# THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER-----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855. | VOLUME XVI—NO. 837.



THE FLOWERS COLL



TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
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With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

*CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:*

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10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

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For three months, - - - - - $4 00
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☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, orotherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.



MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1. 1853. y

*NOTICE.*

We have bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

TIMBER WAGONS, ROAD WAGONS

of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short, ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT *AND BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.*

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Feb'y 3, 1855. y

*NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,*

Opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

JONES & LETT

Have now in Store a large and handsome Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Selected during the past month, by one of the firm, in the New York Market, comprising a large Stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS,*

*Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas,*

Together with a large assortment of fine FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectioneries, &c., all of which they are prepared to offer to their customers, and all those wishing to purchase select goods, at the lowest market prices. ☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

REUBEN JONES.] [J. W. LETT.

Sept. 16, 1854. y-pd

**A. M. Campbell,**

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East side of Gillespie street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

October 1, 1854.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

*Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and* READY-MADE CLOTHING.

North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.
July 15, 1854 J. B. FERGUSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the

Grocery and Hardware Business

at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

*GENERAL GROCERY STORE*

IN THE WAGON YARD BUILDINGS.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store two doors above the Post Office, where they intend keeping a good and general assortment of

*Groceries, Provisions, &c.*

They request a share of public patronage.

CHARLES HARMSEN & CO.
January 6. 3m

BLACKSMITH

AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

The Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing.

He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. LALLY has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.
Jan'y, 13, 1855. 3m-pd

SELLING OUT AT COST.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell my entire stock of

*DRY GOODS* AT COST.

Persons wishing to buy bargains will do well to call and purchase cheap for cash.

I would sell out my whole stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, at cost, if any person wants to purchase for the purpose of going into the business.

R. D. DAVIS.
January 20th.

☞ All persons indebted to me by Note or Account are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.

February 9th. R. D. DAVIS.

FALL STOCK, 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS

Have now in Store a LARGE STOCK OF

*DRY GOODS,*

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS, exclusively.

The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 16, 1854. 807-tf

1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

*DRY GOODS,*

HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Bonnets, and

*READY-MADE CLOTHING.*

Is now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 19, 1854

FALL, 1854.

*NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.*

PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

*DRY GOODS,*

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots, and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.
J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, Aug, 17, 1854. 807-tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

*DRY GOODS,*

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of

*SEASONABLE GOODS,*

Which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1854. y

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall Supply of

*DRY GOODS,*

*Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.*

Among which are,
French and English Merinos, very cheap,
Muslin deLains and Alpaccas,
Brocade, plaid and plain Silks,
Muslin and Bobinet, Sleeves and Collars,
Merino and other Shawls, long and square,
Calico and Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Best made Bolting Cloths,
A large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package at the late reduced prices, will be offered wholesale or retail at very low prices.

September 15, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

*J. & T. WADDILL,*

HAY STREET.

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

| | |
|---|---|
| GROCERIES | HATS and CAPS, |
| Hardware, | Boots and Shoes, |
| Cutlery, | Saddlery and Leather, |
| Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools, | Heavy articles in the Drug line, |
| Agricultural Implements, | Ready-made Clothing, and staple Dry Goods. |

This Stock we are prepared to job or retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854.

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

**Earthen Ware.**

I have now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

*EARTHEN WARE*

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

*BLUE and PINK PRINTED,*
*WHITE GRANITE,*
*BLUE EDGED,*
*PAINTED, and*
*CREAM COLORED*

**Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware.**

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE

I have as usual, a good supply of

*CHINA and GLASS WARE.*

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Just received a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854. tf

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

We offer for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of a purchser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6. 1855. 32-tf

TURPENTINE LANDS.

We will sell 1000 ACRES of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 32-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

We the undersigned having this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of G. W. & D. GEE, for the purpose of manufacturing

SILK FUR, AND WOOL HATS.

The quality of which we warrant not to be surpassed.

We also have a good stock of northern HATS and CAPS of the LATEST STYLE. Persons in want of good Hats at wholesale or retail, will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. W. GEE,
DAVID GEE,
North-east of Market Square.
Feb'y 26th, 1855. 35-3t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BASON

Has the pleasure and begs to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of FAYETTEVILLE and vicinity that he expects to make

N. B. Communications [illegible] be promptly attended the first opportunity after their arrival.

"Mark well the hour when nature's rights demand
The skillful practice of the Dentist's hands."

