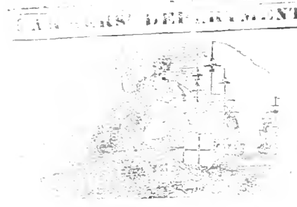
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT



We take from the Greensboro' N. C. Patriot & Flag, the following article respecting "Peas as a Fertilizer." This article was addressed to the Editor of that Paper by one who [illegible] experimenter and found [illegible] We [illegible] to the attention of our agricultural portion of our readers.

Experiment with Peas as a Fertilizer.

[illegible]—It is a fact which may be [illegible] upon the prosperity of this country that at the present day very few of our [illegible] who reflect and strain even a particle of [illegible] attention, are content to engage in [illegible] and mechanical pursuits. The study of the law, and the emoluments of legal practice, have attractions for many; very many of the peoples of the land, a little divinity is receiving instant accession, and growing [illegible] enough for saying, formidable in numbers, if not in piety and power. The disciples of Esculapius are daily increasing the ranks of Hygeia's votaries, meet us at every corner, and are ready to administer a pill. School teachers [illegible] beyond precedent, demand high salaries, and some of them are a curse to society. But Agriculture and Mechanics! where are our votaries? and who are they? Are they to be found in the restaurant as fashionable gluttons, or at the billiard table as expert gamblers? Not so. The circle of inventive genius and the place of practical employment are coincident with the latter, while the field of nature is the province of the agriculturist, and [illegible] the privilege cultivating it, amid expanding [illegible] and fragrant flowers, the carrols of birds and the murmuring of gentle streamlets.

The scientific farmer, in addition to a constant survey of the works of nature as a source of enjoyment, has the light of science to guide him in the way to wealth, honor and distinction. His labratory is indispensable as a solver of the great principles of vegetable growth and decay the formation of voluntary compounds; their modifications and changes under certain circumstances, and their most available forms for the nutrition of crops, &c. &c. But as comparatively a few only are capable of making these investigations for themselves, information of this kind reaches the generality of those who obtain it, if at all, through the medium of the press, in the forms of books and periodical publications. Agricultural newspapers are of incalculable value to the farmer;—a treasure in the shape of the most valuable information relative to the various branches of his calling—accumulation of facts and figures based upon the scientific researches and the practical experience of the best informed and wisest men of successive generations; and yet how few can be prevailed upon to take them! Although the propriety of arresting the washing of our fields is admitted by all, many require argument to convince of its great importance, and information to enable them to accomplish the task: and this argument and this information can be brought to bear only through the press.

But my chief object in taking my pen to address you, was to communicate the result of an experiment made by me the present season, with the pea as a fertilizer. Having repeatedly read of its good effects, and judging from the constitution of the plant—its long tap root which descends into, and extracts from the subsoil a portion of its nourishment, and its large leaves which draw heavily upon the carbon and other substances of the atmosphere. I determined last year, to make an experiment accordingly, immediately after removing the wheat from a stubble field, I selected and measured a very poor piece of it, the half of which I sowed in peas at the rate of one bushel per acre. About this time the drouth set in, and although the peas came up in a very short time, they remained almost stationary, (I mean of course,) that they grew but little for some weeks, and began to grow only with the Fall rains—finally attaining perhaps two thirds the size they would have reached under favorable circumstances. A short time before frost, I had the vines upon plat first, imperfectly turned under, breaking at the same time, the adjoining ground, or plat second, which had not been sown in peas. This plowing was followed by wheat harrowed in, and the yield upon a portion of each accurately, as follows:

	Yield.
Plat 1st. Strips 33 rods long, 10 feet wide—$\frac{1}{8}$ acre	$34\frac{1}{2}$ q'rts.
Plat 2nd. Same length and breadth, adjoining	13 "
Difference,	$21\frac{1}{2}$ "

showing a yield per acre of seven bushels and ten quarts upon the former, and two bushels and twenty-eight quarts upon the latter parcel, or in ten acres, seventy-two bushels and twenty four quarts, and twenty-seven bushels and fourteen quarts respectively. There appeared to be as great a difference throughout the piece, on the small parcels tested.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I am apprized of the fact, that the "Patriot and Flag," is not an agricultural paper; but I presume that a very large majority of its readers are tillers of the soil, and that if you have not a department for their special benefit, you are never theless disposed to favor them by the publication, consistently with your space, of whatever, may in your estimation, be calculated to advance their interests.

