now the next thing we hear is a very distressing "Rags, Rags, or we die." Now whether the desired emission of treasury notes is, or is not the best mode of supplying the financial difficulties of the Administration I shall not discuss. I have only to say that the call for it comes with very poor grace from the authors and endorsers of the language employed in the Executive Message. Had a loan been asked there would perhaps have been nothing out of keeping. In fact the President with his Secretary would have appeared to advantage, tipping into the Treasury their bags of borrowed shining gold. The trick would have chimed in with the metallic ring of the Message, and we have seen pleasant music to the ears of a bankrupt people. But when we see the fair turning away from any such consistent mode of supplying their wants, and craving permission to manufacture the very rags they have been asking, it seems odd, very odd. The good-natured will laugh; the ill-natured will sneer. "The first day which those banks owe to the public," said the President in his Message, "is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of the notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances." and he recommended the passage of a compulsory bankrupt act for banks, which would make it "irreversible the organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payment should produce its civil death." If this principle be right in all its vigor, why should it not as well apply to the paper money of the Government? The Government suspends specie payments. It has asked Congress to authorize it to emit twenty millions of "promises to pay," twenty millions which are for the time absolutely irredeemable. Does the Government thereby make itself bankrupt? Does it incur the stigma the President strives to fix upon the Banks? And yet why not? Where is the essential difference between paper currency emitted by the Federal Government, and paper currency emitted by banks chartered by State Government, a difference whereby the failure in the one case to be instantly into coin, should all be right and proper, and the failure in the other case be visited with summary destruction? If there be a difference, why should it be in favor of the Government paper, which has no specie basis whatever, when all State Bank paper must have a basis of specie? It is urged that the Government paper has the Government faith to secure its ultimate redemption? So has the Bank paper of this State the faith of the State to secure its ultimate redemption. And we certainly in this State will not allow that there is such a mighty difference between the pledged faith of the State of North Carolina as to justify any such distinction as President Buchanan seeks to effectuate. Our banks have resumed specie payments, (or are on the eve of doing so,) for their paper money in a much briefer period, we resume to say, than the Federal Treasury will make specie payment on its paper money; and they have not been obliged

either to the resort of paying interest, in any form to make their notes current. Let the Administration learn charity. These anathemas do not become it, nor are they perfectly safe. Like other curses, there is danger of their coming home to root. In the meanwhile, may Congress with the President be swayed by such impulses, (if as it seems, upon sober reflection they are unable) that our country may quickly be restored to its old commercial prosperity, and never again be subject to so terrific a financial convulsion.

JULUS.

The Markets.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED BY ROWLAND & REYNOLDS. Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Norfolk, January 2.

Flour—Receipts not so large as they were a few weeks ago, but the stock on hand being still very large, and a further decline having taken place in other markets; prices have receded from last week's quotations, and at the reduction, sales can only be effected to a moderate extent, as our dealers cannot be induced to buy above their immediate wants. We quote Superfine at \$3.10 to \$3.15; Extra \$2.90 to \$3.00; Family \$2.75 to \$2.85 (cash). These prices will compare favorably with other markets; the quotations of which are 43 to 45 for Superfine, and 34 to 35 for Extra in Baltimore, and 5 to 5.50 for Southern flour in New York.

Marriages.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday Dec. 29th, by S. G. Coffin, Esq. Mr. JOHN W. FREEMAN and Miss ELIZABETH L. MARSH, daughter of the late Col. G. Marsh—all of Guilford.

On the afternoon of the 8th inst. by Rev. Wm. J. Ogborn, Dr. JOHN W. WINCHESTER and Miss BETTIE G. G. daughter of G. W. Brown—all of Guilford.

On Tuesday 22nd of Dec., by F. Shaw, Esq. Mr. FREDERICK AMIC and Miss SARAH M. FOUST, daughter of Christian Foust, Esq.—all of Guilford.

On Sunday 27th of Dec., by H. Shoffner, Esq. Mr. JACOB SHOFFNER of Guilford, and Miss CATHERINE ISLEY, daughter of David Isley, Esq.—all of Albemarle.

On Sunday 27th of Dec., by J. Clapp, Esq. Mr. MARTIN SHEPHERD and Mrs. S. SHATTELY—all of Guilford.

On Sunday 28th of Dec., by H. Shoffner, Esq. Mr. ELI GREENSON and Miss MARY SMITH, daughter of Peter Smith, deceased—all of Guilford.

In Germantown, on the 29th December, by Rev. R. W. Hill, Mr. SAMUEL C. HILL and Miss MARGARET D. daughter of Peter Tuttle, Esq.—all of Guilford.

At Davis Cole's, Halifax county, Va., on the 15th Nov., by Rev. John Mills, Mr. DAVID POINTDEXTER, of Germantown, N. C., and Miss S. C. DAVIS, of Halifax, Va.

Deaths.

DIED.—In Lexington, at the residence of Wm. D. Ashley, on Wednesday evening 6th inst., of pneumonia, after an illness of three days, D. W. BROOKS, of Duplin county, aged about 20 years. He died far from his home and relatives, but not from friends.

Every attention was given to him that was necessary in his sore affliction. He was an honest, upright man, and loved by all his acquaintances. Funeral services were performed by the Rev. J. I. Boomer, and he was followed to the grave by many of our town people.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. A. Long & D. F. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C.; having associated themselves in the practice of the law, in the County of Guilford county, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

January 15th, 1858. 967 tf

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of John & Eiland was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. All persons indebted to us, must settle with J. F. Eiland as he alone is authorized to settle up the business.

J. F. EILAND.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 967 2w.

Sale of Building Lots.—On the 6th day of February next, at Hunt's Store, (now Tomlinson's) there will be a sale of BUILDING LOTS, the most eligible and desirable of any in the State. These lots are situated near Normal College, on the road leading north to Bush Hill and Hunt's Store, and have the peculiar advantage of a fine natural growth of shade trees, and are contiguous to a flourishing LITERARY INSTITUTION, which gives to them great value, as suitable places for the residences of gentlemen.

