The North Carolinian.

Devoted to News, Political and Business matter, Agriculture, and Family Reading.

PUBLICATION OFFICE,] INDEPENDENCE IS THE SOUL OF DEMOCRACY! [DONALDSON STREET.

WM. F. WIGHTMAN, Editor. } FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857. {VOLUME XIX—NO. 960.

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 proprietor offers the following remarkably low

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For three months, - - - - - $4 00
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For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

All advertisements must have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. *Special attention is directed to this requisition.*

WM. F. WIGHTMAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.
Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.
Feb'y 3, 1856.

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

BARTHW FULLER,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
May be consulted at the Law Office of Jese G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.
July 19, 1856. 74tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law.
Having removed to PITTSBORO, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties.
April 14, 1856. tf

JOHN D. SHAW.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Rockingham, Richmond County North Carolina, will practice in the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention. July, 11, 1y-58

FOR SALE.
344 Acres of Land, lying on Cape Fear River—Store, Dwelling, Out Houses all in first rate order. The Store is at a fine business stand at the Cross Roads and the land is not to be excelled by any in North Carolina.
Any person desiring to purchase can obtain further particulars respecting the property by calling on either of us at Willis' Creek on the Wilmington Road 15 miles from Fayetteville.
SARAH WRIGHT.
Oct. 4. 18-tf JAMES WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.
Five sevenths of the FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND in Harnett county, known as the Parker and McNeill lands, joining Wm. Harrington's land on Upper Little River. There is some 200 acres of the best quality of low grounds on the River. The up lands are heavily timbered with pines, and within six miles of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.
For particulars apply to D McARTHUR.
J. P. ROPER.
J. W. McKAY.
Nov. 1856 29, 26-tf

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

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1. 1856. y

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

STARR AND WILLIAMS
Have now in Store their SECOND STOCK of Seasonable Goods, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
May 2, 1857. 48-tf

GLASS AND EARTHEN
SELF-SEALING JARS.
For preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Pints Quarts and Half-Gallons, at $2 40, $3 40, and $5 25, per dozen, respectively. For sale at the Crockery Store. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Also, Fresh Supplies of CHINA, GLASS-WARE and Table Knives.
June 20, 1857. 55-tf

Valuable Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire lands, including about eight hundred acres, lying fifteen miles above Fayetteville and five miles from the mouth of lower little river. The land is level and healthy and well adapted to farming; there is about one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. I will sell it all together or in small tracks to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
ALEXANDER WALKER.
19. 7-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.
Wilmington, October 1, 1856 y

SALE OF WHEAT, RYE AND OATS.
I shall sell at auction on Wednesday the 22d and Thursday the 23d July 1857 all the wheat Rye and oats belonging to the estate of John McNeill deceased. The sale will begin on the swamp plantation on the 22d. There are on this place some 300 dozens of Rye and 200 dozens of oats. At the Byrd place where the sale will be on the 23d there are about 100 dozens of wheat and 600 dozens oats and on the 23d, at the Byrd place, will also be sold the rye and oats made at the home place on Little River, say 100 dozens of rye and a small quantity of oats.
All will be sold as it stands in the shock in the field, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security.
JONATHAN WORTH Admr'.
July 18 1857. 59-ts

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
FLAT DUTCH,
RED TOP,
ENGLISH NORFOLK,
LARGE GLOBE,
RUTA BAGA.
Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 11, 1857. tf

A CARD.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them. J. R. McDONALD.
Jan. 17, 1857, 33-tf

SPRING TRADE, 1857.
B. F. PEARCE
Is now receiving a beautiful and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c.
—ALSO—
White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Eta,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Panama, Bassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing.
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on the usual time to punctual customers. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.
B. F. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, (Hay St.) March 14, 1857. 41-tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
I Will attend the following Districts, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes, viz:
Cedar Creek, July 21
Lock's Creek, " 22
Flea Hill, " 23
Carver's Creek, " 24
Black River, " 25
Quewhiffle, " 30
Seventy First, " 31
Rockfish, August 1
HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
July 11, 58-tA1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Robeson County
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May term 1857.
Joseph Thompson Admr.
Charity Blount Admx.
of William Blount dec'd
Original Attachment,—Levied on two Slaves
Edmond and Fanny.
Vs.
William Price.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a Newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks notifiing the said William Price to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there to plead or replevy or final Judgment will be given against him and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs demand and Costs.
Witness Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at office in Lumberton the fourth Monday in May A. D. 1857.
SHADRACH HOWELL, Clerk.
By B. FREEMAN D. C.
July 4, 1857. 58-6t

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, Proprietors.

The Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor: thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.
Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.
The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.
Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 98-tf.

SPRING STOCK, 1857.
E. F. MOORE.
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Has just received in Store.
215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy,
35 " and hhds. of Sugar ass'td.
75 Sacks Rio Coffee,
200 " Salt.
50 boxes Soda Biscuit.
Candies, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on liberal terms.
March 14, 1857. 41-tf

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.
☞ Subscriptions, $2 per Annum; $1 for Six Months, to be remitted by Subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and state where they reside, plainly,)
To R A SEYMOUR,
Editor and Proprietor of the
National Police Gazette,
New York City.
June 6, 1857 1y

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania.

Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people.

The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other.

The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries— to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a religious journal, why may not we?

Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May,—Rev. A. Baker, Chairman,—the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise, and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, by *August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those Who take a lively interest in this work, we will without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857.

NEW GOODS.
JAMES KYLE
Is now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, Bolting CLOTHS, &c., all of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.
March 28. 43-tf

DON'T ALL COME AT ONCE!
J. W. LETT
Has just received a large and general STOCK OF GOODS suited to the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of a choice selection of
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, with almost everything desirable in that line.
PRIME FAMILY GROCERIES always to be had AT LETT'S.
Goods sold at the lowest prices for CASH, or exchanged for country produce.
Sept. 14. 1856. 1y-pd

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in the bar of their recovery.
Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 6, J1-6y

NORTH CAROLINIAN
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

VENERATION FOR A HAIR OF MOHAMMED.

The town of Rori, on the Indus river, is said to possess, as its greatest treasure, a hair of the old Arabian prophet Mohammed. A missionary, Rev. A. Matchett, thus writes:

Rori is honored in possessing a hair of Mohammed. I could not withstand the temptation of seeing the imposture. We went though a number of narrow lanes, and at length arrived at a mosque. I was obliged to pull off my boots before I could enter. On gaining admittance, I had to remain at the door of an inner chamber before which a low wooden platform, surrounded with rails, stood. A man soon came out of a chamber with a cloth, which he spread upon the wooden platform; and he was followed by another with a bundle in his hands. While the second mounted the platform, seated himself, and proceeded to open the bundle, the first produced a brush or fan of peacock's feathers, with a large silver handle, with which he kept off the flies from the bundle. Cloth after cloth was then opened, until I had counted twelve; then the exhibitor took a cloth, once white and clean, and wrapped it around his hand, after which he removed another cloth, and a small gold box, set with jewels, came to view. The box was about five or six inches long, and three inches broad. On opening it he removed a piece of gold which served as a covering, and then the man with his covered hand took out a little gold box, also set with jewels, of an oblong, tubular shape. Fixed in the end of this was the venerated and mysterious hair, about half an inch long. I was not allowed to touch it, nor to come within two feet of it; but never in my life did I see a hair so much like a pig's bristles. I asked how long they had had it, and they replied shortly "a long time." I then inquired how long? when they said it had been in Rori four hundred years. I then asked what was the color of the hair, and the man said, "To some it appears black, to some white, and to some red." To me it seemed a downright hoax. And I should not be surprised if Mir Ali Murad, who presented them with the box, was the descendant of the man who speared the boar from which the hair came. During all the time of the exhibition, the Mussulman kept repeating verses from the Koran, and blessing themselves and the prophet. One man came forward with his beads—the Mussulmans resemble the Papists in more things than one—and they were placed for him on the cloth covering of the box. After receiving them again he kissed them with fervent devotion, and then allowed a friend the privilege of kissing them also.

A correspondent of the Tonawanda Pilot, tells of an incident which occured last month, while the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy was in Albany. He was among the "worshipping assembly's" at Dr. Hague's church. As he came up the aisle, so solemn and devotional in his appearance, Dr. Hague, from some striking resemblance doubtless, thought he recognized in the stranger a superannuated clergyman of his acquaintance and no sooner had he got decently *peeved* than the Doctor beckoned to his friend the sexton, Tebune, and requested him to invite the old gentleman to take a seat in the pulpit. The sexton happened to know Mr Marcy, and saved the joke.

A staunch Democrat and violent Know Nothing were attacking each other's principles, and the Know Nothing asserted that the rabble and scum made up the democratic ranks, and the law, order and respectability belonged to the Know-Nothings. Just then they saw a man lying in a ditch near the side-walk, drunk, clothes torn, hat dented in, and the spittle "out o'er his beard." The Know-Nothing in triumph points to him and says, "There, sir, is your sort; I'll bet he's a democrat." The bet was taken, and a committee formed to decide. They went to him, roused him up by a shake and a "hillo!"

