THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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

YATES & JOHNSON, Editors and Proprietors. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856. | VOLUME XVIII—NO. 897.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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 proprietors offer the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
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For three months, - - - - - $4 00
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All advertisements must have the desired number of insertions marked on them, ortherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly,

YATES & JOHNSON.

JOSIAH JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1856. 85-y

DR. K. A. BLACK,
OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 84-tf

JAMES C. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
All business intrusted will be promptly attended to Address Montpelier post office, Richmond county, N.C
October 1, 1855. 1y

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1855. y

DR. JOHN W. PAGE,
Barclaysville, Harnett County, N. C.
DR. PAGE is now permanently located at Barclaysville, and offers his professional services to the public. He will give strict attention to Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.
March 14th. 4m

GEORGE McDUFFIE,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention.
Nov. 24, 1855. 6m

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

We are now receiving an unusually large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Which we will sell very Cheap for Cash, or on the usual time to Wholesale buyers exclusively.

Our Stock will consist of a general selection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Silk and Straw Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Ready-Made Clothing, Dress Trimmings,* With a great variety of notions.

☞ Those owing us notes past due are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 22, 1856. 90-tf

JAMES KYLE
IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of CHEAP GOODS, among which are
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
French, Scotch, and Domestic Lawns,
Calicoes—French, English and Domestic,
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams,
Embroid'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
5-4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
Black and Colored Silks,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon,
Building Cloths, Nos. 5 to 10,
Joseph Ropka's Cottonades,
Colored Grenadine and Barege,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Bley Linens, 3-4 to 4-4, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which have been purchased by the Package at the lowest rates, and will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash or on time to punctual customers.
March 29, 1856.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Dwelling at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Hillsboro' Street, adjoining the premises of Hugh Gilmore, Esq. Apply to J. G. Smith.

A. E. GIERSH.
March 29, 1856. 91-tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Has received in part, and is this day receiving, a large and well selected Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part as follows:—
Plaid and Chena Striped Silks; plain Black Do.; Black Striped Plaid and Fig'd Do.; Col'd and Black Challies; Berages, Tissues and Berage DeLain; Berage Tissues and Organdie Robes; Printed Jackonet and Organdie Muslins; Gingham Lawns; French, English and American Prints; White and Printed, Plain and Embroidered Mantillas; White, Black and Col'd Crape Shawls; Embroideries of all kinds, some handsome setts Collars and Sleeves to match; Honiton and Maltcese Lace, Collars and Sleeves; Thread, Lilse, Linen and Cotton Edging; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Edging, Inserting and Flouncings.
ALSO,
A large assortment Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Soft Hats, for Men and Boys; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets and Flags; and a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods for Men and Boy's wear. Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.; with many articles not enumerated, making my Stock a very desirable one; and I would invite my old customers, friends, and the public generally, to give me an early call.
A. JOHNSON, Jr.
April 4, 1856. 92-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
April 17, 1856.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Hall of the Bank, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d MONDAY of May next, being the 19th day of the month.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
94-5t

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

B. F. PEARCE
IS NOW OPENING a large and well selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Among which, may be found for the Ladies,
Black and colored Silks, Silk Tissues and Bareges, Challies and Battiste, Brilliantes, Printed Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins, Embroidered Swiss Muslin, Edgings and Insertions, Collars and Undersleeves, Embroidered Flirts, Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts, Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets, and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints, Gloves, Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting, White, Brown and Bluff; Linen Drills; Irish Linen; DrapD'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—Also—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE.
Late Pearce & Ferguson.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, March 22, 1856. 90-tf.

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND
Ready-Made Clothing.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
November 3d, 1855. tf

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

J. F. FOULKES
April 2, 1856.

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East side of Gillespie street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
October 1, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified to come forward and settle by the 1st of April next, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. He can be found at the old stand where he formerly done business.

R. D. DAVIS.

CLOCK REPAIRING.—The Subscriber repairs Clocks at short notice at his old stand on Person street. He will warrant a Clock for twelve months, after passing through his hands. Give me a trial, and if satisfaction is not given I will make no charge.

