FARMERS' DEPARTMENT

Remedy for the Chinch Bug.

We published recently a note from the Hon. Abram Rencher, stating that fish oil had been found an excellent remedy for the chinch bug now destroying the corn. Mr Rencher has addressed us another note on the subject, in which he says he has found the remedy entirely successful, but that some of his neighbors complain that it kills their corn. So it does his corn, says Mr R., if applied in too large a quantity. He says, "take a feather from the wing of a chicken or goose, clip off a small piece of the little end, dip the feathery part in oil, and run it down between the boot and the stalk of the two lower blades, wipe off the oil remaining on the feather on the outside of the stalk near the ground. The oil kills the bugs it touches, and the balance disappear." Mr Rencher adds: "I have just returned from my cornfield, which bordered on my wheat field for two hundred yards, and where the chinch bug appeared in great force. Their ravages were arrested by the application of the oil, and the corn looks as well at this time as if there never had been a bug upon it. However unsuccessful others may be in the application of fish oil, I consider myself indebted to it for the safety of my cornfield. I write this from fear that some persons may be discouraged by an improper application of the oil."—*Ral. Standard.*

When to Gather Crops.

This is an important topic. To cut grass when it is ripe, and grain when ready to shell out, is from economy.—Careful observations and experiments, as well as chemistry, teach us that all grass and grain crops, to be consumed as food for man or beast, should be cut down before maturity. Many of the roots, also, are better for premature gathering. Potatoes may well be ripened in the ground; and were it convenient to make the separation, we should say let grain, designed only for seed, remain upon the native stalk, in the field, until nearly ready to fall off. As we have said, experiments carefully made have proved conclusively that wheat, for example, if cut six to twelve days before full maturity, yields not only a greater bulk and weight, but more and better flour than if allowed to stand until 'dead ripe.' We have frequently published the direct trials which have established this fact, and will not take space to repeat them here. Let us look a little into the *reasons* for such a result. It will not be disputed that a pound of gum, or sugar, or starch, is better food than the same amount of wood or woody fibre. Much the largest porportion of the nourishment of wheat or corn or other grain, is derived from the starch it contains. More than three-fourths of the entire bulk of wheat flour, for example, is really pure starch. The same may be said of corn meal. But all grains contain more or less of woody fibre, in the shell.

Wood, sugar, starch and gum, are composed of precisely the same *elements*, and these are nearly in the same proportion. The difference in form and properties is chiefly in the arrangement of the elements. Yet wood is nearly indigestible, and of course fails, in part to yield nourishment, while sugar, starch, and gum, are easily digested, and almost their entire elements furnish nutriment.

Examine grain in the milk, and it will be found to consist almost totally of starch, gum and sugar, the abundance of sugar giving it a sweetish taste Let this grain ripen, and the starch, gum and sugar, are hardened, and in part changed to woody fibre, that is, husk or bran. But cut the grain while scarcely out of the milk state, and you stop the natural change into woody matter, and thus secure a larger proportion of the desired starch, sugar and gum. It is well known that the earliest flour made from first-cut grain possesses a peculiar sweetness. Corn picked while still soft, and dried, retains its sweetness. The only point to be looked to is, not to cut grain before it attains its full development of material. This point has been found to be just at the period when it commences hardening. No grain should be allowed to stand a day after it becomes so solid as to require a gentle pressure to crush the kernel between the thumb and finger-nails. This rule applies to wheat, oats, corn and indeed to all cereal crops. Gathered at this time, which is usually eight to ten days, before perfect ripening, there will not only be more and better nutriment, but the yield of grain, and especially of flour, will be from five to ten per cent. greater, and often more, than if the cutting had been deferred ten to twelve days.

The decidedly superior value of straw cut, green, is another important item to be taken into account. The increasingly high price of hay, and the advance in the demand and value of stock, render it important to give more attention to preservation of straw. Wheat or oat straw, and corn stalks, if left standing until fully matured, are little better, and little else than so much wood; but stop the ripening process as soon as is practicable remove the grain and you secure straw and stalks worth one-fourth to one-half their weight of hay, as the latter is ordinarily cured.—Would it not be better to run the risk of getting a few pounds less of grain by too early gathering, if thereby you secure a greatly superior quality of feed in the straw.

