

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The ship Ann McKim, Walker, arrived at this port yesterday in the remarkable short passage of only fifty-nine days from Valparaiso, and forty-two from Cape Horn. She reports that the United States ship North Carolina, Commodore Ballard, arrived on the 14th May in fifty-two days' passage—and sailed for Callao on the 17th.

CHILIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST PERU.

The Chilean Government was preparing an expedition against Peru, consisting of land and sea forces, the whole of which was to be under the command of Admiral Blanco de Ciceron. It was expected to depart about the end of June for the coast of Peru, and consisted of the flag ship Libertad, of twenty-two guns; ship Montezuma, of 32 guns; ship Valparaiso, of 18 guns; four brigs of 18, 12, 10, and 9 guns; one gun-boat; fifteen transports, with 3,000 troops; five transports with horses, two transports with provisions, and one with powder. General La Fuente accompanied the expedition with 500 volunteers of cavalry. It was expected that a great portion of the Peruvian troops would join the Chileans.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

From the Baltimore American of this morning.

VERY LATE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.
By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig Mary, Captain Parker, in the short passage of thirty days from Rio de Janeiro, advices from that port as late as the 29th of June have been received.

The mercantile letters which we have seen represent the markets to be uncommonly dull for all kinds of American produce. We annex extracts from letters received by this vessel:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, July 27, 1837.
The brig Eunomus brings 2,000 bbls Richmond flour, and as farther supplies of Baltimore are expected, this article looks down, and it is almost impossible to give a quotation for the lower qualities. The comparative scarcity of Richmond city flour has enabled holders to maintain prices at 22½ but only by retail. In produce and exchange no variation. Planters are holding back supplies in consequence of present low prices.
Coffee, 3½500 to 3½700; Exchange 30½a31d.

"Rio de Janeiro, June 27, 1837.
"We have to note the arrival of 2,000 bbls flour from Europe, 500 bbls of which (from Tarragona) sold at 10½000. Other matters without change."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner Texas, Captain Parker, arrived at the Balize on Sunday, and bound for Pensacola, we have still later intelligence from the Republic of Texas. Such as it is we give. Mr. L. D. Winne more informs us that a duel was fought at Houston on the 25th of June, between L. L. Laurens and Dr. Chauncy Goodrich, an assistant surgeon in the army of Texas. Dr. G. had charged Mr. L. with stealing a large sum of money from him, and persisted in the truth of the charge. Laurens, from the custom of the country, was driven to challenge, which was accepted. The parties met near the town of Houston, on the 25th ult. They fought with rifles, at the distance of sixty-five yards. The first fire Laurens fell, the ball of his antagonist having entered his right thigh and passed through his left. Dr. Goodrich escaped unhurt. The wound of Laurens was not considered mortal by his physicians, but he died next day from mortification and distress of mind.

In addition to the above sad event, we are informed that Powell, more generally known as "The Spy of Texas," and one of Deaf Smith's men, was killed in the town of Columbia on the 27th ult. A dispute arose in the street between

him and Dr. Humphries, when the Doctor drew a pistol and shot him; the ball lodged in his breast and he died instantly. Powell was of great service to Texas during the late war, and was respected and honored for many daring adventures he had made to the advantage of the country.

From Mr. Winne more we learn that about twelve hundred of the Texian army had been furloughed. The present army numbers about five hundred. The country was comparatively quiet. Provisions were very scarce: flour selling at thirty dollars per barrel. A rumor was prevailing at Galveston that the Mexican fleet was cruising in the neighborhood of that place on the 9th and 10th inst. The navy of Texas was on the lookout, and prepared to give their Mexican foes a warm reception. No political intelligence from the interior worthy of note.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Roscoe arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing London papers to the 23d of June, and Liverpool papers to the 24th.

The new Queen, who was proclaimed on the day of the late King's death, held her first court at Kensington on that day. Her accession seems to give increased confidence to the whigs and radicals. The following declaration was issued in an extraordinary Gazette: "At the court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, her Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the Government of this empire. The awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find, in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.
"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the Constitution of my native country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most glorious declaration to their Lordship might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

"C. C. GREVILLE."

