

On land on prairies, woods, and rivers were passed with a perfect ease. Still the bull was bounding himself just as he feels. I knew by the slackening of the rope that the herd was growing thinner—his I couldn't account for till afterwards. Just about this time one of Dick's hogs came off. He hopped a little, but wouldn't give an inch. When the second slipped, the hog became more even. Then the third went, and in a half minute more his last hoof pulled off in a quagmire. But when he got off his stumps, snails and tortoises have to take along. Looking back (for I got now just as easy as a nungy hog in a potato patch) there lay one of the prettiest strings of bulls, about five miles, that you ever did see!—Gentlemen, we had run every devil of 'em to death, with the exception of one old bull, who seemed determined to win or perish in the attempt. He couldn't quite come it though—we beat him just a length! Dick fell at last, and so did the venerable Eclipse of the prairie, just behind him, with his nose well up to the pony's tail!

I got off, and looked first at Dick and then at the bull, and if there wasn't eight of the most beautifully used up and ground off legs—
"The bull's legs were not run off too!" cried an excited spectator, interrupting Joe.

"You'd thought they were, if you'd seen 'em!" replied Joe, coolly.

"Did he live?" queried another listener.

"He didn't do any thing subsequent! and when I saw him again he hadn't a d—d bit of legs at all! He had another race, I s'pose, and run 'em off smack up to his body?"

"I guess that put an end to his racing?" said the last speaker in the crowd.

"Well it didn't!" responded Joe.

"How did he get along, then?"

"He rolled, gentlemen, just as natural as a sack on an inclined plane!"—whereupon Joe descended from his hoghead, mounted Dick, and rode off amid a shout that would have done honor to the larks of Sutor.

The Republican Leaders.

M. de Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a poet and philosopher, and an out and out popular favorite. He is a tall, slender man, of about fifty, with thin, light, flowing hair, and highly intellectual look. His manner in the tribune is exceedingly dignified and graceful, and his language very eloquent and impressive. M. Arago, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Science, is a great chemical philosopher. He was born in 1786, and possesses eloquence not inferior to his scientific attainments. M. Cuvier, the now Minister of Public Instruction, was born in 1801, and ranks as one of the purest and most sincere French Democrats.

M. Dupont de L'Eure, President of the Council, is a virtuous, able man, esteemed by the people. In 1812, he determinedly opposed the base Guizot Ministry, and was returned for four colleges in the Department of Eure, on the principles he advocated.

M. Armand Maist, is the talented editor of a republican paper, "The National," and uncompromisingly opposed the sway of Louis Philippe on all occasions.

M. More, Minister of Public Works, is a great advocate who sided with political offenders.

M. Girardin, the Mayor of Paris, is an advocate who has retained a character both upright and respectable.

M. Ledru Rollins, was prosecuted by the late Government for a speech to the electors of Maine, where he was chosen. He is a tall, powerful and handsome man, of forty five or fifty years, florid complexion, large head, covered with black flowing hair, and full and expressive eyes. He is an extreme radical former, to whom is attributed the opinions of *Le Reforme*. He went to Ireland in 1843, to offer O'Connell and the Repeal Association the sympathy and assistance of France in her struggle for liberty, which were refused. Gen. Subervie is a General of Napoleon's creation. He has won a name in the campaign in which he then served. M. Gaudchaux is a banker of second or third order, and only known as being a liberal in opinion, which was the cause of bringing him forward. He is also known by the assistance he gave to *Le National*. M. Albert is a mechanic who has been called to the Provisional Government as a politic measure. Why should he not furnish his share of experience and patriotism in a republican administration? His exemplary conduct and remarkable skill in his profession had already gained him the esteem of his employers and the confidence of his fellow workmen, of which he received proof by his nomination as Councilor de Prudhommes, an excellent institution for preserving order between man and master.

LAMARTINE.

Lamartine is described as having "a brow where genius sits enthroned, and a lip quivering with enthusiasm." Though nearly sixty years of age, his locks are but thinly sprinkled with grey. His features still remain a rare beauty of expression, and his form a princely elegance. As a poet possessing a fervor of soul, a richness of fancy, and a splendor of versification, which few have surpassed, as a prose writer, full of nerve, grandeur, and beauty; as a legislator, fearless, independent and scornful of the name of partizan; and as a man, religious and disinterested; his principles all pure, his passions all noble, his instincts all elevated—what wonder is it that *la belle France* has not a son upon whom she looks with fonder pride?

