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, OCTOBER 6, 1855. | VOEUML XVI—NO. 866.

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
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Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first and 30 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 have the desired number of insertions marked on them, ortherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1854. y

GILES LEITCH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON.
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.
January 3, 1855 1y

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
For CASH or on Short Time,
250 Carriages, Barouches,
ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES *of every description.*

Many of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily; among which are many *new* and *beautiful* styles, and one *very fine Carriage.* Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are *greater* than any establishment south and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the *best quality* as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
August 25, 1855. tf

NOTICE.

Persons purchasing RAGS for me will recollect that I have never offered anything for Wool or Silk rags, and will allow nothing for them; but will give 2 cents per lb. for all coarse bagging and loose paper separated from the Rags. D. MURPHY.
Sept. 15, 1855. 63-tf

TO PASSENGERS.

The STEAMER SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY *at 15 minutes after sunrise;* and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY *at 12 o'clock,* with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1854. 96-tf

The largest Carriage Factory in the South.
A. A. McKethan

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as *good* terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, the largest stock of CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, AND BUGGIES, ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Oct 1, 1854.

1855.
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
DR. J. F. FOULKES,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

I respectfully ask the attention of my customers and friends to my large and complete stock of *DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,* which I am now receiving, and which I am determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be my aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give me a call before making your purchases.
September 22, 1855.

☞ Just received, a few doz. genuine East India CASTOR OIL, (for my retail.) Also, Citrate of Magnesia and Congress Water.
J. F. FOULKES
Sept 22, 1855.

GUN STOLEN.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., a double-barrelled Shot-Gun was stolen from my plantation a few miles from town. The left trigger of the gun is filed off, which is the only mark recollected. I will liberally reward the person returning it. KING BRYANT.
September 22d 3t-pd

E. GLOVER

Has just received, and in store, his *FALL STOCK* of
GOODS,
Which he is prepared to sell very cheap for Cash, or on short time to those who pay when they promise.

Among his stock can be found
WATCHES OF ALL PRICES,
from $8 to $150; a Good Stock of all kinds of
Gold Chains; Seals; Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings; Silver Spoons; Silver Forks; Butter Knives; Cake Baskets; Card Baskets; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Trays; &c., &c.
A Good Stock of Military Trimmings.

A fine lot of CLOCKS, and almost every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Strict attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
EDWIN GLOVER.
Sept. 15, 1855. 63-3m

FALL GOODS, 1855.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now Receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,*
With a general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.
B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Sep. 1, 1855. 61-tf

FALL OF 1855.

We are now Receiving our stock of Fall and WINTER GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the Hardware Trade, we offer Our STOCK at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.
HALL & SACKETT.
Sep 1, 1855. 61-tf

NEW GOODS.
STARR & WILLIAMS

Are now receiving the largest Stock of Dry Goods HATS, BOOTS SHOES, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 1, 1855. 61-tf

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from my lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color; he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short; he was shod on the fore-feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square.

The above horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years; he is a small man, weighs about 160 pounds, and has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay a liberal reward for the recovery of the horse, or for the villian who took him, or I will be thankful for any information of either.
M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond co., Sept 10. tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

The Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of GROCERIES, embracing a large and General assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for cash. Country produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.
ALSO,
Fifty Tons Best PERUVIAN GUANO, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sep. 1, 1855. 61-tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

Just received, a good assortment of Ivory, Bone, Horn and Ebony handle *KNIVES and FORKS, and CARVERS,* of Superior Quality. Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.

☞I will keep my assortment complete.
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Sept. 1, 1855. 61-tf

CROCKERY,
CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.

I am now opening my Fall Supplies, comprising a very *General Assortment* of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

Country Merchants may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the trouble and delay of ordering from the North.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dealer in Crockery, China and Glass-Ware.
Aug. 22, 1855. 60-tf

TO TRAVELERS.