March 3, 1855. 35-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION

AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pension and Bounty Land Claims Prosecuted

For military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
March 3, 1855. 6m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

The Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the traveling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 35-tf

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by W. F. Blackwood, bearing date the 8th day of February, A. D. 1855, I shall offer for sale at public auction on the 20th day of MARCH, at Piney Grove, Wake County, N. C., the following property, viz: One Turpentine Still and fixtures, coopers tools, ten Spirit Turpentine barrels, a lot of Rosin, Blacksmith's tools, five head of horses, one mule, four horse waggon and harness, horse cart, Jersey waggon, Buggy and harness, two cows and calves, fifteen head of hogs, all his farming tools, three beds, three bed-steds and furniture, together with all his household and kitchen furniture, one patent Salamander Safe, all of his remaining Stock of goods consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, crockery, glass ware, hats, bonnets, boots, shoes, &c., &c., three hundred pounds of bacon.

Seven or eight hundred barrels Rosin, on the north bank of Cape Fear river above Purify's Ferry, in that portion of Cumberland county now called Harnett.

A. W. BETTS, Trustee.
February 20, 1855. 35-3t

N. B.—Sale will commence at Piney Grove and continue from day to day till all is sold.

Terms made known on day of sale.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th day of MARCH, at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the amended Charter offered by the late Legislature.

A full attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is desired.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & C. Plank Road Co.
Feb'y 20th. 34-5t

*NOTICE.*

The subscriber having sold out his stock of goods, requests all persons indebted to him by note or account to come forward and pay up, as it is necessary that his business should be settled. He can be found at his old stand on Person street.

CHAS. D. NIXON.
Feb. 24, 1855. 34-4t

*FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.*

MY BRICK YARD in Campbellton is for Rent, with Machinery, Sheds, &c., in good order; it is offered on fair terms for one year.

Or will be sold if a satisfactory offer can be had. There is Ten Acres in the lot and better clay cannot be found within ten miles of Fayetteville.

A fine opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to go into the Brick Making Business. Liberal terms will be offered.

For further particulars apply to

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Feb. 20th. 34 tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

May be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, on Bow Street.

Feb. 14, 1855. 34-tf

WARREN PRIOR,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

Has just received a large addition to his stock of

*Watches and Jewelry,*

which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

Also, a large lot of

*CLOCKS.*

Feb'y 24. 34-4t

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscribers by account must positively pay up. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

BRYAN & YATES.

A CARD.

MRS. J. B. WALTON tenders the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country her thanks for the liberal patronage and encouragement they have heretofore bestowed upon her, and solicits a continuance of their kind favors. She likewise informs her customers that their bills are all made out, and she would be glad they would call and PAY them.

Fayetteville, January 13th. tf

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

The Subscribers, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offer for sale the Lands belonging to them, on Lower Little River, in the county of Cumberland.

The tract consists of 3830 acres,—about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation, 50 acres of which are reclaimed Swamp. There are three locations on the land for residences, with all the necessary out buildings.

On one of the tracts there is a good SAW MILL, with two Saws and a Grist.

There are 4 tasks of Turpentine Boxes on the tract, and Timber plenty for the Saws.

A good part of the land is Swamp, much of which is drained, though not cleared.

The locations are healthful, and the water good.

Persons who may wish to examine these Lands, can do so, by calling on either of the subscribers.

The sale will take place on the premises, on the 21st day of March 1855, and continue from day to day.

At the same time and place will be sold, the STOCK of all kinds, Farming Tools, &c.

The Lands may be purchased at private sale.

Terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating.