The reasons for cutting grain early apply with equal force to all crops gathered for forage. Taste a stalk of grass just as it is losing its flower and you will find it sweet, succulent and tender. A few days afterward, it is more like a dry piece of wood. But cut it down at the former period, dry it in small masses to prevent heating and fermentation, and it will retain much of its sweetness, and contain a large proportion of sugar, starch and gum.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The New Territory of Arizona.

At the last session of Congress an effort was made to procure a separate Territorial organization of the Gadsden Purchase; under the name of Arizona. The justice of the claim was to a certain extent admitted; and bills creating a separate Judicial District and Land offices, passed both the Senate and the House. Owing however, to some disagreement as to the details of the bill, and the shortness of the session, it failed to become a law.

We learn that the residents of Arizona will come before Congress at the next session with new and stronger claims to a recognition as a distinct Territorial people. They will set forth in strong terms their grievances and necessities.

Their petition, then to the presented, will be found below. It asks that the Gadsden Purchase may be erected into a separate Territory under the name of Arizona, and for such other legislation as may be deemed proper by Congress to place the people of that large district of country on an equal footing with those of Oregon and Washington Territories. The Gadsden Purchase extends from the Rio Grande to the Colerado of the West—six hundred miles in length by between fifty and sixty in width—embracing an area of about thirty thousand square miles: or say, two thirds as large as the State of New York. We are assured, upon the competent authority, that the impression which has in some way been diffused throughout the country, that this great territory is mostly a desert, is entirely erroneous.

The great emigration to California in the early years of the gold excitement, traversed the whole length of the "Purchase" without difficulty. From the Rio Grande to Tueson, two hundred and fifty miles, the country is unsurpassed for grazing purposes, and is well watered and wooded. In the centre of the Territory are the Valleys of Tueson, Colobozos Santa Cruz, San Pedro—and they will sustain a population of tens of thousands. The San Pedro Valley alone was reported by Lieutenant Parke, of the United States Topographical Engineers, to be capable of sustaining a population of several thousands. The valley of the Gila River, which forms the greater portion of the Northern boundary of the Purchase, is susceptible of cultivation throughout its entire extent.

The Pimas Indians, a large and semi civilized tribe, raise magnificent crops of cotton, wheat and corn, in the Valley of the Gila. The cotton is woven into blankets by hand, and the fabric is most skilful, and even beautiful. The portion of the Territory stigmatized heretofore as a desert, contains, we are confidently assured, almost fabulous mineral wealth in silver and copper; and, at what appeared to be a most unfavorable point, water has been found in great abundance by sinking wells. A few artesian wells in the western part of Arizona will forever redeem that country from the name of desert.

A late valuable work on Mexico gives, in its appendix, statistics taken from the archives of the Govenment at the City of Mexico, dating back to the days of the Spanish Viceroys, which prove that in acquiring the Gadsden Purchase we become possessed of the richest mineral portion of Sonora. This fact is confirmed by the testimony of residents Mexicans, as well as by the tradition of the country.

The silver mines lately opened at Arivoca, Sopori, Santa Rita, and Barbarsomeri, numbering over one hundred distinct veins of rich ore, are only an earnest of what will be seen under the favorable auspices of a Territorial Government. In copper mining, already about two millions of dollars is invested, and the ore of the Arizona mine has been pronounced, in London, the richest ever sold in that market. The Gila River mines and the Gadsonian mines are proving themselves equally opulent.

The late decison of the Postmaster General, in favor of the mail route via El Paso and Fort Yuma, invests this Arizona question with renewed importance. This route runs through the entire extent of the new Territory, and will require protection form the hordes of Apache Indians, who for a century past have held undisputed sway over one of the fairest, and, as to its natural resources, one of the wealthiest portions of our continent.

Tribute of Respect to the late Rev. Dr. Mitchell.—A meeting of the graduates of the University of North Carolina residing in and near Fayetteville was held on Tuesday, July 14, 4857, W. J. Anderson, Esq., presiding, and Mr Geo. H Haigh acting as Secretary.

The Chairman having announced the melancholy intelligence on account of which they had been called together.

Messrs W B Wright, John Winslow, W A Huske, W H Haigh, J C Huske, R P Buxton, P M Hale, R H Sanford, and B Fuller, representing different classes, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion.

