

The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XIX.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

NUMBER 968.

Business Cards.

Business Cards, &c.

Business Cards, &c.

The Patriot and Flag.

DR. A. A. HILL, LEXINGTON,
N. C.

JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT
LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WORTH & UTLEY COMMISSION
and Forwarding Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.

DOCTORS C. L. & R. L. PAYNE,
co-partners in the practice of Medicine,
Dentistry and Surgery,
Lexington, N. C.

DR. JOHN SWANN, Has settled per-
manently at Doctor Beall's Old Place,
Jersey Settlement, and offers his Ser-
vice to the Public.

DR. J. T. HUNT OFFERS HIS PRO-
fessional services to the public. Office
adjacent Andrew Hunt's Store, LEXINGTON,
N. C. April 6th, 1857.

N. G. FREEMAN, with Abbott,
Jones & Co., Importers and Job-
bers of Staple and Fancy Silk Goods, No. 153
Market Street, Philadelphia.

GEO. N. HOPE Plain and Orna-
mental Plasterer, Lexington, N. C.
175 East and 18th Streets for sale.
November 20, 1857.

ALEX. P. SPERRY, with BELL,
BROOKS, PAC & CO., Importers and
dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No.
89 Chambers and 7th Read St., New York.
Dec. 21, 1856.

LEVIN & WILLIAM L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH,
N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of
Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and David-
son.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN, Attor-
ney at Law, Having removed to
Fayetteville, N. C., will attend regularly the
Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Coun-
ties.

DR. W. A. COBLE Having re-
ceived instruction from Dr. NEAL, of
Philadelphia, and Dr. HIGWELL, of Greens-
borough, is prepared to perform all kinds
of Dental Operations in the latest and
most improved style.

E. J. LUTHER, W. P. ELLIOTT
Luttrell & Elliott General Commis-
sion and Forwarding Merchants, Wil-
mington, N. C. Dealers in Lime, Calceined
Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering
Hair, &c., &c.

JOHN W. PAYNE, Attorney at
Law, having permanently located in
Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts
of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, and
promptly attend to the collection of all
claims placed in his hands.

WATSON & HEARES, GENERAL
Commission Merchants, 34 Burling
Way, New York. Special attention paid to
the sale of Grain, Cotton and other Southern
products.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School,
Religious, Scientific, Standard, Prose
and Poetical works in General Literature;
Law Books, Miscellaneous, Albums, Music and
Writing Paper, Folio, Writing Desks, Music
and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.

JOHN B. ROWLAND, J. HAMILTON ROWLAND,
REYNOLDS & ROWLAND, SUC-
cessors to ANDERSON & REYNOLDS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, NOR-
FOLK, Va. (57) Pay particular attention to
the sale of Flour, Grain, Tobacco, &c., avoid-
ing unnecessary charges, and rendering
prompt returns.

STOKELY & OLDMAN, Grocers
and Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on consign-
ments.

PETER W. HINTON, Commis-
sion Merchant, TOWN POINT,
Norfolk, Va.
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco,
Fur Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
to receive and forwarding Goods.

JOHN M. EDNEY, 56 John St.,
NEW YORK, buys every kind of Mer-
chandise on the best terms and forwards for
24 percent commission. Dealer in Pianos,
Favor Organ, Organs, Melodeons, Melodeons,
Harp, Guitar, Stairs, Covers, Music, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail. All instruments war-
ranted. Agent for Lindley's Patent Pump,
Saxton Engine, &c. Circulars of Instruments
and Terms sent free on application. Refers
to John A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, D. L.
Swain and others.

MRS. ADAM HAS RECEIVED
from Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY
GOODS consisting of a great variety of
Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Fur Caps,
and other articles as are usually kept in
Millinery Establishments. The in-
ventory is invited to call and examine her stock.
She is willing to sell for a small advance on
New York cost. October, 1857.

LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND THE
fine Gold, Silver, Watches. Manufactured by
Jesse of Liverpool, and Dixon of London.
Also the Silver Locket and common Virge
Watch, with a variety of Jewelry of all descrip-
tion. All of which will be sold low for cash.
Watches of all descriptions repaired.

PAINTING.—The undersigned is prepared
to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting
at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Persons who are desirous of engaging his ser-
vices in the above business, will please call and
see him at his residence at Rich Park, David-
son county, or address him at that place. Lex-
ington, and their orders will be promptly at-
tended to.
ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.
July 24, 1855—141f

Amphotypes, Comedotypes and
MELANOTYPES in Cases Lockets or
Pins taken in the best style of the Art. Im-
mediate application should be made as my
stay here may not be long. Gallery in the
second story of J. & F. Garrett's New Brick
Store.
A. STARRETT.
Dec., 1857.

NOTICE.—The subscriber keeps on hand,
and makes to order a superior quality of
Dress and double Water Proof Boots, which he
is offering very low. The Cash is not refused in
exchange for work. There is no two ways in
it, Cash must be paid.
H. H. BRADY.
Dec. 3rd, 1857.

R. J. Mendenhall, Land Agent,
Land, Locate Land Warrants, make invest-
ments for capitalists at Western rates, pay
taxes, and transact a general real estate busi-
ness in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.
Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Refer to Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C.
Mendenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and John A.
Gilmer. May 16th, 1856.

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

REFERENCES:
R. SAVAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
D. ROSSITT & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C.
C. GRAHAM & Co., Marion Court House, S. C.
C. HUNT, ADDERTON & Co., Lexington, N. C.

ACCOMMODATION HACKS.—J.
F. Pearce is well supplied with com-
fortable Omnibuses, Hacks, Buggies, &c., for
the accommodation of persons arriving on
the C. A. R. S., and wishing conveyances to sur-
rounding points. His horses are gentle and
true, and his drivers careful and experienced.
He or his agent will always be at the DEPOT,
with a comfortable OMNIBUS, ready to con-
vey passengers to any part of the town, or
elsewhere, when desired. Horses and
Buggies kept on hand, to hire out, on reas-
onable terms. As he has been at a heavy
expense to prepare these accommodations, he
hopes to receive liberal encouragement.
Greensboro, Sept. 1, 1857.

GEO. H. KELLY & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants, and Dealers in
Family Groceries and Provisions, No. 11,
corner Water street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars,
Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter,
Lard, Soap, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils,
Snuffs &c.

REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Pre. Commercial Bank { Wil.
John McKee, " Bank of Wilmington }
A. M. Goeman, " Raleigh.
Rev. R. T. Bellin, " Greensboro?
J. & F. Garrett, " Greensboro?

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRAD-
UATE of the Baltimore College of
Dental Surgery having located himself per-
manently in this village respectfully tenders
his professional services to its citizens and
those of the surrounding country. He deems
it unnecessary to publish long lists of testi-
monials, as he hopes to have sufficient op-
portunity to evince personally to those hav-
ing diseased dentures, whatever qualifica-
tions he may have to practice in the varied de-
partments of the profession. Any call
will be promptly attended to. Office
on North street, first door North of Hopkins
Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 5th.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S., J. F. HOWLETT,
Dentists, respectfully offer their pro-
fessional services to the citizens of Greens-
boro and all others who may desire opera-
tions performed on their teeth in the most ap-
proved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all
every operation pertaining in any way to Den-
tal Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his pos-
session Diplomas from the Baltimore College of
Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental
Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia,
and has been in the regular practice of the
profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms
West Street two doors above the Bland
House, in a handsome and comfortable man-
ner for the reception of Ladies, where one
of the firm may always be found. Ladies
will be waited on at their residences if
desired.
June, 23 18

JAS. M. HUGHES, Fashionable
Tailor, has just received the latest Paris,
New York and Philadelphia Fashions
for Spring, 1857, embracing among others
the following beautiful patterns:
Boy's Blouse.
Traveling Pajamas.
Gentleman's Dress Ri-
ding Costume.
Ladies' Riding Habit.
Ladies' Walking Cos-
tume.
Messrs Dress.
Childs Highland Cos-
tume.
Summer Dress.
In presenting the public with his SPRING
FASHIONS, he would return his thanks for
the very liberal patronage heretofore bestow-
ed, and say that no effort will be spared to
merit a continuance of the same. He may al-
ways be found at his new shop on West
Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet
Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet
Warehouse and Ogburn's Book Store, ready
to take measures and make up the various
descriptions of clothing in style and durabil-
ity equal to any establishment in the State.
Greensborough, March, 1857.

A. CARD.—JOHN M. ROTHROCK,
Dentist, respectfully offers his ser-
vices as Dental Surgeon to the citizens of
Greensborough and surrounding country. He
has gone through a course of Medicine, and
practiced the profession in all its branches;
is a Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental Col-
lege, and has been in the regular practice of
Dentistry for five years. He flatters himself
that he will be able to give satisfaction to all
who may favor him with a call. His rooms
will be furnished in the second story of Gar-
rett's Store by the first of January, 1858,
where he will always be found unless profes-
sionally absent. Dec., 1857.