ALEX'R WILLIAMS.
I. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 33-5t


## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

### Our Relations with Spain.

The diplomatic correspondence in regard to our relations with Spain, were sent into Congress just prior to its adjournment, and we herewith append a summary:

The first letter is from Mr Marcy to Mr Soule, dated July 23, 1853. After showing that Cuba, from its vast agricultural resources and wealth, its fine climate, &c., is vastly superior to any other West India island, and showing its importance to the United States from its proximity to our coasts, that it is very difficult for Spain to maintain its possession of it, [illegible] goes on to say what is our policy in [illegible] and for that purpose quotes the instructions given to our Ministers in France and Great Britain in regard to the interference of those two Powers in Cuban affairs. He deprecates protection by any European Power to Cuba to enable Spain to maintain her rule over it. In case of collision with the United States such protecting Power would be in as good condition to make use of that island to annoy us as it would be if it were in actual possession. He alludes to British interference in Central America to show what protection means. While Spain remains the sovereign of Cuba she can depend upon our maintaining our duty as a neutral nation towards her. Mr Marcy says our neutrality laws are now as strong as they can be made without unjust interference with the rights of the citizens; that every proper effort will be made to enforce them in case of revolution in Cuba. But necessarily, in such revolution, many discontented subjects of Spain will leave our shores to join their countrymen in the effort to throw off the yoke of Spain. Mr Soule is charged to do away with the suspicion of the Spanish Government that this Government is disposed to encourage fillibuster descents upon the island by presenting our past course upon such attempts. Mr Marcy alludes to the offer of Mr Polk to purchase Cuba, but doubts, if Mr Soule will find Spain willing to enter into any such agreement now. He says there is reason to believe she is under obligations to France and Great Britain to the contrary, from the fact that these Powers sent their fleets to her assistance in the Cuban disturbance; from the proposition for a convention to secure the island for all time to Spain, and to their joint protest against the views of Mr Everett to M. Sartiges on Dec. 18 1852.

Mr Marcy thinks a proposition to purchase would be attended with injurious consequences, and Mr Soule, is instructed to ascertain what arrangements have been made with Great Britain and France in regard to sustaining the dominion of Spain. If either of them have urged a change in regard to slavery in the island, Mr Marcy thinks that Spain may be induced to see that she cannot long hold Cuba, and may be disposed to make it independent of [illegible] retaining [illegible] commercial advantages, &c. If Spain would do this, the United States would have no further anxiety in regard to European domination, and would probably contribute something more substantial than good-will towards such an end. If Cuba is to remain in possession of Spain we have a right to demand exemption from the annoyance which the exercise of her arbitary power to repress disturbance gives to our flag. We will not submit to detention and search of our vessels. Our demands for wrongs inflicted upon our citizens have not been attended to, or have been met by unsatisfactory explanations. This must be remedied. The Captain-General ought to have power to accord redress as well as to inflict injury. We want also a commercial treaty with Spain, that the export duties in her colonies may be done away with, that we may have the advantages in trade we accord her, we being prohibited by law from assessing export duties.

The second letter from Mr Marcy to Mr Buchanan, July 2 1852. He complains of the course of Great Britain in keeping large fleets on the Cuban coast to watch us. When a country by her despotism goads her people to revolution she has no better right to invoke foreign aid to suppress it than the revolutionists have in support of their cause.—We will not quietly submit to the importation of free Africans into Cuba with the object of making that island worthless to us when Spain finds she can no longer hold it; and Great Britain and France must be made aware of this. Mr Buchanan, if he finds Great Britain has any arrangement with Spain detrimental to our interests in regard to Cuba, must use his best endeavors to induce her to abandon them.

Mr Marcy to Mr Soule, March 11, 1854 recounts the *Black Warrior* outrage in indignant terms, instructs Mr Soule to demand redress, but recommends no specific means to get it.

March 17th, 1854, same to same, in regard to the *Black Warrior*, says the country will not brook any delay in the settlement of that outrage. Demands $300,000 indemnity to owners, and does not expect Mr Soule to discuss that matter much with the Spanish Government. If Spain seeks to delay or evade the payment it will be considered as an aggravation of the wrong. Spain must at once pay and disclaim the action of her officer in Cuba, or assume the responsibility of such action and refuse our claim.

Here follow the printed *Black Warrior* documents sent to the House March 15, 1854.

Mr Marcy to Mr Soule, April 3, 1854, fears that a project is on foot to introduce a new system of agricultural labor into Cuba, and the President in consequence deems it proper to give Mr Soule full powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. He thinks the difficulties in regard to the purchase may have been partially removed by the late change in the Spanish Government. If not disposed to sell, still he thinks for the *quid pro quo* she would consent to the independence of the island, and offers to aid Spain in plotting to bring about such independence. He again deprecates the African colonization scheme, and directs our Minister to ascertain if any such scheme is in contemplation.