Very respectfully, D. G. N.

Pleasant Garden, Aug. 10th, 1857.

A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover will add one hundred per cent to its product.

The Correspondence between Mr. Stanly, and the California Committees.

Letter by the Republican Sub-Committee to Mr. Stanly.

San Francisco, July 13, 1857.

Hon. Edward Stanly—Dear Sir: The undersigned have been appointed by the State Central Committee of the Republican party to invite you to address the citizens of San Francisco, on Wednesday evening next, at Musical Hall, upon the political questions involved in the approaching election.

In giving to you the standard of the Republican party to bear aloft upon the battle field this fall, the State Convention knew in whom to trust. It did not forget the votes you have recorded, nor your gallant defence of freedom upon many a field of debate. It knew that while of late you had not been an active political partisan, the opinions you had avowed bearing all your former political life were substantially those of the Republican party, as they are of free men throughout the nation.

Full of confidence in our candidates and of hope in the triumph of the truth in their election, we extend to you this invitation, and beg your acceptance of the same. We are, very respectfully. Your obedient servants

F. M. Haight,
Samuel Soule,
Chas. Watrous,
J. McM. Shafter.

Mr. Stanly states his Position and Political Opinions.

San Francisco, July 13th, 1857.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to address the citizens of San Francisco on Wednesday evening, upon the political questions involved in the approaching election. I will, if no accident prevents, comply with your request.

When the result of the nomination was made known to me, I gave an answer by telegraph, which I understand was not received by the Convention before it adjourned. This makes it proper on my part, as well as due to the Convention, that I should give you a further expression of my opinions. These opinions have not been formed since I came to California. I have no new catechism, by which to regulate my conduct.

When in Congress, as well as in the Legislature of my well-beloved native State, my opinions were not concealed from my constituents. Though in common with all Southern men, I condemned the attempts of abolitionists to interfere with the rights of the Southern States. I never hesitated to say, in public speeches, as in private, that Slavery was an evil; I never was guilty of the folly of denying, what seven Presidents—beginning with the Father of his Country and coming down to the time of Polk—had admitted, that Congress had the power to prohibit the extension of Slavery to Free Territory By these declarations, opposition was stimulated and sometimes unmeasured denunciations followed. But upon appealing to Cæsar from the politicians, to patriotic Whigs and Democrats—to the people, I was triumphantly sustained. When I advocated the right of the people of California to enter the Union as a Free State, I was threatened with the loss of the confidence of my constituents—but, against furious opposition, I was sustained.

After the enormous outrage perpetrated by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, as a private citizen, I never spoke otherwise than in terms of the most decided condemnation of that act. I know there are thousands and tens of thousands of men in the Southern country who concur with me in this condemnation. It was a violation of faith; a scheme of politicians to obtain Southern favor, at the risk of creating sectional divisions, with the hope of securing their own personal aggrandisement. It has produced nothing but discord and sectional strife. It was as startling and as reprehensible as the doctrines of the Ostend Circular—doctrines which if carried out by our Government, will bring us into collision with, and degrade us in the estimation of the civilized world.

I am not able now to remember any other great question of a National character which has excited the attention or divided the opinion of our countreymen for some years past. The construction of a National Railroad uniting us with the Eastern States, is so universally regarded as being indispensable to the best interests of the whole country, it can hardly be regarded as a question to be argued between different parties. It is needless to say it would have my cordial support.

As the most important matter of State policy, I regard it your duty to impress upon the people the necessity of reform, of lessening the burthen of oppressive taxation, and by economy, provide for keeping the public credit unimpaired.