R. D. DAVIS.
March 1, 1856. 3m.

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Kerseys, Blankets, &c., &c.
Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22. 77-tf

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 1, 1856. 1y-pd

MOLASSES.

10 Hogsheads New Crop MOLASSES
Also, 50 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES.
For sale by
STEEL & FULLER.
March 27, 1856. 91-tf

State of North Carolina---Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—to May Term, 1856.

The petition of Bright Williams, Administrator of the Estate of Alfred R. Rogers, vs. Joseph Williford and wife Sally, Henry Rogers, Ebenezar Rogers, Hanilson and wife Sarah, Hanilson and wife Hannah, Edwards and wife Martha, William Rogers and Henry, Zany, Barfield, Ebenezar, Biggam, Jesse, Robert, Hinant, Bidy, Effy, Mary, Susan, Celia and Hannah Rogers, children of Drury Rogers, deceased, shews to the worship of said Court that Alfred R. Rogers, late of the county of Robeson, died intestate, leaving surviving his widow, who since married said Williford, Henry, Ebenezar, Sarah who married Hanilson, Hannah who married Hanilson, Martha who married Edwards, who are the brother and sister of said intestate, and that letters of Administration upon the Estate of the said intestate regularly issued from this Court to your petitioner, and that he has diligently administered said Estate up to the present period—that all of said defendants except Joseph Williford and wife are non-residents of the State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, for six successive weeks, to notify the said Henry Rogers, Ebenezar Rogers, Hanilson and wife Hannah, Edwards and wife Martha, William Rogers and Henry, Zany, Barfield, Ebenezar, Biggam, Jesse, Robert, Hinant, Bidy, Effy, Mary, Celia and Hannah Rogers, children of Drury Rogers, deceased, to be and appear before the Justices of the said county, to be held for the county of Robeson, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to answer to the premises as aforesaid.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 9th day April, 1856.

93-6t] S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina---Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1856.

The Petition of John Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of William Byrd, deceased, vs. Henry Byrd, Noah Mercer and wife Polly, Armstead Singletary and wife Emily, John Smith and wife Martha, Claridy Allen and wife Sally, Henry Purnell and wife Frances, Betty Byrd, William Byrd, and Melessa Byrd—that at February Term, 1841, of this Court, the last will and testament of William Byrd was duly admitted to probate and your petitioner qualified as Executor thereof. He has duly administered said Estate according to the terms of the will—that by order of this Court he was directed to sell one slave belonging to the Estate of his testator to pay debts, and there remains in his hands a balance proceeds of said sale, after the payment of debts, about eighty dollars of principal and interest—that the defendants above named are the children of the testator and entitled to the balance in the hands of your petitioner—that Betsey Byrd one of the defendants is a non-resident; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, for the said Betsey Byrd to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be holden for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, 1856, then and there to show cause, if any she has, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1856, issued 9th April.

93-6t.] S'D'H HOWELL, Clk.

In order to close out the remaining Stock of Goods now on hand,

We offer them on the following terms: to Cash buyers at New York cost; to prompt time buyers at New York cost with charges added.

We have many desirable GOODS in store, viz:

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Merchants and others will find many desirable goods in our Stock, and which can be bought at great Bargains. We are determined to sell out this Spring.

To those who are in arrears to us we would simply state that we want money and must have it. It will afford us much pleasure to give receipts in full to all who are in our debt.

HALL & SACKETT.
March 27. 91-tf

"HALL STORES," "CANDLES," &c.—1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
April 12, 1856.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt Water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 15th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, viz:

Boxes, shaving, Ind. rubber	Combs, coarse, Ind. rubber
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine India rubber
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead eye	Blacking, boxes of

Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes, pure
Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅝ inch.
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, drill-eyed, betweens.
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width, 1½ inch.
Soap shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound.
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality.
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ¼ inch wide.
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ¼ inch wide.
Thimbles, 8-10 and -910 diameter.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *lbs.* The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLE—*separate bid for* 50,000 *pounds.* The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard stearine, six candles to the pound, 8-1-10 inches in length *exclusive of tip*, six candles No 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100 melting point, not to be less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &C.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

Mustard seed, American, brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
Corks, for bottles.

