THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information---TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855. | VOLUME XV—NO. 832.

TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " 15 00

Letters on business must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

Rates of Advertising.

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines for first and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - - $4 00
For six months, - - - - - 6 00
For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE POST OFFICE.

RALEIGH MAIL, (2 horse coach.)
Due Daily at 7½ a. m. Closes daily at 3½ p. m.

WARSAW MAIL (4 horse coach.)
Due daily, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 3 p. m.

CHERAW MAIL, (Sulkey.)
Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1½ a. m.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 12½ p. m.

WILMINGTON (via Elizabethtown) Sulkey.
Due Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 a. m.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p. m.

SALEM MAIL, on Plank Road, 2 horse hack.
Due Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ p. m.

MARION C. H. (via Lumberton) Sulkey.
Due Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 p. m.
Closes Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 p. m.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL. (via Troy).
Due Tuesday at 6 p. m. Closes Tuesday at 9 p. m.

MAIL TO STRICKLAND'S DEPOT.
Due Tuesday at 2 p. m. Closes Tuesday at 2 p. m.

MAIL TO ELIZABETHTOWN (via Terebinth.)
Due Wednesday at 7 p. m. Closes Monday at 9 p. m.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER,

Nearly opposite to E. W. Wilkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1853. y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

JONES & LETT

Have now in Store a large and handsome Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Selected during the past month, by one of the firm, in the New York Market, comprising a large Stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS,*

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas,

Together with a large assortment of fine FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectioneries, &c., all of which they are prepared to offer to their customers, and all those wishing to purchase select goods, at the lowest market prices. ☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

REUBEN JONES.] [J. W. LETT.

Sept. 16, 1854. y-pi

A. M. Campbell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East side of Gillespie street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

October 1, 1854.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.

July 15, 1854 J. B. FERGUSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the

Grocery and Hardware Business

at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

GENERAL GROCERY STORE

IN THE WAGON YARD BUILDINGS.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store two doors above the Post Office, where they intend keeping a good and general assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

They request a share of public patronage.

CHARLES HARMSEN & CO.

January 6. 3m

UPPER LITTLE RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Upper Little River Navigation Company are now opened at the houses of the undersigned, and will be kept open until the 15th of February next.

JNO. W. McKAY.
KENNETH MURCHISON,
Commissioners.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 30, 1854. 27-6t

BLACKSMITH

AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

The Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. LALLY has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.

Jan'y, 13, 1855. 3m-pd

CHECKS on the three Banks in this place for sale at this office.

FALL STOCK, 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS

Have now in Store a LARGE STOCK OF *DRY GOODS,*,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS, exclusively.

The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 16, 1854. 807-tf

1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Bonnets, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Is now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 19, 1854

FALL, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of *DRY GOODS,*

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots, and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.
J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1854. 807-tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY *DRY GOODS,*

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of *SEASONABLE GOODS,*

Which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1854. y

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall Supply of *DRY GOODS,*

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are,

French and English Merinos, very cheap,
Muslin deLains and Alpaccas.
Brocade, plaid and plain Silks.
Muslin and Cabinet, Sleeves and Collars.
Merino and other Shawls, long and square,
Calico and Ginghams.
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Best made Bolting Cloths.
A large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package at the late reduced prices, will be offered wholesale or retail at very low prices.

September 15, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET.

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES	HATS and CAPS,
Hardware,	Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery,	Saddlery and Leather,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools.	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Agricultural Implements,	Ready-made Clothing, and staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to job or retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854.

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

BUTTER, a new supply.

100 Firkins (Valley Virginia) Butter.
50 " Ashe county Butter.

Nov 24. 21-tf GEO. McNEILL.

Earthen Ware.

I have now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

BLUE and PINK PRINTED,
WHITE GRANITE,
BLUE EDGED,
PAINTED, and
CREAM COLORED

Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASS WARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 9, 1854. 23-tf

NEW JAIL.

The Committee appointed by the County Court. to make arrangements for building a new Jail, give notice that they will receive plans for such a building.

The building to be erected on the Court House Square, and show two stories on the Square; to be 45 feet front and 65 feet back, with a basement story, and to include a residence for the Jailer.

The Plans may be left at the office of E. L. Winslow, by the first day of February 1855.

The Committee will give a premium of $20 for the plan they may approve.

HENRY ELLIOT,
A. S. McNEILL,
E. W. BARGE,
D. G. McRAE,
GURDON DEMING,
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1855. 28-4t

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscribers by account must positively pay up. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

BRYAN & YATES.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr A. H. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3d.

