THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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

YATES & JOHNSON, Editors and Proprietors. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856. | VOLUME XVIII—NO. 899.

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
10 " " " " 15 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.
Feby 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. 6m

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 Teimmings,
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,
3-4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
Black and Colored Silks,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon,
Bolting Cloths, Nos. 5 to 10,
Joseph Repka's Cottonades,
Colored Gramadine and Barege,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Bluy 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. 94-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 Str'pd 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; Honeton and Malteece Lace, Collars and Sleeves; Thread, Lilse, Linen and Cotton Edging; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Edging, Inserting and Flouncings.
ALSO,
A large assortment Silk, Panama, Leghora and Soft Hats, for Men and Boys; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets and Flats; 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

FOR SALE,
A likely NEGRO WOMAN and Child. The woman can be recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer, and also a trusty servant.
For further information apply at THIS OFFICE.
April 4, 1856 92-tf

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 Buff; 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

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

☞ 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.

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. y

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

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, shows 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.

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of
POWERS & TROY,
and will continue the
GROCERY & PROVISION BUSINESS
at the store herefore occupied by J. W. Powers & Co.
They solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm.
J. W. POWERS.
W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1856

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John J. Phillips for the purpose therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May the 10th, the House and Lot south of the U. S. Arsenal, at present occupied by Randal McMillan. It is convenient to business and a very healthy location. Terms at sale.
C. S. JOHNSON, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1856. 3t.

POSTPONED.
The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st of June.

NEW GOODS.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Soft Wool and Summer Hats,
in great variety.
A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 95-tf

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

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Dis. Share.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancy,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

97-8t.]

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
Dr. J. F. FOULKES,
A large assortment of Harrison's WRITING INKS, consisting of Black writing Fluid, Blue and Carmine Inks, from one ounce to quart bottles.
Also, a large lot of HARRISON'S PERFUMERY, Consisting of
Toilet Water, for removing blotches and freckles from the skin;
Double and single Cologne; Cream of Beauty;
Preston Salts;
Persian White; Carnation Rouge; Lemon Rouge; Lip Balm; Cold Cream; Toilet Powders;
Shampoo Lotion; Hair Dye; Floral Pomatum, Crystal Pomatum;
Bellicome; Beef Marrow; Bear's Oil; Rose Hair Oil; Toilet Soap; Brown Windsor.
Palm (family,) mammoth Loundry Soaps;
Crystal and Erasive Soaps; Fuming Pastils; Shaving Creams.
assorted; Extracts, assorted;
Corn Starch, &c.
Paint Brushes of all descriptions.
All of which will be sold low for Cash Wholesale or Retail,
J. F. FOULKES.
May 9. 3t

RICE.
20 Bushels Seed Rice.
2000 lbs. Clean Rice, in bags to suit.
GEO. McNEILL.
May 3, 1856. 96-3t

WESTERN RAILROAD OFFICE,
May 1, 1856.
An instalment of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of June next; and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

NEW GOODS,
At the New Building near Liberty 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

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

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

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. BACON, large sides.
April 26th 3t

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
The subscriber having opened the ICE HOUSE, is now prepared to furnish to the community, and all who may want from the country. Orders accompanied by the money will be punctually filled at ONE CENT per pound, packages paid for.
ISHAM BLAKE.
April 26, 1856 95-tf

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

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

An Indian Tragedy.

The incident recorded below, and which is of recent occurrence, has been copied from one of our Western exchanges:

Logan Fontanelle, chief of the Omahas, has just been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux. Logan was a noble fellow, and in this last mortal conflict, he dispatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before, to herald the coming of his own soul. He fought long, desperately, and with good effect, but numbers finally overcome him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr to his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet.

He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A number of his lodges were pitched upon the plains near Loup Fork. As a young warrior one day rode around the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the proximity and power of their natural foe. Logan ordered his people to back immediately, and proceeded in a straight line, with all speed for home, while he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux, by false camp fires and other devices, from a different pursuit of them. This was about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland, when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it and found that the Omahas had been there, and they then returned to notify their chief and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them.

Logan from a hiding place, saw all, and knew that no time was to be lost in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon discover and follow, and mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairies, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken, and struck a fire about eight miles distant, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were on the spot he and his people had just left, and who, without stopping to distinguish the trail, started for the fire, which they saw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected, in another moment, to imbrue their hands in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had not been unwary. As soon as the fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode eight or ten miles farther, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examined the ground. Logan anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of treading of a dozen horses; and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then gone where they could see the new fire burning; and so they followed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone on, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicions were now awakened. They examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the party whose encampment they had first discovered.

Logan was then going round with glaring torches, and understood their object, and knew that his only chance of safety was in immediate flight towards his home, and he further knew that by the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own people had taken, they would be beyond the reach of danger.

The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into small bands, the largest of which was to return and pursue the Omahas, and the others to endeavor to capture the one they had missed. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that he would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight line, and therefore one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country, for the purpose of intercepting him.—Logan passed forward as fast as his jaded steed could bear him, until he thought he had entirely eluded them, but as the day dawned, to his horror and dismay, he saw his pursuers close upon his track. He turned his course for a ravine which he distinguished at a distance, covered with trees and undergrowth. He succeeded in reaching it, and just within its verge he met an Indian girl dipping water from a spring. She was startled, and about to cry for help, when he hastily assured her that he needed protection and assistance. With the true instinct of a noble woman, she appreciated his situation in an instant, and all her sympathies were with him. She directed him to dismount and go to a small natural bower to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse and lead his pursuers.—He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse and dashed on in a serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the bushes by which she could be traced.

