

EMIGRANTS AND NEW YORK HUMBUGS.

From Correspondence of the Union. New York, Sept. 11, 1845.

It is very curious to see emigrants land here in the dog-days, from the North of Europe. A friend states to me that an Irish girl was living in his family, who landed in this city in July last, when the weather was intensely hot. Among the emigrants was an Irish woman, who came out to join her husband, already in this country. During the voyage, the temperature at sea, especially on the banks, was cool and pleasant. On landing in the city, however, intense heat was found to prevail. This woman dressed herself out to meet her husband, with three flannel petticoats and a merino sock, surrounding the whole with a new battle-green cloth cloak, finished off with a very large cape. Her head was tied up with a large black band of braid, with a huge stone set in pinbraid in the centre. Imagine the degree of heat one thus dressed must have experienced when walking the narrow streets, hemmed in by high red brick walls, with Fahrenheit's thermometer ranging from 95 to 96!!

The result was, that she was taken ill, and not long after died. The servant girl of my friend called a day or two since, to learn how her fellow-passenger came on, when she received the melancholy tidings of her death, evidently caused by the excessive heat, aggravated by over-dressing.

I have often seen Yorkshire farmers land here in July and August, with all their duds and brown woollens about them, with leggings on, and just as I used to see them on the hills of Yorkshire, tending sheep or ploughing in a cold drizzling rain. On meeting them thus rigged out, in the heat of dog-days, in New York, their faces would look as red as beet, and they would occasionally exclaim: "Oh! me, 'ow werry 'ot." Our cousin-German emigrants are not a whit more wise; the women, at the same season of fervid heat, walk the streets in their "tinsey-woolsey" petticoats, with no covering to their heads beyond a muslin cap with a very broad border. The men also retain their clothing, heavy shoes and heavy hats, or red woollen caps, and may often be seen seated on a box or barrel, smoking in a most stolid manner, while the perspiration is copiously oozing from "Myr-heer" at every pore. If any quizz of a Yankee happens to pass, and remarks to "Hanse," or "guess that the weather is very sultry," he receives his pipe from his mouth long enough to say "yes" in German; then, replacing his pipe, commences smoking again, as phlegmatically unconcerned as ever.

It is a little amusing sometimes to note the ingenious humbugs got up in New York to pull the credulous and obtain their money. Of all the ingenious contrivers of profitable humbugs, Barnum, of the American Museum, has hitherto carried off the palm. A year or two since, he had a *real* mermaid on exhibition. Other museums, not to be out-done in a rare exhibition of this kind, had some similar mermaids manufactured, and set up opposition. Finally, other museums gave orders for mermaids, till a regular manufactory of them was commenced in the upper part of the city. To make a mermaid, all that was necessary was to stuff the lower half of a stout fish-skin, which was then sewed on to the upper half of a dried monkey, to the head of which long hair was attached.

Barnum had a large picture of a mermaid drawn on canvas, and hung on the outside of his museum. It was curious to see the "green wags" stop on the gaze and gaze at this picture. Among the gazers, might be seen the country yank, with his pantaloons buttoned so tight as to reach only half way down his boots; with coat, hat, cane, and all to match; and with a country lass from the New England dairy fields on his arm, who, suddenly stopping as he looked up, cried out, "By gosh! I say, Sal, did you ever see such a critter? Jeminy, if it aint a real pretty woman, except the pints that's turned to fish." "It's a mermaid," exclaimed the maid, laughing; for young maids can always laugh at just nothing at all. "By hoky," said Nehemiah, or Jabez, (or whatever his name was,) "let's go in and see the critter;" and in they went, at twenty-five cents per head—the Yankee not entering, however, till the doorkeeper assured him it was "a real critter, and no mistake."

The next move, it is rumored, was the clever contrivance of surrounding a rather stout lad with close-fitting India rubber club, and then blowing him up, to represent an enormous fat boy. After he had been shown off for a considerable time and the "fat boy," they put petticoats on him and showed him off for "a fat girl." When the novelty produced by this change had run out, his face was blackened, and a negro wig put on him, when he was shown first as "a fat negro boy," and afterwards as "a fat negro girl."