The Subscribers convey the Mail between Fayetteville and Barclaysville in a Buggy, and can accommodate one or two passengers. The route is by way of Kingsbury, Bunn's Level, Summerville and Neill's Creek. The days for leaving Fayetteville are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, a. m.—Returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Fare from Fayetteville to Summerville $2.
J. R. HARRIS,
Aug. 25, 1855. A. PARKER.

FOR SALE.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, nine miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.
A. A. McKETHAN
Feb'y 9, 1855. tf

GEORGE M'DUFFIE,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
MAY 19, 1855. 6m

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AND EXPECT TO KEEP UP A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.
WE OFFER
150 Bags Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt.
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powder'd
125 Bags Shot.
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3.500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,
With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 2d 48-tf

LOOKING GLASSES.

10 CASES, assorted, from 7 x 9 to 15 x 26 inches. Will be sold low; and safely packed, by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
Sept. 1, 1855. 61-3m

WILLIAM BOW,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
FAMILY PROVISIONS, &c.
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.
October 7, 1854 tf

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1855.

The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment No. Ca. Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on *Thursday the 11th of October,* 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped for drill as the law directs; and on Friday the 12th of October, 1855, they will parade their respective Companies at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Col. Com'd'g.
3t] WM. ALDERMAN, Adj't.

NEW
Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing the **GREATEST VARIETY** ever offered by him. In his stock may be found
EVERY VARIETY OF
LADIES' DRESS GOODS:
Such as Plain, Brocade and *Moir Antique* SILKS; Plain and Black Watered ditto; Plain, Plaid and Brocade MERINOS; a few very handsome Embroidered ROBES, (something entirely new;) a splended assortment of the latest styles of Ladies' CLOAKS and TALMAS.

He invites particular attention to his RICH stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
Embroidered Skirts and Evening Dresses; (new style) Head Dresses, &c., &c.
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES;
Men's, Youths' and Boys'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Made in the LATEST STYLES and WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

The above Stock embraces everything called for in the Dry-Goods Line, and will be sold at very low prices. The public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 29, 1855. 1m

LAND FOR SALE.

1,700 Acres of LAND on both sides of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road. This tract is well timbered; suitable for Timber, Turpentine, is convenient to mills for Lumber, and is well suited to a person wishing to go to Farming. A healthier place cannot be found. Terms will be very liberal.
JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 15, 1855. 63-4t.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his valuable tract of Land, situated in the lower part of Cumberland county, on the east side of Cape Fear River, lying between the lands of Augustus King and John N. Cashwell. It contains 370 acres, and runs from the river three miles out, and has on it all necessary buildings. For further information apply to him on the premises, or by letter directed to Deseret P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
ROBT. D. YOUNG.
Sept. 20. 64-3t pd.

MRS. CATHARINE J. WARD will resume the duties of instruction on Wednesday the 10th of October, in Arch street.
September 22d, 1855.

3000 Acres Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale about three thousand acres of Land in Robeson county, lying on both sides of Lumber River, including the Red Banks.

The Land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, &c. Three hundred and eighty-five acres are cleared and in a state of cultivation.

There is a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses on the premises. Also, a Grist and Saw Mill and Cotton Gin—all in good order.

For farming purposes this Land is as good as any in this section of country. If any one desires to embark in the Turpentine, Timber or Lumber business, the Land affords all necessary facilities for so doing.

The line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will pass through the land or near it.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Terms made accommodating.
JOHN McNEILL.
September 20, 1855 64-5t

WANTED,
FIFTY ABLE-BODIED LABORERS
To work at Cross-Creek Lock and Dam, one and a half miles from Fayetteville.

The subscriber will give $1 25 per day without board to White and Free colored men, and the same to Slaves, provided their owners give the same allowance he does, or he will give $1 per day and find them. Reference as to usage, payment, &c., is made to Col. McNeill, J. H. Haughton, Esq., and D. G. McDuffie, Esq., resident Engineer. Payments in Cash on the 10th of every month. Good Board at $10 per month.
JONATHAN LESLIE, Contractor.
Cross Creek, Sept. 22, 1855. 64-3t-pd