MARBLE YARD, North Street, oppo-
site Hopkins' Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.—The
undersigned would respectfully in-
form the citizens of Greensboro and surround-
ing country that he has opened a Marble
Shop in the north of the courthouse
where he is prepared to furnish Monuments,
Tombstones, and Grave Stones as cheap as they
can be had in any part of the country. He
flatters himself that for workmanship he will
give satisfaction to the most fastidious. He
invites all to give him a call before purchas-
ing elsewhere.
GEORGE HEINRICH.
Feb. 2nd, 1857.

1857. FALL TRADE. 1857.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IM-
PORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, Nos. 78 and 80 Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va., are now receiving and will
have in Store ready for inspection by the
first of September, a large and commanding
stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
to which they respectfully invite the atten-
tion of the NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.
Their stock will be kept full and complete
during the season, by purchases at auction
and from first hands. Orders promptly at-
tended to.
JNO. STEVENSON. JAMES WEDDELL.
Aug. 21

TAILORING.—Fall and Winter
Fashions.—Geo. W. Harrell takes this
method of informing the public that he has
received his supply of Paris New York, and
Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Win-
ter of 1856.

From my long experience, and the many
advantages I have had, having been a pupil
of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, cele-
brated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself
that I cannot be excelled in garment cutting
in this country.

heretofore return my grateful acknowledg-
ments for the very liberal patronage I have
received since I have been in business here,
and hope to merit and receive a liberal share
of public favor.

My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr.
Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite
the Bland House.
Oct. 1856.

A. CARD.—R. G. LINDSAY,
(NORTH-EAST CORNER OF ELM
AND MARKET STREETS) would invite the
attention of his customers and the community
generally to his well selected and carefully
purchased stock of Fall and Winter
Goods, consisting of almost every variety of
clothing suitable for the season.
Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N.
C. Jerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey,
&c., Ladies Dress Goods—in variety—Me-
rinoses, Figured and Plain De Laines, all
Wool Plaid, &c., &c., Coats, Shawls and
Scares, Gingham and Prints, Fine Bed Blank-
ets, Negro ditto.

A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails,
Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks.
Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Car-
petings Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and
Umbrellas &c., &c., &c.
Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Jerseys
colored Cloths, Barr Mill Stones, Grind-
stones.

Greensboro, Oct. 20, 1857.

A. CARD.—W. J. MCCONNELHAS
now in his Store, one of the largest and
richest assortment of Goods ever exhibited in
Western North Carolina, which he will sell
at wholesale and retail, on as favorable terms as
any man can afford to do, who expects to pay
his debts and support his family. The ladies
are invited to call and examine the great va-
riety of articles he has purchased for their ac-
commodation. The gentlemen will find a
splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimers,
Shirts, Brogans, Hats and Caps, in abundance.
A good supply of Groceries, Hardware, and
Cutlery. Those who wish to purchase any
thing at advantage to call on him and ascertain
quality and price before making purchases.
As he will be satisfied with very small
profits from punctual dealers; and he be-
lieves, from his long experience and knowl-
edge of the mercantile business, that he can
lay in a stock of goods for this market on as
fair terms as any one.

Greensboro, October, 1857.

NO HUBBUB! THE SUBSCRIBER
is now prepared to fill all orders for
Superior Water Buckets. He man-
ufactures North Carolina materials—he em-
ploys North Carolina capital and labor—and
he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giv-
ing him a trial, and by comparing his ware
with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make
a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he
wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY, of this place
are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.
G. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1857.

A STORE HOUSE TO SELL
RENT, OR LEASE.—The Store House
formerly occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Mc-
Lean, in which they did a smashing business,
is now offered for sale, annual rent or lease,
for a term, from three to five years. There is
on the lot, a one story frame building, fifty
feet front; between it and the store house, a
neat double office, in good repair. Other
houses—a corn, a wheat, a carriage deposti-
tory, two large commodious smoke-houses, and
a stable.

This is known to be as Good a Stand
for the Mercantile Business as any other in
the town of Greensborough; commanding
from position, a large and good custom.
On the premises is a public hitching ground,
racks and troughs. Apply to the subscriber,
soon, or to J. K. McLean.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
July 4, 1857.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
M. S. SHERWOOD & JAMES A. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first week, and
twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Fif-
teen lines or less making a square. Deductions
made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
Two squares,	\$2 50	\$5 00	\$8 00
Three " (4 col.)	7 00	10 00	14 00
Half column,	18 00	25 00	35 00

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
ON NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

In submitting to the Senate the papers
for which they have called. I deem it
proper to make a few observations. In
capturing Gen. Walker and his command,
after they had landed on the soil of Nicara-
gua, Commodore Paulding has, in my
opinion, committed a grave error. It is
quite evident, however, from the communi-
cations herewith transmitted, that this was
done from pure and patriotic motives, and
in sincere conviction that he was promoting
the interests and vindicating the honor of
his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustain-
ed no injustice by the act of Commodore
Paulding. This has ensured to her bene-
fit, and relieved her from a dreaded in-
vasion. She alone would have any right to
complain of the violation of her territory,
and it is quite certain that she will never
exercise this right. It unquestionably does
not belong to her invaders to complain in
her name. She has been rescued by Com-
modore Paulding from their assaults. The
error of this gallant officer consists in ex-
ceeding his instructions and landing his
sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether
with or without her consent, for the pur-
pose of making war upon any military force
whatever, which he might find in the coun-
try, no matter from whence they came.
This power certainly did not belong to
him; obedience to law and conformity to
instructions are the best guides for all offi-
cers, civil and military, and when they
transcend these limits and act upon their
own personal responsibility, evil conse-
quences almost inevitably follow. Under
these circumstances, when Marshal Ry-
nders presented himself at the State De-
partment on the 29th ult., with Gen. Wal-
ker in custody, the Secretary informed him
that the Executive Department of the gov-
ernment did not recognize Gen. Walker as
a prisoner. That it had no directions to
give concerning him, and that it was only
through the action of the judiciary that he
could be lawfully held in custody, to answer
charges that might be brought against him.
In thus far disapproving the conduct of
Commodore Paulding, no inference must
be drawn that I am less determined than
I have ever been to execute the neutrality
laws of the United States. This is my
imperative duty, and I shall continue to
perform it by all the means which the con-
stitution and laws have placed in my pow-
er. My opinion of the value and impor-
tance of these laws corresponds entirely
with that expressed by Mr. Monroe, in his
message to Congress of December 7, 1809.
That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman
says, it is of the highest importance to our
national character and indispensable to the
morality of our citizens that all violation
of our neutrality should be prevented; no
door should be left open for the evasion
of our laws, no opportunity afforded to
any who may be disposed to take advantage
of it to compromise the interest or honor
of the nation. The crimes of setting on
foot or providing the means for military
expeditions within the United States to
make war against a foreign State with
which we are at peace, is one of an aggra-
vated and dangerous character, and early
engaged the attention of Congress. Whether
the Executive possesses any or what
power under the constitution, independently
of Congress, to prevent or punish, this
and similar offences against the law of na-
tions was a subject which engaged the at-
tention of our most eminent statesmen in
the time of the administration of Gen.
Washington, and on the occasion of the
French Revolution. The act of Congress
of 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all
the difficulties on this question which had
heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sec-
tions of this act, which plate to the present
question are the same in substance with
the 6th and 8th sections of the act of
April 20, 1818, which have now been in
force for a period of more than sixty
years. The military expedition rendered
criminal by the act must have its origin—
must begin or be set on foot in the United
States—but the great object of the law was
to save foreign States with whom we were
at peace from the ravages of these lawless
expeditions proceeding from our shores.
The 7th section alone, therefore, which
simply defines crime and its punishment
fully, have been inadequate to accomplish
this purpose and enforce our international
duties. In order to render the law effec-
tual, it was necessary to prevent the carry-
ing on of such expeditions to their consua-
tion after they had succeeded in leaving
our shores. This has been done effectual-
ly, and in clear and explicit language, by
the authority given to the President under
the 8th section of the act to employ the
land and naval forces of the United States
for the purpose of preventing the carrying
on of any such expedition or enterprise
from the territory or jurisdiction of the
United States, against the territory or do-
main of any foreign Prince or State, or of

any colony, district, or people with whom
the United States are at peace. For these
reasons, had Commodore Paulding inter-
cepted the steamer Fashion with General
Walker and his command on board at any
period before they entered the port of San
Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them
back to Mobile, this would have prevented
them from carrying on the expedition, and
have been not only a justifiable, but a
praiseworthy act. This well deserves the se-
vere punishment inflicted upon it by our
laws. It violates the principles of Chris-
tianity, morality and humanity, held sacred
by all civilized nations, and by none
more than by the people of the United
States.

