can War.

Letter from General Pillow to the people of Tennessee.

In placing myself before the country as feel that it is not improper for me briefly to refer to the motives which have prompted my course, and to state the principles by your confidence.

It is known to you that I have not heretofore sought political honors. That I have actively participated in all the great political struggles through which the country has passed for many years, is not unknown to the Democracy of my immediate neighborhood; but my participation has been that of a soldier in the ranks-neither asking nor receiving any share in the fruits of victory.

Incidental to the humble part I have performed, was an active participation in the nomination of Mr Polk, and in the struggle which resulted in placing him in the presidential chair. That event was followed by the war with Mexico. The part I bore in that war is known to the country. All that I have to say of those services is, that I tried to perform my duty in the difficult and trying positions in which I was placed .-To the brave sons of Tennessee of my command I appeal as witnesses of my kindness and attention to their wants amidst the diseases of a pestilential climate and the hardships of a camp life. To the reports of General Scott, my immediate and only sw perior in the army with which I fought. I refer for the manner in which I bore myself in command, and sustained the honor of Tennessee upon the many battle-fields of General Scott was under no suspicion of partiality for me; and I may, therefore, without indelicacy refer to his reports for my bearing upon those fields which have reflected so much honor upon our common country. By them I am willing to be judged.

While I was thus engaged in a foreign war, endeavoring to maintain the right and defending the honor of the country, a malignant party press at home was perpetually pouring its volumes of abuse and calumny All that ridicule, falsehood, and calumny could do to destroy my reputation was done. My only answer to these assaults was the blows I gave the enemy in front. I felt that in vindicating my reputation as a soldier with my sword, I test answered the "fire of the enemy in the rear."

The close of the brilliant campaign which resulted in the capture of the enemy's capi-

In a few days afterwards, and while prostrate upon a bed from which I did not rise for many months, I was arrested. A sword which I had not dishonored was wrested from my side-my personal staff was dismembered, and my gallant division, which had cut its way into the city at a loss of nearly two-thirds of its members, was taken from my command, and ordered to remote and interior position in Mexico. I was confined a prisoner in the city of Mexico for ninety days, and until released by order of the President of the United States.

A long investigation of the charges preferred against me resulted in the triumphant vindication of my reputation, and in overwhelming my enemies and persecutors with shame and falsehood.

But there is a mystery, a secret history in the motives of those who thus sought to destroy my character, and to strip me of the humble honor of services which cost me so much suffering, which has never yet been understood by the country. That mystery I now propose to remove.

It is due to my own reputation, to the memory of the great and patriotic statesman who was then Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to the truth of history, that the veil which has now, for ten years, concealed the truth from the public, should be lift-

In appointing a mission to travel with the army and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should offer.) the grade of diplomatic duty to be performed, and the emoluments thereto attached, made it impossible for the President to find a statesman who would accept the place. The man selected for that position was Mr N. P. Trist. But, either distrusting his ability, or judgment, or prudence, or all these, President Polk was not satisfied to place the honor of the country and his administration in his hands alone.

By his confidential letters, now in my possession, he so far associated myself with Mr Trist as to place me in semi-official relations with him as a commissioner. The daty was enjoined upon Mr Trist of taking me into all his conferences, and to consult me in all his negotiations. The duty was imposed upon me as a patriot and the devoted friend of the President, to guard, and protect the honor of the country and of his administration against any and everything which I thought would tarnish the one or the other. It will hence be seen that, while Mr Trist was the ostensible commissioner, I was, in fact, the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations in-

volving the peace of the country. When I reach the head quarters of the army at Puebla. I was invited to a conference with Mr Trist. On my arrival at his Trist informed me that he had opened ne gotiations with Santa Anna, and had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of negotiations for peace. By these terms, Santa Anna was to be paid, cash in hand, as earnest money. \$10,000, and our army was | back to the United States. to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city. If we won, an armistice was to be granted, and commissioners appointed to treat for peace. When peace should be concluded, Santa Anna

was to receive one million of dollars more. Mr Trist further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or General Scott (after the battle was fought) should take the initiative, and send the flag

should send the flag, but General Scott insisting, if he won the battle, Santa Anna should do so. He further said Gen. Scott had furnished him the money, and that he had paid the \$10,000 required to be paid in a candidate for United States senator, I advance, and that General Scott had the means in the disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means, of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of which I shall be governed if honored with the negotiations. He also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval of the terms.