NATHAN HUNT, Agent.

Jan. 15th, 1858. 967 3w.

State of North Carolina, Guilford County, Superior Court of Law.

Fall Term, 1857.

Mulinda Hammonds, vs. William Hammonds. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Hammonds, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot and Flag, for the trial of Hammonds, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to his suit against him, otherwise the case will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, W. D. Trotter, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law of Guilford county, the 4th day of January at the 4th Monday in September, 1857.

Issued the 9th of January, 1858.

W. D. TROTTER, Clerk. 967 6w.

LEXINGTON HALL ACADEMY.

The next session will commence on the 11th January, 1858, and continue twenty weeks. Number of scholars limited to 25. No deduction made for absences except in cases of sickness or more than a week's duration. Lexington is a quiet and healthy village.

TERMS:

Classics and Higher Mathematics, \$25.00 English, 20.00 Board can be had at \$8.00 per month. 963 6w.

TO PURCHASERS OF Cabinet Furniture.

FROM 30 TO 35 PER CENT. SAVED. See Advertisement.

FOSTER & LEE, 35 Bowery, N. Y.

In the principal newspapers of WILLIAM TON, RALEIGH, NEWBURN, FAYETTEVILLE, &c. 27 Catalogues containing List of Prices, will be sent, FREE OF POST. AGE, on application. Aug. '57. com ly.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

RY. THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO. North Carolina. The Spring Session of this Institution, will commence on the 8th of February, 1858.

The managers have made arrangements for a corps of Teachers, inferior to none South of Philadelphia, with Miss P. L. LATHROP, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary—a lady whose scholarship, personal appearance, experience and christian character, are all that could be desired for Principal.

Board in the Institution exclusive of lights and washing, \$6 per month. Tuition per session—for English branches, \$4 to \$10; Music on Piano Forte or Guitar, \$20 including use of instrument; French \$8; Painting on Oil, \$15; Pairing in Water colors, \$8; 81 per session for incidentals. As the charges are very low, one-half must be paid at the commencement, and the remainder at the middle of each session.

Students will be received at any time, and admitted to such classes as they may be qualified to enter. All will be charged from time of entrance to the close of the session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except from protracted sickness.

This Institution is located in one of the most healthful, moral, and industrious villages on the North Carolina Rail Road. The present session numbers 110 pupils, representing six branches of the Christian Church; all worshipping the most High, together in Christian love.

The Seminary is six miles from Normal College, and a Stage runs both ways daily. Parents can send their sons and daughters to Thomasville, by the Rail Road, in forty minutes. No pupils allowed to make accounts, without the consent of parents or guardians.

A public Examination will take place at the close of each session—the first, at the expiration of the present one, February 5th, 1858.

For further information address J. W. THOMAS, President Board of Trustees. Thomasville, Jan. 1st, 1858. 966 tf

N. C. C. Advocate and Raleigh Standard please correct as above.

Desirable HOTEL Property for SALE.—That valuable Stand in the village of Asheboro, known as the "RANDOLPH HOUSE," formerly occupied as a Hotel by J. M. A. Drake, is offered for sale, on accommodating terms. To a person qualified and desirous to engage in the Hotel business, a very desirable opportunity is offered of acquiring a profitable investment. Asheboro is a healthy locality, so far surpassed in any inland village, good opportunity for educating children, and in fact a very desirable place for a family.

If not sold privately before the first Monday of January next, it will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on the premises on that day, and sold without reserve.

For information in regard to the property, a letter addressed to A. J. Hale, Esq., of Asheboro, or to myself at Cedar Falls, will receive prompt attention.

J. B. TROY, Agt.

P. S. The property probably could be obtained on lease if desired. 966 1w.

Dec. 16th, 1857.

Watsonville Female Seminary.

On the 11th of January, 1858, the session of this School will commence on Monday the 11th of January next, and continue five months.

The course of instruction is thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in Female Schools of the highest grade.

Having secured the services of the Misses Westbrooks and Lynch, whose success in teaching is a sufficient guarantee of their qualifications; we therefore hope still to merit a large share of public patronage. Terms the same as heretofore.

E. F. WATSON.

December 17th, 1857. 966 4w.

M. W. LOVELL, has a Shop one mile East of the court house, where he may at all times be found, ready to fill orders for Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Canteen stands, or almost any other article in the Cabinet Business. He works cheap, and will take produce or suitable lumber payment for work.

January 1st, 1858. 966 1y.

Couch Making.—James E. Thom respectfully informs the public, that he is still engaged in the Carriage Business, and is now making up the stock of South Elm. All kinds of pleasure Vehicles kept on hand, or made to order. Now is the time for those who wish to purchase during the Spring or Summer, to send in their orders. REPAIRING promptly attended to, and produce taken in exchange for work.

January, 1858. 966 3f.

First January, 1858, settle up!

Accounts for last year must be closed.—Persons who have not settled up, are requested to adjust them while the articles purchased are all fresh in your recollection.

Notes given for accounts previously made, must also be attended to.

Cash settlements make an end of the matter.

R. G. LINDSAY.

966 1f.

Greensboro Insurance Company.

The annual meeting of this Company will take place on the 2nd day of February, 1858.

PETER ADAMS, Sec.

Greensboro, Jan. 2nd, 1858. 966 4w.

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.—The session of this Institution will commence the 1st day of January next. The rates of tuition are: Primary English Branches \$8.00; Arithmetic, Geog. Eng. Gram. 10.00; Higher English and Mathematics, \$12.00; Latin, Greek, and French, \$15.00 per Session of five months. A large number of students are required to attend, and the above rates a contingent fee of fifty cents per session. Students are charged only from the time of entering till the close of the session; but no deduction for absence is made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board in the best families can be obtained at moderate rates. For further information, address the undersigned at Franklinville, Randolph Co., N. C.

