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TERMS :-- Two Dollars per annuum, invariably advance. \$1 25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00. per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion, is Advertisements should be marked with the num-ber of insertions, desired; otherwise, they will be con-VOL: 1:

tisers. Gent Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent. higher than the foregoing rates.

· Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no forgigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United

ctition thereof.

ney here, than I could at home,) insisting that the whole Cerman population ought to vote for Martin Yan Buren because his father was a German, and if he was elected, the Germans would get all the offices they Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-bora citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State govruments, or the employment or enlistment of such wanted. I didn't think they were entitled to hold by him these offices, because, if they were not fit to fill offices lows : persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. in their own country, they were still less fit to hold them in this, and if they had been fit for them at home izens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth ; and that all iminigrants from they would have remained there, and not come here abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, to look for them ; and because I loved the country of liberty, and property, under our institutions, without my adoption better than a lazy set of office hunters liberty, and property, under our institutions, without hy adoption better than a may see of onder numers seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws, *Exactly* We shall advocate and urge the adoption

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption mised, than those that spoke my native language and knew nothing about either, until they got here, and of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be adminissome of them not much then; and because I cared tered to all persons elected or appointed to any office tered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and er-such offices all persons, who shall not directly and er-such offices all persons are blightered and binding force of platity recognise the obligations and binding force of the principles of the Whig party would advance my the Constitution of the United States, as paramount interests more than the principles of the other party. to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any for-I thought, after I became an American citizen, that eign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, the government ought to protect my labor, and en-courage my industry, rather than protect the labor in ler any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no ope and encourage the industry of those I left behind me *Fifth.* We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of *free suffrage* any person of *foreign* birth, who has not been *first* made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the pro-visions of the Constitution. Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any *Sixth.* We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any exactly what "Know Nothings," I don't know exactly what "Know Nothings" means; but if it means that the natives of this country are better entitled to rule the country than foreigners—whether they be Irish, Germans, English, French, Spaniards or Secenth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested

rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and Mexicans-then I am a Know Nothing in principle, shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with for I believe so too. I don't want any office myself, and couldn't get one such vested rights. Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all f I did, and wouldn't be fit for one if I could, and think I am about as fit as the rest of my countrymen abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardithat I am acquainted with ; but I believe the people nal maxim, that religious faith is a question between of this country understand enough about their own afeach individual and his God, and over which no polit- fairs to methage for themselves ; and I don't see that ical government, or other human power, can rightfully because they let me to come here, and live among them, and enjoy my liberty, and follow my trade, and exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in they support me in my business and protect me in my any place, or in any form. rights, that that gives me any claim to ask them to get Ninth. We shall oppose all " higher law" doctrines, by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vio- out of my way, and make room for me to come in and If I was at my native home in Germany, and an American citizen were to come there, and set himself up for an office, I should not feel that he had any right to complain of me, and feel unkindly towards by any other class of persons. Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights ing because I preferred my own countryman to him ; of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there- and I think it would be a very hard matter for any by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our American to get an office where I came from, that was worth any body's having, and for that reason, I don't complain because Americans choose to have their ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ciher of them. auntry controlled by their own people in preference Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up all " American paity," whose maxim have American born children, and am satisfied shall be -

of the way.

t they should come in for their share of offices, and

The Democrats make a great fuss over the rights of

s. How many offices do the Germans hold in this

wn? The democrats held a meeting last week to

the Gennans to hold offices, but all they want is their

't want any foreigners to come here and shove them

KINSTON, N. C.; THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1855. From the Richmond Penny Post.

AMERICAN

[COMMUNICAMED.]

iranchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be come acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-ests of our country. Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of The Editor of the "Bichmond Anzeiger," (a Ger-

Second. We shall derocate a passage of a bringer law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as indy, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for web outcage, and a moner indemnity against the repof its subjects, managene and angle another ber of Germans, who had come to this country, as I such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repbare done, (for the reason that I could make more mo-

Gen. Washington in North Carelina. From the Autobiography of Dr. Caldwell, recently published by Messrs. Lippincott and Grambo, Philadelphia, Pa .: One reminiscence more, connected with Salisbury, shall close the history of myself in the South ; at least

April 2, 1855.

in that particular part of the South. It was during my residence in that place that I had first an opportunity of seeing and approaching the person of Gen. Washington, and the gratification of being noticed by him. The circumstances of the case were as fol-

HISTORICAL.