He seldom takes part in the petty questions engendered in party strife, but when great principles are involved, when the cause of God or humanity is concerned, he never sits silent. In the recent debates on Italy, no voice rang clearer or more indignantly, against the cold calculating policy of the administration, than Lamartine's. All the warm impulses and quick sensitivities of his nature were thoroughly aroused, and though, perhaps, speeches were made that would tally more exactly with the rhetorical rules of the schoolmen, none were more thrilling, none pierced their way more electrically to the very centre of the soul. He has been a Deputy fifteen years, and has always sprung party triumphs.

A Prophecy.—The New Orleans Evening National says: "Within ninety days after the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of the North and the Republic of Mexico, the Mexican Departments of New Leon, Tamaulipas, and Coahuila will revolt and declare themselves free and independent of the Government of Mexico. Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, will be the first President of the new Republic of New Leon."

Yankee Manufactory.—In the village of Birmingham, Connecticut, there is a machine for making brass chains, and works as if endowed with human instinct. By every turn of the driving wheel the wire for the chain is wound off a reel and pulled forward to its proper place and position, the end running through the last formed link exactly the length for two links cut off, first one end turned over into a link, then the other, the former dropping down through the machine, leaving the latter projecting above, so that the wire can be instantly pushed through it, when it is cut off, two more links formed, and so on, until a large roll of wire is transferred

into a perfectly formed chain by the unaided operation of self-acting machinery, hardly a finger having been lifted during the process.

Affairs in Rome.—His Holiness honored the Consul of the United States with a private audience on Saturday, 12th instant, to receive the address of a large number of the citizens of New York to the Sovereign Pontiff, expressive of their respect and admiration for the character of one who has done so much to promote the cause of liberty in the Pontifical States, and in Italy generally. Major Smith, of New York, the bearer to Rome of this address, was presented to His Holiness, who expressed his warmest thanks to the citizens of New York, and his earnest wish for the continued prosperity of the whole American people.—*Roman Adc.* Feb 19.

Later from Yucatan.—The schooner *Ventura*, Capt. Dorantes, arrived here last evening from Campeachy, which place she left on the 27th ult. Com. Perry had paid a visit to Campeachy, and was to have proceeded to Palenque, but after having an interview with Gen. Bruno, the Commodore thought it unnecessary, and departed for Vera Cruz—leaving, however, at Campeachy, one United States steamer and one schooner.

The city of Merida was well fortified; and the principal part of the Yucatan troops were within the walls, having plenty of ammunition and provisions. It appears that the statements which have been published in the North have been much exaggerated—and that the Indians are nothing worse than their opponents.—*N. O. Mercury*, April 6.

Later from the City of Mexico.

Arrival of the Schooner Creole. Mexican Congress not yet convened.—Death of Gen. Valencia.—Court of Inquiry still in Session. Important from San Luis and Guadalajara.—Monarchists protected by the Clergy.—Guerrillas waxing bold.—Col. Hays's Regiment on the move. Assassinations and robberies.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 9th instant.

The schooner *Creole*, Capt. Allen, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 30th ult., three days later than our previous advice.

A mail from the city of Mexico reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 29th, bringing dates to the 25th from that city, and to the 26th from Puebla.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 25th announces the death of Gen. Valencia. He expired the morning of that day from an attack of apoplexy. This is the officer, our readers will recollect, who was in command of the Mexican troops at Contreras, and upon whom Santa Anna throws the responsibility of all his reverses in defence of the city of Mexico. The Mexican Congress had not yet assembled. The *Monitor* of the 25th—which we find translated in the *Free American*—has the following remarks on the subject:

As yet, Congress does not assemble. The Representatives of the Mexican Republic, so indifferent to the public evils, cannot appreciate the honor which the nation has done them to elect them to the high position they hold. Private interest ought not to detain them from their sacred duties; men who know the importance of the questions which Congress is called upon to decide—questions of life or death for the country. An egotism out of measure, or a very reprehensible cowardice, can be the only motives which detain these men, who abandon their country in the hour of danger, and when its destinies are confided to them.

