

North Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II—NO. 27.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 79.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS PER LINE.
One insertion..... 70c.
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Obituary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

DRS. GLASS & HARRAY.
MAY BE FOUND
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
Unless Professionally Engaged. 86
JOHN S. GALLAGHER,
(FORMERLY THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.)
ATTENDS TO CLAIMS BEFORE THE GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.
And expresses the belief that his familiarity with business will enable him to ensure satisfactory results in all cases of merit.
Office at Washington City, D. C.
Feb. 1, 1850-74-4

T. C. & H. G. WORTH,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
LIME, HAIR, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CEMENT, SAND PLASTER, PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
And Agents for the sale of
ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO,
TARKER & CLARK'S FERTILIZERS,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
70-ly
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office south corner Market and Water streets—up stairs. 55-ly
THOS. S. LLOYD. (CHAS. C. RECKER.)

TUCKER & LLOYD,
AGENTS FOR
PROCURE COUNTY LANDS AND PENSIONS,
AND
Dealers in Land Warrants and Real Estate,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Land Warrants bought, sold and loaned. Collections made throughout the United States and Canada. Titles to Western Lands examined, and fees paid for non-residents. Old Land Patents purchased, and Titles to land granted for military services, and other claims for real estate, investigated and prosecuted.
Office, No. 474 Seventh street, opposite the City and Globe. 55-4f

SMITH & McLAUREN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY, FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Refer to John Dawson, Esq., Mayor, and E. F. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State of North Carolina. 54-ly

W. H. MERRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, and Dealers
in Guinea, Salt, Groceries, &c., &c.,
CORNER PRINCE AND WATER STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, TIMBER, FLOUR, &c., &c. LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON ALL PRODUCE WHEN REQUIRED.

COLCOCK, McCALLEY & MALLOY,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
Office No. 8 NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
C. J. COLCOCK. T. R. McCALLEY. D. MALLOY,
Charleston, S. C. Haverhill, Mass. Charleston, S. C.
N. B.—Offices kept at each place, where advances can be obtained on shipments of produce to Charleston, S. C. 50-ly

MOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(OPPOSITE BALTIMORE MARKET.)
BALTIMORE.
DANIEL W. MOPKINS,
ROBERT HULL,
WIGG V. ATKINSON. 37-4f

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

R. P. SIMMONS,
Watch and Clock Repairer,
ANNOVILLE, N. C.
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months. 27

ASHB & HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal District in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.)
They will attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.
T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Union and Anson.
J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.
Office at Wadesboro'.
THOMAS S. ASHE. J. R. HARGRAVE.
19-4f

BLANK NOTES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTION HOUSE,
ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ENGAGED IN
THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

CUMMINGS & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,
No. 321 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CUMMINGS & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING
their Spring stock of
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
Selected with great care, and with special reference to the SOUTHERN TRADE, to which the attention of their house has been directed since its establishment.
The most liberal terms will still be continued to their Southern customers.
The attention of buyers visiting the Northern markets, is respectfully solicited to an examination of their stock.
Jan. 16, 1860—78-4f

DR. BAABER
TREATS ALL DISEASES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CHRONIC diseases, Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat, and Lungs; all Skin Diseases of every description successfully treated—Lumbago, Lumber Aches, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea. The very worst cases of Piles cured in a short time; also of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baaber can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing.
CANCERS, OLD SORES, OR ULCERS, HIP DISEASES, PAINFUL EVERY DESCRIPTION, SCALD HEAD, WOUNDS, FURUNCLES OF THE NOSE,
Or in any part of the body.
TUMORS, AND SWELLINGS
of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.
Dr. Baaber has made a new discovery of a "FLUID," that will produce absorption of the "CATARACT," and restore permanent vision to the eye, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the EYES AND EARS are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baaber has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES
TYMPANITS, OR EAR DRUMS,
which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. EAR TRUMPETS of every description; also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable
ARTIFICIAL HANDS,
with the Arm and Elbow Attachment;
ARTIFICIAL FEET,
with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee-Joint attachment. These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia of the Groin, of every description, for ather sex, and Trusses particularly adapted for females in a weak condition, also for those with PROLAPUS UTERI.
Doctor Baaber is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world.
All letters directed to Dr. Baaber must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic Diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervision.
Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
DOCTOR BAABER,
Office, 704 Broadway, a few doors above Fourth street, New York City. 60-ly

