

# North Carolina Argus.

VOL. I—NO. 48.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

NEW SERIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY  
FENTON & DARLEY.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.  
To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy.  
No subscription received for less than six months.

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ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS SERVICE.  
One insertion..... 50c.  
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**HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,  
No. 256 BALTIMORE STREET,  
(OPPOSITE HANOVER STREET),  
BALTIMORE.  
W. H. HOPKINS,  
ROBERT HULL,  
THOS. W. ATKINSON. 37-41

**KERRISON & LEIDING,**  
—IMPORTERS—  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
Wholesale and Retail,  
HARLE STREET, DOOR FROM KING,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
E. L. KERRISON. 32-34

**ASHE & HARGRAVE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor).  
They will attend to the collection of all claims entered to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.  
T. N. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Macon, Cabarrus, Union and Anson.  
J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.  
Office at Wadesboro'. J. R. HARGRAVE.  
19-41

**E. P. SIMMONS,**  
Watch and Clock Repairer,  
ANSONVILLE, N. C.  
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months.

**CHAS. E. SMITH,**  
DEALER IN  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,  
ALSO  
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,  
AND  
Perfumery and Fancy Articles of Every Description in his Line.

**NEW AND FRESH DRUGS.**  
A large lot just received, for Family and Physicians' Uses, which can be relied upon as being genuine and pure.

**PERFUMERY**  
Of the most choice and fragrant selections. To this large and extensive assortment he would more especially call the attention of the Ladies and of the Young Men in our community—of course Old Bachelors not excepted.

**ALSO POMADES,**  
For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition to the Hair—from the best manufacturers in this country.

**TOILET ARTICLES,**  
Of French and English manufacture, and of every description—suitable for the most fastidious; in fact never hitherto in this place such a large and beautiful assortment of the above-named articles which he now offers to the public on the most liberal terms.

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.**  
Amputating Instruments and Dental Forceps of every variety. Also new style Electro-Magnetic Machines.

**N. B.—Physicians in the surrounding country can obtain COMPLETE OUTRITS without the time and EXTRA expense of sending North, and can rely upon the CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS as being the best that can be obtained and warranted FREE FROM ANTHRAZUM.** The citizens of Anson and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, when they will find the Proprietor ever attentive, ready and willing to show his assortment to all who will favor him with a call.  
29-41

**MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.**  
MISS A. HORNE, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Wadesboro' and Anson, that she has taken the stand lately occupied by MISS MARY PAUL, where she will be happy to attend to all who need her services in her line of business.  
She has just received an excellent assortment of **SPRING GOODS**—  
SILKS FOR DRESSES,  
RIBBONS, BONNETS,  
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., &c.,  
And she will have always on hand a good STOCK OF MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND BONNETS.  
20-41

**BLANKS,**  
OF ALL KINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE at the Argus Office.  
**CARDS—BUSINESS AND VISITING—BEAUTIFULLY and cheaply printed at this office.**

## THE LARGEST STOCK YET! NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

COME AND SEE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED NEARLY ALL HIS STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

And begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to offer them a well selected assortment, consisting in part of  
PRINTS, ORGANDIES, BERAGES,  
MUSLINS, ROBES A L'EZ,  
GINGHAMS, ROBES DOUBLE JUPE,  
FEW PATTERNS OF HANDSOME SILK DRESSES,  
STELLA SHAWLS, (new style),  
A LARGE LOT OF BEAUTIFUL TRIMMINGS,  
(Of every style and variety),  
FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,  
All of which were selected from the newest and most fashionable styles of French, English and American manufactures.

**WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
A good lot of  
READY-MADE CLOTHING.  
BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS AND SIZES.  
LADIES AND MISSES' BONNETS AND FLATS,  
And a very large lot of  
HATS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND KIND.  
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.  
WILLOW WARE, HOLLOW WARE, HARDWARE,  
GROCERIES AND CUTLERY.  
Everything usually kept in an extensive country store, which it is unnecessary to mention in detail, and which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

**E. L. CARPENTER.**  
Norwood's, May 1859-36-3m

**NEW BOOK STORE IN CHERAW, S. C.,**  
(NEARLY OPPOSITE D. MALLOY'S STORE.)

**T. S. MARSHALL**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,  
BLANK BOOKS,  
AND  
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

**ALSO,**  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS,  
OR NOTIONS,  
To which he invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen.