For expressing these opinions, I know I shall be censured; probably denounced as an abolitionist. I can endure that in the future, as I have in the past. Harrison, the Hero of Tippecanoe; Scott, the conquerer of Mexico; the ever-glorious Clay, did not escape the bitterness of party vituperation. They, together with President Buchanan, and the distinguished patriots, Fillmore and Cass, were all called abolitionists, by their opponents, when party spirit had made reason a prisoner. How then can one so humble as myself, expect to escape unattacked? I shall endeavor to bear it with dignity and charity, hoping, after the contest is over, it will be regretted; and will forgive it before its injustice is admitted.

It is well known to all my friends with whom I ever conversed on political matters, that one main purpose of making my residence in this State was to become free from political life.

And for this reason I have sought no office, desired no place of profit, and several times refused to allow my name to be considered in connection with offices, the emoluments of which generally made them desirable. I have also, on this new and enlarged theatre of action, desired to allow party differences to be forgotten, the causes which led to their formation no longer existing. I have recommended to others and to some members of your Convention, the course pursued by myself—to vote for men who were of good character, honest and capable, without regard to their political opinions. A prominent Democrat, universally esteemed as a man of integrity, and of great experience, was spoken of as one upon whom the people could unite, and for whom my suffrage would have been cheerfully given. Individually I wish this could be done. California has suffered by adherence to party discipline. The question has not been, what is best for her honor and welfare, but who shall take this office, or who will buy that? The Moloch of party has greatly oppressed her people, and almost destroyed her prosperity. She will never attain that rank among her sister States to which she is entitled, until her people, forgetting what is past, shall unite in the common purpose of emancipating her from the slavery of mind—from the despotism of party spirit. We are in a new and commanding position before the world.

We have a State unlike any other in our Union—her laws not settled, her finances disordered, her credit impaired; defalcations common and numerous; with a population of citizens by birth or choice generally strangers to each other, and too much engrossed by their own affairs to pay much attention to public interests. Our State demands duties of higher character than those we owe to party.

I had hoped, as one of the people in the humble, but honorable walks of private life, to have been allowed to do my duty in accordance with those opinions Your Convention has called upon me to take a more prominent position, and with my idea of the duties of a good citizen, I have not felt at liberty to decline.

Let us go on then and do our duty to our country, and to the State of our adoption. We are advocating principles sanctioned by Washington, and our revolutionary fathers. We are striving for the elevation of labor, to secure its honor and continued respectability; to secure to all men the free exercise of religious opinion, and, as far as we can, to secure to every citizen a home, where strong arms, blessed with freedom, cheerfulness and plenty, shall have light hearts, every man under his own vine and fig tree, where none can molest or make him afraid; to secure the exiles in search of freedom an asylum on the Pacific shore, where the ruthless hand of despotic power can no longer oppress them; and by affording the means of education to all, give encouragement to private virtue; and by sustaining untarnished public honor, make ourselves respected by the world, and our republican institutions the glory of our country, and the hope of mankind.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant, EDWARD STANLY.

To Messrs F. M. Haight, Samuel Soule, Chas. Watrous, and James McM. Shafter.

Later from California.—Hon. Edward Stanly Nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention!

By the arrival of the steamer Central America at New York on Wednesday last, we have received California files to July 18th.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 8th of July, and nominated the following ticket, viz: For Governor, Hon. Edwatd Stanly, formerly of North Carolina; for Lieut. Governor, D. L. Cheesman; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Nathanniel Bennett; for Comptroller, Dr. L. C. Gunn; for Attorney General, A. A. Sargeant; for Surveyor General, P. M. Randall. The Convention adopted the following preamble and resolutions as a

PLATFORM:

Whereas, the issue on which the Republican party has been formed is of a natianal character, we forbear to express any opinion in reference to the question of State policy, leaving Republicans free to act and vote on all questions; therefore, we adopt the following as the basis of our organization:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the Resolution adopted by the National Republican Convention, and in them we recognize the principles which governed the political course of the Fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the Union is properly within the control of Congress, and all the people of the Union are therefore directly responsible should it be permitted to extend over such Territories.

