

LATE FROM LYOPE.

Prospects of a speedy Peace brightening!—Broad-staff's quiet—Cotton advanced.

The steamer Persia has arrived with dates to the 26th ult. The news is to the effect that peace negotiations were progressing finely, though some days would yet elapse before the preliminaries were all signed.

The czar, it is said, had ordered a suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, and the chances were in favor of a speedy settlement.

Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as ever, but appearances seem fair and straight-forward.

It was rumored that an armistice of three months has been agreed upon; and that France, England and Austria, perfectly accord in their views, though it is now clearly foreseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiations.

It was expected to be at least the 2nd of February, before all the preliminaries were arranged, and signatures were appended to the agreement to meet.

No tidings had been heard of the Collins steamer Pacific, now over due and out nineteen days. It is presumed that she has experienced unusually rough weather.

The general impression prevails, as well throughout Russia as in France and England, that peace may be the result of present movements, though probably not before Spring.

Austria and Prussia remain in the same relationship to other powers that they did heretofore.

London, Saturday, Jan. 26.—The London Daily News learns on undoubted authority that the preliminary treaty of peace will be signed probably before Tuesday, and certainly before the meeting of Parliament.

An armistice will be concluded immediately after signing the preliminaries, and the negotiations, with a view to a final comprehensive treaty, will be commenced forthwith.

The news further learns that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise the full extent of the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposal, to bring forward additional stipulations for the general welfare of Europe.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Peace proposals were strongly supported in St. Petersburg by Holland.

The London Times intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the Conference, which will probably be held at Frankfurt, after the preliminaries of peace are signed.

Baron Bismarck and Count Orloff will appear on the part of Russia.

FROZEN DEATH.—We have never heard, says the Madison (Wisconsin) Democrat, of so many cases of freezing to death as recent occurrence.

Last week the driver and two passengers in the stage arriving at Fox Lake were found dead as it drove up to the door, and two Indians were shortly afterwards found near the village frozen to death.

We now find the following in the Sparta Watchman:

"We learn that five men were frozen to death about four weeks ago in the southern part of Minnesota. They were in an open sleigh coming from St. Paul. The horses went up to a tavern on the prairie and stopped. The sleigh went out and found the five men frozen stiff. Their names are not known."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO GEN. CASS.—Our community yesterday was thrown into no ordinary state of excitement by the startling report that General Cass had suddenly met with a serious accident, which threatened to terminate speedily in a fatal manner.

For several hours the most profound solicitude and apprehension were felt for the distinguished sufferer in all quarters of the city and by all classes of our fellow citizens, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the physicians and attendants could prevent a rapidly-increasing throng of alarmed and sympathizing friends from forcing their way into the room where the General had been conveyed shortly after the occurrence of the accident.

It appears that General Cass had paid a visit to the Interior Department yesterday morning, and, on leaving, in descending the last flight of steps at the east end of the Patent Office, his foot slipped on the ice, and he was precipitated with such violence to the pavement that he was taken up insensible, and remained in that condition for nearly half an hour.

The services of Dr. Garnett, who lives in the immediate neighborhood of the Patent Office, were soon procured, as well as those of several other professional gentlemen.

As soon as General Cass was restored to partial consciousness, he was removed with the most tender care to his lodgings at the National Hotel. His injuries are principally, if not wholly, confined to the head, and, although of a very serious character, yet not sufficiently so to cause alarm or even apprehension. His physicians do not consider his situation as dangerous.

At a late hour last evening the condition of Gen. Cass was much improved.—Hwas. Union.

Gen Cass's physicians pronounce him out of all danger. He had so far recovered Saturday forenoon as to sit up and read the newspapers as usual.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Outlaw's Bridge, Duplin county, N. C., and Mr John W. Whitfield appointed P. M.

GRAND BRONZE CASTING AT CHICOPEE, MASS.—A colossal statue of Washington, which has been in process of casting at the foundry of the Ames Company in Chicopee, Mass., for the past six months, was brought to a successful termination on Monday last, under the most exciting circumstances. The Springfield Republican gives the following account.

