

a short distance, and there found assembled a large number of young gentlemen and ladies, all seemed happy as a marriage bell, and from the partial interest exhibited by some of our young friends in each other, we could not be overcome with surprise if a union was made and a wedding feast given, for some marrying bell.

The afternoon was delightfully; one of our "discouraged sweet music" on the voices of three others, a charming sound of the mocking heard warbling "home again." bachelor friends stood enchanted, listlessly listening to the entertainment of these fair angels. After tea we returned to the Academy, where we found the exhibition just about to commence. The grand march was played, and the pupils marched round the assembly, headed by the teacher. The sight was novel and interesting, all the girls in front, and sized off—the largest before—behind came the boys in the same order. Soon the curtains were drawn, and the exhibition commenced, speech followed speech, and dialogue followed dialogue in quick and pleasing succession, interspersed occasionally with a dramatic act, and enlivened with appropriate music from our worthy and accomplished orchestra, led by my friend "Bob," in the absence of the professor. All things went merrily on, to the delight of all present, till nearly every pupil had shown his proficiency in oratory as they had before in "book learning." The exercises of the occasion were concluded by an intellectual treat in the way of oratory from our young accomplished friend and ripe scholar, P. B. McLauria. I could not attempt to do justice to his rich, racy and interesting speech by making a report—suffice it to say, that every one present was delighted, and regretted when he closed his remarks, which closed the exercises of the day and night too, for we had trespassed deeply into the night. Hebron is a delightful spot, and perhaps no part of the country affords so many generous, hospitable, high-toned inhabitants as this one.—Long will we remember our pleasant and interesting visit there. Long will we remember the epicurean dinner of our jolly host—the galaxy of beauty assembled round his tea table and the sweet music, instrumental and vocal, enchantingly listened to that afternoon, and the despairing faces of some of our bachelors as they peeped through the door at the beautiful array displayed, and retreated afraid to venture in, and may it be our happy lot to pass at old Hebron another such a recreative day.

### SHE IS A SMART POOR GIRL.

"Once upon a time" while sitting in the social circle, in conversation with some friends, my ear caught the sentence which stands at the head of this article. My first thought was, "why not a poor girl be 'smart,' as well as any other?" But let us consider. Why this remark? In answer to the question.

"Is she smart, not, 'Is she poor?" Then why say anything about her poverty, unless it is remarkable for a poor girl to be smart.

2nd. Did not the speaker intend to cast reproach on her, of whom he was speaking, because of her poverty? This would seem improbable as the speaker himself is not rich.

3rd. Did he mean that it is seldom we find "smart" young ladies among the poor?

4th. Or did he intend to express his surprise that a smart girl should be poor?

5th. Is it any disgrace to be poor. The first and second interrogatories have already been answered the third and fourth.

I shall not attempt to answer directly as I am not "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. The fifth may be answered by the following couplet. Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies. And yet how often do we see the poor 'looked down upon' by those only a little 'above' them in this world's goods when in fact they are far superior in every other respect to who look upon them as inferior, merely because they are poor. How often do we hear it asked? Is she rich? This should not be, yet how often we expect it to be otherwise, as long as the poor themselves look down upon those who have not quite as much of this world's goods as they themselves have? Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

And if we look down upon those who are not so rich as we are, we may expect in turn to be looked down upon by those above us.

Man should not hold his fellow man in derision; 'Tis words makes the man, 'Tis want of it the fellow."

And since we are only the Lord's stewards and will have to give an account for how we use what he has given us.

### A DYING GIRL'S LAST REQUEST OF HER MOTHER.

BY IDA.

Mother, when I am dead, oh! lay this poor frame not— Where oft my grave shall meet the stranger's peering gaze, Where many mouldering tombs are seen, alas! forgot, By those who move for friends by measurement of days, Lay me not there; But wander far from there, and seek a quiet place, Where my own pines will wave, and the sweet willows grow, Where that ire's beauteous hand alone is seen to grace, And the bright waters of the streamlets ever flow, Let these be near.

Yes, place my grave close, close, beside the gladsome stream, And let its rippling breast sweet songs beside my tomb, To cheer its loneliness, so that the faintest gleam That could be there, of darkened sorrow, or of gloom, Be chased away. And mother, o'er my grave, let the sweet violets bloom, With their rich emerald leaves spread o'er my lonely bed, Their little blossoming flowers shedding perfume, Around my home, the spot, 'till God shall call the dead, This frame must stay.