Some years after the first election to the chief mag-istracy of the Union, the General made the tour of the Southern States; to all of which, Virginia excented, he was personally a stranger. In his journey to the South, he travelled by the eastern and lowcountry route ; but, on his return, journeying in N. Carolina, by the western and hill-country road, he passed through calisbury.

On learning that such was the course he purposed to pursue, the youth of note in the place, high-toned in feelings of/State pride and patriotism, and not disinclined to military pomp and show, (I being one of them.) met in a body, as if by an instinctive impulse, on the call of another young man and myself, organized themselves into a company of light dragoons, and elected, as their captain, a gallant and gentlemanly officer, and a splendid swordsman, who, in our revo-lutionary war, had distinguished himself as standard-pany was to meet Gen. Washington at the confines of South and North Carolina, and escort him, as a guard of honor, through about two-thirds, in breadth, of the latter State.

When our company was organized and fully equipped, we rode as fine and richly caparisoned horses, wore as costly and spleudid uniforms, and made as brilliant an appearance as any cavalry company of the same size (fifty-five, officers and privates) which

that, it is "don't know uothing" on one side, and me, such as I had never before experienced. And its | two bodies of militia, and had never been fully rethat, it is "don't know upthing" on one side, and "don't care nothing" on the other. So I will go in for the benefit of my children, who will, I hope, be able to take care of themselves, especially my two youngest, John Minor Botts and Henry Clay. VALENTINE HECKLER. god of its own creating, in that of a man so far, above the rank of ordinary mortals, as to be approximated to that of the gods of fable. Having advanced, therefore, to within a becoming distance from him, I received

An American Policy for an American People:

ADVOCATE.

my vision grew indistinct ; though unsurpassed as a rider, I felt unsteady in my seat, and almost ready rider, I felt unsteady in my seat, and almost ready to fall from my horse, under the shock of my failure, a shock trebly strengthened and embittered by its oc-in the battle, having led into it about sixty of the most expert riffemen in the country. were it alleged in disfavor of me, that I actually idolzed the illustrious personage then before me, I could hardly appeal to my conscience for the incorroctness of the charge.

Quick to perceive my embarrassment, and equally replies he occasionally made to me, I was highly gratinclined and prompt to releive it, Washington returnkindly, paused for a moment, and then desired that we the complimentary duty on which I had been dispatced. And that thought produced in me a fresh embitterment.

acquaintance with the people and localities of the to see him, would bring them there, should they be able to travel. On the evening of that day, having arrived at the mote and recent. And it had been the threatre of several memorable enterprises and scenes of battle and blood, during the revolutionary war. Most of the conflicts had occurred between Whigs and Tories: but some of them between the troops under General lutionary father and brothers, who had been engaged in several of them, that my familiarity with them was almost as minute and vivid as if I had been an actor in them myself. But, before speaking of them, I held

positively unable to articulate a word. My imagina- with the regular army ; and the sphere of his operation had placed me, if not the immodiate presence of a tions being in the North, little or no correct intelligence in relation to it had been communicated to him through any other channel.

. NO. 1.

But very different had been my opportunity to ac-quire information with regard to that action. With him, in silence, with the salute of my sword. I could a large portion of the Whigs engaged in it, my father do no more; I became actually giddy; for an instant my vision grew indistinct; though unsurpassed as a not a few of them I invself became acquainted, as a

ment of the term "adored" is neither unpremeditated nor inadvertent. It is deliberate and carnest. For, Mill," having heard them recited scores of times, in the form of a fireside and exciting story. I need hardly remark that, by the indulgent atten-

tion with which the President honored my narratives and representations, and the kind and complimentary

ified. He at length inquired of me whether he might ed my salute with marked courtesy, and, speaking expect to meet at Charlotte any of the leading members of the convention which prepared and passed the might proceed, I riding abreast of him, on his left, and Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and espethe privates of my escort falling in double file into the rear. This opportune measure set me more at my that my father was dead, and that Dr. Prevard, the ease; but still I did not venture to open my lips, un- author of the Declaration, was also dead; that, of til my silence rendered me seriously apprchensive that the members of the convention still living, I knew the President would deem me wholly incompetent to personally but two-Adam Alexander, who had been president of the body, and John McKnitt Alexander, his brother, who had been its secretary; that they But many minutes had not elapsed when my condition and prospects began to brighten. were far advanced in life, and lived at some distance from Charlotte, but that I felt confident their ever-Fortunately, I possessed an intimate and accurate green splrit of patriotism, united to their strong desire

head-quarters of the troop to which I belonged, I surrendered my place to my superiors in rank, and re-ceived from Washington, in their presence, a compliment-peculiarly gratifying to me, as well on account of the manner of its bestowal as of its own import-Greene and Lord Comwallis. And respecting each on what he was pleased to pronounce my "honorable and all of them, I had learned so much from my revo- and exemplary deportment as an officer, and the inter- she mounted him and started off in a lively canter, on esting and valuable information I had imparted to him, respecting the country and its inhabitants" through which I had escorted him,

