

there is often less than a step. Good sense, grace, and true breeding, lie between. The lady occupied one of those extremes, I knew not which; nor would it have been polite to inquire too closely, as that was a matter which more nearly concerned Captain Jackson of the Rifle, who, no doubt, was excellently well qualified to judge of fashion and fine women.

By this time the lady had wearied of her former taciturnity and grown loquacious. She had talked incessantly, chiefly about herself and her "pa." Her pa was a friend, but she was not; they had turned her out of meeting for marrying Captain Jackson. Her pa was a merchant—he was in the shingle and board line.

Alas! I was in the board line myself just then. Gentle reader, I spare you the recital of all I suffered during that day. The lady's temper was none of the best, and travelling agreed with it but indifferently. When we stopped, she was always in a fever to go; when going, she fretted continually to stop. At meal times, she had no appetite; at all other times she wanted to eat. As one of the drivers expressed it, she was in a solid pet the whole day. I had to alight a hundred times to pick up her handkerchief, or to look after her baggage; and a hundred times I wished her in the arms of Captain Jackson of the Rifle.

I bore it all amazingly, however, and took to myself no small credit for having discharged my duty, without losing my patience, or omitting any attention which politeness required. My companion would hardly seem to have deserved this; yet, still she was a female, and I had no right to find fault with those little peculiarities of disposition, which I certainly did not admire. Besides, her husband was a Captain in the army; and the wife of a gallant officer, who serves his country by land or sea, has high claims upon the chivalry of her countrymen.

At last we arrived at Baltimore, and I immediately called back, and desired to know where I should have the pleasure of setting down my fair companion.

"At the sign of the Anchor, — street, Fell's Point," was the reply.

Surprised at nothing after all I had seen, I gave the order, and stepped into the carriage.

"Is any part of the Rifle Regiment quartered on Fell's Point?" said I.

"I don't know," replied the lady.

"Does not your husband belong to that regiment?"

"La! bless you, no; Captain Jackson isn't a soldier."

"I have been under a mistake, then. I understood that he was a captain of the Rifle."

"The Rifleman, sir? he is captain of the Rifleman, a sloop that runs from Baltimore to North Carolina, and brings tar and turpentine, and such matters. That's the house," continued she, "and as I live, there's Mr Jackson, up and well!"

The person pointed out was a low, stout built, vulgar man, half intoxicated, with a glazed hat on his head, and a huge quid in his cheek.

"How are you, Polly?" said he, as he handed his wife out, and gave her a smack which might have been heard over the street.

"Who's that gentleman? eh? a messmate of yours?"

"That's the gentleman that took care of me on the road."

"The supercargo, eh? Come, mister, 'light and take something to drink."

I thanked the captain, and ordered the carriage to drive off, fully determined, that, whatever other impudence I might hereafter be guilty of, I would never again, if I could avoid it, "take chage of a lady."

CABARRUS.—While at Cabarrus Court last Tuesday, we heard the candidates in that county address the people, and so different from the general tone of the whig politicians were some of their speeches, that we must give them a passing notice. The candidates are—Christopher Melcher, Esq., for the Senate; F. Cabarrus and Stanley. He has no opposition. For the Commons in Cabarrus, L. B. Kinninger, Joseph W. Scott, John W. Miller, and Col. John M. Long, all whigs. Col. Long made the first speech. He was for the Mexican war—approved Polk's whole course on the subject, and spoke in eloquent terms of the manner in which the war had been conducted. He was opposed to a Penitentiary, and assigned some very strong reasons why one should not be established in this State, and wound up by a handsome lecture on the baneful effects of party spirit and party drill in our elections. We thought the Colonel made anything but a *legit*. But he was followed by Mr Kinninger, who is the very quintessence of approved whiggery, and he said as Col. Long had so fully and thoroughly expressed his views on the Mexican war and the Penitentiary, he should say no more than that he heartily approved of what the Colonel had said on these questions. He added, however, that if elected, he would vote for Willie P. Mangum for U. S. Senator, "if he was the most available man;" if not, he would vote "the next most available man."

Mr Miller came next, in the same strain, only he was opposed to the measures Polk took to bring on the war, but now we were in the fight he was for fighting it out. This was the only streak of whiggery we could detect. Mr Scott, however, out-heroded even the democrats as a war man. He said he was for the war first, last, and all the time; and that if elected to the Legislature, "as North Carolina would have to pay her portion of the expenses of the war," he would "vote most cheerfully for an appropriation for that purpose!" We thought that matter was in the hands of Congress; but we suppose Mr Scott intends to do business on a large scale.

Charlotte Jeffersonian.

Caleb J. McNulty, former Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, a private in the Young Guards of Mount Vernon, Ohio, died on board the steambark Alhambra, on the 10th inst. His remains were buried with military honors at Helena, Ark.

William C. Bettencourt has been re-appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, Postmaster for the town of Wilmington.—Chronicle.

From the Cheraw Gazette. RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, on Monday, 20th instant, a meeting was held in the village of Bennettsville, S. C. of those feeling an interest in the establishment of a Rail Road between Raleigh, N. C. and Camden, S. C.—the only link now wanting in the great chain of inland communication between the North and South.

The vast importance of the project, both in a national and sectional point of view—the feasibility of the scheme—its necessity to the comfort and convenience of the travelling community, and the fair prospects which it holds out as a permanently profitable investment of capital—all combined to draw together one of the largest, most respectable and influential assemblages of citizens and strangers which for many years has been witnessed in this section of the country. Those, animated by a spirit of patriotism and liberal enterprise, appeared fully impressed with the necessity of speedy and energetic action, and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to build a road which shall stand as a monument in after ages, of our patriotism, industry, skill, and indefatigable perseverance in despite of obstacles which may impede but cannot prevent the final and full success of the enterprise.