GRASS SEED!!

RED CLOVER, BLUE GRASS. For sale by

J. N SMITH.

Feb'y 1, 1855. 4t

LAND FOR SALE.

60½ Acres on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road 2½ miles from Fayetteville. 14½ Acres on the North side of said Plank Road, 1½ miles from Fayetteville.

One House and Lot containing 3 Acres, opposite the above.

One House and Lot containing about 3 Acres, between the Yadkin and Morganton Roads, 1½ miles from Fayetteville.

The above Lands will be sold at Auction, on Monday March 5th, if not disposed of at private sale before.

For particulars apply to DAVID GEE.

Jan'y 27, 1855. 30-tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscribers about 17 miles west of Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., a negro man named FRANK, about 22 years old, copper-color complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, moderately stout built, and rather thin visaged. Said negro was purchased by us in Wilmington about three months ago, and was originally from South Carolina. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his confinement in any jail so that he can be recovered.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, N C, Jan 24th. 5t-pd

LARGE SALE OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned intending to change his business, will, on the 22d of February next, being Thursday, offer for sale the following Real and Personal Estate:

Kingsbury: including 2,650 Acres Turpentine and Timbered Land, with Dwelling, outhouses and Store. A good stand for business, with 8 crops of Turpentine boxes, and abundant opportunity for buying Turpentine. This place is 11 miles from Fayetteville, on the Plank Road, and 2 miles from Cape Fear River.

One 30 Barrel Turpentine Still in good order.

One Steam Saw Mill, properly equipped and in good running order.

A Steam Mill and Fixtures on East side of Cape Fear, 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, known as the McDuffie Mill.

150 Acres Farming Land, adjoining Kingsbury, 100 Acres of which is cleared and ready for cultivation, being excellent reclaimed Swamp Land.

200 Acres on West side of Cape Fear River, formerly the residence of undersigned, with good Dwelling, outhouses, &c.

320 Acres of Land on Western Plank Road, 8½ miles from Fayetteville, known as the Rush Land, portion of Trees never boxed.

8 Teams of Mules, best quality,—Kentucky and acclimated.

8 Waggons and Gear—(4 Log and 4 Road Waggons.)

The above Sale will take place at KINGSBURY.

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale.

Persons wishing to examine any part of the property, may do so on application to the subscriber.

N. KING.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 28-5t

State of North Carolina—Robeson County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1854.

McArn & Lilly vs. John A. McNeill.

Original Attachment and Garnishment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John A. McNeill to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said court at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, 1854. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

30-6t [price of adv $3,25]

State of North Carolina—Robeson County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1854.

James B. McRae vs. John A. McNeill.

Original Attachment and Garnishment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John A. McNeill to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

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30-6t [price of adv $3,25]

State of North Carolina—Robeson County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1854.

H. L. Myrover vs. David J. Jordan.

Original Attachment and Garnishment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said David J. Jordan to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said court at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, 1854. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

30-6t [price of adv. $3.25]

State of North Carolina—Robeson County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1854.

Edmund Lilly vs. John A. McNeill.

Original Attachment and Garnishment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John A. McNeill to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alex. McMillan, Clerk of our said court at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September 1854. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

30-6t [price of adv. $3,25]

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—General report gives out that on the 22d, and not far from Odessa, more than 200 foot soldiers and several Jewish carters perished in a snow storm. The causes of death were the want of adequate warm clothing, and the sudden set in of a frost; and it is also said that the wagons and teams had gone on before the men, who were thus left behind, and as the soldiers had on wet clothes from the previous day they froze into a crust of ice when the cold began. They looked about for a bridge but could not find any. The day after, groups of frozen dead bodies were found, and in several 20 and 30 men lay in each heap.—*Eng. Paper.*

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—About the first of January, a young man by the name of Cooke formerly of Orange county, left the store of W. F. Blackwood, Esq., living in the southern part of Wake county, to attend a party at a Mr Rowland's. He bought a vest before setting out, and in paying for it exhibited a considerable amount of money which, it is said, he had borrowed to pay for a tract of land he had recently purchased.

He left Mr Blackwood's and after an hour or two's absence his horse returned with the saddle and briddle on; his friends took him up without any unpleasant suspicions, supposing that he had reached the place of his destination and that the horse had broke loose. Next day being Sunday the matter was thought but little of and it was on the Monday following, before any search was made.

Since that time however, a thorough search has been made but without any clue to the sad fate of this unfortunate young man.