The immense work has been cast in fragments, and that one just finished is the largest and most difficult of the whole, namely, the entire body of the horse. About one hundred persons had gathered from the neighboring shops to witness the scene, wholly unprepared, however, for what followed. Soon after the hot metal began to flow into the mould it commenced splashing with great rapidity from excess in the mould, and in all directions.

The workmen who stood upon and around it were enveloped in a shower of liquid fire, which burned their hands, and faces, and set fire to their garments, while the spectators fled in terror from the building. Mr Ames, who was near by, ran in at this moment, and was so appalled at the sight that he wished to have the work abandoned. But the foreman of the shop, Mr Langdon, anticipating some trouble, had agreed with his workmen not to give up the object of their long endeavors if a desperate effort could save it.

With courage that deserves great praise, they persevered, filled the mould, escaping with only slight injuries. We saw the monster horse, headless and limbless, lifted from his bed yesterday, and it was hailed with enthusiastic applause. The contractors may congratulate themselves on their work, for it is the first and only achievement of the kind made in this country; and perhaps, nowhere else but in Munich, Bavaria, could so large a piece of bronze statuary be cast.

Rise of a Democratic Statesman.

Governor Bigler, recently elected United States senator from Pennsylvania, began life as a poor boy, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business. He afterwards commenced a paper in Clearfield county, removing there with all his earthly possessions—viz: a horse and wagon, some type, and a printing press. With these he started out in the wilderness to seek his fortune.

Having started his paper, he employed himself alternately in setting type, writing articles, and cutting down timber. Mr Bigler was soon selected by his fellow-citizens as a fitting person to represent them in the State legislature. After serving several years in the State house of representatives, he was elected to the State senate two different terms. He was also elected presiding officer of that body. In 1851 Mr Bigler was nominated by the democratic party as their standard-bearer and candidate for governor, to which office he was elected over Governor Johnston.

At the expiration of his term, 1854, he was unanimously re-nominated, but, owing to the combination of the whig, free-soil, and know-nothing parties, under the general name of fusion, he was defeated. During the present term of the legislature he was elected United States senator, and has taken his seat in Congress. If not mistaken, we believe he is a brother of Gov. Bigler, of California.—Chickland Plain Dealer.

A Patriot.—Sidney A. Smith, Esq., heretofore a leading and influential Know-Nothing, of Johnston County, N. C., has given his reasons, in a communication to the Raleigh Standard, for joining Know-Nothingism, and uniting himself to the Democratic party. We regret our want of room for his entire communication. It concludes as follows:

"It is not my purpose now to enter into a defence of my course during the late Congressional campaign; nor do I intend to expose any of the secrets of the Know-Nothing organization. Fortunately, I am now out of it. I know something about it from close observation, and from experience; and though now denationalized, and apparently overthrown in nearly all quarters, except in the abolition States, I fear that much evil to the country will yet result from it. Know-Nothingism, it is known, had its origin in the free States—Know-Nothingism and free-soilism being in those States synonymous terms; and in the last Congressional campaign in those States, the Democratic party, adhering to the constitution of the U. S. States and to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was defeated by this combination of isms.

It is fresh in the memory of every reading man that while Know-Nothingism thus joined with Free-soilism, was sweeping every thing before it in the free States, the leaders of the Order continued their efforts to create the impression at the South that their organization was suppressing all sectional agitation. And the more effectually to entrap Southern men into their organization, and to hold on to those whom they had already entrapped, they assembled in Convention in Philadelphia, previous to the Southern elections, and adopted a platform pledging themselves 'to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.' In the course of a very few months, however, this guarantee of Southern rights was repudiated, and set aside by Northern Know-Nothingism; and at this time there was not a State council or order in all the free States which adheres in good faith to the free portion of the platform adopted at Philadelphia. Instead of restraining and allaying sectional agitation, this organization has really added to it; instead of benefiting the country, it has injured it; and all the talk which we have heard by the leaders, about foreigners and the Pope of Rome, I verily believe now to have been substituted for the fulfilment of popular rights and passions, so that they sought to put their party and attain office and distinction. I now feel satisfied, and have so felt for months, that the Democratic party is fully able to preserve the Constitution and to save the Union; and that it will not only do what is right in relation to the emigration of paupers and criminals; but that it will resist, with all its power, if necessary, the aggressive movements of the Romish Church, or of any other Church, aiming at temporal power. I have thus stated frankly how it was I joined the Know-Nothing party; and have given the reasons why I withdrew from it. I could say much more, but it is not necessary that I should do so now."