Rev Jos C Huske, Chairman, reported the following.

Whereas, Almighty God, by a painful and most melancholy act of his Providence, has brought to a sudden and sad end the life of our former respected preceptor and friend, the Rev Dr Elisha Mitchell, Professor in the University of N C.;

Therefore, Resolved, That we have received intelligence of this mournful event with feelings of pain and unmingled sadness.

Resolved, That as in his life we have been made debtors to him by his faithful instructions and by his unwearied devotion to our best interests, so now in death we cherish his memory in our hearts.

Resolved, That the Rev Dr Elisha Mitchell, by his great and varied learning, by his indefatible zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, by his spirit of invincible perseverance in whatever he deemed to be right, by his devotion to the duties of his profession, whether as a teacher of science or as a teacher of the religion of the gospel, by his devotion to the interests of his pupils, to the interests of the University of which he was so distinguished a Professor, and by his devotion to the interests of the State at large, and in a word, by a long, honorable, and useful life of incorruptible integrity and fidelity to duty, has made himself to be an ornament and an example to his profession and to his fellow men in general.

Resolved, That in view of the eminent services which he has rendered the State, *directly*, by the prompt and faithful discharge of particular duties assigned him, and less directly, but not less effectively by his devotion to the cause of education, the deceased has entitled himself to a public testimonial of respect to his memory; and we hereby pledge ourselves to assist in any measure tending to that end.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, with an expression of our sincerest sympathy and condolence; and also, that a copy be sent to his brethren of the Faculty, and to each of the Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, with the request that they be filed in their archives.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

W. J. ANDERSON, Ch'm'n.

Geo. Haigh, See'y.

TRAINING OF GIRLS—ENDS OF EDUCATION.

The superficial training of girls, in the present day, has formed the subject of much complaint, and no little ridicule.—The object of competion has been to procure showy attainments in the easiest and cheapest way—such accomplishments being accepted by parents as a criterion of success. No care is given, in many cases, to an apprehension of the lesson; the sensation of what is taught being acquired without the meaning, and the sound without the idea. No pains are taken to influence the development of the mind, or to control its operations. The memory is cultivated merely to obtain a present impression, without regard to the intellect that grows by mental aliment, and the feelings that adorn the female character and prepare for social relations, are left wholly to their own unregulated growth.

The consequence is that, in spite of extensive teaching, girls leave school uneducated. There is a difference between teaching and education. The opportunities for improvement between school and marriage are neglected for the absorbing pursuits of fashion and folly. How many among young women in our society, possess true literary cultivation, with the refinement of nature that it produces, or artistic taste, or elevation of manner, sentiments and mind? How many among those who learn music, become imbued with appreciation and love of the art? How many know how to read without stammering and bungling? How many know even the names of our standard authors?

The empty pride and show and glitter and dissipation of fashionable social life can never compensate, either to the woman or to those within the sphere of her influence, for the want of that intellectual and spiritual training, which alone can dignify and exalt her character, and make her maturity blessed? Without this training, she will be found unguarded when time and circumstances apply the test. The uncontrolled impulses that work so much misery, the inadequacy of the intellect to simple duties in life—may be ascribed to defective training in youth, rather than to any inherent feebleness of nature. Even great stupidity is not commonly a natural gift. An early habit of intellectual application of the mind to worthy and dignified pursuits, will, in almost all cases, enable the individual to meet all difficulties with a conscious power to overcome them.

For the proper training of girls, simplicity of living is important, and absence of ostentatious display and extravagant expenditure. Everything ultra, especially in dress, should be abjured, while youth may be surrounded with softening and refining influences. Licence or rudeness should never be tolerated; they are utterly destructive to self respect. The love of display leads to shallow and vulgar pretensions, and should be guarded against as 'a pestiferous passion'

If the best ends of education are kept in view—the acquisition of the strength which perceives duty and is loyal to it, and is capable of self-renunciation—it will be seen that the system pursued in many fashionable institutions is worse than useless; it is baneful and pernicious.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.—The Richmond National American learns that counterfeit $10 notes on the Farmers' Bank have made their appearance in that city, and that in some instances, parties who ought to know them have been deceived, and received them as genuine. The signature of the President, Wm. H. Macfarland, is said to be admirably executed. The Cashier's is rather poor imitation of the genuine. Counterfeit $10's on the Bank of Cape Fear (N. C.) are as plenty as blackberries in August.

