

The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XIX.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

NUMBER 939.

Business Cards.

ALEX. P. SPERRY, WITH BELL,
BROOKS, PACK & CO., Importers and
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No.
25 Chambers, and 71 Reade St., New York.
Dec. 21, 1845 862-11.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN, Attorney
at Law, Having removed to
Pittsboro, N. C., will attend regularly the
Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Coun-
ties.
825-11.

A. F. ANDERSON, W. D. REYNOLDS
ANDERSON & REYNOLDS, Gro-
cers and Commission Merchants, No.
10, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Payable attention to the sale of Flour and
other kinds of Produce, avoiding unnecessary
charges and rendering prompt returns. 32-11.

CARD—W. R. TERRY, of Rock-
ingham, Richmond County, North Caro-
lina, would respectfully inform the public,
that he is prepared to attend to the selling of
all kinds of Periodicals, &c., that may be en-
trusted to his care. 911-11.

C. W. STYRON, C. W. STYRON,
Styrom & Styron, Commission and
Forwarding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Special attention paid to selling Flour and
all kinds of produce. Aug. 31, 1855-11.

DR. J. T. HUNT OFFERS HIS PRO-
fessional services to the public. Office
adjoining Andrew Hunt's Store, LEXINGTON,
N. C., April 6th, 1857. 928-11.

DOCTORS C. L. & R. L. PAYNE,
Partners in the practice of Medicine, and
Obstetrics and Surgery, Lexington, N. C.,
March 18th, 1857. 925-11.

DR. JOHN SWANN, Has settled per-
manently at Doctor Beall's Old Place,
Jersey Settlement, and offers his Ser-
vice to the Public. 42-11.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School,
Religious, Scientific, Standard, Press
and Poetical Works in General Literature;
Law Books, Miscellaneous, Albums, Music, and
Writing Port Folio, Writing Desks, Music
and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c.
Greensboro, N. C.
West Street second square from court house

GEO. H. KELLY & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants, and Dealers in
Family Groceries and Provisions, No. 11,
North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will keep constantly on hand, Sugars,
Coffees, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter,
Lard, Soap, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils,
Sausages, &c.
REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Pre. Commercial Bank (Wil-
mington), N. C. Bank of Wilmington, N. C.
A. M. Gorman, Raleigh.
Rev. R. T. Hoffman, Raleigh.
J. F. Garrett, Greensboro.
David McKnight, Greensboro.

JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT
LAW, Lexington, N. C.

JOHN W. PAYNE, Attorney at
LAW, having permanently located in
Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts
of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, and
promptly attend to the collection of all
claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 9th 1857. 915-11.

ACARD. We, the merchants of Green-
sboro, feeling the necessity of a
change in the manner of doing business in
this place, have resolved to have all debts
made for Goods sold date 1st of each July and
1st of each January without regard to date
of the purchase. We are decidedly of the
opinion that it will be better for the custom-
ers as well as the merchant.
J. & F. Garrett, W. J. McConnell,
Gilmer & Hendrix, A. P. Eckel,
Thos. J. Patrick, James F. Jolley,
John N. Thompson, R. G. Linsley,
J. R. & J. Sloan, W. C. Porter,
A. Weatherly, C. N. Maddox,
Winbourn & Witty, C. G. Yates,
January 1st, 1857. 918-11.

Adams, Dobson & Grimes, are
now receiving their stock of Spring and
Summer Goods, purchased in the Northern
States and selected with great care. Their
Store is now supplied with new and beautiful
varieties of all kinds of Goods usually kept
in this country. They solicit a call from their
numerous friends and every body else, who
wish to purchase Goods cheap for cash, or on
reasonable time to punctual customers.
They would respectfully ask the Ladies of
Lexington and surrounding country not to
make their usual spring and summer purchas-
es until they have examined our Goods and
the quality and prices.
Almost every kind of country produce tak-
en in exchange for Goods at the highest
market prices.
ADAMS, DOBSON & GRIMES,
Lexington, N. C., April, 1857. 927.

