

Lexington and Hadkin Flag.

VOL. 1.

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1855.

THE LEXINGTON AND HADKIN FLAG.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JAMES B. SHELTON.

JAMES A. LONG, Editor.

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PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Convention of the American party,
held at Raleigh, on the 10th of October,
1855, the following resolutions were adopt-
ed.

Resolved, That, as the causes which ren-
dered the secrecy of the American organiza-
tion necessary in its infancy, no longer
exist—the secret ceremonies of the or-
der whether of initiation, obligations, signs,
constitutions, rituals, or passwords be abo-
lished—that we do constitute ourselves into
a publicly organized party—that we do chal-
lenge our opponents to the public discus-
sion of our principles—and we do hereby
invite and invoke the aid and co-operation
of all the citizens of the State, without re-
gard to their former political affiliations,
in maintaining and carrying out the great aims
principles and objects of the American party.

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and
endorse the principles enunciated in the
platform of the American party, by the
National Council of the same, begun and
held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June,
1855, in relation to the political policy of
the Government—whilst at the same time,
we consider the three great primary prin-
ciples of the organization, which constitute
the basis of our party, as paramount in im-
portance to any issues of mere governmental
policy.

Resolved, That these three great primary
principles are, first, the confinement of the
honors, offices and responsibilities of political
station, under our government, to native-
born Americans, with a due regard, at the
same time, to the protection of the fore-
ign-born in all the civil rights and privileges
guaranteed to freemen by the constitution,
whether Federal or State.

Secondly, Resistance to religious intoler-
ance, and a rigid maintenance of the great
principle of religious freedom—by excluding
from office and power, those who would
persecute for opinion's sake, who would
control the politics of the country through
Church influences or priestly interferences,
and who acknowledge an allegiance to any
power on earth, whether civil or ecclesiast-
ical, as paramount to that which they owe
to the Constitution.

And, Thirdly, Unswerving devotion to the
Union of these States, and resistance to all
factions and sectional attempts to weaken
its bonds.

Resolved, That in all nominations for po-
litical station hereafter to be made by the
American Party, it is recommended that
the same be done in open public meeting—and
that all those who agree with us in principle,
and who concur in our aims and objects,
shall hereafter be recognized as members of
the American party.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the
American Party in this State to hold a Con-
vention of delegates, to be appointed in pub-
lic primary meetings in the respective coun-
ties, in Greensboro', on Thursday the 10th
day of April next, for the purpose of nomi-
nating a candidate to be run by the Ameri-
can party for Governor at the next election
—that each county appoint as many Dele-
gates as it chooses, and that the mode of
voting in said convention be regulated by
the convention itself.

Resolved, That we consider the 22d day
of February next—the time heretofore se-
lected by the National Council of the Ameri-
can order, for the nomination of candidates
for President and Vice-President, as too
early a day for that purpose, and we do
hereby recommend to our brethren of the
American party throughout the Union, the
propriety of postponing the holding of said
convention, to some time in the month of
June or July.

Resolved, However, lest such postpone-
ment may not take place, it is deemed ad-
visable to appoint two delegates to represent
the State at large in such nominating Con-
vention,—and it is recommended to the
American party in each Congressional Dis-
trict to hold primary meetings in the respec-
tive counties, and appoint delegates to Dis-
trict Conventions, for the selection of
delegates from each respective District to
said nominating Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Central
Committee of five, be appointed by this body
whose duty it shall be to attend to the
general concerns of the American party in
this State, to carry on the necessary cor-
respondence, and take such ineffectual

as may be deemed necessary for the more
thorough organization of the said executive
committee be authorized and requested to
appoint a County Executive Committee for
each County in the State; and that said
County Executive Committee do further ap-
point a sub-committee, for each election pre-
cinct in the county, with a view to a more
thorough and complete organization of the
American party in North Carolina.

The Fruits of Democracy.