M. S. ROBINS, Principal.

Dec. 15th, 1857. 965 4w.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

COLE & AMIS has discovered that they can sell goods cheaper for cash, by at least 25 per cent., than they have formerly been sold in this section of country.

They are now receiving a large addition to their stock of **General Merchandise and Domestic Dry Goods**; which has recently been brought in from the North cities, at greatly reduced prices; consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Salt, and Liquors of all kinds; Confectionaries, Fruits, preserved and dried. Also a large stock of **Dry Goods**; such as Broad Cloths, Fancy Ribbons, Linens, Kerseys, and a large stock of Calico Prints, Shawls, &c.

Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere, and the difference cannot but be found to their interest to give us a call, as we sell by wholesale at a very small advance on cost. Give us a trial. West Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

December 31st, 1857. 963 1f

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Vest and Bow Chains, Breast Pins, Finger and Ear Rings, Revolvers, Pistols, Portemonnaies and Spectacles for sale by S. ARCKER.

928 1f.

GREENSBORO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are free from debt; have made no assessments, and have now on hand a large capital, viz: in premium notes \$457,059.03; in cash \$13,345.98—making a total of \$470,504.92, to meet any losses that may accrue; we therefore have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan, J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, D. P. Weir, W. J. McConnell, John L. Cole, J. H. Lindsay, James M. Garrett, E. W. Ogborn, D. P. Gregg, David McKnight, Greensboro; A. L. Miller, Newbern; E. P. Lilly, Wadesboro; S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; T. McGee, Raleigh; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; R. E. Troy, Lumberton; Thos. Johnson, Yanceyville.

OFFICERS:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
E. W. OGBURN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary & Treasurer.
W. M. CUMMING, General Agent.
W. J. McCONNEL, J. A. Mebane, J. M. GARRETT, J. M. MARBLE, Executive Committee.

All communications on business connected with the Company, should be addressed to PETER ADAMS, Secretary. Greensboro, N. C., May 5, 1857. 9411

JERSEY SETTLEMENT.—THE subscriber offers for sale, his very valuable and well situated farm, known as the YADKIN RIVER and SWARTZ CREEK, the land being bound on the East side by the latter stream, and is also within four or five miles of Holsburg Station. The tract contains about 700 acres, with about one half under good cultivation, and the other of splendid timber, and a large tract of forest. Also, 13 or 20 acres of the best Meadow in the State. The water power is also very superior, to which is attached a GRIST AND SAW MILL, the Saw Mill is in very good repair, and the Grist Mill can, with a very small cost, be made one of the most valuable in the State. The dwelling and out-buildings are all very good. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the above kind of property, would do well to call on me at home, or address me at Holsburg Station. The land will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers.

AUSTIN BRADSHAW.

Davidson Co., N. C., Dec. 1857. 959 f

SMITH WOOD FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Session of this popular Institution will commence on the 8th day of January 1858. It is located in a pleasant section of country in the south-east corner of Guilford, immediately on the road leading from Greensboro to Fayetteville. It is still under the care of Miss SUSAN A. WEBB, whose success in teaching for the past eight years is a sufficient guarantee of her qualifications. And those who desire further information on this point the undersigned would respectfully refer them to Rev. Robert Burwell and Lady of Charlotte, Rev. Alex. Wilson, of Fayetteville, Alamance, and Mr. Wm. A. Bingham, of Orange.

Board can be procured with either of the proprietors and at other convenient places in the neighborhood upon liberal terms. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and care will be taken to render situation comfortable.

W. J. LONG, Proprietors.
P. C. SMITH, do.

Nov. 19, 1857. 960 f

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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FRANCHIPAN—An Eternal Peril.

The name is undoubtedly one of the most gratifying to the diabolical nerve, every yet discovered.

Franchipan in any of its forms, and a great variety of other popular medicines, can be had at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

Dec. 3rd 1857. 962 1f.

Good chance to make Money.

The subscriber offers for sale his PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, being in fine condition and complete with latest improvements. Persons wishing a good location in a pleasant town, would do well to apply soon. For particulars address

Dec. 1857. A. STARRETT, Greensboro, N. C.

400 Bags Liverpool Salt in large sacks, just received and for sale low. [S 8] W. J. McCONNEL.

COFFINS—READY MADE COFFINS of various sizes, kept constantly on hand, by Greensboro, N. C. 962 1y.

Amalgam and Tallow candles by the lb or box for sale at the cash store of R. N. CALDWELL. November 10, 1857. 959 1f.

QUALITY OF TANNER'S OIL for sale. Just received. Offered very low. W. J. McCONNEL.

REBEE Spring Style of Hats just received and now open for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

REVISED CODE.—50 Copies Revised Code of N. C., for sale, by E. W. OGBURN. May 16th, 1856. 882

GLASS! GLASS!—FRENCH AND AMERICAN Window Glass, varying in size from 8x10 to 24x30. Also Putty in any quantity, as low as can be had in this section of country. THOS. J. PATRICK. 951 1f.

100 RUGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES.—Just received and for sale low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL. 929 4f.

Poling Cloths of all Nos. from 0 to 11. Warranted, Low for Cash. W. J. McCONNEL. 929 4f.

GOOD GOODS ARE NOW TO BE HAD. LATEST STYLE—CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The undersigned are now receiving and opening at Andrew Hunt's old stand, a very large and well selected stock of **Fall and Winter Goods!** Embracing a general variety of all kinds of Goods kept in stores, such as DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets and a very large stock of clothing. Also, a well selected stock of **Leather Dress Goods**, Cloaks, Colars, Skirts, Skinning, Linen Handkerchiefs, and almost any article in the Mercantile line. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible rate. We ask those wishing to buy any article in our line, to come and examine and judge for themselves, as our goods have been bought in the Northern Cities very low for cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at less profits than has been usually done in this section of country. We give 20 per cent. cash, or better than 33 on long time.

We say to one and all, come and see us—we will take great pleasure in showing our Goods, if we do not sell. In conclusion, we return our sincere thanks to our old friends and customers for past favors, and still hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to merit their confidence and esteem.