Let the long tendrils, of the English Jasmines creep Above my headstone,—its white clustering star-flowers wreath, Thy daughter's tomb, whispering to thee that it is sleep That binds her down, and their sweet music often breathe Of her you love, 'Tis not a shrieking dread of the dark narrow tomb Affects me thus, but the deep longing of my heart, That none who see my grave, shall feel a sorrowing gloom, O'erspread their souls,—Let it to them the thought impart, She rests above.

Mother, when'er you look on my last earthly home, Weep not with grief—Think she has only 'gone before,' Never again mid earthly cares and toils, to roam, But peaceful rest, and in the Saviour's love secure, Will ever dwell. And the sweet flowers that blossom o'er my lonely grave, Shall whisper 'To thy daughter a new robe is given, Weep not, for the Great King all powerful to save, Has placed a crown upon her brow; in the vast Heaven, A new harp is strung, a new song His glories tell, Mother farewell!

MOTHER EDITOR: I am an unlearned man but that aint any reason why I kant write for the papers as well as any body else. I no I kant put my ideas down on paper like I cant talk to you, but I reckon you can understand me just as well. Peopel ses Editors nos more than most any body else, and I am in a quoderry an wants you to help me out.

The ole Oman su me hav bin misty konfused by the konduk of our dare darter Sal who is got in the noshun of marryin whethur or no to the Koutrony notwithstanding, an she ole sixteen ear cize cum nex sundy mornin.

If she was goin to git the rite sort of a feller it woodent make sich mity ods, but it is a very sorre chap to say the mos of him. So me an the ole Oman has begd an every whit way, but it wont do; she ondy tel us we ar ole fashun peopel, we dont no nothin, an we kant kalkulate the streth of young peopel juv. Sum ses we orler let the gal ulose an sheel git over it, an ses she orler be brok under malkakhan to her patrias, an ses halle an ses we wood do jist halle if we wood you, but we want yore advice. What wood you do if she was yore gal? Do relage a pore hart-brokin farther mister Kaiter an tell me what to do.

Yours till deah,

JAKE HOMESPUN.

An old lady walked into the office of a Judge of the State in Massachusetts, once upon a time, and asked: "Are you the Judge of Probates?" "I am the Judge of Probates." "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady; "you see my father died detested, and he left several little fields, and I want to be their executioner."

### THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY.

To THE PUBLIC.—It is with extreme reluctance that I am constrained to transfer a private quarrel from its legitimate field into the public press. The fault, however, does not properly rest with me, as an impartial public will decide after reading the following card from Anson Burlingame, member of Congress from Massachusetts:

A Card.—I am informed that the memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends, with the friends of Mr. Brooks, has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. Brook's speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech. "That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends refused to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment.

### A BURLINGAME.

Washington, July 19, 1856. The card was first published in the Intelligencer on Monday, the 21st instant, though it was dated July 19.

As soon as I could procure a friend (which was in less than two hours after I first saw the card) the following message was sent to Mr. Burlingame.

Washington, July 21. Since will you do me the kindness to indicate some place of this District where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us. Very respectfully, P. S. BROOKS.

Hon. A. Burlingame. Approaching an arrest from the officious interference of Mr. Burlingame's friends, (I knew that no friend of mine would lodge information,) at nightfall I left my own rooms and went to the house of a friend for greater security.

At about twelve o'clock Gen. Lane called and delivered Mr. Burlingame's reply to my note, which reads as follows: "Washington, D. C. July 21st 1856. Sir: Your note of this date was placed in my hands by Gen. Lane this afternoon.

In reply, I have to say that I will be at Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, A. M., to negotiate in reference to any difference between us which in your judgment may require settlement outside of this District. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

### A. BURLINGAME.

Hon. P. S. Brooks. In order that the public may fully understand the whole matter in relation to Mr. Burlingame and myself, it is necessary to revert to events antecedent to the last correspondence between us. Some time during the last month he made a speech in the House of Representatives, and when referring to the assault upon Senator Sumner, he applied this language to myself, "Stole into the Senate chamber, and struck his brother, as Cain did Abel."

When the sentence was uttered, my friend, Mr. Keitt, who knew that I was absent, pronounced it false; under which imputation Mr. Burlingame quietly rested. I did not at the time feel it my duty to hold Mr. Burlingame responsible for his language, and might perhaps have permitted him and his words to pass.