Disguise it as we may, such a military
expedition is an invitation to reckless and
lawless men to enlist under the banner of
any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder
the unoffending citizens of neighboring
States, who have never done them harm.—
It is usurpation of the war making power,
which belongs alone to Congress. The
government itself—at least in the estimation
of the world—becomes an accomplice in
the commission of this crime, unless it
adopts all the means necessary to prevent
and punish it. It would be far better, and
more in accordance with the bold and man-
ly spirit of our countrymen for the govern-
ment itself to get up such expeditions, than
to allow them to proceed under the com-
mand of irresponsible adventurers. We
could then at least exercise some control
over our own agents, and prevent them
from burning down cities, and committing
other acts of enormity of which we have
read. The avowed principle which lies at
the foundation of the law of nations is the
divine command that "all things whatsoever
ye would that men should do to you, do
ye even so unto them." Tried by this un-
erring rule, we should be severely condemn-
ed if we shall not use our best exertions to
arrest such expeditions against our feeble
sister republic of Nicaragua.

One thing is very certain, that a peo-
ple never existed who would sooner call
any other nation to a stricter account than
we should ourselves for tolerating lawless
expeditions from their shores to make war
upon any portion of our territories. By
tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon
lose the high character which we have en-
joyed ever since the days of Washington,
for a faithful performance of our interna-
tional obligations and duties, and inspire
distrust against us among the members of
the great family of civilized nations. But
if motives of duty were not sufficient to
restrain us from engaging in such lawless
enterprise, our evident interest ought to
dictate this policy. These expeditions are
the most effectual mode of retarding Ameri-
can progress, although to promote this is
the avowed object of the leaders and
contributors in such undertakings. It is
beyond question the destiny of our race to
spread themselves over the continent of
North America, and this at no distant day,
should events be permitted to take their
own natural course.

The tide of emigration will flow to the
South, and nothing can eventually arrest
its progress. If permitted to go there
peacefully, Central America will soon con-
tain an American population, which will
confer blessings and benefits as well upon
natives as their respective governments;
and liberty under the restraint of law will
preserve domestic peace, while the different
rival routes across the Isthmus, in
which we are deeply interested, will have
assured protection. Nothing has retarded
these happy expeditions which have been
fitted out in the United States to make
war upon Central American States. Had
one half of the number of American citi-
zens who have miserably perished in the
free disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker,
settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants,
the object which we all desire would cer-
tainly have been a great degree accom-
plished. These expeditions have caused
the people of Central America States to re-
gard us with dread and suspicion. It is
our policy to remove this apprehension and
convince them that we intend to do them
good, and not evil. We desire, as the
leading Power on this continent, to open
and, if need be, to protect every transit
route across the Isthmus, not only for our
own benefit, but for that of the world, and
thus open a free access to Central Ameri-
ca, and through it to the Pacific posses-
sions. This policy was commenced under
favorable auspices, when the expedition
under the command of General Walker, es-
caped from our territories, and proceeded
to Punta Arenas. Should another expedi-
tion of a similar character again evade the
vigilance of our officers and proceed to
Nicaragua. This would be fatal at least
for a season to the peaceful settlement
of these countries and to the policy of
American progress. The truth is that no
administration can successfully conduct the
foreign affairs of the country, in Central
America or elsewhere, if it is to be inter-
fered with at every step by lawless military
expeditions set on foot in the United
States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington, January 7.

Accompanying the documents, many of
which are already published, is a letter
from the Secretary of the Navy to Lieuten-
ant Almy, of the steamer Fulton, dated Oc-
tober 12th last, in which he tells him that
his instructions do not authorize him to
act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion, but
where he found an American vessel mani-
festly engaged in carrying on an expedi-
tion or enterprise from the territories or ju-
risdiction of the United States against
Mexico, Nicaragua or Costa Rica, he will
use the force under his command to pre-
vent it, and not permit the men or arms
engaged in it or destined for it to be lan-

ded in any part of Central America or
Mexico.

Similar instructions were sent to Com-
modore Paulding, who, in a letter from
Aspinwall, dated October 20, complained
to the Secretary of the Navy of his having
entrusted Lieutenant Almy with the exe-
cution of the orders independently of him-
self, adding that he felt that his prerogative
as Commander-in-Chief of the squadron
was turned aside with but little consid-
eration, and that his presence at Aspinwall
could have but a slight appreciation.

Secretary Toucy replies that he had a
right, under the instructions of the President,
to order the Fulton on business of which
Commodore Paulding could not have the
slightest knowledge.

Mr. Mason, [adm.] of Va., moved the
reference of the message to the Committee
on Foreign Relations, and that it be printed,
together with the accompanying docu-
ments.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Davis, (adm.) of Miss., dissented
from the arguments contained in the mes-
sage. The President had assumed that
the neutrality laws which required that
such expeditions as this should be sup-
pressed, also conferred upon the Executive
the power to go beyond the jurisdiction of
the United States to suppress them. This
seemed to be the key to the policy on the
part of the administration, which sent the
Fulton down to the coast of Central America
instead of stationing the vessels where they
should have been stationed, namely—
the month of the Mississippi and on the
coast of Alabama. Were this expedition
all that is described to be, it is only a
misdemeanor instead of a violation of the
neutrality law. The suspicion that there
was an intent to make war against a na-
tion with which we are at peace, would
have justified the detention of General
Walker and his men within the limits of
the United States, but not their arrest be-
yond our own limits. As we have no ex-
tradition treaty with Nicaragua, they could
not have lawfully been taken upon her soil,
even had they been fugitives from justice.
The President has no more power to make
such arrests than any member of Congress.
If our neighbors are too weak to protect
themselves, we should use all lawful means
to protect our citizens from invading their
territory, but it is not within the theory of
our government to fit out expeditions to
catch half a dozen or a dozen, or one or
two hundred men who may choose to leave
the United States and land upon their
shores. In this respect he thought we
were making a great departure from those
principles which heretofore guided the
conduct of our government. If it be the plea-
sure of Congress to give the President po-
lice power over the high seas, and authori-
ze him to use the army and navy as a con-
stantly armed force, let it be done by the pas-
sage of laws with that view.

Mr. Mason doubted the expediency of
discussing the subject without more na-
ture deliberation. The President was, by
the constitution, the head of the army and
navy, and the laws of the land direct how
these are to be used. He contented him-
self with the remark that it was clearly the
duty of the President to see that the
neutrality laws were faithfully executed.

Mr. Crittenden (opp.) of Ky., referred
to the President's admission that Com-
modore Paulding committed a gross error.
According to his own premises such a con-
clusion was altogether illogical, and the
conduct of Paulding was as conformable to
law as if he had received express instruc-
tions to do what he did.

Mr. Brown (adm.) of Miss., regarded
the President's disapproval of the arrest of
General Walker, he at the same time ex-
cused that act. The arrest of Walker was
in violation of law, for if Paulding had
the right to make the arrest his conduct is not
excused, but to be applauded. If he had
no legal right to do that act, then the
President owes it to the people to condemn it.
If Walker was guilty of any violation of law,
and had been arrested and brought back to
our shores as a fugitive from justice, why is
he not put into the clutches of the law? Why
was he taken to New York and placed in
the hands of the Marshal there, then
brought here and delivered to the execu-
tive, and then set at liberty? Why was
he not carried back to Louisiana by the
same authority that arrested him, and there
put upon his trial on his charge of violating
the law? This was a farce being played
out before the American people, which was
disruptive to all engaged in it. There
had been trumped up this charge against
Walker, when it was known there had
been no violation of law. If they believe
that he has violated the law, they have
been guilty of dereliction of duty in not
punishing him for it. The fitting out of an
expedition in violation of the neutrality
laws was one thing, but the voluntary ex-
patriation of a citizen was an altogether dif-
ferent thing. If Walker went to Nicara-
gua avowing that it was his purpose to in-
vade, he did so more than he had
deavor to regain the rights of which he
had been dispossessed, he did so more than
he had a right to do. If [Brown] had a
right to take his musket upon his shoulder
and go and tell the President, Secretary of
War and District Attorneys and Marshals
everywhere, that he meant to wage war
against Nicaragua or any other nation, and
they would have no right to molest him.
If one man has that right two men or five
hundred have it. The mistake was that
the administration were intending to punish
what the law never meant should be pun-
ished, namely—the intent, while in the
United States, to fit out an expedition be-
yond the limits with hostile purposes to-
wards

in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere he had a right to do so. It was upon that principle the war of 1812 took place, and it was a principle dear to every American heart.