**GOODS! GOODS!**  
FOR  
**SPRING AND SUMMER!!**

**J. J. COX,**  
LILSVILLE, ARSON, N. C.,  
DEALER IN  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
GROCERIES, &c.

J. J. COX takes pleasure in announcing to his Customers, Friends and the Public generally that his usually extensive stock has recently been replenished by LARGE, FRESH AND FASHIONABLE PURCHASES FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS. These Goods are all of the BEST QUALITY, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interests by calling and examining them for themselves. They will be sold low on the usual time, but all accounts must be punctually settled. [35-41]

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK  
OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS**  
That I have ever offered in this market.  
THEY WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.  
Call and examine for yourself.

**A. E. BENNETT.**  
March 31, 1859-20-41

**NEW GOODS**  
FOR THE  
**MILLION,**  
AT  
**S. S. ARNOLD'S**  
**CHEAP CASH AND CREDIT STORE,**  
WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST  
AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
I have ever offered in this market, consisting of ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN A GENERAL STOCK, AND MANY ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE COUNTY. Purchasers wishing to buy good articles, at LOW PRICES, will please give me a call.  
**S. S. ARNOLD.**  
Wadesboro', March 31, 1859-20-41

[For the Argus.]

**THE ALBUM!** A beautiful treasure of earth,  
A casket of heart gems so bright,  
That from the deep spirit-fountain waters flash forth  
All radiant with beauty and light.  
'Tis a shrine that is sacred to Friendship and Love,  
On which many sweet tributes are laid;  
'Tis a wreath of bright heart-flowers fragrant and fair,  
Whose beauty we trust may ne'er fade.  
The Album! sweet voices speak from its leaves,  
A mystical language, yet fraught  
With the deep, thrilling music that comes from the soul.  
Like waves from the bright sea of thought—  
And softly they murmur their beautiful song:  
Of truth and affection it tells,  
And its melody peals through our listening hearts,  
Like the chiming of sweet fairy bells.

**SHAYINGS,**  
From John Shaver's Jack Plane.  
COLLECTED AND EXHIBITED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ARGUS,  
BY J. SHAYER, JUN.,  
NO. 1.

Not many years ago, on a warm summer day, a militia captain was drilling his men in an "old field," near a small village not a thousand miles from the Mississippi. Now, it happened that the Governor of the State was passing that way, and had stopped there to dine. So the captain, wanting to show off his men before his Excellency, determined to march by the "hotel" in all of the "pomp, glory and circumstance of war"; and in the meantime he thought it advisable to direct his men how to act on this great and momentous occasion. Well, after going through the usual exercises which a militia captain out West generally carries his men, and having rested five or ten minutes, the captain stepped out in front of his men and bawled at the top of his voice, "Attention company!" They all stood up before him. "Now, boys," said the captain, "I don't want you, when you pass by the hotel, to be walking every which way without any order, and hangin' down your heads down like you had been drunk a week, or anything of that sort, but keep in a line and hold up your heads up like men, an' step like you would if old General Jackson was givin' you orders to charge the British. And now, mind boys, I want you to look fierce. I say," said the captain, drawing himself up to his full height and looking as if he could bite a ten penny nail in two, "I say! I want you to look fierce—look like the DEVIL! Look like me!" and the brave captain waved his sword as he gave the order to march, not having the least idea in the world that he had compared himself to his Satanic majesty.

**RIDDLE.**  
I am composed of 21 letters:  
My 13, 5, 20, 21, 4, is an animal, the subject of one of Burns' pieces, in which he says:  
"O, wad some Pow'r the gillie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us,  
It would frae monie a blunder free us  
And foolish notions," &c.  
My 2, 5, 19, is a very useful domestic animal.  
My 14, 21, 10, 17, 9, is the name of a person, familiar to all Bible readers, who was taken out to be sacrificed.  
My 6, 12, 1, 7, 3, 4, is an adjective which is very appropriately applied to the great Democratic party at this present writing, July 22, 1859.  
My 21, 16, 19, 5, is an important garden shrub in case of sickness.  
My 11, 6, 21, 3, is a Queen noted for her beauty and sweetness.  
My 1, 8, 12, 18, 15, is an ugly creature that the Queen keeps near her for a body guard to punish intruders who approach her too rashly.  
My whole is what no family in Anson should be without.  
Shaverized, July 22, 1859.