A. J. O'HANLON
Has just received and offers for sale—
85 Bags RIO COFFEE,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Bbls. do.
50 Kegs NAILS,
Pails, Brooms, Shot, Lead, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Candy, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
100,000 CIGARS of various brands, a part of which are prime and cheap.
—ALSO—
NUTS of all kinds.
Sept. 22, 1855. 64-2m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

The subscriber having received the Agency for the sale of Dr. Frank Williams' RYE WHISKEY, informs the public that a supply of the genuine article can always be found at his store on Gillespie street, at wholesale or retail.
R. MITCHELL.
September 14th. 6m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name, style, and title of CLARK & WOODWARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Daniel Clark is alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm, to whom all those having claims against the concern will please present them, and those indebted to the firm will confer a favor by settling as soon as convenient.
Aug. 17, 1855.

DANIEL CLARK,
Successor to Clark & Woodward.

Has just returned from the North, where he has selected one of the best stocks of
READY MADE CLOTHING
Ever offered in this market, and to which he respectfully calls the attention of a discerning public.

N. B. Customers' Clothing made to order, as heretofore, in the best style of the art, and on reasonable terms.

Those gentlemen who wish to adopt the very LATEST STYLES would do well to call in and examine THE LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF SHANGHAIS on hand at this establishment.
Sept. 14. 3m

Now on Hand, 75 CLOCKS, of various patterns.
I will sell at a very low price and warrant them for one year. W. PRIOR.
Sept. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of FOULKES & MACRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr Foulkes will attend to the settlement of the business of the concern, he will pay all claims, and to meet the same, must request all indebted to settle without delay.
JAS. F. FOULKES.
JAS. A. MACRAE.

DR. MACRAE may be found at the Drug Store of Dr. Foulkes, when not professionally engaged.
Sept. 12th 1855. 63-3t.

Millinery and Mantuamaking.

MRS. A. A. BROOKSBANK has returned from New York and is prepared to do any work in the MILLINERY and MANTUAMAKING LINE. She has received her FALL STOCK OF GOODS, to which she invites the attention of her friends and the public.
Sept. 22. 3m

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Incidents of Frontier Life--Thirty-Five Years Ago.

In the Michigan Journal of the 13th instant, we find the following narrative, which we have never met with before, embracing stirring incidents of border history, in which it will be seen the present venerable Senator from Michigan bore a responsible and hazardous part:

From the Cleavland Herald.

Upon the "Planet" Lake Superior Excursion we met Mr. C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, who among many facts connected with the Indians of the upper country, related one which does such honor to the courage of General Cass that we take the liberty of relating it.

In 1820 an expedition under Gen Cass, then Territorial Governor of Michigan, was made along the shores of Lake Superior and the head-waters of the Mississippi, for the purpose of curbing the hostility existing between the different Indian tribes and the cultivation of amity between the Indians and the whites. It was an expedition of over four thousand miles in extent, and performed in bark canoes, setting out from Detroit. Gen Cass's suite consisted of Capt. David B. Douglass, of the Engineers; Henry C. Schoolcraft, Mineralogist; Alex. Wolcott, Physician; Lieut. Mackay, of the Artillery; R. A. Forsyth, Secretary; James D. Doty, Journalist; A. R. Chase and C. C. Trowbridge, Assistants to Capt. D.

At the Saut Ste. Marie the party entered into negotiations with the Indians for the purchase of a piece of land upon which the garrison now stands. The lavish expenditure of British money with the annual presentation of gifts to the natives, and the niggardly policy of our Government towards them, had inspired the Indians with respect for the one nation and contempt for the other. The war, then lately closed, had increased British influence to our injury, and the presence of a British garrison on the Canadian side of the river was a fountain of bad counsel to the red man and a place of safety in case of need. The feeling, therefore, of the Indians was not friendly towards this expedition, and the enterprise was one of great danger.