Mr. Pugh (dem.) of Ohio, was of opinion that the principles laid down in the message were either warranted by the constitution, or by the principle of the law of the U. States, nor by any principle of the law of nations. The question was not whether Walker was committing a crime against Nicaragua. Let her punish him if she is able. Who made us the avenger of her wrongs? Was Walker committing any crime upon the high seas? What has he done? The Senator from New York says he has made war upon a foreign nation; but that is no crime by any law of the United States. It is a crime to set on foot, within the limits of the United States, an expedition against a foreign nation with whom we are at peace, but to go outside of our limits and make war is no offence of the neutrality laws or anything else. He did not want to punish any man for an error of judgment. If Paulding did right he ought to be rewarded with a medal just as largely as for violating the neutrality laws in Turkey for a paltry object. The proposition was in substance that the end justifies the means. He denied the right of the government to arrest persons upon the high seas and ask them where they were going, and what their business, and send them home if they were not satisfied about them. The right of an American citizen to expatriate himself was a sacred right, and we should be careful how we trench upon it. While the administration are talking about the integrity of Walker's proceedings in Central America, they go on deliberately in violation of the faith of treaties and honor of nations, to invade the soil of a foreign country for the purpose of arresting him.

M. Toombs, (adm.) of Ga., thought the message contained grave and important errors, and entered his dissent from them. The President dared not defend, while he endeavored to palliate this outrage to an American Senate. After examining some of the grounds upon which that palliation was attempted, he said the President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country. He assumed that the neutrality laws had been violated, and it was his business to enforce them. Mr. Toombs denied that there was any proof that such was the case. He admitted, for the sake of argument, that this was true, what right has the President to use the army and navy all over the face of the earth? This was usurpation of authority, not only in derogation of law, but in derogation of his own office. He must get the authority of the law to use any extra-territorial jurisdiction whatever. He could command no popular respect as a violator of the laws of the country unless he himself should obey the laws. But in this case one law has been violated for the purpose of vindicating another. Governor Kossuth was in the Senate chamber to show himself years ago. That gentleman was driven from power by Austria and Russia and came here after "material aid" to replace himself. That was just the case of Walker; and while one was glorified the other was vilified. As to the letter of Paulding, the course brutality of that correspondence must be admitted by every human being. It not only totally unfitted him to be the commander of a ship, but even to be cabin boy.

Mr. Doollittle, (opp.) of Wis., understood that it would be a case of war by Nicaragua against this country if an expedition was unlawfully set on foot within our jurisdiction against her. The President was as much bound to maintain the faith of treaties as any law of the country.

Mr. Mallory, (adm.) of Fla., vindicated the character of Commodore Paulding, and alluded to his revolutionary necessity, but did not pretend to palliate this act. If such acts were permitted to be committed by naval officers, in a very short time this country would be involved in hostilities with foreign nations. If you send naval captains to stop filibusters, with loose instructions, they will understand them as meant, not as just. He understood that the administration had detached Chataud because he did not arrest Walker. If he is punished for not doing that act, we ought to applaud Paulding for doing it.

Mr. Douglas, (opp.) of Ill., returned the compliment of Mr. Brown, who had said he admired his (Douglas) pluck for expressing his opinions. He (Douglas) found he was getting into good company, and hearing up recruits faster than Walker. He (Douglas) thought it would be found after while that they were all in the party and were not to be accused of faction because they happen to differ from the President in some of their views. Some strange things happen now-a-days. Even the Senator from New York was supporting the administration and defending it from the attacks of Democrats.

Mr. Seward said the President had announced that Walker had not only violated the laws of the land but the higher law, and he (Seward) would be recreant to his duty as an advocate of the higher law if he did not support the President. (Laughter.)

Mr. Douglas thought the higher law very well in its place, but not in executing the neutrality laws. He would rather look at the statutes of the United States, and see where the authority was for the President to use the army and navy. The law of 1818 defined the jurisdiction to extend one marine league from the coast, and the government had no authority to make an arrest beyond that distance. He was in favor of giving the neutrality laws a fair, faithful and rigorous execution. This is a government of law, and let us stand by the laws and execute them, whether we like or dislike them, so long as they stand on the statute book. He had no sympathy for filibustering. Its tendency is to defeat the very object we have in view—namely, expansion of the area of freedom. He was in favor of the expansion of this country, but in a lawful and regular manner. He was not willing to send out naval officers with vague instructions filibustering all over the high seas under the pretence of putting down filibustering. He had opposed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty because he did not wish to bind the country not to do that which might be necessary for its safety to do—that is, to annex those territories only half the distance to California and on the direct road.

Mr. Pierce thought the debate premature. Nothing had been read but the message. They did not know what light the instructions would throw on the subject. He believed that the expedition of Walker from the United States was a flagrant violation of the laws of the United States, and that the President did nothing but his duty in authorizing the naval forces to prevent that expedition from attacking people with whom we are at peace. He believed that it was due to the character of the nation that such steps should be taken as to put down these marauding expeditions, which bring disgrace on the country.

No question was taken on the reference of the message.

Adjourned till Monday.

Professor in the University.

A writer from Raleigh to the Petersburg Express indulges in a severe piece of irony, in a congratulatory of Virginia on the late appointment by the Board of Trustees, (very few we suppose being present,) of one of her sons to the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, over a native of this State, an Alumnus of our own University, a lover and proficient in that branch of Science, and a graduate of the Medical University of Pennsylvania. The writer felicitates the Express upon the fact that our University has not turned out a man fit for the Professorship during 60 or 70 years of its existence, whilst the Virginia University can supply us, though it has been in operation only 20 or 30 years.

Virginia influence has long been as potent in our State Councils as "French influence" was once supposed to be in the National Councils. We certainly did hope that this vacant Chair would have been filled by an Alumnus of this University, it not by a citizen of this State. But it is the habit of our people to look any where else (even in Virginia) than at home, for Teachers, Professors, &c. We recently heard of a remarkable case of this kind in an Academy in a neighboring county, which we would be inclined to relate if we could do so without indulging in personalities. How different from all this, we are proud to say, is the course of this community. Look at the Fayetteville Female High School, where we find among the Faculty seven natives of our town and county, one native of Chatham, and one only from abroad.

It may not have occurred to some of the friends of this cherished State institution, the University of North Carolina, that in thus looking abroad for Professors, they in a measure depreciate its character—not by putting incompetent men in—but by asserting in effect, that the institution itself is incapable of qualifying gentlemen to fill such stations—an assertion the truth of which we are by no means willing to admit. There was a time, we admit, when it was both necessary and proper to look beyond the list of the Alumni of our own institutions, for Professors; but it might have been supposed that that time passed away with the induction into office of the present distinguished and most successful head of the Institution, and by the acquisition of such a corps of Professors as the present, who have so thoroughly gained the public confidence as to swell the number of students to nearly 500.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Highly Important from Mexico—Another Revolution—Civil War Inevitable.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at New Orleans on the 11th, from Vera Cruz on the 7th instant, bringing two weeks late intelligence from the capital.

A large party—consisting of a large majority of the people, outside of the military forces—had risen against the Tlaxcala proclamation, overturning the constitution and declaring Comonfort sole and absolute dictator.

Comonfort left the capital on the 1st instant, at the head of a division of troops. His destination was unknown. Before his departure the organized ministry—among whom are Alvarez, Esparta, Cerdo, and Payno, together with most of the diplomatic corps, paid their respects to Comonfort on New Year's Day. The British representatives were absent on this occasion, which fact has caused much surmise and remark.

A rumor of the death of General Alvarez prevailed.

Gen. Parodi had issued a proclamation against Comonfort. This action will have a tendency to make large levies on the troops. Vera Cruz has recalled the acceptance of the proclamation. Civil war appeared to be inevitable.

From the Mexican journals and letters received by the Pietyne, it appears that the recent revolutionary proceedings of Comonfort, assisted by Gen. Diaz, in the city of Mexico, had been received with much disfavor in many of the interior portions of the country, and a large number of States had openly declared in the most violent manner against the new order of things. Many of the principal towns, including Vera Cruz, had also joined in opposition to Comonfort, and a formidable military coalition was in process of organization to assist in the movement against him. In several portions of the republic troops were already in motion, and another change in the executive power appeared at the date of the latest advices to be imminent.

Paulding and Walker.

A resolution having been offered in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Doollittle, of Wisconsin, authorizing the presentation of a gold medal to Commodore Paulding, in token of the approval by Congress of his action in arresting Walker, a counter resolution was submitted by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, expressive of the surprise and disapprobation with which Congress heard of his conduct. A vote upon these resolutions, if it should be called for, will give us the sense of our highest deliberative body upon an act that has elicited the most diverse judgments from the people and the press.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Douglas Den.