I asked Mr Trist if there was any law authorizing such a use of the public money ? He replied there was not. I then asked him if the President had authorized such a use of it. He replied he had not, but he thought it was the best he could do.

Regarding this as an improper use of the public money, and as a bribe to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as dishonoring the Government, and disgraceful to our army. I at once protested against the

Gen. Scott justified and defended the measure, both upon the score of morals and as to the usage of governments. He said we were not corrupting Santa Anna; for the fact that he was found in the market asking a bribe, was proof that he was already

In regard to the practice of governments. he said it was a usage of governments to effect their purposes, when necessary, by money, and that our Government had sanctioned the practice. He said the presents made by it to the chiefs of Indian tribes. and to the Barbary powers, were nothing but bribes. He further said that, in the settlement of the northeastern boundary question, \$500,000 had been used-no one knows how, but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Maine press. He mentioned other instances in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this way.

Finding General Scott clear as to the right of the measure, and earnest in his cooperation with Mr Trist, and not being familiar myself with the usages of other Governments, nor the practice of our own, I doubted what I ought to do; and in deference to his wishes and judgment, suspended my opposition until a day's reflection had confirmed my opinion of duty to my country. On the night after the conference took place, Gen. Scott called a council of genviews and opinions above detailed

first impressions were right, I went next | was heaped upon me because I earnestly day to Gen. Scott and Mr Trist, and pro- protested against the corrupt Puebla negotested so earnestly against the whole matter | tiations, and the armistice. (a part of it.) that they both said I was right, and that | which cost the army the lives of so many they would abandon the negotiations. I brave men, and because I made known to then thought they were sincere in their pur- | the President, as I was in honor bound to pose to abandon it, and all idea of peace to

In a few days afterwards the army commenced the march for the valley of Mavico-We reached the valley-had fought the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, (a

days,) when at last every portion of the field was wen by the indomitable valor of the American army; and whilst pursuing the enemy at the head of the army, and almost within the gates of the city, I received Gen. Scott's order to halt the army and fall back to his position, when I learned from him that it was his purpose to grant an ar-

The enemy had sent no flag of truce, nor had he asked an armistice. I at once told General Scott the city was in his powerthat I thought he ought to take it, provide for the wants of his army, and then grant an armistice if the enemy desired it.

Gen. Scott replied that his purpose was settled, and gave orders for the disposition of the army for the night then approaching. Next day I went to Gen. Scott's headquarters, taking Gen. Worth with me, and we both earnestly protested against the armistice, but to no purpose.

Still not satisfied, the same day I address-

ed a written remonstrance to Gen. Scott, which I sent by Gen. Pierce-still more earnestly protesting against this armistice, as likely greatly to endanger the safety of the army in future operations. But all my efforts were of no avail. I was now satisfied that Gen. Scott was acting under the influence and wishes of Mr Trist, and that he vas carrying into effect the Puebla negotiations. That in doing so, if we got peace, it would be at the cost of the honor of the army and of the government of the country. That if we got no peace, Santa Anna would avail himself of the armistice to recruit his beaten and disorganized army, to complete heavy artillery from the front we had turned to the front we were assailing. And that in the event of Santa Anna's bad faith in this negotiation, we were giving up all the advantages gained by the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, (which had cost us the blood of 1.050 men,) without anything in return, and without any guaranty of the

Entertaining these views of the object and effect of the armistice, and the purposes of Mr Trist, and finding that I could do nothng to prevent the consummation of measures so disreputable to the government, I at once wrote to President Polk, giving him a quarters, I found General Scott there. Mr full account of the negotiations, and the steps adopted towards its fulfillment. Upon the reception of this information, the President promptly recalled Mr Trist, withdrew from him all authority to act as commissioner, and directed Gen. Scott to send him