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.
J. J. COOK, TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to a large list of his customers, friends, and the public generally, that he has received, and is now receiving, A MORE EXTENSIVE STOCK THAN USUAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS—CONSISTING OF PART OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS; READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; HARDWARE AND CUTLERY; BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE; GROCERIES, &c., &c.
These Goods are of the best quality, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interest by calling and examining for themselves. They will be sold low, on the usual time, but accounts must be settled punctually.
Lilesville, N. C., Sept. 25, '59-58-4f

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA.
We append the passages of Mr. Boteler's interesting historical anecdote above referred to:—
"When, sir, I have heard the name of a gentleman called here, day after day, first on the roll—a great historic name, (Mr. Adams)—I have been reminded of Massachusetts in her prouder day, in the heroic age of the Republic I have been reminded of a historical incident connected with the country in which I live—that country selected by John Brown for his bloody raid, and feel that I have a right to appeal to the Massachusetts delegation here, if they are not deaf to the voice of consanguinity, and if they are I appeal from them to their people on this question, I demand of them to come up to the rescue of the country now as they did in the good times of their Revolutionary fathers.
"The district which I represent and the country where I live—made famous by the raid of Brown—was the first in all the South to send succor to Massachusetts in the time of her direst necessity! In one of the most beautiful spots in that beautiful county, within rifle shot of my residence, at the base of a hill where a glorious spring leaps out into the sunlight from beneath the garbled roots of a thunder risen oak, there assembled on the 10th of July, 1775, the very first band of Southern men who marched to the aid of Massachusetts. They met there then, and there rallying cry was, 'A bee line for Boston.' That beautiful and peaceful valley—the Valley of the Shenandoah—had never been polluted by the footsteps of a foe; for even the Indians themselves had, according to tradition, kept it free from the incursion of their enemies.
It was the bustling range and neutral ground of the aborigines. The homes of those who lived there were far beyond the reach of danger. But Boston was beleaguered! The hearts of your fathers were throbbed with pollution, and the fathers of those whom I represent rallied to their protection.
They left the ploughshare in the mold, their hoes and hoes without a fold, The sickle in the sheaves of grain, Their corn half-gathered on the plain, And mustered in their simple dress, For wrongs of yours to seek redress.
"Thus they mustered around the spring I speak of, and from thence they made their bee-line for Boston." Before they marched, they made a pledge that all who survived would assemble their fifty years after that day. It is my pride and pleasure to remember that I, though

Take Notice.
THE FIRM OF SMITH & LINDSEY, DRUGGISTS,
having dissolved, all persons indebted to it are hereby notified that they must come forward and make payment to either of the partners of the late firm by the first of January, and save themselves from trouble. We must have money. The books are at the Drug Store.
[50-4f] SMITH & LINDSEY.
"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE UNITED STATES possessing from \$5 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp) W. R. ACTON & CO., 41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. November 21, 1859-60-4f

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.
(From the National Intelligencer.)
AN INCIDENT OF 1775.

The beautiful incident of our Revolutionary history so touchingly related by the Hon. Mr. Boteler of Virginia, in his speech in the House of Representatives, on the 25th ultimo, interested the esteemed Mrs. Sigourney, of Connecticut so deeply that she gave to the story the attractive form of poetry, for the grace of which her fine genius is so widely known, and has so often been exemplified in our columns. Many friends, having pursued the effusion in the hands of Mr. Boteler, insisted on giving it to the public through the Intelligencer, and it is subjoined.

AN INCIDENT OF 1775.
A gathering in Virginia's vale,
Mid summer's velvet green,
Where fair Potomac sparkling flows
In fringed banks between;
Of strife and danger came,
For words from New England's hills
And Henry's eloquence had stirred
Men's souls like living fires.

Then from the throng, with patriot zeal,
Stood forth a noble band,
Twice sixty dauntless volunteers
Enlisted heart and hand.
Their's was no prompting thirst of fame,
Of glittering gold no greed,
"For Massachusetts" was the cry,
"For Boston" in their need.
And each to each a sacred vow
Made mid the parting pain,
When fifty years away had sped
To seek that spot again.
That spot their hearts might yearn,
Beneath yon oak tree's shade,
Should meet beside the diamond spring—
Such solemn trysts they made.

Oh! there was sorrow 'neath the roof
Of many a household name,
And burning tears fell thick and fast
When from their homes they went;
But for their little ones they said,
And bade them well take heed,
"Hasten will not smile on those who fail
To help their brothers' need."
Hundreds of miles, o'er rock and stone,
Through forests' thorny breast,
O'er rugged streams, o'er trackless wilds,
With patient toil they pressed,
While ever in their secret soul
Gleamed an unfulfilling creed,
Like weary stars their weary course,
"To help our brothers' need."
The king of men, oppress'd with care,
Saw South's brave warriors pass,
And saw Virginia's armed host
Approach in firm array,
And knew the bearing of their chief,
Who, on the fatal plain,
Had fought with him by Braddock's side
When blood fell down like rain.