Church Struck by Lightning.—Sabbath before last a violent thunder storm passed over New Jersey At Jamesburg, near amboy, the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian Church was holding its meeting in the afternoon, when the fluid struck the building. It entered the roof, making only a small hole, and descended by the chandelier to the centre of the church, where it exploded. Quite a large number of adults, as well as children, were prostrated by it, and their clothes burnt. Yet no fatal results followed, although some hours, and even days, followed before perfect restoration took place. But the remarkable feature of it remains to be told, and this is given by a clergyman who received it from one present. It is stated that the ladies present who wore brass hoops in their dresses were uninjured, *but the hoops themselves were melted.* The electric fluid was thus diffused and perhaps lives saved, by this novel species of *conductor.*

A Heroic Woman.—One of the most striking incidents in the fearful tragedy near Quebec was the conduct of Mrs Bloomfield, whose husband is in the employment of the Grand Trunk Company at Toronto, in saving two children. She held to a rope with one hand, keeping the head of one child above the water with the other, and holding the other up by fastening her teeth in its dress. So heavy was the load that her teeth gave way and were lost, yet she still retained her hold. At last a boat came toward her, and men were screaming all around her to be taken on board. She could not scream but a man seeing her situation brought a boat to her, telling them she needed help most. Then her strength gave way at the prospect of relief and safety, and she came near drowning before she could be lifted into the boat. She is a slight, delicate woman in appearance, and one wonders how she was able to endure so much. The children were not her own. One of them aged eighteen months, is named Jacnie as Mrs Bloomfield heard it called on board by its parents, who were from Glasgow. Its parents were lost.

Mr. Clay on Distribution.

We have seen (says the Nashville Union) no argument against distribution more forcible or embraced in fewer words than the following, taken from a speech of Mr Clay's delivered June 11, 1832. It states a fact that cannot fail to lay hold upon the public mind. Read it:

"Making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself is, whether it is *expedient to preserve* the existing duties in order to accumulate a *surplus* in the treasury for the *purpose* of subsequent distribution among the several States. I think not. If the collection for the *purpose* of such a surplus is to be made from pockets of one portion of the people to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss from the *charges for collection and with the loss also of interest* while the money is performing the necessary circuit, and it would therefore be unwise. If it is to be collected from *one* portion of the people and given to *another* it would be *unjust.* If it is to be given to the *States in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure,* I know of *no principle in the constitution which authorizes* the federal government to become such a collector for the States, *nor of any principle of safety or propriety* which admits of the United States becoming such *recipients of gratuity* from the general government."

A mastiff is said to be a *lap*-dog when he is drinking. Of course he is.

Southern Convention at Knoxville.

To the People of Slaveholding States:

Fellow Citizens—A session of the Southern Convention will be held at Knoxville, Tennessee on the second Monday, the tenth day of August next.

It will constitute another of the series that have taken place periodically in the several southern and south-western cities, attracting large and influential delegations, actuated by lofty patriotism, prepared to deliberate and act with intelligence and harmony.

The latest of these was at Savannah. There but a few months since, delegations from ten or twelve States enjoyed the courtesies and hospitalities of a time-honored community, interchanged the kindly greetings and friendly offices of brother, advised and counselled together as in family circle on the danger that threaten and the hopes and interests that encourage and unite us.

For six days these deliberation lasted, embracing in their scope the wide field of the social life and institutions of the South, its education and literary policy, the various and important ramifications of its industry, its political rights and necessities, or such of them at least as rise higher than the cunning and often deceptive platforms of parties and politicians.

Upon several most important matters select committees were appointed to meet in the recess of the Convention, to collect information and prepare reports, to be hereafter committed and considered.

Looking primarily to the advancement and security of the South, the aims of the Convention are altogether consistent with and promotive of the peace and welfare of the Union, shall it continue for us and ours, as all Government worth preserving must—a shield and not a sword—and shall its obligations be preserved and obeyed—obligations without which it would not, and could not have been formed, and without which and their faithful performance by all of the parties to the great compact, it cannot be, and ought not to be maintained. Every other purpose is of trifling importance in comparison with the high moral and social objects of the Convention They are intended to spread far and wide, correct, enlarged and decided views of our rights and obligations, and to unite us together by the most sacred bonds, to maintain them inviolate for ourselves and our posterity.