They are now showing a pettited man—consisting, probably, of a human skeleton surrounded with plaster of Paris, or some other hard substance. Sea serpents and mastodons are readily formed from plaster and other materials. "Vive la humbug!"

Noah's Messenger gives the following statistics, which show the various censuses taken during the last 144 years, in New York city.—1696 is the date of the first census:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Population, Increase. Rows include years from 1696 to 1840, showing population growth from 4,302 to 313,790.

The growth of the city is indeed amazing.

COLOR MUSIC.—It is said a piano has been invented in England, by which persons may be taught to play on the piano in one minute. The keys are colored, to correspond with the color of the notes, and hundreds of children have been taught to play within the time limited. Doubtful!

NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS.—It is well known that ships are often becalmed, and to use a nautical phrase, "with such a lop of the sea on" as to prevent the use of boats in towing their heads around. Gunboats taking advantage of their position under such circumstances, often attack with success large ships of war, whose broad sides, if they could be brought to bear, would sweep their muskito antagonists from the water. So in the commercial marine, serious losses occur where merchantmen will not answer their helms, "miss stays, and have no room to wear." In those naval actions, where fleets are moored during the fight, the plan of having springs upon the cables is adopted to bring the ship round, and thus present a fresh battery to the enemy. This feat was performed by the gallant Macdonough on Lake Champlain, and led to his glorious victory. It has long been an object with naval men, to find some means independent of the agency of steam, by which a large vessel can be brought round easily by a mechanical power exerted by herself.

A patent has accordingly been taken out in England for what is called a ship manœuvrer, and after the usual opposition in interested quarters, and indifference where a contrary feeling might have been expected, the inventor had the good luck to have one adopted in a cutter and a Woolwich lighter. The Admiralty soon woke up under the strong recommendations of some gallant and intelligent naval officers, who did not believe that the whole art of navigation, or building and fighting ships, was exclusively resident under their old cocked hats. We have heard of this kind of hostility to naval improvements in our own country, but we trust that the day is past when common sense and its proposed advantageous changes in the service, are to be put down, even by the wildest captains of the "golden time."

The manœuvrer was next placed on board the St. Lawrence, formerly the Shannon, and in the month of July last, an experiment was made at Sheerness. The frigate was towed out into the tide way, which was strongly at ebb, and left to herself. The captain was then manœuvred, and the ship's head was cast round easily, while on a broad sheer in the very strong and powerful current.

The plan of this machine we understand to be this: A screw is placed in a tube in the dead wood, and so placed, that the axis of rotation of the fans is at right angles to the line of the keel. The motion is communicated to it from a rigger, passing through a stuffing box.

Mr. Foulerton gives nine particular advantages to be derived from the machine, at moments of great importance in navigation, whether the vessel be at sea, sailing in a fleet, getting under way, or moving about among other vessels, and these whether her rudder acts or not.—N. Y. True Sun.

MARVELLOUS INVENTION.—A paper on the Continent mentions the re-discovery of malleable glass in Saint Etienne. It is the production of a sort of glass as malleable when cold as while red hot. The *Moniteur des Arts* says:—"This new metal which will ere long be more valuable than gold, and which the inventor has called Silicon, is of a white color, very sonorous, and as brilliant and as transparent as crystal. It can be obtained with equal ease opaque or colored; combines with various substances, and some of these combinations produce shades of extraordinary beauty. It is without smell, very ductile, very malleable, and neither air nor acids affect it. It can be blown like glass, melted or stretched out into long threads of perfect regularity. It is very hard, very tough, and possesses the qualities of molen steel, in the very highest degree, without requiring to be tempered. A variety of objects have been made of this Silicon, which are about to be exhibited to the public on the Place of the Hotel de Ville at Saint Etienne. Doubtful!