It is said at Washington that Gov. Hammond, the new South Carolina Senator, and Vice President Breckenridge, both concur with Senator Douglas, and oppose the President in their views of the Kansas constitution. Douglas, Walker, Breckenridge, and Wise, observes the Fayetteville Observer, are strong men in the Democratic party, and when a few more such are arrayed on the same side, it may not be very safe to attempt to "shoot the deserters."—*Wilmington Herald.*

Sad Mistake.

Mount Hope, Ala., Dec. 16, 1857.

Editor Asheville News:

A man by the name of Benjamin Rollins was killed in Marion county, Alabama, on the 8th of October last. He was deaf and dumb, and was on his way from North Carolina to Texas. He had left the public road a short distance and was discovered by a young man who was hunting, and not being acquainted with a mute's attempts to talk, the young man says he shot him through fear, (and all believe it.)

The said Benjamin Rollins was between 50 and 60 years of age, and would weigh about 150 pounds. He had a recommendation certifying that he was worthy of charity, supposed to have been written out at Davidson College, N. C. He had some manuscript copy of a Dictionary, supposed to have been written out by himself. There was also found on his person \$1,200 in gold and silver, which, according to the laws of Alabama, will remain in the hands of the Coroner six years, subject to the demand of his relatives. After that time it will go to the county in which he was killed, to be added to the school fund.

Should any of his relatives or friends wish to learn more of the particulars, they can address Wilson Maddox, Pikeville, Marion county, Alabama. M. J. O.

[The writer of the above letter is known to several of our citizens as a man of strict integrity, and his statements may be implicitly relied on. Our State contemporaries may confer a kindness on the friends of the deceased by copying the above letter.]—*Asheville News.*

Shocking Murder.

The coroner of Columbus county furnishes the Wilmington Journal with the following account of one of the most shocking murders on record:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—Dear Sirs:—It becomes my painful duty to make known a most foul and brutal murder committed in this county on the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs. Susan Nealy, wife of Mr. David Nealy, residing in the lower part of this county, went in the evening to put fire to a log heap, about a quarter of a mile from the house. Not returning as expected, her husband went to see what the matter was, (about two hours after dark) and to his great surprise, found her lying on one end of the pile of logs, completely consumed, all but her legs and feet below the knees. I was called on to hold an inquest this day, and summoned a jury, and after a close examination, the jury rendered a verdict of death by violence.

Suspicion rested on a negro man by the name of Joe, the property of Mr. Nealy. I had him arrested, and on his way to jail, he acknowledged the fact. He says he struck her three times with a wooden rake, then dragged her in the fire. Joe is now in jail. Your obedient servant, CHESTER ROCKWELL, Coroner of Columbus county, N. C.

The Filibusters in Norfolk.

Commodore Paulding having sent a hundred and fifty destitute men to be landed at Norfolk, the authorities of the city have naturally taken exception to such an improper draft on their charity—and the Mayor has advised the commander of the Saratoga of the existence of an Ordinance imposing a fine upon any commander of a vessel who shall land paupers in that city. Lieut. Bryson, at the time commanding, replied to the Mayor's notice that the Filibusters who had gone ashore had done so voluntarily, he having not forced but permitted them under instructions from the government. Those remaining on board, he says, will not be permitted to land without further orders from Washington. The Richmond Enquirer having said that Capt. Chataud proffered to land these men at New Orleans, Mobile, or wherever they might choose, the Norfolk Argus corrects the statement by saying that the men requested to be landed at those points, but Capt. Chataud's orders would not permit it.

The Judgeship.

Late accounts from Washington state that the President has not decided on the successor to the late Judge Potter; and further, that "Messrs. Biggs, Saunders, Venable, Eaton and others are seeking the place. The first is recommended by a majority of the delegation, and it is supposed in Raleigh, that if appointed, he will be succeeded in the Senate by Mr. Clingman, member of the House of Representatives."

We would like to see a list of "the others" alluded to, a long list we are inclined to think it would be. For ourselves, notwithstanding the nice manner in which "a majority of the delegation" have fixed names in favor of Messrs. Biggs and Clingman, we shall not be surprised to find the race result in favor of that veteran office holder, Judge Saunders, who is fairly entitled to it on the democratic principle of rotation in office—rotate from one good office to a better one.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Horrible Murder in Canada.

A most atrocious murder was committed at Poolville, four miles from Hamilton, Canada West, on the night of the 10th inst.—Jared Comstock and his wife, aged over seventy years, were the victims. Their son was the murderer; he has been for some time insane. He killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother with a knife. He then cut their hearts out, and cut out the bodies into pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister but fortunately she escaped. The murderer is in custody and has confessed the act.

Flogging a Thief by Mistake.

In Boston, on Tuesday evening, a thief stepped into a law office, and slipped on a valuable Raglan belonging to a student, and then departed without detection. A young man, whose sister had been insulted by the offender, was lying in wait to flog the offender, and seeing the thief come out with the overcoat on, supposed him to be the victim he was in search of, and gave him a terrible whipping before the policemen stopped him or the mistake in the person was made known, by the cries for mercy of the thief, who supposed the punishment was for his crime. The young man was very much mortified when he found he had been flogging a common thief for an undeveloped attorney.

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

"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.

Congress having adjourned for a few days, we have nothing of any interest or importance from Washington. We hope that the members will soon be through specifying on Kansas and the arrest of Walker, and endeavor to do something for our suffering country. Up to this date, Kansas and Walker have occupied almost entirely the attention of our National Legislature.

The Message.

We publish this week, Buchanan's message in relation to Nicaragua. We have availed ourselves of the labors of the American Advocate, for the accompanying report of the speeches made on the reception of the message.

A Distribution Candidate—A Convention.

When the "Raleigh Register" first advanced the idea of the American Whigs uniting with that portion of the Democratic party which favored distribution, and running a democratic distributionist for Governor, we entered our protest against any such acts and doings, because we believed them contrary to good conscience, not dictated by sound policy, and tending only to evil.

We did not then, nor do we now believe, that the American Whig party is dead, or by any means so powerless, as some of its friends affect to suppose, or as its enemies would have us believe. What, we ask, has killed the party? Has defeat killed it? Does defeat amount to death? If so, then did democracy die many deaths in North Carolina—yet is democracy alive and glorying in her late triumphs. What then has killed the American party? Have the dissensions in the ranks of Democracy killed it? Has the universal ruin and distress which Democracy has brought upon the country, done the murderous deed? Has the civil war in Kansas, the fruits of Democratic misrule, shed the life blood of the American party? Has the defection of Douglas, the great champion of National Democracy, and his joining the ranks of the Black Republicans, committed the foul and bloody deed? Has the fact that Gov. Wise has joined himself unto Douglas in his opposition to the administration, rendered the Americans powerless? We had thought that all these things, so far from killing, tended to make alive and to impart fresh hopes and renewed strength to our party. Such were our thoughts when we entered our protest against the views of the Register, such are our thoughts still; and in so thinking, we know that we are not mistaken, and are glad to know that we are not alone in this belief.

We trust that by this time the "Register" has, upon more mature reflection, seen cause to change its views, and to adopt a different policy, for as far as we recollect, but one paper, the "Salisbury Watchman," has responded to the views of the "Register" in this matter, while we have been confirmed in our opinion by the voice of the press from the Mountains to the Seaboard.

The American party dead! no indeed. It is still strong to resist evil, and powerful to do good. Its principles are the principles of the revolutionary fathers of our country, who cast off the yoke of British oppression—the principles which Gen. Washington left as a legacy in his farewell address; and as long as the name of General Washington is revered, the American party never can die or become powerless, for as in truth, so in the principles of the American party, there is a vitality, no matter how often defeated or how often "crushed to earth, which will cause them to rise again."

On account of the ruinous effects of democratic policy for the last few years, and which is now so palpable to the people, and on account of the many dissensions in that party, we feel well satisfied that by unity of action, and a full determination to succeed, we can carry the election of Governor, and also the Legislature next summer. "Now's the day, and now's the hour," let the American press of the State then speak out, let us again hear the sound of the trumpets calling to battle, let steps be taken for calling a convention and let none hang back through doubts or from fear. Now's the day and now's the hour, for the people are tired of being deceived by democratic promises, they are tired of, and disgusted with, democratic misrule. How stands the case beyond the Ridge? Brother "Spectator" let us hear from you. How stands the case in the East? Brothers of the Sentinel, American Advocate, N. Carolina Times,

and of the American Eagle, let us hear from you. Shall we lower our flag and surrender to an enemy, almost disbanded by its own dissensions? Shall we go over to a party just ready to fall to pieces? Let others do as they may, as for us, we are determined, come weal or come woe, to fight on, fight ever, against this modern democracy, constituted as it is of all the odds and ends of creation, and made up of all the political creeds of the day—Abolitionists, Free-soilers, Free-lovers, Free-thinkers, Filibusters, Hardshells and Softshells.