**USEFUL MEDICAL HINTS.**—If a person swallows any kind of poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a large number of cases than any half-dozen medicines we can now think of, is a tea-spoonful of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a tea-cup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely used before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a tea-cupful of strong coffee, be swallowed, as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops. We once saved the life of an infant which had been inadvertently drugged with laudanum, and which was fast sinking into the sleep which has no waking, by giving it strong coffee, cleared with the white of an egg, a tea-spoonful every five minutes, until it seemed to come drowsy. In case of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives entire relief, as instantaneously as the lightning. Meanwhile, get some common dry flour, and apply it an inch or two thick on the injured part the moment it emerges from the water, and keep sprinkling on the flour through anything like a pepper-box cover, so as to put it on evenly. Do nothing else; drink nothing but water; eat nothing, until improvement commences, except some dry bread softened in very weak tea of some kind. Cures of frightful burnings have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless. [American Medical Journal.]

**OUTFLOW OF GOLD.**—The yield of the California mines is about fifty millions a year. How much towards the debts we run up to the foreigner that yield furnishes us to let the following statement answer:  
Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 1, 1859.

Steamer Persia, Liverpool—Am. gold coin	\$450,000
" " Cal. gold & coin	303,750
Steamer Bremen, Bremen—Am. gold coin	615,332
" " " gold bars	25,000
" " " German gold	2,373
" " " German silver	2,290
Total for the week	\$1,396,855
Previously reported	\$4,916,641
Total since January 1st	\$36,315,496
Same time in 1858	13,067,926
Same time in 1857	23,269,518
Same time in 1856	16,226,269
Same time in 1855	17,085,455
Same time in 1854	17,014,160
Same time in 1853	9,717,063
Same time in 1852	13,202,083

The Cincinnati Israelite, the organ of the Jewish people in the West and South, makes the following strange declaration:—"As regards the Messiah, we in the United States are satisfied with the Messiahship of Washington, just as the prophet Isaiah was satisfied with the Messiahship of Cyrus."

## A THRILLING INCIDENT.

In returning to Philadelphia about the middle of August, 1858, the cars were very much crowded, and my companion in the same seat with me I found out to be a locomotive engineer, and in the course of our conversation he made the remark that he hoped that he had run his last trip upon a locomotive.  
Upon making bold to ask the reason, he gave me the following story, and since then I have found it out to be strictly true.  
"Five years since I was running upon the N. Y. C. & R. My run was from B— to R—. It was the 'lightning express train,' and it was what its name denotes, for it was a fast, a very fast run; and if I do say it, the old 'Tornado' could go. I have seen her throw her six foot driver so as to be almost invisible to the eye. And let me here remark, it is supposed by many that railroad engineers are a hard-hearted set of men. Their lives are hard, it is true, but I do claim to have as fine feelings, and a heart that sympathizes as much with the unfortunate, as any man that breathes. But to my story.  
"About half a mile from the village of B— there is a nice little cottage but a few feet from the track. At that time a young married couple lived there. They had one child, a little boy about four years old—a bright, black-eyed, curly-headed little chap as ever you saw. I had taken a great deal of interest in the little fellow, and had thrown candy and oranges to him from the train, and I was sure to see him peeping through the fence when my train passed.  
"One fine sunny afternoon we were behind time and running fast, and did not stop at B—, and I was to make up one hour before reaching R—. We came up at a tremendous speed, and when sweeping around the curve, my eye following the track not over two hundred feet ahead at the little fellow playing with a kitten which he held in his lap. At the sound of our approach he looked up and laughed, clapping his little hands in high glee at the sight of the train as it ran from the track. Quicker than the lightning that blazes the tall pine of the mountain top I whistled down brakes, and reversed my engine, but knew it was impossible to stop. Nobly did the old engine try to save. The awful straining and writhing of its iron drives told too plainly of the terrible velocity we had attained. I was out of the cap window and down on the cow-catcher in a flash. The little fellow stood still. I motioned him off and shouted; his little black eyes opened wide with astonishment, and a merry smile was upon his lips. I held my breath as we rushed upon him, made a desperate attempt to catch him, but missed, and as his little body passed I heard the feeble cry of 'mother!' and the forward trucks crushed him to atoms.  
"O God, that moment! I may live, sir, to be an old man, but the agony of that moment can never be erased from my memory. The ears stopped some rods from the spot, and I ran back as soon as possible. His mother saw the train stop, and a fearful foreboding flashed upon her at once. She came rushing frantically to the spot where we stood. Never shall I forget the look she gave me as she saw her first-born a shapeless mass. I would have given my whole existence to have avoided that moment. I have seen death in all its forms upon railroads; I have seen men, women and children mangled and killed; I have seen all this, but that little innocent boy, as he looked up in my face, and was killed almost in my arms—it unnerved me, and from that day I made a solemn vow never to run a locomotive more.  
"That young mother is now in the Utica Lunatic Asylum. From the hour her boy was killed reason had left its throne." He stopped and wiped the tears from his eyes, and said, "You may think it weak of me to shed tears, but I cannot help it."  
"No," I replied, "but I think it noble; and, sir, would to God every man had a heart as large as yours."  
I have often thought since how few are those who give one passing thought to the man of strong nerve and a stout arm who guides them through darkness and storms, with the speed of wind, safely to their journey's end. They do not, for a moment, turn their attention to the iron monster that is dragging them forward, with fearful velocity, to meet friends or relatives. They do not realize that the man who guides the fiery monster holds all their precious lives at his command, and that the least negligence upon his part would cause sorrow and mourning in a thousand homes that are now waiting the return of the absent loved ones.