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRAD-
UATE of the Baltimore College of
Dental Surgery having located himself per-
manently in this village respectfully tenders
his professional services to its citizens and
those of the surrounding country. He deems
it unnecessary to publish long lists of testi-
monials, as he hopes to have sufficient op-
portunity to evince personally to those hav-
ing diseased dentures, whatever qualifica-
tions they may have to notice in the varied de-
partments of the profession. Any call
will be promptly attended to. Office
on North Street, first door, North of Hopkins
Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their
residences upon such an invitation being
given.
Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 5th, 759-11.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. S. J. F. HOWLETT,
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, Den-
tists, respectfully offer their profes-
sional services to the citizens of Greensbo-
rough and all others who may desire opera-
tions performed on their teeth in the most ap-
proved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and
every operation pertaining in any way to Den-
tal Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his posses-
sion Diplomas from the Baltimore College of
Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental
Surgeons, and Dr. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and
has been in the regular practice of the
profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms
West Street two doors above the Bland
House, in a handsome and comfortable
manner for the reception of Ladies, where one
of the firm may always be found. Ladies
will be waited on at their residences if
desired.
June, 23 18 837-11

JAS. M. HUGHES, Fashionable
Tailor, has just received the latest Pat-
terns, New York and Philadelphia Fashions
for Spring, 1857, embracing among others
the following beautiful patterns:
Frock Coat, Breeches, Trowsers, Cabinet
Suit, Single Breasted Frock Coat,
Dress Coat, Gentleman's Dress Kit-
ing, Costume, Ladies' Riding Habit,
Morning " " Ladies' Walking Cos-
tume, Summer Italian, Youth's Jacket,
Scotch " " Misses Dress,
Scotch " " Child's Highland Cos-
tume.
In presenting the public with his SPRING
FASHIONS he would return his thanks for
the very liberal patronage heretofore bestow-
ed, and say that no effort will be spared to
maintain a continuance of the same. He may al-
ways be located at his new shop on West
Market Street, between Thurston's Cabinet
Warehouse and Ogburn's Book Store, ready
to take measures and make up the various
descriptions of clothing in style and durability
equal to any establishment in the State.
Greensboro, March, 1857. 924-11.

MARBLE YARD, North Street, oppo-
site Hopkins' Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.
—The undersigned would respectfully in-
form the citizens of Greensboro and surround-
ing country that he has opened a Marble
Shop a few doors north of the courthouse,
where he is prepared to furnish Monuments,
Tombs, and Grave Stones as cheap as they
can be had in any part of the country. He
flatters himself that for workmanship he will
give satisfaction to the most fastidious. He
invites all to give him a call before purchas-
ing elsewhere. GEORGE HEINRICH,
Feb. 2nd, 1857. 919-11.

1857. SPRING TRADE. 1857.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IM-
PORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 78
and 80 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., are
now receiving the Largest Stock of IM-
PORTED and DOMESTIC FABRICS they
have ever had, to which they invite the at-
tention of the NORTH CAROLINA and VIR-
GINIA Merchants with the assurance that
they can and will offer such inducements in
VARIETY, STYLES AND PRICES as cannot
fail to give entire satisfaction.
Petersburg, Va., March, 1857. 924-11.

TAILORING—Fall and Winter
Fashions.—Geo. W. Harrell takes this
method of informing the public that he has
received his supply of Paris New York, and
Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Win-
ter of 1856.
From my long experience, and the many
advantages I have had in having been a pupil
of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, cele-
brated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself
that I cannot be excelled in the art of Cut-
ting in this country.
I hereby return my grateful acknowledg-
ments for the very liberal patronage I have
received since I have been in business here,
and hope to merit and receive a liberal share
of public favor.
My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr.
Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the
Bland House.
Oct. 1856. G. W. HARRELL.

The Patriot and Flag.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
M. S. SHERWOOD & JAMES A. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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\$2.50 after three months, and \$3.00 after twelve
months from the date of subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.		
One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:		
1 YEAR	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS
One square, \$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares, 7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (3 col.) 10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column 18.00	25.00	35.00

For the Patriot and Flag.

A JAUNT ON THE N. C. RAIL ROAD.

