THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS INSEPARABLE FROM THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858. VOLUME XIX—NO. 990

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, 2 00
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With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

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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, Harnet Wake and Johnston.
Address, Tomahe, 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. 7-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. 4y-58

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 Raleigh and Western Railroad.
For particulars apply to D. McARTHUR.
J. P. ROPER.
L. 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. Wilkings' Auction Store
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1. 1856.

Fall Stock, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of:
Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merlanes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.
—ALSO—
A large and fashionable stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.
B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sep. 12 1857 67-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
General Commission Merchant.
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will give personal attention to the sale or shipment of all consignments of Naval Stores or other country produce, and any other business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 18 1857. 1y

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for Sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 15, 63-tf

NOTICE.
WANTED—Three first rate Workmen, for which the best of prices will be given, and study work. The price for making Boots, 3.75; for footing, 2.75; Shoes, 1 50. Wanted immediately.
M. FAULK.
Dec. 31, 82-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

THE MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT.

They say the Magnolia Tree is the handsomest growth south of Mason and Dixon's line, and it is evidently a fact. It is also said the Magnolia Restaurant on Grech Street, between Dr. B. W. Robinson's Medical Establishment, and Mr P. Taylor's Store, and nearly opposite the Shemwell House, is the Finest and best kept of any other establishment in the South. Persons wishing to find cannot well miss it, it is the YELLOW BUILDING.

The subscriber would take this method of thanking the citizens of this place and the surrounding country, for the unprecedented liberality they have bestowed on him, and would solicit a continuation.

He has always on hand the VERY BEST LIQUORS, WINES and CORDIALS, that can be found in the United States, either by the quantity or otherwise.—Also, Cigars, Pickles, Sardines, Cheese, Preserved Fruits, Lemon Syrup, and many other good things, and flatters himself that he has the most polite, obliging, accomplished attendant, *FRANK*, vender to attend to his establishment, that can be found either North or South. Temperance drinks put up at the shortest notice. He would call attention particularly to his private rooms up stairs, which are large, comfortable, and in good order.
R. JONES,
Yellow Building, Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.
May 16, 1857. 50-tf

R. E. HEIDE,
DEALER IN

Confectionaries, Perfumeries, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Fruits' Nuts, Fancy Articles, and a variety of articles in the GROCERY LINE.
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 24. 1857. 73-y

LIQUORS!
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

C. E. LEETE has on HAND at present a SELECT ASSORTMENT OF LIQUORS,
Consisting in part o
5 Bbls - - OLD NASH BRANDY
5 do - - PURE old Rye Whiskey
3 do Scuppernong Wine; Vintage 1855
—ALSO—
50 Bbls - - - - - Domestic Whiskey
5 do - - - - - - - N. E. Rum
5 do - - - HOLLAND GIN
73-tf.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE!"

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. 26. 1857. 1y-pd.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser compel us to collect as speedily as possible. All those indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.
A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON
N. A. MORRISON.
Laurinburgh, N. C., March 7, 1857. 40-tf

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

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW.
LUMBERTON N. C.
ROBERT E. TROY & JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson co., only—R. E. Troy will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus, and J P Fuller those of Cumberland.
Their Office in Lumberton will be kept open at ALL times.
January 9, 1858. 83-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

SECOND STOCK!
STARR & WILLIAMS
ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing.—
Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
AND MADE-UP CLOTHING,
To which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct 10. 71-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.
FRANK N. ROBERTS. & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please
F. N. Roberts.] [J. G. Smith
Jan. 9, 1858. 83-tf

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 number, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West.

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.

FOR SALE.
Heavy 4-4 Beaver Creek Sheetings.
Cotton Yarn, Warp and Filling, Nos. 5 to 10.
ALSO,
Belt, Picker, Roller and Lace LEATHERS.
Oils and Manufacturer's Findings.
Winter strained, Sperm, Lard and Linseed Oils.
Shuttle's Isinglass, French Glue, Emory, Roller Cloth and Glass Steps.
J. H. HALL, Pres. B. C. M. Co.
July 26, 1856 8-tf

10,000 lbs. Tallow Wanted,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
Oct. 1, 1856 A. M. CAMPBELL.

A. A. McKethan
respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages, thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, the largest stock of CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, AND BUGGIES, ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Oct 1, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FEBRUARY.

This is the shortest month in the year, and was introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. Some say it derives its name from the Latin verb *februo*, which signifies to purify, because in this month the Romans were accustomed to offer sacrifices of expiation; while others contend that the name is derived from the Welsh word *Cwcwyr*, which means violence or severity, the weather at this time being generally rough and cold. But it matters little new whence it derives its name. In this month the combined [illegible] year, peace was proclaimed between Great Britain and the United States: Galileo, Washington and Harrison were born in this month; whereas Luther died and Queen Victoria got married. In this month occurs St. Valentine's Day, the only one among the numerous ancient festivals which modern society takes notice of. Being the day on which Cupid sets lovers' hearts ablaze, there is no fear of its neglect,

"For love will still be lord of all."