A VALUABLE PAIN.—For the information of all who wish to obtain a cheap and valuable paint for building, I would say take common clay, (the same that our common bricks are made of,) dry, pulverize, and run it through a sieve, and mix with sweet oil.—You then have a first rate fire proof paint, of a delicate drab color. Put it on as thick as practicable.

If any one has doubts with regard to the above, just try it on a small scale—paint a shingle, for instance, and let it dry. Recollect that it must be mixed thicker than common paints.

The clay, when first dug, will be wet or damp, but will soon dry, spread in the air under a shelter, or, if wanted immediately, it may be dried in a kettle over the fire. When dry it will be in lumps, and can be pulverized by placing an iron kettle a few inches in the ground, containing the clay, and pounding it with the end of a billet of hard wood. Then sift it. Any clay will make paint, but the colors may differ, which can easily be ascertained by trying them on a small scale as above indicated. By burning the clay slightly, you will get a light red, and the greater the heat you subject it to the brighter or deeper the red.

How to OPEN BIVALVES.—"Talk of opening oysters," said old Hurricane, "why nothing is easier, if you only know how."

"And how's how?" inquired Starlight.

"Scotch snuff," answered old Hurricane, very sentimentally. "Scotch snuff. Bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lives off."

"I know a genius," observed Meister Kori, "who has a better plan. He spears the bivalves in a circle, seats himself in the center and begins spinning a yarn. Sometimes it's his adventure in Mexico; sometimes a legend or his loves, sometimes a marvelous stock operation in Wall street. As he proceeds, the natives get interested; and by one they gaze with astonishment at the tremendous and direful whoppers which are poured forth; and as they gaze, my friend whips them out, peppers them, and swallows them."

"That'll do," said Starlight, with a long sigh. "I wish we had a bushel of 'Millponds' here now. They'd open easy."

Well, Samba, what's yer at now days? Oh, I see a carpenter and joiner.

Oh! I guess yer is! What department do yer perform, Samba?

What department? I does de circular work. What's dat?

Why, I turns de grindstone.

THE DEEP RIVER COAL.

By a letter from Wm. McClane, Esq., Superintendent of the Egypt Coal Company's Mines, to a gentleman of this place, we learn that on the 8th inst., the shaft which has been sinking there for some months past struck the vein, and they commenced cutting coal. Mr McClane adds that "it is a beautiful sight, we are all delighted with the result."

There is now not the slightest doubt about the abundance and quality of the coal on the Deep River, nor that it will prove profitable to the companies engaged in mining it, and affording remunerative employment to the improvements constructed for its conveyance to market. It will probably be sometime in the summer, say May or June, before the conveyance of freight on the improvements of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers can be calculated upon with any certainty. The shaft is sunk to the depth of about two hundred feet, and is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet from the river.—Wyl. Journal.

Misdirected Letters to Cashiers.—We clip the following paragraph from the Baltimore Sun, as a satisfactory clue to some of the charges of carelessness which have been made against the Post Office Department, and to call attention to the large number of misdirected letters that were received at the New York post office during the past year. The adoption of some such regulation as that now in force in New York in relation to keeping a list of the cashiers of banks in the United States in all our large post offices would tend greatly to prevent delay and mistakes in the transmission of letters to such offices, and do away with these frequent charges against the Post Office Department:

"It is stated that there is kept at the New York post office a list of the cashiers of banks in the United States. When letters are found directed to that city to cashiers who do not reside there this list is consulted, the error corrected, and the letter duly forwarded to its proper destination. It appears from this list that no less than 503 letters for cashiers have been misdirected to New York since January 1, 1854, all of which were redirected and forwarded to their proper address. What a commentary on the carelessness of correspondents! All of whom, probably, charged the delay upon the Post Office Department."