ALL kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

EARNHARDT & ADDITION.

Lexington, Sept. 1857. 950 1f.

Plantation for Sale.—I offer my place at private sale, lying on the waters of Little Alamance, nine miles east of Greensboro, and three miles South of the Rail Road Station at McLeansville. The tract contains 236 acres, about one half in good cultivation, and the other of splendid Corn, and Tobacco. There is about twelve acres in Meadow, and an extensive Orchard. The Dwelling House is large and comfortable, a very large Barn, and other necessary out-houses. The place is well watered, having nine Springs in different fields. Any person wishing to purchase, or to see the place, please call on the subscriber, who will with pleasure show the place.

HENRY B. STRATFORD.

Oct. 13th, 1857. 956 3m.

FOR HOUSE PAINTERS' USE.

White Lead in Oil, Zinc White in Oil, Terra de Sienna burnt, in Oil, " raw, in Oil, Turkey Umber burnt, in Oil, " raw, in Oil, Van Dyke Brown in Oil, Red Lead Painted Oil, Linseed Oil and Turpentine. All low.

T. J. PATRICK. 951 1f.

STEAM SAW MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER has a large land, a large lot of **Fire Lumber**, at their MILL, situated on the main road leading from Walnut Cove to Madison, 11 miles west of Madison, 1 mile west of Hamilton's farm, on Dan river, where there is a regular boat line ready to deliver LUMBER in any point on the river down as far as Lynch.

ESTIMATED PRICES:

1 inch Flooring per hundred feet	\$1.25
Weather-boarding "	" 80
Ceiling "	" 80
1 inch plank "	" 1.00
Loose sheathing "	" 80
Wall sheathing "	" 1.25

At other description of Lumber proportionally cheap. They select orders from the public in general, and fill at the shortest notice. Post office, Walnut Cove, N. C.

GENTRY & FULTON. 942 6m.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the citizens of Rockingham and adjoining counties, that he has prepared to attend to the **Building and Repairing of Mills**, and every thing connected with a MILL-WRIGHT'S profession. He has two companies of well selected workmen, and having had himself several years experience, he thinks he will not only be able to execute his work speedily, but will give entire satisfaction to his employers. He desires, residences can be given.

All letters and orders in relation to work will be promptly attended to, by addressing him at Troublesome, Rockingham county, N. C.

ROBERT L. MOORE. 941 1f.

Threshing Machines.—The subscriber is agent for the sale of Wheeler, Millett, & Co's celebrated Threshing Machines, which have given universal satisfaction whenever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale. A new horse Machine will thresh and separate wheat from straw 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse with combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day. Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, at Cedar Falls, or any point on the N. C. Rail Road.

Persons desiring to have Threshing Machines for the approaching harvest season, order early to ensure getting them in time. For further information address the subscriber at Cedar Falls, Randolph Co., N. C.

JOHN B. TROY. 939 1f.

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson Co. N. C. All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts are for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, N. C.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Just Received and for sale, a very large stock of Gold and Silver Hunting Chains, Ladies' Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, with a good assortment of other fancy Goods which will be sold low for cash.

W. J. McCONNEL. 929 1f.

Light! Light!—I offer for sale a large lot of LAMPS, consisting of:

- Glass Fluid Lamps,
- Britannia Fluid do,
- Brass Fluid do,
- Fancy Fluid do,
- Solar Lamps,
- Dark Lamps,
- Time Oil Lamps, Also,
- Burning Fluid Lamp Oil, Candles and Lamp Wick.

Lexington, Nov. 1857. 960 5m.

BLANKS.—A FULL SUPPLY OF Blank Warrants, Deeds, Deeds of Admiration, Declarations in Exoneration, Administrators' Accounts, and many other forms, with always be found at the Store of Adams, Dubson & Grimes, in Lexington, where our Agents, for the sale of the same; and where also our Agents to receive and forward to us, all kinds of Job Work.

SHERWOOD & LONG. 929 1f.

A Very Large Assortment of Boots and Shoes, just received, of all kinds, and low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL. 929 4f.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed for sale at King, Heze & Co's Store. Call and get in time, before all is gone.

KING, HEZE & CO. 960 5m.

Just received and for sale Low Spruce, A. Vels, Patent Leather, Buckram, Exquisite Leather, &c. W. J. McCONNEL. 929 4f.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon the vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all panic sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blotted out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sordidific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing off the finer parts of the corruption which it contains. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passages to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus even raged they discharge the passage of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out boundlessly by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills which are engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but also the lungs, and the bowels, for they find way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the flow of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and healthy.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to

Selected Poetry.

The Harp of a Thousand Strings.
Come, generous friends, a little while
And listen to my song.
And though my subject is every great,
My story will be long.
I'm going to sing about the times,
And several other things—
We'll sing the words and play the tune
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Religion, Politics, and Law
Are ranging round and round;
As seen by microscope and aid,
In pulp, forum, bar;
A focus brought on either one,
The same result still brings—
A human being playing away
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The preachers don't as they used to do,
In the great old days gone by;
They used to preach of the souls of men,
Till they made the women cry;
But they read their sermons now-a-days,
And the folks can join when the time is play—
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The politicians don't as they used to do—
They're all in love with the gold;
They're thinking of the coin they've raised,
And how to get more gold;
And though the preacher reads quite well,
Their audience never stings;
They'd rather see the crown of gold
And a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The politician used to be
A man of a dozen words;
Now, a man of a dozen words
Is found in every town;
For when a man has to make a speech,
Or make a blundered wrong,
He must be able to play away
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

No matter how corrupt he is—
How he turns his coat;
The nonpareil gets him right—
He gets the people's vote;
He eats his fill at the public crib,
He drinks at the public springs—
The chain succeeds—he plays so well
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Then let us take a last view
Of Justice and the Law;
And let us see how they are
How altered all things are;
The sword and scales are little used,
The spirit is always swung;
For gold will make the lawyer play
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

So turn your eyes to every part
Of this sad scene;
You'll find a second time, I assure you,
Some place that needs a law;
But I must end my story now,
Although my name still brings
A verdict two for every crime
On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Miscellaneous Reading.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE STORY.

