

PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Brig. Gen.

This is a true copy of the original, which was approved in the city of Queretaro by the general-in-chief of the army, by order of his Excellency the President, which was communicated to us with the note of his Excellency the Minister of War, under date of March 4, which follows:

"On this day I transmit to the General-in-chief of the Army of Operations at Queretaro, the following copy:

"His Excellency, the President pro tem, in a council with the Ministers, has examined the armistice agreed between the Mexican Generals Don Ignacio de Moya y Villamil and Don Demitro Quijano and the Generals of the American army, Worth and Smith, and you are hereby authorized, as General-in-chief of the Army of Operations, to give your signature to the said document accompanying those two originals, signed by the aforesaid generals.

"After having ratified these documents you will forward them to this office."

In consequence of this order, the general-in-chief has sanctioned the armistice, the copy of which I return, with the two copies that you transmitted me, with your note of the 2d of the present month, to be ratified by the general-in-chief of the North American army. Be pleased to send it to this office so that it be published in due form of law.

IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILAMIL. BENITO QUIJANO. Ratified by me, in the city of Mexico, the 5th of March, 1848.

W. O. BUTLER, Major Gen. U. S. A. Commanding. **HIGHLAND MESSENGER.** THOS. W. ATKIN & MARCUS ERWIN, EDITORS. ASHEVILLE, N. C. Thursday, April 6, 1848.

For President ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE COUNTY.

The Locofoco papers are industriously laboring to make capital of the dissatisfied faction manifested by one or two Whig papers in the Eastern section of the State, at the nomination of Mr. Manly, for Governor. It was generally conceded that the East was entitled to the nomination, but several of her prominent men declining the proffered honor, the Convention took up Mr. Manly, as a gentleman every way qualified to discharge the duties of the station with advantage to the State and credit to himself. The Locos, when endeavoring to make the impression that certain Whig journals are dissatisfied at the nomination, do not tell the whole truth. They forget to tell that every paper which has exhibited dissatisfaction at all, has done so only because the nominee was not an Eastern man, and not on account of any want of confidence in Mr. Manly. Among all classes, there is but one opinion on that point, and that is, that the nominee is every way worthy the undivided suffrages of his party. That he will be victorious is not at all doubted by even any portion of his political opponents. This miserable shift to make capital of a sectional dissatisfaction, and but a slight one at that, is on a footing with many similar things perpetrated by the same party. The Whigs of the East will nail to the counter the base insinuation that they would sacrifice their principles for so paltry a cause, by scolding up her impudent majesties in August, for Charles Manly, the people's candidate.

It is confidently believed at Washington that Mr. Polk will be the candidate for reelection. We are sure nothing would afford the Whigs more satisfaction. Let Jimmy be the man by all means. The people would like to have another chance at the gentleman, through the ballot box, after which he would be at no loss to ascertain the place he held in their remembrance. He was elected before by fraud of the blackest kind, but we think he would be unable to gull the Pennsylvania Dutch again, great fools as they are. There is nothing like a little costly experience to bring people to use their wits; if they have any at all. Come, gentlemen Locos, nominate the Knight of Blunder, we entreat of you. He's our choice, decidedly, and although we done what little we could before to induce the people to appreciate the little man, we promise you to redouble our efforts, if possible. But this will hardly be necessary. The question was once asked, who is James K. Polk? It will never be again, his name will live to be cursed while freedom has a champion or public virtue and honesty a votary.

Mr. Webster delivered a speech in the Senate on the 23d of March which is attracting great attention. It is truly a great effort. No speech has been delivered during the session on the same subject, the war with Mexico, which is more deserving a general circulation. We will try and find room for it shortly.

Hon. D. M. Barringer will please accept our thanks for interesting documents forwarded us.

Mr. Clingman made a speech in the House on the 21st ultimo, in reference to a motion which had been made, to print the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department. He stated that the correspondence, as furnished the House, was garbled, and not full, calculated to create false impressions regarding Gen. Scott, and thus place him in an improper light before the country. His object was to secure a re-consideration of the motion, until the whole correspondence was furnished.

Mexico has court-martialed many of her Generals and other officers, for mismanagement and defeat, while our President, in the exercise of the authority really or assumedly his, has arrested and court-martialed a great many of our officers for the victories they have gained, and the valor they have displayed! Queer, isn't it?