ATR GUN.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has shown us an air gun of his invention, in the form of a walking-stick, which is of the most ingenious and admirable workmanship. We cannot spare room to describe it but nothing of the kind has been invented to compare with it. He charges it by a very simple process in less than one minute, when it will fire, without a re-charge of air, twenty times. He fired it repeatedly in our presence, putting a ball each time through a board, with a water upon it, at the distance of three or four rods, and generally within an inch of the water. He has another with a small spy-glass upon it through which he takes sight, and when out-shooting crows, he is able to see the very eye of the crow, and he has often put the ball directly through it. No one can detect this gun from a common walking stick. The price of them is of course comparatively high, but we understand many have been made and sold by the inventor.—N. Y. Morning News.

MACON, Sept. 9. At a meeting of that company on Saturday last, a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted offering their services to the Government in case of a declaration of war by Mexico. In conformity with the resolution, Capt. Holmes has already addressed the Secretary of war, tendering his command for any service that might be assigned should it be required. Our fellow citizens, and the public generally, we are sure, will join us in rendering a tribute of praise for the noble zeal and alacrity with which this gallant and spirited company have stepped forward at the first whisperings of danger. The Volunteers served a campaign in Florida under General Scott and are amongst the best drilled in the State, officered with skillful and experienced Officers, their noble example will be followed, and true to the field at the first call of their country, the flower of Georgia's chivalry.

SALTPETRE.—It has been decided by practical chemists and men of science, that saltpetre, of itself, is not explosive; but Quilp argues that it is, and makes it out thus: Saltpetre if left out at night will go off. Ergo: Saltpetre will explode.

There was a fire in Columbia, S. C., on Friday the 12th inst., which destroyed six houses and stores.

TEMPLE AT NAUVOO.—The building of the Mormon Temple under all the troubles by which those people have been surrounded, seems to be carried on with a religious enthusiasm which reminds us of olden times, by the energy which controls all the movements toward its completion. It occupies the highest and most imposing position in Nauvoou, and is built of fine limestone, has 30 pillars—6 at each end and 9 of a side—each supported by a capital on which is carved a human face with rays around it and two hands holding trumpets. The Temple is 128 feet by 89; from floor to roof is 63 feet; and from the ground to the top of the spire is 165 feet. The baptismal fountain is in the basement, and is supported by stone oxen. Each floor is estimated to hold 4,000 people, so that 12,000 persons can be accommodated, being about one-fourth of the size of Solomon's Temple. 350 men are zealously at work upon the building, which it is supposed will be finished in a year and a-half, probably at a cost of half a million of dollars. The spiritual concerns of the Mormons are governed by a council of 12, composed of the following persons: Brigham Young, the Lion of the Lord; H. C. Kimball, the Herald of Grace; Parley P. Pratt, the Archer of Paradise; Orson Hyde, the Olive Branch of Israel; William Richards, the Keeper of the Rolls; John Taylor, the Champion of Right; William Smith, the Patriarchal Jacob's Staff; Milford Woodruff, the Banner of the Gospel; Geo. A. Smith, the Entablature of Truth; Orson Pratt, the Guage of Philosophy; Jno. E. Page, the Sun Dial; Lyman Wright, the Wild Ram of the Mountain. The keeper of the Rolls has charge of the men at work on the Temple. It is supposed that the Mormon inhabitants of that city are full 20,000 souls, and of the surrounding country 10,000 more—the only property owned in common is the Temple and the Hotel—they are industrious—good farmers—raise wheat plentifully, and are about to engage in manufactures. The whole community may be considered in their peculiar tenets as singular and remarkable, and in after ages their Temple, like the ruins of Palenque, may strike the beholder with wonder, and history may be unable to explain what race worshipped there.—N. Y. Sun.

THE EXPLOSION OF SALTPETRE.—The explosion of Saltpetre has become in New York, what the lawyers call a "vexed question."

The Common Council Committee conclude their report upon the explosion of Saltpetre as follows: 1. That all the explosions of the fire of the 13th July, 1845, originated within and issued from the building, No. 28 Broad street, occupied at the time of the fire by Messrs Crocker & Warren.