Mr Marcy to Mr Soule, Aug. 16, 1854, authorizes a full and free interchange of views between Messrs Buchanan, Mason and Soule, concerning the Cuban negotiations; and suggests the meeting at some convenient point, *"say Paris,"* to consult and adopt measures for perfect concert of action "in aid of our negotiations at Madrid."

### Courting in Church.

An eccentric rector remarked a gentleman at church who was not a parishioner, but who, Sunday after Sunday, placed himself in a pew adjoining that of a young widow. On the first occasion he detected him slyly drawing the lady's glove off the back of the pew, where she was accustomed to put it. (Her hand and arm were delicately fair.) By-and-by, the lady's prayer book fell—of course accidentally—from the edge of her pew into the gentleman's. He picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and scanned a passage which evidently caused a smile of complacency.—Our minister saw all their movements, and continued to watch them with a scrutinizing eye, for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collections were made, and while the beadle yet obsequiously waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong and distinct voice, said:

"I publish the banns of marriage between M——and H——. (deliberately pronouncing the names of the parties.) If any one of you know any just cause." &c.

The eyes of the whole congregation were turned on the widow and the gay Lothario; the lady suffused with blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger; she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew door with rage and violence. The minister, meanwhile, proceeding through his accustomed duties with the same decorum and ease as if perfectly innocent of the agitation he had excited. The sermon preached and the service ended, away to the vestry rushed the parties at the heels of the pastor.

"Who authorized you, sir to make such a publication of bans?" demanded both in a breath.

"Authorized me?" said he, with a stare that heightened their confusion.

"Yes, sir, who authorized you?"

"Oh," said the minister, with a glance alternately at each, "If you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the banns next Sunday."

"Sir," said the lady, "you have been too officious already—nobody requested you to do any such thing; you had better mind your own business."

"Why, my pretty dear," said he, patting her on the cheek; "what I have done is all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you sir, (turning to the gentleman) to procure the license, the ring and the fee, and then the whole may be settled as soon as to-morrow."

"Well "replied the gentleman, addressing the lady, "with your permission I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two."

"Oh, you may both do as you please," pettishly yet nothing loth, replied the widow.

It was in a day or two after that the license was procured. The parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the last time threw her gloves over the pew, and it was afterwards said, all parties were satisfied.

EFFECTS OF THE IMAGINATION.—Bouchet, a French author of the sixteenth century, states that the physicians at Montpeliar, which was the great school of medicine, had every year two criminals, the one living, the other dead, delivered to them for dissection. He relates that on one occasion they tried what effect the mere expectation of death would produce upon a subject in perfect health, and in order to try these experiments they told the gentleman, (for such was his rank,) who was placed at their discretion, that as the easiest mode of taking away his life, they would employ the means which Seneca had chosen for himself, and would therefore open his veins in warm water. Accordingly they covered his face, pinched his feet without lancing them and set them in a footbath, and then spoke to each other as if they saw blood was flowing freely, and life departing with it. Then the man remained motionless; and when, after a while, they uncovered his face they found him dead.

A BASE CALUMNY.—In a recent article Doesticks says: "City girls are such touch-me-not creatures, that no one, understanding the nature of the animal, would venture on a kiss, unless he wanted to get his mouth full of magnesia and carmine"

DIRECT COTTON TRADE.—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the late convention at New Orleans, a call for a special meeting of cotton growers in favor of direct trade has been issued, to meet the 4th of July next, at "Cooper's Well," in the State of Mississippi. A special agent, as we learn from the circular, has been despatched to Europe to obtain in full, and in detail, all necessary information in regard to the cotton interest in Europe, and the remedies for the present ruinous Liverpool monopoly.

The call is signed by gentleman who seem to be in earnest, and whose names carry weight with them. They are Gov. McRae, Hon. Mr Barry, of Mississippi, Hon. Mr McQueen, of South Carolina, and Col. James B. Gilmer, of Louisiana; all of them wealthy planters.