The citizens of Knoxville are making liberal preparations for the reception of the Convention. It is a point readily accessible from the North, South, East, or West, by the railroads of Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia; and the meeting will take place at a season when it will be convenient and delightful to visit the mountain regions of the South, and to explore the beauties of an almost virgin country.

Delegates to the Savannah Convention are without further appointment, invited to Knoxville; and the Executives of the States and Mayors, or other competent officers of cities and towns, through all the slaveholding States of the Union, are earnestly requested to make additional appointments of delegates.

The aid of the press is solicited in calling attention, editorially, to the meeting; and of railroad and steamboat companies, etc., in granting the usual facilities of travel to the delegates.

By order of the Convention:

J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana.
W. G. Swan, of Tennessee.
J. Cochran, of Alabama.
Wm. Boulware, of Virginia.
Mitchell King, of South Carolina.

☞We always like to tell a good story, even if it is at our own expense.

Coming from East Haddam, on Tuesday, with a friend, whose worst fault is in his intense Republicanism, we arrived at an old house by the roadside, not half as high as the well-sweep which stood by it. Out jumped our companion, to get a drink from the "moss-covered bucket" which dangled at the end of the pole. Presently a gray-haired old man came out from the house with the proffer of a shining tin dipper, which was politely refused. Noticing the deep furrows on his face though, his eye was undimmed and his step as elastic as ever, our curiosity prompted us to inquire his age, "I am *ninety-six,*" he replied, "and last fall I climbed my apple trees and shook them as usual." "Was you in the Revolutionary War?" we next inquired. "O, yes," said he, "I was in four battles, and was taken prisoner in one and confined on board a prison ship, in New York, until peace was declared. I've talked with Gen. Washington many a time" "Do you vote," we asked, as a thought of the pleasure it would afford us to see and converse with a man who had voted for every Democratic President, from Washington down to Buchanan, glanced through our mind? "Well, I'll bet it he does, he did'nt vote for James Buchanan," exclaimed our friend with provoking confidence. "Well, I'll bet he did," we retorted, with equal emphasis. "What'll you bet," said our friend, evidently not intending to back down? "Just as good a hat as Beebe or Genin can make," said we, not at all frightened. "Done," said our friend turning around, at the same time toward the old man.

"Now who did you vote for," we both exclaimed, simultaneously! "Well, you see I've always been a democrat," said he "I've voted for Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, and President Pierce, and have never seen any reason to change my principles—last fall I *voted for Fremont*!"

"What's your measure," said we to our friend as we struck the horses a furious blow, and started for Middletown, profoundly impressed with the truth of the old saying—"once a man, and twice a child."—*Middlesex (Conn.) Argus.*

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The Washington Union says: "The accounts public and private from North Carolina are of a character to justify the most sanguine expectations in regard to the result of the August elections. If the delegation in the next Congress is not entirely democratic, it will not be for want of exertions on the part of a democracy that appear to be annimated with the conviction that an overwhelming victory is to be the result of their patriotic labors,"

The *North Carolinian*, one of the most spirited of our exchanges, endorses these views of the Union. Know Nothingism has been rapidly tumbling to pieces in the South, since the Presidential election, and it is only in Maryland that it is at all likely to maintain itself. As long as the Plug Uglies and Rip Raps control the polls of Baltimore, Maryland is bound to be opposed to the Democracy, but in North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, we shall be disappointed if our victories are not overwhelming ones.—*Middlesex (Conneticut) Argus.*

A young miss having accepted the offer of a youth to gallant her home, afterwards fearing that jokes might be cracked at her expense if the fact should become public, dismissed him when about half way, enjoining his secrecy. "Don't be afraid," said he, "of my saying anything about it, for I feel as much ashamed of it as you do."

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,

Saturday, July 18, 1857.

WM. F. WIGHTMAN, EDITOR.

☞C. C. McCrummen is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons desirous of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule *without exception.*

Congressional Nomination.

Third District.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Clerk of County Court.

Philemon Taylor.

For Clerk of Superior Court.