The recall, however, was not received until Gen. Scott had resumed offensive operations, and the army had entered the city

The armistice lasted fifteen days, during which time Santa Anna had completed his defences-had removed his heavy artillery from El Pinon and Mexicalzingo, and had reorganized and recruited his army, and had 25,000 fighting men in the field, and then reannounced that the armistice was at an of truce, preparatory to the armistice- end. And in the after operations of the

Secret History of the Mexi- | Santa Anna insisted that General Scott | army-made necessary by the armistice, and by giving up all the advantages gained by the first two bloody battles-we lost in killed and wounded 1,672 men; so that the army had to atone for the error of its General-in-Chief, acting under the influence of the Government commissioner, with the blood of many of its bravest men.

> Up to this time, Gen. Scott had never been otherwise than just and kind to me.

Mr Trist's object was revenge upon the man who had caused his recall, and to disgrace and discredit the only man who had a knowledge of his corrupt negotiations .-He knew I had written to President Polk. (for I had shown him the letter,) but Gen. Scott did not. He knew that to accomplish his purpose, he must control Gen. Scott's moral power and influence in the army.

Gen. Scott never suspected his real purpose. The armistice had greatly affected the confidence and feelings of the army towards Gen. Scott, while my opposition to it, being known throughout the army, had tended to induce an over-estimate of my

This was seen by Gen. Scott in the many letters written from the army to the home press; and his sensitiveness on this point may be seen in issuance of his offensive general order, intended to disgrace Gen. Worth and myself, upon the bare suspicion that we had written such letters. It was this order that led to the arrest of General Worth and Colonel Duncan; and, though he arrested me under a different pretext, his main charge was that I, also, had written similar

Under these circumstances. Mr Trist found it an easy matter to induce General Scott to believe I was endeavoring to supplant him in the confidence and affections of the army, and to strip him of the honor to which he was entitled as its commander. That he did so believe is manifest, from his charges against me.

Hence the blindness with which he rushed into the extremes of injustice and wrong towards me; which proved so fatal to his own reputation for justice towards his subordinates in command, and which had wellnigh ruined the humble individual who now

It will be seen from this narrative of events that all my trials and persecutionsall the falsehoods and calumnies heaped upon me in consequence of my rupture with Gen. Scott-all the blackening and defamaeral officers, to whom he made known what | tory charges by which he sought to strip me had been done in the way of negotiation, of the humble honor of my services, and to Being satisfied, after reflection, that my | by the party press-that all this obloquy do, the existence of these disgraceful pro-

Hence, it will be seen that, instead of President and Gen. Scott and Mr Trist, from an officious and intermeddling disposition, continuous fight that lasted nearly two as I was charged to have done, I was engaged in a sacred duty to my country in all that I did. And though I was so greatly wronged by the press, and by public opinion, such were my confidential relations to the Government and this mission, that I could neither expose the motives of those who sought to destroy me, nor the sense of duty which controlled my conduct.

In my defence of the charges against me, I was compelled to confine myself to the charges themselves, trusting to the future for the vindication of my motives, and the fidelity with which I met the responsibilities of my position, as the confidential officer of the Government.

The best friends I had in the army did all they could to induce me to acquiesce in Gen. Scott's refusal to prosecute the charges against me. But conscious of my innocence, and having been actuated by a high sense of duty to my country, I demanded an investigation of the charges, and an order from the court compelling him to prosecute them, or publicly to admit that they

I chose to brave all the consequences rather than submit to be thus calumniated, or violate the confidence reposed in me by

In all this I claim to have done but my duty; but the time has now arrived when I think the relations I bore to the Government and to this mission should be made known. that my conduct may be understood and my motives appreciated. • • Respectfully.

