

Lexington and Yadkin Flag.

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NO. 34.

Lexington and Yadkin Flag.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JAMES B. SHELTON.
JAMES A. LONG, Editor.

Terms: \$2 a year, in advance;
\$2.50 after six months, and 3.00 after twelve
months, from date of subscription.

Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square (fourteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	11.00	14.00
Three " (4 col.)	10.50	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

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Three dollars for announcing candidates for office.

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Personal sending advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required, or they will be inserted until forbid; and if it is wished they should occupy the least space possible, write upon the back "close." Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.

No discount on these rates.

The Flag has now a weekly circulation of over one thousand, affording merchants and business men generally an excellent medium through which to make public their business.

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JOB PRINTING.

HAVING supplied the "Flag" office with a large selection of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
we are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB PRINTING
in a style unsurpassed by any office in the interior of North Carolina. Our materials are all new, and in the very best order for doing

GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL WORK.
consequently we feel confident of being able to please the most fastidious. We can print from a Book down to a Hand-bill or Poster. Send in your orders, and they shall be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

C. C. McCrummen, is our authorized Agent. His receipt will be acknowledged as good consideration for Work, and Advertisements.

FOR THE FLAG.

A meeting of the Americans of Yadkin was held in the Court house in Yadkinville on the 4th instant, it being Wednesday of Superior Court.

A. W. Martin, Esq. was called to the Chair and W. A. Joyce was requested to act as Secretary.

R. F. Armfield explained the object of the meeting and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the rights of the South and the stability of the Union have been put in peril by the reckless ambition of Presidential aspirants; and the fiend of faction has been raised to fury by the vassalage cause of a weak and extravagant President; therefore,

Resolved, that we hail MILLARD FILLMORE the Pilot tried and true, whose name is better than janus-faced Platforms, whose fame is wide as the world, as the best helmsman for the ship of State struggling with the storms of political discord.

Resolved, that for a Lieutenant, we know of none better than ANDREW J. DONELSON the man who had patriotism enough to desert a proud and corrupt party in the flood-tide of its success for his Country's good.

Resolved, that it is expedient that Yadkin County be in the American State Convention to be held in the town of Greensboro' on the 10th day of April next to nominate a candidate for Governor; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention, the known ability and Statesmanlike qualities of JOHN A. GILMER, eminently qualify him to the important position of American standard bearer in the approaching gubernatorial contest, and that with such a leader, and such a cause, we shall fear no defeat.

Resolved, that this meeting recommend that the American party of the 44th Senatorial district meet in Convention in the town of Jonesville on Saturday the 29th of April next to nominate a candidate to represent the American party in the next Senatorial campaign for said district.

Pursuant to the 3d resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Convention in Greensboro':

N. L. Williams, T. S. Martin, M. A. Vestal, R. C. Poindexter, Tyre Glen, L. Lynch, R. S. Phillips, Joseph Williams, Lewis Gadsby, Aquilla Speer, B. B. Benhammer, W. H. A. Speer, S. D. Swain, Josiah Cowles, sen., Andrew Cowles, James S. Grant, David Shore, and on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention in Jonesville on the 10th proximo:

N. Bohanan, Isaac Jarratt, E. Renbow, W. D. Poindexter, Josiah Cowles, jun., J. R. Naylor, D. J. Flemming, Joseph T. Johnson, Samuel May, and W. A. Joyce.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this Meeting be furnished the Lexington and Yadkin Flag for publication, with the request that the Greensboro Patriot and Salisbury Herald copy.

On motion, the Meeting adjourned sine die.

A. W. MARTIN, Chairman.
W. A. JOYCE, Secretary.

FROM THE PATRIOT.
MR. EDITOR: Since my communication of last week was printed, the North Carolina Standard has come to hand; and, as I anticipated, I find the Kangaroo clique, composed of the scribes and ready writers of the locofoco party, are literally making the columns of that neophyte semi-habdomoidal groan beneath the length and number of their joint editorials and ponderous communications in defence of their much cherished and beloved bantling, the new Currency law.

There is one peculiarity, however, with the defenders of the character, future prospects and usefulness of this child; and that is, none of the gentlemen who are so pleased with the features of "the babe in the woods," are willing to daddy the cub; but seem inclined, for the present, to let it run at large, as a fondling. Though I have no doubt, in its veins run the uncontaminated blood of one who now forms the rear guard of the corps that protects the invested rights of Little "Davie" and his successors in office.