The Louisville Journal has an article
headed "DEMOCRACY AND FREE LOVE,"
which is an argument that "Free Love,"
and all other pestilential political and moral
leprosy, which have seized upon the con-
stitution of American society and form of
government, are the offspring of "Democ-
racy." We have not space for the whole
argument, but will give enough to show the
process of reasoning, and enable the reader
to judge of its soundness. The Journal
discusses the following propositions:—
"Should Government concern itself with
the positive welfare of the people, or with
their security alone? Does the sphere of
government rightfully extend to acts of po-
sitive beneficence, or does it stop short at
protection to life and property? Has Gov-
ernment discharged its whole duty when it
has established security against force and
fraud, or is it bound to further exert its
powers for the elevation and advancement of
the people? Is government a vast and cold
negation, or is it a Promethean force? Is
it simply the fence that defends the field of
State, or is it a vital portion of the machin-
ery of culture and fertilization? Is laissez
faire or enlightened intervention the last
word of political wisdom?"

The Journal assumes that Democracy
stands on the negative side of these propo-
sitions: that it opens the doors to the widest
and wildest licentiousness under the false
name of liberty; that it opposes no check
to individual excesses and caprices; and fails
to hold on to those relinquishments of nat-
ural right, which each man makes for the
good of the whole, when he becomes a
member of society. The Journal then pro-
ceeds with the following illustrations in
proof of its theory:—*Re: Register.*

"For, pray, what is Abolitionism but a
thorough enforcement of the principle that
government is not a real source of right, but
which lies at the basis of the Democratic
 creed? Government, strictly regarded from
the Democratic and Abolition point of view,
manifestly cannot legalize slavery by positive
enactment, and thus necessarily leaves
that institution, though followed by the
land and interwoven with every existing in-
terest of the State, at the mercy of the
And pray, what is Socialism but a practical
assumption that government is rightfully, as
well as actually, in the grasp of the collect-
ive will of the people? And what even is Spiritu-
alism but a practical assumption that the
spiritual is the only reality, and that the
material is but a shadow, and that the
which this doctrine so strongly stimulates?
And finally, and above all, what is Free-love-
ism but a direct and fearless application of
the principle that government should ab-
stain from all solicitude for the positive
welfare of the people, and content itself with
the bare protection of life and property?—
what is it, we repeat, but the Democratic
principle that government should impose
no restrictions upon freedom save those nec-
essary to the security of person and property,
rigorously applied to a single question of
profound social concern? In brief, what is
Free Love but the complement and sequel
to Democracy?"

This is no mere playful sophistry of ours
—it is a serious fact. There is no evading
it, and there is no mitigating it. It is in-
evitable, and is staring. The thing is ab-
solutely incontrovertible. We repeat it, in
all sincerity. The great cardinal principle of
the Democratic party—the principle at
which its members hint when they quote
that pithy saying: "The world is governed
too much," and which President Van Buren
first authoritatively announced in behalf
of his party in the mocking declaration,
"Government will take care of itself; let
the people take care of themselves"—the
principle upon which free trade is justified,
and internal improvement opposed, and for-
eign aggression vindicated—the principle
which appears in every successive Demo-
cratic measure, and that constitutes the
animating spirit, the pervasive soul of the
Democratic party, leads directly and necessarily
to Free Love, and all its kindred abomina-
tions. There is no escape from this. The
doctrines of the Democratic party and the
Doctrines of Free Love are essentially the
same. They are identical in principle.