Do the Locos think any one so green as not to see through their pretended love for Gen. Taylor? They miscalculate a few, we guess, if they do. By pretending to admire Gen. Taylor, they hope to weaken the confidence of the Whigs in his soundness. Don't put yourselves in any unnecessary trouble, gentlemen, the Whig party, in the main, are well satisfied with the old Thunderer, and know that your conduct is only prompted by fear of him. He'll be the candidate in spite of your love, and we venture the assertion that after his nomination you'll tune your harps to a different note.

The boastful spirit manifested by the Locos about carrying the Governor's election, will leak out at their fingers ends about the first Thursday in August.

"PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."—Colonel Benton compares "Progressive Democracy" to an engine driving at the rate of 30 miles an hour, of a dark night, without a lantern or a cow-catcher.

Hon. Pierre Soule, of New Orleans, Democratic Senator elect from Louisiana, has been sentenced by Judge McHenry to twenty-four hours imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100, for a contempt of court. The alleged contempt consisted in Mr. Soule looking at the Judge in what the latter considered an offensive manner. A large number of persons visited Mr. S. while in confinement, and when liberated he was escorted home by upwards of fifteen hundred persons. The \$100 fine was paid by a public subscription, no person being allowed to contribute more than a dime.

An act securing to married women their separate estates has passed both houses of the Alabama Legislature, and was approved by the Governor on the 1st inst. It provides that the wife's estate shall be held by the husband as in trust. If the wife's estate be equal to her right of dower, on her husband's death, she has no claim whatever to his property, and otherwise only to the difference between her estate and the dower. At the death of his wife the husband comes into absolute possession of her personal property, and for life of her estate. The husband and wife are jointly made liable for articles supplied for family use.

J. M. Bots' letter of protest, against the action of the Virginia State Convention, has called forth a reply from several gentlemen who were also delegates, in which Bots is riddled without mercy, as he ought to be. Take the following extract as a sample:

"Six hundred and fifty delegates, professing to represent the people of all Virginia, coming fresh from nearly every county and precinct; appointed just at the moment of action, part and parcel of the people themselves; come together at the capital of the State. Every gentleman is permitted to offer whatever suggestions he chooses to offer. The utmost latitude of debate is allowed. Mr. Bots is himself there, to look after all the interests of this Clay ball which he said he put in motion. He speaks oftener, and speaks longer, than any gentleman in the body; and, when it comes to the vote, his propositions are voted down, by an overwhelming majority. Was he not bound to submit? He, a man of conciliation and compromise!—What business had he there, unless he meant to yield something as well as another? He did threaten to retire, if beaten. He was beaten, but he did not retire. No! He remained in the convention to the last, and retired as one of us—to publish, with the greater appearance of authority, a protest to the public which wins for him the plaudits of the Democratic press. A protest in which he slaps away, right and left, at friend and foe.—Censuring the members of the legislature for the manner of the call, and the form of the organization of the convention.—Assailing the convention itself for the rules it adopted and the decisions it rendered; and, as 'an irresponsible body, whose existence terminated with its labors—charging that the people were misrepresented.—Attacking General Taylor, the nominated candidate of the State.—Quoting Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, to prove that Taylor may be a Wilnot Proviso man; and bringing in the New

York Herald's individual opinion, that Gen. Taylor is a Democrat."

It may be safely put down as a "fixed fact" that Johnny has most efficiently headed himself, with the assistance of a few gentlemen whose labors of love he provoked.

GEN. TAYLOR AND PROTECTION.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Intelligencer publishes a letter from Washington, the writer of which says:

Information has been received here from the very highest authority, that Gen. Taylor is the firm and decided friend of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY—that he regards the policy, not as a party, but a high national question, and, if elected, he will recommend to Congress to extend adequate and ample protection to American manufactures and industry in every department." He has declared that "no true American heart can be opposed to the Protection of American industry in competition with that of foreign countries." This he has never hesitated to declare publicly in the presence of distinguished men and officers of the army, who have stated the fact in my hearing.

WHIG MEETING IN MACON. On Wednesday, the 23d ult., a meeting of the Whigs of Macon, assembled in the Court House in Franklin. Dr. Thompson Allan was, on motion, called to the Chair, and A. B. Donaldson, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were explained by Dr. H. G. Woodfin, to be, to respond to the call for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for President, and also to respond to the action of the late Whig gubernatorial convention.