Resolved, That slavery in the New States depends solely upon State laws for its existence; that Congress has no power to modify, change or repeal such laws, and is not responsible therefor. We are therefore opposed to any interference with slavery in the slave States.

Resolved, That the speedy construction of a national railroad by the most central and eligible route connecting the Atlantic States with California is demanded by the military, postal, and commercial necessities of the Republic, and we recognize the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to appropriate money, as well as land, to aid in building this great work.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy settlement of land titles in this State; of a free grant to actual settlers of reasonable portions of the public domain.

[The following were afterwards reported by the Business Committee and unanimously passed:]

Resolved, That we heartily welcome to our shores the honest and industrious emigrant, who seeks our country to escape from European despotism, and we deprecate all attempts to embitter their feelings against our free institutions by political persecution on account of their foreign birth.

Resolved, That the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Taney, and concured in by other Judges in the late Dred Scott case, is a palpable violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, a falsification of the history of our country, subversive of State rights, and a flagrant injustice to a large portion of the people of the United States, and as such, merits the reprobation of every free-men.

Resolved, That as citizens of California, we deprecate the institution of Slavery on the Pacific coast, and we therefore extend to the freemen of Oregon an earnest desire for their success in the establishing of free principles as the basis of their State government,

Mr Stanly, upon being notified of his nomination, sent the following letter of acceptance by telegraph:

San Francisco, July 9th, 1857.

To Messrs T. W. Park, Ira P. Rankin, and A. A. Sargent:

Soon after I learned the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, I was taught that every man had duties to discharge to his country, in peace as well as in war. California is a part of our country. Among the first to advocate her claims to admission into the Union, I shall be the last to say that she has no claims on me.

If you cannot prevail, as I hope you may, on a better man to be your standard-bearer, and can trust a North-Carolinian upon faith in his past life and expressed opinions, my name is at your service. I know the honest men and patriots who make this nomination will do their country no harm.

Yours, &c., ED. STANLY,

Why are our Watering Places Deserted---The Effects of Fanaticism.

It is now evident that the principal watering places of the North have not met with their usual success during the past season, and it may be well to inquire a little into the causes.

Heretofore Saratoga and Newport have been the grand centres of attraction for the fashionable society of every section of the Union. Here the rich and idle world assemble in crowds, filling the vast hotels to repletion, and for many weeks scenes of revelry and mirth would abound while money was being poured out with a most lavish hand, especially by our southern neighbors. But now all this is changed. The houses at these places are but half filled, and scarcely a Southern "fashionable" can be found at one of them.

The cause for all this is clear enough. The South has been for years reviled and insulted by a certain party of the North and its presses. No terms of reproach were low enough to apply to them—nigger-drivers, slave-breeders, and every epithet that could be coined was heaped upon the heads of Southern gentlemen and the Southern people generally. While this party was in a minority in the North, it could be passed by as the idle ravings of mad men and women, but the last election, this small party, so despised, proved itself the majority party of the North, and it was but expressing the feelings of the majority of the Northern people in their Billingsgate and slanderous effusions upon the South.

The ravings of a few could be passed by unnoticed, but now the case is different—the whole North, following the lead of The Times, Tribune, The Liberator—Garrison, Phillips, and the like, have joined in the chorus, and the like, have joined in the chorus, and the South can do nothing less than to withdraw from the entertainments prepared for them by Northern fanatics.

Hence it is that this wealthy and liberal customer and patron of Northern watering places remains at home, goes to Europe, or visits their own spas, which are numerous, and this season have been thronged to overflowing with the very elite of the South.

They now spend their money among themselves instead of bringing it North to fatten their slanderers and fill the pockets of their detractors and revilers And they do perfectly right. It is not the watering places alone that will be affected. This is but a small item—a million or so of loose change spent for a few weeks' pleasure. Those Abolition vagrants, Kansas screeching, Union hating hypocrits, are destroying the whole trade of the North.