It was not long, however, before intimations from divers sources reached me that the friends of Mr. Burlingame were boasting of his valorous assault upon me—of his expertness with the rifle, (which they more than insinuated had come to my ears, in explanation of my forbearance) and that he himself was making capital at home in consequence of his courageous conduct. In regard to the insult given him by Mr. Keitt, it was said that he (Mr. Burlingame) would not send, but that he would accept a challenge.

Under these circumstances I felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and requested my friend, Mr. Boscok, on the 1st day of July, to go to Mr. Burlingame with the simple question, "Would he receive a challenge from me?" The reply to this short question is to be found in the following extract from a written statement made to me by Mr. Boscok:

[EXTRACT.] Mr. Burlingame then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements, which he said were confidential. "Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear you was substantially this: that he had no animus feelings whatsoever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. Sumner, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act; [it is to be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July, and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required.] Under these circumstances,

he was surprised to find that you had taken exception of anything which he had said. In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him, but, on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them and their authors.

"And if, after all this, you were not satisfied, but wanted his blood, he stated that he could do nothing else than accept, and would do so.

"Before leaving Mr. Burlingame, I recapitulated what I understood to be his answer. He agreed that I was right, and added, describe me to him as you see me; do justice to my kind feelings to him, and do justice also to my manhood."

I did do justice to Mr. Burlingame in thought, bearing, and speech. I was pleased with the report of his bearing, and impressed with the belief that he was an elevated gentleman; and when next I met him I respectfully offered him my hand, which he as respectfully received.

On the day that the resolution for my expulsion was to be taken up in the House, intending to be severe in my remarks upon certain of its members, and also upon the State of Massachusetts, I requested Mr. Boscok to submit his written statement to Mr. Burlingame for his approval or rejection. In relation to this point, Mr. Boscok says in his last statement: "On the morning on which you made your speech and resigned your seat in the House, I handed Mr. Burlingame the statement which I had prepared, and he has never returned it to me."

I informed Mr. Boscok that I must and should have an acquaintance from Mr. Burlingame; and on that evening (of the day on which my speech was made,) my friend, Mr. Boscok, brought me the memorandum which was appended to my speech, and which is in the handwriting of Speaker Banks. The memorandum was in all essential points, the same as Mr. Boscok's statement, the original of which Mr. Burlingame had retained, but a copy of which I had fortunately kept. This memorandum I accepted under the advice of friends, in lieu of Mr. Boscok's statement, and was told that it was generous to do so. I did it to save Mr. Burlingame's feelings, whose associates, I was informed, were pressing him. And yet, after all this—after five days of delay—Mr. Burlingame had the offrontery to embarrass his counselling friends, and to repudiate on the 19th of July, because of an assumed false construction, "in some quarters," an instrument which contained apologies which he had made on the first of the month, and which apologetic construction he had repeatedly admitted to be true, and also in the presence of his friend, Mr. Banks.

He now even affects the chevalier, and defiantly says, "I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment."

He requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of near seven hundred miles by the mail route—a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I could not pass without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, halts and constables. He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I to do so and he were to fall, that I would never get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common.

His proposition is of so preposterous character that the public will appreciate it without comment from me. When he repudiated the memorandum which was prepared by his friend, and delivered in his own presence, I felt some sympathy for the agony of a proud man driven to doing wrong that he might retrieve the honor of a State which had been tarnished by unworthy representatives. But his last condition is worse than the former, and I deliver him to that condemnation which honorable men in every community will sternly inflict. I have no further demands up on him, but should he be screwed up to the point of making demands upon me, I will treat him as a gentleman, and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.

I respectfully ask that the subjoined letter from Gen. Lane may be read, and submit my conduct to the intelligent and spirited people of every State in the Union.

P. S. BROOKS.

Washington City July 23, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have deemed it proper and just to make the following statement:

At your request, I called yesterday at near three o'clock, as your friend, upon Hon. Mr. Burlingame,—that being the first opportunity I had of meeting him and delivering your note. After he had read it, I informed him that I was requested by you to urge that a meeting should take place at the earliest practical moment suggesting that afternoon of this morning at four o'clock, and hoped that it would suit his convenience.