On motion, Dr. H. G. Woodfin, Dr. T. Allan and J. Y. Hicks, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting again met at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The Chairman, Dr. Allan, called the meeting to order. The Secretary being absent, John Y. Hicks was appointed in his place. Dr. Woodfin, from the Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Whigs of the United States have agreed to hold a Convention at Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for President and Vice President; and

Whereas, A proposition has been made and concurred in by other Counties, for a District Convention to meet at Asheville, on Tuesday of Buncombe Superior Court, to appoint a delegate from the 1st Congressional District of N. C., to the National Whig Convention; and whereas, we approve each of those propositions; Therefore

Resolved, That five delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent the Whigs of Macon County, in the Convention in Asheville.

Resolved, That our confidence in the eminent qualifications, integrity and patriotism of Henry Clay remains unshaken; and with deference to the opinions of all our Whig friends who think otherwise, we believe the present crisis in our national affairs renders it peculiarly appropriate that his name should again be placed before the American people, for President.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of Charles Manly, as the Whig candidate for Governor of N. C.

Resolved, That Mr. Manly is hereby invited to visit Macon county at such time during the canvass, as may suit his convenience.

On motion of J. L. Moore, Esq., the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were then offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition of the county of Cherokee, to hold a convention of delegates appointed by the Whigs of each Captain's district, to nominate a Whig candidate for Senator of this District in the next Legislature; and that we recommend to the Whigs of the different Captain's districts to appoint delegates to attend said Convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to the Asheville convention: J. L. Moore, W. H. Bryson, J. Y. Hicks, Dr. H. G. Woodfin and David W. Siler.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Highland Messenger for publication.

The meeting then adjourned. T. ALLMAN, PRES'NT. J. Y. HICKS, SECRETARY.

A man was arrested in Massachusetts a few days ago on the charge of having poisoned his wife fourteen years ago. The body was lately found to be in a good state of preservation, and the stomach contained 4 or 5 grains of arsenic.

The amount invested by Louis Philippe in New York city is said to be between ten and twenty millions.

Death of another Member of Congress.

Mortality among our Troops in Mexico. "Jes," in his letter to the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, March 16, says:

The speaker read to day a letter giving information of the decease of the Hon. John M. Holley, of New York. He came here in a deep decline, and, after giving his vote in the organization of the House, went to the South for his health. This is the third Whig member of the House whose death has occurred since the commencement of the session.

It is said that a letter from a good source was read in the Senate during the secret session on the treaty, which showed that our troops were dying in Mexico at the rate of nearly a thousand a month, and that this fact influenced the vote in favor of the treaty.

I learn, says the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that the gallant Lieut. Col. Fremont is about to leave, with his family, for a residence in Oregon. The fact has probably escaped notice that the President of the United States has not yet accepted Col. Fremont's resignation. It is not improbable that the Executive has chosen to leave the matter open to afford the intrepid young soldier an opportunity, under the influence of the "sober second thought," to withdraw it.

Bridge on Niagara Falls.

The New York Courier has the following letter describing the first transit across the whirlpool of Niagara:

You readers have not forgotten, I am persuaded, a sketch which I gave of the famous Niagara Fall Suspension Bridge, and which, from the interesting nature of the subject of which it treated, was extensively copied.

The work is begun, and the first crossing has been made! I am fortunately enabled to send to the Courier some thrilling facts connected with this journey, such as no man in the new world ever before made.

"I raised," said the distinguished Engineer, "my first little wire cable on Saturday, and anchored it securely both in Canada and New York. To day (March 13) I lightened it up, and suspended below it an iron basket, which I had caused to be prepared for the purpose, and which is attached to pulleys along the cable."

"On this little machine I crossed over to Canada, exchanged salutations with our friends there, and returned again, all in fifteen minutes. The wind was high and the weather cold, but yet the trip was very interesting to me, as I was two hundred and forty feet above the Rapid, and twenty-six feet above the centre of the river, one of the most sublime prospects which nature has prepared on this earth of ours."

"The machinery did not work as smoothly as I wished, but in the course of this week I will have it so adjusted that any body may cross it safely."

The view from the centre of the bridge must have been glorious, but whether sufficiently so to have repaid the adventurous architect for his perilous journey, I leave to the romantic readers of the Courier to imagine. I understand that a lady has since the above date made the daring transit.

I have watched the progress of this great work anxiously. The Engineer is writing his name in iron letters on the record of useful men. This is not his only achievement. The bridge constructed at Wheeling, Virginia, of 1,000 feet span, is his designing. I shall keep your readers advised of every important progress in the great national work, whose first usefulness to man (the object of all right labor) I chronicle to-day. I trust it may be ages before any one shall be able to say in respect to this bridge of the cataract: "The last link is broken."