A few weeks since, in coming down the North river, I was seated in the cabin of the magnificent steamer Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening, and one after another seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparations to retire to their berth. Some pulling off their boots and coat, they themselves down to the rest; others, in the attempt to make it seem as much like home as possible, threw off more of their clothing—each one as their comfort or apprehension of danger dictated.

I had noticed on deck a fine looking boy of about six years old, looking around a man, evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German—a man of medium height, and respectable appearance. The child was unusually fair and fine looking, handsomely featured, with an intelligent and affectionate expression of countenance; and from his German cap fell chestnut hair, in thick clustering curls.

After working about the cabin for a while, the father and son stopped within a few feet of where we were seated, and began preparation for going to bed. I watched them. The father adjusted and arranged the bed the child was to occupy, which was an upper berth, while the little fellow undressed himself. Having finished this, his father tied a handkerchief around his head to protect his curls, which looked as if the sunlight from his young, happy heart always rested there. This done, I looked for him to seek his resting-place; but, instead of this, he quietly knelt down upon the floor, put his little hands together, as beautifully childlike and simple, resting his arms on the lower berth against which he knelt, he began his vespers prayer.

The father sat down by his side, and waited the conclusion. It was for a child, a long prayer. But well understood, I could hear the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could not distinguish the words he spoke. There were men around him—Christian men, retreating to rest without sufficient courage or pety to kneel down in a steamboat's cabin, and before strangers acknowledge the goodness of God, or asking His protection.

This was the training of some pious mother. Where was she now? How many times had her kind hand laid on the sunny locks, as she taught him to hush his prayer?

A beautiful sight it was, that child at prayer in the midst of the busy, thoughtless throng. He alone, of this worldly multitude, draws nigh to Heaven. I thank the parental love that taught him to hush his evening prayer, whether far or nigh. I could scarce restrain from weeping then, or can I now, as I see again that sweet child, in the crowded tumult of a steamboat cabin, bending in devotion to his Maker.

But a little while before I saw a crowd of admiring listeners gathered about a company of Italian singers in the upper saloon—a mother and her two sons, with voice and harpe and violin; but no one heeded, no one cared for the child's prayer.

When the child had finished his evening devotion, he arose and kissed his father most affectionately, who put him into his berth to rest for the night. I felt a strong desire to speak to them but deferred it until morning. When morning came the confusion of landing prevented me from seeing them again. But if ever I meet that boy again in his youth, in his declining years, I'll thank him for the influence and example of that night's devotion, and bless the name of the mother who taught him.

Scarcely any passing incident of my life ever made a deeper impression on my mind. I went to my room, and thanked God that I had witnessed it, and for its influence on my heart. Who prays on a steamboat? Who teach their children to pray at home?—*Home Journal.*

"I'LL SPEAK FOR THREE."

"The penalty of matrimony," saith some wag, "is a mother-in-law." Let us turn the proposition: the penalty of bringing up a daughter is a son-in-law. Now, admitting the two propositions, who hath the advantage? Who, my dear son-in-law, induceth thy wife, who thou hast promised to love, to put up with those sulky fits which thou indulgest in when something hath not moved smoothly with thee in thy business, or when the wet weather lasteth longer than thy convenience requireth, or when thy party hath been defeated at election, or when (provoking incident!) some one hath out-talked thee in an argument? Who, when in sultry summer-time thou wouldst avoid the dust of the city streets and the heated reflection of the sun from brick walls by going to the springs, remaineth at home to look after the house, too careful of thy interests to partake of thy pleasure, howbeit her age and her old infirmities require the relaxation quite as much as thou? Who, when little Peter, and Sally, and Peggy had the whoopingcough removed them to the third story back chamber, with herself, that thou mightest enjoy repose undisturbed by their distressing barking? Who, when thou hadst an attack of that sickness to which thou art liable (for who is exempt from some occasional ailment?) enabled thy wife, by assisting and relieving her, to give thee more constant attention? Who, when thou triest the usually serene temper of thy helpmate, by tarrying an hour after dinner-time or two after bed-time, maketh excuses for thee, and procreth for thee the smiles with which thou art received? Who boasteth of thee occasionally when among other mothers-in-law, narrating those things which she may think will do thee credit and concealing those little sins and imperfections with which she cannot but know thee to be afflicted? Who taketh care to inform the gossips that thou contribute to the relief of the destitute, or to the alleviations of grief in some instances, and forgetteth to allude to the occasion when, in ill-humor, thou withholdst alms from a beggar?

Who hath done these things if it be not thy mother-in-law? But she hath done more than this for thee, forgetful man! She hath yielded to thee the child of her bosom—a portion of herself; the successor of her womanhood; the pride, the flower, the fruit of her life!

Then how canst thou cast at her an unseemly jest, and violate the deference due to her age by an unmanly sarcasm, as in thy falsehood? Thou couldst not do this, unless—(I see thee wince!)—unless thou hast some habit, more or less culpable, which thou knowest she should rebuke; which thy conscience feels to be reprehensible.

Wag, go mend thy manners, and thou wilt respect thy mother-in-law.

A Ray of Sunshine.

We saw a man hurriedly winding his way through one of the retired streets of a neighboring town. He was evidently a man of business, and one who had but little spare time at his command. Suddenly his progress was arrested in a novel manner. Several little girls seeing his approach, had looked their tiny arms together and barricaded the sidewalk in front of him.