Then, leaping from his lofty steed,
He clasp'd him to his breast,
And, one by one, each soldier's hand
With grateful fervor prest.
Why was the eye of Washington
Suffused with glowing tears?
Why heav'd that hero's heart so high
That never throbb'd with fear?
His read God's blessing in the love
Of that fraternal band;
He mark'd the triumph through the gloom
That wreath'd an infant land;
Perchance, with his prophetic glance
Who erst on Neo-boston,
Beheld a glorious realm unfold
Like rainbow o'er the flood.
Years roll'd away, and laurels fled,
And half a century closed
Its eyes, and with swanlike dirge
Mid ages past reposed;
But, true to their remembered tryst,
Potomac's veterans drew
Where, by the oak-tree's garbled roots,
The spring fresh crystals thro'.

They came—but not twice sixty men,
In martial vigor bold,
For some their bleaching bones had laid
On Northern hillsides cold.
They came. Who came? Three aged forms,
By time and changes bow'd;
Yet no winter in their hair,
Though snows smirch'd their temples shroud.
For power and wealth and honor blest
The country of their birth,
Who proudly rear'd their stately crest
Among the Queens of Earth;
And long they rear'd their patriot prayer
That long her sacred Ark,
Immaculate, an angel-steer'd,
Might ride the billows dark. L. H. S.

REMARKS.
Mr. Gilmer's health having been proposed and enthusiastically drunk, he rose and said:
It is with no ordinary pleasure that I find myself present here to-night. I am a son of the North. I am from the honest State of North Carolina, a conservative State, whose people love the Union. With all my Southern prejudices and partialities, educated at the South, interested in all that concerns the welfare of the South, interested in that very institution which has given rise to so much agitation in this country, I tell you that which you no doubt already know, that I am an old Henry Clay Whig. [Long applause.] It is a promising sign for the harmony of the country when we see that, notwithstanding the troubles and the agitations through which we have passed, there still exists in old Pennsylvania, and in her proud city, a conservative feeling that can yet extend the hand of fellowship to Southern men, and invite them to the festive board. You have heard the sentiments of the distinguished veteran of Kentucky, and of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee; but when we return to Washington we shall, on account of the simple fact that we have come here to-night, and commingled with you in this friendly manner, and interchanged opinions—we shall be placarded by the organ of the Administration as having gone too far North. [Laughter.] Notwithstanding all the feelings and all the sentiments that you have heard here, that organ and its minions in our country will tell our people—the masses with whom we associate—that we have come here to Philadelphia, a city in a non-slaveholding State, and that we have thereby turned abolitionists. [Applause.]

I repeat I am happy to be here. It does me good to be here. Upon one memorable occasion a great work was done upon this ground. In this city was born and cradled a Declaration which gave rise to the glorious Constitution under which has been reared up the greatest and finest Government upon earth. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, what are the signs of the times? I have heard with pleasure the eloquent and glowing descriptions of our country, of our glorious Union; but while we hear such language with pride, and bestow upon it applause, permit me to tell you, as a plain man from the South, what I have already said elsewhere, there are troublous times upon us. There is work for you to do—there is work for us of the South to do. This sectional agitation upon the question of slavery must cease, or I assure you that this Constitution and this Union, that we all so much love, will end. It must be done. Every man who will rear back for a few years, tracing the course of events, will soon come to the same conclusion. No doubt you, like myself, have felt pain and regret to see the religious denominations of the country—highly respectable organizations—gradually separating into North and South. You have no doubt witnessed with regret, for years past, distinguished politicians and others of the South presenting to the world what are the resources of the South in contradistinction to the North, and what are considered to be the resources of the North in contradistinction to the South. Permit me to say that I never heard with more gratification a sentiment uttered by any human being, than I experienced on hearing one uttered by the venerable gentleman from Kentucky who has just taken his seat, when he declared in the Senate of the United States that he delighted to see this happy and rich showing for both sections of the country; that it evinced that we had the means and the resources to form two Republics. But he said that it made his heart glow, when he put them both together, to see and to know under what a glorious Government we are all united. [Applause.]

