

Christian Advocate.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

Special Agents.

James F. Simmons, Weldon. Benjamin K. Pullen, Richmond, Va.

Absent.

We have to beg indulgence for this number, upon the ground of a little trip westward, which interferes with editorial duties.

Consistency.

By common consent, religious papers, in the South, are excluded from the arena of party politics. This is a very good rule, which ought to work both ways; but our secular contemporaries are not nearly so careful to abstain from sectarian strife, as they are to enforce neutrality in party politics upon the religious press.

The moral of this is, that while we conform to the usage which bars our entrance upon the political party controversies of the day, we beg leave to insist that political papers interfere not at all in the questions which are mooted between the different denominations of the country.

We are under too many obligations to the secular press of the State, not to feel it to be a painful duty to urge upon some of them this rule of consistency.

Give the Names.

The Biblical Recorder, two weeks ago, contained the following paragraph: "We were informed by a friend, a few days since, that he was requested by an intelligent Methodist gentleman, in one of the eastern towns of the State, to say to Mr. H. that he never wished to see in his family another copy of his paper—that it was a stench in his nostrils."

Mr. James will please furnish the Editor with the names of him who sent the message, and of him who bore it. If he fail to comply with this demand, we shall add it to the accumulating list of questions from which he has backed out; and shall moreover be warranted by his failure to pronounce the above paragraph untrue. Indeed, we are already fully of this latter opinion; and nothing but the names of the parties, and direct proof from themselves, can sustain the Editor of the Recorder in the statement he has made.

Tracts—Tracts.

All orders received have been filled; and still a large supply on hand. The worth of a thousand dollars in tracts might be distributed by the preachers and others in the Conference, this year, to great advantage, without interfering at all with other duties; and shall a surplus remain on hand, locked up by negligence or avarice, when only three hundred dollars worth have been ordered? Come, brethren of the ministry and laity, let us awake to the value of tracts in promoting the work in which we are engaged. The Conference year is waning to its close, and comparatively little has been done in the distribution of Tracts. Orders are solicited.

The Circus.

Another squadron of the devil's artillery, in the shape of a circus, is ranging through North Carolina. Let it alone; keep away from it. It is evil, and only evil. Members of the church, especially, who attend the circus, are guilty of a violation of the rules of the church, which subjects them to very unpleasant consequences. The circus is immodest and obscene in its tendencies. Shun it as you would the plague; keep your children pure from its contamination.

Raleigh Female Seminary.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Principal of this School, in another column. The Fall Session commences on Wednesday, the 13th of August.

Sermons to Young Men.

The next in the series of sermons to young men, will be preached by Rev. N. F. Reid, in the Methodist Church, next Sunday evening.

Bishop Atkinson—Confirmation.

Bishop Atkinson claims to be the Bishop of North Carolina. He is Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina. His position and his personal character entitle his views to consideration by the members of other churches, and by the public. He is learned, eloquent, and without reproach. He is the successor of Bishop Ives, and as he would have us believe, of the Apostles also. When he preaches where his church is weak, he does not shock the public prejudice by a gown; he usually preaches without even notes; and is so bland, kind, and plausible, so sound in doctrine and zealous in spirit, that he is not only fairly entitled to the general acceptability accorded him by his own church, but is regarded by other churches as quite a happy contrast to his predecessor, Bishop Ives. He preaches a sermon on Repentance, and several sermons on other subjects, so orthodox, and so catholic, that all the churches, Methodists included, have been drawn to open their hearts and their houses of worship to Bishop Atkinson.

But Bishop Atkinson has preached on Confirmation, as held and practiced by his church; he has preached this sermon throughout the State. He happened to preach it in Beaufort, and it also happens that we are furnished with full and reliable notes by two ministers of the Gospel, who were present and heard him. The real position of the good Bishop relative to other churches was rather doubtful before. It was rumored that his high church notions had impelled him to withdraw from the American Bible Society, and that he was a member of a Committee in Baltimore which had censured Dr. Johns for preaching in a Methodist Church. But the fact that Bishop Atkinson himself did preach in Methodist churches, whenever the opportunity offered, as at Franklin, Wilson, and other places, where he had been invited, together with the manner and matter of his discourses, have led to the opinion that he was quite in contrast with his predecessor, and that though he was Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his views and influence would be tolerant, kind and fraternal toward other churches. Would that it were so! It would be better for the common cause of religion in North Carolina, and for the unity of the Church of Christ at large, if one of Bishop Atkinson's position of influence and character were faithful to the unity of the Church and to the claims of truth and love and toleration.