All of the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with, eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent district attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

April 16, 1856. 94-4t

WANTED

At my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington Road,

3,000 JUNIPER LOGS,

from 8 inches in diameter to the largest sizes; 8 feet long, and clear of knots, for which a liberal price will be paid.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, March 26, 1856. 3m

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
The subscriber having opened the ICE HOUSE, is prepared to furnish to the community, and all may want from the country. Orders accompanied by the money will be punctually filled at CENT per pound, packages paid for.

ISHAM BLAKE.
April 26, 1856 95-tf

JAMES B. FERGUSON,
AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sells sales and consignments, to which he will give personal attention.
REFERENCES—H. & E. J. Lilly, E. W. Willkings, S. Gillingham.
April 24, 1856. 6m

NEW GOODS,
New Building near Rockey Point.

WILLIAM MACINTYRE
Has opened for sale, a full Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Hats and Bonnets; Umbrellas and Parasols; Hardware; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Cotton and Manella Rope; Carriage and Wagon Whips; Family Saleratus Baking Powders; Turpentine and Fancy Soaps; Carpet Bags; Straw Matting; Floor Oil-Cloths; Chimney, Wall and Window Paper; Borax and Potash; a Fair STOCK of GROCERIES; Plows and Plow Castings.
April 19, 1856. 94-5t

State of North Carolina---Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1856.

William McMillan vs. Lewis Jones.—Petition for division of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Jones, the defendent in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, that he be and appear at the term of our said Court, to be held for said County at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro-confesso* and heard *ex-parte*.

Witness, John McLaurin Clerk of said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, 1856.

J. McLAURIN, C. C. C.
94-6t.]

WILLIAM McINTYRE
Offers for sale
15 Barrels MESS PORK,
3,500 Lbs. RACON, large sides.
April 26th 3t

GREEN & WEAR,
WATCH MAKERS, JEWELERS,
AND
METALLOGRAPHERS,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

Mr R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 16, 1856. 94-tf

Bedsteads! Bedsteads!!
Just received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of
BEDSTEADS
of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9, 1856. y

TURPENTINE BARRELS.

I OFFER two thousand Turpentine Barrels for sale, low, if applied for soon.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, April 12, 1856. 4t.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The Subscriber would call the attention of persons wishing protection from Lightning to his

IMPROVED CONDUCTORS.

The points are composed of Steel, plated with pure Silver, presenting seven distinct points in one. The rods are connected with nuts, forming one continuous rod, insulated with glass, about five feet apart, the staples firmly fixed in the wall o the building, placing the rods three inches from the building and out of the influence of nails and other attractive materials, and cutting off all connection between the rod and building.

Orders sent to me or left at A. A. McKethan's Shop promptly attended to.

WM. T. BATTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1856. tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 93-tf

NEW GOODS,
At Floral College, Robeson county.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received a large and varied assortment of Goods at Floral College, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.,
Which he offers for sale cheap. Call and examine his stock, as he feels sure that he can give satisfaction both in price and quality.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, he hopes in future to merit a continuance of the same.

C. BLACK.
April 4, 1856. 92-3m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

The Subscriber is the only authorized agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated Old Rye Whiskey. He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet demand.

W. DRAUGHON.
April 16. 94-tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"FORGED LAND WARRANTS.—Despatches from Washington mention the discovery of land-warrant forgeries covering more than a million of acres. The investigation is proceeding, and new frauds are coming to light every day."

We are requested to state that this rumor probably grew out of the discovery that preparations were being made to put in circulation a considerable number of counterfeited warrants, and that the despatch above quoted has led to the supposition that the warrants alluded to had been issued from the Pension Office, which is not the fact.—*Wash. Union.*

FILLMORE AND GRUND.—With strict regard to the fitness of things characteristic of the Know-Nothing party, Francis J. Grund is allowed to report the motives and divulge the counsels of the Know-Nothing nominee. By birth and blood Grund is an Austrian Jew, a prostitute in morals, by trade a foot-pad, and in politics a hireling scavenger. This individual selects the columns of the New York Heraldi as the medium of communication between Millard Fillmore and the people of the United States.