During Washington's stay in Salisbury, I was much around his person, in the capacity of junior master of municated to us) we were kindly and courteously as-sured by himself. My rank in the company was that of standard-bearcr.

of the two armies, according to the best information

I could collect respecting its localities and limits, we

returned to the Court-house, where, comformably to

my orders, I reluctantly took leave of him-he; to

proceed on his journey to the then seat of government,

and I to retrace my route to the South. Nor, highly

flattered as I had been by his notice of me, and even

by occasional marks of his apparent partiality toward

me, and sincerely attached as I had become to his

Having paid to him, at the head of my little squad-

ron, the farewell ceremony, in military style, and being

bowed in his saddle and extended to me his hand .--

That act, accompanied, as I fancied it to be, by an

first meeting him, I was able to greet him only with

my sword, I could now bid him a personal farewell in

no other way than by the pressure of his hand ; and,

observing my emotion, my eyes once more swimming

in tears, he returned the pressure, and addressed to me

a few words, thanking me courteously for my devoted

attention, and what he was pleased to call my namer-.

he again pressed my hand, and was forthwith in mo-

For a moment, I funcied my behavior to have been

experience.

tion.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all consistences are paid.

8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa-pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and

ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facic" evidence of intentional fraud.

What sort of a writ was it?

"Nothin' but the common sort, (ca ad res;) I know 'em now, like a book, Ef I had only knowed 'em then -here another deep drawn sigh supplied nhe place of words.

"I took the plaguy thing home, and I called in Bill Stokes (which was sheriff hisself, after that) and old Squire Lumpkin to council me on it. We read it over three or four times. It ordered me to take the body of Hannah Westbrock, ef to be found in my county, and her safely to yeed so that I should have her to answer before the judge at the next circuit for a debt she owed ; and more 'n that, it said I was to do it without delay and it then nigh on to five months tell court ! What was I to do with her all that time , and no sign of a jail in the county !

Well 'it was a hard looking case, but that was simply a form, and the writ might have been served by leaving a copy with the lady.

'Oh, I know that mighty well now, but I didn't know it then. Besides, at the dotton of the paper writ No Bail,' and I know now that them words mean no bailrequired; but I thought then it meant that, cf she was to offer the best security in the State, I warn't to to take it. And it was the consideration Stokes and Lunipkin both put upon it; and the old Squire went so far as to say, ef he was Sherifi, he'd take the woman and carry her home, and lock her up in the same room with hleself and his wife, every night of his life, ontill court canfe round.'

'That would have made it pretty safe.' 'Yes,' said Stubbs, 'but I knowed that wouldn't suit me, for my wife[that was then] was high-tempered, and never could bear strange people in the room. But however, after counsellin', I got Stokes to go with me, and I went up to the widder, and told her my business. She was mighty bad scared at first, but when she got over that, she rared and pitched; I should jist a gin out and gone home and resigned, but Stokes quiled her by sayin' we could put her in jail, but ef she behaved herself, we'd only take her down to my house and let her stay tell court. Then she turn-ed to cryin' and beggin' me to take her negro woman and keep her for security, for the debt, which was only something over a hundred dollars, and the nigger was likely. But I looked in my paper, and read it out to her-to take the body of Hannah Westbrook! !! 'She said she,d go, and had her old roan saddled up, and while Stokes and me was talkin' and not noticin' the Georgia end of the trail. We mounted and gallop after her, and she hadn't got more than half a mile before we had her. Then she cried and begged again, but we put a plow line around her waist, and hold the eend, and after lettin' her give some directions

AMERICANS SUALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

From the Greensburg Press.