And hence it is that the leading advocates
of Free Love in this country, in England,
in France and in Germany, are also the
ablest and most effective advocates of the
democratic theory of the limitations of gov-
ernment. Stephen Pearl Andrews, the
founder of Free Love in New York, has ac-
chieved a little distinction as an earnest
and bold expositor of this theory in Ameri-
ca. Herbert Spencer in England and Bas-
tair in France have enforced the same theo-
ry with extraordinary zeal, while it has
found in Germany no less a champion than
the Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt, whose
posthumous work upon the sphere and du-
ties of government was published a few
years since by his illustrious brother. The
late Baron von Humboldt was beyond ques-
tion the ablest and most highly and richly
cultivated man that ever discussed the pec-
uliar theory of the province of government
upon which our American Democracy have
so boldly staked their creed. His work up-
on government, to which we have alluded,
is the product of his mature years, and is
elaborated with masterly force and ex-
cellence. His large, luminous and rich intel-
lect has lifted the subject to the level of the
meanest comprehension, and exhibited all

its tendencies and consequences in the bad-
glare of day. And here is the Baron von
Humboldt's own application of the principle
in question to the relation of the sexes:
"Wherefore, it appears to me that the State
should not only loosen the bonds in this in-
stance and leave ample freedom to the citi-
zens, but, if I may apply the principle a-
bove stated, (now that I am not speaking of
that arbitrary and general, but of some of the
many injurious consequences arising from
restrictive State institutions, which are in
this case especially noticeable) that it
should entirely withdraw its active solic-
tude from the institution of matrimony, and
leave it to the individuals, and the various
contracts they may enter into with re-
spect to it. This is Free Love deduced
from the Democratic principle by its most
eminent and powerful expositor. And thus
it is deduced from that principle by the
most active and philosophical of its living
interpreters. And thus does it follow from
that principle in the apprehension of any
mind capable of conceiving the plainest
processes of logic, of estimating the most
obvious tendencies of human belief.

And now, we ask in all seriousness, what
moral is the advent of Free Love? What
intellectual and thoughtful observer of civil
affairs has mistaken the evident drift of A-
merican politics for the last fifteen or twenty
years? Who, that has reflected at all,
has doubted the result? To what cultiva-
ted, thinking man, is Free Love a riddle, and
a mystery? With a great, enterprising, and
zealous political party to whom the princi-
ple of this miserable heresy, is the law and
touch-stone of policy with a swift succession
of public measures and expedients upon
each of which this same fatal principle has
been blazoned in letters of light and point-
ed to by authority, by reason, by eloquence,
and by song, as the flower and essence of
all political truth—with the press, the ros-
trum, the stump, and even the pulpit, re-
sounding with glowing panegyrics upon the
pestilential dreams and chimeras that rise from
this principle, like pollen from the flower—
with politics debauched by its wild fallacies,
and literature flushed with the hectic glow
of its poison, and society, in its finest im-
pulses, convulsed and half maddened by its
plished sacrilege—with Abolitionism, Social-
ism, Spiritualism, Rationalism, Natural-
ism, Transcendentalism, and a hundred
other forms of vile illusion, already burthen-
ing the atmosphere with their deadly exhal-
ations, what marvel that the night shade of
Free Love should spring up, and mingle
its noxious odors with theirs. As well
marvel, when the wind has been sown, that
the whirlwind rushed into harvest.

Now, there is nothing marvellous in the
case. Free Love simply reduces Democ-
racy to an absurdity, and thus, establishes
its falsity. Democracy, like all other forms
of error, and vanishes before the march
of truth. It is a mere shadow, and has been found
wanting, as it is numbered, as it has doubt-
ed its culminating point, and is falling like
Lucifer. With the decay of its prestige
will flourish that of its antagonistic prin-
ciple, and at length, under the wise conserva-
tive, chastening eye of the whole, all the
parts will advance in healthy and harmoni-
ous development. Radicalism and negation
will disappear, and a rational conservatism
shall rule the State. It is thus that com-
munities, like individuals,

"From the nettle Danger,
Pluck the flower of Safety."

From the American Organ.
WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
November 26, 1855.

To the Editors of the American Organ:
Gentlemen—The representatives of the
people are soon to assemble at the Capitol,
and on Monday next it will become their
duty to open the first session of the Thirty-
fourth Congress. It cannot be questioned
that this event is regarded with concern and
anxiety by the whole country, and the times
are "big with fate" in determining what is
to be the result, both immediate and prospe-
ctive.