GID. J. PILLOW.

his defensive works, and to remove his A CHANCE FOR ABOLITIONISTS. To test the pluck, the philanthropy, and the confidence which the Abolitionists profess to have in their doctrines, the New Orleans Delta publishes the following extract of a letter addressed to it by a responsible planter of Mississippi. The writer throws down the glove, and dares the boldest of the

Greelvites to pick it up. Here it is: "I will wager ten negro men against welve thousand dollars that there is not an Abolitionist North of Mason & Dixion's line, that can induce the ten negroes to leave my premises, and go with him to a Free State. I will give them one full hour at night in the woods by themselves, if he chooses to talk, | ly disgusted with female love and devotion. preach, persuade, or hire them. Or, if beting is warring with his religious scruples, I will oblige myself to emancipate the ten negro men, if, after the hour's talk, he can nduce them to leave my plantation. If he fails, I am to make them tar and feather him if I can. I will use no threat nor force to make them do it.

"I will also bet-if Mr, Greely or any of his friends are afraid that the men might stay -ten women against their reasonable value, that I can make them buck and gag him in the latest and most improved military style, after one hour's talk from him. These are the terms. Accept them if you dare.

Southside, Miss. A MISSISSIPPIAN. Commenting on the above, the Delta

"The writer pledges himself to secure such Northern philanthropists as may take his bet, from prosecution.

They shall have a fair chance to exercise their philanthropic purposes."

#### Foreign Intelligence. LATER PROM EUROPE.

The steamship Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., arrived at New York The details of the Indian Mutiny teem

with accounts of further atrocities. The French papers publish a despatch affirming that the Mutiny had shown itself in Bombay, but was promptly suppressed. Napoleon and Alexander were to meet

shortly at Darmstadt. It was rumored that a secret treaty had been made between the United States and Mexico, providing that the former should furnish from fifteen to twenty thousand armed volunteers to take Cuba under the Mexican Flag, in case of a war with Spain

The Mexican Charge had quitted Madrid. There were rumors of minor changes in the British ministry. Eleven more regiments are under orders for India. The Paris Pays denies the rumored occupation of Formosa by the U. States. The Court of Assizes at Paris had condemned Ledru Rollin, Mazzini and others to deportation. The Spanish journals deny the existence of a secret treaty between the United States and Mexico. It is stated the King of Prussia's health gives much uneasiness. It is also stated that the diplomatic intercourse between Naples and France and England will shortly be resumed. The Russian troops are being concentrated on the Austrian frontier to prevent interference with the affairs of the Principalities.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte still firmly insists that England shall evacuate the Isle of Perrin and restore it to Turkey.

The steamer Ripon arrived at Southampton from Calcutta, with a number of fugitives from the massacre at Meerut, including the American missionary, Mr Hay, and his family. They all narrowly escaped death at Meerut.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5 .- Cotton has advanced one-sixteenth pence. Breadstuffs are firm. Wheat has advanced 2d to 3d. Corn has advanced 1s to 2s per quarter.

#### SINGULAR TERMINATION OF LOVE AFFAIR.

A short time ago, Mr. R., wife, and wife's sister, resided in Charleston, South Carolina. Wealthy young gent, named Mr. S., fell desperately in love with young lady, Miss Mc ...... Mr. R. became involved, and Mr. S. assisted him, wife and Miss with me, and I ask no odds of all hell to-day. Mc \_\_\_\_, to emigrate to St. Louis. Young If they kill me, it is all right; but they will riage could not take place until she would to. Would it not make any man or combe. Mr. R. and family arrived in St. Louis | munity angry to endure and reflect upon and set up a store. Young lady proves a valuable assistant in the store, and her re- us, and is still striving to pour out upon latives are loth to part with her. Mr. S. at God's people? the appointed time, leaves Charleston for St. Louis to fulfil his part of the matrimonial engagement. Mrs. R. seriously objects, as the lady is still too young, although eighteen years of age, and as "pretty as a pink." man of her choice, and the young man is determined that she shall not be disap-

Mrs. R., after exhausting all her arts of persuasion, resorts to fainting, which has the desired effect, and the young folks agree to postpone their marriage two weeks. Mr. S. goes up to Burlington, but returns after the expration of two weeks, and calls for his bride. He is informed that she has gone to parts unknown. He become exasperated, and sues out a writ of habeas corpus for the recovery of his bride.

During his absence at Burlington, Mrs. R. invites her sister to take a carriage ride, which she very reluctantly accedes to, having somemisgiving that all is not right. Persuasive eloquence prevails, and the young lady is spirited out to St. Charles, and there placed in a convent.