That there were in all about 13 explosions, the first no louder than the discharge of a common horse pistol. They took place at intervals of a few seconds, each louder than that which preceded it, until the fatal explosion occurred by means of which 38 Broad st., at least three buildings adjoining it towards Beaver, and all the buildings that adjoined it towards Exchange street, were instantly dashed into ruins, and even the foundation walls of Crocker & Warren's store nearly obliterated, at the same moment the fronts of the buildings on opposite side of Broad st. were blown in and fire was scattered far and wide, so that a conflagration but for these explosions, would undoubtedly have been confined to two buildings, and only destroyed property to the extent of a few thousands, which destroyed 230 buildings, and property worth millions.

That as far as conviction can be afforded by human testimony, your committee have had entire demonstration that there was not in the building of Crocker & Warren at the time of the explosion, or at any time anterior any gunpowder or other substance usually explosive, and that if the explosions did not result from saltpetre or its combination with other materials, no cause for the explosion can be discovered.

Of the scientific gentlemen who have investigated the subject, the following are of opinion that saltpetre will explode, viz: Messrs Hays, of Roxbury; Stillman, New Haven; Dana, Boston; Durant, Jersey City, and Hare of Philadelphia.

On the contrary—Messrs Renwick, Chilton, Burry, Draper, and Ellett, of New York.—N. Y. Tribune.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The U. S. brig Washington, which left this port some weeks since, as was reported, for the Gulf of Mexico, went no further than the Gulf Stream, when experiments were made there by direction of Professor Bache, Supt. of the Coast Survey. Efforts were made to reach the bottom in the Gulf Stream, but a line of 1185 fathoms did not reach. At the depth of 550 fathoms, the temperature of the water was forty-two degrees. These experiments are to be resumed, and at the next trip, line enough will be carried to reach the bottom, if there is any.

We are pained to announce the sudden demise of Edward Dyer, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, after a very short illness, at his residence near this city. He was universally esteemed for his excellent qualities and manly virtues.—U. S. Journal.

TO THE POINT!—The Washington Union of Saturday last says, in relation to the boundary question: "Let there be no mistake about this matter. The Rio del Norte is our boundary line. The Rio del Norte will continue to be our boundary; and neither the arms of the Mexicans, nor the tongues of her diplomatists, nor the puny pens of the 'National Intelligencer,' will be sufficient to remove our boundary east of that river. There our boundary is planted, and the bullets of the Mexicans, nor the paper shot of their friends in this country, will be able to shake the determination of our Executive upon this question."

A New York letter says: "The transfer of a large amount of money to New Orleans, for the payment of troops, &c., has caused a demand for southern funds; and drafts on New Orleans and Mobile are selling at 1 1/4 a discount. The demand for sterling bills is moderate, and the supply fair at 109 1/2; on France 6 23 1/2."

Mexican News.

From the Charleston Courier. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.

The war fever, both at Vera Cruz and Mexico, had subsided. It is now certain there will be no declaration of war. Efforts were being made to organize a militia, but they were merely abortive. In the city of Mexico, which contains 200,000 inhabitants, only eleven recruits were found enlisted.

General Filisola, full of indignation, had thrown up the command of the division, which had caused the scandalous proceedings in San Luis Potosi, and had determined to return to the city of Mexico.

The Department of Zacatecas appears to be in a great state of excitement, in consequence of the annexation of Texas. She offers all her resources in order to carry on the war, and the inhabitants appeared desirous to march to the conquest of that territory.

The appointment of Gen. Bustamante as Commander in chief of the Army for Texas, is announced in El Monitor of Aug. 22d. This is a post which he had long sought, but it may be doubted if his own aspirations may not bring him in collision with the military chiefs, already too numerous for the command of the army.

The Department of Tamaulipas had made, through its Assembly, a pompous tender of the services and resources of the Department to the Central Government for the purposes of the war, but some of the papers of the same Department are quite as clamorous in calling upon the Government for protection against foreign invasion.

This last arrival does not bring us many further details about the affair of San Luis and the apprehended revolution there; the dates are scarcely late enough. It is easy to see, however, that the country is trembling with apprehensions of further civil commotions. The editor of the Courier has seen letters from Tampico which give a complexion to the revolt of San Luis quite different from the Mexican papers, and which strengthen the apprehensions expressed by the editor of El Gejen. These letters state that the troops positively refused to march to the frontier, and that a revolution was apprehended from day to day, the head of which would be Gen. Paredes himself, who had with him at San Luis Potosi five or six thousand men. The object of the revolutionary movement would be to abolish the central system of government and to re-establish the federal institutions of 1824. Such an occurrence is not improbable, thinks the Courier, as General Paredes has always been regarded one of the warmest advocates of the federative principle.

