

NORTH CAROLINA BULLETIN.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

DEVOTED TO NORTH CAROLINA INTEREST, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, AND HOME MARKETS. IN THESE ARE COMBINED THE PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

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VALPARAISO.

The following description of Valparaiso was furnished the Beaufort Journal by a Correspondent:

Valparaiso is a half-Spanish, half-Indian city, pleasantly situated at the head of a bay that reaches to the foot of the shelving of the Andes. It has many fine wood buildings, but the greater portion is built of nothing more than the dark red earth on which it stands. It is of great consistency, and when shaped in square blocks and dried in the sun is quite durable. The streets are so many filthy foot-paths from ten to twenty feet wide, in their zigzag course, down steep hills of two and three hundred feet approximating towards each other as they approach to the centre or business part of the town where they suddenly open on the grand plaza. Between these high hills are deep chasms, and as you approach the suburbs the streets narrow to a mulle track as they wind along the precipice, in some places so near that the width of your foot out of the way would plunge you headlong three hundred feet below, where it is no uncommon thing to find an Indian or sailor who had been drunk the night before, dead. In his attempts to make the path still more zigzag he steps one foot beyond terra firma, and all is lost in the downward strife. And strange to tell, you find knots of little children delighting to gambol on the steep hold of the shrubs that grow about its brink, and leaning over the yawning gulf in their childish sports. But I am told that they too pay tribute to their childish temerity.

To drive a carriage through this city is utterly impossible, except front street, that follows around the course of the bay. Here their custom is to put one horse between the shafts of an open vehicle, with an Indian mounted on the back on another horse hitched to the side of the one in the shaft, for the driver. In this quaint style, thus equipped, they rattle clumsey along with two or more Seniors, in all the different shades of homeliness, their heads uncovered and their long dark hair streaming in tresses behind their shoulders, and extending half way to their knees. Their hair is the only beauty attached to them, for, except those of pure Castilian blood or very slightly mixed, are not handsome, though generous and kind, their low foreheads and high cheek bones disfigure their features.

The scenery around is wild and romantic. In full view, just beyond the city, stands Aconcagua towering summit, twenty-three thousand feet in height, belching eternal smoke and fire, contrasting with the snow that lies around its base, and climbing to its very crater as if to feel its heat. On a clear day, at this season of the year, when the Andes are deeply covered with snow, the rising sun beyond its lofty peaks presents a scene of unsurpassing grandeur that no pen can describe, as his orient light, reflected by the snow, streams over the mountain tops and flits from peak to peak, as he ascends, until the whole mass becomes one continued blaze, as if some mighty city with its dome and spires were enkindled with its burning glare. But as soon as the sun shows above the stately pile, the whole grand panorama fades away like the going of a spectre. The illusion of this magnifi-

cent phenomenon is only complete at the distance of twenty-five or thirty miles at sea, as you are too close under the high land to observe it from the harbor.

And while you are standing upon the summits of the high hills that wall in the back of the city, and gaze on the endless fields of snow that stretch out in the broad vista before you,—you may stoop down and pluck the tender flowers of perennial spring which deck the green sward that carpets the earth at your feet.

THE MINNIE RIFLE.

The Minnie Rifle has four grooves inside, and the mode of loading it is, first to bite off the twisted waste paper at the end of the cartridge, pour in the powder at the mouth of the barrel, and by a turn of the thumb and finger holding the cartridge, reverse the ball that the conical may be upwards. The ramrod is then drawn and reversed, and the head being concave, or cupform, it has a good purchase over the ball, which is easily rammed home, and does not require a second or subsequent ramming. The piece is then fired with great ease and is capable of carrying the ball twelve hundred yards, and with correct aim up to nine hundred yards, the aim for all distances from three hundred to nine hundred yards taken correctly by a parallel groove marked with the respective distances it is wished the ball should be carried when directed to an object, a slide in the groove being raised or lowered to take the sight.