If any one of the present thriving junto will come out like a man, and claim the forsaken creature as his own, have it baptised, and take it under his paternal roof, and give it that care and protection a christian father should do, no one could or will complain of the legitimate father under such circumstances, for doing all he can, for this his precious "bud of promise." But no one of the cabal, it seems, possesses magnanimity of soul sufficient to pursue this straight forward and independent course. But to the very reverse. I notice in a long editorial of near two columns, in the Standard referred to, the Editor, *de jure*, flies into a monstrous rage of passion when the Editor of the Patriot charges the Democrats, who had an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, with the responsibility of letting this famous law slide through that body as it did.

Now, I will appeal to the candor of any one, who has common sense and honesty, and leave it with him to say, whether the course pursued by the junto, in reference to the currency law, is not as unmanly as it has been evasive and inconsistent. The Act was passed when that party was in the ascendant, they readily admit; yet the Editor of the Patriot or no one else, must charge the Democratic party with the responsibility of passing this Act; nevertheless, say they, the law is in every way, right and proper in itself; because forsooth, Maryland and Virginia, two old Democratic States, have each passed a similar law, and therefore, the Democrats of the last Legislature, following in the wake of their illustrious predecessors, did pass the aforesaid Currency Act, for the benefit of the State Bank, and the Democracy of North Carolina; at the same time, protesting against having the responsibility of the law saddle upon them; while the Kangaroo clique are defending this *sound and judicious* statute to the best of their ability, in the columns of the Standard. And for the purpose of showing the untiring zeal they have manifested in advocating this *bantling*, when every argument had been exhausted that the clique could muster, the astute Editor of the organ, "playing upon a harp of a thousand strings," raised his lute-like voice to a dolorous pitch, and cried out to his democratic contemporaries in Virginia and South Carolina, to come to the aid of their brethren in the "old North State," by publishing their laws on the subject of the Currency, that the benighted sons of "Old Rip," might see that the kangaroo clique had had them faithfully copied and passed for the benefit of a few of their intimate friends. Yet it is to be distinctly understood from all this, that the Democratic party are in no way responsible for this Act. Still, let it be repeated again, for fear of a mistake, that the *immaculate* clique, through their organ, labor in and out of season, to defend the law. And if any one has the temerity to call in question, either the utility or propriety of the aforesaid statute, we be to that individual. The clique, like the great red dragon in the Apocalypse, will send forth a flood of wrath after him, and overwhelm him with it, if they can.

But to be a little more serious. The hypocrisy and double-dealing of the party on the Currency law, are such as to satisfy any one, that no calumnies, however opprobrious or derogatory, either to the character of an individual or an institution, emanating from such a source, are worthy of the notice necessary to refute them. I shall therefore purposely pass over the many little sneers and contemptible insinuations against the members from Guilford, without stooping to dignity them with a passing notice, simply observing that I pity rather than envy the wretch whose malignant heart thus forces him to spit out his impotent yet drivelling malice against his political opponents, and the institutions of their country, when none of them have in any way offended against him.

But to pass to my original purpose. The Bank of Fayetteville was chartered in 1848-49. The bill was introduced by Mr. Dobbin, printed in full, referred to the proper committees, reported back to the Legislature amended in various particulars, and thoroughly discussed. As was also, at a subsequent session, the bill chartering the Greensboro' Life Insurance and Trust Company. The insinuation that either of these bills were *smuggled* through the Legislature, in the same manner as the Currency Act of the last session, is unqualifiedly false and slanderous. The truth is, owing to the great demand for an increase of banking capital when Mr. Dobbin introduced his bill, a large majority of the members were exceedingly anxious for this bill to pass; consequently the capital of the Bank was increased to eight hundred thousand dollars, and on the respective motions of Messrs. Stanly, Jones, Hartgrave and Caldwell, the charter was so amended as to authorize the

Bank to establish branches in Washington, Salisbury, Wadesboro' and Greensboro'. This result seemed to give general satisfaction to every body, as above stated, except some of the domineering friends of the old Banks. And even they soon seemed to submit with becoming deference and grace, to the will of the Legislature. But, alas for many of the friends of the Bank, like the Democrats with the Compromise of 1850, we soon found to our sorrow, when books were opened for subscription to the capital stock of the Bank, they had only acquiesced for the time being, as the sequel will show.