The Court of Inquiry was still in session, before the case of Gen. Pillow, but we have none of our correspondence by this arrival.

We copy from the *Free American* of the 30th its abstract of the news from the interior:

San Luis and Guadalajara.—The *Noticioso* of the 26th inst. published in Puebla, says: "The letters which we have received from these places and from Queretaro, agree in stating that the spirit of revolution was fermenting, and was taking a serious aspect. This revolution is said to be headed by Paredes, aided by the Santa Annanists and monarchists. One of our friends in San Luis writes as follows:

"We continue to be in a state of tranquility; but it is said that Don Marino Paredes is now concealed in this city, and that at every moment a pronouncement is expected to take place, in the style of the one Santa Anna directed and established here on the 12th of January last. The Government of this State despatched a commissioner, Don Francisco Estrada, editor of the *Epoca*, to Queretaro, to negotiate a permission for Paredes to reside in this city; but nothing could be worse than this permission, for reasons which I will enumerate by the next courier."

From Guadalajara we learn, in reference to the monarchists, that they are very bold. The high clergy protects them, and it is supposed that Father Barajas is the soul of this plot. Bishop Aranda is ignorant of these intrigues; but we will send him a number of our paper, praying him to inquire into the matter, and if the culpability of Father Barajas is proved, to bury him in prison, even were it a canonical dungeon, for the mission of clergymen is to preach the gospel, to do charitable acts, instead of being the leaders of conspiracies and revolutions.

The *Monitor* of the 23rd says that the Diligence which arrived at Mexico on the 23rd had been robbed at a place called Cuantlanco, about two leagues from Puebla. The Diligence encountered after this party of Texans, who advised these in the Diligence to be on the look out, as they had a fight with the robbers at Agua del Venerable, in which they had lost one of their companions; but at a short distance from San Martin Tescmelucan, on the Mexican side, the same robbers, who on other occasions had robbed it, attacked it again.

On reaching Agua del Venerable, the passengers who came in the Diligence, report that they saw the dead Texian lying in the middle of the road.

The authorities of Tancpaulca called on General Butler for protection against the Indians.

Some troops have left the city of Mexico, for the object of clearing the road of the robbers who infest it, from Puebla to Mexico.

Gen. Rea addressed a communication to the editors of the *La Reforma*, at Puebla, in which he says that he has been calumniated in the report put in circulation, that he had pronounced against the Government.

It is reported that Col. Hays and his regiment are on their way to Vera Cruz.

La Reforma, a paper published in Puebla, says on the 25th instant Gen. Scott will arrive in this city, probably to-day or to-morrow, on his way to the United States. It is also said that all the volunteers in the American army will soon leave the republic; all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here. It is also said that Mr. Trist will arrive with Gen. Scott. Although we do not believe this story, we announce it. We would like to know what influence the absence of the commissioner will have on the ratification or rejection of the treaty.

We have before us the *Monitor* of Mexico of the 25th, in which not a word is said of the projected departure of Gen. Scott.

Major Burns, who claims the authorship of the "Leonidas" letter, was under examination.

The papers of the interior are full of accounts of the assassinations and robberies committed. It is estimated that the design of sending Colonel Hays' command towards the coast is to clear the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz of the robbers which infest it. The valley of Mexico has been completely purified of armed guerrillas by Hays' Texans.

The steamer *Ohio* was to leave on the 31st ult. for this port via Tampico. She may be momentarily expected, and will no doubt bring over a large mail.

Later from New Mexico.

The following startling intelligence we find in a telegraph despatch published in the *Louisville Courier* of the 30th ult.:

I have advices from Santa Fe of the 25th ult., which brings the following intelligence: Col. Ralls' regiment, stationed at El Paso, above 800 strong, had been attacked by about 4,000 Mexicans and defeated, with a loss of eighty men. On the reception of this news at Santa Fe, General Price, with all the forces at his disposal, started immediately to his assistance.

Col. Easton was in command at Lamatu, a short distance from the scene of the late battle.—*New Orleans Mercury*, April 4.