Grund says, writing from Rome and in the presence of Fillmore, that he will not accept or reject the Know-Nothing nomination, until he is informed of the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and ascertains the chances of his success—which is exactly equivalent to a declaration that he will never accept at all, for by that time Fillmore's name will not even be before the country. Grund tells us, moreover, that if Fillmore should accept the nomination, he will not commit himself by any pledge or declaration but will stand solely on his personal merits.

It is a singular coincidence that a wretch like Grund should write for a gentleman like Fillmore.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

STEAM-POWER ECLIPSED.—The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment "was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of General Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and the power may, therefore, now be considered as the sole mortar henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute, without flashing, smoke, or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and it is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States which passage he promises to accomplish in eight-and-forty-hours!"

COURTING WIDOWS.—An exchange paper, the editor of which, no doubt, lately "set up" with a widow, goes off thus:

"For the other half of a courting match, there is nothing like an interesting widow.—There's as much difference between courting a damsel and an attractive widow, as there is in cyphering in addition and double rule of three. Courting a girl is like eating fruit, all very nice as it extends, but doing the amiable to a blue eyed bereaved one in black crape comes under the head of preserves—rich, pungent, syrupy. For delicious courting, we repeat, give us a live 'widder.'"

COTTON SUPERSEDED BY SILK.—The Paris correspondent of the London Atlas says:

"We hail with delight the announcement that a *savant* has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. The *savant*, it appears, one day having nothing else to do, began to *think*, which is wonderful for a *savant*, says Alphonse Karr—that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there was but one description of vegetable matter, that of the mulberry tree, fitted for the creature's food, therefore the silky substance must not lie in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at once the *savant* set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities. I have seen several yards of manufacture, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it as superior to the finest *foulard* hitherto made. The price of silk is five francs a pound when spun, being one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. This new method of procuring silk will at once be adopted in all countries, as the mulberry can be grown in any country, and requires scarcely any culture.

A NICE FAMILY.—We clip the following from the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser:

"A Mrs Sarah Cearson eloped recently from West Milford, Passaic county, with a Mr David White, of that place, being the third time she has figured as one of the parties of an elopement. The woman is one of a family of six sisters, named Ryerson, five of whom have left their husbands and eloped with other men. All six have been married, and not one lives with a lawful husband at the present day; five having eloped, and the only remaining one deserting her husband, or refusing to live with him. A case of equal singularity cannot probably be found anywhere in the Union."

An intelligent lady whose little boy was beginning to swear, anxious to express to her child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his mouth with soap-suds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, which, with the taste of the suds, produced the desired result. The practice if universally adopted, would raise the price of soap.

"Wall, Brother Gibbin, what preparation have you made to home for the big association?"

"Why, I've laid in a barrell of flour or so, and a gallon of whiskey."

Brother Smith expresses great contempt at this preparation. "A gallon of Whiskey for a big meetin'! Why I've laid in a whole bar'l and you are just as able, Brother Gibbin, as I am to *support the gospel!*"

Cause of Epidemics.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Gentlemen—As there is much speculation in regard to yellow fever, and as much as has been said, and much more will be said, we may venture to state the cause and its remedies. The cause of yellow, broken bone, bilious, intermittent, and the congestive fevers, are nearly akin, only of different types, brought about by the same general cause. Fevers in general are caused by congestion or stoppage of the various secretions of the human system. When the vessels, absorbents, capillary or symphetic, become filled with foreign matter, the healthy organization cannot be carried on in the human physical system. A congestion of the liver will derange the whole economy of the system, and produce a similar effect upon the other organs, which will be shown in a natural chemical action, called fever. The different types depend upon the amount of the absorbent of foreign matter the system has taken up. It may be that all vegetable life is connected with animal life, as when vegetables are decomposed in water it will yield a large amount of animalcule. It may be that the yellow fever originates from the reception of animalcules into the human system, and the various secretions are stopped, or clogged, by this foreign matter; after which an action takes place of a chemical character—an acton upon the part of the system to throw off the foreign matter, and this is styled the fever, from the heat and frequent beating of the pulse. When vegetable matter is put into water, such as roses in bloom, or lillies, or any other flowers, it produces in twelve to twenty-four hours in the summer season animalcules, as will be seen by a microscope of 2500 to 5000 diameter. These animalcules can be taken into the system in three ways: by changing the venous into arterial blood, by the absorbent vessels of the skin, and with the food we take into the system.