The course of this class of politicians has shown to the Southern people the necessity of uniting and acting together for their own protection and benefit.—They will depend hereafter more upon themselves. They have already an immense line of railroads in successful operation. Their inland water communication are unequaled and the produce of an Empire can be readily centered at almost any given point. —They will build up a foreign trade—establish ocean steamboat lines, and convey their own produce to the European markets instead of sending it here and paying a double commission for its transmission abroad.

The inhabitants of many of the Eastern towns have already felt the effects of their senseless and ill-tempered zeal against our Southern neighbors.—Many of the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts have been sadly crippled in their business, and Boston, the very hot-bed of sedition and Abolition slang-whanging, has done a little more than half her usual business this year with the South. This decrease will continue from year to year, and we shall all awake to the proud satisfaction in a short time of having destroyed our whole Southern trade in our praiseworthy efforts to steal a nigger. We went out to shear and come back shorn.

"Such are some of the effects of Northern "Republicanism" upon Northern "Institutions." Our treasury will be rapidly depleated, while that of the South will swell out into ponderous proportions, all through our excessive love for the negro who, when we secure one to "freedom," we give him the dog's place, and for little provocation kick him out of doors. Such is "Republican" philanthropy and far-sighted sagacity.

How long must we submit to the rule of these men?

LOVE AND MADNESS.

About the year 1780, a young East Indian, whose name was Dupree, left his fatherland to visit a distant relation, a merchant, on Fish street Hill. During the young man's stay, he was waited on by the servant of the house, a country girl, Rebecca Griffiths, chiefly remarkable for the plainness of her person and the quiet meekness of her manners. The circuit of pleasure run and yearning again for home, the visitor at length prepared for his departure; the chaise came to the door, and shaking of hands, with tender salutations, adieus, and farewells, followed in the usual abundance.

Rebecca, in whom an extraordinary depression had for some days previously been perceived, was in attendance, to help to pack the luggage. The leave-taking of friends and relations at length completed, with a guinea squeezed into the humble attendant's hand, and a brief "God bless you, Rebecca!" the young man sprang into the chaise, the driver smacked his whip, and the vehicle was rolling rapidly out of sight, when a piercing shriek from Rebecca, who had stood to all appearance vacantly gazing on what had passed, alarmed the family, then retiring into the house. They hastily turned round: to their infinite surprise, Rebecca was seen wildly following the chaise.

She was rushing with the velocity of lightning along the middle of the road, her hair streaming in the wind, and her whole appearance that of a desperate maniac.—Proper persons were immediately despatched after her, but she was not secured till she had gained the Borough; when she was taken in a state of incurable madness to the Bethlehem Hospital, where some years after she died. The guinea he had given her—her richest treasure—her only wealth—she never suffered, during life, to quit her hand: she grasped it still more firmly in her dying moments, and at her request, in the last gleam of returning reason—the lightning before death—it was buried with her.

There was a tradition in Bedlam, that thro' the heartless cupidity of the keeper, it was sacrilegiously wrenched from her, and that her ghost might be seen every night gliding through the dreary cells of that melancholly building, in search of her lover's gift, and mournfully asking the glaring maniacs for her lost guinea.

It was Mr Dupree's only consolation, after her death, than the excessive homeliness of her person, and her retiring air and manners, had never even suffered him to indulge in the most trifling freedom with her. She had loved hopelessly, and paid the forfeiture with sense and life.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a warehouse in the rear of a block of two-story frame Stores, on Water Street, midway between Princess and Chesnut streets, occupied by Messrs. Evan Bevan, A. Kaufman, J. & H. Samson, and Walker and Stevenson.

In a short time the buildings, owned by O. G. Parsley, Esq., and Mrs Noyes, were consumed, and the fire crossed over Water Street to some one story frames owned by Mr Parsley, and occupied by Messrs Bauman & Grotjen, J. & H. Sampson and by Russell & Bro.