But however painful, it becomes our duty to record the fact that Bishop Atkinson is imbued with the spirit of high church intolerance, as thoroughly as was Bishop Ives. This latter gentleman preached up a sort of sacramental, mechanical salvation; was of opinion that out of his church no salvation was possible; led his church to the extreme of high churchism; and then himself went to Rome. His successor is generally supposed to occupy altogether different ground; but his sermon on Confirmation dissipates the illusion. He is a high churchman, as intolerant and exclusive as was ever Bishop Ives. In proof, we state his main positions in his sermon on Confirmation. His text was Hebrews, i: 1. He laid down the following positions:

1. That the characteristics of a first or essential principle of Christianity were, that "it be introductory, perpetual, and universal."

2. That confirmation, as held and practiced by himself and his church, was an essential principle of Christianity.

3. That where this confirmation was not, Christianity was not.

It will thus be seen, 1, That Bishop Atkinson holds that salvation is impossible to any who are not members of his church. 2, That while he unchurches all other churches, he holds that no one in North Carolina can get to heaven, unless he, Bishop Atkinson, shall lay his hands upon him.

Next week, we shall be absent; but on our return we shall calmly examine these claims of the Bishop to be the only medium of salvation in North Carolina.

That Lottery Scheme.

We have received an elaborate defence of his course, by Mr. Caldwell, the chief author of the lottery scheme to aid a Methodist Female College in Georgia. After a careful perusal, we are of the same opinion still, as to the merits of the scheme: we think it involves the objectionable features of a lottery, and should be frowned down by the religious public. But we are also of the opinion that it is not so understood by Mr. Caldwell; that he has erred greatly in judgment, but with good intentions.—The plan he proposed should be rejected, because it is wrong; the author of that plan should be judged leniently, for he meant well.

By the way, the Recorder noticed this plan with a relish; but fails to notice a Gift Enterprise by members of his own church, which has all the objectionable features of a lottery. Other Baptists, in the Herald, rebuke their brethren; but friend James is silent. The difference between us is, that while we fearlessly condemn what we think is wrong, even when the offender is a Methodist, our neighbor of the Recorder, by his silence, sanctions whatever is done under the name of Baptist.

Our Great Work.

We agree with Mr. Wesley, that the design of God, in raising up the people called Methodists, was "to spread scriptural holiness through these lands." This is the one great work of Methodism; let us be faithful to our calling. We war upon false doctrine, bigotry, and sin; that is well. But let us be mindful that our great work is to seek holiness of heart for ourselves, and from joyful experience to commend to others "the fullness of the blessings of the Gospel of Christ." So shall we rejoice in the grace of God, and be blessed in commending that grace to the acceptance of the "whole world."

Protracted and Camp Meetings.

The period of the year for these meetings has arrived; let them be everywhere. The difference between revival preachers and those who do not have revivals, is: revival preachers hold on—those whose labors are not blessed with revivals, preach, and away they go home or elsewhere. The gift of continuance is a great gift, properly improved and applied. Three things should be specially attended to at these meetings: 1. Labor to bring as many souls to Christ and the Church as possible. 2. Send a short, plain account of the work of God, not of men, to this paper: 3. Accompany this notice by a handsome list of new subscribers.

Glen Anna for Sale.

See the advertisement. Pure air, good water, good health, good schools, and good society in the neighborhood, make it altogether a very desirable property.

ARATOR.—This monthly for July should have been noticed last week. It is filled, as usual, with valuable information for farmers. Price, \$1 a year in advance.—Address T. J. Lemay, Raleigh.

New Book.

PISCATAWAY.—A Series of Dissertations on the Unaccomplished Prophecies. By Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D. Stevenson & Evans, Nashville; E. H. Myers, Charleston.