We watched with interest to see how the interruption would be received by the gentleman, but were kept in suspense only a moment, for giving a sudden spring, our hero attempted to pass round one of the corner posts, a fat little child of a girl, brimful of mischief, but he was foiled, for the fence moved quite as rapidly as himself and then came to a standstill directly before him. And then such a laugh. It made us wish that we were a child again. The next effort to escape was by attempting to look the connecting links; but the little witches evidently knew that sufficient force would not be employed to hurt them, and without that they seemed to resist to the last. At length caught up one of the number, and printing a kiss upon her rosy cheek, the gentleman by a dexterous movement passed the ramparts, when after releasing the captive, he hurried away amid such outbreaks of merriment as proceeds only from the unlighted heart of innocent and happy childhood.

Without knowing anything more of that man, we would trust him with gold uncounted. Our word for it, there is a happy home somewhere, and we would like to look in upon it when business hours are over.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

Ladies, prepare for an extreme change in your habit, for a Paris correspondent of the New York Courier says the ladies are coming out without hoops, bustles, wadding or anything else.

COURTING IN IOWA.

The following circumstances happened in Cedar Co., Iowa:

A certain young man being out on a courting expedition came late on Sunday evening, and in order to keep his secret from his young acquaintances, determined to be at home bright and early on Monday morning. Mounted on his horse, dressed in his fine white summer pants, and other fixings in proportion, he arrives at the residence of his innamorata where he was kindly received, and his horse, properly taken care of, being turned into the pasture for the night. The night passed away, and three o'clock in the morning arrived. Three o'clock was the time for him to depart, so that he might arrive at home before his comrades were stirring. He sallied forth to the pasture to catch his horse; but here was a difficulty—grass high and loaded with dew. To venture in with white pantaloons on would rather take out the starch and lead to his detection. It would not do to go in with his white unmentionables, so he quickly made his resolve. He carefully disrobed himself of his valuable "whites" and placed them in safety on the fence while he gave chase with unsundered pedals through the wet grass after the horse. Returning to the fence where he had safely suspended his lily white unmentionables, O! Horrible Dictu! what a sight met his eyes! The field into which his horse had been turned was not only a "horse pasture," but a "calf pasture," too, and the naughty calves attracted by the white flag on the fence, had betaken themselves to it, and calf-like, had eaten them up; only a few well-chewed fragments of this once valuable article of the wardrobe now remained—only a few shreds—just sufficient to indicate what they once had been! What a pickle this was for a nice young man to be in!

It was now near day-light, and the farmers were up and about, and our hero far from home, with no covering for his "traveling apparatus." It would not do to go back to the house of his lady love, neither could he go to town in that plight. There was one resource left him, and that was to secrete himself in the bushes until the next night and then get home under cover of the darkness.

Safely hid, he remained under the protection of the bushes for some time, and it may be imagined that his feelings towards the calf kind were not the most friendly character; but ere long, his seclusion was destined to be intruded upon. By and by the boys, who had been out to feed the calves, returned with the remnants of the identical white garment which adorned the lower limbs of their late visitor. They were mangled and torn to shreds! An inquest was immediately held over the matter. Some awful fate had befallen the unfortunate young man. The neighbors were summoned to search for the mangled corpse, and the posse with all speed set out with dogs and arms. The pasture was thoroughly searched, and then the adjacent thicket, when lo! our hero was driven out from his lair by the keen scent of the dogs all safe and well, minus the linen.

An explanation then ensued at the expense of our hero, but he was successful in the end, and married the lady, and is now living comfortably in one of the flourishing little towns of Iowa.

A Greenhorn on the Locomotive.
"Mr. Snodgrass, Junior, has been 'seoting around' at the West, and as some of his experiencing are rather amusing, we copy an extract as follows:

"When we got to the depot, I went around to get a look at the iron horse. Thunderation! it wasn't no more like a horse than a meatin' house. If I was goin' to describe the animal, I'd say it looked like—well, it looked like—larned if I know what it looked like, unless it was a regular he devil, snortin' smoke all round, and pantin', and leavin' hot coals like they was good. A feller stood in a house like, feedin' him all the time; but the more he got the more he snorted. After a spell a feller cathehd him by the tail, and great Jericho! he set up a yell that split the ground for some a mile and half, and the next minit I felt my legs a waggin', and found myself at t'other end of the string of vehicles. I wasn't skered but I had three chills and a stroke of palsy in less than five minits, and my face had a curious brownish-yellow-green color in it, which was perfectly unaccountable."

"Well," says I, "comment is supper fluus," and I took a seat in the nearest wagon, or car, as they call it—a consarned long, steamboat looin' thing, with a string of pews down each side big enough to hold about a man and a half. Just as I sat down, the boss hollered twice and started off like a streak, pitchin' me head first at the stomach of a big Irish woman, and she gave a tremendous grunt, and then cathehd me by the head, and crammed me under the seat; the cars was a jumpin' and tearing along at high rate forty thousand miles an hour, and every-body was a bobbin' up and down like a mill-saw, and every wretch o'm had his mouth wide open and looked like they was laffin', but I couldn't hear nothin', the cars kept such a racket. Bimeby they stopped all at once, and then such another luff bustled out of their passengers, as I never hear before. Laffin' at me, too, that's what made me mad, and I was mad as thunder, too. I rise up, shakin', my fist at 'em, says I, 'Ladies and gentlemen, look a here! I'm a peaceable stranger—' and away the darn train went like small-pox was in

town, jerkin me down in the seat with a whack like I'd been' thrown from the moon, and their cussed mouths' flopped open, and the fellers went to bobbin' up and down again. I put on an air of magnanimous contempt like, and took no more notice of 'em, and very naturally went to bobbin' up and down myself."

Anecdote from Harper's Drawer.

I was present on the hustings at a discussion between two rival candidates for Congress in an excited election contest in Tennessee. Both gentlemen are now in high station; one of them for twelve years was in Congress, and has been Postmaster General, and the other has gained a reputation for brilliant and classical oratory almost as wide as that of his illustrious kinsman. But to the discussion. Mr. J— had been rather equivocally complimenting his opponent—who was called the "Eagle Orator"—on the remarkable suavity of human manners, and his affability with the people; and went on to say that he had an irresistible way of seizing the hand of his constituents between both his own, and bowing so affectionately as to win their whole hearts. "I must confess," continued Mr. J. "that I have practiced for hours before a looking glass to acquire that fascinating manner, but without success. I must yield to my friend the plan in shaking hands."