These buildings with their contents were pretty soon in flames and destroyed.

The fire spread North to a block of brick buildings owned by Mr Parsley, and occupied by Messrs Alderman & Bizzell, J. & D. McRae & Co, Russell & Bro., and Captain Owen Burns.

The store occupied by Captain Burns was completely destroyed—that occupied by Russell & Bro., somewhat injured, and Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co., and Alderman & Bizzell, suffered more or less from water, from the taking out of their goods, etc.

On the South, the brick store occupied by Messrs. McDuffie & Co., and J J Lippitt, was considerably scortched, and some less from tumbling thiugs in and out. The store belongs we believe to F J Lord, Esq. The wharves are considerably injured,—perhaps to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, or even more than the largest of these sums.

We can hardly make any accurate or even proximate estimate of the value of the naval stores and other produce on the wharves, which were destroyed. Four to five thousand dollars is about as good a guess as we can make. Daniel L. Russell, Esq., is the heaviest loser in this way.

The Rock Spring Hotel on Chesnut Street, between Front and Water Streets, owned by Mr Parsley and occupied bp Mr Alderman, although in great danger, escaped with a sharp scortching. A frame kitchen attached to it was totally destroyed.

Commencing at the Northern limit of the fire, we place Messrs Russell & Bro's loss at about $3,000, covered by insurance. Captain Owen Burns, $2,500 to $3,000,—also covered by insurance; Mr Bevan $1,200, no insurance; Mr Kaufman, we believe, places his loss at about $2,000—insured; Messrs J. & H. Samson had a heavy stock of goods, but the amount of loss cannot now be reached—insured. In the store occupied by Messrs Stevenson and Walker, Mr W. T Huggins had hay and some other articles, which were lost to the value of something like $500. Messrs Beauman & Grotjen's loss will be between $5000 and $6000 of which 3,500 is covered by insurance.

All the buildings burned or seriously injured belonged to O. G. Parsley, Esq., and Mrs Noyes. Mr Parsley is the heaviest loser The buildings themselves were not. intrinsically, of much value, but as it is not allowed to put up wooden buildings in that part of town, the cost of replacing them with brick edifices will be quite heavy. We believe Mr Parsley had no insurance.

Of course, considerable loss by water, abuse, breakage, and we fear, stealage, was sustained by other parties, whose premises were not actually reached by the fire.

There seems to be every reason for believing that the fire was the work of an incendiary. But, as we understand the authorities have instituted, or are about to institute an investigation, we forbear remark for the present.—*Wilmington Journal.*

From the National Intelligencer.

RESPECT TO THE LATE J. C. DOBBIN BY NORTH CAROLINIANS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

A meeting of the native citizens of North Carolina resident and transient in the city of Washington was held in that city on Thursday the 13th inst., for the purpose of showing their respect to the memory of the late J. C. Dobbin.

On motion of Dr R. J. Powell, Hon Jacob Thompson was called upon to preside.

Mr Thompson, on taking the chair, made the following remarks:

That he felt complimented in being assigned to preside over this meeting, assembled to do appropriate honor to the memory of Mr Dobbin; for, although a native of North Carolina, he was a resident of another State. Yet, wherever he might reside or in whatever portion of the world his lot might be cast, he would never forget the land of his birth, the home of his childhood, and his, "heart untravelled" fondly turned to the good old state; and, although he might be a wandering and even a wayward son, yet he felt towards her all the affection and veneration of a son for a beloved mother. One hundred and fifty years ago his ancestors settled in North Carolina; her soil now holds their honored remains; the relatives of his blood and friends of his youth are still there.—He, therefore, felt that he had some claim to unite with North Carolinians in honoring the memory of one of their distinguished sons. He felt, too, that this meeting was laudable in its objects In "these pursy times" gratitude was more a sentiment for favor to be received than for kindness done. No motives but pure and noble could have instituted the present meeting. Mr Thompson stated that he knew well, early and long, the late Jas. C. Dobbin; we learned our A, B, C and multiplication table together. We learned to conjugate amo together, and realized in life the truth of its affectionate meaning. Together we trod the clasic halls of Chapel Hill, where we separated prepared for the great battle of life.—When we again met it was in the 29th Congress, (1845,) and of that distinguished body no one bore himself more acceptable to his associates, more faithful to his constituents, more devoted to his country than Mr D. When I next saw him (said Mr Thompson) he filled the high position sf Secretary of the Navy.