Gen. Cass invited the chiefs to his tent, in the centre of which was a pile of tobacco, a part of which was to be smoked on the occasion and the residue presented to the Indians at the close of the council. The chiefs appeared *en costume sans cullotes, sans* everything save the "breech cloth.',

The leader, a tall, muscular fellow of thirty years, with the devil in his ugly face, was an exception. He wore, besides the "breech-cloth," a single eagle's feather gracefully attached to the top of his head, a red coat with narrow skirts, and two gold epaulettes of a British Major General. "Uncle Sam" dispensed no such favors to his red children. Gov. Cass explained the object of his mission to be the cultivation of friendship between them and their deadly Sioux enemies, and also between all the red children and their father, the President. To this end our Government had planted military posts among the Sioux on the Mississippi, and wished to do the same at that point. The Governor also explained that, although by the treaty of Greenville the territory at the Saut belonged to us—it having previously been purchased of their fathers, once by the great King of Wamilegoshe, or Frenchmen, and subsequently by the Sagenosh, or Englishmen—yet he was willing to pay them also for what he wished, namely, a parcel of land four miles square.

The chiefs were surly and taciturn, and argument and coaxing were of no avail, and Gov. Cass was compelled to tell them that as sure as the sun should rise on the morrow so surely should their great father the President establish the proposed military post. The Governor advised them to listen to friendly counsel and avail themselves of the last opportunity for obtaining compensation. Here the Governor paused for a reply, and ordered his interpreter, William Riley, to light the pipe. Having smoked thereof, it was offered to the chief, who refused it, and committed the grossest political insult known to the savage code by kicking over the pile of tobacco and rushing out with his train of chieftains.

The Indians walked rapidly up the river about half a mile to a rising ground where their lodges were erected, and immediately hoisted in front of their camp a large British flag. This act was reported to Gov. Cass, who, upon the instant, commanding none to accompany him save the interpreter, walked rapidly into the camp of these excited and now deadly savaged red men, seized the British flag, threw it upon the ground, broke the staff, and, ordering the interpreter to roll up the flag and carry it to the Governor's camp, told the Indians that if they dared repeat the insult he would fire upon them. The Indians stood amazed at the daring of the Governor thus alone to enter their camp and thus to threaten them, as the entire force of his expedition consisted of but 11 soldiers, 12 Canadian voyaguers, 9 friendly Indians, 2 interpreters, a suite of eight, and a small escort to that point of 25 soldiers under Lieut. John Pierce, brother of the President.

In ten minutes from the time Gov. Cass with such fearlessness carried from the camp of these warriors the flag, every woman and child, and their tent equipage, were on the way in bark canoes from the Indian camp towards the British fort across the river, and George Johnson informed the Governor that an attack on the coming night was planned by the furious warriors. Of the nine friendly Indians, all (save one noble fellow) surrendered their arms and resolved to remain neutral. The suite buckled on their belts, and, armed to the teeth, were out with their small band of soldiers, as dark a night as ever dragged its weary hours, in momentary expectation of the scalping knife and tomahawk of a numerically superior force of deadly savages, fired by hatred and by the certainty of crushing their moral foe at a blow. Day dawned after a slepeless night, and this band of brave men were spared a scene which would inevitably have cost many lives

It was subsequently ascertained that a deliberate plan had been formed for the massacre of every one of Gov. Cass's party upon its entrance into the country, and that several hundred warriors were within call near the Saut at the time of the council for that purpose. This plan was thwarted in part by the daring bravery of Gov. Cass on the occasion of his perilous visit to their camp, and particularly through the efforts of Mrs. Johnson, (Mother of George Johnson, and daughter of the great chief of Lake Superior,) who passed the whole of that fearful night with the hostile chiefs in unremitted efforts to dissuade them from their bloodthirsty resolution. From an exceedingly interesting daily journal of that remarkable canoe expedition along the hunting grounds of untameable savages, kept by Mr Trowbridge, we copy an entry made on the morning after the expected attack. In speaking of the friendly interference of Mrs. Johnson the diary says:

"This influence and the courage that never knew fear on the part of our chief has saved probably hundreds of lives, and given us peaceable entrance to a country whose territory skirts an inland sea co-extensive with the Baltic, and which must before long be added by cession to the millions upon millions of acres already composing Uncle Sam's farm."