An Irishman on Know-Nothingism

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. nominate all the city officers. How many did they give the Germans? Wan Flyan, an Irish Methodist preacher, of Kentucky, to his son in this county, we publish by re-

tucky, to his son in this county, we publish by request: FRANKFORT, Ky., January 6, 1855. DEAR SON: You wish to know my opinion about the Know-Nothings, and if there are any in our State. I have it from good authority that there are not less than 60,000; and by the time the next election comes on there will be at least 100,000, composed, as I be-lieve, of the best and most patriotic citizens. I look upon it as purely an American movement—as the breaking forth of the great recuperative power of the patriotic American people in their cun defenic. If I am properly informed as to their intention, it is to do what should have been done years ago, but better hate than never. And if they do not do it now when it can be done duigtly by the ballot Eex, the time I don't see much difference between the Know

late than never. And if they do not do it now when it can be done duictly by the ballot-box, the time will come when, if done at all, it will be done through seas of blood. I never did believe that a (foreign) Roman, atholic could be an American citizen, and no doubt you have often heard me say so. I saw them naturalized in Philadelphia by the hundred and heard their vouchers swear, that they were sober and industrious and well inclined towards the principles of the American govinclined towards the principles of the American gov-ernment and the Constitution of the United States, inclined towards the principles of the American gov-ernment and the Constitution of the United States, when at the same time the fellow who vouched, and the name whigs and Democrats ; and no fellow counthe gang who were swearing to be faithful to the tryman of mine ever yet lent me aid in my distress, constitution, were all of them drunks. I could never be made to believe that American liberty or the con-stitution would weigh a feather when the interest of their church would come in competion.

I never was surprised at their connection with the Democratic party. Bishop Hughes stood as an idle spectator in the struggle going on between the Whig and Democratic partics; he didn't care a fig. about one or the other, only so far as he might farther his one or the other, only so far as he might farther his durling object. It was easy for him, who was not vert interested in the success of either, to see which of the two would best suit his purposos, and the sequel fully justified bis judgment.

K in up to the German Roman Catholic Church, ere I heard the Priest preach in the German lan-ige from 11 to 1 o'clock, on politics, with a newspa-in his hand, from which he would read, and then I have Been for a long time fully satisfied that the Roman Catholic church is a thousand times more address his congregation, and he told them, in my presence and hearing, that those who did not come up guilty of treason against the government of the United States than Arnold or Burr ever could have been, and infinitely more dangerous ; and the clements of danger are daily increasing. Circumstances have changed greatly since I came to the United States in 1819. Then passages were high, and none but middle and upper classes of society could find means to come; and in addition to that, O'Connel and his party had trong hopes of gaining the ascendency in Ireland ;

they will not make the fortieth part of the Papist em-igration. And when they understand the matter they to will not complain, for they all know the papal Church so well that they believe if she should gain the ascen-dency it would be the knell of liberty. In the second place I would bury the ratten carcass of old Democracy, head downward, so deep that every struggle to rise would place it further beyond the power of resurrection. I remain your affectionate father, WILLIAN FLINN.

WILLIAM FLINN.

But, thank God, in that they were disappointed and Protestantism yet lives in the land of my fathers and is, wherever it exists, the stronghold of freedom Now, passages are cheap, and the Catholic, interest in the selection of proper and prospect of ruling in Europe is almost extinguish- puties. ed, and the church is using all her means to throw over her minions, hoping to impose themselves upon the unsuspecting American people, and gradually un-dermine our liberties. But they crowed too soon; their evil machinations are become so plain that their real ob-jent can no longer be hidden, and if the great American people do not now rebuke them they must be recreand to the principles of liberty dearly bought by the blood of a ucole ancestry; and may God Almighty nerve then for the battle! You will yerry naturally inquire what remedy I would ed, and the church is using all her means to throw will very naturally inquire what remedy I would First I would so alter the naturalization lays propose First I would so alter the naturalization lays that non-one of them should ever become a citizen; and if we cannot dhorim nate between them and the Proposi tant emigrants, let them all stand on the same footing 2 they will not make the fortieth part of the Papist em-

of standurd-bearer.