The following view of the temperature of past Februaries, we extract from the Philadelphia *Evening News*:

The old Februaries since 1790, have been those of 1809, 1815, 1831, 1836, 1838, while last year, the atmosphere was by no means mild. We will take them up in order for details.

In 1809, the medium temperature was twenty-six degrees; the Delaware closed with ice during the first week, and for several miles below the City. The mercury was several mornings in succession several degrees—in some cases eleven and twelve degrees—below zero.—On the 27th of the month, the merchants employed a great number of men to cut the ice from Pine street wharf to Gloucester Point, in order to get out of port several vessels that had been for some time loaded, and awaiting a breaking up. Severe weather continued until nearly the close of March.

In February 1815, the medium temperature was below that of 1809, by twenty-four degrees. Almost the entire month was intensely cold.—On several mornings the mercury was twelve degrees below zero. There was also considerable snow on the Earth, when the month opened, while several storms occurred before its close. The snow was deep everywhere, North and East as well as West. The Delaware river, which closed for the second time in January, remained closed all through February, and even until the second week in March. Fuel was very scarce and dear. Oak wood sold in Philadelphia at $14 a cord, while hickory went up to $16 and upwards.

In February 1821, the medium temperature was two degrees higher than in 1815; but the month was frequently intensely cold. There were several deep snows in Pennsylvania, and all through the Western, Middle and Eastern States, as also in Maryland, and the Western parts of Virginia. Snow even fell in the Carolinas and Alabama. The Earth, hereabouts, was robed in the wintry white mantle, from the first week in March. It was abroad pretty freely, too, during the whole of that time, from Maine to Maryland. In some places between these points, it stood in banks of from ten to twenty feet in depth. There was great suffering among the poor, not only for fuel, but for the common necessaries of life. During the month there were also many melancholy shipwrecks.

During February 1836, the medium temperature was twenty-four degrees, down, as will be seen, to that of 1815. From the 2d to the 6th of the month, the mercury ranged from one to four degrees below zero. There were besides this, from twelve to fifteen intensely cold days during the month. There was good sleighing from Maine to Virginia. There were eight heavy snow storms; indeed, it was estimated at the time, if the snow had fallen on a level and remained to the end of the last snow, it would have been from eight to ten feet deep.—In some places it was blown into banks twenty-five and thirty feet in height.

The medium temperature in 1838, was also twenty-four degrees. During the month there was a great deal of very severe weather, and had it not been for the Iceboat, which had then just been introduced, the Delaware would probably have been closed the whole month. The average temperature of the month at sunrise was eighteen and a half degrees, which is thirteen and a half below the freezing point.

As we have said, February of last year was an intensely cold month, but it is of too late occurrence to require any details. The most of our readers remember its exact character, doubtless.

Now for some warmish Februaries since 1790, and we have done. Those of 1828 and 1840 are all that we find which particularly demand notice; we mean, of course, up to the year 1846, later than which period we did not propose in the onset to examine.

February, 1828, was an extremely mild one. The weather was indeed more like that of April than a winter month; the medium temperature was forty degrees. Apricot and peach trees were in blossom on the 20th, but some frosty nights in March destroyed much of the promised fruit.

From the 1st to the 6th of February, 1840, it was intensely cold, the mercury ranging, indeed, from zero to fifteen above, and the Delaware being closed below Pine street. On the 6th, the wind changed to the South, and the weather suddenly became very mild. This warm puff from the tropics broke up the ice, and the month continued mild.

The present February, as we have said above, opens most brightly, and we trust it may be a happy month for all. The chances are that we shall have some considerable cold weather.—We can hardly expect to get through the winter with such a mild atmosphere as has thus far blessed us. We believe, whatever may come, our people are prepared for it. The times are a shade better, and there are many organizations in operation for the relief of the really deserving poor. It is astonishing how little money will answer to help a great many, when this little is judiciously expended. This fact was clearly demonstrated at a meeting in favor of the Episcopal Aid Office, which occurred on Tuesday week at St. Stephen's Church. Hardly $900, it appeared, had been appropriated the present year, and yet it was marvellous to hear the amount of good done. Our other relief Associations are conducted in the same manner as the one we have noticed incidentally, and, we repeat, the deserving poor will find them ready to respond to every demand which they may make.

Original Anecdote of General Jackson.