Messrs. Editors:—A few days since myself and one or two friends concluded to take a ride on the North Carolina Rail Road to Salisbury. I was forcibly struck with the improvements on the road when I contrasted it with our own quiet town, and could but see the advances. A small improvement has been made at the first station, Jamestown. Proceed on to the next, where the plank road and rail road cross at High Point, and there you find a village springing up as if by magic. The new buildings show that enterprise marks the place, and that ere long it will be numbered and ranked as one of the most important places on the Rail Road. Although in its infancy, the traveler will be obliged to say here is a place of considerable business. From High Point you are carried on to the next station, Thomasville, some ten or twelve miles distant—another town which owes its existence to this noble rail road; a town which certainly has been laid out with much taste by its founder. It has a female Academy, and you would judge from the large brick building which has been erected expressly for the purpose, that it is a School of some size. It takes its name from its former owner, who first established it one mile from Thomasville, and called it in honor of his inestimable lady, ANNA—(Glen-Anna) This school, if attended to, the writer thinks, is bound to succeed, from its easy access and commanding location on the rail road. Thomasville has other attractions to the traveler. It has a Hotel, one or two stores, several handsome residences, all being new and just in the forest, gives the traveler a favorable opinion and certainly reflects much credit on its founder, John W. Thomas, Esq., a sterling Whig and a very enterprising man. After five minutes stop, you then proceed on, and over creeks, and rivulets, passing through a portion of fertile country you next arrive at Lexington. The rail road does not pass immediately through this town, and the writer had very little opportunity of forming an opinion. This town is behind many others of its sister towns on the road. It has not recently used as much white lead and oil as it might have done to improve its appearance. Lexington is quite an important Depot on this road, much freight and considerable travel starts from this point. Immediately after leaving this place, you are carried over one of the most fertile regions of North Carolina. We cannot pass over it without noticing one farm which the road passes immediately through; it is the farm of Dr. Wm. R. Holt. Those who have a taste for farming, could not spend the same amount of money more pleasantly, and probably more advantageously than a visit over this road, and view the farm. Dr. Holt has great taste for fine stock, fine farm, and is a specimen of a good farmer, North or South, visit his farm; it will richly repay you for the ride. You will find the Doctor a very gentlemanly man, and like to tell you about farming, phosphates, blooded stock, &c.—The road passes about one mile through his farm, and through some of the finest farming land, called the Jersey settlement, up the banks of the Yadkin. One of the noble streams of the Old North State,—crossing on a fine bridge, which gives the traveler a fine view of the stream, and the surrounding country. A few miles more, and you are landed at the ancient town of Salisbury, I say ancient, because it dates back nearly as far as any town in the State. This town is located in a level country, soil red. It has a population of some 2500 inhabitants. When we landed at the Depot, we found two omnibuses, both bearing the marks of age, we listened carefully to what the representative of each omnibus had to say, for we soon found they were representing two hotels; we like a majority of other passengers, got into the largest omnibus, drawn by four splendid bays, and with the crack of the whip, and a few turns of the corners, and we were landed at Col. Roberts' Hotel, where we found a good dinner prepared to satisfy our hungry appetites. We found our old friend Adam from Salem, one of

the waters. Col. Roberts is an accommo-
dating landlord, and with the aid of a little
white lead and oil, would have a good
house. We had a fine walk around the
town, and found it quite a business place,
some ten or twelve dry goods stores, some
of them large for retail stores in an inland
town. Salisbury has three churches, Pres-
byterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian, it
being the county town, has one of the finest
court houses, just built, in the State; nearly
all of the residences wear the appearance
of age, built in the old fashioned style of
architecture; a little white lead and oil
would improve wonderfully. In passing
around, I had nearly forgotten to mention
some of the new buildings under way.
1st, Shaver's Hotel, a fine commanding
looking building from the outside, it is
situated near the Depot. Boyden has also
a fine house, which I learned was for a Ho-
tel, it reflects credit on the founder and the
town. I was surprised to find, Messrs.
Editors, so many factories in this ancient
town of Salisbury. There is near the De-
pot, a large Machine Shop and Foundry,
where agricultural implements and other
articles are made to a considerable extent,
promising a rich return to its owners and
proprietors, everything was neat, and things
were done up with despatch. In the west
part of town is a large Factory, which I
did not visit, but heard was doing quite a
profitable business. Also our neighbors,
Messrs. Dowlers, have opened a large fac-
tory for the manufacturing of wheat fans,
doing quite a large and profitable business.
There is also the large Cotton Factory
which has been in operation for a number
of years. A large machine shop built for
the manufacture of Rail Road cars on the
Western Road, and last, but not least, is
the large steam distillery of Mr. Myer
Myers, a gentlemanly man, and a man of great
energy. This factory is situated about
half a mile from the Depot, in a beautiful
grove, called Rock Spring, and driven by
a thirty horse power, steam engine runs two
pairs of Barr Stones, which I was told, would
grind 1,000 bushels of corn in twenty four
hours. This establishment is well worth
a visit to, by any person visiting Salisbury.
Corn is put into elevation, carried into the
hoppers of the mill, ground, carried up,
marked, put through the different opera-
tions until it comes out whiskey, then rec-
tified and put up in barrels and casks, for
market,—everything being done by machin-
ery, and after extracting all the spirits out
of the grain, the slop made is forced off in
pipes some hundred yards distant, and fit
out to hogs. This gentleman has now five
hundred hogs fattening for fall trade, says
he will be able to have one hundred, which
will average two hundred by Nov. next. This
establishment will be able to use up five
hundred bushels grain per day, and make
from twelve to fifteen hundred gallons
whiskey. Everything about the establish-
ment is done in the cleanest and neatest
manner, and reflects much credit on the
proprietor. I learned from him, that there
is invested some \$30,000, and he hopes
when grain gets plenty, and price down, to
make it a very profitable investment.