American Star.—We cannot avoid returning acknowledgments to the editor of the above named paper, for the obligations which he has conferred upon us, in common, we have no doubt, with our contemporaries, in publishing the latest intelligence of the operations of the army. Now that it is probable that the war, which has been the occasion of his exertions, is soon to be terminated by peace, it is but just that the full meed of praise should be awarded to the person, who, without any other motive than a desire of spreading truth before the public, has been so indefatigable in furnishing his contemporaries in the United States every thing of interest or importance. Mr. Peoples has truly been a pioneer of the American press in Mexico. Soon after the occupation of Matamoros by the American forces, in connection with Mr. Fleeson, he published the first American journal ever issued in Mexico—the "Matamoros Flag"—which still flourishes to do honor to its founders. When in October, 1840, Gen. Patterson performed his memorable march across the State of Tamaulipas from Matamoros to Tampico, Mr. Peoples accompanied him, and was, if we recollect aright, connected with Messrs. Bernard & Jewell, in the establishment of the *Tampico Sentinel*. Scarcely had the American Flag waved over the walls of San Juan, when the "American Eagle" announced that the "pioneer of the press," (with his Tampico associates) was still at his post and faithful to his duty. From Vera Cruz, Mr. Peoples still continued with the army, always in advance, establishing newspapers in Jalapa and Puebla, until at last we find him (with Mr. Bernard) in the Mexican capital, announcing its capture and the triumph of our arms.

We observe in a late number of the paper that Mr. Peoples is now sole editor and proprietor of the *American Star*, which, we trust, will continue to remunerate the proprietor for his great risk and enterprise.—*New Orleans Crescent*.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, 31st instant.

Arrival of the Washington.

Nine Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *Washington*, Capt. Johnston, arrived yesterday afternoon from Bremen and Southampton, England, having sailed from the latter place at 5 1/2 p. m. on the 21st ult. We have had dates to the 20th inclusive, and Paris to the evening of the 19th. London dates are to the 21st.

The auxiliary steamer *Sarah Sands*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool about the 14th ult.

The Chinese junk had arrived at St. Helier, (Jersey) after a long and stormy passage from the United States. The captain complains much of the conduct of the Chinese sailors. The junk will be sent round to the Thames.

The Queen of England gave birth to another daughter on the 18th of March.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at Lisbon in a French steamer from Algiers. They remained two days and then proceeded to England.

Suspension of business has been very general in France. Such is the entire prostration of business, so uncertain is the value of all property, that men prefer to save a little of what they have. How many houses have failed, or done any thing more than refuse new engagements, it is impossible as yet to say.

There have been serious disturbances in Austria, and important concessions have been made to the people.

The Bank of England has declared a half yearly dividend of 4 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payments—Government, after the suspension, issued paper as a legal tender.

The National Guard has rallied to the support of the Republic, having increased to an effective force of 190,229 men. On the 1st of February it numbered only 56,751.

Extracts of Letters, dated

HAVRE, March 20.

Things are getting worse and worse. We are at the mercy of the Parisian populace. The wise and prudent men who compose the Provisional Government are completely overawed by the people, who are now masters in the fullest sense of the word. We hardly know under what government we are living. Confidence is entirely lost. We have neither credit nor money, and business of every nature is in a state of utter prostration. Houses, whose stores are filled with merchandise, and whose pocket books are abundantly supplied with excellent securities, find it impossible to meet their engagements. Failures are announced in every direction. In Paris, Ganneton & Co., Bauden, Le Beuf, Bourgeois, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and a number of other eminent banking houses have suspended. One hundred houses in Paris, of less magnitude, have stopped, and the number will, doubtless, be largely increased. Here we have had several failures; among others, Viel & Durand, Francis Courant, Bille & Penet, H. & C. Bujard, and it is feared that most of our houses will share the same fate. Nearly all the drafts that appeared per last steamer have been refused acceptance, because every body is unwilling to assume any new engagements in the uncertainty of being able to fulfill them.

HAVRE, March 20, 1843.

There will be at least twelve failures in our city to-day and to-morrow,—some of them the first houses in the place. You can scarcely form an idea of the distress existing in this country. All the Banks in France have suspended specie payments, and as we have observed in a former letter, bankruptcy almost generally will follow.

Liverpool, March 20.—An importation of nearly four hundred tons of railway iron has taken place by a vessel arrived from New York. This is one of the several arrivals of the kind which have recently taken place from the United States of America.

