

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1856.

Number 4.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1856. 1—1f.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27, 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL,
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate, in charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NUFFEER, R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpetine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20. 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
Chas. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. S. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small best Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
GEO. YOGLER,
391.
Feb 24, '55

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE editors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. Positive notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer, JACOB FRALEY, Adm.
June 3.

STAGE HOUSE.
AT the Rowan House kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, James town and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1856. 1—1f.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 23, 1856. 1—1f.

DR. J. J. SUMMERS,
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and settle, which may be done by M. Y. Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROGERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
1y—52. pd.

Dr. S. REEVES
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 471

New Clothing Store.
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 39—16.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,
ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of
COOK-STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR** (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
ARE extensively engaged in the sale of **FLOUR** &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.
REFER TO
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Adams County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. " "
Wm. R. Albright, do. " "
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. " "
John Long, Randolph do. " "
J. H. Haughton, Chatham do. " "
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do. " "
James Webb, Orange do. " "
P. C. Cameron, do. " "
John F. Lyon, do. " "
Henry Whitted, do. " "
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.
(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.)
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:
And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,
Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious, spiritual and accidental birth place.
That we reiterate with renewed energy and purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—
Resolved, That chimeric fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic and Nebraska acts, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories; that this issue of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing in peace and harmony every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.
Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.
Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:
Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our western coast, by the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.
The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved upon the increased responsibility of the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, and the great and sacred principle of the strict adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.
First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The Union is to come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.
Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconception, and should be applied with unflinching rigidity.
Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.
Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.
Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

[From the Albany Switch.]
BUCK AND BRECK.
Buck and Breck—are our candidates,
We'll carry them in by storm—
The poor Whigs under the name of 'Pubs,
Will ne'er do us any harm,
Will ne'er, &c.
We'll get the South, we'll get the North,
We'll carry the East and West;
The Know-Nothing knaves may pour their froth,
We'll beat them to their best.
We'll beat, &c.
Fillmore and Donelson—do their best,
Can never carry a State—
In North or South, or East or West,
Defeat must be their fate—
Defeat must, &c.

And should the Pubs produce a man,
He certainly will be beat,—
McLean, Fred Douglas, or A. Mann,
He'll surely get in to a heat.
He'll surely, &c.
Good bye to the Whigs!

BROILED QUAIL AND FANATICISM.
A LEGISLATIVE SKETCH.
Mr. Bailey is one of the most influential members in the Legislature. He speaks with great fluency, and always to the point. Mr. Bailey is down on old fogy legislation of all kinds, and takes ground, early and decisively against all measures which in any manner cut in upon the inheritance vouchsafed to us by the 'great principles of Nine-Eight.' Mr. Bailey's influence, combined with his great good nature and affable manners, make him much sought after by all kinds of people. Among the strangers who called upon him on Monday last, was a Mr. Monroe, from Steuben county.
'Mr. Bailey, I believe?'
'Yes, sir—take a seat.'
'I have called on you, Mr. Bailey, for the purpose of obtaining your influence in defeating a bill which the fanatics of Steuben have just got up for the purpose of circumventing our Sunday privileges.'
'What is that?'
'They wish the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing the board of supervisors to pass a law making it a penal offence to drive past a church during divine service, except in pursuit of a physician. We, the people, object to any such arrangement, and insist that such a law is at once tyrannous and unconstitutional.'

'You are right, sir, it is tyrannous and unconstitutional—as much so as that prohibitory law which Greeley and Co. licked into shape in 1855.'
'Such being your sentiments, I suppose we may count on your assistance in defeating the bill?'
'Of course you can.'
'How will the New York delegation go?'
'Right, of course. New Yorkers are down on all laws that smack of Massachusetts Puritanism.'
'When can you see them and talk the matter over?'
'Any time. This evening, if necessary.'
'Say to-morrow evening, and, for the sake of impressing the subject on their memories, invite them to Captain Knight's, to discuss broiled quail and woodcock.'
'A good idea, but slightly expensive.'
'Never mind the expense. Order up and I'll foot the bill. What will it be?'
'Not less than fifty, nor more than seventy-five dollars.'
'Say seventy-five, and take the money out of that.'

Here Mr. Monroe, 'Agent for the Steuben County Anti-Fanatic Association,' pulled out a hundred dollar bill on the Bank of Troy—Mr. Bailey took it and handed Mr. Monroe two tens and a five in change. Mr. Monroe folded up the documents, shook hands with Mr. Bailey, and left. Before he took his departure, he informed Mr. B. that he had to go to Steuben by the three o'clock train, but would return again on Saturday morning without fail. A few hours after Mr. Monroe's departure, Mr. Bailey called on Capt. Knight and ordered up quail an I Heidsieck for twelve.
'When do you wish them?'
'To-morrow evening.'
'They shall be ready at eight precisely.'

