

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

*For the Carolinian.
ODE TO A DITCH.*
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.
Oh, ditch of all ditches,
Death's store house of riches,
Where wan disease slumbers mid festoons of slime!
Oh, dark foetid sewer,
Where death is the brewer
And oil is the liquor he brews all the time!

Oh, hot-bed of fever,
That fatal bane,
Whose fiery breath blights the blossom of life!
Oh! palace of misery,
Whose hall is a chasm
Where pestilence revels and poison is rifle!

Where, where on the earth,
From the place of Sol's birth
To the couch of his rest in the cloud curtailed
West,
Is a ditch full as thou
Of the treasures which now
The phantom king hides in the green oozy
breast?

When Summer's sun beams
What glorious steams
From Fever's foul kitchen, the sevet, will rise,
Whose fragrance inhaled
Has never yet failed
Sending wicked men—somewhere—good men
to the skies.

What vapors will creep,
In the night when men sleep,
From thy cavernous recesses forth to the air;
And go on their mission
To feed the physician
And treat the dry graveyard to noggins of bier!

Oh trench of all trenches!
Oh stench of all stenches
Far worse than the dead quails of Israel and
Moses,
To look on thy slough
The Lord knows is enough,
But words can't express the emotions of noses!

Oh wonderful sever,
Each year brings a newer
And ghostlier charm to thy cavernous deeps!
More puppies and cats,
To say nothing of rats,
And offal and filth of all manner in heaps.
Oh, world a small deluge
Might come with a swell huge,
And sweep thro' thy channel a tide of clean
water!
The Commissioners might
All rejoice at the sight,
And help the flood's work, or at least, sir they
daughter!

Cotton Crop.—With no desire to increase or diminish the amount of the present crop, but to approach as nearly as can be done, I will state a few facts for the benefit of all concerned—one fact is worth a thousand theories in coming to a proper estimate of the present crop. A large New York dealer, who has traveled extensively in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, visiting Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, and many of the interior towns, by public and private conveyance, was asked how he succeeded in his collections; his answer was this: "a thing has happened to me that never occurred before; I have collected more money on notes not due, than I did on those that were due; stating that the reason was, planters had been enabled from good weather for gathering their crops, the good condition of the navigable streams, and the facility of railroads, with the good condition of the common roads, (until the late cold weather and snow) to which must be added the fine price paid for cotton in the early part of the season, stimulating farmers to push forward their crops, and make sales to such an extent that it actually caused cotton to fall one cent a pound, which it has but recently recovered.

By the sales made by the planters, and consequent payment to the merchants, caused the payment of their notes before due as stated—the notes having been given to fall due at the usual time of their collections? From such a fact as this we may draw the conclusion, that the great bulk of the crop has been sent forward and sold, the decline no doubt causing many to sell, as it did the writer of this article fearing it would go still lower. The country is now beginning to see the cause of the large receipts, and the certainty of a speedy decrease in the receipts from the present time. I have no doubt that the late cold weather will to some extent cause a greater deficiency in the receipts than is looked for, and at an earlier date. But the great bulk of the crop was delivered, or hauled to the landings and railroads before the cold snow. In proof of this, I saw a large Mississippi planter, who told me he had sent forward his crop and sold it, when usually at the same period in former years, he had just commenced sending it off. This planter had come to Georgia with his money, the proceeds of the sale of his crop to buy more negroes, to make more cotton for next year. One other fact is, the large number of negroes which have passed through Augusta, and over the various railroads, many of them purchased by planters of the South-West, showing they had sold their cotton, and received the money for it, and laid it out in negroes.

Less than Three Millions.

Worthy of Instruction.—They deal summarily with rebels in Savannah, Georgia. During the present week one of them was charged with not being at his post, going off his "beat," and using scurrilous language. He was fined \$10 for the first, \$20 for the second, and suspended for the third offence. Another was charged with going off his division without leave and being intoxicated. He admitted he went and took a drink or two with a few friends he met from the country, instead of going to supper, but that he attended as usual at his post. He was discharged from the service.

Our Teeth.

It is often asserted that the teeth of the present generation are much inferior to those of the generations of those who have preceded us. We wish that some of our many dentists would prove literary enough to give us a dental history. We should be astonished, probably at the dental evils of other days. Evidences of the use of false teeth by the Romans two thousand and years ago, were found among the ruins of Pompeii. Three hundred years ago, Martin Luther complained of the tooth-ache; and a German Ambassador at the Court of Queen Elizabeth spoke of the weakness and imperfection of the English people's teeth, which he attributed to their custom of eating a great deal of sugar. Shakespeare makes one of his characters speak of being kept away by a "raging fang." Roger Williams was struck by the imperfect teeth of the Narragansett Indians, whom toothache and decayed teeth trouble exceedingly. George Washington had a set of artificial teeth, for which he paid five hundred dollars. Napoleon always had bad teeth, and was especially troubled with them at St. Helena. Walter Scott speaks, at a comparatively early period of life, of dental troubles, and wishes he had some "fresh teeth." Such are a few facts which come up in our poor memory concerning a somewhat interesting and important matter. We would like to have many more of them. For our own part, we have no doubt that dentists were in demand at the Court of Chedorisomer.