T. J. Mims.

KANSAS AND WALKER.

With a modest reliance upon our own judgement and capability to form opinions upon matters of party policy and principle—and at the same time with all due deference to the superior capacity and more enlarged experience of our democratic cotemporaries with whom we unfortunately differ with regard to Kansas matters, we most respectfully, decline the bit which is sought to be put in our mouth, and beg leave, in all propriety and politeness, to intimate that we recognize no authority on the part of any party leader or organ to muzzle a free and frank expression of our opinion upon this or any other subject. We find it necessary to express ourself thus plainly and unequivocally because of the shadow of a coming event which is beginning to darken the political heavens.

A battle is soon to be fought between the politicians and the people, and the conservatism of the popular masses will at no distant day be called upon to rescue and protect the country from the fanaticism of the North, the ultraism of the South, reckless abolitionism, tyrannical know nothingism and a distracted and divided democracy. Whether or not this conservatism will prevail against the odds which will be brought to bear in opposition no man can presume to say. Already the State of Georgia as represented in convention by both parties has taken a step that must be retraced, if the administration sustains Gov. Walker, or the union is gone, and the South must sustain Georgia if she takes the initiative step. The democratic convention demanded in imperious tones the recall of Walker from the gubernatorial chair of Kansas. The "American" Convention a few days afterwards passed a resolution denouncing Gov Walker, and in the meeting of which Hon. B. H. Hill, the know nothing candidate for Governor, was chairman, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

6. That should the Constitutional Convention now elected, and soon to assemble in Kansas, adopt a Constitution, *Republican in form,* tolerating slavery, and without referring it back to a vote of all the *"resident inhabitants,"* then in the Territory, should present it to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, and under pretence of that refusal to refer the Constitution, back to a vote of all the *"resident inhabitants,"* Congress should reject the application, the American party of Troup county shall consider that one of the contingencies in the fourth resolution of the "Georgia Platform" *has transpired*; and though it has been, and is yet our doctrine, our feeling, and our hope, in political action and principles, to know "No North, no South, no East, no West," yet *invaders* may learn we know our firesides, and if the malice of foes, or the folly of thoughtless, or the treachery of pretended friends, will force the necessity of the dread alternative, we shall prefer the South without the Union to the Union without the South.

The resolutions passed by the Mississippi democratic convention are equally imperious and threatening, and we find these positions taken by these two States applauded and endorsed by two thirds of the Southern democratic press.

Now let us present the approaching issue in as brief terms as the character and importance of the subject will permit: Every democratic paper north of Mason's and Dixon's line sustains Gov Walker. The New York News, Mirror, the Pennsylvanian, the Michigan Free Press, the Middlesex (Conn.) Argus, and a score of other leading democratic journals who stood with us hand and heart in defence of the south and the national democracy. There is not a democratic statesmen north of that line who does not sustain the administration in the appointment and retention of Walker in his office.

Does not the position assumed by the states of Georgia and Mississippi, and endorsed by the democrats in the south, at once and effectually destroy and ignore the nationality of the democratic party? And with the destruction of that nationality at once ceases the stability of the union.

In the event that the President fully sustains Gov. Walker, what will these gasconading politicians do? If they withdraw from the support of the administration, where will they go? who and what will they support? What do they propose, if the President refuses to yield to their demand? Is all this thunder of indignation merely a *vox et preterea nihil!* Or is it the step initiative of a Southern confederacy, that political shadow which escapes just as we are about to grasp it. If it is the latter, why not let the people know it at once that they may prepare for the denouement.

The issue is plainly this: The Administration, the northern democracy and the conservatism of the masses, vs. Southern ultraists and extremists. We do not class among the latter those of our southern brethren who have merely censured Gov. Walker for transcending what they conceived to be the bounds of his position by the expression of his personal opinions. It can very plainly be perceived to whom we have reference by the terms extremist and ultraist.

The nationality of the democratic party, the peace of the country and the stability of the union are threatened and endangered by noisy and brawling politicians. Will the people second them, is the question.