We are indebted to some friend in Charleston for a well printed volume of 293 pages, with the above title. It is written in the usual happy style of Dr. Cross, and a glance through its pages has gone far to overcome the hesitancy with which, from the outsiders, we have hitherto looked into the misty regions of Prophecy Interpretation. The most commonly received theory of the Millennium is, that the world is first to be converted, and that then Christ will come and reign a thousand years, at the end of which the resurrection and the judgment will take place. But the theory advocated with great skill in this volume, is that Christ will first come when Christianity is apparently threatened with extinction, and will in person lead the movement which is to result in the conversion of the whole earth. The spirit of the book is befitting its theme; and we commend it as a valuable contribution to Biblical Literature.

Curious, but not Strange.

HENDERSON, N. C., July 8, 1856. Rev. J. H. Phillips: Perhaps it may be as well to publish the following rare scrap of history. Professor Brooks, of Wake Forest College, had an appointment to preach in a private house in this place, the first Sunday in May. The congregation could not be comfortably situated there. He, with the congregation, were invited to the Methodist Church; (who invited them, I never knew) they went, and he preached there. The first Sunday in June they were again invited by proper authority. One of the students came to supply the Professor's place; he preached in the Methodist Church. The first Sunday in July the Professor came, and again they were invited; the church was opened for them; the congregation met there; a large portion of the Methodist society attended. Professor Brooks preached, and then spread the table, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the Baptists.—They passed by the Methodists—handed the elements over their heads, and displayed all the narrow-hearted bigotry for which that denomination is famous. They did not stop here, but I am told they then and there set to hear experiences and admit members into the Baptist Church.—The whole proceeding, on their part, is indeed rare, but not rich. I doubt whether the history of the church, in any age or country, can show the equal of this. I am surprised that Professor Brooks should so far forget himself, and so palpably violate the proprieties of life and the courtesies of Christianity.

Query. Has the Iron Wheel emboldened them? If so, I commend to their careful consideration "Brownlow." I think it will do them good. But perhaps the Professor had bad advice; if so, I hope he will learn in future to be courteous to others, and not be led to commit another such a blunder.

WM. HOLMES.

[That is the way they do. We no where read that the Apostles ever excluded any Christians from the Lord's table; but Christians were excluded in Henderson, by a guest in their own house. Our Baptist brethren never proselyte; oh! no, not they! But they avail themselves of a courteous invitation merely to preach in a

Methodist Church, to hold "an experience meeting;" that is, this very respectable brother attempts to form a Baptist Church, an Iron Wheel Baptist Church, in a Methodist Church. Of course he was innocent of any designs upon the hands of the Methodist flock! We venture to suggest to the Methodists of Henderson, that while they improve the lesson Mr. Brooks has taught them, they guard against all unkind feelings, and give no place to the spirit of retaliation.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. South Iredell Circuit. Bro. HELM: The Lord has revived His work to some extent on this circuit. Eighteen have joined the church on probation, and others are seeking; their souls' salvation, while many more are fervent and much aroused, yet, because of a general instruction which they have received for these many years, they quench the Spirit with self-complacency, and say, I will stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. Our Methodist people and their friends are making united efforts to erect better churches than they formerly occupied. We have oppositions of all kinds in this country, but the method of Methodism which the Lord has planted here will spread its branches for the "weary and heavy laden" to take shelter under its balmy shades of Christianity, in earnest. Hence, its energy of soul will push the ark of pure, undefiled religion into the enemy's camp, and put to flight the unchristened in heart. Oh! Lord, revive Thy work. Amen.

O. J. BRENT. July 11, 1856.

Books at this Office. 1. Annals of Southern Methodism, by C. F. Deems, D. D. Price \$1. A copy will be sent by mail, prepaid, for the same price.

2. Confessions of a Converted Infidel; by Rev. John Bayley, of the Virginia Conference. Price \$1. Sent by mail, prepaid, for the same. A liberal discount made to those who order six or more copies.

3. Great Iron Wheel Examined, by W. G. Brownlow. A book for the times—a book for North Carolina. It is killing off Iron Wheelism, and opening the way for a closer union among all Christians. The remedy is severe, we know; but it has to do with a desperate disease with which some of our friends are afflicted; when they are recovered, they will thank us for the remedy. Price \$1. A copy sent by mail, prepaid, for \$1 and 9 cents in postage stamps. Where ten copies are ordered, they will be sent at the expense of the purchaser, for \$71 cents a copy. When ten copies are ordered, by mail, the price will be \$1, as the postage on each copy is 14 cents.