As soon at the writ was served on Mr. and Mrs. R., a letter was written to the young lady, elling her that her matrimonial intended vas about having them arrested and lodged in jail, which disturbed her

Mr. S., suspending a decision of habeas corpus, employed eight or ten young men to hunt up his lost affianced bride. One of his friends discovered a servant of Mrs. R. taking some female apparel to the North Missouri Ralroad, and leave them with the gentlemanly conductor, Mr. G. Blackburn. As soon as the servant left, the young gent called on George and asked him who those articles were for, and he, in his usual frank and honest way, said they were for Miss Mc-, at the St. Charles Convent. Young man hastens to Mr. S., informs him of the discovery, and he, overjoyed at the news, takes a buggy and another young lady to assist him, and starts full speed for

They reach there-young man all impatience and anxious to see his betrothed, sends the other young lady into the convent

that she is perfectly reconciled to remain in the convent, as it suited her taste exactly, and she does not feel disposed to marry a man who was endeavoring to put her sister in jail, although it was for her sake, and

therefore she would not leave the convent. Young man returned to St. Louis perfect-

FOREIGN ORDERS FOR BREADSTUFFS. It is stated in the New York Courier that there are large orders in that city from England for breadstuffs at limited prices. These prices, owing to the stringency in money affairs, have, it adds, been reached, and even a shade lower. The prospect is that there will be a more active export of flour and grain than was anticipated, and thus furnish a substitute for the current shipments of gold. It is also stated in the Journal of Commerce that the engagements of grain for Great Britain have averaged 50,000 bushels a day for several days, and if the decline in prices does not prevent the produce from coming forward from the interior, the Journal looks for an active business in this line throughout the fall months.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH. Brigham Young on the Invasion of Utak

by the United States forces.

The New York Times contains some interesting news from Utah. The Mormons are giving utterance to dire threatenings, drawn forth by the approach of the troops towards the Territory. Brigham Young

has made two inflammatory speeches to the "Saints," declaring it to be the duty of the faithful to resist the efforts put forth by the government for their extermination; and stating, in positive terms, that a separation of "the kingdom" from every other kingdom is close at hand-in other words, that the act of government in dispatching troops against Utah is to be considered fair ground for refusing to yield obedience to federal laws. Brigham, moreover, asserts that should government send other officials to Utah of the same stamp as those who have heretofore been commissioned, "they will require more than twenty five hundred soldiers to protect them from Mormon fury." We make the following extracts from one of Brigham's speeches:

The time must come when there will be a separation between this kingdom and the kingdoms of the world, even in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut to-day?

Now let me tell you one thing, I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this territory to chastise me, or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down that right is or at least should be might with Heaven, with his servants, and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Brother Heber said he could turn out his women and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.

But woe, woe to that man who comes here to unlawfully interfere with my affairs. Woe, woe to those men who come here to unlawfully meddle with me and this people. I swore in Nauvoo, when my enemies were looking me in the face, that I would send them to hell across lots if they meddled the abuse our enemies have heaped upon

### THE OLD SLAVE TRADE.

As much and as severely as Northern men may inveigh against slavery and the slave trade, and denounce the sins and iniquities of the South, they have quite as much-probably more-to do with such infamous business, as they call it, as the people of the South. The following extract from an exchange will exhibit the interest they felt in nigger's and nigger trading not a great while ago; and the fact, also, that many of the wealthiest persons at the North owe their wealth to traffic in African slaves :