I declare, with the utmost sincerity, that in all the relations of life, in every condition or position, I never met any man in any country of any party, who possessed a clearer head and a purer heart than Jas C. Dobbin. But he has gone! Hardly had he reached the meridian of life—in the fullness of his fame and usefullness he is taken from us. We deplore his loss, admire his virtues, and let us imitate his example. On so mournful an event, when death by one stroke makes such a devastation of talent, acquirements and virtue, although we submit to the blow, we are dumb with sorrow; we feel, like Burke, the utter vanity and folly of all earthly pursuits—"What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!"

The death of Mr Dobbin (added Mr Thompson) fell at the time with peculiar sorrow on his heart. He learned at the same time, in the same State, of the sudden but peaceful death of his venerated and aged father. Together his parent and his friend commenced their journey to "that undiscovered country" where the weary are at rest and all sorrows cease.

On motion of J. B. Holderby, Wm. J. Cowan was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Hon. John H. Wheeler, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

Messrs Wheeler, McCollum and Cooke were appointed.

Mr Wheeler supported the following resolutions, which were reported by the committee, by some chaste and touching remarks. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the sons and citizens of North Carolina, resident and transient, now in Washington, have learned with sincere sorrow the news of the death of their friend and fellow citizen, James C. Dobbin—an event which truly

"Bears our hearts in grief
And causes the whole nation to be contracted
in one brow of woe."

We feel that, while we mourn the loss of a sincere friend, the Republic has lost one of its purest patriots. In all the relations of life where shall we find his superior? As a friend he was faithful and just; as a statesman he was pure and patriotic, able and eloquent; as a politician firm yet tolerant, and without guile; as a christian sincere and spotless. Those who but partially knew him in the daily walks of life may have been too near the colossus to observe the perfect proportions of its matchless symmetry; but when in future time the history of the nation shall be recorded, the services, qualities, and virtues of Jas. C. Dobbin will be acknowledged and appreciated, and rank him with the benefactors of his age—a Roman worthy of Rome in her purest days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our State in this severe loss, and with his sorrowing family in their severe bereavement; and in testimony of our regard for the memory of Mr Dobbin, we will wear a badge of mourning on our left arm for one month.

In reporting the resolutions, Mr Wheeler remarked that the event which had caused the assemblage of so large and respectable a number of the sons of North Carolina was one of deep and mournful interest.

"After the eloquent and feeling remarks of the distinguished chairman little was left to be added.—But that he trusted that he would be allowed to say, from an acquaintance of more than twelve years, part of which was enjoyed in the most intimate social and political relations with Mr Dobbin, that he never knew a more perfect character, or one in whose elements all that is lovely and ennobling of our nature was united, all that was vicious and degrading was banished—

"A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world the assurance of a man."

"One peculiar prominent trait in the character of Mr Dobbin was his unaffected modesty and retiring temper; not that affected modesty which, like the *nolo episcopari* of the English bishop, while declining in words, honors, and place, in fact invites importunity and elevation; but that sincere, pure-hearted, unaffected Carolina feeling that instinctively shrinks from any display or ostentation, 'in honor preferring one another.'"

Mr Wheeler then recapitulated many incidents in the public and private career of the honored subject of his remarks, to show his devotion to the public weal, his disinterestedness his self sacrificing character, his popularity and usefullness in Congress, his successful administration of the Navy Department, and his triumphant christian death.