The honor of a seat in the Representa-
tive body having been conferred upon me by
the American party, in the first district of
the State of New York, I owe it to them,
and no less to the entire body of the Ameri-
can people, to say, frankly and unreservedly,
that under all circumstances I cherish an
entire devotion to the Constitution, its Com-
promises and its obligation. My position
as the representative of national interests
forbids the thought of confining my duties
to the limited and narrow sphere of my dis-
trict or State alone; but, taking a broad and
comprehensive view of the whole country,
I shall to the utmost of my power labor to
promote her peace and the general welfare.
Faction and Factionism have done much to
disturb our tranquility and contentment,
and prominent politicians have brought us
to contemplate a possible dissolution of the
Union, with something less than a withering
indignation and scorn. Slavery is the lever
they are using to bring about the direst ca-
lamity imaginable, and agitation the fulcrum
that is to shake this Colossal republic from
its base, and to dash it into a thousand frag-
ments. Vaulting ambition aims to elevate
itself upon selfish and sectional issues, and
in open defiance or secret conspiracy, it la-
bors to alarm the people, and to alienate
them from those exalted national sentiments
upon which alone they can repose in peace
and safety.

He was no common man who urged up-
on us the infinite importance of properly
estimating the immense value of a National
Union. Who would weaken the cords of
affection that bind us in the bonds of com-
mon ancestry and brotherhood? Who
would alienate one portion of the country
from the rest, or under the solemn ties that
link the State together? Who but the plaus-

ible politician villain and Jesuitical philan-
thropist, whose hopes are built upon high
sounding words about freedom, and free
States? These are the "designing men,"
who, to acquire a stronger influence, are mis-
representing the opinion and aims of nearly
one half of the people, and characterizing
them by geographical discriminations. It
is high time this state of things should cease,
and fully time the people should rebuke the
insolence and temerity which has so long
endeavored to stir up the hot blood of sectional
hate.

I do not mean, gentlemen, that my senti-
ments shall be misunderstood, I belong to
that portion of the American party which
recognizes constitutional obligations, which
"keeps the step to the music of the Union."
It has sent me on no errand of folly, nor
given me a place among the national legis-
lators, to fulfil a selfish mission, or disturb
the public tranquility. My aims are high-
er, nobler, purer. Personal considerations
or consequences are nothing; my country
everything. Upon the altar of her peace, I
bring the sacrifice of a devoted patriotism.
Your obedient servant,
WM. W. WALK.

An Amorous Eronaut.
A late French journal relates the follow-
ing story, which, it will be seen, is French
all over, besides being immensely funny:
"While Mons. Godard was filling an im-
mense balloon in Champs de Mars, he
amused the spectators by sending up the
small figure of a man, the perfect semblance
of M. Thiers, without the spectacles. The
little man being filled with gas, rose majes-
tically into the air, and was soon lost to view
among the clouds. His adventures, which
became known the next day, were curious.
Thanks to a strong and favoring gale, which
impelled him on his course, the little-balloo-
n arrived the same evening in site of a
fine country house. It was near the hour
of dinner, and the lady of the mansion, who
naturally thought herself perfectly safe, was
occupied with the mysteries of her toilet.
It was a warm day, and she opened one of
the windows that looked out upon the park
and was safe from any prying eyes. While
tranquilly engaged, by the assistance of a
corset-lacing, in reducing her waist to a size
and shape that would reflect credit upon her
husband's taste, she was suddenly startled
by a blast of wind, followed by a strange
noise, and immediately the casement was
thrown open, and our little balloon man en-
tered her chamber unannounced. The lady
utters a cry of terror, and throws a shawl
over her shoulders. The little man, driven
by the wind, throws himself upon the un-
happy woman, who, screaming louder than
ever, pushes him off, and he conceals him-
self under the bed.