**A CURIOUS CALCULATION.**—The vast number of inhabitants who do live, have lived, upon the face of the earth, appears at first sight to defy the powers of calculation. But if we suppose the world existed six thousand years; that there now exist one thousand millions; that a generation passes away in thirty years; that every past generation averages the present; and that four individuals may stand on one square yard, we will find that the whole number will not occupy a compass so great as one-fourth the extent of England. Allowing six thousand years since the creation and a generation to pass away in thirty years, we shall have two hundred generations, which at one thousand millions each, will be two hundred thousand millions, which being divided by four persons to a square yard, will leave fifty thousand millions of square yards; there are in a square mile three millions ninety-seven thousand six hundred square yards; by which, if the former sum be divided, it will be sixteen thousand one hundred and thirty-three square miles, the root of which, in whole numbers, is about one hundred and twenty-seven square miles and will be sufficient to contain the immense and almost inconceivable number of two hundred thousand millions of human beings; which vast number outnumbers the seconds of time that have passed since creation.—English paper.

**THE TOMATO AS FOOD.**—Dr. Bennett considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties: 1st. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and the least harmful remedial agents known to the profession. 2d. That a chemical extract can be obtained from it that will supercede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone. 4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsy and indigestion. 5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food; either cooked, raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

A newly invented fly-trap caught seven hundred flies in one minute.

## THE ART OF HORSE-TAMING.

(From the Charleston Courier.)

ARRANGED FOR THE COURIER, BY "PALMETTO."  
"Tis to the pen and press we mortals owe  
All we believe, and almost all we know."

To Rarey the world is indebted for the principle upon which horses are tamed. If not actually the original discoverer, to him we owe and to him we trace the present useful improved system. As it is the case in every popular and useful discovery, imitators have stepped forth and claimed a share of the honors, and innovators are scattered in every direction, seeking to deprive Rarey of his well earned and justly merited laurels. Such attempts must fail.

We claim nothing original for the papers we give on horse-taming. Rarey is our guide, and we give his instructions almost verbatim. The pamphlet published by him for the use of his pupils in this country, was unscrupulously pirated in England, and we apply the law of retaliation, and make free use of the London edition. We have suppressed a few technical terms, curtailed when we could do so without lessening the value of the instructions, and methodically arranged the whole. We claim nothing more, and with this acknowledgment we think it unnecessary to use marks of quotation.

"If I were to be asked what were the two most beautiful objects in nature," says Mason, "I would answer, that woman, lovely woman, before whose charms the soul of man bows with reverence and submission, stands unparalleled; next to this matchless, paragon, a beautiful horse, displays nature in her highest polish and greatest perfection. His gay and cheerful appearance, proudly prancing and bounding; his elegance of shape, smoothness of limbs, polish of skin, due proportion of form, and gracefulness of action, raise him far above the rest of the brute creation." Such being the fact, let us add to the value of the horse by learning how to make him mild, soft, faithful and obedient.