Instead of the whole command proceeding in a body to meet the President (such was Washington as the now, with no lack of readiness and fluency, communitime.) a detachment of thirteen privates (one for each State) was despatched to meet him at the southern him that I had been dispatched by my commanding boundary of North Carolina (a distance of about seventy or eighty miles), welcome him to the State by a salutatory address, and escort him to within about fifteen miles of Salisbury, where the whole company

was encamped to receive him. Of this detachment, chosen by lot (for no private was willing to yield to another the eagerly-sought honor and gratification of belonging to it,) I was, with the highly-prized approbation of my commades, appointed to the command. And never was man more proud of an appointment. I would not have changed bost for that of Governor of the Commonwealth. I was to receive the President, at the head of my escort, and deliver to him, in person, the intended address of welcome into my native State. And my supposed fitness for a very creditable discharge of that duty (for, as heretofore mentioned, I was accounted an excellent speaker,) had, contributed not a little to-

ward my appointment to the office, In a short time my address was mentally composed, and committed, not indeed to paper, but to my memory ; and I often repeat it, silently, when in company, but and bly, when alone ; thinking of but little else, either by day or by night, except the strict discipline and soldier-like appearance of my little band. At length, flushed with high spirits and bounding

carts, we were in full march toward the boundary line of the State.

From the time of our advance within ten miles of the place of our destination, I kept, in my front, three videttes, distant a mile from each other—the nearest of them being a mile from my little column—to convey to me half-hourly intelligence respecting the ap- did not dare to show his face-if he was known to be proach of the President, who was understood to travel a Tory. It was in a small town, through which we alternately in a carriage and on horseback. At length shall pass, that Lord Cornwallis lay encamped, when one of my look-outs returned, at full speed, with in-formation that a travelling carriage had been seen by Whigs-for that he could not, in the surrounding him, and was then about a mile and a half in the rear. country, procure a chicken or a pig for his table, or a Instantly, every thing was in complete preparation gallon of oats for his horse, but by purchasing it with for the coming event. Had an enemy been advancing the blood of his soldiers, who went in quest of it." on us, or we on him, our excitement could not have been more intense. Our column was compact, our steeds reined up to their mettles, but held in check ;

and dazzling as the beams of a southern sun could to-morrow merning," I continued, "where you will be render it.

render it. In this order we advanced slowly, until a light coach made its appearance in our front, and became the object of every eye of our party. The day being warm, the windows of it were open, and my first glance into the interior plainly told me that Washington was not there. But his secretary was; and he informed me that the General was on horseback, a short dis-trace in his rear. Proceeding onward, the move-ments of, a few minutes brought us in full view of Washington, on the summit of a hill, seated on a magnificent milk-white charger, a present to him by Fredrick of Prussia, near the close of the revolution al magnificent milk-white charger, a present to him by re Fredrick of Prussia, near the close of the revolution ary war. Nor is it deemed an inadmissible deviation the companied by another, from the same royal personage, is ill more highly complimentary and honorary—an exquisitely flushed and richly ornamented dresseword, inscribed, in gold letters, "From the *alexit*, or the sentified, of the age." When a courtie, of supple knee and oily tongue, ventured to differ from Fredrick in relation to the sentiment expressed by this inscribed, in gold letters, "From the *alexit*, or the sentiment expressed by their country. And they are about as obstants and noisy a set of gentlemen as I have ever met, or ever wish to meet again—especially when in a hurry. I have and that is, that I was carried in Miller, where my brother German, Mr. Henry Miller, where say he Elephant," large as life. In the month of tem or last, I was in Baltimore with him, and he

week, (for the Maryland election that was to come off on the following month of October,) would no longer be permitted to claim Jesus as his brother, or Mary as before, this would have been satisfied before, this would have been ends to convince me of the dangerous influence of the Priesthood, and the unfiness of Roman Catholics to govern this country; and that the two matters of Politics and Religion, or Church and State and Maryland Religion, or Church and State and Sta and of the dangerous influence of the Priesthood, and the "The discussed fractions influence of the Priesthood, and the subtractive of the priesthood and th hd they then said, "Let the Protestants leave and we shall rule in Ireland."

As soon, therefore, as I had recovered the complete

command of my mind and my tongue, I frankly, and cated to him the cause of my previous silence. I told officer, with the escort which I led, to meet and salute him, with a becoming welcome, to the State of my nativity. My mortifying failure to discharge that duty I entreated him to attribute to the deep and irresistible embarrassment I had experienced on my first approach to him. This explanation was closed by an assurance. under a manifestation of feeling which must have been obvious to him, that his presence had for a short time

person, was the act of leave-taking, on my part, without much more emotion than I believed I should so completely overawed me, as to deprive me entirely of the power of utterance ; and that it had been hence impossible for me to greet him with any other salutation than that of my sword ; which, I added (perhaps about to issue the command to move forward, Wash-ington beckoned me to approach him. Having catoo estentatiously, and, therefore, improperly,) I would have been proud to have wielded, under his command, gerly advanced to within a suitable distance, he in the late war, had I not been too young.