☞A company of strolling German traders have been practicing impositions on the citizens of Tarboro, to the extent of several thousand dollars, by selling them fine broadcloths, &c, at reduced prices, and throwing in lots of minor articles as inducements to purchase, all of which were of small real value.—*Wil. Herald.*

A friend hands us the following "bill of sale" made out by one of these gentry in a late 'transaction' with a citizen of Robeson. He proposed to the purchaser to buy six and a half yards of broadcloth at seven dollars per yard and get the following articles "thrown in," to wit: 6 Calico dresses, 2 Muslin Do, 1 DeLaine Robe, 2 Vest patterns, 2 silk Handkerchiefs, 1 Table cover, 1 Dozen spoons. Buttons and thread in proportion. The buyer swallowed the bait, bought a piece of shabby broad cloth for forty five dollars, took the "boot" and chuckled over his trade, while the pedler vamosed with a profit of over sixty per cent in his pocket, Both parties satisfied with the "bargain." Sharp transaction that.

☞Gen. Walker passed through Augusta, Geo., on the 7th Inst, and, making a stay of a few hours, addressed the people, who had made a call upon him at his hotel. A very large crowd was assembled and the ex-Nicaraguan President defended himself from the charge of filibusterism, and made quite an impression upon those who heard him.

The editor of the Constitutionalist thus sketches the personnel of the General:

"It is difficult, in looking upon General Walker, to realize that he is the veritable Gen. Walker who has occupied so much of the attention of the world since 1855, and extorted the admiration even of enemies by the remarkable talents, which he has exhibited in his romantic career. In face and figure he is utterly insignificant and unmarked. There is no remarkable dignity or impressiveness in his address, no remarkable intelligence in his face, no emotion in his countenance at any time, and no speculation in his eye. He is simply a short light man, with light hair, grey eyes, and a placidity which cannot be ruffled. It is difficult to realize that this small man is the General Walker who has borne so prominent a part in the important events which have occurred in Central America within the last two years; who has organized expeditions—inaugurated governments—created and maintained armies—led them to victory, and controlled turbulent and lawless men by his dogmatic and imperious will.

Ex Nihilo Nihil est.—Our classic neighbor of the Argus must certainly be reduced to great straits for editorial material. We preceive that among his varied accomplishments he includes that of rhyme critic. Verily so wonderful a genius is hiding his light under a bushel of typographical stuff and editorial nonsense. He is a mighty Nimrod, if his autobiography be true; a slangwhanging pettifogger, as many a bored jury can attest; a pedantic knight of the quill, as his mystified and wearied readers will testify; a stump-ranter and retailer of "smut" not a whit inferior to Brownlow, as many a blushing auditory will admit; and, last though not least, newspaper-rhyme critic. With such a multiplicity of callings, it is really no surprising matter that he should be smatterer, pedant and literary snob, with a dash of the political charlatan and no small infusion of Munchausenism in his composition. The fact that nothing wonderful has ever appeared in the columns of the Argus proves the declaration of our neighbor that "truth is more wonderful than fiction." The democrats of Cumberland have this advantage of their knownothing friends, that if the former have a paper without an editor, the latter have a brace of editors without a paper. We owe an apology to our readers for descending to this contest, but in fighting a chimney-sweep one must use cinders,

Arrival Extraordinary.—The fast sailing clipper Batteau, Capt. Stephen McNeill, from the upper Cape Fear, reached the remote vicinity of this place on Friday evening the 10th inst with freight and passengers on the hurricane deck—President and chief engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co., with their carpet bags &c. The passage was made in good paddling time, the captain having only landed his passengers and baggage at Jones and avoided that dangerous Scylla and Charybdis by placing his craft upon the shoulders of the crew and conveying it *around* the abutments. On arriving at Cross Creek Lock, not being provided with the new submarine armor, the gallant captain came to anchor, made fast to a grape vine, landed his passengers and walked them a mile or two to their destination. A salute of thirteen dam guns was fired by the Campbellton Light Artillery in honor of their safe passage though the dangers that circumvent those who "go down to the sea in ships," and a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was called to congratulate the hardy adventure's upon their successful exploration.

CAPTURED.

Elsbury Johnson, for whose arrest Gov Bragg offered a reward of three hundred dollars, was pursued and captured in Carter county, Tenn., last week, by Henry E. Lane, of Henderson county, where Johnson stands charged with rape, and was brought back and lodged in jail at Hendersonville.

☞Corn is selling at Greensboro for $1,05 per bushel, and flour for $3,12½ per hundred.