LOCKING DOWN A DANDY.—“I was dining at a hotel in Philadelphia,” writes a gentleman of Knoxville, Tennessee, and sitting nearly opposite Gideon Henderson, of this city, a well-known annual tour to the North to buy goods. He had two young ladies from this State under his charge, and one of them was sitting on each side of Mr. Henderson at the table. Directly in front of him sat a dandy who, having finished his soup, raised his eye-glass and stared steadily first at one and then at the other of the ladies. Mr. H. seized a heavy glass tumbler, and I thought was about to spoil the fellow's profile by hurling it at his head; but instead of that, he brought it to his own eye and looked deliberately through the bottom of it at the top of the scamp in front of him.—The attention of the company was fixed upon the fellow, a general giggle began and grew, till he was compelled to quit the table and the room, in the midst of the jeers of the guests.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of the 10th says:

“Intelligent planters tell us that with a favorable fall, the crop of all this section of Alabama will be very large indeed. Somehow or other, although cotton got a poor start and apparently a very bad stand, yet has “caught up” amazingly. Even the long-continued rains, usually very injurious, have so far proved to be very advantageous. The weed has got the size it needed, and the shedding which usually follows wet weather, seems likely to be missed. There is, we are told by one of our largest planters, an immensity of fruit on the weed; and a large amount might be dropped and leave more than an average crop.

Taking the opinion and accounts of the most intelligent cotton-raisers as the basis of our calculations, we cannot avoid the belief that the crop is likely to exceed an average considerably. No part of the country was more affected by the disasters of the spring than this, and yet we are bound to admit that prospects are now highly favorable. If so here, why should it be different elsewhere? Our guess for the crop is 3,600,000.

Arrival of the Tennessee—Two hundred and sixty Filibusters from Walker's army on Board—Their miserable condition.

New York, Aug. 18, 1857.—

The steamship Tennessee arrived this morning from San Juan del Norte with 275 passengers, 260 of whom are filibusters, another installment of the deserters from Walker's army who took refuge in the State of Costa Rica. The ex-soldiers left San Jose on the 14th of July under the auspices of the Costa Rican Government and made a foot journey to the head waters of the Serapiqui River, a distance of sixty miles, which they accomplished after a painful and tedious travel of 7 days. Their progress was necessarily slow, as they were obliged to penetrate thickets and wade through morasses where they frequently sunk nearly to the middle. On arriving at the river the men procured a few axes and set to work felling trees with which to construct rafts to enable them to descend the river, that being the only mode of navigation within their reach. The rafts built were very small in size, only competent to hold from one to four persons, and in the exhausted state of the filibusters, worn out with fatigue, and exhausted from insufficient food, taxed their whole energies to complete. At a place called Hogan's Ranch, some 25 miles above San Juan, about 25 of the sick and wounded were left, as the raft accommodations proved unequal to convey them further. The party thus left had no provisions or shelter, and their comrades expected that few would be able to escape from the probable death which impended. Fortunately, however, most of them succeeded in improving additional rafts and finally made their way to San Juan, leaving only four or five to perish.—Some of the main body of the filibusters traveled the rest of the way by land, after reaching the San Juan River, while others came the whole distance through on their rafts. It is supposed that the number of the remnant of Walker's army still scattered over Costa Rica and other States of Central America will not fall short of 100. The Costa Ricans bear the expense of sending on this batch of the filibusters to New York.

The Tennessee steamed up the East River and landed her passengers at the foot of Ninth street, whence some of these made their way down town to the Park. About 20 or 30 gathered in front of the Hall of Records, where they excited the pity of the passers by, some of whom would slip a quarter or half dollar in their hands as they passed along. Most of these miserable beings were clad in tattered garments, and scarcely one had even the apology for a pair of shoes on his feet.

A COMET APPROACHING.—A circular from the editor of the Astronomical Journal announces the discovery by Dr. Peters, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, of a faint comet in the constellation Canis major which has neither nucleus nor tail, and is without any well-defined outline. From his observation of July 25, 26 and 27, Dr. Peters has computed parabolic elements which show that the comet is approaching both to the earth and to the sun, and has a chance to become of a splendid appearance near the time of its perihelion, at the end of August or beginning of September.—By comparing these elements with those computed for the orbits of other comets, and recorded in the catalogues, Dr. Peters infers that this comet is not identical with any of those expected to return during or about this year—as D'Arrest,

de Vico's, Charles V's, or his own thirteen years' comet.

IDIOTS.