Singular Circumstance.—There is a man in our State prison at the present time that since he has been in said institution has seen for the first time for six years the wife of his youth. He became estranged from her many years since and subsequently married again, believing her to be dead. Attempting to commit highway robbery, he was sent to the State prison, and the manner in which he discovered his wife is as follows: A day or two ago he accosted one of the officers, and remarked that through a grated window of the eastern wing in which his cell is situated, he had for several days seen a woman pass regularly whom he felt confident from her gait to be his first wife. She lived in a house opposite the prison, and he desired that the officer should inquire in order that he might satisfy himself that his conjecture were well-founded. The officer, impressed with the singularity of the affair, complied with the request, and found that the woman was the prisoner's wife, she having long since thought him to be dead, and was unconsciously living within his sight. The officer did not inform the woman that her husband was an opposite neighbor, and he will continue to be for four years more if she during that time remained in the same location.—*Boston Post.*

Self Defence! Club in New York.
The New York Tribune, referring to the frequent occurrence of "garroting" in that city, notices the formation of what it terms "Self-Defence" clubs, whose duty it is to protect their members. It says:

There are at this time four of these clubs, having for their special object the subjugation of the prowling rascals who waylay honest people on their way to their homes in the evening. The names of these four clubs are the "Mezzes," the "Karatans," the "Amigo," and the "Curlews." The oldster is the "Amigo Club."

It is also the largest, comprising about five hundred members.—Its regular meetings are held in east Broadway. The majority of its members are respectable working mechanics, and to use a phrase well known to the pugilists, they "trave on their muscle," caring but little for the aid of bows, knife or revolver. The cry of "Amigo!" "Amigo!" in the pronunciation peculiar to the Amigos, at any time secures the necessary aid in disposing of the ruffians who, having all the boldness to rob, are destitute of the courage to work for an honest livelihood.

Next in importance are the "Karatans."

This club is described as being in vigorous operation and ready for any emergency. It numbers about sixty members, who are mostly rough goods clerks. Some of them are "rough and ready" young men, and fear nothing in the shape of humanity. They are always well armed. They have no rules specifying what weapons shall be used, leaving that to the discretion of each member as the case may demand. They meet monthly, and profess to be a secret organization.

The "Curlews" are limited in their numbers, and do not exceed fifty, all young men, who, at the time of admission, were under sixteen years of age.

The greater number of them are clerks and salesmen in large wholesale stores; not a few are young men who have experienced life in California, Texas and other places of fighting interest.

After dark, the "Curlews" are ready for action. The signal for aid is significant, and effective in summoning help, when needed. The club is divided into sections, and is, according to description, a complete organization. It is supposed to have some connection with the Broadway and Fifth Avenue Club Houses.

Several of the members are frequenters of the Union Club.

The "Mezzel" Club is a powerful organization, and is constituted of west-enders.

The Memphis Bulletin states that the train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on the night of the 26th, when a little beyond the Mississippi Junction, thundered through a flock of wild turkeys, killing two fine ones! One of them struck the head light, smashing the glass putting out the light, and getting completely "bagged" in the lamp from whence he was taken by the engineer in charge of the locomotive. It is yet an undecided question, which was most taken by surprise—the engineer, in having his light so put out, "all of a sudden," or the turkey in finding his flight thus suddenly cut short. It is clear, however that the engineer got the best of the bargain.

HORRID TALE OF CRIME.

The Bond street Murder—More Light on the Subject—Official Blundering.