"From 1804 to 1807 there were imported into the little town of Bristol, Rhode Island a seaport that did not contain a population of 2,000-more than 1,000 slaves annually. The whole number imported within the period was 3,914, all from the coast of Africa. During the same time there were brought into Newport a town within twelve miles of Bristol, in the same State, now the famous and attractive watering place, 3,488 slaves. Providence in the same State, received 559. Hartford, Connecticut, 250, and Boston 100, in the same years. The slaves brought into Rhode Island, were but a small portion of the number her citizens were taking from the coast of Africa directly to the West Indies, and into the ports of Southern States. Ffty-nine slave ships belonged at the time to the little State of Rhode Island. Some of the largest fortunes which have descended to her citizens were created by this traffic; and but a few years ago there were men in that they were both from a particular part that State, among the honored and wealthiest of the inhabitants, who had been active participants in the trade, or owned the ships that carried the human cargoes. One of her Senators in Congress, as late as 1826 or 1828. commenced his life as a slaver between the coast of Africa and the West India Islands; and he had ships engaged in it till the trade | all the expenses, to have the hearse drawn was suppressed by law-if not afterwards by four white horses and followed by fifty also. He died but a few years ago, bequeathing a fortune of millions to his children, who are at this day classed in the highest ranks of society."

## A SINGULAR CASE.

From a little discussion going on in the Nashville Christain Advocate, we learn that Mr. Ewing, a Methodist preacher who has charge of the Nashville Female Academy, employs a dancing master to teach the pupils in his art. Imagine the professor to make arrangements for the escape of Miss of dancing absent, and the Reverened Mr. Mc- Miss Mc- sees young lady Ewing, after having led the devotions of mediator, treats her coolly, and informs her the morning, and laid aside his Bible, marching into the dancing hall of a religious school, with a fiddle under his arm, as pro. tem. professor of dancing!

Are such things tolerated in the church at Nashville, the head quarters of Southern

Those who have charge of the church there owe it to the whole church to reform the offender, or subject him to summary We hope the law will interpose, and expulsion. Let the discussion of the case be transferred from the columns of the Nashville Christian Advocate, to the proper tribunal which has jurisdiction in the premises. A Methodist preacher in charge of a dancing school! Shame on the administration that would tolerate such cause of scandal upon Methodism!-N. C. Christian Advocate.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A BALL .-- A ball was given on Thursday at Judge Peters' farm, near Philadelphia, and while the merriment was at its height, one of the participants, named Alexander Immel, about 40 years of age, and apparently strong and hearty, fell dead upon the floor. His hand was mutual embarrassment upon the discovery can be had of the agent here, see advertiseclasped within that of a female relative.

DEATH SENTENCE

A telegraph despatch briefly informed us. of the conviction at Liverpool, and sentence to death by hanging, of the master and first and second mates of the Martha and Jane. of Sunderland, England, The English papers approve of the verdict and sentence. taking credit to tlemselves that justice in England has not ben defeated by "insufficient evidence," o neglect on the part of hibited the ball, and a game was proposed the prosecution. The Liverpool Times with very tempting offers. Finally Me gives the followingsynopsis of the case: "We have heardand read much lately of

others into the slade, whether as regards the brutal torture which accompanied the extinction of life, or the deliberate and systematic manner in which it was carried out. is needless to say that neither returned Rose, it appeared had shipped on board the vessel in April, and the work of tortue comnenced even befor the voyage began. He was used so shamfully that he absconded from the ship, was brought back, placed in irons, and from that time till death released him from his sufferings, the captain and first and second matesof the vessel made his torture their daily resort. It was proved on the trial that he was flogged every day by the three prisoners; that a large mastiff dog was set to worry him, which tore the flesh from his body in large slices, causing the blood to flow in streams, and leaving behind the most ghastly wounds and ulcers; that an iron bolt was put across his mouth, and his hands chained to a strong bolt in the deck behind his back; that he was put into an empty cask and rolled abng the deck; that his own excrement wasforced down his throat; that he was sent alof naked to furl sails, and severely beaten with a rope before making the ascent: that a ppe was placed around his neck and he was raised from the deck to the elevation of three feet, where he was suspended for some minutes, and that when lowered he fell on his back like a dead man! Death at leigth, more charitable than his persecutors, put an end to his sufferings when his bely was found to be indented with the marks of the rope, and his wounds full of maggets. The evidence was so clear and indisputable, that the three miscreants were found gallty, but the jury, from some extraordinary obtuseness, recommended them to merci-mercy towards the wretches, the recital o whose deeds makes the blood of every listener and reader run cold! But Mr. Watson despite the warning, sentenced the trio of murderers to be hanged by the neck-a merciful punishment as comand to whom he expressed substantially the disgrace me as a man of honor-all the lady and gent, up to their eyes in love, but not until the time comes, and I think that I pared with vith their brutal and cowardly treatment of their unhappy victim."