When the members returned home to their constituents, and informed them what they had done in the way of chartering a bank with the privilege of issuing one and two dollar bills, to take the place of the worthless foreign shipplasters of these denominations, that were daily pouring in upon us from Virginia and South Carolina, I remember well, that the people who had long been cursed with *foreign and unlawful* currency, expressed no little satisfaction at the action of the Legislature. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we are now gravely told by the talented Kangaroo clique, that the charter of both the institutions here alluded to, were smuggled through the Assembly, and that that body never designed to confer the privileges on them that they are both now exercising. No, never quoth the erudite "Davie." And as plenary proof of this fact, this gifted and ingenious man piles up the proof, by pulling a mountain of extracts from a multitude of acts passed by the Legislature prior and since the passage of the charters under discussion.

Now, with due deference to the superior wisdom of "Davie," I humbly submit, that neither the premises nor the inferences drawn from them warrant any sane mind in coming to the conclusions that the correspondents of the Standard have done. If it did, by the same overpowering proof and logic, I could readily establish that the Legislature of 1848-9, never intended to appropriate one cent of money to the construction of the North Carolina Rail Road or any other work chartered at that session. And if the parties who were instrumental in drawing up and passing present currency Act, have no other authority than such indication of public sentiment as these extracts afford, then, indeed, was the celebrated Mr. Bridges, of Franklin, justifiable in coming to the conclusion, that the North Carolina Rail Road was passed against the expressed will of a majority of the people; and seeking to destroy it, in directly, by the passage of the resolutions he introduced for that purpose. And yet strange to say, the magnanimous gentleman from Franklin, and his compatriots, were by common consent voted to be either knaves or asses, for pursuing the ungentlemanly course they did on that memorable occasion. This, then, being the case, why should the friends and advocates of the present *indirect* Currency law, escape the odium and censure so justly due to them and the Act *smuggled* through the last Legislature in the way heretofore shown in the Patriot? Censurable as was the conduct of Messrs. Bridges, Sherard, Brogden & Co., it is due to them to say, that they had the manliness and fortitude to farther their bill and resolutions; and had every word they contained, printed and laid on the desks of members for inspection, long before they were called up to be acted upon by the House.

But the enlightened overseers of the last Legislature, did not think proper to deal thus openly with their subjects, for fear of giving offence to some of their friends. Consequently we find them hurrying on the famous currency law through the Legislature on the faith and credit of another Act which contained but five lines in the aforesaid manuscript law. And be it remembered that these five lines were all that was ever printed, prior to its passage.

However, for the sake of argument, suppose the inferences "Davie" has drawn from the extracts in his communication, to the Standard, some weeks since, be admitted as true, is it not a great pity that the friends of the law under discussion, when they were ransacking the statutes for the proofs above mentioned, to justify them in the course they have been pursuing for some time past, that they did not happen to fall upon the law passed by an overwhelming majority of the Legislature, compelling the old Banks to redeem their notes in settlement with the other Banks at any Branch where they might be presented, without regard to the point where they were made payable. If the extracts quoted by "Davie" justify the *indirect* legislation of the last Legislature, materially affecting the chartered privileges of two highly respectable and useful corporations, is it not strange, passing strange, that they drew no inference from this important Act, and the cases decided in the Supreme Court, in which the State Bank is convicted of exacting usury of its customers, and also of illegally transferring and selling stock in the Bank, for its own benefit.

We repeat, that it is astonishing, that all of these things were passed over in profound silence, by the *disinterested* gentlemen, who have exhibited so much feeling anxiety to preserve the credit of our State, and keep her circulating medium at par, both at home and abroad!

I would not be misunderstood. I have no sympathy for any corporation that transgresses or violates in any way, its charter. And if the Bank of Fayetteville and the Greensboro' Insurance Company have in any way, violated their charters, I would be exceedingly glad to see the friends of the old Banks hurrying them before the Supreme Court, as they did the law we have just mentioned, and forcing them to surrender their charters. And I can but think that those who were instrumental in secur-

ing the passage of the Currency Act, for the purpose of impairing the profits of the aforesaid corporations had violated their charters in the slightest degree whatever, they would not have hesitated for a moment to have instituted legal proceedings against them. They have, however, preferred to proceed in the *indirect* manner we have attempted to describe, to accomplish that which they knew they could not do directly; which was, according to "Macon," another correspondent of the Standard, to reduce their *exorbitant profits*, and make them pay outsilver change to the people.