In reply Mr. H— said: "If my honorable opponent wishes to make himself agreeable to honest people, he must leave off practicing before the glass and cultivate more assiduously the kindly feelings of the heart. He is the last man who should accuse me of practicing behavior to win votes. I will tell you a little anecdote illustrative of the peculiar electioneering abilities of my honorable friend in his intercourse with our intelligent constituents. We were once canvassing in a remote part of the district; and, having an appointment to speak near the house of a very influential squire, we spent the previous night at his house together. It was well known that the squire controlled all the votes in that precinct, and that his better half controlled him, so that it was all important to get on the right side of her. We had agreed not to electioneer with the squire while we staid with him; but I did not think this forbade me to do my best with his family. So I arose about day-break the next morning, and thinking that I should make friends with the mistress of the house by bringing water to cook the breakfast, I took up the bucket and started off on a light fantastic toe, singing merrily passing along, when what on earth should I see as I looked into the barnyard, but the old woman milking the cow, while my honorable friend, with his face ruddy with morning exercise, and his long locks streaming in the breeze, was holding the cow by the tail! I saw instantly that he had the start of me. I returned to the house discomfited, and abandoned all hope of a vote in that region."

Dealing with Thieves.

The following true story was told of Jacob Sheaf, Esq., a merchant of Portsmouth, of former times. A man had purchased some wool of him, which he had weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the back room to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reached up and take from the shelf a heavy cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man; as another would—thereby losing his custom forever—the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change, as if nothing had happened; and then, under pretense of lifting the bag to lay it on the horse for him, took hold of it and exclaimed, "Why, bless me! I must have reckoned the weight wrong!"

"Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you."

"Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it is so easily tried," said Mr. Sheaf, putting the bag on to the scale. "There!" said he, "I told you so! I knew I was right; made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds. However, if you don't want the whole, you needn't have it; I'll take part of it."

"Not!" said the other, staying the hand of Mr. Sheaf, on the way to the string of the bag; "I guess I'll take the whole."

And this he did—paying for his dishonesty by receiving the skin milk cheese for the price of wool.

On another occasion Mr. Sheaf missed a barrel of pork. A few months after, a man one day asked him the question. "Did you ever find out who took the pork, Mr. Sheaf?"

"Yes," was the reply, "you are the fellow; for none but myself and the thief knew of the loss."

The fellow was detected by the shrewd dealer, who possessed the valuable faculty of knowing when to be silent.

We are in possession of an infallible receipt for making a lady's cheek red without paint. For their special benefit we publish it without charge. Here it is: Place her at a wash tub, with her sleeves rolled up, and an arm full of dirty clothes. Then let her beau suddenly enter, and her cheeks will be a glowing red in an instant! Snooks says this receipt has never been known to fail. Just try it, ladies, and if it fails let us know, that we may publish Snooks as unreliable authority. Will you?

Grammar.

"John, did you ever study grammar?"
"I did!"
"What case is Squire X—?"
"He's an objective case."
"How so?"
"Because he objected to paying a subscription he has been owing for five years or more."
"What is a noun?"
"I don't know, but I know what a renoun is."
"Well, what is it?"
"Running off without paying the printer, and getting on the black list as a delinquent."
"Good! What is a conjunction?"
"A method of collecting outstanding subscriptions, in conjunction with a constable; never employed by a printer until the last extremity."

Swearing Made Easy.

The Sacramento Age chronicles a curse almost as copious as that of Erubolus, and which, with a little variation might be adapted for general use and applied to almost any emergency except, perhaps, "swearing out of jail." Says the California paper:

"An individual in neat apparel attempted to cross an alley, slipped from a plank and fell into the mud. Slowly straightening himself up as he gazed at his spoiled sleeves, he walked to the nearest sidewalk, and looking at the cause of his humiliation, said:

"I hereby curse that plank, the tree it came out of, the soil it grew in, the outside bark, the inside also, the roots, limbs, knots, fibres, buds, leaves, boughs, and the birds that rested thereon. And I furthermore curse that plank, the man that sawed down the tree that it came out of, the man that tended that saw, the water or stream, as the case may be, which put the saw in motion, and I curse all the surrounding trees and hells, and I say that the city authorities of this town, village or borough, countenance more dirt than is necessary for the health, peace and prosperity of the community. Besides this, I blame, denounce and abhor that unreliable piece of pine, or whatever kind of wood it may be—just look at my hands!"

A Texas correspondent of the Montgomery Mail tells the following: "Not far below this place, on one of the banks of the beautiful Colorado, a party of Paddies were ditching. There chanced along a lot of teamsters, and one proverbial for his wit and blackguardism, thought he'd have a bit of fun by bandying words with the ditchers. Soon, to his mortification, they had worked him up to boiling heat, and to use his own language, he commenced spilling for a fight. After he had ranted around considerable and pretty well exhausted his spite, the old 'boss' who had said nothing during the sharp-shooting of words, stepped up, and patting him on the shoulders, said, 'You mustn't mind the boys, my friend, they're always making fun of some d—d fool or other.'"

At a railway station, an old lady said to a very pompous looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication, "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is, ah! steam is—eh! ah! steam is—steam!" "I knew that chap couldn't tell ye," said a rough looking fellow, standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration!"

Old gentleman, (affectionately.)—My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco?

Precocious youth, (stiffly.)—To get the juice out of it, old cudger.

"Do you like novels?" asked Miss Fitzgerald of her backwoods lover. "I can't say," he replied; "I never ate any, but I tell you I am death on young possum."

W. F. HENDERSON, Esq., a merchant of Portsmouth, of former times. A man had purchased some wool of him, which he had weighed and paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the back room to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reached up and take from the shelf a heavy cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man; as another would—thereby losing his custom forever—the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change, as if nothing had happened; and then, under pretense of lifting the bag to lay it on the horse for him, took hold of it and exclaimed, "Why, bless me! I must have reckoned the weight wrong!"