And now Messrs. Editors, as this was
about the last place I visited before leaving
Salisbury, the thought occurred to me,
why might we not have as many manu-
factories, yea more than our sister town
of Salisbury. Is it for the lack of capital?
No, is it for the want of a sufficient num-
ber of people? No. I will tell you what
I think of the two places, one is using its
capital to manufacture such articles as are
needed in the country around, while our
capitalists are stirring every nerve to get
State Bonds, Government stocks, and sit-
ting down quietly and cutting off the coup-
ons as they become due, and forcing their
children through College to get an educa-
tion, whether they are capable of receiving
it or not. Why do not our capitalists take
some of their funds and start some of their
relations, yea some of their own children to
manufacturing, instead of giving them a col-
lege education, whom God never intended
to be Doctors, Lawyers, or Divines. Just
a portion of the capital of Greensboro in
manufactories, hundreds of articles might
be made here which would keep the money
at home, that is now carried north to pay
for them. Let our capitalists think of this,
invest capital, and keep up the price of
real estate, increase the population of our
village, and make better citizens of sons
who are now on the road to ruin, unless
they change their course, and have em-
ployment. Employment is the main spring
to virtue and happiness. After bidding
our hospitable landlord adieu, we got into
the same large omnibus, drawn by four
fine bays, and driven by an old stager who
we shall take the liberty of calling Moss-
es. He drove us down to the Rail Road, cross-
ing the track at full speed, turning his
four steeds and the omnibus around in a
circle of ten feet, to the satisfaction of all

parties, we bid our friend Moses adieu,
promising ourselves to take a ride with
him the next time we went to Salisbury.
After 21 hours of as pleasant a Rail Road
ride as we ever had, with the gentlemanly
conductor, Mr. Bradshaw, we were landed
safely in our own quiet town to enjoy the
past as a pleasant dream. Eeo.

The Season—The Crops—The Present and the Future.

A late spring, frequent rains, and a pro-
longed continuance of such weather as ren-
dered winter clothing necessary, these
causes, combined with the inadequacy of
the usual remittances from the interior
either in money or produce, have sensibly
reduced the amount of trade usually done
at this season of the year, and have left
many mercantile houses with large sup-
plies of goods on hand, which must either
be worked off at a loss or held over until
the demand for such fabrics becomes ac-
tive. The summer trade is always small
in comparison with that of the earlier and
later months of the year, and we may
therefore look forward to a considerable
stringency in the money market and a
continuance of high prices for breadstuffs,
even though the coming crop should turn
out eventually more than an average one.

The marked decrease in the receipts of
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the
past month when compared with the cor-
responding period of last year, affords us
a striking indication of the fact that the in-
terior has been drained of its surplus sup-
plies, and that although the aggregate earn-
ings of the road during the eight months
of the present fiscal year show an increase
over the corresponding period of last year,
amounting to \$347,479.89, this increase
has arisen from the anxiety of agricultur-
ists to take advantage of the high prices
prevailing hitherto, but through which
they have left themselves an insufficient
supply for domestic uses and local con-
sumption until the crops now in the ground
are matured and harvested.