A letter from Monterey, California, dated July 12th, which is translated in the Bee, says: "This country is less than ever attached to the central authority. Every thing here is at sixes and sevens. Troops are said to be on their way, but nothing positive is known. It is generally believed that the Mexican Government is more feeble than California."—Pittsburg.

From the N. Y. True Sun, Sept. 15. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—YUCATAN REVOLUTIONIZED AND INDEPENDENT. The counter wave in favor of free government, which our Yucatan correspondent predicted a few weeks ago, has been set in motion. The patriotic and intelligent republicans of that ancient country are once more in the enjoyment of an enlightened system of self-government, for the faithful administration of which their own stalwart frames and virtuous lives are the surest guarantees.

This gratifying intelligence comes to us by the brig Joseph Atkins, Capt. Higgins, at this port, twenty-six days from Tobacco, Mexico. On the 9th of last month, the Yucatanese, under General Barneo, took possession of a Mexican schooner of war, and having placed on board of her all the Mexican functionaries and soldiers in that State, ordered her captain to sail with them for Vera Cruz, whence she departed immediately. She had been dispatched by the Mexicans to levy men and money for the Texian war; but the people of Yucatan had suffered too much already from the oppressive tyranny of the central government; an immediate separation was resolved upon, and carried out in the manner stated, without shedding a drop of blood. The State government was at once changed to a national one, retaining all the republican principles which have distinguished the citizens of that State.

A letter from the city of Mexico was received at Tobacco on the 17th ult, two days before the Joseph Atkins sailed, announcing the departure of six thousand troops for the Texian frontier. The government of Tobacco had not changed since last advices; but that, and some of the adjoining States, will probably rally around the standard of Yucatan.

A RICH VEIN OF GOLD ORE.—Mr. Joseph A. Worth, of this place, showed us a day or two ago the finest specimen of gold ore, or rather of pure gold itself, that we have ever seen—probably the richest ever found in this country. It was from a vein which Mr. Worth found last week on the land of his brother, Dr. T. C. Worth, in the Southern part of Guilford county. He, with the assistance of two hired hands, had worked about two days after striking the vein, during which time they had raised several bushels of earth, and he had pieces of pure virgin gold (with here and there some small particles of grit that could not be separated without melting), weighing 180 pennyweights. The pieces were from the size of a grain of corn up—the largest weighing 53 pennyweights. They were obtained without washing, having been picked from the earth that was dug out of the vein. He washed some of the earth, and found it intensely rich in small particles.

This vein is in a hill that was worked some years ago, and some gold found, but as it did not promise to be profitable, the working of it was abandoned. The lumps of gold are jagged, and appear to have been, at some period, in a state of fusion.—Ashboro' Citizen.

The citizens of Washington have resolved in public meeting, to collect by subscriptions, a sum sufficient to raise an equestrian statue of Genl. Jackson.

THE ARTILLERY.—Seeing that certain newspapers are commenting upon the fact that Gen. Taylor's artillery in Texas were "without guns," we have taken pains to ascertain the following facts: Our artillery regiments are not armed as field-artillery, and were never meant to be, in the whole, so a mistake. They are armed, (the regiments, except one company in each,) and have always been, as infantry serving in the fortifications with heavy guns. They are called artillery in the law, and are meant for garrisons to the sea-coast fortifications. We have four regiments of this artillery, or forty companies. If these were all field-artillery, they would require 240 field-pieces, guns, and howitzers—field artillery sufficient for an army of 240,000 men, according to the rule which prevails in modern armies. This, though a preposterous force of artillery, if armed as field-artillery, for any army the United States can ever maintain or send into the field, is much too small for complete garrisons of our forts on the sea-coast and lake frontiers. These forts, when completed, are estimated to mount 6,800 heavy guns. The 4 regiments of artillery contain, rank and file, as we see from the army Register, 2,168 men—less than 1 man to 3 heavy cannon. In time of war, this force would be increased; but it is not meant ever to garrison the forts entirely with regulars. The militia would, in great part, be employed for that purpose; and it is certainly the best and most useful employment for that force. We shall, however, have in each garrison a disciplined, well-instructed body of artilleryists, for the more difficult duties at the guns. This statement shows the purpose of that part of our army called artillery. Of this, 4 companies are, by law, equipped as field-artillery, with guns and horses. Four such companies have been ordered to Texas. The other 12 artillery companies sent thither, are armed and instructed as infantry; and, of course, are "without guns"—that is, "field cannon."—Union.