Circumstances have just come to light which tend to prove that a resident of an adjoining county, who has hitherto passed as a respectable citizen has been guilty of a series of acts of a highly criminal character—showing him to be possessed of the most depraved nature possible. The principal accused is Willard Daniels, a man about fifty years of age, who resided, at the time of his arrest, near Troy Corners, Oakwood county. The circumstances stated are briefly these: Some time last fall, the accused was entranced, by the girl's parents, with his grand-daughter—an interesting and handsome girl of seventeen years, who resided in a northern county of this State, and who is a daughter of his daughter—to bring her to this city that she might attend school. They traveled in a buggy. After they had proceeded a short distance from her residence, he commenced the most improper importunities, but, for a time, without avail. His solicitations were continued until, at last, when passing through an uninhabited district, she reluctantly yielded an assent, and he accomplished his lecherous purposes. They stopped on their way here at taverns and at several private houses—the residences of their relatives—and did not arrive till several days after leaving home. Here he took her to a hotel, when she again yielded to his desires. Subsequently, she was taken by him to a private house, when the criminal conduct was continued, unknown to the family with whom she boarded. The accused left here for his home, but returned after the lapse of several days. On his return she informed him that she was likely to become a mother. He procured for her a box of pills advertised to do the desired work in such cases, which she took, without the expected effect. Daniels then took her to Dr Marsden's office, and he pronounced her *encinte*. At the request of Daniels, she subsequently went to a house occupied by a woman known as Mary Baker. Here Dr Marsden's services were again required by the grandfather, and it is alleged that he attempted at five different times, to procure abortion by the use of instruments. Mrs Baker is alleged to have been cognizant of these attempts, and to have rendered assistance when necessary.

The testimony of Mr Farrell is highly important. In the first place it corroborates the evidence of three other persons as to the time of the murder. We have now four respectable witnesses, who fix the time at between half-past ten and eleven. They all heard the cry of murder.

Two of them saw a man answering to the description of Dr. Burrell enter the house. Mr Farrell, in addition to this, gives us an account of the blood on the stairway and street door. The man who left his work unfinished to go down to the street door deposited the marks on his way, and there is a stain of blood on the place where Mr Farrell swears that Eckel's hand rested. This positive evidence upsets all the theories founded upon the supposition that the murder was done by some person without the house. It is, in fact, the only direct evidence against Eckel. Why the murderer should come down at that moment, cannot be explained. It is one of those mysterious occurrences; one of those apparently trivial circumstances which often give a clue to crime, however carefully it may have been planned.

Perhaps, in his over anxiety to produce the impression that the murderer left the house he may have purposely stained the stairway and door case with the blood of the victim.—*New York Herald.*

An AGED LADY VICTIMIZED BY THE CONSPIRACY GAME.—The fact of an aged lady, very well dressed, and of respectable appearance, having been found wandering in the streets of Williamsburg, N. Y., on Wednesday night, was mentioned yesterday. She appeared to be deranged, and no information of her name or residence could be obtained. She was taken to the residence of Captain Gallaudet, in Fifth street, and kindly cared for, but seemed to desire nothing but rest. She retired to bed and did not leave it until yesterday afternoon, when she arose refreshed in body and mind.

It appears from her statement that her name is Catharine Malby, and her residence at Cincinnati, where she owns a house and other property, having lost her husband in January past. About a week since she started on a visit to a brother-in-law in Middletown, Ct., with two trunks, and after paying the passage having \$200 in money. At Pittsburgh she stopped at a hotel over night, and was there advised by a female to travel in company with a gentleman who pretended that he was coming to New York. Mrs Malby accordingly gave her trunks in the stranger's charge, and also handed him the \$200 for safe keeping and to pay her expenses out of it. At the first station the stranger left the cars, and also took with him the trunks. The keys of the house were in one of the trunks, and it is possible that the stranger may visit Cincinnati and rob the house. Mrs Malby arrived in New York on Wednesday last without any money, and wandered about the city; but no one would give her shelter. By some means unknown to herself she wandered to Williamsburg, where she was cared for, as above stated.—Letters have been despatched to her friends in Middletown and to a daughter in Louisville, informing them of her whereabouts.

LOVE TOKENS.—The ancient English custom of giving love tokens on the twentieth of August, was a very wise and far-seeing plan for settling young ladies in life, and would, if revised, enable a mamma with a large family of girls to get rid of them as quick as pineapples at a penny a slice. It was the custom in England, a long time ago, for "enamored maidens and gentle women" to give to their favorite swains, as tokens of their love, little handkerchiefs, about three or four inches square, wrought round about, often in embroidery with a button or tassel at each corner, and a small one in the centre. The finest of the favors were edged with narrow gold lace or twist, and then being folded up in four cross folds, so that the middle might be seen, they were worn by the accepted lovers in their hats or on their breast. These favors became, at last, so much in vogue, that they were sold ready made in the shops, in Queen Elizabeth's time, from sixpence to sixteen pence a piece.