We will now lay before the reader a complete account of the system, its principles and its methods.

The method practiced by the South American Pampas horsemen in taming horses is this: They lasso the animal, then cover his head with a poncho (cloak), girth a heavy saddle on him, thrust a curb bit, capable of breaking the jaw with one tug, in the horses mouth, mount him with a pair of spurs with rowels six inches long, and ride him until he falls exhausted in a fainting state. Horses thus tamed are vicious and stupid.

Violence, such as we have just described must not be used in horse-taming. The corner-stone of the theory is the law of kindness. He who undertakes to tame horses must possess patience, perseverance and courage. He must remember that the horse receives instruction in and by the use of three of his senses, namely: seeing, smelling and feeling, and that he must see, smell and feel all that he hears and hears.

**PLACE AND PREPARATIONS FOR TRAINING A HORSE.**  
The best place is a space boarded off with partitions six or seven feet high, and on the floor a deep layer of tan or sawdust, on which a layer of straw must be spread, but the floor must not be too soft; if it is the horse will sink on his knees without fighting, and without the lesson of exhaustion, which is so important. Other horses, cattle, pigs, and even dogs moving about or making a noise will spoil the effect of a good lesson. It is useless to attempt to subdue a wild horse while a party of lookers-on are chattering and laughing. Silence must be observed.

**MANNER OF APPROACHING A HORSE.**  
When we go into a stable to train a colt, we should always take with us a whiplash, a good silk cracker, or as to cut keenly and make a sharp report. This, if rightly applied and accompanied with a sharp and fierce word, will be sufficient to enliven the spirits of any horse. If possible, be alone. Let your horse look at you a minute or two, and then approach him cautiously and silently, with both arms stationary, your right hanging by your side, holding the whip, and the left bent at the elbow, with your hand projecting. As you approach him, draw a little to his shoulders and stop a few moments. If you are in his reach he will turn his head and smell your hand, because that is projecting. Caress him, using a very light hand, rubbing the way the hair lies. Follow each touch with a kind look and pleasant word of some sort. If your horse be of a bad disposition, if he turns to kick you, or lays back his ears as you approach him, give him a few sharp cuts with the whip about his legs close to the body. As soon as he recovers from his fright and excitement, approach him, rub and caress him more than you whipped him, and you will call into lively play the two controlling passions of his nature, love and fear.

**HOW TO HALTER A COLT.**

As soon as you have caressed the colt a little, take the halter in your left hand, approach as directed and on the side you have caressed him. Take hold of that part of the halter which buckles over the top of the head, pass the long side, or that part which goes into the buckle, under his neck, grasping it on the opposite side with your right hand, letting the first strap loose. Lower the halter a little, to get his nose into that part which goes around it, fasten the top buckle, and you have it all right. The first time you halter a colt, you should stand on the left side, well back to his shoulder, only taking hold of that part of the halter that goes around his neck; then with your two hands about his neck, you can hold his head by him, and raise the halter to it, without making him dodge by putting your hands about his nose. You should have a long strap in readiness to attach to the halter, so that you can let him walk the length of the stable without letting go the strap, or making him pull on the halter. You can now commence to control the colt; shorten the distance between the horse and yourself, by taking up the strap in your hand, and begin to give him some idea about leading. Be careful not to go before and undertake to pull him after you. Do your work gently; he will soon yield to a steady pull of the halter, and as soon as you have pulled him a step or two to one side, approach him, pat and caress him, repeating this until you can lead him where you please. You should use a large smooth snaffle bit, so as not to hurt his mouth, with a bar to each side, to prevent the bit from pulling either way. The bit must be attached to the head-stall of the bridle, and placed on the colt without reins to it, and let him run free in a large stable until he becomes reconciled to the bit. The Germans use the wooden bit to "make" a horse's mouth, and good judges approve of it.

We must love our friends as true amateurs love paintings; they have their eyes perpetually fixed on the fine points and see no others.

## TRAINING-TROVE ON THE ISTHMUS.

Much excitement has been occasioned at Panama, and on the Isthmus generally, by the accidental opening of some of the Indian graves in the Chiniqui district, and the discovery therein of large quantities of golden images, gods, &c. As there are supposed to be many thousands of these graves equally wealthy, many hundreds of persons had gone thither, and already many thousands of dollars' worth had been taken out and sent to Panama. The Panama Star of the 13th inst. says:

**Gold Images found near David, Chiniqui.**—We saw yesterday (July 12th) at the office of Messrs. Cabrero, Hourquet & Co., some twenty pounds of gold images, idols, &c., recently taken from an Indian "huaco," (burying-place,) near David, in this State, and brought here for sale by Mr. Manuel Fernandez. It is currently reported that the company who are engaged in this speculation have taken out some eighty thousand dollars worth from this same "huaco."