The impression is, that he was murdered and robbed of the money he had.—*Ral. Metropolitan.*

SAD EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—Mr William Hilton, of this place, came to his death a few days since at the hands of a young man of this County by the name of William Wyse. It appears from report, that on Saturday the 20th inst., the parties met in the store of Mr Major Phillips, near the Court House—that the deceased was greatly under the influence of liquor, and that Wyse was also laboring under its effects—that Mr Hilton seized hold of Wyse and handled him somewhat roughly, upon which Wyse told the deceased that if he repeated it he would cut him, and Hilton either to brave the threat or acting without motive, seized Wyse by the hair and pulled his head down nearly to the floor—at the same time, Wyse drew his knife and stabbed him in two different places between the hip and ribs. It was thought by the Physicians that the wounds were not serious, but Hilton died from the effects of them on Thursday night, the 25th inst. It appears, from a post mortem examination, that the knife unluckily penetrated through and wounded his intestines. Wyse was arrested shortly after the affray and put under bonds, and at his examination before the magistrates, since the decease of Hilton, he was placed under the heavy bond of $10,000 for his appearance at Court. We forbear making any remark upon the criminality or partial innocence of Mr Wyse, as we look upon the State as amply to do itself justice, and do not desire to prejudice the public mind either for or against the criminal—*Newbern Journal.*

We copy the following good story from the Kanawha (Virginia) Republican which is all the better for being true:

"Two Spiritual Rappers, at Mountain Cove in Fayette county, recently had a dispute about the title to some land. They went to law—employed their lawyers—but, before the day of trial, concluded that it was wrong for brethren of the same faith to go to law—and mutually agreed to refer the case to their respective counsel, who, after investigation, concluded that the property clearly belonging to one of the parties, and so gave their decision. The defeated party refused to abide by the award, declaring that he would carry the case up to St. Paul—and for this purpose asked time to go to New York, and get his decision, through the Rappers there. The counsel consented. In a few weeks he returned and reported that he had laid the case, with all the papers, before St. Paul, and that he had examined them thoroughly and had decided by the laws of Moses and of Heaven, the land belonged to him; but advised him, as the laws of Virginia were so very uncertain, to give it up!

THE GAINES CASE AGAIN.—The New Orleans Bulletin says:

"The claim of Mrs Gaines against the city of New Orleans, which was thought to have received its quietus by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been again sprung upon the city upon a new ground—that of the will of Daniel Clark of 1813. Her suit is brought in the second district court. If the city will have to pay $50,000 to defend its interests from this new attack, it had better surrender at once the property claimed; for that part of the claim which belongs to the city is worth only about $30,000—at least such is the opinion of an eminent legal gentleman, given under oath in Judge Lea's court last week."

ANOTHER FATAL CATASTROPHE BY FIRE—We learn that on Monday last, a little child of Mr Bame, of this county, standing or playing near the fire at his residence, its clothing was caught in the flames; the child ran to its mother, who caught it up in her arms. Her clothing immediately took fire, and she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours afterwards. The child, at last accounts was still alive, but no hope entertained of its recovery.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE—We learn from private authority, that the Trustees of the above institution, assembled at Charlotte on the 24th ult., elected Rev. Dr. Lacy of Raleigh, President of the College. Dr. L. sustains a high reputation, as being a gentleman of the highest scholastic attainments, and should he accept, will do much towards the building up of the College, whose affairs at present are in rather an unenviable condition.

Also, that Maj. Leland, of Charleston has been elected professor of Languages, *vice* Mr Gilland, resigned.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Dismissal of Lt. Hunter.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

The friends of Lieutenant Selverado Hunter have been earnestly pressing for his trial by Court-Martial, instead of his summary dismissal, but without effect. Secretary Dobbin has dismissed him from the Navy.—It is a remarkable fact that during Hunter's naval career, he has been twice dismissed the service, once dismissed the squadron, six times court-martialed and once before a Court of Inquiry. He was first dismissed by General Jackson in 1830 for fighting a duel with one Miller of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was restored. During the Mexican war, it will be remembered, he was tried by Court-Martial, and dismissed from Perry's squadron for disobedience of orders. Soon afterwards Judge Mason, then Secretary of the Navy, gave him the command of the Taney in the Mediterranean. While holding this command he was also acting Purser of the vessel; and upon settling his accounts, was returned as a defaulter to the extent of eight or ten thousand dollars, and was dismissed the service in consequence.