If the facts we have stated are true—and they are mainly taken from the statement sworn by the girl—the community will adjudge that any penalty fixed by the statutes is too light to punish the guilty parties.—*Boston Courier.*

It is common to men to err; but it is only a fool that perseveres in his error; a wise man therefore alters his opinion; a fool never.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The Chief Marshal for the approaching Inauguration procession has prepared the programme for the occasion. It embraces the names of some hundreds of chief marshals, aids, marshals and assistant marshals from the District of Columbia and all the states and Territories. Having no room for this long list at this time, we content ourselves with the publication of what, according to the programme, is to be done by the procession, which is as follows:

The marshal-in-chief with aids, will be designated by yellow scarfs with white rosettes, and blue saddle cloth with gilt edging.

The marshals and aids will be designated by blue scarfs with white rosettes, and with the frost of age, came into the room, and upon seeing him cold in the embrace of death, threw himself upon his bosom and wept as if his heart would burst from its coat. Judge Butler had lavished the attention and affection of many years upon Mr Brooks, and he seemed to be the important object of his solicitude and existence, and while the death-sweat still stood upon the brow of the immortal sleeper, the old man called to the fleeing spirit in tones of sorrow, that moved the pitying hearts of those who stood around to tears—"My boy, my boy, my boy!" and such a scene of mourning and sorrow, as was witnessed there cannot be comprehended, much less repeated here.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aids. Marshal-in-Chief. Aids. The military, under command of Col. W. Hickey, or the senior officer on duty.

A national flag with appropriate emblems. The President of the United States with President elect and suite, with Marshals on their left, and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and his deputies on their right.

A Rigged Ship emblem of national unity and power. The Committee of Arrangements of the senate. The Jackson Democratic Association.

The Judiciary.

The Clergy.

Foreign Ministers.

The Corps Diplomatic.

Members elect, members and ex-members of Congress and ex-members of the Cabinet.

Governors and ex-Governors of States, Territories and members of the Legislatures of the same.

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia.

Officers and soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and the subsequent periods.

The Corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown.

Other political and military associations from the District and other parts.

All organized civil societies.

Professors, schoolmasters and students within the district of Columbia.

Citizens of the district, of States and Territories.

The various organized bodies of citizens, civil and military, from the District of Columbia and elsewhere, who intend to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration, will, at their earliest convenience, report to me in what form and of what description their forces will be composed, when they will arrive; and at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th of March next, they will assemble on New York avenue, and form in line in double rank, the right composed of the military, resting on Fifteenth street, intersects New York avenue. The order of formation as herein stated will be strictly observed by the different bodies as they come upon the ground under directions which will be given by the proper officers.

At 11 o'clock, a. m. the procession will move from the parade ground, down the avenue, towards the Hotel of the President elect.

When that part of the procession into which the President and President elect will enter shall reach the Hotel, the whole column will halt, under orders, face inwards, and, on the approach of the President, will present arms.

They will then receive the President and the President elect, who will then be escorted in a carriage, from the Hotel to the capital.

Throughout the procession, banners, adorments and music will be introduced; but no festive emblems or devices will be permitted to disturb the national ceremony.

When the head of the column shall have come abreast the entrance to the Capitol (to be hereafter designated by the programme of the committee of arrangements of the Senate at the point where the Senate shall receive the President), the column, under orders, will halt; the military will open ranks, face inwards and present arms, and the carriage containing the President and President elect will pass through the place where the Senate committee will receive him.

After the President and President elect shall have reached the Capitol, the various orders of the procession will witness the inauguration according to their pleasure; taking care to respect the programme which it will be the province of the committee of arrangements of the Senate to form, and of which, as soon as formed, due notice will be given to the public.

The military, the marshals, assistant marshals & aids, will co-operate in the execution of the arrangements of the Senate, and will conclude the ceremonies of the inauguration at the Capitol, fire 31 guns on the public grounds; after which the military, with the marshals, assistant marshals, aids will, as the final ceremony, escort the President and his attendants to the Executive mansion.

WM. SELDEN, Marshal-in-chief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1857.

It is common to men to err; but it is only a fool that perseveres in his error; a wise man therefore alters his opinion; a fool never.

Mrs Snubbs (to her daughter Laura): "How very wrong of you, Laura, to waltz with young Jolly. Your papa was greatly shocked. He says he has met young Jolly in the city in places where no decent young man would be seen."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An Affecting Scene.

A Washington correspondent of the Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser and State Gazette, describes a truly touching scene that occurred over the dead body of the lamented Brooks.

Indescribably painful must have been the death of one so loved to the venerable Judge Butler. No wonder that he wept like a child, for within the wide range and circle of Mr Brooks' acquaintances none "knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise."

No one having even the common sensibilities of nature, can read what follows unmoved;

"About ten minutes after his death, the venerable old Senator, whose locks are now white with the frost of age, came into the room, and upon seeing him cold in the embrace of death, threw himself upon his bosom and wept as if his heart would burst from its coat