The Western Extension—Fayetteville—The Coal Fields.

It has become so much the order of the day, to keep the public mind constantly agitated on some exciting National issue, that there is great fear that home matters and home affairs will be entirely neglected. It is not only right and proper but it is necessary that our people, if they wish to be independent and desire to preserve their liberties, should understand, and make themselves acquainted with our commercial relations with foreign Nations, and it is also equally necessary that they should understand and keep an eye upon the acts and movements of our General Government, in order, that our rights and privileges as an independent sovereign State, may not be invaded or circumscribed. Yet at the same time it must not be forgotten, that we have interests at home, of the most vital importance to us as a people, and interests too, which if neglected, it will soon matter but little to us, what action Congress may take, either as regards Kansas, or the capture of Gen. Walker. Entertaining these views we have resolved to devote a large portion of our paper, to state issues, to matters which concern us at home, and endeavor as far as we are able, to stir a spirit of improvement, and a determination among our people to develop the resources of the State, so that when the time comes, if it ever does come, that this Union shall be dissolved, North Carolina will possess within herself all the elements of a great people, respected in time of peace, and formidable to her enemies who may wish to trample upon her rights.

First and foremost then, we shall advocate the completion of the Western Extension, and what is known as the Fayetteville and Coal Field's Rail Road. We consider these at the present time the two most important works in the State, and that their construction would conduce more to the prosperity of the whole State, than any other system of internal improvements, which has been, or can be devised. We shall advocate these measures therefore for two reasons, first because these roads will be a greater benefit to the State, and directly benefit more persons, than any other roads which could be built at the same cost; and secondly because Fayetteville, and the West have stronger claims upon the Legislature for aid, than any other sections of the State. As to the Western Extension, it will serve as a most important feeder to the North Carolina Rail Road, in which the State is deeply interested, having stock in the road to the amount of \$3,000,000, and will carry the rich products of the West right through the heart of the State, landing them at the seaboard within our own borders, and thereby building up, large and flourishing commercial towns on our coast. It must be evident then that every dollar invested by the State in completing the Western Extension, and opening a highway through, under or over the Blue Ridge, will yield a handsome profit, and tend to the enhancement in value her former investments.

The State, as already stated has invested \$3,000,000 in the North Carolina Rail Road; as yet this investment has not proved profitable, and the people are heavily taxed to pay the interest, which semi-annually falls due on the bonds of the State. We will not now stop to enquire into all the causes, which have tended to retard the prosperity of the Central Road, and to depreciate its stock, for these causes are many, and we have heretofore alluded to some of them, and intend to do so again, at the proper time; but one great reason why the road has not prospered, has been for the want of branches. The North Carolina Road may be compared to a large river;—It is necessary that tributary streams should pour their waters into this river, throughout its whole length, otherwise, through waste and evaporation its bed will become dry, long before it reaches the ocean,—just so with the road, it must throw out its arms in every direction, and draw nourishment from all parts of the country, otherwise it will soon die of poverty, its strength and substance having evaporated, in the payment of salaries to those who have it in charge. The Central Road is now in a very low and sickly condition, it needs medicine, and in the language of an old physician, it needs "heroic medicine," none of your peppermint drops, nor even Godfrey's Cordial, nothing short of nuxom six will do. The central road, to be a paying road, and to relieve the people from taxes to pay the interest on the State bonds, will have to depend mainly on freight, unless the Danville connection could be made, it would then pay as a traveling road. But where is this freight to come from? We say from the Mountain Counties, and from beyond the Ridge. The freight immediately on the line of the road, although abundant, will not be sufficient to keep it employed half the time. We want the products of the

West; we want their iron, coal, wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay, potatoes and the various other products which those Mountain Counties yield so abundantly. Again it is due to the West, that the Mountain barriers which have so long shut them out from the world should be unlocked. The West have burdened themselves with taxes and in a most liberal spirit voted millions to the building of roads and digging canals in the East, from which they could by no means whatever, expect to reap any benefit, except such benefit as is common to all, as every thing which benefits the State, tends indirectly to benefit her citizens, no matter in what section they may reside. We therefore call upon the East, and upon the counties along the line of the Central road, to come forward in the same commendable spirit of liberality which has at all times been exhibited by the West, and make some suitable return for the benefits which they have received at her hands. In doing this the East will not only be paying a debt of gratitude, but they will at the same time be benefiting themselves, for unless something is done, we assure our Eastern friends that the \$3,000,000, owned by the State in the Central road, will be entirely worthless. We call upon every stockholder in the Central road to think of this matter, and we would impress upon the stockholders in the Raleigh and Wilmington roads, the great importance of connecting the trans-Mountain Counties with the seaboard.

The claims of the West upon the State for aid are strong, those of Fayetteville are none the less so. We but speak the language of thousands, when we say that Fayetteville has been hardly dealt by, and that she has not had meted out to her favors by any means, commensurate with those which she with commendable liberality, has extended to almost every other section of the State. As we have had occasion heretofore, to say, so, we again repeat that Fayetteville has a strong hold upon the affections of the people of all the interior counties. Before the days of railroads and steam, she was the great emporium of trade for all that rich scope of country lying between the waters of the Haw and Yadkin Rivers, the garden spot of North Carolina—rich in minerals, rich in the abundant and varied productions of her soil, and famed for a hardy and independent people, to whom, a few years ago, nothing was so sweet as the music of their bells mingling with the sound of *gee, wo haw*, as slowly their wagons rolled over the sands of Cumberland. But to say nothing of the claims of Fayetteville upon the State, science and examination, have ascertained the fact beyond doubt, that vast beds of coal and iron are deposited in the counties of Moore and Chatham, and patriotic men have stepped forward and are struggling to build a rail road, to open a highway to make these rich mineral deposits available as articles of commerce, and thereby to cause an immense flow of wealth into the country. Shall they be left to struggle alone, and to eventually fail in this important work for the want of a little aid? We venture the assertion that in no other State in the Union, would the call for help be unheeded, when so important an interest was at stake, as the successful operation of these coal fields, and beds of iron ore. Will the people then any longer follow these miserable politicians whose only aim seems to be to keep up an everlasting strife and commotion about some National issue, from which we the people can never in the remotest degree derive the least possible benefit?

A miserable filibuster, a man whom President Buchanan has denounced as a murderer and a pirate, has been arrested in the very act of larceny, and the whole country is in a state of excitement, public meetings are held, speeches made, and resolutions passed. And who created all this ridiculous excitement? Patriotic politicians the great friends of the dear people. And yet these same politicians who are so ready to sympathize with and aid Walker, will suffer our rail roads and other improvements to languish and die, for fear that if they extend aid to them, they will become unpopular, and be turned out of office. Away with such politicians we say, and let the people take matters into their own hands, let us do justice to the West, to Fayetteville and to the coal fields, let the resources of the State be developed.

The Degenerate Son.

Mr. James B. Clay, Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, and son of the great American Statesman, made his first speech in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday of last week. He defended the course of the President and Commodore Paulding in arresting Walker, but appears to have entertained rather a confused idea of the matter. The contrast in position as well as in capacity, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) between himself and his great sire is lamentable enough.

A Thorn in the Flesh.

Mr. Buchanan may well exclaim "Deliver me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies;" as it is worthy of remark, that amidst all the troubles of the Administration during the past twelve months, its greatest annoyances, and its most troublesome opposition, have come from portions of the Democratic party itself. This family discord will not be in the least diminished when the President shall bring forward his favorite scheme of a rail-road to the Pacific.

THAT VISIT.

Mr. Holden's late visit to the Editors of the "Western Sentinel," has had, it seems, the desired effect. Up to that date the Sentinel had pursued the policy of "cooling its peculiar bias," because, as the Editors say, it was just and right; that they should do so. Now, we admire both the prudence and the justice of the course pursued by the "Sentinel" heretofore, in having the forbearance and magnanimity to conceal its "peculiar bias"—peculiar we think in many respects—as to the next candidate for Governor; for the "Sentinel" is no doubt well aware, that as soon as its "peculiar bias" is known, that the whole matter will be very quickly, if not very peculiarly settled. We therefore take it very hard and unkind of Mr. Holden, that he has taken a snap judgment upon some of our special favorites, by paying the Editors of the "Sentinel" a visit, and spending several hours with them, conveying with his accustomed fluency on various subjects, especially on, and thereby causing them to change their policy of concealing their "peculiar bias." We should have liked very much to have witnessed the scene when Holden was spreading himself before the Editors of the "Sentinel," no doubt he was fluent, and judging from the effect, he must at times been truly sublime. Was ever effect of an eloquent appeal more strikingly illustrated? Up to Mr. Holden's visit, and his appeals, poured forth with all his "accustomed fluency," the "Sentinel" had magnanimously refrained from expressing its "peculiar bias," but alas! for poor human nature, before the fluent and eloquent appeals of the Standard, its forbearance and magnanimity dissolve into air, and the very next day we find in the "Sentinel" the following:

"Our readers are well aware that Mr. Holden's name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor; and from the indications of public sentiment we have been able to gather, we are disposed to think he will be the candidate. A man within our ranks is better fitted for the position, and none, in our estimation, could fill the office more ably and acceptably than elected."