By the influence of Commodore Stockton and Senator Clemens, an act was passed by Congress wiping out the amount of defalcation, by crediting him therewith; and personal influence induced Mr Fillmore again to reinstate him, and he was put in command of the Bainbridge, with which vessel he returned from the Brazil station, because Commodore Salter did not see fit to send him up to Paraguay to interfere in Consul Hopkins' quarrel, when his senior officer, Lieutenant Page—a brave and prudent man—was already there with the Water Witch. It will be borne in mind that when he started for home, he was already under positive orders to make a specific cruize. The Regulations affix the punishment of death to the crime of leaving a post without orders or being relieved; and Lieutenant Hunter has fared well to get off with summary dismissal.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—A few days since, in Logan county, Va., a man of the name of Markham, being engaged in something about which he wished the aid of one of his sons, called on him for assistance. The young man refused aid in an impertinent manner, whereupon, the father, calling to another son to take charge of the matter in hand, started to chastise the disobedient son. He fled around the house, the father pursuing, and soon after disappearing from the sight of the son who remained behind, he heard a blow of so singular a sound as to induce him to run at once to see the cause. On turning round the corner of the house, he found his father lying on his face, *his back bone literally cut in twain* by a blow with an axe, and in the agonies of death; in fact, he lived but about thirty minutes. The murderer, (the son who had fled) was apprehended, and on the introduction of the axe upon an examination before a Justice of the Peace, admitted it to be the weapon with which he killed his father. The name of Markham, says the Tazewell Advocate, has been for years notorious on the waters of Sandy, by its connection with bloodshed and homicide.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT A SPANISH BALL.—At Madrid, a few nights back, a lady gave a ball, and amongst the guests were a Mr R——and M'lle B——. It was observed that the young man constantly kept close to the young lady, and followed her when she went from one part of the room to another. It was noticed that she seemed greatly annoyed by his attentions. The mother of the young lady wished to interfere, but the mistress of the house, anxious to avoid an unpleasant scene, prevented her. At a late hour, a lady of high rank and her daughters were announced, and the whole party rose to receive them. Mr R——, taking advantage of the slight confusion which this created, seized M'lle B——by the hand, and whispered something in her ear. She turned pale, then blushed, and replied in a low voice. Thereupon the young man, without saying a word, pulled a poignard from his pocket, stabbed the young lady in the breast, and then stabbed himself near the heart. Both fell bathed in blood. A surgeon was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he found that the wound of the young lady was not mortal, as the poignard had struck the sternum, but the young man was quite dead. It is said that Mr R—— had long sought M'lle B——in marriage, but that she had refused to accept him, and that, meeting her at the ball, he had again pressed her to accept his addresses, but that she had again peremptorily refused.

THE VERDANT GROOMSMAN.—On no occasion (says the Springfield Republican) do people seem more prone to commit blunders than at a wedding. The following actually occurred in a neighboring town:

In the midst of a crowd of witnesses the clergyman had just completed that interesting ceremony which binds in the silver bonds of wedlock two willing hearts, and stretched forth his hand to implore the blessings of heaven on the union. At this point the groomsman, seeing the open hands reached out supposed it was the signal for him to surrender the wedding fee, which was burning in his pocket—Accordingly, just as the clergyman closed his eyes in prayer, he felt the pressure of two sweaty half dollars upon his open palms.

The good man hesitated a moment, appalled at the ludicrousness of his situation, but cooly deposited the money in his pocket, and proceeded with his devotions.

WASN'T I THERE, TOO?—At the recent election in the State of New York, a lad presented himself at the polls to claim the benefit of the elective franchise.

Feeling a deep interest in a favorite candidate, the father, who was evidently opposed to the boy's preference, stood at the ballot-box and challenged his right to a vote, on the ground of his not being of age. The young man declared that he was twenty-one years old; that he knew it, and that he insisted upon his right.

The father becoming indignant, and wishing, as the saying is, to "bluff him off," before the judges, said—

"Now, Bob, will you stand up here and contradict me? Don't I know how old you are? Wasn't I there!"

"Thunderation! S'pose you was—wasn't I there, too?"

This settled the sire, and in went the scion's vote.

General Prince Napoleon Bonaparte.

Succession of the French Throne.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, gives some interesting facts and and speculations upon this subject. General Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Emperor's Uncle Jerome, at present stands next the throne as successor of Napoleon III. But his chance of succeeding him, according to this correspondent, is eminently problematical. It seems that the Emperor, failing natural issue of his own body, may adopt an heir, who would then take the place as imperial Prince and heir to the throne between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.—Upon his assumption of imperial power, the Emperor refused to adopt his cousin Napoleon. There is no cordiality between them. The correspondent says it is whispered that the Emperor has already designated in his own mind, in the event of Eugenia failing to become a mother, the heir of his throne.—This is supposed to be one of the sons of the Roman Republican Ex-President Prince Canino, and is a Bonaparte throughout, being the grandson on the paternal side of Lucian Bonaparte, and on the maternal side of Joseph Bonaparte, brothers of Nepoleon I.