Amid this excitement which has been brought upon the country, while we find some silly men of the South withdrawing their children from your colleges of literature and science to finish their education, as they declare, in Southern institutions, what do you see among your own Representatives in the Congress of the nation? What is the cause of the state of things that has existed there for the last six weeks? Why this continued bickering upon the subject of slavery? The Representatives of the nation decline to organize according to the requisitions of the Constitution, and enter upon the discharge of the public business by the election of a Speaker. You find Representatives of the South confronted with Representatives of the North, angry countenances and infuriated words characterizing the conduct of each. In such a crisis as this is there not something to be done.
Is there anything of solid and substantial importance in the question which has set the North and the South together, by the ears? Where is this great battle to be fought in regard to slavery in the Territories? We had our troubles in regard to this question as early as 1820. The question was settled by what is familiarly known as the Missouri compromise. When I argue to my people in the South that that line ought never to be disturbed, I am declared a Black Republican—an enemy to the South. I tell them, however, that I have no scruples about the constitutionality of it, one way or the other. The Supreme Court, the arbiters duly appointed to decide these questions, have decided that it is unconstitutional. I always give my hearty consent to the decisions of the authorities of my country. I have been reared to have respect for the legal authorities when they expound what are the constitutional provisions of the country and the rights of Congress. [Applause.]

The first early impression that I ever formed against our Democratic friends was in connection with this very subject, upon the question of the United States Bank. The Supreme Court had decided that the bank was constitutional, but the Democrats declared they were not bound by that opinion, and the Democratic President, Jackson, said, in substance, that he would execute the Constitution of the United States and his duty under it not as the Supreme Court might expound it, but as he understood it. I then conceived that to be a wrong and a dangerous position for any party to take, that each and every man should expound the Constitution for himself; and so I say here, in Philadelphia, that, whatever may have been my opinions previous to a decision, it is my duty and my duty, as law-abiding, Union-loving and Constitution-loving men, to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court. [Applause.]

The Supreme Court has decided that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional, but still I have held, and retain the opinion, that it was an unwise measure ever to disturb that hallowed line. We do many things in this country that are not legal, and some things not exactly constitutional, and yet they are in their results wise and happy. Take a familiar case. Suppose among some of your country friends, the farmers, a controversy arises in relation to a boundary line. I presume you have an act of Assembly, as we have, and as nearly all the States have, that no interest in land can pass except it be in writing. Suppose these two men, instead of going through these regular legal proceedings, go out and stake a line, and split the land, and select a mark of division a tree. After that tree had stood thirty-odd years, what would you think of the lawyer who would ask these men, or their children after them, to go and settle that boundary by a lawsuit in court? [Laughter and applause.]

I have been in the habit of telling my Southern friends that in the repeal of the Missouri compromise the North gained every thing. Although our Democratic friends in the South have endeavored to impress upon the Southern people that they have been the gainers, I ask you to-night whether in truth or in fact you did not gain every thing? What would have been the result if that line had remained? Each side of that line would have been settled by those from the two respective sections. But the Democratic party, in order to save intact the Constitution, effected the repeal of that compromise and now the whole territory is open. I ask you as sensible men, to determine whether you have gained or lost by this. Who is likely to supply the most settlers for these new Territories? You are bound by no restraint now as to any line. You supply in round numbers 20,000,000 of free people for the settlement of these Territories. The thirteen slave States, all told, embrace only 10,000,000 to furnish settlers. [Applause.]

I take it that this question in regard to slavery in Territories is not going to arise in any practical shape that will cause any disturbance. What is to be done? All you have got to do is to quit

talking about this negro question. You have it all in your own hands. You have only to insist that these Territories shall be fairly and justly settled, that when the people undertake to determine the question of slavery, either in a Territorial condition or in a State organization, that determination shall be fairly made, that there shall be no fraud, no swindling, but every thing shall be done according to law, so that the true voice of the people may be heard and equitably carried out.

Now, gentlemen, I am a Southern man. I am taught to believe, and I do believe—it is my honest belief—that when a territory has been acquired by the common treasure and blood of us all we ought to share fairly and equitably alike, according to the result of our settlement fairly made. But I admit here to-night that this is a mere abstraction in the end. In a practical point of view there will be no extension of slavery, under any of the views, if they are fairly carried out; there will be no advantage in favor of the South that will ever give you, or any Northern man—preacher, saint, or anybody else—any trouble, either on Sunday or any other day. All you have to do is to act your faces against these agitators. What will be the effect? Peace will be restored to the country, as it prevailed after the passage of the compromise measure of 1850. Unless peace be restored there is no telling what is to be the result.