In one of the Indian campaings, which is not recolected or material to our story, whilst the army was on its march, still in Tennessee, on its way to the scene of war in Alabama, a drafted company was expected daily to overtake the main body of troops. This company at length reached the rear of the train. Information of their approach was immediately [illegible] the messen[illegible] from rear to front, the fact that this company were without arms having left their guns at home, was made known along the whole line. It was known to the entire army before it reached Jackson's ears. Curiosity was on tiptoe to know how the irascible commander would act under such circumstances. Soon the General was observed making his way rapidly to the rear, and to the surprize of all parties, seemingly in a smiling mood. Finally, he met the company. He saluted them. They looked for a volley of curses and an immediate dismission home—the very thing they desired. Not so however. Old Hickory pulled off his hat and with the politest and lowest bow expressed his gratification at their arrival and especially at the fact that they had no guns. They were the very men he wanted just as he desired them *without armes*. Forming them for rapid motion at double quick step under his own lead, they marched on till a baggage wagon was reached then halted, and each man was furnished with an ax. Forward march again was the word. As they passed along the line of marched the General's object was seen and laughter loud and uproarous, saluted saluted them as they made their rapid way to the front. There these axmen were at once initiated into their campaign duties. They cleared the roads, they bridged the brooks or carried the wagons piece by piece the baggage, ammunition, etc., over on their backs, when bridges were impassable. They were ever in a post of danger, bearing the burdens of the campaign. Sharing none of its honors, they were the laughing stock of the whole army.—*Mobile Mercury.*

DUCKS OF WOMAN.—Dickens' Household Words relates the following:

The Siamese spend three-fourths of their existence in the water. Their first act on waking is to bathe; they bathe at eleven o'clock they bathe again at three and again at sunset; there is scarcely an hour in the day when bathers may not be seen in all the creeks even the shallowest and muddiest. Boys go to play in the streets. I once saw a Siamese woman sitting on the low step of a landing place, while by a girdle she held in the water her infant of a few months old splashing and kicking about with evident enjoyment. Were not these people expert swimmers many lives would be lost for the tide flows so swiftly that it needs great skill and care to prevent boats runing foul of one another, and of course they are frequently upset. On one occasion our boat (an English built gig) ran down a small native canoe containing a woman and two little children. In an instant they were all capsized and disappeared We were greatly alarmed and C. was on the point of jumping in to their rescue, when they bobbed up, and the lady with the first breath she recovered, she poured forth a round volley of abuse Thus releived in her mind she coolly righted her canoe—which had been floating bottom upward—ladled out some of the water and bundled in her two children, who had been meanwhile composedly swiming around her, regarding with mingled fear and curiosity the barbarians who had occasioned the mishap.

A RAINY NIGHT IN THE CARS.—The editor of the New York Courier thus discourses upon one of the advantages of civilization:

"We have tested the comforts of a night ride of rain, gloom, wild wind, and all that the cause could devise to impress upon a traveller what an invention, what a charm of civilization, thrice refined, it was to roll securely through all this gloom, and in the face, in the scowl of the storm; and while the rain dashed over road and river, to be borne rapidly and safely in a lighted room, and where the thoughts could glide into indolent perplexity, the very threshold to sleep.

"A rainy night in the cars! That it is which lifts this century high, if not dry, above all others. Where else but in our times, and where else but in lands of the civilized, could the traveller smile at the storm, and find rather more pleasure from its contrasts than hindrance from its power? The wanderer over the earth a century or a half century since, would, 'on such a night as this,' have been the personification of a dull despair. He would have been saturated at the first mile, begrimmed at the second, and been introduced, with every prospect of a close acquaintance to consumption and rheumatism at the close of his doleful journey."

DUTIES OF DAILY LIFE.—Life is not entirely made of great evils, of heavy trials; but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials is the ordinary and appointed exercise of the Christian graces. To bear with the failings of those about us—with their infirmities, their bad judgment, their ill breeding, their perverse tempers—to endure neglect when we feel we deserve attention, and ingratitude when we expect thanks—to bear with the company of disagreeable people whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom He has provided on purpose for the trial of our virtue—these are the best exercises of patience and self denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexation in business, with disappointment in our expectations, with interruptions of retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance—in short, with whatever opposes our will, contradicts our humor. this habitual acquiescence appears to be more of the essence of self denial than any little rigors or afflictions of our own imposing. These constant, evitable, but inferior evils, properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline and might in the days of ignorance.—*Hannah Moore.*

A Case of Unexpected Recognition.