Mr. Bailey said, 'that will do,' lighted a cigar, pulled on his right-hand glove and returned to his hotel. Tuesday evening found the supper, and so did a portion of the New York delegation.
Speeches were made by Messrs. Bailey and Anthon, while sentiments were thrown off by everybody. The discussion of the quail continued till about eleven o'clock, when Mr. Bailey made a move that the party adjourn sine die. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Bailey and the New York delegation left the parlor and entered the bar-room.
'What is your bill, Captain?'
'Sixty-eight dollars, sir.'
'Take it out of that.'

Here Mr. Bailey handed Capt. Knight that hundred dollar bill. The Captain took the bill and handed him thirty-two dollars in change.

'Take a cigar, gentlemen!'
'Of course—torches for twelve.'
The torches were produced. The twelve partook of torches, and then left for the purpose of walking off the effects of that 'last bottle!'
The next day morning found Mr. Bailey in the House as usual. Among the letters he received was one from Mr. Monroe, of Steuben, urging him to watch 'that cursed bill,' should it be sprung upon the House during his absence. While Mr. Bailey was reading that letter, a messenger tapped him on the arm: 'A man wishes to see you in the lobby.'
Mr. Bailey dropped the letter and went in pursuit of the gentleman.
'What do you wish, sir?'
'Change for that hundred dollar bill you gave Capt. Knight last night—Hendrickson says it's counterfeit.'
'Not possible.'
'It isn't anything else.'
'Tell the Captain, I will call and adjust matters after the House adjourns.'

The gentleman replied, 'very well, sir; and left. Mr. B. was, of course, as good as his word. He called upon the Captain, redeemed the bill, and then commenced a series of inquiries in relation to the private history of Mr. Monroe, of Steuben. On inquiring of the members, he was told that no such a society as the 'Steuben Anti-Fanatic Association' was in existence, neither was there any such law spoken of as the Sunday statute referred to by Mr. Monroe. Mr. Bailey scratched his ear and said, in an under tone, 'Sold, by thunder.' Mr. Bailey immediately repaired to the Police Office and entered a complaint. A warrant was issued for Mr. Monroe's arrest! It was handed to officer Whalen, who found the Secretary of the Steuben Anti-Fanatic Association in Utica. He brought him to town on Thursday. Mr. Monroe is now in jail. He will be tried for wounding at the next County Court. Mr. Monroe resides a short distance from Rochester, and has already served out two terms in the State Prison, for swindling.
Albany Police Tribune.

A RICH LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.
Mr. Editor: Perhaps in a literary pin of view our town has been so favored as she other. While Polly-ticks and the millinery interest has been carried further perhaps than in any other place on the earth, yet excepting my own case, literature has not gone beyond coarse hand writing on the single rule of three. Ferlosophy has been quoted in this market below pork;—syence has not compared with syder, string beans has generally sot higher than astronomy, letters led trigonometry, and punkins was ahead of poetry. Naow, however, the tables is turned bottom side under. Syence is ris!
We've got a Lie see um! The age of Letters is begun, the tree of nollidge has sprouted, interlect biles over matter—that ere intellect which has bin dormant is naow roused like a sleepy lion giting away from Jordan.
The first lecture of the season was gin last night by James Peabody, who's bin one quarter to an academy.
General Subject—*Astronomy.*
Pettickler do.—*Comics.*
I haint time to gin you more'n a digestive or facsimile of the lecturer—
James begun by obsarvin that if anybody supposed that the stars warn't a heap bigger than they looked, they was almighty behind hand. Why, says he, there's that ar little shiner called Satan, says he, don't look bigger than a tetter; and yet, according to Kerys—who knows the heavenly bodies just as easy as I know father-tis sumwhat larger than the hull county of Oxford! An the leetlest star you can pick out is as big as a cart-wheel.—At this pint Dea Elderberry ris an said this was goin too far, twas regeler blasphem, contrary to scriptur an agin common sense.—Then he tuck his hat an cleared, fast spitting out his terbacker cud as a testimony agin the doctrine.
After speaking of the milky way—which he said was longer than the Cumberland or Oxford canal—an the moon, which the on-larned considered to be a green cheese, but which syence demonstrated to be a jackerlan tern on a large scale, the lecturer proceeded to the pettickler part of his subject.
Comics or Blazen Stars.
Comics, says James—says he—are of two kind, the Tame and the Wild. The first is peaceable—tother aint. The first ones is made of old moons as aint fit for service, and is called by the onedickated shootin stars, but we of the schools call em metres. This difference led the speaker to remark that larnin is everything.
The wild kind, says James, is a different critter; being composed of kinobelous matter, hyfolutions gass, oxide of cast iron, an salts of harmonia, makes it highly salvage an onsartin. They first appeared about Deuteronomy or perhaps a little later in the year six and was diskivered spontaneously from Port land observators on Pompey's pillow in Rooshy. They are pecky things, says he, ollers gitten up wair, hurrikans, and earthquakes, &c.