Just as the wife, in the suppleting voice,
says to this novel Don Juan: "Ah! Mon-
sieur, go away or you will ruin me!" the
husband furiously rushes in, crying: "Ah,
the wretch, I have him now!" and goes in
search of his sword to run him through the
body.

The wife more, dead than alive, reiterates
in the midst of sobs: "Fly! fly! Monsieur,
and save me the sight of a dreadful tragedy."

While two of his friends hold the hus-
band, a third, stooping down, perceives our
little friend, who for good cause, utters not
a word, and catching him by the leg, draws
him from his concealment, when lo! Mon-
sieur Balloon, no longer held down by the
bedstead, raises himself erect, swells out
and raises majestically to the ceiling, to the
immense amusement of the spectators, while
the poor jealous husband slink away, sword
and all, heartily ashamed of the causeless
wrath.

From the Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal.
"The Noble Army of Martyrs."

IN MEMORY OF
Sylvester, Trugian, Gooch,
Craycroft, Constable, Parker,
Howie, Melson, Halson,
Lovet, Gelbard, Handy,
Sylvester jun., Walters, Blow,
Cole, Thompson, Higgins,
Jackson, Morse, Briggs,
Fliess, DeBarane, Rizer,
Upshur, Obermuller, Booth,
Smith, Sunstall, Howe,
DeCapry, Marshall, Selden,
Burns, Hunter, Craven,
Dillard, Rehell, Berry.

At the close of a long and bloody battle,
it is the custom to present a list of the killed
and wounded: that sad record of the
lamented dead, who have gone down to the
grave midst the smoke of the conflict: that
glorious record of the heroic dead, whose
gallant deeds are painted on the pages of
history—whose names are cherished in all
hearts.

We, too, have now to tell of like men
with these; of some who have fallen at the
post of duty; of some who have died
whilst serving as volunteers in a deadly
campaign. With no hope of victory, with
no pomp and circumstance of war to ani-
mate the heart, our brethren in Norfolk and
Portsmouth have calmly firmly discharged
their duty and met their fate. The slaugh-
ter is now over, and we record a mortality
unprecedented in history.

FORTY Physicians have fallen in the
hopeless contest. Exhausted with fatigues
and watchings; dispirited by their want
of success; pressed by the weight of respon-
sibility resting on them, they have sunk,
easy victims to an enemy whose ravages
they labored to resist. Many of these men
were residents of the infected cities, and
though all was consternation around them,
they flinched not at that trying hour;
whilst others from all parts of our country
ardently rushed to the scene of danger, and

sacrificed their lives in the vain attempt to
check the pestilence.

No pompous funeral accompanied our
brethren to their silent graves. No music,
sad and mournful rings upon the ear. They
lie quietly now, but they have not died in
vain. Faithfully have they fulfilled the sa-
cred duties of their calling, and their memo-
ries an imperishable legacy to the profes-
sion they have enabled.

A Great City in Central Africa.
Mr. Bowden, a Baptist Missionary, sent
out from Florida, in his journal mentions a
visit made last April, to Ilorin the capital
of the Kingdom of Yoruba. He speaks of
it with the exception of London, as being
the largest town he has ever seen. He de-
scribes the inhabitants as being a peculiar
people, with whom he was much pleased
—mostly black, but some nearly white, hair
between that of a negro and a white man's
beard; good European features—some of
their noses would even be considered sharp
in America. Again he speaks of them as
"that superior class, or race of men who
have jet black skins with European features
and large beard. They are sometimes called
white black men."

I never saw an honorable man or modest
woman in Africa until I reached Ilorin.
The number of people who can read and
write surprised me. Many of them have
no idols. They are generally serious, solid,
sensible people, and profess to believe in
God. They have no tincture of Mahome-
danism.