A MAN WITHOUT MONEY.—A man without money is a body without life, a walking shadow, a spectre that affrights. His look is doleful, his conversation is languid and heavy. If he wishes to pay a visit, he never finds any body at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak, he is interrupted every moment in order that he may not finish the sentence, lest he should end it by asking for money. He is avoided as a pestilence, and is considered a useless clog upon the earth. If he has wit, he cannot display it, and if he has none, he is looked upon as the most frightful biped that Nature can create. When in ill humor his enemies say he is fit for nothing, and those best inclined towards him, preface their eulogy by a shrug of the shoulders. Necessity awaits him in the morning, and misery attends him to bed at night. The women find he is unmannerly and vulgar, and regard him with suspicion. Tavern keepers wish that, like the chameleon, he would live upon the air; and tailors that, like our first parents, he would clothe himself with fig leaves. If he wishes to argue, he is not listened to; and if he sneezes he is not heard; if he wants any thing from a tradesman, he is asked to pay beforehand, and if in debt, he is considered a rogue.

### Startling News from the Pacific.

The N. Y. Herald publishes an extraordinary letter from San Francisco, the writer of which assures the Herald, over a responsible name, of the sincerity of his statements, disclosing a project now advancing under profound secrecy, for the establishment of an independent republic of all that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, including the State of California, the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and a large portion of New Mexico, to begin with.

The following description of the plan we extract from the letter of the Herald's correspondent:

A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to yours on the Atlantic side. The great railroad is to be abandoned, and every obstacle thrown in the way of its construction; while the argument at the hustings is to be made to the people, that the government at Washington have refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be abjured and disclaimed until the plan is so far executed that there can be no retraction, after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery. The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished talent of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors, and ex-Judges who swarm in our midst, panting for one more good old-fashioned political chase.

The President, Senators, representatives and cabinet ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis. The act of independence is to be simultaneous with a well planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves, with whatever of moveables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-bye.

The writer says that the first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to be called the Pacific Railroad party, to draw off a majority of citizens from old party alliances. They are said to be tired of sending their gold away and receiving no governmental protection in return.

We know not what foundation there may be for this statement. It is not long since, however, that we heard an opinion from a highly intelligent source, that the first State to leave the Union would not be South Carolina, but California.—The work once begun, there is no telling where it will stop.

### How to make a Donkey cease Braying.

In 1840, we were once making a journey in a wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of one of our catechists, an old schoolmaster, mounted on a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility that the two mules who completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This ass, however, was so filled with a sense of his own superiority, and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of any of his brethren, let them be at ever so great a distance, he never failed to begin boasting of it in such sonorous tones that his folly became quite insupportable. When we got to an inn, instead of trying to rest himself, this indefatigable beast passed the whole night in practising his music; and there appeared to be something so peculiarly provoking in the tones of his voice, that all the asses within hearing, influenced, it would seem, by the power of some magnetic fluid, were quite sure to respond in a magnificent bravura, so that altogether, it became impossible to close our eyes.

One evening, when our catechist was vaunting the qualities of his ass, we could not help interrupting him. "Your ass," said we, "is an abominable brute. During the whole journey he has prevented our getting a wink of sleep."

"Why did you not tell me so before?" said the catachist; "I would have soon stopped his singing."

As the ancient schoolmaster was somewhat of a wag, and indulged occasionally in a small joke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly.

"Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" said he, when we met in the morning.

"Perhaps not; at all events we certainly did not hear him."

"No, no; I think not; I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he continued, "that when an ass is going to bray he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horrizontally as long as his song lasts. To ensure silence therefore, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail, so that he cannot raise it.

We smiled, without reply, thinking this was another piece of pleasantry; but he cried, "come now and see; you can easily convince yourselves." And accordingly we followed him to the court-yard, where we beheld, sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having entirely lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears down, his whole appearance denoted humility and dejection. We felt quite compassionate towards him, and begged his master to untie the stone directly; and as soon as he felt his musical apendage at liberty, the creature raised, first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bray with all his wonted enthusiasm.—*Huc's Chinese Empire.*

THE KANE EXPEDITION.—The naval officers appointed by Government to purchase ships for pursuing the search for Dr. Kane in the Arctic Seas have, according to the Boston Times, examined the two propellers, Granite State and Eastern State, which vessels are believed to be the only ones now built that are suitable and fitted for such a voyage. The ships were built in Philadelphia, the birth-place of Dr. Kane, and the owner, R. F. Loper, esq., has offered them at a price equivalent to only the cost of the machinery, without the hull, as he feels the liveliest interest in the rescue of Dr. Kane.

There is [illegible] man in Cincinnati so modest that he [illegible] embrace an opportunity.