OUR LAST REGISTER.—The last "Register" publishes a list of delegates from various States to the K. N. National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 23d instant; and in this list we see the names of John H. Haughton and John F. Hoke, as delegates at large from North Carolina. This is the first public announcement of the names of delegates from this State; yet it was pretended that, at the meeting of the K. N. Council or Convention in this place, last October, all secrecy was removed from K. N. proceedings. We are satisfied from this, and from other circumstances, that this removal of secrecy is all hugging, intended to mislead and deceive. Now and then, for effect, some of the members of the dark hatters conspiracy may appear before the public, and may hold meetings; but the work in every instance, we believe, cut out beforehand by little, interested, midnight cliques. "Sam" still sneaks and skulks from the light of day, and from the presence of honest men.

We are not surprised to find Mr Haughton's name among the delegates; but we call upon the Register to inform the public by what authority he records John F. Hoke as a K. N. delegate from North Carolina. Our understanding of Col. Hoke's position is, that he has withdrawn from the Order; and that he supported Mr Craig for Congress. And as Col. Hoke's personal and, as we have supposed, political friends, we call upon him also, with all due respect, to define his position—or, at any rate, to state whether he is a delegate to the Convention referred to or not.

Among other delegates in this list of the "Register," we find the name of Gov. W. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania. Now, this man Johnson is a Sewarist, and a base, blood-thirsty abolitionist—as we have no doubt many of the delegates are from the free States.—Kat. Standard.

Probably the know-nothings in appointing Mr Hoke are playing the same game one of the district conventions recently played, viz: appointing a democrat who used to act with them, but who is now opposed to the whole concern. They knowing this to be the case, continue to use his name for effect.

THE PHENOMENON OF SNEEZING.—A sneeze always indicates that there is something wrong. It does not occur in health unless some foreign agent irritates the membranes of the nasal passages, upon which the nervous filaments are distributed. In case of cold, or what is termed influenza, these are unduly excited, and hence the repeated sneezing which then occurs.

The nose receives three sets of nerves—the nerves of smell, those of feeling, and those of motion. The former communicate to the brain the odorous properties of substances with which they come into contact, in a diffused or concentrated state; the second communicate the impressions of touch; the third move the muscles of the nose, the power of these muscles is very limited. When a sneeze occurs, all these faculties are excited in a high degree. A grain of snuff excites the olfactory nerves, which despatch to the brain the intelligence that "snuff has attacked the nostril!"

The brain instantly sends a mandate through the motor nerves to the muscles, saying "cast it out!" and the result is unmistakable. So offensive is the enemy besieging the nostril held to be, that the nose is not left to its own defence. It were too feeble to accomplish this. An allied army of muscles join in the rescue; nearly one-half of the body arrouses against the intruder; from the muscles of the lips to those of the abdomen, all unite in the effort for the expulsion of the grain of snuff. Let us consider what occurs in this instantaneous operation.

The lung becomes fully inflated, the abdominal organs are pressed downwards, and the veil of the palate drops down to form a barrier to the escape of air through the mouth, and now all the muscles which have relaxed for the purpose, contract simultaneously, and force the compressed air from the lungs in a torrent out through the nasal passages, and the benevolent determination to sweep away the particle of snuff which has been causing irritation therein. Such, then, is the compulsory action of sneeze; and if the first effort does not succeed, then follows a second, a third, and a fourth; and until victory is achieved, do the army of defenders dissolve their compact, and settle down into the enjoyment of peace and quietude.

FACTORY BURNED.—We learn that the Cotton Factory of Uriah J. Douthitt, of Yadkin county, was burned down on Tuesday night the 28th of January. We know nothing of the origin of the fire. The loss we have heard of is estimated at about \$10,000, a portion of which is secured in the Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company, and which we learn, will be promptly met.—Greensboro Patriot.

RAILROAD MEETING.