It is true that with the fine pasturage
afforded to cattle by the recent rains, and
with the improved condition of the crops
generally, the few weeks that now inter-
vene before the farmers will begin to re-
plenish their exhausted granaries are not
likely to reduce them to straits either for
food or provender, but when we take into
consideration that they have been taught
by unpleasant experience not to sell their
stock too close in future, and the heavy
local demand that will absorb a large pro-
portion of the surplus, we can scarcely ex-
pect to find any great reduction in the
price of breadstuffs and provisions for a
year yet to come, and if it should happen
that European buyers are disposed to make
shipments abroad, it is difficult to foretell
to what extent the market may be affected.

As a matter of prudence, therefore, it
would be well if the wealthier classes
would set an example of economy, and
that the wasteful extravagance with which
our people are justly reproached, should
be qualified and toned down to a standard
more in consonance with the exigencies of
the day and the social characteristics of
the republic. A liberal use of wealth is
an unquestionable advantage to our indus-
trial population, but a lavish expenditure
of a dubious income involves in difficulties
not only those who are thus profligate, but
many others who depend upon them for
the means of meeting their own engage-
ments.

That the domestic arrangements of our
fair countrywomen are but too often on a
scale of magnitude ill befitting the purses
of their lords, is an evil for which both
parties are to blame; but it is one which,
we fear, will scarcely be remedied until a
radical change is effected in our system of
education and in the hometraining of chil-
dren, now so sadly falling into neglect.

Still, in view of the fact that the present
high prices of all articles that enter into
the consumption of families will probably
continue for an indefinite period of time
yet to come, and in consideration of the
probable done in the large cities, any ef-
fort that might be made in the way of re-
solute pressure that may otherwise weigh
heavily upon all classes of citizens, and
if systematically followed up, would pro-
mote a salutary reaction in the public
mind.

The credit system adopted throughout
the United States is based upon the
absolute confidence existing between buy-
ers and sellers, and so intimately are all
branches of trade connected with each
other, that the reckless operations of one
man may involve hundreds in difficulties,
and as the circle becomes thus widened,
and the suspicions, and alarms per-
petuated, thus engendered lead to crime,
dishonesty, and numberless individuals, and
fatal for a time to the national prosperity.

The period is not far distant when the
safety valves of the territories will be closed
forever. Those who are broken in for-
ever in the States now hope to recover the
wealth they have lost in their old homes
by speculations in the wilds. It is a des-
perate alternative, but it is one that is fre-
quently adopted by desperate men. Some-
times they succeed, but more frequently they
succeed but more frequently they fail;
yet having nothing to lose their fail-
ure involves them no deeper in the mire
than they were before. They do not re-
flect that it would be much better for them
were they to conform to their altered cir-
cumstances, and commence, step by step,
rebuilding their shattered estates anew,
guided and governed by the experiences
of the past. How much better still would

it be for those already living too fast, to
take "time by the forelock," and by gar-
nering up against contingencies, protect
themselves against that poverty which men
of luxurious habits find so hard to bear.
None know better than the amphibious
Hollanders how to work, how to save, and
how to enjoy themselves. Among the peo-
ple of the Netherlands competence is the
rule and poverty the exception. Rigid
and exact in business, careful and econo-
mical in their households, they neither fret
their neighbors, nor bring upon themselves
a world of troubles by venturing upon
schemes that are confessedly rash and may
prove ruinous. With the work of the day
they dismiss the cares of the day, and
though the monotony of their home life,
and simplicity of their pleasures, would be
regarded as tasteless and insipid by restless
and mercurial Americans, they have yet
this advantage over us, that what they sow,
they reap, and what they garner up is not
swept from them.—Baltimore Patriot.

ANOTHER BOND BROKEN.