> THE LYNCHING CASE IN MISSISSIPPI-STARTLINGCONFESSION .- We have already briefly menioned that a man named Snyder had lately been lynched in Lafayette county Davis, infants, by their next friend B. P. Davis, Miss., for ampering with slaves. It ap- and N. D. Davis, and Devaney Putman and pears he was stripped, tied to a tree and whipped with straps attached to sticks about ten inches bng. He received in all two the State of South Carolina, Moses Bridgers, of hundred and thirty-eight lashes, inflicted by two of the mob, when he made a confession,

which was to this effect: He was to raise a company of some dozen (knives and pistols) by him and go with him to the houses of some of the wealthiest families and get their money by frightening them. If they failed this way, they were to kill the men and take it, when they were to get on the cars for Memphis and then up the river to Indiana. They were to take two white ladies with them for wives. [He implicated another man who was then in Indiana.]-There was no testimony against him except his confession and that of the blacks. So he was shipped on the cars for his home in Indiana, but was subsequently overtaken and

put in jail. A ROMANTIC FUNERAL CORTEGE .- A funeral cortege of unusual proportions passed through the streets of the second district one evening last week. The hearse was drawn by four white horses, and fifty carriages followed. By the hearse one man walked with his hat in his hand, whilst the remainder of the followers were in the carriages. The peculiar circumstances of the funeral were these: About two months ago two German citizens, well circumstanced in life, were on a drinking frolic together. During their conviviality they discovered of Germany. They thereupon ratified a perpetual friendship, and under the enthusiasm of the occasion, went so far as to make a funeral compact, the provisions of which were that the first one to die should be buried by the other, the survivor to pay carriages, and to walk himself by the side of the hearse as chief mourner. One of the of the hearse as chief mourner. One of the John Livingston, Esq, Editor of the well parties happened to die last week; the other known Monthly Law Magazine, 157 Broadfulfilled his compact as above described. N. O. Crescent.

WANTS TO BE UNMARRIED .- An honest but unsophisticated German applied at the Probate Court, a day or two ago, for license to be un-married, supposing it as easy to the most wonderful remedies of modern undo as to tie the connubial knot. He! times. At the earnest request of a lady who said he had been a soldier in his native country, and had seen a great deal of a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, hardships, but wedded life was more than fully believed it to be a quack medicine and he could bear, and he declared if he could a catch penny humbug. But a trial convinnot get rid of his "frau" that he would ces me that it does possess a magic power drown himself.

The wife of the German professed to feel a romantic attachment for him at home. and even followed him across the sea. Touched by her devotion, and convinced of her sincerity, he married her here some six months ago, and has since led the life, to use his own language of a "leetle tog | well, the relief having been as complete as mit te tin pail to him all de times."

dissolve the connection between the "tin pail" and the unfortunate German whose sufferings, according to his story, must be almost beyond endurance.

took place at the Junction Hotel upon the by Druggists and country merchants genarrival of the train from Indianapolis. A erally in the United States. gentleman and lady, inspired with a sudden recognition, were observed to rush frantically into each others' arms, and the fun of it was that after a hearty embrace they Oil in removing rheumatic pain and other discovered that both "had the advantage." They were strangers, but the lady, mistaking useless; but the preparation of Prof. De him for her "dear cousin Charlie," had Grath, of Philadelphia, has received testimeembraced him, while he, with a half defined nials from Congressmen, Mayors of Cities, recollection of having seen her before, went Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, all of the highin lemons and "got squeezed." Their est character, attesting its beneficial effects of the mistake can well be imagined.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN TAKEN IN AND Done For.—The Baltimore Sun furnishes