At Carthage, Moore county, on Wednesday the 30th of January, 1856, a meeting having been called, a number of gentlemen from Anson, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham and Moore counties, assembled in the Court House for the purpose of interchanging views, and expressing their sentiments in relation to the contemplated Railroad from the Coal Fields on Deep River, to join the North East Road at some point on the State line, in the most eligible route to Cheraw, South Carolina.

On motion of Col. John Morrison, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Alex. Little, Esq., of Anson, as President, and Alex. H. McNeill, and A. R. McDonald, Esq's, of Moore, as Secretaries.

The President, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred; and explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Gen W D Dowl, the President appointed a committee of thirteen to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, viz: M Q Waddill, Esq. of Chatham, Col John Morrison, of Moore, Col M A Drake, of Randolph, Col J L Gains, of Montgomery, John Manning, Esq. of Pittsboro, B I Howe, Esq. of Haywood, Dr W A Hayes, Carthage, Dr S C Bruce, of Carthage, Duncan Marchison, John McNeill, A R Kelly, Alex McIver, and Harris Tysor, Esq's, of Moore.

On motion of Col Morrison, Gen W D Dowl was added to the committee.

After consultation the committee, through their chairman, M Q Waddill, Esq, reported the following Resolutions and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, a Railroad from the Coal Fields on Deep River, in North Carolina, to connect with a Railroad through the State of South Carolina, to the city of Charleston, has been for some time contemplated by the citizens of Richmond, Moore, Anson, Montgomery, Robeson, Chatham and Randolph; and whereas, the citizens of South Carolina, upon said proposed route, have manifested a disposition to co-operate with the citizens of North Carolina, friendly to this enterprise, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we cheerfully join with our South Carolina brethren, in this noble enterprise, for the development of the rich mineral and agricultural wealth of North Carolina, and will meet them on a half way ground, to consummate so desirable an object, and in furtherance of these views,

Resolved, 2d, That delegates be appointed by the President of this meeting, from the different counties, to attend any convention, which may be held to further the contemplated road, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the parties interested in said road.

Resolved, 3d, That the proceedings of the convention held at Rockingham, Richmond county, in October last, meet the entire approbation of this meeting.

After the reading of the resolutions, M Q Waddill, Esq, set forth the propriety and necessity of building the road, in an able and appropriate manner. He stated that approximately of \$500,000 had already been invested in the coal fields on Deep River, which was, and would remain dead capital until facilities were afforded for getting the coal to market. That according to present indications, and the reports of eminent geologists, there could be coal enough taken out of the mines on Deep River to keep half a dozen Railroads employed in transporting it to market, and that of the very best quality.

Col. John W. Cameron, editor of the N. C. Argus, was next called upon, and responded in a happy and felicitous manner. He said that he regarded in a community whose citizens had no interest in the proposed road; but he knew his neighbors and was willing to vouch for their liberality. There is no dog-in-the-manger policy; and, though they might do nothing for the work, they would throw no obstacles in its way. As for himself, he was for the road—Moore county, the valley of Deep River, was his birthplace and the home of his boyhood; and he should rejoice at the successful prosecution of any scheme having for its object the development of the rich agricultural and mineral resources of a region so dear to his affection. He would be glad to carry out what he had said; and if he could carry produce out of the State "to enrich rival communities;" but if this produce could not be carried to market within the State, was it not better to sell it in a sister State than to let it waste on the soil of its production? He would prefer trading to markets within the State if they could be reached without too great a sacrifice; but when this was not practicable, why hesitate about going to South Carolina, or any other sister State? He had traded in South Carolina himself, and had found her dealers just and generous, high-minded and honorable, and was willing to try them again.

That patriotism which would hem us in by the breeches-pockets of its preachers, as often as anywhere else. He would like to see our towns flourishing; but he did not regard town as the chief glory of any people. Those who raised the produce which furnished employment for commerce, were the bone and sinew of the land, and in the construction of improvements their good was the first thing to be consulted. He wished to see the whole State interspersed with railroads, bearing off the products of the soil and bringing back the rich returns of industry and enterprise to bless the people with the means of improving their farms, educating their children and disseminating light and knowledge throughout the land. He wanted to see the hill-top covered with the comfortable dwellings, and all its valleys smiling with the fruits of an intelligent husbandry. Such was Greece when Hellenic agriculture attained to its highest advancement—when farmstead was joined to farmstead and neighbor met neighbor on the dividing stile, at the close of day, to interchange friendly salutations and inhale the balmy breezes that came, laden with fragrance, from all the hills and vales of that highly favored land.—The reader will have to imagine the rest. The speech became so eloquent, the scribe laid aside his quill.