The following story, though short, is somewhat pithy, and its moral conveys a capital story to the young gentlemen who select servant girls out of a large crowd:—

On Saturday 23d ult., Mrs. Mary S. Rich, agent of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," arrived at the western depot from New York, in charge of between seventy and eighty young women—twenty-five or thirty of whom were intended for this place. Early in the [illegible] a married man in this city went to the [illegible] and inquired for Mrs Rich. The man told Mrs. Rich he wanted a girl to [illegible] work. Mrs. Rich told the married [illegible] Mrs. Rich that he was all right, and that the servant girl would be well treated in his family, Mrs. Rich then asked the married man to walk into the room where the young women were.—The married man walked into the room. Mrs. Rich told the young ladies that the married man wanted a girl to do housework. One of the young ladies then walked up to married man and said—"I'll go with this gentleman; I've lived with him before; he's my husband!"—Somebody was very much astonished when the young lady found her husband, and another somebody looked very pale when the married man found his first wife. When the young lady saw her husband enter the room

"With wild surprise,
As if to marble stuck devoid of sense,
A stupid monument motionless she stood;"

And when she crossed the room and said—"He's my husband,"

"They moved not;
But, like dum statutes, or breathless stones,
Star'd on each other, and looked deadly pale."

But when the young lady saw her husband was too much astonished to articulate a single sentence, she said, in tones of melting tenderness, "My *dear* what made you leave me five years ago without saying 'good by?'—and why didn't you let me know you were living in such a beautiful place as Bloomington? If I had only known you were living here, I would have come long ago." Tradition says that at this stage of the game the married man "adjourned the meeting," and that he made better time from the western depot than Colter did on the banks of the Yellowstone, when five hundred Black-feet Indians were after his scalp.

We do not feel at liberty to publish, just at present, the sequel to the above interesting and powerfully written story; but if the plot ripens into events of extraordinary interest, we shall endeavor to impart all facts bearing upon the case to our readers.

Bloomington Pantagraph.

THE SON OF A PROPHET.—THE SMITH FAMILY AT NAUVOO.—A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes that last summer he was at Nauvoo and conversed with Mr. Bitoman, who is married to Joe Smith's widow He says:

I sat at the table with the family, consisting of Bitoman and wife, and three sons of Joe Smith, the eldest about twenty-three or twenty four; the second about twenty; the third a lad of some twelve or thirteen years. From Mr. Bitoman, I learned that not one of the family beleived in Mormonism and, that his wife—formerly Mrs. Smith—had always been opposed to it as well as the boys. I was told that Joe Smith prophesied some two years before this young lad was born that a son was to be born to him at or about a certain time; that at the time stated his wife did give birth to a son. At the same time, he also stated that his son's name would be David, (not Joe) and that is the name of the lad for I heard him answer to it Joe also said that his mantle of greatness and prophecy would fall upon his son and lineal heir David who he stated would be as wise and powerful as David of old. The fact of the birth of this child, following according to Joe's prophecy, strengthened the belief that had already so strong a hold upon his followers. Mrs. Bitoman is a masculine, intelligent looking lady of forty-five or forty-seven years.—She is a native of New York.

She has a splendid farm some four miles from Nauvoo, which is managed by her two eldest sons, while David goes to school. About the two eldest there is nothing remarkable to be seen. They are intelligent men of large size, but have nothing in their appearance betokening them to be prophets, or sons of a prophet." To their mother, they are said to be very much attached and very kind. David is an uncommonly intelligent lad, of massive forehead, and bright expressive eyes His stept-father intimated that he cares as little about Mormons and Mormonism, as one that never heard the names, notwithstanding that thousands of the followers of his father believe him to be a great high priest, a prophet and seer, (in embryo,) &c He knows that they worship his name equal to that of Jesus Christ; and yet, I am told, the lad is too intelligent to allow it to make any impression upon him. Probably the fact of all of the family being unbelievers in it is the cause

The following incident I learned from a gentleman residing at Nauvoo: That when Joe was killed in jail, some fifteen miles from his home, his wife and son took possession of his body, and to prevent the rabble from getting it they raised the floor of the dining room, and digging a grave, burried his remains there, where they still remain. This story, whether true, or not, is generally believed in Nauvoo.

APOLOGY MAKING.—Dr. Franklin, we are told, once had a servant who was never in the wrong. At last the devices to which the servant resorted to cover up his deficiencies became too much for the philosopher. "My good friend," was his final reply, "you and I must part. I never knew a man who was good at an excuse to be good at anything else."

A NOVEL PARTY DRESS.—At a "fancy dress party" in Hartford Ct., the past week, one lady appeared in a dress ornamented with hundreds of little bells, not much bigger than rain drops—affording music of the fairy kind in the dance. In some of the eastern countries, dancing women wear bells on their ankles, which tinkle in time with the music of the dance, and, perhaps, this custom suggested the more conspicuous display of this musical ornament.