There is, in all cases, a deficiency of brain, a low physical organization. The humane and accomplished Dr. Wilbur says, that out of a class of twenty pupils only three could count ten. Their almost universal fault was gluttony. Their great want is the want of attention. It is not until it often requires two or three years to enable them to utter a single word distinctly. In almost all cases home treatment only confirms the malady. In three hundred and fifty-nine cases all but four originated in parents who had brought on some confirmed disease by the violation of the laws of nature. In every instance the four excepted, either one or both parents were either unhealthy, scrofulous, disposed to insanity, indulged in animal excesses, or had married blood relations. Let every reader commit to memory these five causes, for to have an idiot child, how terrible the infliction! More than one-fourth of three hundred and fifty-nine idiots were the children of drunkards; one out of every twenty was the child of the marriage of near relations; in one such family five children out of eight were idiotic. If then, health, temperance, and chastity are not duties, then are we irresponsible.

Half's Journal of Health.

The Proposed Walker Expedition.

It seems to be generally admitted that General Walker will return to Nicaragua, provided he can obtain the necessary means. In view of this fact, the Baltimore Patriot says that some parties in that city who have heretofore been conspicuously engaged in Gen. Walker's Central American crusade, significantly assert that preparations are on foot for another grand demonstration at no distant day. A secret plan is said to exist, which contemplates the raising of an army of ten thousand men, all of whom shall embark or set sail about the same time for some port in Nicaragua. Nothing is to be left undone which shall tend to secure efficiency and eventual success. Baltimore is to furnish from three to four hundred as her complement of the above named army, with full equipments, money, &c. It is further stated that parties fully pledged have already been secured in that city, who are only waiting due notice, and the full consummation of Gen. Walker's plans, to be off. It is known as the “Central American league.” Who the parties are attached to this league, is not stated or whether they have been absolutely consolidated as rumored, cannot be fully ascertained, except so far as current rumor goes. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and all the other leading cities of the Union, are said to be united in this movement.

SOMETHING NEW.—Capt. Cavendy formerly of the steamship Roanoke and Jamestown, but now of the Washington, has been exhibiting in New York a Tripod for Zenith observations which he has recently invented. This enables the navigator to determine the latitude or longitude at sea, during a fog, or when from any cause the horizon is invisible. It was tried on the last trip of the Washington, and was found to work admirably. Its cost is very trifling, and it will doubtless come into general use. Beaufort Journal.

A Chapter on Matrimony.

A young lady out West, in a communication to the Sandusky Register upon the subject of matrimony, says:

“It is a mournful fact that this world is full of young men who want to marry, but dare not. Deny this, as some will, it is nevertheless true, as we can easily show. In the town, for instance, there are some thirty or forty young men, well to-do in the way of business and salaries, yet they refuse to take the step which all want to take, but do not. Why? The large majority of them have salaries ranging from five hundred to seven hundred dollars per year. Now, the first question to be asked by any sane man, is, can I support a wife, if I take one? Then he counts the cost of living as the woman of his preference would wish, and lo! he finds, to his amazement, that his income is vastly too small to support even a modest modern establishment; and, somewhat maddened by the reflection, he plunges into labor and courts business with an assiduity that takes away his health eventually, in hopes of obtaining an income that shall enable him to marry, and have a home of his own. And this is the secret of the hard, unending toil of the young men of to-day, who are fast approaching thirty years of age—this is the reason of so many disappointed men and waiting women, deny or hide it as you may.

“But, says some good woman, you do us injustice; for any woman that truly loves a man will adapt herself to his circumstances, and the greatest pleasure. But no gentleman of any sensibility or high sense of honor, would take a woman from easy circumstances, and a well-furnished and pleasant home, to adorn his four little rooms, and do his house-work, as the first principles of economy would demand of him? Few will do it; for, though the woman signifies her willingness to take up with all such circumstances, that there would be complainings on her part eventually, and sickness from over-exertion, unhappiness from cares—all of which would render marriage anything else than pleasant. And so the young men very wisely think—preferring a few years single loneliness, in order to obtain money enough to support a modest house of between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars a year expense, rather than to place a modestly educated woman into the house of six-hundred a year, where she must do her own house work.