I have therefore said that all were pleased with the passage of the charter of the Fayetteville Bank, except a few of the friends of the two old Banks. And for the purpose of showing the temper of those gentlemen, I will here remark, that when the Commissioners opened the books as prescribed in the charter, to procure subscription to the capital stock of the Bank, no efforts were spared on the part of some of the friends of the old Banks, to foil the exertions of the commissioners to secure the charter. When a gentleman would express a desire of subscribing to the stock of the Bank, they were sure to be informed by some one that they would be certain to lose every cent of their money, as it was generally admitted that a gentleman who had made a large fortune in Fayetteville, by failing some several times, and then compounding with his creditors, would undoubtedly be elected to the Presidency of the Bank. Besides, it was affirmed by others that no Bank had ever yet made any money in Fayetteville. That the citizens of that place were so wretched that they come very near breaking the Branch of the United States Bank located in their midst, &c., &c. By cock and bull stories of this kind, in almost every locality where books were opened, the people that were even anxious to invest their money in the stock of this bank, were deterred by such means from doing so.

The Representatives from this county, being thus frustrated in their designs, when they returned to the next Legislature, a bill was introduced into the Senate by one of their number, to charter the Western Bank of North Carolina. When this bill was about to come up for its third and last reading in the Senate, a distinguished friend, if not an officer of the Cape Fear Bank, managed to convey a message to one of the Guilford delegation, the result of which was, all but the enacting clause of the bill incorporating the Western Bank was stricken out, and an amendment, increasing the capital stock of the Cape Fear Bank five hundred thousand dollars, was inserted, and finally passed, requiring that corporation to locate a branch in the town of Greensboro'. The members felt satisfied with this result; believing as they did, that the promises which had been made them, would be faithfully complied with, and that their constituents would have the opportunity afforded them of subscribing to the stock of the Bank. But in this they were deceived and their constituents disappointed. It is true a branch of the Bank was located, in accordance with the amended charter; but no entreaties could prevail upon the parties concerned to open books for subscription to the increased capital stock. This arbitrary act, on the part of the Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, contributed largely to building up the Life Insurance and Trust Company in Greensboro'; and from that period to the present hour, it has been steadily affording relief and accommodations to the business citizens in this community, in the various ways its charter indicates. And it is justly due to this corporation to say, that it contributed greatly to the construction of the North Carolina Rail Road, by insuring the lives of laborers engaged on the work.

As regards the certificates of deposit this Company has in circulation, all that I have to say is, that the larger portion of them were given in exchange for ragged, defaced, and uncurrent South Carolina and Virginia bills of the same denomination; which were returned, and the specie demanded from the Banks that issued them,—thus saving thousands of dollars to the citizens of this and surrounding counties. If certificates have been issued on any other terms, as the Standard intimates, I have no knowledge of the fact. But as I am in no way connected with the Company, the Standard may be better informed on this point, as Robt. P. Dick, Esq., Mr. Pierce's U. S. District Attorney, is also Attorney for this company. And if it has violated the provisions of its charter in any respect, he ought to know it. Of one thing, however, I am sure, if the Directors had desired to avail themselves of the good credit abroad, to put their certificates of deposit in circulation, they have had ample opportunity to do so. But the other day, a gentleman from Memphis, Tennessee, presented a letter of introduction from the Hon. Burton Craige, of the Salisbury district, vouching for his character, wealth and reputation. This gentleman desired to deposit the sum of fifty thousand dollars in New York funds, for the one and two dollar certificates of the Greensboro' Insurance Company; which offer was most respectfully declined. But enough of this, I will conclude by saying, that the Greensboro' Insurance Company is at this moment, as solvent as a Jew in California; and in forty-eight hours could, if a demand was made upon it, redeem all the \$1 and \$2 certificates it has out, in gold and silver, notwithstanding the mighty effort of the kangaroo clique, and some of the members and agents of the North Carolina Life Insurance company, to destroy its reputation, and thereby impair its credit and cripple its usefulness. By the by, Mr. W. W. Holden, we believe you are a Director of the Raleigh Company, and, therefore, you doubtless agree with your correspondent