FATAL DUEL IN KENTUCKY.—By a letter Harrodsburg, Kentucky, of the 5th inst, received by a gentleman in this city, we learn that a duel was fought near Harrodsburg, on the 5th inst, between Dr. John L. Taylor, of that place, and his brother-in-law, Mr. John Harrison, of Danville; and that "Harrison fell at the first fire, mortally wounded in the abdomen." The difficulty, it is supposed, originated in some domestic misunderstanding; and, as the parties were "highly respectable," considerable excitement prevailed at Harrodsburg and Danville, in consequence of the melancholy result of the meeting.—Washington Union.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.—The eminent jurist is no more! The brightest ornament of the legal profession is no more. Joseph Story, L. L. D., one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, expired at his residence in Cambridge last Wednesday evening, at a quarter before nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold, before 8 p. m. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation—the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Leary in Boston, in 1843. The Boston Courier of yesterday says: "Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a higher station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled."—N. Y. Sun.

Somebody in New Orleans has been hoaxing the Cincinnatians with a cock-and-bull story of an engagement between a detachment of Gen. Taylor's army and the advance guard of the Mexican force, 1,800 strong. "After a few rounds," says the hoax, "a charge was made by the dragoons, and the line of infantry advanced with fixed bayonets and loaded pieces, delivering their fire at point blank distance. The route was total, and the two Mexican corps separated and fled in different directions. Col. Gardiner, as directed, fell back. The loss of the Americans was 7 killed and 19 wounded. The Mexicans left on the field of battle 82 killed and 172 wounded—many badly by sabre wounds."

Friday last was made a stirring and thrilling day in Washington City by the "Defenders of Baltimore in 1814," who made a military visit to Washington to celebrate the anniversary of the battle in which they achieved such honor to themselves and safety to their city. The "Defenders" numbered three hundred, and were accompanied by two of the Baltimore military companies, and citizens of Baltimore, altogether numbering 1500. They had a military reception at Washington, they were received with a warm welcome at the White House by the President and his Cabinet, with whom they had a long interview, and a hearty interchange of kind feelings and patriotic sentiment. They also visited Mrs. Madison, who gave them a courteous reception. They departed in a most happy manner.—N. Y. True Sun.

The people of Fayette county, Ky., have held a meeting and decided that all free negroes must leave that county, giving all who wish to go to Liberia, a free passage and provisions for the voyage.

THE GENTLER SEX.—Dow, Jr., has recently published a sermon on "Fire, water, and woman." We extract that portion relating to woman: "She is often the occasion of much trouble and mischief to man. For her he toils and slaves—for her he fights—for her he gets drunk—for her he left Paradise—for her he blows his brains out, and for her he makes a confounded fool of himself in a variety of ways. Notwithstanding, woman is a blessing. Her influence over our rough hewn sex is as mild as the moon upon the tides, and twice as powerful. The moral fragrance that surrounds her is as sweet as colors that arise from a field of white clover; and her beauty makes her one of the most interesting living ornaments that wear either legs or wings, I don't care whether you mention a bird of Paradise, a butterfly or straddlebug."