I further stated that you had supposed that all differences between you and himself had been adjusted; that he (Mr. Burlingame) had responded, the matter, as you supposed, for a personal difficulty, and that you were anxious to have it ended without delay. He replied, "That is the feeling of a gallant man, and Brooks is a brave man." That he would have to look out for a friend, and had none in his mind at that time, and perhaps he could not be ready for a meeting at so early an hour as you requested.

I also impressed upon him the necessity of entire secrecy save with his friend; and further requested that he or his friend would communicate with me at my seat while the House was in session, or at my room after adjournment; and as he had the right of selecting the place of meeting, and such other arrangements as are on such occasions, that he would have the kindness to let me know, at as early hour as was convenient, when and where and what it would be. Last evening, about eleven o'clock, the enclosed note from Mr. Burlingame was placed in my hands by the Hon. L. D. Campbell. The place of meeting designed in said note is so far distant, and would subject you to so many hazards of arrest, and also to a jurisdiction without the United States that, as your friend, I advise you with out hesitation, to take no further notice of the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.  
Hon. P. S. Brooks.

### Telegraphic News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. New York, July 23.—The Steamer Persia has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 12th. There is no political news of importance, except that the tone of the English press, in regard to the Central American question, is milder.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY. New York, July 21. The steamer Quaker City has arrived with Havana dates of the 18th. The Fever existed in the city, and Concha was down with it. The clipper War Hawk had loaded a cargo of 568 Cooles. Sugar less active, stock 25,000 boxes.

WASHINGTON, July 25. The Brooks and Burlingame Affair.—Mr. Burlingame has been arrested and held to bail in \$5000. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, became his surety. Mr. Brooks has gone to the Virginia Springs.

WASHINGTON, July 25. Mr. Herbert Acquitted.—The Jury in the Herbert case, after an absence of forty-five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. Herbert was released.

St. Louis, July 25. Later From Kansas.—Governor Lane has crossed into Kansas, with 600 men fully armed, and has returned, and it is reported that he has said that he would force his way up the Missouri with another regiment. Gen. Harney and Col. Baker were at Leavenworth.

CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856. The Senate has passed the three million bill to increase the efficiency of the army, also, a resolution to adjourn Congress on the 11th of August. The resolution is pending in the House, and will doubtless be concurred in to-morrow.

REPORTED CHALLENGE FROM MR. BOSCOCK TO MR. BURLINGAME. Letters have been received at Philadelphia from Washington stating that a challenge has passed between Messrs. Burlingame and Boscok. The latter was not in the seat Wednesday and has said to have left Washington accompanied by General Lane.

### COMMERCIAL.

CHEROKEE MARKET. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. M. THREAGDILL.

COTTON.—There have been no sales for the past week. We therefore omit quotations. BACON, N. C.—From waggons \$13.50 cts. About 7000 lbs was sold during the past week. Western, retails at \$12.00 to \$14.00. FLOUR.—New \$7.00 to \$7.50 cts. LARD.—None coming to market, retails at 16 2/3 cts. SALT.—Retails at 1 1/2 per sack, market well supplied. SUGAR.—Retails at 12c. COFFEE.—Retails at 12 to 14c. CORN.—Plenty, worth 6 1/2c. FODDER.—Sells at from 85c to \$1.00. POULTRY AND EGGS.—Scarce and in demand. WHISKEY.—From 45c to \$1.50 per gallon. BAGGING-GUNNY.—20 cts, small supply. ROPE.—From 12 to 14 cts, small supply.

The River is at low water mark.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

From the Circular of Messrs. Cummings & Son, for the week ending July 22, 1856. TURPENTINE.—White \$3.75, Yellow dip, 2 3/4.—Hard, 1 3/4. Sales of week 1,771 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—24 cts per gal. Sales of week 1,250 bbls. ROSIN.—Common, \$1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per bbl. Sales 5,400 bbls. COFFEE.—12 @ 18 cts. FLOUR.—\$5 50 @ 8 50. MOLASSES.—49 @ 45c per gallon. SUGAR.—71 @ 12 1/2 cts.

### CAPESBAY NEWS.

The following is a list of the consignees by the Cheroke and Decatur Railroad, for the week ending 26th July, 1856: W. F. Lane, A. E. Campbell, R. S. L. Boston, T. H. Tomlinson, K. T. Morgan, A. Harlan, W. L. J. Ross, R. T. Jones, G. Gray, W. L. Wallace, W. T. Moore, C. Collier, D. J. Patton, John J. Cameron, A. G. Bright.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

POWELL & DULL CARP. A GOOD NEW FIBRE CIGARETTES. THOS. H. TOMLINSON.