We should have before mentioned that on the following afternoon a council was held, the *amende honorable* made, and the treaty signed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG EXCITED.—At latest accounts Brigham Young was awfully excited. He had been making a speech, and told in very pathetic terms how, according to his instructions, the principal Mormons opened their houses to the United States troops who were quartered among them last winter—and how these troops made love by wholesale to the Mormon women—and how deplorable successful they were. Brigham Young says:

Past experience has taught the brethren that in future it will probably be the best policy to let soldiery quarter by themselves, and I am perfectly willing.

If persons come here and behave like gentlemen they shall enjoy their rights, and we will enjoy ours or fight to the death. As to again suffering the wickedness and misrule of foul spirits that come into our midst, and are treated by us as gentlemen, I will not.

I do not know what I shall say next winter if such men make their appearance here as were some last winter. I know what I think I shall say if they play the same game again. Let the women be ever so bad, so help me God, we will slay them.

What especially maddened Brigham was the fact that quite a number of the Mormon girls concluded to follow the bold soldier boys on their march to California, preferring the land of gold and the soldiers' company to the harems of the Salt Lake Palestine. Brigham says:

The men who coaxed them (the girls) away did not intend to take them to California. If any offer to do the same thing again in these mountains, "judgment shall be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet;" and they shall say that Brigham does not lie.

In the course of a speech on the 17th of July, Brigham throws down the gauntlet to the Gentiles in the following style.

We want none of their money, and if they are not disposed to send it here, I care nothing about their money's coming, and this proves to me and should to you, that I do not care about a man's getting one dime appropriated to this Territory. But we will send a Delegate who will do no hurt; and if it were not that the hue and cry of "treason against the General Government" would be made, we would not send a Delegate at all; or were it not that they would say, "Now you have proof sufficient that the Mormons mean to secede from the Union, as they have sent no Delegate;" and thus hatch up a pretext for commencing fresh hostilities against us.

Though I may not be Governor here, my power will not be diminished. No man they can send here will have much influence with this community, unless he is the man of their choice. Let them send who they will, and it does not diminish my influence one particle. As I said, the first time I spoke on this stand, my governorship, and every other ship under my control, are aided and derive direct advantages from my position in the priesthood.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE—A STRANGE SCENE.—We were witness yesterday morning to a scene not very common in this part of the world. A whole family consisting of seven persons, father, mother, and five little ones, rather poorly dressed, stopped at the pump, corner of Main and Third, to get a drink. They had come afoot all the way from North Carolina, some seven hundred miles, and were on their way to Arkansas.

The wind was blowing cold yesterday, and the little ones with their bare feet and just from a warmer clime, seemed ill able to bear it, but murmured not. Some of our charitable citizens gathered around, and in a few moments collected and gave them $20 in money and some shoes. Who shall say what hardships they have passed through on their long journey? Who shall tell the weariness of those little feet when night came on—how heavy their bright eyes grew—or how soundly they slept till early dawn? The mother carried on her head a bundle and in her arms a babe, not more than six months old; one little boy bravely bore up under a heavy bundle on his head, doubtless changed with one of his companions; a little toddling girl of three or four years, with her red bare feet, moved glibly along, as brave as the bravest. Louisville is doubtless the first great city they ever saw, and the ten thousand objects of interests at every step, could not fail to attract their constant attention, allowing them for a time to forget the weary distance they have come, and the still longer journey before them.—*Louisville (Ky,) Democrat 20th ult.*

A TEXAN GODDESS DIANA.—Within a few miles of the city of Austin, there lives a lady whose accomplishments for the ball or drawing-room. If equalled, are not surpassed by any in the State. This lady has, in the last eight months, killed three bears, two of enormous size, several deer, and considerable small game. She has, moreover, in her possession, a beautiful and powerfull stallion of the Mustang breed, which she caught with the "lasso" on the prairies and "broke it" herself. She will follow the mountain or "mule eared" rabbits over places which have caused the heart of many an old hunter to quail. She has frequently been known, when following a wounded deer, to plunge into the river with her horse and continue the pursuit.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.—The Portland Argus mentions as a significant fact, that so far as the returns have been received, but one person who voted in favor of the present Liquor Law, has been returned to the Legislature.