in the propriety of the Currency law, to reduce the *exorbitant profits* of this company. Hence, in your last issue we find you striving to draw a distinction between the Fayetteville \$1's and \$2's, and the Greensboro' Certificates of the same denomination. A distinction, whether just or not, the framers of the Currency Act were careful not to make. They, for the purpose of increasing the profits of institutions with which you and they stand connected, magnanimously outlawed alike the issues of both these Companies, while they generously, according to the interpretation of the aforesaid law, by one of your correspondents, permitted the small bills of foreign States to circulate with impunity among us,—thus discriminating against our own institutions, and in favor of those of foreign States; in order that the old fogies may realize dividends a shade larger than they have heretofore received. But, mournful to relate, notwithstanding all that has been said, and done by the kangaroo clique, the Fayetteville and Greensboro' \$1's and \$2's continue freely to circulate in this and the adjoining States, in despite of all Currency laws, here and elsewhere. And if these Companies are making large profits, we are gratified to know, they are made by them prudently and legitimately pursuing their business. And to their credit be it said, they have never exacted more from their customers than their charters proscribed. Such transactions they have willingly left to their more avaricious persecutors and defamers. Besides, if the profits of these companies have been large, let it be distinctly borne in mind that if any one doubts solvency, of the latter on the one hand, or fears that it is realizing too large profits on the other, such sceptic can become a member of the company, and will then have the right and privilege of a thorough investigation of its affairs for himself.

The Greensboro' Life Insurance Company, we repeat, is no monopoly. Its doors stand open day and night, and every man, woman and child, bond and free, may avail themselves of the benefits it confers. Widows and orphans are the principal recipients of its bounties. To such it has paid out thousands of dollars since it commenced operations, and we sincerely trust, it is destined yet to relieve many more of the same class. Instead of fostering institutions like this, I regret to say, the cupid-ity of the framers of the late Currency law, insidiously endeavored to destroy it; but with what success we shall hereafter see.

YANCEY.

Squatter Sovereignty—Northern Democracy.

The following article from the Detroit Free Press, the home organ of General Cass, should be carefully studied by the people of the South. It fairly represents the opinion of the Northern Democracy on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty:

A NEW DOGMA.—We do not imagine that many intelligent Southern men subscribe to the new dogma, enunciated by extremists in that section, that the institution of African slavery may be carried into territory where it is not permitted or authorized by positive law. The other doctrine, that slavery is the creature of local law, has prevailed from the foundation of the Union, and has been held as the true doctrine by the fathers of the Republic and all the great Statesmen of the country.

In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cox of Kentucky, stated the new dogma in its broadest and most significant form, as follows: "Until you show a positive law to the contrary, the negro is a slave, whenever he is found in the United States. We don't want any positive law to support slavery.—There is not a single Southern State which has created slavery by positive adoption.—There is no law in the South making slaves property."

But, as we have said, we do not apprehend that many sensible Southern men sustain this new dogma. For any considerable portion of the Southern Democracy to advance it, and to ask the recognition of it, would be an act of bad faith unparalleled in the history of political parties. The Southern Democracy accepted the great principle of the Kansas Nebraska act as a finality.

The National Democratic party has agreed to stand upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty regarding slavery. The compact is a most solemn one, entered into by the Democrats of the North and South.—The Democrats of the North will adhere to it, and will insist upon adherence to it; and any attempt, from whatever quarter, in the next Democratic National Convention, to foist any such doctrine as that of Mr. Cox, of Kentucky, or any other doctrine as to slavery than that proclaimed by the Kansas Nebraska act, upon the Democratic party will be resisted at the outset, at every step, and at the end. We do not know that the attempt will be made. If contemplated, we trust better counsel will prevail, and that it cannot be said of the Democracy of any Northern State, that sacred obligations have been shamelessly violated, that a solemn agreement has been unhesitatingly repudiated, and that no confidence can hereafter be reposed in the honor of Southern men.