In the House of Lords on the 22d, a message from the Queen was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was short, expressing her grief at the death of the late King, recommending the House of Commons to proceed with the business before it, and advising that no new business should be introduced. A message in reply was agreed to.

The funeral of the King was to take place on Thursday, the 6th of July. A post mortem examination

was made; the symptoms were of dropsy in the chest and enlargement of the heart.

The Duke of Cumberland, now become King of Hanover, was the first to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen, his niece. On his return from the Council at Kensington Palace he was hooted by the populace.

United States Bank post notes are quoted nominally to 94.—Globe.

Southern Citizen.



ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, August 12, 1837.

Our communicant "A Bachelor" has been attended to; but he will please furnish us with original and not selected poetry.

RANDOLPH ELECTION.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

Moses Swain.

Clerk of the County Court.

Hugh McCain.

State of the Polls.

Superior Court Clerk.

Moses Swain - 377.

J. M. A. Drake - 333.

Joshua Craven - 301.

John Sherwood - 51.

County Court Clerk.

Hugh McCain - 581.

James Elliott - 469.

For Congress.

A. Rencher - 806.

M. Cox - 76.

A POST MASTERS' DEFENCE.

The Post-Master at New Salem requests us to retract what we said about his office last week, or else publish his letter, "at full length." We prefer the latter alternative, as we thought, and still think, we had ample occasion for all we did say; and we cannot consent to explain away the force of what was intended, not for reproach, but for effect.

The letter will be found in another column. It is pretty high toned, to be sure; but we take no offence at it, as it comes from a worthy man, and a personal friend; and appears to have been written without reflection—merely from the impulse of a "passionate moment."

ERRATA.

In giving the names of the gentlemen elected at last term, to hold the special court of this county for a year, we inadvertently committed two errors. In stead of "John Branson," read Eli Coble; and in stead of "Thomas" Arledge, read Jesse Arledge. We here repeat the list of Justices, as corrected: John R. Troy, chairman, Thomas Fruit, Eli Coble, Jesse Arledge and Michael Cox, Esquires.

Our County Court has been in session this week. No legal question of much importance has been discussed.—It may however be a matter of curiosity to learn that application was made during the term for a license to retail spirits in the town of New Salem.—The motion was objected to on the ground that the Court had a discretion to withhold a license, whenever it was adjudged to be impolitic; and a petition was exhibited against it, signed by a large majority of the citizens of the village. The applicant proved his good character as the law requires; but the Court refused to grant his petition. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court. Perhaps this case may settle the question; which we believe was involved in some doubt ever since the passage of the act of 1828.

John Whitehead.—This gentleman, it appears from a brief communication in the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst., is endeavoring to prove the fallacy of all the mechanical measures of precaution (by safety valves &c.) heretofore used for the prevention of accidents by steam. We extract the following paragraph, as a brief statement of the proper remedy:

The remedy against explosion is happily as simple and as easy as the disease has hitherto proved fatal and frequent; and it is, to coat or cover the whole interior of every iron steam boiler with copper, or any other suitable metal or alloy, which will prevent the disengagement of hydrogen gas by the decomposition of steam or water, those metals not having the same high degree of attraction for the oxygen of the water as to produce its decomposition, and the consequent production of hydrogen.

When the Fayetteville Observer publishes the communications of our correspondent "Mercator," the complaint that we have not published the reply of the "Observer," will come with better grace.

CEDER FALLS FACTORY.

We took occasion, some weeks past, to notice the successful enterprise of our countryman, Messrs. Elliott, Horney & Co. in the completion of their new establishment. And it is truly gratifying to find that the quality of the cotton yarn made here, fully answers the most sanguine anticipations of the people in this section of country. In fact it is thought that the work done at this factory cannot be surpassed any where. It is understood too, that the proprietors are determined to regulate their prices by the lowest rates; and sell as cheap as the article can be bought in any other market.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

Question.—Three men, as A, B and C, discourse of their money, says A, to B and C, "If I had 100l. more than I have, I should then have just as much money as you both have; says B, to A and C, "If I had 100l. more than I have, I should have twice as much as you both;" says C, to A and B, "If I had 100l. more than I have, I should then have three times as much as you both have." **Query.**—How much money had each man?