J. J. Jackson, Esq., of Pittsboro, was then called for, who addressed the meeting in a brief, pointed manner, in favor of the proposed road. He said that he could not conceive how the Legislature could possibly refuse a charter.

What would be thought of a mother, who after settling her children on different farms, should withhold from one of them the right of making improvements, from the idle apprehension that the effect of the proposed improvement, would be to make his farm more productive, or his situation more comfortable than other of his brothers.—That nothing but a naked charter would be asked of the Legislature.

Col. J. L. Gains, of Montgomery, being called upon, responded in a speech favorable to the enterprise, and replete with good sense. He said if South Carolina would subscribe, and assist us in building the road, her money would be expended in North Carolina, and we must take benefit from it—that the policy of building up cities in any particular locality, at the

expense of the great mass of the people, was selfish and illiberal, and betrayed a spirit unworthy of a good legislator. That the contemplated road would greatly enhance the agricultural interests of the State, as well as develop its mineral resources, &c.

Col. A. J. Stedman, of Pittsboro, responded to a call made on him in an able and appropriate address in favor of the proposed enterprise.—He said let the people demand the charter as a right, and the Legislature could not fail to concede it.

John Manning, Esq., of Pittsboro, being called upon, made a few appropriate remarks—was in favor of the road—wanted more markets for his friends in Chatham, &c.

Alexander McIver and A. R. Kelly, Esq's., of Carthage, being severally called on, responded in a few appropriate remarks, indorsing the speeches already delivered.

B. I. Howe, Esq., of Haywood, responded to a call made by the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks. He said that he was in favor of constructing work of internal improvement that would build up the individuality of N. C. among the sister States, and yet he was in favor of this road, because he believed it would have that tendency.

Col. J. M. A. Drake, of Ashborough, though living forty miles from the proposed road, cordially approved the proposed enterprise, or any other that would benefit North Carolina.

Col. Morrison, of Carthage, made a few happy remarks to the meeting, in which he stated, that he had the assurance of gentlemen of wealth and influence in all the great sections of the valley of Deep River, to the valley of the great Pee Dee, that they would give cheerfully both of their wealth and influence to the construction of the proposed road.

The following Resolution was introduced by Col. Morrison, and carried:

Resolved, That the President of this meeting open a correspondence with such persons, in South and North Carolina, as may be friendly to the enterprise, for the purpose of fixing a time and place, for delegates to meet in Convention, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the commencement and completion of the proposed road, and we pledge ourselves to use our influence and our means for the completion of the same, and further, that the several gentlemen who so ably addressed the meeting on this occasion, be requested to furnish a copy of their speeches, to the Editor of the North Carolina Argus, that they, with his own able and eloquent address, be published in his paper.

Col. James L. Gains moved that these proceedings and resolutions be published in the Cherokee and Charleston papers, also in the N. C. Argus, and all other papers friendly to the enterprise. Carried.

Thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President and Secretaries.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ALEX. LITTLE, President.
A. H. McDONALD, Sec's.
A. R. McDONALD, J.

N. B. Pursuant to the foregoing Resolution the President of this meeting invites all those who are friendly to the enterprise, in North and South Carolina to correspond with him at Wadesboro, Anson county, in relation to the time and place of holding the proposed convention.

ALEX. LITTLE,
February 1st, 1856.

Accident of a fat Man.—"Bridget," said a lady, in the city of Gotham, one morning, as she was counterpaneing in her kitchen to her servant, "what a quantity of soap-grease you have there! We can get plenty of soap for it, and we must exchange it for some. Watch for the fat man, and when he comes along, tell him I want to speak to him."