The pursuers soon followed. When she had got some distance down the branch, she rode into the water and followed its descending course for a few steps, making her horse touch its sides and leave foot-prints in that direction, and then turned up the stream and rode above the place at which she entered it, without leaving a trace, and back to where Logan was concealed. She told him to mount and speed away, while his pursuers were going in a contrary direction down the ravine. He did so, and got a long distance out of sight, and again thought himself out of the reach of danger, when in a valley just in front of him, he saw fifty braves coming up the hill to meet him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuit of his people. He changed his direction and tried to escape, but his poor horse was too much exhausted to bear him with sufficient speed. With savage yells they plunged their rowels into their horses' sides, and gained upon him. As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, Logan turned suddenly and sent a bullet through his brain. Then loading as he galloped on, he soon made another bite the dust; and then another, and another, until four were strewn along the plain. Just then, however, as he was again re-loading, his horse stumbled and fell, and the band rushed upon him before he had well recovered from the shock.—He was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; notwithstanding all which, he rose amid his foes, and, with his clubbed rifle and hunting-knife, he piled around him five prostrate bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses, and expired still fighting. He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held a great war dance over him.

Thus Logan Fontanelle departed, and his noble spirit was followed to the spirit-land by the sighs and lamentations of his nation, and the sympathies and aspirations of the brave of every land.

Free Ships make Free Goods---No more Privateering.

There is one concession that the European Governments have granted to an enlightened public opinion for which they deserve credit. It is the humanizing of the code of marine warfare by abolishing the custom of privateering, and the recognition of the principle for which America has so long protested, that the neutral flag protects all goods not contraband of war. These principles have repeatedly been moved in the congress of nations by America, and at the commencement of the present war a partial and ungracious suspension of what English Ministers were pleased to call the rights of belligerents, was obtained in answer to the remonstrances of the American Minister to the Court of St. James on these points.

It is a significant fact, that notwithstanding the mighty demonstration of wooden walls at Spithead, the assumptions of England as to the rights of search and seizure by belligerents have been repudiated by the European Congress, and the American doctrine, in favor of commerce and the seas, has been maintained. Though the action of the Parisian Plenipotentiaries cannot bind the United States, yet as this country has for forty years steadily maintained this doctrine, and engaged in the war of 1812 in its behalf, and is already a party to a treaty with Russia, substantially to the same effect, we may consider all the great maritime powers as henceforth solemnly bound to this alternation of the antiquated and unjust rules of naval warfare.

The force of public opinion it will be seen is steadily and noisely working its way for the interests of humanity in every quarter of the world. The military governments of the East of Europe find that armies without railroads and internal commerce are comparitively weak, and they are compelled to adopt a policy in favor of trade to obtain the sinews of war, without which brute masses of men are rather an expensive source of incumbrance than of real strength.

The security of the commerce of the world on the highway of nations is now fully conceded by general consent. Public sentiment is thus obtaining substantial protection for individual right; even in the continuance of war, and liberty and law are thus fostered even in the face of absolutism.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

SURTOUTS FOR LADIES.—A new article of ladies' dress has made its appearance in Broadway, and as a description of it may prove of interest to our lady readers, we give one we find in the Home Journal. That paper says: "A promenade over-dress—being a close fitting coat like the New York surtout worn only by gentlemen—only not so long. It is all the rage at present in Paris, and pear drab cachemere or Pelisse cloth are the goods preferred. The cut is double breasted, with four pearl, or passementerie, buttons on each side of the lapels, and two buttons at the waist behind, at the junction of the box plaits and side seams. The collar is quite small. The sleeves are cut in pagoda style—that is, with a very little fullness at the arm hole, and formed to fit the arm nearly to the elbow, from whence they widen so as to become very large and flowing at the wrist, where they are turned over to form a round cuff of three inches depth. For a waist sixteen inches in length, the skirts should be about eighteen inches long, and cut in a regular circle, to sew without fullness to the bodice, and still fall gracefully over a hooped skirt of moderate amplitude. The linings are of silk serge to match, and the edges are bound with fine galloon. There are two diagonal pockets in the skirts. This garment should be cut and made by a tailor who possesses some knowledge of the ornamental art, when it becomes the most attractive and comfortable garment for promenade that was ever adopted by the ladies.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING."—An anecdote is told of Finney, "the revivalist," and a canaler, to the following effect:

He was holding forth in Rochester, and in walking along the canal one day, came across a boatman who was swearing furiously.—Marching up, he confronted him, and abruptly asked—

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

The unsuspecting man innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat Johnny Sands.

"No, sir, you are not," continued Finney, "you are going to hell faster than a canal boat can convey you."

The boatman looked at him in astonishment for a minute, and then returned the question:

"Sir, do you know where you are going?"

"I expect to go to heaven."

"No, sir, you are going into the canal!" And suiting the action to the word, took Finney in his arms and tossed him into the murkey waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

On the banks of the Niger in Africa, they have a tree called the Shea, from which excellent butter is obtained. The tree is like our oak, and the fruit somewhat resembles the Spanish olive. The kernel of the fruit is dried in the sun and then boiled, and the butter thus obtained is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than that obtained from a cow, besides keeping sweet a year without salt. The growth and preparation of this article is one of the leading objects of African industry, and constitutes the main article of their inland commerce. If the present prices continue, we recommend our dealers to import a supply of the vegetable butter from Africa; or it may be the tree can be acclimated, and every man may have a butter tree in his yard. What will then become of the cows?