The existence of such a people in a
region hitherto unknown, but supposed to be
the abode of utter barbarism, is a fact of no
little interest. It would seem, from Mr.
Bowden's statements—unfortunately his
journal is too brief to be satisfactory—that
they are willing listeners to the gospel.
True, he was, on arriving at Ilorin subject-
ed to a nominal confinement for a few
days; but very soon was relieved with
high honor by the King, who gave him val-
uable horses, presents for his wife, land to
build on, and also for a house of worship.

We note it as not a little curious, that
Swedenborg, in one of his strange publica-
tions, written some eighty years since,
speaks of meeting in the world of spirits,
individuals from the interior of Africa,
whom he describes as being in moral char-
acteristics, much in advance of other heath-
en. He speaks, especially, of their readi-
ness to receive the truth when communica-
ted to them.—*Savannah Courier.*

The Grape Crop of California.
From information derived from Dr. Trask,
who recently has returned from a tour of
observation through the Southern country,
we learn that the grape crop of the present
year is likely to prove much more abun-
dant than has been the case in former
seasons, while a corresponding increase of
the trade in fruit between Los Angeles and
this port may be confidently counted upon.
During the continuance of this season last
year, an amount of at most not over five
hundred tons, formed the aggregate of ship-
ments to San Francisco. During the pre-
sent year, it is stated that the quantity al-
ready received and to be received here, will
not fall short of fifteen hundred tons, show-
ing a two-thirds increase over the product
of last year in the quantity exported alone.
Independently of this, arrangements have
been in progress for the more extensive
manufacture of the juice of the grape, and
we learn that at least 200,000 gallons of
Los Angeles wine will be brought into the
market this winter, at a moderate sample of
what we will be enabled to do in this line
hereafter.

American Carriages and Harness.
All who are familiar with the subject,
know that for years past the English pub-
lic and the English carriage manufacturers,
freely admit that in lightness, durability and
style the best American carriages far excel
anything of the kind produced in England.
We have conversed with English manufac-
turers upon this subject, and they freely ad-
mit the fact, but attribute it to the superior-
ity of our timber. This is doubtless one
cause, but we cannot shut our eyes to the
fact that there is a degree of talent among
our higher mechanics which cannot be met
with in Great Britain.

What has long been conceded to Ameri-
can carriages, is equally applicable to A-
merican harness. Our harness is lighter,
better made, neater and more highly fin-
ished than any other. In this regard,
the French are as far behind us as the
English, and within a few days, a New
York firm has shipped to Europe three
sets of superbly finished harness which
will do credit alike to our country and the
manufacturer.—*N. Y. Cour. and Eng.*

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body
convened in Warrenton, N. C., on the 31st
ult. There was quite a large attendance. On
Thursday morning Rev. James McDaniel was
re-elected President of the Convention, and
the Revs. Wm. Jordan, James, and Dr.
Hooper were re-elected Vice Presidents.—
A proposition to appoint a committee to se-
lect delegates at Augusta, Ga., in May next,
for the purpose of uniting upon some means
for the institution of a Southern Theological
Seminary of the highest grade, under the
joint management and control of the differ-
ent committees of the Baptist denomination
was adopted unanimously.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A gentleman writes
to us that, on last Thursday, 22d inst., a lit-
tle son of Mr. Leonard Mills, residing in the
upper part of New Hanover County, was
run over by a horse that was loose in the
yard, and trampled to death.
Wil. Journal.

Speak the truth and shame the devil.

Was it Right?

Some little swallows had worked hard to
weave together straw and hay for a comfort-
able summer home; and as they looked
out from its pretty entrance, and gazed up
on the bright blue sky, the green grass and
the leaves all springing forth beneath the
warm sun, and the gentle spring showers,
their hearts beat quickly as they thought of
their present quiet and happy retreat.

One bright morning they flew forth to-
gether, to enjoy the fresh air and to find
food for their morning meal. Alas! when
they returned, their pretty new home had
been thievesly entered and taken posses-
sion of by some martens, too lazy to build
for themselves. What was now to be done?
The swallows, being unable by themselves
to force these robbers from their dear little
home, called to their aid a large company
of swallows—friends; and they, by their
united efforts, succeeded in burying these
martens in the nest, they had stolen. And
how did they do this? Each swallow,
bringing a piece of clay in its beak, stopped
up the entrance to the nest.