One more link in the "Union"—the re-
ligious union—of North and South has just
been snapped.—at Cleveland, Ohio. The
New School Presbyterian General Assembly,
recently in session there; having re-
ceived a fresh infusion of the Abolition sen-
timent from the Churches and clergymen
of the Northern States,—since the last As-
sembly,—could not resist the temptation to
stir up the slave question anew,—and so,
as soon as the legitimate business of the As-
sembly was got rid of, such action was had,
in reference to the Southern Churches, as
would hereafter make the "sin of slave-
holding," the basis of discipline by the
Courts of the Church. The Southern
Churches refused to submit to this proceed-
ing, and deeming it no longer consistent
with the self respect, or the good of the
Church, to remain in fellowship with the
brethren who had thus virtually excommu-
nicated them from the Assembly,—have
issued an address, setting forth the reasons
which compelled the step,—addressed to the
Ministers and Churches in connexion
with the General Assembly of the Presby-
terian Church. The address is calm and
temperate throughout,—apparently written
more in sorrow than in anger:

"We had hoped that our brethren who
have been disposed to introduce this sub-
ject into the General Assembly would ere
this have been convinced that no good
could result to the church from this agita-
tion—that it was alienating brethren of a
common Christian faith, and was calculated
to render the condition of the slave more
undesirable, and to sunder the ties that
bind our unity together. In this regard we
have been sadly disappointed. In conse-
quence of the political agitation of the
subject, and of the pressure brought to bear
upon them by Congregational Churches hold-
ing the most ultra Abolition sentiments,
many of our Western Presbyteries have be-
come more urgent in demanding progressive
action of the Assembly. They have not
been satisfied with the past declarations of
the Assembly. They have desired the As-
sembly to express its views of the sin of
slaveholding so clearly that they can be
made the basis of discipline by the courts
of the Church. This action has now been
virtually taken by the Assembly. It has
assumed the relation of master and servant
—which necessarily involves the idea of
property in the services of the latter—is a
sin in the sight of God, and an offence
in the sense in which the term is used in the
Constitution of the Church. This declara-
tion has been made, although confessedly
there is not the most remote allusion to
slaveholding in our standards, and also with
the knowledge of the fact that when our
Constitution was adopted twelve out of the
thirteen States were slaveholding States,
and many of those who composed the As-
sembly of 1789, not slaveholders them-
selves, were the representatives of Presby-
teries in which were churches whose mem-
bers were slaveholders. With regard to
the action of the General Assembly as a
palpable violation of the spirit and letter of
the Constitution of the Church. The prin-
ciple involved in it if carried into practice,
would convert the highest judiciary of the
church into an ecclesiastical despotism as
that which has distinguished the Church
of Rome. It makes the Assembly not only
the interpreter of law in an irregular way,
but also the supreme legislature of the
Church—a position which has been always
repudiated by the Presbyterian Church.

"Apart, therefore, from the disastrous
consequences resulting from the agitation
of the subject of Slavery in the General
Assembly—destroying, as it does, our peace,
keeping us in a state of excitement unfa-
vorable to spiritual growth, and paralyzing
our efforts to advance the cause of our Redeem-
er through the channel of our admirable
system of government—we consider that
the Assembly has so far departed from the
Constitution of the Church as to render our
adherence to it undesirable and impossible.
Having protested repeatedly against this
agitation, and finding that our brethren are
determined to continue it, we have deliber-
ately and prayerfully come to the conclu-
sion that, however painful it may be to us,
the good of the Church and of the country
required a separation from them. We shall
hold our brethren, who have disturbed our
peace by the introduction of this vexed
question into our judicatories, as alone re-
sponsible for the consequences of this divi-
sion.

Annexed to this Protest is a call for a
Presbyterian Convention from all sections of
the country, to meet in convention in the
city of Washington, on the 27th day of Au-
gust, 1857, for the purpose of consultation
and of organizing a General Assembly, in
which, it will be distinctly understood, the
subject of slavery will not be introduced.

The following are the names annexed to the
call:

Frederick A. Ross, D.D., Michael S. Slack,
George Painter, Isaac W. K. Handy,
John B. Caldwell, Jas. G. Hamner, D. D.,
John B. Logan, Henry Matthews,
Robert P. Rhea, George W. Hatchins,
Archer C. Dickerson, Thomas H. Clayton,
Thomas H. Clayton, Elijah A. Carson,
Fincelius R. Gray.