Giving me a look, if not of approval, certainly of neither dissatisfaction nor rebuke-"Pray, sir," said he, "have you lived long in this

part of the country ?" "Ever since my childhood, sir."

"You are then I presume, pretty well acquainted with it."

"Perfectly, sir ; I am familliar with every hill, and stream, and celebrated spot it contains.' "During the late war, if my information be correct

the inhabitants were true to the cause of their country, and brave in its defence."

"Your information is correct, sir. They were, almost to a man, true-hearted Whigs and patriots, and so unsoldier-like, that I almost hesitated to assume my station at the head of my escort ; but, casting a look toward it, as it stood motionless in column, I perceiv-ed several of its members, some years older than my-self, and noted for their firmness, wiping the moisture from their eyes, as I had just done from mine, and that sight did much to reconcile me to myself. It convinced me that the scene I had just passed through had been a moving one; and that, when affection is awakened, it is not unmanly for even a soldier to weep. I therefore replaced myself at their head, and led my comrades back to Salisbury.

and the place where independence was declared about each man his cap and plume duly adjusted, seated firmly and horseman-like in his saddle, and our swords drawn and in rest, the sheen of their blades as bright enthusiastically received, by five hundred at least-

perhaps twice the number, of the most respectable in-habitants of the country; a large portion of whom

day Stokes rid up to the gati in a powerful hurry, and a distance, as well as I now remember, of sixty miles. and called me out.' Haying there conducted him over the field of action

'You've played thunder,' said he.

'How ? says I., 'Why takin' Miss Westbrook. Its all wrong, and she's sent word down to the very lawyer-that put out that writ against her, and she's got two against you; one to make you to turn her loose, and tother, to make you pay twenty thousand dollars for takin' her!.

'I shan't serve 'em' says I . 'Makes no odds, They've done appointed a kurri-ner [coroner,] and he'll be up to more w, soon as Miss Westbrook has has a chance to swear to somethin'. You,d better look out.

'Well, says I,. 'I reckon they' ve got you too. You, was along, and hope to do it.

'Oh yes,' says he, 'but they've got me for a witness.' 'I saie no more, but walked right into the house, and that I found the widder lookin' mighty pleased, and I told her she was free to go, and I asked her par-don and should't charge her any board, and I hoped, she,d come and see my old woman, and so on, and so forth.

appearance, in his countenance, of marks of feeling, again completely unmanned and silenced me. As, on 'She went, I suppose.'

'She did, and the kurriner come; and he showed me how to serve a writ by copy. I shall never forgit it. She took me into Court, and there war done with it the first time. Before the n old woman died, and that upsurged What with her dyin' and the suit, I tho ous services to him, and hoping to see me during the prosecution of my studies in Philadelphia, to which place I had apprised him of my intention to repair, 'No, I bore it as we

'No, I bore it as well as I could , an court comes along the lawyer-Jenkins to me, 'I think you and my client, Miss could compromise the case, ef you was to about it. I hardly waited for him to lea jnmped on my horse and rode up to the Widder, says I, kin we settle that case? ,She sorter laughed and spid may be. ' 'I'll give you a hundred dollars to drop it says,I 'She frowned mightily, and said that warn't th way she wanted to settle it.'

'I'll give you two, said I I.' 'She frowned worst than before, ap, said that warn the way she wanted to settle it.

'Directly somethin' come right into my mind seamed to see plain. I studied and considered. T cleared my throat, Widder, says I will you ha 'Says she. I will !'

I gave the rascal Jenkin fifty dollars for his share, and the widder took me for hers. I had kept her a onlawful prisoner for nigh four months, but, 'squire, she had me onder a yest for mighty nigh seven years.'

I enquired if he had been at last compelled to sep. arate from her. He simply pointed to the crape on his hat, and the same strange smile flittered about his mouth. He only added—'I judge she got a little more than den !'-Southern Times.

A FOWL QUESTION FUNNILY DECIDED .- At the close of a lecture on physiology before the evening school, a few nights since, the lecturer remarked that

et sets on an egg of Orie a great, homely, long-leg ad awkward-gaited Shan Hittle white p

BY JOHNSON J. HOOPER, ESQ.

WIT AND HUMOR. "A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the wisest mon."

How the Widow Westbrook "took" the Sheriff.

Some years since, professional business threw me