And again, we find in the last week's "Sentinel," speaking of the candidates for Governor, the following:

"In the first place, then, we are opposed to the nomination of any present member of Congress."

In the second place, we are opposed to the nomination of any presiding Judge."

Now from the above extracts we think the "Sentinel" is coming the "peculiar bias" pretty strong, and by a few strokes of the pen has cleared the field, of four of the most prominent competitors, with Holden for gubernatorial honors, viz Messrs. Clingman, Branch, and Judges Person and Ellis. The Sentinel is opposed to Clingman and Branch on the ground of expediency, and Person and Ellis for fear the "fountain of justice, between man and man" might be "corrupted," and for fear "men might revert to a state of nature, and take their defence into their own hands." Now as quite a number of the democracy are already in a state of nature—many little things which the law would take hold of being, very natural with them—if the naming of Judge Person or Judge Ellis would have a tendency to reduce any more of these artificial men to a like state, why we agree with the "Sentinel" that they ought not to run.

Wonder what paper and what editors the Standard will next visit? For as his visit to Winston has been so entirely successful, he will no doubt be encouraged to persevere in getting other Editors to lay aside all restraint and no longer conceal their "peculiar biases."

Let no one mistake our position by what we have said. We shall be loyal to the better judgment of the Convention, and support heartily the nominee, no matter who he may be.—All we mean by this article is, that were we to attend the Convention, before we could willingly support, for the nomination, either one of our members of Congress, or presiding Judges, we should require that they resign their present position before being nominated.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Now every body knew that before we don't be frightened Mr. Sentinel, no fear of your position being mistaken on this subject; for that you are ready to go for the nominee, "no matter who he may be," no one has the least doubt. We are under obligations to you, however, that in the wind up of your article, you tell us what you meant in what you had written, for without this key it would certainly have been beyond the comprehension of man to ascertain what you did mean; for you oppose the nomination of Judge Person on the ground, that to elect Judges to office, would cause them to be influenced by improper motives in the discharge of their high functions, and by corrupting the fountain head of justice cause men to revert to a state of nature"—and in the "very next breath you add:

Now we do not think that this would be a likely result from the promotion of any judge to the office of Governor. Nor do we think that such a promotion would impede at all the due and faithful execution of law in any particular.

We are very glad therefore that you told us what you did mean. We hope Person will therefore attend the Convention, for if he should be in a distant part of the State, it might cause a very inconvenient delay for the Convention to wait until he could be heard from, and until his resignation was accepted.

Selected Poetry.

The Printer's Consolation.

Tell me ye gentle winds, that round my pathway play,
Is there no place on earth, where printers get their pay?
The whispering breeze went by—with accents filled with love,
A voice, borne on the sorrowing air, in saddest answer, No!

Tell me, ye flowing streams, that smoothly glide along,
Is there one cherished place, where printers meet and throng?
The gentle brook replied, in murmurs soft and low,
And winding on its verdant way, it meekly answered, No!

Tell me, ye murky clouds, now rising in the West,
Is there upon the globe, one spot by printers blest?
The dusky cloud outbreak with an indignant glow,
A voice that filled the earth with awe, in thunder answered, No!

Tell me, ye haughty men, witholding day by day,
Is there no honor in the breast—the printer's bill to pay?
Unanswered turns he round—how plain the actions show;
An uttered, oath-capped sound is heard—his actions answer, No!

Tell me, ye gentle nymphs, who bless our life with hours,
Is there one sacred shrine, where printers gain their dower?
A smiling blush diffused, and tenfold grace impart,
A soft responsive sigh implied, his found in woman's heart.

Tell me, ye angelic hosts, thus messengers of love,
Shall suffering printers here below, have no reward above?
The angel band replied, To us is knowledge given;
Deliverance on the printer's books can never be from Heaven!

Miscellaneous Reading.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

In the Autumn of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans, who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing; subject to the every-day insults of cruel and oppressive foes, bound to pay obedience to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of a life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the picket guards, thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander-in-Chief and the American forces were then encamped at Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British revelled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots, and dissipation; trusting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagement rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Reminded desperate from disappointment and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guard and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers, by the name of Dale or Doale, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, and stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female having procured her flour in a pillow-case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guards at Frankford, and was just entering the woods a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter, bearing the character of her husband's hand-writing. After a pause he said, "Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us—I mean them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a purse of money. My means, madam, are adequate or I would not thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible? And how did you know me, who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants but hark! take the road to the left. Farwell." So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With a slow, cautious step, she approached Vine street. She had nearly reached

her home, when the awful word "Halt!" struck her to the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass woman," "I have none, sir; my children are—"

"D—, the rebel crew; why do you breed enemies to your King? This flour is mine—off woman, and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about parting, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman the flour. "Fool! idiot!" exclaimed the guard-house; if you interfere here, you, soon shall be its inmate. "May be so, sir; but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her family one week longer? Recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect—"

"H—, and fury, sirrah? Why bid me recollect?—You plead in vain—be gone, or I'll seize you as a pay."

"You won't give the poor woman her flour?"

"No!"

"Then, by my country's faith and hopes of freedom, you shall; and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. "Run, madam, run—see, the guard-house is alive—seize your flour, pass Vine street, and you are safe. 'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The unfortunate man gazed around him with fearless intrepidity. There was but one way of escape, and through the woods—Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer, pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down! down with him!" was echoed from one line to the other. The desperado was lost in the woods, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime flew like lightning; the guard was left behind, but the whole picket line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down the Delaware; a boat was already there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put into execution. He mounted his horse and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed and hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree and demanded immediate surrender. "Tis useless to prevaricate—you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession."

"Son of a slave! slave to a king! how dare you address a freeman? Surrender yourself—a Doale never surrenders himself to any man, far less to a blinded patron—away, or die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun, but himself was levelled to the dust; the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. The chase was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford pickets, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia, filled with the British troops.

One way, and only one, presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in—a shout succeeded—and he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest, while the balls whistled around. The tide was running on; when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old ship at Market street, on reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol, and with steady aim, fired at the first boat; a man fell over the side and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared; his pursuers gave one look, one curse, and then returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil he was one of his principal agents.

The Indian's Reply to a Challenge.

The Indian has more sober sense than the white man. When the white man is challenged by a reckless and desperate enemy, he thinks it is more honorable to shoot his enemy through the heart than decline the combat; and so fearful is he of the charge of cowardice, that he will take the field, risk his own life, stain his honor with the blood of a once loved friend, when a candid expression of his feelings would have healed the breach, and restored him in the confidence of his friend. The duellist may possess some physical bravery, but he lacks the moral courage of the Indian, who, when he was challenged, replied:

"I have two objections to this duel affair; the one is lest I should hurt you, and the other is lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good that I would do me to put a bullet through your body; I could not make any use of you when dead; but I could of a rabbit or turkey. As to myself, I think it more sensible to avoid than to put myself in the way of harm; I am under great apprehension that you might hurt me. That being the case, I think it more advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistol take some object, a tree, or anything about my size, and if you hit that, send me word and I shall acknowledge that if I had been there you might hit me."

Ye who are eating apple dumplings and molasses of wealth, should not forget those who are sucking the herring bones of poverty.

Thrilling Account of the Relief of Lucknow.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.—I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow as described by a lady, one of the rescued party. On every side death stares us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions; especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully pressed to her.

At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the plovering." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless, and apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna, ye hear it? dinna, ye hear it? 'I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' High Landers! We're saved, we're saved! Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men "Courage! courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'! Here's help at last!" To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry.

A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, Jesses sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so loud and piercing that it was distinctly heard along the whole line, "Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased, indeed, but 'Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear! D'ye hear? At that moment we seemed to hear indeed the voice of God in the distance, when the phiroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes—now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe—then in softer tones, seeming in need. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but buried itself before God. All by one simultaneous impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang from a thousand lips great shouts of joy, which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed phiroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen!' they replied by the well known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot." After that nothing else made any impression on me; I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort and at the officers banquet her health was drunk by all present, while pipers marched around the table, playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld Lange Syne.'