A REVEREND BIGAMIST.—The Rev. B. C. Morse, of Louisville, Ky., warns the public against the wiles of a preacher, of the name of Rev. Dr. Stelle J. Randolph, formerly of New Jersey, who has two or more wives living, and who is supposed now to be hunting out for another victim.

His first wife was of the name of Randolph, whom he left with two children, in 1841, at Northfield, N. J., and eloped with another female. He afterwards came to Alabama, and married—moving subsequently to Booneville, Mo., with her. He has since left her, and is roving abroad. The impostor is represented to be 33 years of age—rather stout built, the right leg about 6 inches shorter than the left, but lengthened by cork inside the boot—and the right hip out of joint. He is a doctor as well as preacher! Pass him round!—*Muskege (Ga.) Democrat.*

While some persons in the employ of Major Bates, of Guernsey, in Ohio, were engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the national road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they found, in a petrified state, what was supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which, perhaps, centuries ago, was deposited in that spot. This extraordinary specimen of ancient remains was found embedded in a mass of solid rock, and has the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect in its outward form, yet having the general outlines of the human shape. The materials of which it is composed appear to be a species of limestone. In the same cavity was also found a small row of what appear to have been Indian beads matted together.

A woman some time since died in New Hampshire of the dropsy. It is stated that she had been tapped, since November, 1805, more than two hundred times, and more than eight thousand nine hundred gallons of water, equal to eleven hogsheads, drawn from her.

Accident at New Ark.

The New York Correspondent of the Washington Union, under date of March 21, says:

"The city was startled this morning by the report of a terrible accident on the usually safe and uneventful rail road route to Philadelphia. The drawbridge at New Ark having been left open, and it is said, the engineer not seeing the flag, the whole train plunged at full speed, head first, into the Passaic, burying the locomotive, tender, baggage car and half of the second class car in the river! The confusion and terror, as may be imagined, were extreme. In the first panic, many lives were supposed to be lost; but there is reason to hope since since, that though many suffered serious injuries, none were killed."

Mr. Van Buren was a passenger in the cars, but got out unhurt. The engineer escaped by clinging to an overhead, just as the train was going over! It is to be hoped that there will be at once a rigid investigation, and the culpable parties, if any there are, exposed to the strongest public censure."

Arrival of the Colonists. LATER FROM EUROPE.

It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France. All the Departments have joined the Republic. Louis Philippe and the Royal family, with Guizot, have arrived in England.

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sunday, March 12, says:

The revolution in France is now as fait accompli. The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the proclamation of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and the flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or other places of exile, the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United S., have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the destinies of whole nations and dynasties.

A decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into the hands of the definitive Government. Universal suffrage, and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality and fraternity to France.

Our latest advices from Paris, are to the 9th ultimo, and represent the City as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no other failures have been announced.

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two vicars generals, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese.

England waits with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this "strange eventful history."

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of this week, but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves who plundered the shops and have evidently no political object in view.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of certain portions of the press, which surpasses anything within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities.

The Ex King and Queen of France arrived at Brighton, (England,) on the 3rd ultimo. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Egyptian. The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex King and Queen have, for some days, been moving from farm house to farm house, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue; and on his arrival, the King stated that, a night or two back, he had thought of giving himself up.

On landing, the Ex King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Philippe.

Paris, Feb. 29. Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the U. States, accompanied by Mr. Martin and Major Pinson also, waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview are taken from the National:

At 12 o'clock, the representative minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. It was appropriate in the representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the minister of the United States has made existing circumstances of serious importance. Although fully expected, it has touched acutely all the members of the Provisional Government; and, after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in a body accompanied this Representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

The whole of the Colonists of the 106th and 78th were nearly all massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Talliers.