Oneasy and restless, travelin about faster than a rail-road, but never reaching any wheres in pettickler. Kinder, lloominated Peter Rugs. Mighty onsartin, they ar, can't be depended on. Father Miller engaged one to do a pettickler job in '43, but it probably got better terms somewhere else an that ere job remains ondone to this day.
But now, says James, we is come to consider their tails. Them, says he, is rale numerous. Talk about the moon's wondrous tale! Why the tails of all the planets in the cidental hearings wouldn't make one for a fast rate wild come! Longer than the magnetic paragraph and wider than Sebago pond, they stretches out over the universal kanerpy in the unlimited nugacity of either, now sweepin down among the elongate concavities of diurnal concavities and agin sotein upwards till lost in the grate hyperion!
James was so used up by this peroration that he had to be carried home on a cheer.—This morning, however, he was as well as could be expected, and of convalescence don't set in he'll be about in a day or two.
ETHAN SPIKES.

THE OLD COURTHOUSE IS NO MORE.
Her magnificent cupola has been desposed, her roof thrown down, and her walls are fast seeking the level of the terra firma on which they stand. Departed and venerated temple of justice, we bid you an eternal farewell. No longer shall you stand as a terror to the evil or as a praise to those who do well; but like the fleeting vanities of time your speedy dissolution serves to remind us of the fact, that here we have no constant abiding place.
Once the seat of justice for Rowan County which embraced all the country to the west, the Old Courthouse has association connected with it which it seems almost sacrilege to sever. Its history is intimately blended with the bygone scenes of a heroic ancestry and through many long years to come it will continue to live in the memory of our fathers, of our children and ourselves. Though not of the finest finish nor embellished by the greatest amount of architectural skill, the recollection of the game of marbles or of ball played in childhood's innocent hours around its walls, will revive pleasing associations in the breast of many a full grown man, and cause his bosom to throb and his heart to heave with the remembrance of those athletic comrades and playful mates whom time in its onward march has also leveled to the dust. No more shall the disciples of Coke congregate within those walls to join in the keen controversies of forensic debate—no more shall the musical 'oh yes' escape through the broken window pane of the south corner—no longer is the capacious witness stand suffered to remain as a monument to the numberless truths desposed to upon its ample surface—the convenient bar, with its well accommodated arrangements and appurtenances, is gone to the silent shades of obscurity—all, all is gone, and soon not a stone shall be left to mark its former existence. No more shall the 'old town clock' peal forth her solemn notes to times triumphant march—nor serve to remind the nocturnal stroller that the 'time is up' and that he must toddle or produce his papers. No longer does this ancient temple stand as a resorting place for conflagration. Its chances of becoming a telegraphic transporter of the devouring element from corner to corner and from square to square, have been reduced to naught—but still we, at times, regret to behold its removal from its proud eminence.
An artesian well, it is confidently believed, will soon take the place of this antique structure, and where once were wafted the loftiest strains of eloquence and the most withering arrows of sarcasm, will be heard the gentle murmurings of the waterfall. It is hard indeed to tell what is to be the future destiny of this celebrated spot, so long devoted to the interests of the client and to the advancement of the principles of Law, Equity and justice.—In fact there is no telling. We shall know better after the removal of the rubbish of the old, to what purpose our citizens will devote this ancient tramping ground of plaintiffs and defendants. Goodbye old temple of Themis! We hope your remains may give you a better and a more handsome form, if ever your component parts are again cemented.—*Sals. Her.*

The two P's THE TWO B's AND THE TWO D's.—There is a curious alliteration in the names of the prominent candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Fremont and Fillmore, Buchanan and Breckenridge, and Donelson and Dayton, form a strange combination of initials.
A singular mode of robbery has been detected at Dublin. A man use to send a large press by the Liverpool steamer, headed, "this side up." In this press was a compartment in which he hid himself. At night, when all was still, he would get out and rob the wife's houses of valuables, and retreating to his hiding place would be safely conveyed with his plunder to his own home.
Ripe Peaches are said to be abundant in Augusta, Ga.

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