### "EXCURSION."

Office C. & D. R. R. Company, Chicago July 29th, 1856. EXCURSION Trains will leave Chicago and Florence on Saturday 9th day of August next, and run according to the following schedule:

Leave Chicago, 7 00 A. M.	
" Cash's, 7 25 "	
" Society Hill, 7 50 "	
" Dove's, 8 20 "	
" Darlington, 8 50 "	
Arrive at Florence, 9 20 "	

RETURNING:	
Leave Florence, 1 00 P. M.	
" Darlington, 1 30 "	
" Dove's, 1 55 "	
" Society Hill, 2 20 "	
" Cash's, 2 45 "	
Arrive at Chicago, 3 10 "	

FARE GOING AND RETURNING:	
From Chicago, .....\$1 00	
Cash's, .....55	
Society Hill, .....65	
Dove's, .....75	
Darlington, .....85	

TRAIN FROM FLORENCE:	
Leave Florence, 8 20 A. M.	
" Darlington, 8 50 "	
" Dove's, 9 20 "	
" Society Hill, 9 50 "	
" Cash's, 10 15 "	
Arrive at Chicago, 10 30 "	

RETURNING:	
Leave Chicago, 6 00 P. M.	
" Cash's, 6 25 "	
" Society Hill, 6 50 "	
" Dove's, 7 20 "	
" Darlington, 7 50 "	
Arrive at Florence, 8 20 "	

FARE GOING AND RETURNING:	
From Florence, .....\$1 00	
" Darlington, .....75	
" Dove's, .....65	
" Society Hill, .....55	
" Cash's, .....45	

E. J. WADDILL, General Transp. Agent. July 29, 1856.

### "NEW SCHEDULE."

OFFICE C. & D. R. R. COMPANY, Chicago, July 19, 1856.

On and after the first day of August ensuing, the MAIL and PASSENGER Trains on this road, will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Chicago at 5 o'clock P. M.	
" Cash's at 5 25 "	
" Society Hill at 6 50 "	
" Dove's at 7 20 "	
" Darlington at 7 50 "	
Arrive at Florence at 8 20 "	

RETURNING:	
Leave Florence at 9 15 o'clock P. M.	
" Darlington 9 45 "	
" Dove's at 10 15 "	
" Society Hill 10 45 "	
" Cash's at 11 15 "	
Arrive at Chicago at 11 35 "	

A FREIGHT and PASSENGER Train will also leave Chicago on every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

E. J. WADDILL, General Transp. Agent. July 12, 1856.

### Daguerreotypes!

G. H. BROWN OF BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of ROCHESTER and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms above R. T. POWELL'S store, where he will remain about three weeks in the practice of his profession, of the Daguerreotype and General Portraits, which, together with his experience as an Operator in some of our principal cities, he has crossed a sufficient guarantee that his work will be well executed. He hopes that those who have not procured a good picture, will not neglect this opportunity.

A Beautiful Selection of Fancy Cases, Suitable for Presents.

Particular care will be taken in copying Daguerreotypes on Existing Pictures inserted in Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, &c. Likens taken without regard to weather.

N. B.—My stay in this place will be short as I have other engagements.

July 29, 1856.

M. KEELER, Boot & Shoe Maker.

HAS a new and well selected stock of materials on hand, and is ready to fill all orders in his line of business with dispatch, and to the satisfaction of his customers. He has taken the place of B. ELISON, in this business, and occupies his old stand. He has also for sale leather of all kinds, suitable for the trade.

CHEROKEE, S. C., July 22d, 1856.

### TURNER'S Ginger Wine.

HIGHLY recommends (for sharpening the appetite, invigorating the entire system, and restoring perfect health and strength, all anæsthetic affections with dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.)

Also TURNER'S GINGER BRANDY, together with a full assortment of FINE BRANDIES.

Old Eye Whiskey, Gin, French Cognac, and Spiced Oysters, &c. for sale by

WELLS & BROTHER, CHEROKEE, S. C., June 4th, 1856.

### Bacon On Consignment.

10,000 LBS prime Tennessee Bacon, for sale by the pack or quantity. Wholesale and Retail in the article, or Packing for export, will find this a good opportunity to buy cheap for cash, or on credit, as they may desire. The article must be sold.

July 21, 1856. D. MALLOY.