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Call at Garrett's Store, and get a supply of these seed before they are all gone. Greensboro', Oct., 1857. 954 ff.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1857.
Jonathan G. Anthony, Obed Anthony, Margaret Anthony, widow of James Anthony, and Emeline Kirkman.

Nelson Hodgins.
Petition for sale of real estate for partition. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nelson Hodgins, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Patriot and Flag, a newspaper printed in the town of Greensboro', North Carolina, notifying the said non-resident, defendant, of the pending of this petition, and requiring him to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday in November, 1857.
Issued 10th December, 1857.
Pr. adv. \$5. B. F. HOOVER, Clerk. 966 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1857.
Lewis Harlan, Administrator of Balaam A. Reed, deceased.

John Alfred, Polly Chisolm, James Alfred, Jonathan Alfred, Riley Miller, and Rachel Vestal and wife Rachel, Orin Williams, and wife Lorada, John Phillips, Joseph Phillips, and James Phillips, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Patriot and Flag, a newspaper printed in the town of Greensboro', North Carolina, notifying said non-residents of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday in November, 1857.
Pr. adv. \$5. B. F. HOOVER, Clerk. 966 6w.

State of North Carolina, Randolph County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1857.

John Biles vs. Et Al.
Attachment levied on land.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Patriot and Flag, a newspaper printed in the town of Greensboro', North Carolina, notifying said non-residents of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday in November, 1857.
Issued 10th December, 1857.
Pr. adv. \$5. B. F. HOOVER, Clerk. 966 6w.

State of North Carolina, Davidson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

William L. Cecil, Adm'r of Elizabeth Rogers, deceased, vs. The heirs at law of Elizabeth Rogers, deceased.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joel Rogers, one of the heirs at law of Elizabeth Rogers, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Greensboro' Patriot and Flag, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court, at the next term to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lexington, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of November, A. D., 1857.
Pr. adv. \$5.00. C. F. LOWE, Clerk. 963 6w.

2,000 Fresh Oranges. Also, a fine lot of Bananas, just received at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK, Oct. 28, 1857. 957.

20 TONS OF SWEED AND ENGLISH IRON. Just received and for sale, including all sizes of round, oval, flat and square Bar Iron, which will be sold low for cash. 957-13

Persons in want of a nice Pair of Summer Pants, Coat or Vest made to order, or to alter any other clothing of the assortment we have before purchasing elsewhere. W. J. McCONNEL. 927-11

Persons in Want of a Fine or Common Coat would do well to examine my stock of French Cloth, the largest stock in town. They will be sold very low. W. J. McCONNEL. 929-11

An excellent assortment of Hats and Caps may be found at the Cash Store of R. N. CALDWELL. 939-11

A Superior article of pure white Lead, Dry and in oil, together with Putty in cans, and Glass assorted sizes, for sale by R. N. CALDWELL. 959-11

GRASS SEED.—Just to hand a large lot of Timothy Seed. Also, lawn Grass and Clover Seed. T. J. PATRICK. 951-11

COFFEE! COFFEE! SUGAR! SUGAR!—Just received a good supply of Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees, Brown and White Sugar. Adamantine Candles &c. R. G. LINDSAY. Feb. 1856. 871-11

BLANKS! BLANKS!—A GENERAL Assortment for sale at this Office. W. J. McCONNEL. 912

GREAT ATTRACTION AT S. ARCHER'S STORE.—The subscriber is now receiving a superior stock of ready made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas and a great many other articles too numerous to mention, and generally kept in a gentlemanly and fashionable manner, which he invites the attention of his friends, customers and the public. He has a large self that he can and promises that he will offer them lower than any other house in this section of the country. These goods were bought low for cash, and will be sold low again for cash. Persons in want of such goods, just call, examine and let the subscriber know that you have got the goods for what you buy, and you will pay cheaper than you ever did before. S. ARCHER. East Market Street, Greensboro', N. C. ap10

A FORTUNE for Somebody!—Wishing to wind up my business in this part of the country, I now offer for sale all my valuable Property, known as the Franklinville Tobacco Factory, situated in the vicinity of Greensboro', N. C. Every thing is complete for carrying on, extensive manufacture of tobacco at this establishment. A large and commodious factory house built expressly for the business, together with all necessary out houses, store houses, stables, &c. The factory is well stocked with new machines, shapers, screws, mill levers, &c. In short, it is supplied with almost every article usual in such an establishment.

In connection with the factory lot, is a very valuable Plantation, the soil of which is very productive, some of it having sold for \$62.50 per acre. Any person wishing to obtain this kind of property, would do well to call and examine the premises. FR. L. GOLDING. Germantown, N. C., Feb. 2, 1857. 919-11

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. I desire to sell that valuable tract of land, situated immediately on the Railroad of a mile west of the town of Lexington, the same on which the late Mrs. Elizabeth Payne resided. Said tract contains about 100 acres of land, one half of which is woods, and the other in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a beautiful cottage building, containing nine rooms, all large and well ventilated. Also, all the necessary out-buildings of the most substantial character. It is one of the most beautiful and desirable residences in the vicinity of the town, and is situated conveniently to the new F. & A. Academy. For further information, apply to R. L. Payne, at Lexington, N. C. R. L. PAYNE. Salisbury Watchman will copy three months. November 20th, 1857. 960 3m.

\$100 REWARD. A MURDERER ESCAPED! I, R. S. CHIPMAN, who was convicted at last Guilford Superior Court, of the murder of Martin P. Hix, broke jail on Saturday night, June 27th, 1857, and has made his escape. Said murderer is about thirty-one years old, small, snail, sandy hair, complexion intelligent, bold countenance, weighing about 120 pounds. I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and commitment of said Chipman, so that the ends of justice may be attained. W. A. WINBOURNE, Sheriff. June 28 959-11