Thus the martens, as the result of their
folly and wickedness, were shut out from
the enjoyment of the bright sun, the fresh air,
and society.

Umbrellas.
It is only about eighty years since, that
in the city of London umbrellas were so
seldom used that they could be obtained at
the public houses, and then hired as we
now hire a hack in stormy weather.

There was generally one in each noble-
man's hall, used only to hold over a lady,
when she was walking to her carriage in the
rain. It was considered very effeminate to
be seen walking with one in the street. At
one time a servant travelling with his mas-
ter in Spain, purchased a silk umbrella,
and when he returned to England he at-
tempted to use it, but was so much ridicul-
ed for his effeminacy that he was obliged
to give it up.

About the year 1786 James Hanway a
native of London, first dared to brave pub-
lic ridicule; and others following his ex-
ample, gained courage to use them, and
thus gradually, what seems to us a neces-
sity, was brought into general use.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Capt. Spencer
Sawyer, of Elizabeth city, N. C., was ar-
rested on Friday evening last, on suspicion
of having killed the late William Charles, Esq.,
on the night of the 16th of November. The
Democratic Pinner says:
A Court of Magistrates was convened,
which adjourned the case over to Saturday
morning at 10 o'clock, when it was again
adjourned to Friday next, the accused
meanwhile being remanded to prison. Several
witnesses were summoned, but, as the
case was postponed, no testimony was elic-
ited, of course.

Meersham is a mineral of white earthy
appearance, and composed of siliceous and car-
bonaceous. It is found in Piedmonte, Wales
and other parts of the world. When first
dig up, it is soft and greasy, and lathers like
soap, and on this account is used by some
Tartar tribes for washing their clothes in
place of soap. The well known Turkey
tobacco pipes are made of it, by a process
like that for making pottery ware. The
bowls of the pipes are prepared for sale in
Germany, by soaking them first in tallow,
and then in wax, after which they are pol-
ished up.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—A. Boyd, a cor-
respondent of the "Scientific American,"
states that he has practised a peculiar
method, with much success, of preserving
milk sweet in the pans. It simply consists in
placing a piece of new hammered iron, or
three twelve-penny nails, in each tin pan,
then pouring the warm milk on them. He
believes that electricity has something to do
with the result. He had tried many ex-
periments before he hit upon this one, which
he found to preserve the milk sweet for a
longer time than any other plan tried.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman
wishes us to publish the following for the
relief of suffering humanity. He says he
has known a number of cures made by it,
and all of them in a short time. Half an
ounce of pulverized salt-petre, put in a
pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected,
and a sound cure will speedily be effected.
Lynchburg Express.

RIGHT ROAD.—English Traveller—Hiwy,
sir, I am I on the right road to Artford?
Jonathan—Well, you be.
Traveller—Ow far shall I ave to go be-
fore I get there?
Jonathan—Well, if you turn round and
go 't'other way, may be you'll have to trav-
el about ten mile. But if you keep on
the way you are going, you'll have to go
about twenty-four thousand, I reckon.

Mr. Brown, you said the defendant was
honest and intelligent. What makes you
think so, sir, are you acquainted with him?
"No, sir, I never seed him."
"Why, then, do you come to such a con-
clusion?"
"Cause he takes ten newspapers, and pays
for 'em in advance." Verdict for defend-
ant.

Matrimony is said to be the natural
condition of man. Adam was beside
himself until he got Eve out of his side,
and set down side of Eve. Ever since
man has hankered after woman. Wo-
man he will have.

NEW PLANK ROAD.—A meeting is
called, in Greensboro, on the 22d inst.,
of all those, in Virginia and North Car-
olina, who feels an interest in having a
Plank Road from Greensboro' to the
Virginia line.