The same correspondent also mentions that highly derogatory reports are in circulation in Paris, in reference to Gen. Prince Bonaparte, who is returning from the Crimea, though they do not much harm his reputation. These reports indicate that the military career of the Prince does not present a striking resemblance in heroism to that of the first General Bonaparte. The allies it is believed, can take Sebastopol without the aid of the Prince. But the correspondent reiterates his incredulity of these disparaging rumors. He says that he has felt sure from the beginning, and has more than once said so in his letters, that Napoleon III would allow no Bonaparte to gain military distinction. Especially would a serious military career be closed to the Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, who bears personally so striking a resemblance to his uncle Napoleon I. If allowed to establish for himself a substantive reputation as a general, why, with his name, Napoleon Bonaparte, and his strong resemblance in feature to the true Napoleon, he would only have to put on the famous cocked hat, with the historical paletot gris, and ride along the lines and carry every regiment of the French army by acclamation to the cry of Vive l'Empereur! Napoleon III would hold his throne by a very insecure tenure in presence of a General Bonaparte of reputation and real ability.'

There can be no doubt that any real hero, who can reap laurels in such a barren field as the Russian war presents, whether he bore the name of a Bonaparte or not, would give Louis Napoleon great uneasiness.—Hence he will make peace as soon as possible, and we shall be greatly surprised if the Emperor Nicholas, who knows something of men and things, submits to any sacrifice of territory or honor in the negotiations now in progress at Vienna. But it appears the height of absurdity that a sensible man like Louis Napoleon should trouble himself about the succession to the throne. If he can hold on to himself till the end of his natural life he will be a lucky man, and more fortunate than the greatest of the Bonapartes—There is no earthly chance for any successor of the name. France, upon his death, will fall back into the arms of legitimacy or some energetic military aspirant, or crafty political juggler like himself, will seize the reins of power.

STRONG-ARMED AND STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—A dispatch from Cincinnati says:

"At Mount Pleasant, in this county, about fifty women attacked and demolished a large quantity of liquor belonging to a tavern-keeper, and dragged the owner through the liquor, which stood six inches deep on the floor. Warrants were sworn out in the police court for about twenty, but the police returned this afternoon, and reported an inability to make arrests."

WHERE CORK COMES FROM.—Cork is nothing more or less than the bark of evergreen oak, growing principally in Spain, and other countries bordering the Mediterranean: in English gardens it is only a curiosity. When the cork tree is about 15 years old, the cork has attained a thickness and quality suitable for manufacturing purposes; and after stripping, a further growth of eight years produces a second crop; and so on, at intervals, for even ten or twelve crops. The bark is stripped from the tree in pieces two inches in thickness, of considerable length, and of such width as to retain the curved form of the trunk when it has been stripped. The bark-peeler or cutter makes a slit in the bark, with a knife, perpendicularly from the top of the trunk to the bottom; he makes another incision parallel to it, and at some distance from the former, and two shorter horizontal cuts at the top and bottom. For stripping off the piece thus isolated, he uses a kind of knife with two handles and a curved blade. Sometimes, after the cuts have been made, he leaves the tree to throw off the bark by the spontaneous action of the vegetation within the trunk. The detached pieces are soaked in water, and are placed over a fire when they are nearly dry; they are, in fact, scorched a little on both sides, and acquire a somewhat more compact texture by this scorching. In order to get rid of the curvature, and bring them flat, they are pressed down with weights while yet hot.

A HINT OF GREAT VALUE TO THE POOR.—An old and valued friend suggests to us the importance of calling the attention of those whose means will not allow them to provide themselves with an ample supply of bed clothing and fire wood, to the fact that if they fill one or two black bottles with water, heated so that one can hardly hold the hand in it, and place them, corked tightly, in the bed at their feet, they will sleep comfortably warm without fire in the room, and with much less than the usual quantity of bed clothing. In the morning the water in the bottles will be found still quite warm. The practice of this expedient will save any family the consumption of more or less wood and afford a comfortable night's rest to many, indeed, who must otherwise suffer much for sufficient bed covering.—*Ex paper.*

SALARIES OF CLERGYMEN.—The Christian Inquirer, a Unitarian paper, insists that, in view of the low salaries allowed the clergy, they must either abstain from marriage or divide their time between their parish and secular employments.