Now, what is the remedy? Plainly that women must fit themselves to be such wives as the young men must have. Else the young men must prepare themselves to be such husbands as the women want, and spend the most choice years of their life in the dismal drudgery of ceaseless toil, breaking down health, happiness, energy, only to give themselves up to marriage when the best of their manhood is gone. The women must choose for themselves which it shall be, for the matter is solely in their hands. Let, mothers say to their daughters, put on that calico gown; go into the kitchen and prepare dinner; take charge of this household, and fit yourself to become a wife and mother. Let the young women cheerfully consent to such service; and instead of lavishing all their time, and money upon the adornment of the body, seek to accustom the hands to proper industry, and to school the mind to proper tastes. Then there will be no longer complaint that young men can't afford to marry, and we shall have beautiful, modest houses all around us, and women will have loving husbands, and all life, once more, have something of the truthfulness and virtue which it had in the days of our blessed fathers and mothers, when it was woman's ambition to become the head of the house, and the mother of noble children.”

There's some good sense for you girls.

A despatch from Washington asserts that in no event will the United States Government permit Costa Rica or other Central American States to diminish the boundaries of Nicaragua, nor divide nor absorb her territory. Costa Rica, it is said, is already notified on this point.

We should infer from this that it is the intention of the United States Government to interpose in the event of another filibustering invasion of Nicaragua.

It is needless to say that the following “good one” is from the Louisville Journal:

“The Louisville Democrat, the Memphis Appeal, and two or three Southern Democratic papers earnestly beg the South to submit quietly to the outrageous attacks of Buchanan, Walker & Co. in Kansas upon Southern rights. These papers think that the thing may certainly be a little painful to the Southern mind, but that it will be the making of the Democratic national administration. It is a good one, and I would like to see circulating just now. In the bull-fighting days, a blacksmith who was rearing a bull-pup, induced his old father to go on all fours and imitate the bull. The cannie pupil pinned the old man by the nose. The son, disregarding the paternal roaring, exclaimed: “Hold him, Growler, boy, hold him; bear it, fryther, bear, it'll be the making of the pup.”

“The nose of the South in Kansas, now between the teeth of the Buchanan-Walker-Kansassites, bids fair to be worse lacerated than the nose of the bull pup.” It may be the making of the national Democracy, and it may the ruin of the South. We shall see.

STICK TO YOUR GOOSE.

It is the safest way for every man to stick to his own business. A Tailor was once advised to stick to his “Goose,” but he abandoned it and the consequences need not be recorded. Let speculators make their thousands in a year, if they can, but mind your regular trade and turn neither to the right or the left. If you are a farmer, a merchant, a mechanic or a professional man, never go into wild speculation on fancy stocks—You understand your own business, but other people's business you do not understand. Stick to your trade. A blacksmith should not attempt to make money by working button holes.—Agr.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A shooting affray occurred at Mr. Pomeroy's bookstore, in this city, on last Monday evening, between Mr. Hutchins, Esq., and Mr. Geo. Badger, son of Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

One shot was fired by each, but fortunately neither was hurt.

The cause which led to the altercation was the fact that Mr. Hutchins, as a Justice of the Peace, solemnized the rites of matrimony, on Saturday evening previous, between Dr. W. S. Bryan, of this city, and Miss Annie H. Badger, sister to George. The marriage was a clandestine one.

Ral. Standard.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen, and from fugitive Mormons, that Brigham Young is preparing to resist General Harney; that he has relapsed into the grossest infidelity and atheism, and he continues to hold up the government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Among the despatches just received by government is the correspondence between one of our naval officers and the Governor of Singapore, relative to his ordering our flag to be handed down by a British officer from the Dutch barque Henrietta Maria, which had been abandoned by her officers, and most of her crew, taken possession of by the master of an American ship.

Governor Blandell earnestly declines any want of respect to the American flag or to the rights of American citizens in the steps he felt it to be his duty to take, but the matter does not here terminate. The bark was delivered to the government of the Netherlands, in India, on the ground that the vessel being Dutch, the Chinese coolies found on board, if innocent of mutiny, had a claim on the owners, and if guilty, were punishable only by the Dutch criminal court.

TREATY BETWEEN PERSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Washington, Aug. 20.—The President proclaims the binding force of a treaty of friendship and commerce between Persia and the United States. The treaty provides for the residence of an Ambassador near each government, and Persian Consuls at Washington, New York and New Orleans—also as many American Consuls in Persia.