In the present crisis the North has her friends and the South has her friends, zealous for their respective interests; but the great trouble is the Constitution and the Union have too few friends. In this emergency there is a great work to be done by the true friends of the Constitution and the Union. In this work we have people in the South ready to join the men of the North who are willing to sacrifice sectional interests, and labor for the tranquility of the whole country. There is a mistaken notion among the Northern men that the entire South belongs to the Democratic party. Never was there a greater mistake. In the House of Representatives there are twenty three men from the Southern States standing in the position that we do. Looking at the votes which those men represent, the numbers are as 475,000. The conservative people of the South, whom they represent, are but little less in numbers than those represented by the entire Southern Democratic delegation. We have a body of conservatives in the South; we come join, and let us destroy this terrible base of sectionalism. Let the country be restored to peace. Let the representatives from the North and the South banish this disturbing question from the halls of Congress and from the public discussions of the day everywhere. Not till this be done will you have a Congress ready and willing to do the great work of the nation, to advance the prosperity of the Republic, to give aid and encouragement to the honest industry of the country.

Mr. Gilmer concluded amid warm manifestations of applause.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN TEXAS.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, says: Since Texas has been in the Union, it has had six Senators in the United States Congress, and of these six, five have been natives of South Carolina. South Carolina is not only a grand old State to hail from, but those who hail from her, in Texas, are soon for any State to be proud of. Rank, Henderson, Ward, Hemphill, Wigfall, in the Senate are a glorious galaxy, and let us add our own glorious Frank Lubbock, to say nothing of a host of others, and the list will absorb a large proportion of the best talent and brightest spirits in the Lone Star State.

We clip the above from the Columbus Sun and say it conveys one historical truth, which has again and again been repeated. We are willing to accord to South Carolina all due credit for the production of great men, but it happens if a great man like Gen. Henderson and probably Gen. Jackson is born in the limits of her more modest Northern sister, he is dubbed a Carolinian, which vulgarly means—South Carolinian.

Gen. James Pinkney Henderson the late Senator from Texas was a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was a soldier under John Brantford, our maternal grandfather who commanded the Whigs at the bloody battle of Ramsor's Mill in our struggle for Independence. Col. Moore who commanded the Tories was a North Carolinian. He fled and the command then fell on Capt. Carpenter, who was badly wounded. See the account of the battle by Gen. Joseph Graham (the father of ex-Governor W. A. Graham) in Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

Gen. Henderson was the third son of Major Lawson Henderson, a very intelligent gentleman of the old school, who lived and died in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Gen. Henderson, in early manhood emigrated to Texas, where, after the battle of San Jacinto, he became the friend and received the favor and aid of Governor Houston in his ascent of the ladder of fame. He, through his own talents and the influence of the first President of the Republic, was appointed Attorney General. He was then sent as quasi Minister to England and France to obtain a recognition of the independence of the Republic. He was Secretary of State, then Governor, and commander-in-chief of the Texas volunteers at Monterey and by appointment of Gen. Taylor he was associated with Worth and Davis to arrange articles of capitulation with the Mexican commissioners for the surrender of the city. He never was blessed with sound health, but nature, more than education, had bestowed upon him fine oratorical gifts, polished manners, a lofty but chastened ambition and a very vigorous intellect. He died (as all know,) a Senator from Texas at Washington.—Thomson (Ga) Pilot.

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser draws from the failure of Col. Memminger's mission to Virginia a useful lesson. It hopes that the Legislature will hereafter "do nothing to place South Carolina in the lead of Southern secession without the most mature deliberation as to the probable effects of so doing," and suggests that an appeal to the ballot-box should always precede any such action. Three times South Carolina has already attempted to lead off in the disunion dance, and in every instance has been left to her unassisted solitary and alone. She may well hesitate about repeating such mistakes hereafter.

GERRIT SMITH HAS INSTITUTED A SUEIT against Watts Sherman, Royal Phelps, and S. L. M. Barlow, prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Democratic Committee of New York. Fifty thousand dollars are the damages claimed in each case. There are twenty-eight other members of this committee. The alleged libelous matter is the connecting link with a Central (Abolition) Association "of bloody and horrible purposes."

DEATH OF PROMISE CASES.—The oldest daughter of a Methodist clergyman at Natick Mass., has used a flour and grain dealer in Boston, for a breach of promise, laying her damages at \$10,000. A New Hampshire gentleman has also sued a married woman in the same town, for deceiving him, by giving herself away to another man. He thinks he has been injured about \$5,000 worth.