A large supply on hand; all orders promptly filled, if accompanied by the cash; otherwise no attention paid them: we have not time to keep accounts for books.

ITEMS.

Homicide. On Wednesday of last week, Mr. J. P. Smith came to his death by the hands of Mr. Alfred Haywood. A very sad affair indeed. Mr. Haywood was not yet been arrested. They resided in Wake county, a few miles east of Raleigh.

Trial of Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks has been tried before the courts in Washington for the assault on Sumner, and fined \$300.

N. C. Rail Road. The Stockholders held their annual meeting in this City on Thursday and Friday of last week. The receipts for the year ending June 30th were \$290,391 26; expenditures for the same time, \$108,209 29; leaving a balance of \$182,091 97. The whole cost of the Road has been about four millions; \$850,000 additional is the estimated amount needed to pay indebtedness, and complete the equipment. The Road, from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, is 223 miles long.

Ex-Bishop Ives Assailed. Dr. Ives, formerly Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, was knocked down and brutally assaulted on the 8th inst., at the baggage office of the Hudson River depot, by the baggage-master. The assault resulted from an altercation about the delivery of some baggage.

Old Citizen Dead. Mr. Samuel Simpson died in Newberne on the 7th inst., in the 82d year of his age.

Dead. Gen. Menuean Hunt died in Tennessee on the 26th June. He emigrated from Granville county to Texas, and bore an honorable part in the Texan Revolution. He was the first ambassador from the Republic of Texas to Washington.

The Right Spirit. A member of the Baptist Church, who is a subscriber to the N. C. Christian Advocate, writes to the Editor as follows: "If I am a Baptist, I like your doctrine very well indeed. I was converted among the people called Methodists, and still enjoy the happy results of their meetings."

Last one dead. The last survivor of the heroes who were present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army, Mr. Rufus Cogswell, died in Essex, Mass., on the 17th ult. He was 106 years old.

A Young Chinaman Baptized. A young Chinaman, named Yung Kiung Nga, from Shanghai, who has been studying in Delaware for a year past, was baptized at the Church of the Ascension, New York, (Episcopal) on Sunday. He is 18 years old, and intends to become a missionary among his people.

Sudden Death. Mr. Robert Findlater died suddenly, near this City, on the 6th inst.

A Venereal Cancer Proves. A colored preacher named Andrew Marshall aged 100 years and 9 months, held forth at the Oliver street Baptist Church, New York, (Rev. Mr. May's) on Sunday morning, and drew a large congregation, all of whom, except two men and one woman, were white.

Another Clerical Movement in aid of Kansas. Sixteen of the most prominent clergy men of Boston, representing seven religious denominations, have addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Commonwealth, urging a general movement in aid of those who have gone to Kansas from the Free States.

Deceased. The Rev. Peter Jones died lately near Bradford, Canada. He was the celebrated Indian Chief who was married in New York some twenty-five years ago, to a highly respectable lady of the vicinity of London, with whom Mr. Jones became acquainted on his first visit to England, where he went to plead the cause of Indian Missions.

Kemp P. Hill, Esq., of Richmond County, has discovered that barrels made of pine timber hold spirits of turpentine just as well as those made of oak. This discovery may be of much value to turpentine operators.

To the Voters of North Carolina. WHEREAS, it is the settled conviction of this Grand Division that the laws of the land should provide for the protection of the citizens from the evils arising from the liquor traffic; and whereas we believe this protection should be lodged, by law, in the hands of the sovereign People themselves;—And believing that the branding of the quantity of Temperance with partial prohibitions, and by bringing it so as to interfere with the party affiliations of independent voters, has had an effect to prejudice and embarrass our cause; And with a desire to disengage it from all outstanding alliances and political issues, so that it may stand upon its intrinsic merits, and appeal, by its own recommendations, to the conscience and support of all good citizens of the State, of every party, therefore,

Resolved, as the sense of this Grand Division, that we simply ask candidates for the Legislature who may desire our votes, that they will consent to vote, if elected, for the passage of a law by which our present license law may be so changed as to provide that intoxicating drinks shall not be sold in the State, in any quantities, except under license obtained; And further providing that the question of "Traffic" or "No Traffic," be submitted, annually, to the voters in each County and District in the State;—In those Districts in which a majority vote "No Traffic," no sales of intoxicating drinks to be allowed by law, in any quantities, except for medicinal purposes, to be provided for by law;—And in those Districts in which a majority vote "Traffic," the same to be legalized, under license, with such regulations, restrictions and clerical powers, as the Legislature may see fit to provide.