"Hi!—lo yourself," hiccupped Gutter.

Committee—"Aint you a K. Nothing?"

Gutter—"A—a—what?"

Committee—"A Know-Nothing"

Gutter—"No—no—s sir ree. Thank God I ha'int—hai'nt got quite *that low yit!*"

Gutter's testimony caused judgment to be rendered—*with costs*—against Know Nothing.

APPLAUDING PREACHERS.—In the fourth century the preachers were applauded during the delivery of their discourses, after the manner of popular lectures and political assemblies in modern times. Indeed the frequent cries of "Orthodox," and the clapping of hands and stamping of the feet in the churches, were as common at this period as similar proceedings now are at the opera. It is related that Chrysostom, the celebrated preacher, was applauded in the great church at Constantinople by the people waving their plumes, their handkerchiefs and their garments, and by others laying their hands on their hearts and exclaiming, "Thou art worthy of the priesthood."

THE TECHNICALITIES OF THE LAW.

A favorite subjects of popular denunciation is what is called the technicalities of the law. And, at first, sight, they seem to deserve all that is said against them. For what is apparently more absurd than that, if a decedent, in his will, leaves property to his wife, "during her widowhood," the limitation is legal; while if he devises it to her "on condition that she remains unmarried," the restriction is worthless? Or, why, common sense may ask, should a grant to A. for his life, and afterwards to the "heirs of his body," convey an estate in tail? Why should the phrase "children living at the time of his decease" divide an estate equally among surviving children, grandchildren and great grandchildren—*per capita*, as the law has it. Why should a contract to give an assistant fifty per cent. of the profits of your business make him nothing but a clerk, while a bargain to share with him half the profits elevates him to the condition of a partner? A careless thinker, recalling these technicalities of the law might almost be pardoned for pronouncing the whole science a farce.

But Pope has shrewdly said, "a little learning is a dangerous thing. For a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence reveals the reasons for such technicalities, as well as the advantages they afford. Take the distinction between a "limitation" and a "condition precedent"—we use the legal phraseology for its greater definiteness—as applied to property devised to a testator's widow. The law at first, decided against any restriction on the widow marrying again, arguing that such restrictions were opposed to the true interests of the commonwealth. Hence a devise "on condition that she remains unmarried," came to be considered invalid. But the hardship of the cases, which frequently occurred where a widow marrying again, took the property to a new family of children, who had none of the blood of the original deviser, induced the courts to wink at a restriction, though, for the sake of consistency, they were forced to compel the use of a different phraseology, such as "durante viduitate," that is "during widowhood." A "condition precedent" is now known, by every sound lawyer, to be worthless in a will. If the widow is to be prevented from marrying the estate must be devised to her under a "limitation."

The explanation of other technicalities would be easy, for the law, however absurd it sometimes seems, is always strictly logical. These technicalities, too, assist to give it precision. Their very subtlety enables a competent conveyancer to draw a will, or prepare a deed, so that no possible controversy can arise as to its true interpretation. A long series of decisions, extending over several centuries, has determined the exact meaning of every word to be employed, and of every collocation of such words. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the disputes which occupy the time of the courts unless in mere controversies as to fact, may always arise from wills, deeds or contracts, drawn up without the intervention of lawyers. Within the present generation, the British Parliament, desiring to simplify the law, enacted that the plainest form of words, as "I John Smith, sell my horse," should be sufficient to convey an estate in fee; but it was found immediately, that if this practice was resorted to the greatest ambiguity would arise, controversies be multiplied in consequence, and no man know how to devise or convey an estate properly. In fact, as the most eminent judges declared, the whole phraseology of the law would have to be remodelled by new centuries and laborious decisions. On the whole, it is better to leave legal technicalities where they are, for to destroy them will only render the invention of fresh ones necessary.

Many years ago, in the city of Providence, there was a large audience collected within the walls of the old theatre (now grace church).

The performance had reached the crisis wherein the dreadful villain of the play was to be shot—the fatal pistol was even pointed at its victim, the house was wrought up to the intensest excitement, and all was still as death. At this breathless period, a highly respectable citizen in the stage-box arose, and addressing the hero of the pistol, while his wife sat by his side, her cheeks ashy pale, and a thumb thrust into each ear, said: "Mr Duffy, Mr Duffy, Mr Duffy, dont shoot the vilian just yet! For love's sake desist! Mehitable's afraid of a gun! Wait till we retire from the theatre!" The gun did'nt explode, but the audience did. Duff waited but they could'nt.