We speak thus emphatically for obvious reasons, and we are confident we give currency to the undivided popular Democratic sentiment of the North.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Louisville Journal makes the following comments: "The Detroit Free Press from which we copy the preceding paragraphs, is the immediate organ, the home organ of General Cass, and is universally recognized throughout the country as one of the most oracular and influential of all the Democratic newspapers of the non-slave holding States.—

And we call the special attention of the whole of the honest people of the South to the fact that this important Democratic organ puts forth and strenuously insists upon the doctrine which we have stated to be the doctrine of the entire Northern Democracy, that slavery can go nowhere unless invited by a positive law, an actual enactment.—The Leading Northern Democratic organ the mouth piece of the greatest and most honored of the nation, proclaims as the doctrine of the whole Democratic party of the North, that Southern property ceases to be property the moment its owner dares to take it to the territory, however far South, to which no positive law of the squatter has invited it; and the same organ gives fair warning and huris a fierce threat to the Democracy of the South, that, if they hold any other doctrine their honor is forfeited and their sacred obligation shamelessly violated, and that no confidence whatever will hereafter be reposed in them.

We say to the Democracy of the South, that, if they act with the Northern Democracy under an impression that the Northern Democracy hold principles not utterly revolting to the South they are cheating themselves most shamelessly and shamefully. They have the testimony of General Cass' home organ, and the testimony of General Cass himself, and of Mr. Douglas and of Mr. Richardson, that the Northern Democracy will be perfectly united in a deadly resistance to any attempt of the Southern Democracy to introduce slavery into any Territory without the authority of an express enactment of the squatters; and if the Southern Democracy choose to act in partnership with a Democracy holding such views and such intentions, they deserve to have the word "Traitor of the South" branded upon every one of their brows.

If the Southern Democracy fully understanding the Northern Democracy's views, either endorse or tolerate them, then the Southern Democracy is beneath the lowest and most desperate reachings of contempt.

The Missing Steamer.

The letter of Capt. Nye, so long in command of the Pacific, has, in more than one respect, an interest that justifies us in republishing it. It shows that the captain of the Pacific was a new man, making his first cruise in the boat, and that he was placed in that position against the wishes of the American Stockholders. This letter of Capt. Nye, for the first time, lets us know that the Collins steamers, so far from being a peculiarly American line, are mainly owned and effectively controlled by British Capitalists.

We are thankful for the information, and Congress ought to be equally so. There is no possible form in which patriotism has not been invoked to sustain this line, by extraordinary gratuities. It had shortened the passage across the Atlantic; it was peculiarly an American enterprise; the boats would be at the service of the Government in case of war, &c.

It now turns out that these steamers, are, in fact, a British line, which the United States Government have been enormously pensioning on fraudulent representations; and which, in the event of war, are liable by a simple vote of the stockholders, to be turned over to Great Britain for service against the United States. Such is the result of the millions that our Government has voted to the Collins Steamers.—*Merc.*

A young lady of respectable connexions in Philadelphia, who had probably been reading some of the late framing novels of Southern life, became determined very suddenly, a few weeks ago, to leave the narrow limits of the city and satisfy herself on the slave state in the south, at the same time enjoy herself among its pleasant towns and villages. She clothed herself in man's attire, in a fashionable suit of broadcloth, took some change in her pocket, and in a very quiet manner eloped. She arrived in the city one day last week, to all appearance a lad of some fifteen or sixteen summers, stopped a day or two and in the meantime fell in with some extravagant young travellers; passed champagne with them, took snacks at the bower and flew around in quite a haddsome style. Yesterday afternoon she was on the point of leaving in the southern cars, when her father, who having fortunately guessed her course was in pursuit, and had just arrived by the Richmond train found her seated in the smoking car of the Weldon train, puffing away on a prime Havana, with her tiny feet cocked up against the stove, and withal, quite at home. On the affectionate parent beholding his gentlemanly daughter thus metamorphosed, he was at a loss to express himself, but finally managed to exclaim—"is that you Louisa?" To which the gallant runaway responded—"This is me, father. O! I'm so sorry I left you," and she burst into tears.—*Express.*

A HOME TRUST.—The New York Day Book, touches off the Abolitionists in the following handsome style: "Fifty thousand negroes in this State, and not one of them will go to Kansas to fight for the cause of freedom! Who would think! Come, come, Mr. Frederick Douglass, why don't you raise a company of blackguards and start? Rev. Ward Beecher will furnish you with rifles. Where is Dr. Pennington?"

"Dad, if I was to see a duck on the wing, and was to shoot it, would you liek me?" "Oh no, my son; it would show that you are a good marksman; and I would feel exceedingly proud of you." "Well, then, dad, I plumped our old drake as he was going over the fence, and it would have done you good to see him come down."

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