The above is the Preamble and Resolution adopted at the last annual session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of this State, and endorsed the policy recommended to be pursued by the friends of the Temperance Reform, touching the present campaign for the election of candidates for the Legislature.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee, to prepare an Address, to the Voters of North Carolina, setting forth the principles contained in the above declaration, and submitting its fair and liberal propositions to every man—candidate and voter.

In discharging this duty, it is not necessary that we enter into an elaborate argument to sustain the self evident proposition with which the Preamble sets out, to wit: "that the laws of the land should provide for the protection of the citizens from the evils arising from the liquor traffic;"—for the fact that this traffic is sufficient argument to prove that the same power is vested with authority to control it, even to entire abrogation.

We presume, also, that every citizen who the sacred proposition of the Preamble, that "the protection should be lodged, by law, in the hands of the sovereign people themselves." All power being delegated to and derived from the People, there can be no objection that this question, in which every man in the State is interested, should be left entirely to the control of the popular will.

The final expression of an opinion as to the deleterious influence exerted by bringing this question into the political arena, and of a desire to disengage it from all embarrassing alliances and political issues, so that it may stand upon its own intrinsic merits, and appeal by its own recommendations to the conscience and support of every party? In taking this position, we are only carrying out the recommendation of those friends, who though not of us, profess to be with us, in this movement; and also of politicians generally, to "keep this question out of politics." This policy being, then, sanctioned and approved by them, we are relieved of the necessity of arguing the point—it has been settled already, as wise and proper.

These points, then, being thus easily and satisfactorily adjusted, we are brought directly to the consideration of the main proposition, namely, the submitting of the question to the disposal of the people, in some such manner as that expressed in the resolution above. It is proposed, therefore, to get candidates for the Legislature to agree to vote the passage of a law, by which the freedom in each District shall determine whether the traffic shall exist, or be abolished, in their respective communities. If a majority are in favor of its continuance, then let the will of the majority be carried out by the continuance of the traffic, under such regulations as the Legislature may determine. If a majority are opposed to the traffic in their respective communities, in that event, it is to be prohibited.

These are the propositions submitted.—They are too plain and simple, to admit of any misconstruction, or to require any explanation at our hands. It therefore only remains for us to appeal to all republicans to help us carry them out, based as they are upon the principal features of our government, which declares that the voice of a majority of the people, expressed through the ballot box, shall determine all matters of governmental policy. We take it that no one can object to so fair and just a manner of disposing of this question, so vital to the peace of society, and the welfare of our race. It is therefore unnecessary to expend argument or reasoning upon it.

And surely no Candidate can refuse to vote for the passage of an act of that kind, to let the People themselves determine, whether he himself be favorable to one side or the other. It is a question in which the friends of the traffic are interested, as well as those opposed to it—and a member casting his vote for the adoption of such a law, may do so without at all committing himself to the

measures for or against. He is not, therefore, called upon to identify himself with the question, one way or the other—we do not ask him to avow himself a temperance, or a non-temperance man—all we ask of him is to give the question up solely into the hands of the People, under the law they shall frame for that purpose.

Now who are to be opposed to this measure of appeal to the People of North Carolina? Another increase in this traffic is, that all dealers in intoxicating drinks, whether in large or small quantities, be required to take out licenses, as retailers do. The propriety of this change in our laws is very clear to any candid man, who is not blinded by the glare of the quart shops scattered throughout the country. Many had used do not apply to our Courts for license to retail—nor, if they do, are refused, we want to know where the power is to do this—they sit upon their quiet abodes, and forthwith proceed all manner of obstructions. The State does not derive any revenue from them, but yet they are doing a vast deal of harm, by a traffic in that which the Court was unwilling to authorize them to engage. In most places, the quart shops are the cause from whence proceed the greatest evils by which we are afflicted, therefore, to bring the whole traffic under the cognizance of the law, this is reasonable and just, both as a matter of public economy, as well as safety and protection to society. We will not, however, place the traffic, in every grade, by the gallon, quart, gallon or barrel, on the same footing?