☞ Somebody, writing on beauty, says:

All young women who "give the promise of beauty to the eye and break it to the heart," are in the end sure to become hideous hags, as the outward will invariably conform to the inner law.

This may be true, but, considering the subject, we think it might as well have been a little less homely.—*Louisville Journal.*

NOT DRUNK, BUT DUBIOUS.

The following will illustrate the peculiar condition in which some men are habitually liable to fall. There are a great many Sam Peabody's abroad, and we doubt not the experience of all of them would tally with this Sam Peabody's:

Samuel Peabody was arrested by one of the model police, the other night, on suspicion of being intoxicated, and having been in due season brought before a magistrate, the latter desired to know what was Samuel' sopinion of the matter. With some appearance of embarrassment he gave the following narrative:

Well, sir, I mont have been drunk, and I mont not; I can't pretend to say for certain. The fact is, I've done so little that way, that I'll be blamed if I know when I am drunk. I dare say some of these police gentlemen are better judges than I am, when it comes to that. But I'll tell you exactly what I did and how I felt, and if your Honor concludes I was drunk, why I'll pay the fine and say no more about it. You see I was troubled with the wind, and took four brandy cocktails to start it. Soon after I felt a buzzing in my ears, and the hiccups was awful troublesome; but that, I thought, was the wind coming off. Then it seemed to me, as I walked along the street, that an awning post or fire plug, every now and then, would jump right before me, as if it meant to head me off. I was a little mad at this, and struck one or two of them with my knuckles; but I found that it was no use, for my fists got the worst of it. It seemed like all the gas lights had faces to them; some winked, some grinned at me, and one that stood before a hotel, nodded as if it were acquainted with me, and made a sort of a sign toward the door, as much as to say, "Go in, Sam, and get a cocktail;" which I did. When I came out, there was the greatest to do that I ever saw; I was sure there was an earthquake, for the houses and steeples were all staggering about, and the street was rocking just like a cradle. It was a most sublime spectacle; so I fetched up against a post and held on while I took a good look at the magnificent scene. No panorama could come up to it; houses, trees, fence—all rearing and plunging like wild horses! The sight was worth a dollar and a half; if I have to pay a fine, I don't care, for I got the full value of the money. And so, if your honor's any way suspicious that I was drunk, I'll foot the bill right away, without any grumbling."

His Honor was a little suspicious, and Mr Peabody being a man of his word, promptly pulled out his wallet and made a satisfactory settlement.

We question much, however says the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript, whether the multe recorded will prove sufficient to keep even Samuel Peabody from partaking of his complement of cocktails, or introducing an occasional snake into his latest style of hat.

SAD AFFAIR.—A few days ago, in Liberty township, Ohio, a young woman was so much affected while reading a piece of poetry entitled "Do they miss me at home," that she fainted. Her mother, supposing that she was dying, became terribly excited, causing the rupture of a blood vessel, and she died in less than an hour. The daughter was insensible for about fifteen minutes, and then recovered.

MR. MARCY'S LAST PORTRAIT

The New York Evening Post says:

"Mr Marcy appears to have died from disease of the heart. He was not of an apopletic habit, and the suddenness of his death—the heart ceasing to beat while he was lying on his couch reading a book, which dropped upon his breast as he expired—together with the naturalness of his expression and absence of distortion in his features, countenances this supposition. Although it was not generally known that he was subject to the heart disease, Mr Marcy on one occasion during his last visit in this city evinced in an unmistakable manner the symptoms of the fatal disease. While having his photograph taken by Brady he was requested by the artist to stand, in order, we suppose, to correspond with most of the other portraits of eminent men in the gallery. Mr Marcy, however, attempted it in vain, the palpitation of his heart requiring him either to sit or move about. His restlessness was so noticeable in the effort of standing for his picture that he was finally taken sitting in his chair—a posture rather more familiar to the old man of late years than any other. At all events, the likeness itself, which is the last ever taken of the great statesman, is perfect. His garments are a little more glossy and fresh than in the original, but the face, the features, and what Shakespeare called the 'visage of his mind' are there. The shrewd, wise, half smile with which, when, in a jocose and amiable mood, he would at once please and baffle those of his friends who tried to know more of his mind than he choose to reveal—an expression which sent the quidnuncs of Washington empty but not wholly dissatisfied away—is here caught and perpetuated with a grace almost beyond the reach of art.

"You have a pupil under the last" man said when he looked into eye.