Facts about the Human Body.

There are two hundred and eight bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and earthy materials; the former predominating in youth, and the latter in old age, rendering the bone brittle. The most important of the bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty-four small bones called the vertebræ, one on top of the other, curiously hooked together, and fastened by elastic ligaments, forming a pillar, so to speak, by which the human frame is supported.

The bones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than five hundred. The red meat of beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the ox. There are two setts of muscles, one to draw the bone one way, and another to draw it back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to fine elastic threads, bound up in their cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons, which are stout cords such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just within the skin; and which can be seen to move when the hand is opened or shut. Every motion we make, even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed through the agency of the muscles.

In adults there are about fifteen quarts of blood, each quart weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds, the arterial and venous. The first is the pure blood as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood as it returns to the heart, loaded with the impurities of the body, to be there refined, and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out about two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from seventy to eighty beats in a minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers the pulsations are accelerated; the waste of the body goes on faster than it can be recuperated; and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked.

The stomach is the boiler, if we may use such a figure, which drives the human engine. Two setts of muscles, crossing each other transversely, turns the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric juice till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours. Emerging from the stomach, the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with bile and the pancreatic juice, and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty-four feet long, closely packed, of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes, which act like suckers, and drawing off the chyle, empty it into a larger tube, named the thoracic duct, which runs up the back, and discharges its contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes into the heart, to assist in forming arterial blood.

The lungs are two bags connected with the open air by the windpipe, which branches into innumerable small tubes, all over the inside of the lungs, each tube terminating in a minute air cell. The outer surface of these air cells is full of capillaries, or infinitely small veins, a thin membrane only dividing the air from the blood. The impure portion of venous blood is carbonic acid, which, having a stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this thin membrane in a gaseous state, combines with the air in the air cells and is expelled with the next expiration. Meantime the oxygen of the air unites with the blood, and becomes purified; then passing into the heart, being mixed with chyle, it is forced through the body as life giving and arterial blood.

The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off impurities from the human system. It is traversed with capilliaries, which contain more blood in the aggregate than all the other capillaries of the body. It is also perforated with countless perspiration tubes, the united length of which amounts to twenty-eight miles, and which drain away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours, or five-eighths of all that the body discharges.

The nerves are another curious feature in the animal economy. They are, however, but little understood. They act as feelers to tell the wants of the body, and also as conductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain and spine over the whole frame, in infinitely fine fibres, like the branches and twigs of a tree.

A curious question for the lawyers has arisen in London. A lady was courted by a gentleman, who promised to marry her, and was accepted But he didn't fulfil his promise, and she sued him for the breach. It turned out, however, that he couldn't marry her because he had a wife living at the time. I answer to the suit, he says "Barkis is willin', but the law wont allow it," and the lady can only demand a fulfilment of his engagement by an act *contra bono mores.* The question then arises, "What damage has the lady sustained in not being married to a married man?" There is a subtlety of casuistry suggested by this, which the Chief Baron himself did not like to encounter, and an arbitration was recommended. It is a nut which a Philadelphia lawyer might perhaps be able to crack.

The finest idea of a thunder storm extant is when Wiggins came home tight. Now Wiggins is a teacher, and had been to some meeting where he drank too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters, and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell kerwhollop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

"Wife, are you hurt?"
"No."
"Girls, are you hurt?"
"No."
"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

SINGULAR MORTALITY.—A friend relates to the *Dispatch,* a singular case of mortality which occurred in Portsmouth. Mr Green, Master Blacksmith in the Navy Yard, died of the fever, whereupon Mr Totterdale was appointed in his place, served one day and died; then Mr Ballentine, who served one day and died; and then Mr Snead, who served the same length of time and met with the same fate.

A WEIGHTY WOMAN.—In one of the neighboring towns there is a woman only twenty-six years of age, who a year since weighed three hundred and thirty pounds, and at the present time will probably come full up to three hundred and fifty pounds.—*Boston paper.*