We have thus briefly and plainly prepared this Appeal to the People of North Carolina, and to the candidates who seek their suffrages; and we ask every citizen to weigh the reflections submitted calmly and dispassionately, and cast his vote for the course he deems best to pursue. We have no existing Appeal to make—we come with no threats to extort promises from Candidates—but as citizens, addressing our fellow-citizens, we alike are interested in this question, we call upon you to give your countenance and support to a measure which in some good degree is capable of placing the traffic under the management and control of the Courts and the laws of the State.

A plan similar to this has been tried in Mississippi and Texas, and has been the means of arresting intemperance to a very considerable extent. We will have the effect in North Carolina, we solemnly believe. Will you not give the people an opportunity of testing it?

We leave the matter now in the hands of the people of the State.

A. M. GORMAN, DAN'L S. HILL, RICH'D. STERLING, J. Com.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. Three Days Later from Europe. New York, July 11th.—The British steamer Africa arrived to-day from Liverpool with dates up to the 28th ult.

The American question still undecided in the higher quarters. The Africa had very favorable weather.

GENERAL NEWS.—The steamer Washington, from New York, was telegraphed on the morning of the Africa's sailing.—Political affairs were quiet.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord Palmerston declined to make any statement regarding the American affairs, as a discussion there would not facilitate the settlement of the questions involved.

The papers contain two letters from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Dallas—one on the enlistment question, and the other on Central American affairs.

Lord Clarendon expresses his gratification that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to negotiate on the Central American question. He states that he is prepared to enter upon the negotiation, which he trusts will be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness which is dictated by the true interest of both countries.

The correspondence between the U. States and Denmark, relative to the Sound Dues, had been laid before Parliament.

Another Battalion of Riflemen had been sent to Canada.

Political disturbances had been renewed in Spain.

There was some excitement created in London on account of a friend of Mr. Dallas having appeared with him at the Queen's levee in a dress not in accordance with the custom of the Court, and which was construed into a studied affront on the part of Mr. Dallas, but was subsequently explained.

In China, the rebels were within 80 miles of Shanghai, and were progressing with great rapidity.

COMMERCIAL.—Cotton was active, the lower qualities being higher; closed active. Broadcloths, owing to the hot weather, had been a trifle higher. Flour is higher, but closed less firm. Corn a trifle lower. Provisions were unchanged. Consols 95 1/2 to 95 1/4. The weather was favorable in England for the crops.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster. NEW ORLEANS, July 12th.—The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans with news from Aspinwall, San Juan and California up to the 20th ult.

The George Law had sailed for N. Y. with seven hundred thousand dollars in specie. There has been no decrease in the excitement at San Francisco. Few persons responded to the Governor's proclamation. The Vigilance Committee were receiving recruits by thousands, and have now six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. The Governor collected a few hundred men and went to Benicia to get arms and ammunition from the Arsenal which Gen'l Wood refused. The Governor's forces encamped near the city.

The Committee had banished six more rogues and continue to arrest more.—Nearly all the towns in the interior held enthusiastic meetings in favor of the Committee and formed organizations to assist them.

The mines are reported to be in a favorable condition. Hostilities continue in Oregon. The Company under Col. Smith were attacked by the Indians in the meadows, when 12 of his men were killed and 25 wounded, while the Indians lost very considerably. Col. Wright, of 2nd Company, was killed by the Yakima Indians.

NEW FROGS AT NORFOLK.—The first lot of new frogs was received on Thursday by Messrs. Rowland & Co., from the mills of Ely Mangum & Co., of Orange County, North Carolina. It was an excellent quality of Extra, and was sold for 80 cents. Messrs. Rowland & Co., received the first lot last year from the same mills, five days earlier.

News from Nicaragua is important.—Webster was elected President on June 24th. President Rivera was the Minister of War last year on the 12th, and afterwards appeared at Chinlanjago where he collected 600 Natives, and called in the outpost. Orders were given for all Americans to evacuate Leon which they obeyed. Rivera then took possession with one hundred and twenty men.

Webster declared Rivera's party traitors. Most of the officers of the former cabinet adhere to Webster.