Among the lot we saw some curiously wrought altars, similar to those found in the Indian burying places of Peru and Mexico. At what date these relics of antiquity were deposited here, no one knows; some of them look old enough to have been made by old "Tabal Chai." The altars seem to have been in great veneration by the aborigines of these countries as well as in ancient Egypt.

No doubt large quantities of manufactured gold lies buried all through North and South America, in these Indian huacos. In all the wars between different tribes, no enemy was ever guilty of disturbing the resting places of the dead. **Review of Gold Discoveries in Central America—Interesting Reports.**—We have been favored with the perusal of two letters lately received in this city, from David, from most highly respectable and reliable parties, giving some particulars of the gold discoveries in the Indian graves. One of them, which we translate, says:

"The principal event here is the discovery of great riches in the sepulchres of the original inhabitants of Chiniqui. At present over a thousand persons are working in the district of Boqueron, at the places called Mamudo and Dugaita, in opening the 'huacos' (Indian graves) there; and it is calculated that at least nine arrobas (225 pounds) of fine gold, of the best lei and of tumbaga have been extracted.

"There is a tradition that in former times a Spanish ship, obliged to put into one of our ports from stress of weather for repairs, brought off a box of earth from the shore for the galley fire-place, and that on arrival at home, on removing the box, a thin cake of gold was discovered at the bottom of it. The circumstance gave rise to a large emigration to the district, and the city of La Estrella was founded where the richest mines between Cana and San Martin were for many years worked, but the depredations of the filibusters and the hostility of the Indians compelled the inhabitants to abandon the spot, and they retired to Costa Rica, where they founded the city of Cartago. Notwithstanding many attempts made to discover the site of the city and its gold mines, it is still unknown, but it is thought that these discoveries will induce fresh explorations, which may at least lead to the discoveries of the rich auriferous deposits known to exist in the province. The number of huacos throughout the country is very great, and may yield immense treasure."

The other letter to which we alluded says: "I saw \$10,000 worth in the hands of one man alone, and there are others who have still more. There are millions of these graves all over the country in this province, and also throughout Central America, enough to employ thousands of men for many years. It is only three weeks since the diggings commenced, and the amount of wrought gold discovered is enormous."

The letter goes on to say that agriculture is quite deserted and that provisions, liquors, clothing and tools would find a good market. These accounts come from most reliable and disinterested sources, and are worthy of every credit. Chiniqui is a beautiful and healthy country, sparsely populated by quiet and simple people. As the graves are scattered over a vast extent and far from any settlements, persons who think of trying this novel mode of mining should go well prepared, and not trust to the present resources of the country.—Panama Star, July 18.

scribing some specimens of the golden images. The New York Journal of Commerce, after deciding the editor had seen, says:

Between three and four hundred pounds of metal had been obtained before the steamer left, from about 4000 graves opened, in value worth about \$150,000. This was only five days after the discovery was made. There was great excitement at Panama, and three vessels had left with passengers and freight for these novel and very remunerative diggings.

**MIXING UP THE BABIES.**—The Waverille (Cal.) Journal contains the following: "Some time ago there was a dancing party 'up north,' most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones, while the parents indulged in a 'break down.' No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils, than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving to one the apparel of another. The dance over, it was time to go home, in the dress mothers hurriedly took each a baby, in the dress of her own, and started, some to their homes ten or fifteen miles off, and far on their way before a prodigious row in that settlement; mothers discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babies; observation disclosed startling physiological phenomena, and then commenced the case of the tallest female pedestrian; living niles apart, it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their natural sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby mixers to venture within the territory."

While the administration was cutting off the heads of Douglas post-masters, a commission was sent to a Danite of Illinois, appointing him to one of these responsible positions. The P. M. General received a prompt answer to this effect: **Dear Sir.**—Although I acknowledge the honor of my appointment, I regret to say that I have not an unexpired term of five years to serve in the penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer. With respect.