Great Britain and Prussia.—On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hindley inquired whether it was true that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between Great Britain and

Prussia? Lord Palmerston: There is no truth whatever in the report. The only foundation I can imagine for it, is that the Prussian Government are determined to pursue, in such a state of things as at present exists, the same course of policy as the British Government; namely, not to interfere in any way whatever with the internal affairs of France, and to abstain from either saying or doing any thing which could be interpreted as indicating any feeling of a hostile nature.

London, March 20. (evening).—In the midst of convulsions, which extend all over Europe, the English funds still continue from day to day without any wider fluctuation than that of a quarter per cent.

FRANCE.—The intelligence from the new Republic of France is of a less exciting nature than was anticipated. The most interesting feature of the news from Paris consists in the "great demonstration" of the *outriers*, or working classes, and the somewhat temporising treatment they met with at the hands of the Provisional Government. We give a good many of the details of these transactions below:

PARIS, Sunday night, March 19.

"The city is tranquil. There has been no renewal of the demonstrations. The Provisional Government has postponed the election of officers of the National Guard till the 5th of April. It is decided that the elections for the National Assembly shall not be adjourned.

Order is completely restored at Lyons. The Government has decreed the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney, on the place where he was shot."

The number of workmen of all trades who marched to the Hotel de Ville, and from that to the Column of July, is estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000 men. Be that as it may, this much is certain, that all the workmen of Paris and the environs were there regimented according to their respective trades. Some priests who joined the procession were greatly cheered. In the evening the National Guard issued a Declaration that they bowed respectfully to the decision of the Provisional Government. The scene that took place within the Hotel de Ville must have been very strange. The delegates from the trades demanded three things—the removal of the troops from Paris; the postponement of the election of officers of the National Guard to the 5th of April; and the election of the National Assembly to the 31st of May. M. Louis Blanc promised, in the name of the Provisional Government, a deliberation on these demands when a delegate cut him short with the laconic demand, "What answer are we to return to the people?"

The popular, the most popular young orator, endeavor to explain how unbecoming "it would be for a Government to appear to act under the fear of a menace, when he was stopped by the following pithy speech: "The people expect something else than words; it requires a definitive reply. Take what time you like for deliberation, but we will not leave this without a reply to give the people."

M. Ledru Rollin spoke, and it must be confessed spoke courageously; he told them that they were not the representatives of all France, and that, although they might make demands in their own name, they had no right to assume the representation of the departments. Lamartine, as usual, rose with the occasion, and, in a most powerful manner, vindicated the rights of the Government to independent deliberation.

He said he would not consent to the hasty performance of any act that would look to the nation as if Paris asserted a monopoly of liberty and of the Republic, which had been won for all France, and not for some cities only. In a word, he told them he would lay down his life sooner than yield to terror; and, as usual, such nerve and eloquence carried him through victoriously.—*Corr. of London Morning Herald.*

AUSTRIA.—Our advices from Vienna are to the evening of the 15th ult.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a National Guard. The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolowrat.

Private letters received in London from Vienna, dated on the evening of the 14th, leave no doubt of the truth of this intelligence. They state that the Archduke Albert, the commander of the city, ordered the troops to fire on a procession of students, who were about to present a petition, on the 13th instant, demanding the same reforms as those conceded in other parts of Germany. Many were killed and wounded, and amongst the slain were many mere spectators. The people, irritated at this massacre, then rose and compelled Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albert to resign. The troops were also forced to evacuate the city, which was garrisoned by the Burgher Guard. In short, at the hour the post left, Vienna was in the hands of the citizens and students, to whom the task of maintaining order had been confided by the Emperor.

ITALY.—The following important news is given in the *Legazione Italiana* of the 11th instant: The King of Naples has consented to the Constitution of Sicily as a separate State, having for Viceroy Admiral Ruggiero Letimio, President of the Provisional Government.

The constitution was expected to be proclaimed at Rome on the 11th instant.

The same paper confirms the report that a political league has been formed between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the King of Sardinia. It is said that the Hungarian troops have been ordered to quit Lombardy, as they had exhibited a disposition to fraternize with the people. There were rumors that Milan was in open revolution, and had been bombarded by the Austrians, but they were not credited.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold has given his Ministers full liberty to make any proposition they may think advantageous to Belgium. This declaration is understood to refer directly to the abandonment of monarchy itself if the nation shall generally demand it.

HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, the King, by an unexpected movement, distanced all his advisers. Early that day he sent a message to the Legislative Chamber, desiring that the House itself should take the initiative, and propose all those changes and reforms in the Government of the people and the fundamental law which it might deem necessary and expedient; the Royal consent being promised to all proposals.

The King at the same time made a strange declaration, that he had adopted this sudden change of policy without the knowledge of his Ministers!—The Cabinet has resigned, as a matter of course; and a new Ministry was about to be formed on a liberal basis. The people are in the greatest joy; more significant—the stocks have suddenly risen.

DENMARK.—Letters from Kiel, of the 13th March, say that a Courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen; the press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorized.

SPAIN.—The Progressists presented a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to sanction the law presented to the Chambers for conferring on her Ministers despotic power, in favor of which the Senate had reported.

The papers of the 6th instant state that Ministers have determined not to recognize the French Re-

public until after holding of the National Assembly. Russia—Intelligence of the late events in Paris reached the Emperor of Russia on the 1st instant, by means of the telegraph established on the line between Warsaw and St. Petersburg. The French papers, which arrived in that capital in due course on the 3d instant, were stopped at the Post Office, while the Gazette of St. Petersburg announced that its daily publication would cease until the 7th instant. This sudden suspension of the official Journal struck every one with consternation; the news however became known through the medium of the foreign embassies. As may readily be supposed, the city was thrown into the greatest excitement. At Warsaw the censorship prohibited the mere mention of events of which France is the theatre.

BY THE HIBERNIA.

All the Russian and English workmen have been ordered out of France.

A republic has been proclaimed at Cracow, in Austria Poland, and four hundred political offenders released from confinement. Fifteen thousand insurgents under arms.

Great military preparations were making in Russia, probably for the purpose of checking the progress of revolutionary principles in Poland and Italy. The monster meetings in Ireland had passed off without any disturbance. Smith O'Brien and his coadjutors had been arrested.

A still further decline in cotton.

Prize Problems.

I. If 5 1/2 yards make a perch, how many will make a trout?

II. If 2 hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar?

III. If 60 seconds make a minute, how many minutes make a bottle-holder?

IV. If 2 gallons make one peck, how many will make one thirsty?

V. If 16 drachms make a penny-weight, how many will make a creditor wait?

"Prexer" having submitted the above, the *New York Age* begs leave to add the following:

If 3 scruples will make one dram, how many will make a drama?

If 2 1/2 inches make 1 nail, how many will make a screw?

If 3 feet make a yard, how many will make a garden?

If 63 gallons make one hoghead, how many will make the "whole animal?"

If it takes 2 Q's to play a game of billiards how many P's will it take to fill the pool?

If 12 inches make one foot, how many will make one leg?

If 3 barley corns make one inch, how many toe-corns will make one foot?

If 5 quarters make one ell how many will make the whole alphabet?

State of North Carolina,

Mecklenburg County,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1847.

ORDERED by the Court, That the Docket of the State Causes be taken up on Thursday of the next Term.

Test, J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Parties to suits and witnesses will please take notice.

March 9, 1848. tce28

Cheapest in the World.

Steam Refined Sugar Candies.

12 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very superior

Steam Refined Candy

at the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the *Confectionery and Fruit* line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

March 2, 1848. St27

SOLD OUT.

I have sold my stock of Groceries to Mr. John Pien, all those indebted to me by account will please call and settle immediately by cash or note—my old accounts must be settled.

R. H. BRAWLEY.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 20, 1848. t221

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the North Carolina Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, is requested on Tuesday of the approaching April Court. It is desirable that every Stockholder be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

C. J. FOX,

J. W. OSBORNE,

W. W. ELMS,

A. B. DAVIDSON,

Directors.

April 3, 1848.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing at Beattie's Ford, under the Firm of

ELMS & WITHERS,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

It is our earnest desire to close the outstanding business of the Concern as soon as possible. We hope, therefore, that those who owe us will come forward without delay and make settlements.

W. B. WITHERS will remain for a time at the old stand to close the business, where all concerned will make early application.