FROM TEXAS AND VERA CRUZ. NEW ORLEANS, July 12th.—Rights of the Spanish debt deferred for Congress. It has been decided on that the sale of all lands belonging to the church and other religious corporations should take place. A new Constitution and church property decree was applied. A new State to be formed under the Constitution, to be called "Valley of Mexico."

Advices from Guatemala state that the advance guard of the army arrived at Santa Anna on the 11th, and was cordially received. It was reported that Col. Gomez, and other ex-officers of the Mexican army had gone to Guatemala.

Hostilities had commenced by Leon and Chinlanjago against Tamaulipas. Mr. Charles Morgan arrived at Galveston on the 10th ult. Rio Grande is overgrown by water higher than ever known before for 20 years.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—A strong revolution had broke out at Costa Rica, headed by a party which were opposed to the invasion of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Commodore propeller steamship Lebanon, from Havana 25th ult., has arrived. Her arrival here was anticipated by the Africa.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Hermann, for Bremen via Southampton, sailed at noon to-day, with 120 passengers and \$100,000 in specie. The Edinburgh also sailed for Glasgow, with 200 passengers.

HARTFORD, July 12.—Two of Hazard's powder mills at Enfield, were blown up this morning, and three workmen dangerously if not fatally injured.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASE. The cases sent up to the Supreme Court from this county, to procure a decision on the question whether or not the Bank of Fayetteville has the right to issue one and two dollar bills, have been decided by the tribunal. There were three of these cases: One against the corporation itself, one against W. B. Matthews, Cashier, and one against Alexander McPherson, Clerk of the Bank. The first case was decided in favor of the Bank, on the ground, as we learn, that the proceeding should have been by Information and not by Indictment. It is not necessary to explain the difference between these methods of procedure.—Suffice it to say, that the result of the question were announced on this date; in other words, the case went off on a technicality.

In the other two cases, the verdict was rendered, and the decision as to the effect that the Bank has no authority to issue one and two dollar bills, and the right to do so before the Federal Court was not operative, because it had authority to issue bills, and no law had prohibited what the denomination of these bills should be. The law passed by the last Legislature had down a rule for all Banks which had not been limited in this respect, and consequently, the Bank of Fayetteville then came under the general regulation.

These cases and three decided the first of January were, therefore, rightly put out; and, it would seem, they may be yet circulated by individuals who hold them, though not returned by the Bank. We presume the decision will be published in a few days, and that they will throw some light on this point. In the mean time, we think there is no reason for alarm on the part of those who may find it convenient to pass the bills. The Bank, we learn, will heretofore issue no bill of a denomination less than \$5. In bills of any denomination will be redeemed when presented; but the Observer hopes that, for convenience, these bills will be kept in the hands of individuals as long as possible.—Argus.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE. A Man Voluntarily Surrendered and gave the Penitentiary—Our readers will generally remember the case of Sydney W. Howard, the interesting and pious young gentleman who so long resisted himself with some of our best citizens, that he secured a position in the State Bank, whereby he was enabled to steal fourteen hundred dollars. He was hunted with a good deal of energy and perseverance for some months, but he managed to elude all efforts to capture him. In the meantime, he was being pursued by a man who traveled over nearly the whole country, sometimes, he says, in the very cars with those hunting for him, and after nearly two years of this unhappy life, went to St. Paul, Minnesota. Worn out with dread, he went to the Marshal of the Territory and told his case and asked to be arrested. The officer remonstrated; told him he had no authority to make an arrest; that the affair was forgotten, and if he intended to make his remorse good for anything, he had better set to work and earn the money he had originally got and spent, and pay the bank and those he had swindled; that he would be better everywhere than going to the penitentiary. But Howard was resolute to be arrested. The officer wrote to this city, and a requisition was produced, upon which he was brought here on Thursday afternoon. We believe an indictment is pending against him for the larceny.

P. S.—We learn that Howard was sent to the penitentiary on Saturday, for two years. He pled guilty.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

NEW FROGS AT NORFOLK.—The first lot of new frogs was received on Thursday by Messrs. Rowland & Co., from the mills of Ely Mangum & Co., of Orange County, North Carolina. It was an excellent quality of Extra, and was sold for 80 cents. Messrs. Rowland & Co., received the first lot last year from the same mills, five days earlier.