"Abolitionism" has thus won another
grand triumph. The Presbyterian Church
has split on the same rock on which the
Methodist, the Baptist, and the Unitarians
have lost. whatever of National unity they
could once boast. Let the pulpits crusaders
rejoice and be exceedingly glad! The prin-
ciple of "No union with slaveholders"—
annually reiterated and insisted upon by
our "Assembly Room" secessionists (Phils-
lips, Garrison & Co.)—meets a practical
response from the Presbyterians too! Let
the Beechers, the Choceers, the Frothing-
hams, the Fosses, and the Kalliochs call a
love feast, and bid to it all the political high-
priests of Republicanism,—who see in this
progressive dissolution of the religious bonds
which hold North and South together, the
preliminary tokens of that political and sec-
tional disruption to which all their dema-
gogues unctuously tend.—New York Ex-
press.

Land Speculations in the West.

It is calculated that ten thousand new
townships and villages have been laid out
on paper recently, in the new lands of the
Western States and Territories, and it is
supposed that at least ten millions of dol-
lars cash and twenty millions credit have
gone out within two years to be invested
in speculations there. It is also generally
supposed that there will be a general blow
up pretty soon. The West must fill up
with people, but the visions of wealth and
ease there indulged are idle delusions. They
who go there must work hard and
sweat, and suffer all the privations incident
to new countries, and find their toil brings
in but little beyond sufficient to sustain
their families. California was a much
more promising field than any now opened,
and yet we see what disappointments the
speculators have met there, and the end is
not yet. As an example of the fall of
prices at San Francisco, a letter dated
April 18th, says:—"A hotel here, once
leased at \$72,000 a year, is now letting at
\$7,200, or ten per cent. of the first sum.
Think to what disasters a man might be
easily led, predicating his movements upon
the first named income. Not far from
where I write there is a building under
lease at \$30 a month that once paid \$400
a month. But these instances are not un-
common. The ruin and wreck in real estate
have long since become so general that they
have ceased to attract notice."

The Mormon Empire.

Brigham Young is said to have within
his jurisdiction 20,000 fighting men, arm-
ed and equipped, who are bound to fight
for the Mormon Church till the last man
has expired. The population of Utah is
estimated at 100,000, besides which there
are 200,000 adherents of Mormonism in ad-
joining States and Territories, according to
Judge Hammond. The entire communi-
ty of Utah is Mormon, though so ac-
tuated entirely by the will of Brigham.
They are mostly Englishmen, or Europe-
ans, and few of them naturalized, and never
probably will be, as they have no objection
for the institutions of this country.
D. H. Burr, Surveyor General of Utah,
one of the fugitives driven from that terri-
tory by Brigham Young, has arrived in
Washington city. His report of affairs is
entirely confirmatory of those which pre-
ceded it so far as the villany of Brigham
Young is concerned. He is of opinion
that were the Mormons protected in so do-
ing, by United States troops, from one-
third to one-half would immediately with-
draw their allegiance. He has no idea
that the Mormons would assume a heli-
cent attitude in the face of United States
troops, although they now laugh to scorn
any idea of their being thus visited. The
Mormon legion is represented as poorly
equipped, while the entire aspect of Salt
Lake City is mean and poverty-stricken.

Salt Lake papers of April 20th, received
by the overland mail, confirm the state-
ment that Brigham Young had left Salt
city and gone on an excursion northward.
The news says that he was accompanied
by presidents Kimball and Wells, and many
other leading Mormons, making a train of
between thirty and forty carriages, besides
many persons on horseback. All were
well armed and provided with the means
of subsistence. The object of the tour
was to make an excursion through the
northern counties, and from thence to the
Mormon settlement on Salmon river in
Oregon Territory; and the time allotted
for it was four or five weeks. A scientific
corps accompanied the expedition.

How to Select Flour.

1. Look at its color; if it is white, with
a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint it
is a good sign. If it is very white with a
bluish cast, or with black specks in it,
the flour is not good. 2. Examine its adhe-
siveness: wet and knead a little of it be-
tween the fingers; if it works dry and
elastic, it is good; if it works soft and
sticky, it is poor. Flour made from
spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3.
Throw a little lump of dry flour against a
dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it
falls like powder, it is bad. 4. Squeeze
some of the flour in your hand; if it retains
the shape given it by pressure, that too is
a good sign. Flour that will stand all
these tests it is safe to buy. These modes
were given by old flour-dealers, and we
make no apology for printing them, as they
pertain to a matter that concerns every
body, namely, the quality of that which is
the staff of life.—Ohio Farmer.