Not so Bad.

A young man, clad in homespun, was standing in Court street day before yesterday, devouring a doughnut, when he was accosted by one of a half dozen genteelly dressed city idlers, with "Jest come down?"

"Yes; gess I have—a great place this, ain't it, yeen?" said the countryman.

"Tis so, bub; how's your marm?" asked the city buck, bent on sport with greenery.

"Wall, she's pretty well; she sent me down here on business."

"She did? What kind of business are you on?"

"Why, she wanted me to come down to Boston, and look all round, and find half a dozen of the biggest fules in Boston, and bring 'em up to educate 'em; and I rather gess I've got my eye on 'em now," said the stranger.

The next moment he had the edge-stone to himself, where he quietly finished his doughnut.

A Hunting Editor.

Our Western Exchanges are making merry over the following anecdote of an editor, who wearied of city life went on a hunting excursion in the country.

"A city editor being in the country deer shooting, was too frightened to shoot at a buck, as he went by. The huntsman came up and asked him why he did not shoot? His lips trembled as he replied, 'I saw nothing but the devil go by with an arm chair on his head, and his handkerchief sticking out behind.'"

From La Puy's of Paris.

Spicy Correspondence.—A True Wife.

We are assured by a friend who is personally cognizant of what he states, that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence, answer such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her liege lord as he may have designated at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband, the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, date and places), is a true copy:

"My Dear Sir—I saw a fine picture of you yesterday and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are as noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me—your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I will say I am not married—(though you are, I am told.) My friends tell me I have not a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather petite, have black eyes, black hair and a dark complexion—that is, I am what is called a 'brunette.' I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W—. At any rate do not fail to write me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me,

"Your friend,

To this letter the wife, who by the by, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:

"Mademoiselle—Your letter or the inst., addressed to Mr.—, was duly received. Mr.—, who is my husband, directed me when he left home some days ago, to open all his letters, and to answer any of them that I conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impatient, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr.—. I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes, and hates brunets most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your 'points' is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, weight, wind, speed, and [here the weight is illegible.] Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as B— merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the scudde. You say you trust my husband is 'unsuspecting.' I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences, which are sometimes as unkind as suspicious. You say you are unmarried. My advice to you is that you marry somebody, as soon as possible. In most cases I would not recommend haste; but in yours, I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay. Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband (which may God mercifully grant!) my opinion is that you will consider any woman, who would write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest.

I will deliver your note to Mr.— when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve. I am, with as much respect as you permit,

Mrs.—.

This was the end of the correspondence.

From the Boston Post.

During the American struggle for independence, Washington was greatly embarrassed by the arrival of foreign officers who expected nothing less than one of the highest posts in the army, and frequently, when accepted, proved unworthy of the stations assigned to them. Experience of this kind led Washington to be exceedingly cautious in receiving foreign officers into the service. At this period, Kosciusko presented himself to Washington, fortified by a letter from Franklin. The first interview between the gallant and generous Pole and the equally generous Washington, is thus described in the third volume of Washington Irving's Washington, just issued from the press:

"What do you seek here?" inquired the Commander-in-Chief.

"To fight for American independence."

"What can you do?"

"Try me."

Washington was pleased with the curt yet comprehensive reply, and with his chivalrous air and spirit, at once received him into his family as an aide camp. His subsequent noble and gallant career as an officer in the American service, is well known, and has inseparably joined his name with that noble struggle to which we owe our present exalted rank as a nation.

For a number of years a suit has been in progress in the courts of the District of Columbia, prosecuted by his collateral heirs, to recover the property left by him at his decease in this country, which now amounts to upwards of fifty thousand dollars. We believe that a final decision has been rendered, establishing the relationship of the claimants and the validity of their claim.

A Smart Dutchman.

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of the boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" inquired one of his hearers. "I did not go in de pote!" was the dutchman's placid answer.

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

J. F. JOLLIE, ETLAND

Jan. 12th, 1858. 967 2w.

LEXINGTON MALE 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 of 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.

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.—The

next session of this Institution will commence the 1st day of January next. The rates of tuition are: Primary English Branches Arithmetic, Geog. Eng. Gram. 10.00; Higher English and Mathematics, 12.00; Latin, Greek, and French, \$15.00 per Session of five months. Each student is required to pay, in addition to 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 illness. Board in the best families can be obtained at moderate rates. For further information address the undersigned at Frank-lington, Randolph co., N. C.

M. S. ROBINS, Principal.

Dec 18th, 1857. 965 4w.

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 Railroad Station at McLeansville. The place is 250 acres, about one half in good timber, the soil is well adapted to Wheat, 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 such a tract, will please call on the subscriber, who will with pleasure show the place.

HENRY B. STRATFORD.

Oct. 13th, 1857. 956 3m.

STEAM SAW MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS keep constantly on hand a large lot of No. 1 Pine Lumber, at the MILL, situated on the main road leading from Walnut Cove to Madison, 11 miles west of Madison, 1 mile west of Hariston's ford, on Dan river, where there is a regular boat line ready to deliver LUMBER to any point on the river down as far as Danville.

LIST OF PRICES: 12 inch Flooring per hundred feet \$1.25 Weather-boarding " " 80 Ceiling " " 80 1 inch plank " " 1.00 Loose sheeting " " 50 Wall sheathing " " 1.25

All other description of Lumber proportionally cheap. They solicit orders from the public in general. Bills filled at the shortest notice. Post office, Walnut Cove, N. C. GENTRY & FULTON.

July, 1857. 942 6m.

State of North Carolina, David-

SON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857. Wilson L. Cecil, Adm'r of Elizabeth Boggs, dec'd, vs. The heirs at law of Elizabeth Boggs.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joel Boggs, one of the heirs at law of Elizabeth Boggs, 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 Greensborough Patriot and Flag, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said County, 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.

C. F. LOWE, Clerk.

Pr. adv. \$5.00. 963 6w.

Thaddeus Kosciusko.

During the American struggle for independence, Washington was greatly embarrassed by the arrival of foreign officers who expected nothing less than one of the highest posts in the army, and frequently, when accepted, proved unworthy of the stations assigned to them. Experience of this kind led Washington to be exceedingly cautious in receiving foreign officers into the service. At this period, Kosciusko presented himself to Washington, fortified by a letter from Franklin. The first interview between the gallant and generous Pole and the equally generous Washington, is thus described in the third volume of Washington Irving's Washington, just issued from the press:

"What do you seek here?" inquired the Commander-in-Chief.

"To fight for American independence."

"What can you do?"

"Try me."

Washington was pleased with the curt yet comprehensive reply, and with his chivalrous air and spirit, at once received him into his family as an aide camp. His subsequent noble and gallant career as an officer in the American service, is well known, and has inseparably joined his name with that noble struggle to which we owe our present exalted rank as a nation.

For a number of years a suit has been in progress in the courts of the District of Columbia, prosecuted by his collateral heirs, to recover the property left by him at his decease in this country, which now amounts to upwards of fifty thousand dollars. We believe that a final decision has been rendered, establishing the relationship of the claimants and the validity of their claim.

A Smart Dutchman.

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of the boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" inquired one of his hearers. "I did not go in de pote!" was the dutchman's placid answer.

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

J. F. JOLLIE, ETLAND

Jan. 12th, 1858. 967 2w.

LEXINGTON MALE 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 of 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.

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.—The

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State of North Carolina, David-

SON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857. Wilson L. Cecil, Adm'r of Elizabeth Boggs, dec'd, vs. The heirs at law of Elizabeth Boggs.

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Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of November, A. D. 1857.

C. F. LOWE, Clerk.

Pr. adv. \$5.00. 963 6w.

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, vs. Nelson Hodgkin.

Petition for sale of real estate for partition. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nelson Hodgkin, 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 Greensborough, 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 Allred, deceased, vs. John Allred, Polly Chisolm, James Allred, Jonathan Allred, Riley Miller, and Rachel his wife, James Patterson, and Martha his wife, Lewis Hayes, and Anna his wife, John Henry, and Martha his wife, Riley Vetsal, and Polly his wife, Oria Williams, and Lorinda his wife, John Phillips, Joseph Phillips, James Phillips, and Thomas Vestal and wife Rachel.

Petition to sell lands to pay debts. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thomas Vestal and wife Rachel, Oria Williams, 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, 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, 1858, and then 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, Guil-

FORD COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857. William Hammonds, vs. Maria 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 Greensborough Patriot and Flag, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, 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 Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1857.

Issued the 9th of January, 1858.

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

2,000 Fresh Oranges. Also, a

fine lot of Bananas, just received at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK, Oct. 28,