Several days since Mr. Wm. H. Richard son, a merchant of North Carolina, was accosted on Light street, by one of these practitioners, and the two engaged in conversa-tion. The stranger professed himself a native of North Carolina, and proposing a walk the parties walked out to an obscure street, when a third-party introduced himself, ex. Richardson agreed to stake his gold watch and fifty dollars against the result, at the same time receiving as a surety a check for the way in which samen are treated in the \$1,050 from his friends. But no sooner did commercial marin, but this case throws all the money and watch change hands, the one of the swindlers made off with then whilst his accomplice in villainy borrower Mr. Richardson's knife, and followed after vowing he would hackel him in pieces. and the check upon examination was foun

# REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity that he has n

CONFECTIONERY and BAKERY to one door above the Court House where he will be glad to see his friends and customers. J. C. MOORE.

PLANTATION FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale on low terms, FOR CASH, or partly

so, his Plantation lying on the waters

of Catawba River, known as the Scott piantation, in Mecklenburg county, 11 miles north-west of Charlotte, and within three miles of the Plank Road. The tract consists of 498 or 500 Acres. About one hundred and fifty acres cleared the balance finely timbered. The track of the W . & R. Railroad passes through the land. I am anxious to sell, and any person wishing to purchase will please call soon on my agent

Mr Alfred Hoover, who resides at or near the

lantation, who will show the Land, or address me at Clay Hill, York District, S. C. J. R. HALL. 73-4t

FOR SALE

On Saturday the 26th September, the indersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, A well improved PLANTATION of 675 acres, with good Dwelling

House, Kitchen, Giu House and House, Kitchen, Giu House and Barn, situated two miles north-east of David College.
Will be sold at the same time, cattle, farming

State of North Carolina,

CLEAVELAND COUNTY. Whereas, Whitman Blouton and wife Phebe. B. P. Davis, H. H. Davis, J. E. Davis, N. D.

Davis, - Grigg and wife Phebe, and Elizabeth Davis, Micajah Davis, Polly Ann Davis, Isaiah Davis, Sarah Davis, Benj. Davis, and Adeline wife Rosalie, have filed in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Cleaveland county, a Bill of Complaint against Joseph Bridgers, o the State of Mississippi, and Sarah Yarborough, Lewis Yarborough, Linsay Jenkins and wife Delphia, Edward Jenkins and wife Frances, and Elizabeth Davis, of Cleaveland county, N. C. Notice is hereby given that Joseph and Moses Bridgers, non-residents of this State, are required to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held at the Court House in Shelly. on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in or demur to Complainants' Bill, or the cause will be set for hearing exparte as to them, and

heard accordingly. WITNESS, Thos. Williams, Clerk and Master our said Court of Equity, for the county of Cleaveland and State of North Carolina, at office in Shelby, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1857.

THOS. WILLIAMS, C.M.E. Shelby, Aug. 24, 1857.

Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil. Pain is the promonitor of death, relieve the Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil is the marvel

of the age, for the following, (not every-Cures Rheumatism often in a day; Cures Neuralgia, Toothache two minutes; Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes; Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three

Cures Headache, fifteen minutes; Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one nigh Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days; Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Kheum

Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six o ten days: Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days,

nd all nervous and scrofulous affections; Cures Deafness in one to four days; Cures all Pairs in the Back, Breast, &c.,

give a letter received by Prof. D. Grath from way, New York, a word of such testimony is of more weight among the best classes of the country, than volumes from unknown

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, May 7, 1856 Prof. harles DeGrath-I freely give it as my opinion that your "Electric Oil" is among alleged she had been relieved of a most paintul affection by its use. I was induced to try and its use will prove a blessing to a suffer-

I recently took a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, and my neck became so much swollen and painful, that I could not turn my

After using, without success, everything tried your Electric Oil. This morning ! am it was instantaneous.

Lours very truly JOHN LIVINGSTON, Ed. Monthly Law Magazine CAUTION .- There are numerous imitation springing up on the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must beware. For sale in Charlotte by Dr. H. M. A LUDICROUS INCIDENT .- An incident PRITCHARD, Druggist, sole Agent, and

"Electric Oil."-The operation of this ills, is indeed astonishing. Like every good article, it has a base counterfeit, enterely ment in another column. [Sept. 15,-2m]