New-Salem, 8th Month, 5th 1837.

B. Swain, Editor of the Southern Citizen—I notice in the Citizen of this day that thou hast taken the method of personality, so far as to expose the Post-master at New-Salem for negligence in the mail business both to the east and to the west, after extolling the Post-master at home for his promptness, and assuring the people of the promptness of the mail's arrival at New-Salem; seemingly to pack the whole failures that have happened on me at New-Salem both in the mail routes and thy own common and frequent failure of what the subscribers look for at thy hand. Such assertions and personalities without better knowledge about failures in the post-offices, I consider very wrong, as well as untrue. Thee states that the post-master seems to have no distinct recollection on the subject. To this I answer, that the lack of recollection was about the failures, and it is hard to recollect any failures where there is none. I did not convey the idea that I did not recollect that the papers were uniformly sent in the mail at all times when they were in the office, for that has been invariably done. I stated that I know of no more sending but once, and that was by Wilson thy paper agent here sending them by a boy, who gave them to my child Virena, and they were not put in the office, which is not doing as is stated by thee in the Citizen, that they are delivered to the post-master in person to his sworn assistant. It is easy to learn that the post-master could not

have presumed there were failures in the mails which thee had not heard from. I conversed with the Postmaster at Market about it, and he said his meaning of the common delay in the mail was all the letters and papers that come by that mail, which he agreed was unavoidable, as they came to New-Salem on seventh day and first day, which is just after the passing of the Jamestown mail, and of course have to lay here a week, or at least six days before the west mail goes out. Now I defy thee to show any just cause for complaint to the east, or to the west except the time I have named and that I presume cannot fairly be said to be my fault; thy papers have mostly been sent here after the Jamestown mail has passed by, sometimes by private conveyance, other times in the mail, it is often in the afternoon before those by private conveyance arrive here, and although promptness is promised in thy statement, yet the papers of this day come 30 minutes after the passing of the first westward to Jamestown, and last week they came just as the mail arrived at that port, and they then went on. Now thee see is that I stand charged with the very misses which thee and thy conveyors have made. Wilson says he only told thee that he had sent two or three times by his boy, to the office with thy papers in due time, (once as I described, and the other times the papers went on,) I find I have much proof how thy papers have come into this office, those of to-day in very bad order by the way, for want of careful covering, and this is not the first time. Now it is not a light matter to be exposed wrongfully in papers, for other papers to take up the matter and so at a great distance from home sound as a heavy neglect. Now if thee will state something otherwise in thy next paper and have the true statement of facts, I will make myself satisfied for the past, but if not, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of exposing both thee and thy payer by stating facts, such as is above stated and many more, for I have no notion of being made an example of in this way, such charges as I have not seen in any paper far or near on a post-master since I had the office.

From thy well wisher,
JESSE HINSHAW.

The brig Finance, at Philadelphia, in 11 days from Port au Prince, reports that provisions were very scarce and in great demand, particularly codfish and rice; no American flour in market.—Baltimore American.

WHIG TRIUMPH.

The Whigs in the third Congressional District, exerted themselves nobly on the 27th of July,—the day of election throughout the District, with the exception of one county: Complete success has crowned their efforts. Mr. STAYLOR, the whig candidate has been elected by a large majority. We trust that the voters of the Wake District will imitate the noble example set them by their fellow-citizens of the third; and we too, shall shortly be able to proclaim the triumph of correct principles, and the entire prostration of the party now in power, under whose blighting influence, we have so long labored. Tyrrell yet remains to be heard from, which will swell the Whig majority to upwards of seven hundred.

We rejoice to perceive, (says the Washington Whig) that since the election in 1835, of that excellent man and unsullied patriot, Mr. Pettigrew, the Whig cause in this Congressional District has been steadily progressing; the victory is again won by a considerably increased majority. Returns from all the counties have been received with the exception of Tyrrell; those from Hyde and Washington however, are not official, but the difference in those counties, if any, would not