"Yes ma'am," says Bridget, keeping a bright look-out of the kitchen window, and no moving creature escaped her watchful gaze. At last her industry seemed to be rewarded, for down the street came a large portly gentleman, flourishing a cane, and looking the picture of good humor. Sure, when he was in front of the house, out she flew and informed him that her mistress wished to speak to him.

"Speak to me, my good girl?" asked the gentleman.

"Yes sir, wants to speak to you, and says you'd be good enough to walk in?"

This request, so direct, was not to be refused; so in a state of wonderment, up the stairs went the gentleman, and up stairs went Bridget, and knocking at her mistress' door, put her head in and exclaimed:

"Fat gentleman's in the parlor ma'am." So saying she instantly descended to the lower regions.

"In the parlor!" thought the lady. "What can it mean? Bridget must have blundered."

But down to the parlor she went, and up rose our fat friend with his blandest smile and most graceful bow.

"Your servant informed me, madam, that you would like to speak to me—at your service madam."

The mortified mistress saw the state of the case immediately, and a smile wreathed itself about her mouth in spite of herself, as she said: "Will you pardon the terrible blunder of a raw Irish girl, my dear sir? I told her to call in the fat man to take away the soap-grease, when she has made a mistake, you see?"

The jolly fat gentleman beamed back in his chair, and laughed such a hearty laugh as never comes from your lean gentry.

"No apologies needed, madam," said he, "it is decidedly the best joke of the season! Ha! ha! ha!—so she took me for the soap-grease man, did she? It will keep me laughing for months, such a good joke!"

SENATORS UNSEATED.—The three know-nothing members of the Louisiana Senate from New Orleans have been unseated, and their three democratic competitors declared to be legally elected, notwithstanding the destruction of the ballot boxes on the night of the election.

The question of who is elected Governor of Wisconsin is in dispute, and is now before the Supreme Court of that State.

Mr Marcy has declined to recognize Parker H. French as Minister from Nicaragua.

A LONG NOSE.—Old Uncle Hector was famous for having the longest nose in all Cape Fear region. He could not help that, though but unfortunately his habits gave it a bright, rosy color, which, with its size, made it a natural and artificial curiosity. One night he retired to rest after indulging pretty freely all the evening, and waking up in the course of the night with a raging thirst, he rose and set off for something to drink.—It was pitch dark, and for fear he would pitch against the door of his room, which was usually left standing open, he groped along, took the door directly between his hands, and received the edge of it full tilt against the end of his nose. It knocked him over backward, and he screamed out with an oath and agony:—

"Well, I always knew I had a big nose, but I never thought it was longer than my arm before."

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Selah J. S. Arty, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, P. M. all his right, title and interest, both at law and in equity, in the following property, viz: One tract or parcel of land, lying in the town of Fayetteville, on the Market Square, Gillespie and Franklin streets, adjoining Hunsdale's line on the north, and McCrae's line on the west. Also, one tract or parcel of land containing about five acres, about five miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Crow and others. Also, a pew, No. 49, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville. Terms made known on the day of sale. J. OSSELL, ARTY, Trustee.
February 9th. 84-31

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS IN TEXAS.

TRAVIS CO., TEXAS, June 12, 1854.
Messrs. Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.—Gentlemen:—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to periodical attacks of sick-head-ache for a great many years; all the usual remedies failing to give relief, one of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

I have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick-head-ache have again returned—for some time back her head aches so generally that she has determined to send to you for a few boxes of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail. Address Austin, Texas.

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale.

MEREDITH W. HENRY.

277 Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are many cheap imitations of these Pills now being sold. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale.

MEDICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

For a long time a certain class of diseases has baffled the skill and practice of the most eminent members of the regular medical faculty. Foremost among these we might instance epilepsy or falling fits. Happily now by the skill and inventive genius of an eminent chemist of Baltimore, Md., this disease has been brought within the means of a cure.

Alexander, who has succeeded in curing many Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Since their discovery many persons who had long been afflicted with this being cured, have been restored to the full enjoyment of health. Prominent among these we might enumerate Mr Harrison Lightfoot, of Huntsville, Alabama. Mr L. has suffered from Epilepsy for 15 years, no