WRITTEN BY A RAT.—Extraordinary Case. A few evenings ago, says the Boston Post, a young man named Hays, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Bancroft, went home to his house, and putting his hand into a closet in the dark, felt it seized sharply. Upon withdrawing it, he found a large rat adhering to him so firmly that he could not shake the creature off till he had killed it. The wound left was inconceivable, and Mr. Hays thought nothing of the matter until his hand began to swell. Upon calling medical aid, it was found that the virus had spread through his system, and he now lies in a very dangerous state. In the opinion of the physician amputation would be useless, and he can live but a short time. The swelling in the hand has not subsided, and it appears as if withered.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of JONES & DUNN was this day dissolved by mutual consent: The name Jones and Dunn will be used in closing the business of the firm. Mr. Charles R. Jones will attend to and settle all business connected with the late firm. JOS. S. DUNN. C. R. JONES.

Sept. 9, 1845. 343-3w.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by note or account to the late firm of JONES & DUNN are requested to come forward and make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, as I am anxious to close up and settle the business of the late firm. All claims against Jones & Dunn that are not paid by the first of next November, will be put out for collection, and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately for payment. C. R. JONES. Sept. 30, 1845. 342-1st Nov.

CASH STORE.

C. R. JONES, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in particular and the public generally, that he will continue his business as heretofore in the store formerly occupied by Messrs Jones & Dunn, where he will keep constantly on hand the best selections of goods the market affords. I return my thanks for the liberal share of patronage I have received heretofore, and beg leave to assure my customers and friends that no pains will be spared on my part to give them satisfaction. My stock of Goods will be found well selected and new, and as I intend to do a CASH business, Goods may be expected at my Store at the lowest market prices. I would ask all who wish to deal with me to call and examine for themselves. I have now on hand and in good order

GROCERIES.

Rio Coffee; New Orleans, Porto Rico and Lump Sugars; Sack and Alum Salt; Tea, Indian, Madras; Coppers; Soap; Starch; Powder; Shot, Lead; an assortment of Domestic Liquors, &c. &c.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Among which are Calicoes, (some fine and really beautiful prints) Vectors; Alpaccas, plain and figured; Muslin d'Inde; Gingham; Irish Linen; linen and cotton Drill; blue, white, and colored Jeans; Jaconet; book, cross-barred, and colored Muslins; Best Tickings; Apron Checks; colored Cambric; white, black, and mixed; and half-Hose; linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton; pocket and dress Handkerchiefs; silk variety; fancy Cravats and Scarfs; silk Mitts; Ribbons; Cord; Gimp; Tape; Pins; Needles; Buttons; Hair; Laces; Edgings; fine hair, silk, and reading Combs; black, and unbleached Domestic; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c. Florence, fine straw, willow, and other Baskets of the latest styles; artificial Flowers, &c.

Hardware & Outlery.

Traces and halter Chains; Hoes; Nails; Table and Pocket Cutlery; German silver, Britannia, and Iron tea and table Spoons; Razors; rim, stock, chest, shell, and pad Locks; sheep Shears; drawing Knives; cutting Knives; corn and grass Scythes; Gimblets; Latches and Bolts; Brads; Tacks, &c. &c.

Any part or all of which will be sold at the lowest rates for CASH or Produce. Foot Haymarket. Sept. 17, 1845. 343-y.

DAILY EXPECTED.

30 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE, 3 casks prime NEW CHEESE, C. R. JONES, Foot Haymarket. Sept. 17, 1845. 344-3t.

State of North Carolina—Moore county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1845. John Morison vs. Kenneth Morison. Original attachment—levied on the lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Kenneth Morison, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office in Carthage, the 4th Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and American Independence the 69th year. A. C. CURRY, Clk. Sept. 20, 1845.—343-6t. per adv. \$3 25.

State of North Carolina—Moore county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1845. John Morison, Assignee, vs. Kenneth Morison. Original attachment—levied on the land of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Kenneth Morison, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office in Carthage, the 4th Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and American Independence the 69th year. A. C. CURRY, Clk. Sept. 20, 1845.—343-6t. per adv. \$3 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a general assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Military goods, Guns, Pistols, Game bags, shot belts, powder flasks, and a general assortment of Spectacles of all kinds. He stands at the northeast corner of Market Square. Work in his line done at the shortest notice, and warranted. J. M. BEASLEY. Sept. 20, 1845. 343-4t. Observer copy.