A List of Better's

- Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 1st day of April, 1848:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alexander Mary Mrs | Morris Thomas |
| Alexander George | Morris James |
| Brock James M | Nebert John C |
| Brown John | Patton Mary Mrs |
| Brown Wm C Master | Penniman Peter |
| Craddock Wm H | Palmer Thomas |
| Cole William James | Phillips William C |
| Carter Edward | Patton James M |
| Candler George 2 | Patton Matilda |
| Crawford Simmons | Patton John J |
| Codess Benjamin | Reavers Thomas |
| Carr Henry | Rhodes Hannah Mrs |
| Daniel Hillsberry | Rhodes Benjamin |
| Davidson Samuel H | Rice Henry A |
| Engle Henry | Roberts Perez |
| Foster Thomas 2 | Roberts Sarah L Mrs |
| Francis Williams | Studer John |
| Gash B S | Shepherd G W |
| Garber J W | Smith James |
| Hamblin John F | Smith Hamilton |
| Hess H G | Sams A B |
| Hovah George | Smother Andrew |
| Israel Nelson | Smothera James |
| Imble or Embler Joseph | Shepherd Fred A |
| Jones Wm or Mrs Jones | Scharbergh Wm A |
| Lance Martin | Trauger Henry |
| Loe Eliza | Vandell J D |
| Moore William | Wamble Josiah Dr |
| Morgan Noah | Ward M A |
| Miller John | Weaver James T |
| McConnell Obadiah | Wright Joseph |
| Mellon John C | Wright John |
| Miller Peter | Williams Adonijah Rev |
| Miller Gabriel P | |

Resolutions passed by the Whig State Central Committee of Maryland.

"Resolved, That, in view of the great achievements, the prominent virtues, and distinguished patriotism of Gen. Zachary Taylor, connected with his known and avowed attachment to the principles of the Whig party, this committee do recognize him as the candidate for the Chief magistracy, most likely to ensure the approbation and support of the whole country."

DREADFUL MURDER.—Mr. Rhoads, manufacturer and vendor of Homeopathic medicines, residing in Fourth street, Philadelphia, was found in his bed room, stabbed and cut in fully twenty places, and in the agonies of death. The terrible tragedy does not end here. Mrs. Rhoads, wife of the unfortunate victim, was also found in the same room with her husband, entirely dead, having been literally hacked and cut to pieces. No clue has been had to the perpetrators of this horrid crime.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.—During the entire day yesterday, not a bale of Cotton was sold in our market. This we think is without a parallel in the history of the Cotton business in our city at this season of the year, and is one of the results of the establishment of the Telegraph.—*Charleston Mercury 21st ult.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—At a Military review (of volunteer corps) at Charleston, (S. C.) on Friday last, Col. Bium's horse reared and fell with him, by which he sustained some injury, though not seriously, by a fracture of his collar bone; and a member of one of the German companies, being also thrown from his horse, was so seriously hurt that he died on the following morning.

Under the electoral law of France of 1831, only about 300,000 persons had the right of suffrage out of a population of 35,000,000. It was to enlarge the right that the Republicans have labored with speech and pen for years, and lately they had introduced into France, as a means of influencing public opinion, the practice of holding reform banquets, gathering analogies to our mass meetings. The one which was appointed for the 23d February in one of the districts of Paris was forbidden by the Government. This was the proximate cause of the popular outbreak.

WAR EXPENSES.—Daniel Webster, a year ago, declared in the United States Senate, that the expenses of the war would amount to one million and a half per week. The government press and its echoes every where ridiculed the estimate. But the War Secretary has made a report to the Senate, at their call, in which it is stated, that the War Department alone, has expended during the first year Forty one millions, seven hundred and eighty one thousand, seven hundred dollars.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Col. THOMAS MORRIS as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. PERCY FREEMAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the next election.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of **NEW GOODS**, which he invites the public to call and examine. FOR CASH, he intends to sell lower than he has ever done, and hopes by a close attention to business, to share a liberal patronage.

J. DUNLAP. Asheville, 6th April, 1848. 397—4.

Look out for him, Bots! FIVE CENTS REWARD, BUT NO THANKS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 24th ult., a bound boy named **DAVID F. HALFORD**, about 18 or 19 years of age, heavy built, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and weighing about 145 pounds. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trading with said boy. The boy's reward, payable in old patent brass, but no thanks accompanying, will be paid for his delivery.

DAVID STRADLEY. April 6, 1848. 397—3.

PIANO FORTES.

MR. AARON A. CLARK, Having lately returned from New York with a choice assortment of **PIANOS**,

With and without the Eolian Attachment, from the celebrated manufactory of NUNNS & CLARK, and intending to keep for sale a constant supply of these and other **MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**,

At the Ware House of GEIGER & FANTLOW, in the Town of Hamburg, on as favorable terms as at any place in the SOUTHERN STATES, invites the attention of those persons in want of such articles, and solicits them to call and examine for themselves before proceeding further, where will also be found a supply of new and fashionable SHEET MUSIC, and BOOKS of instruction for the PIANO.

A. A. CLARK continues to Tune Instruments, in which business he has been employed for nine years past.

Hamburg, S. C., April 6, 1848. 397—6m.

April 6, 1848. 397—3t.