Many animals live upon the small insects of the atmosphere,—the martin, swallow, fern, owl, or whipperwill, and a host of others live upon the wing. They get their food from the air. These insects are too small for us to see, only when we examine their stomachs or craws with a microscope. I have seen on a rivulet a fly hovering over the water, within one inch, for what purpose, but to catch the animalcules that issues from the water;—it cannot be for pleasure only, but to feed, which is a pleasure. In the summer season, when we have such a large amount of vegetable matter, and when it decomposes especially, it gives out animalcules. This is brought about certainly by being immersed in water—water having its parts (8) eight oxygen, and (1) one hydrogen—the atmosphere which we breathe being different, (5) five of oxygen and (20) twenty of nitrogen gas. This matter has been neatly and closely determined by the French Academy of Science. Although with some it may be thought other compounds exist in the two prominent gases of the air, *paper with acute*, is certain, as practically demonstrated every day. When decomposition goes on in the vegetable kingdom, in the summer season, the air becomes filled with innumerable quantity of matter which is called *malara*, but by the speculator of physical science animalcules. These animalcules we take into the human system, hence the disorganization and its consequences.

A query might now be made, that assertions are one thing and the proof is another. This we will have to do hypothetically. A person dying with yellow fever or bilious fever, and having died in June to November, hermetically sealed, in tin or other metal, after remaining in the coffin fourteen days, when open it will be found to contain millions of larvæ—but if the patient should die in our climate in November to March, by examining in fourteen days it will be found only to be returning to its native elements. The germ of the existence of the animal in the first case must have been there, and brought about by deposition of ova by an animalcule, hence in the future decomposition of the body the existence of the larvæ. As you have the diagnosis, as given you, we will now give the prognosis, and its remedies: The atmosphere suffused with these small animalcules, what will drive them away or kill them, or change the tenor of the atmospheric air? In whatever infected district they may appear, by persons taking the fever, let pitch, tar, or rosin, or any other matter, be burnt night and morning. The fire that it will require to keep it alive, one-fifth portion of the air, oxygen, and it will necessarily bring down the pure air from the surrounding neighborhood. Also, in the infected districts cover the ground with chloride of lime, which will have the tendency of destroying them. In this way a large amount may be got rid of. Internally, the use of the usual remedies that have been given, calomel, to poison the animalcules, and a perspiration to be kept up on the skin so as to throw the matter off. As to the sanitary measures that should be used, they should be stringent; all vegetable matter that may be in the streets should be removed; committees should be appointed in each ward to visit the premises of all property in the city; and if the offal be taken some two or three miles from the city, we need not fear of having the yellow fever, notwithstanding the predictions of wise and learned men. "A stitch in time saves nine."—*Baltimore American.*

LIFE IN NEW MEXICO.—A military subscriber in New Mexico, in the course of a recent letter, wrote us of the fair sex there, as follows:

"The women are far from being beautiful. The great charm is to get one who approaches to being white. Virtue is almost unknown. Their fandangos present no variety. You go there, dance with whom you please, 'saloon your girl,' 'smoke her,' &c. As for their conversation, it is of the most vapid kind, consisting of discussion concerning the relative merits of each other's jackasses, or of the last chicken fight in the plaza. When you get them on the subject of card-playing, however, they are truly eloquent about the virtue of the 'seven-spot' against the rest of the pack, and of 'tapping banks' generally.

"American ladies whose lot may be cast among them have much to shut their eyes against. At first they are a little surprised at finding all the stores open and billiard balls knocked about on Sundays, to say nothing of dancing in the evening at the hotels; but they soon become accustomed to it; they cannot cure the evil."—*Memphis Appeal.*