Dr Powell moved that the Secretary be requested to make the record of this meeting as full as possible, so as to embrace the feeling and appropriate remarks of the honorable chairman as well as those made by Col. Wheeler

Wm V. Jeffroy moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, and that the North Carolina papers be requested to copy.

On motion of W. H. Joyner, the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to the family of Mr Dobbin.

JACOB THOMPSON, Pres't

Wm J. Cowan, Secretary.

The Real Hindoo Secret Symbol.

In the course of debate in the British Commons on the affairs of India, Mr D'Israeli raised the important question, whether the insurrection was a sudden impulsive, local mutiny, or an organized national revolution, and adduced evidence to show combination and conspiracy. He referred to the circulation of misterious cakes in India about a year since, and also to the circulation of lotus flowers among the Sepoy regiments. We presume these emblems are well understood by our Hindoo friends of the Know Nothing lodges, though they are symbols which perplex British statesmen. But as these cakes and flowers, and their misterious agency, like the cross of fire sped, by Malise to gather the clans of Roderick Dhu, Mr D'Israeli referred:—

In India, nearly 12 months ago, this took place.—A messenger comes to the headman of a village and brings him six pancakes—*chupatties*, such as the natives make of wheaten flour, and he says, "These six pancakes are sent to you; you will make six others and send them on to the next village." The headman obeys, accepts the six cakes, makes six others, and sends them on to the headman of the next village with the same message. How did it begin? It is a mystery. If we know the village whence the pancakes were first circulated we might get very valuable information. But in the course of four or five months the whole of Bengal and the great part of the contignous country have been subjected to this process of a man going from village to village, from headman to headman, from police station to police station, leaving six pancakes, with no other order than that six other pancakes should be made and circulated. Suppose the Emperor of Russia, whose territory in extent and character has more resemblance to our Eastern possessions than the territory of any other power—suppose the Emperor of Russia were told, "Sire, there is a very remarkable circumstance going on in your territory; from village to village men are passing who leave the tail of an ermine, or a pot of caviare, with a message to some to perform the same ceremony. Strange to say, this has been going on in some 10,000 villages, and we cannot make head or tail of it."

I think the Emperor of Russia would say, "I do not know whether you can make head or tail of it, but I am quite sure there is something wrong, and we must take some precaution, because, where the people are not usually indiscreet and troublesome, they do not make a secret communication unless it is opposed to the Government. This is a secret communication, and therefore a communication dangerous to the Government." This sending of cakes went on I do not say that the Government could penetrate the secret; I do not find fault with them because they did not find it out.

What I want to show is—that there were outward and visible signs of confederacy. There was also an indication of conspiracy among the military, which must have been known to the Indian Government. I allude to the circumstance of the lotus flower. A man came with a lotus flower, and gave it to the chief of a regiment. It was circulated from hand to hand in the regiment, and every man who took it looked at it and passed it on, saying nothing. We must understand that every man who passed it on was acquainted with the plot. When it came to the last soldier of the regiment he disappeared and took it to the next station.

The process was gone through in every regiment in Bengal. There was not a regiment, not a station, not an escort, to which the lotus flower was not sent. All these things took place after the annexation of Oude. An Hon. gentleman reminds me that last year the Bengal regiments refused their furloughs. That was certainly a significant circumstance. I ventured to say that I would show a state of society in India which proved the existence of general discontent, and, difficult as it might be to prove conspiracy, that I would offer to the House facts and circumstances sufficient to convince them there was no conspiracy. I think I have said enough to induce the House to pause before they form too precipitate an opinion upon the causes of the disasters in India. I think I have said enough to make the House at least feel that it is not by saying that we have to deal with a mere military mutiny that we shall save India.

☞ An Irish lawyer in a neighboring county recently address the court as "gentlemen," instead of "your honors." After he had concluded, a brother of the bar reminded him of his error. He immediately arose and apologized thus: "May it please the court, in the haste of debate, I called your honors gentlemen—I made a mistake, yer honors." The gentleman sat down, and we hope the court were satisfied.