Soon after 11 o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order, and organized by calling Gen. John McQueen to the Chair, and appointing Major B D Townsend and Mr John Stubs, Secretaries.

Gen. McQueen opened the business of the meeting with an able and eloquent speech, in which he manifested the deep interest which he felt in the project—showing, in strong colors, the absolute necessity of completing this link in the great chain of travel between the North and South, and thus securing to the travelling public an easy, cheap, safe and expeditious inland conveyance from Maine to Mississippi, forming one of the strongest bonds of union to our common country, by inviting and facilitating mutual friendly intercourse, and thereby smoothing asperities, annihilating sectional jealousies, and engendering those feelings of friendship and brotherly love which never should be for moment interrupted between these two divisions of the Union. Further, in a national point of view, the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the vast importance, in time of war, the contemplated road would be as one of the grand military defenses of the country. On it men and munitions of war would be transported to any given point with a certainty and rapidity, which would render any attempt of an invading army to retain footing on our shores, entirely futile, even with the world in arms against us.

Gen. McQueen continued to dilate, with much animation and earnestness, on the vast importance of the contemplated road, alluding, in the course of his remarks, to the great efforts which have been made in Georgia in the construction of Rail Roads, and the success which awaits her persevering enterprise. He insisted that nothing but energy and a determined spirit was wanting on our part, to keep pace with or even surpass our neighbors in the accommodation of travel. Nature has blessed us with a country peculiarly favorable to the construction of Rail Roads, and our fortunes have cast us in a section of that country where every inducement is offered for their erection. He shows, beyond the question of a doubt, that the best route, all things taken into consideration, and the one which would offer the greatest inducements to capitalists, on the great Southern line, would pass from Raleigh, via Fayetteville to Camden, crossing the Pee Dee river somewhere between Society Hill and Cheraw.

We have no space to detail all the reasons assigned by the Chairman for the choice of this route over all others, but the chief of them were of so conclusive a nature that a mere allusion to them must suffice, viz: the distance between the two points to be connected being shorter than either of the lower routes now contemplated—the country more healthy—the streams and swamps fewer in number, narrower, and less subject to freshets—the country comparatively level, abounding in excellent timber, and provisions and labor cheap and abundant. Add to these considerations, that the towns near which this line would pass are more considerable, and decidedly of a mercantile character—the country more thickly settled, and the inhabitants supported by more others in industry and enterprise.

But we forbear to attempt even a synopsis of the remarks which fell from the Chairman, as we would necessarily fall in the effort.

Suffice it to say, that he elucidated the advantages and enforced the expediency of immediate and energetic action, with much strength of reasoning, and left an impression on the minds of his audience which will not easily be effaced.

After the conclusion of the remarks from the Chair, on motion of Col. Ellerbee, a Committee of Twenty-Five was appointed to draft a report and resolutions, to be submitted to this meeting at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee having retired, the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Chairman having resumed his seat, WE WOODING, Esq., of Cheraw; and A T SMITH and S W BILLINGSBAST, Esqs., of Fayetteville, addressed the meeting, and in strains of impressive eloquence advocated the vast importance and entire feasibility of the enterprise.

The Committee of Twenty-Five submitted their report—the Chairman prefacing it with some brief and pertinent remarks. The report having been read from the Chair, was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee to which was referred the subject of reporting business for the action of this meeting, begs leave to

REPORT:

That they have given the subject all the consideration that the very limited time would permit, and unanimously concur in the great and vital importance of a Rail Road connection between Raleigh and Camden by the way of Fayetteville—that they believe such a route to be by far the most practicable that has been suggested, whether they regard its

facility of construction, shortness of distance, or healthfulness of location.

The Committee would recommend for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a Rail Road Convention, to be held in the town of Cheraw, on the second Monday in September next.

Resolved, That a Central Corresponding Committee, to consist of five individuals, be appointed in Cheraw, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the towns of Society Hill, Camden, Charleston, Fayetteville and Raleigh, requesting them to appoint Corresponding Committees, and also to invite delegates from all those places, as well as from the country through which the contemplated Road is most likely to pass, to meet in Cheraw at the time before designated, with their various plans, and as far as practicable, reconnoissances of the several routes proposed, with estimates of the cost of the road over there.

It shall also be the duty of this Committee to correspond with the towns of Augusta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Petersburg and Richmond, Va., with any other places where there may be a prospect of co-operation, and that a Committee of Five be appointed at Bennettsville to assist in these duties.

Resolved, That publication be made in the Farmers' Gazette at Cheraw, of the intention of petitioning the Legislature of S. Carolina, at the next session, for a charter of said road.

After reading the report, Col. D S HALLICE and Major B D Townsend addressed the meeting in furtherance of its object.

Col. D S Hallice then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting pledge to be citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville their support and co-operation in the completion of the great connecting link of Rail Road from Raleigh via Fayetteville to Camden, and that they will use all their endeavors and means to effect this great object.

In obedience to the second resolution, offered by the Committee of Twenty-Five, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Correspondence:

In Cheraw—Col. D S Hallice, Dr. McLean, Dr. Power, A P Lucote, and D McIlroy, Esqs.

In Bennettsville—Major B D Townsend, John McCollum, Esq., Col. W T Eleese, Capt. John Harrington, and D M Crookind, Esq.

On motion of Col. Hallice, Resolved, That the business of this meeting be published in the Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden papers.

The following gentlemen were then elected to represent the District of Marlborough at the Convention to be held in Cheraw on the second Monday in September next:—Gen. J McQueen, Col. W T Ellerbee, Col. C W Dudley, Capt. J W Harrington, Capt. J David, Col. J Covington, Capt. J Terrell, Col. E P Evelyn, Capt. J J Stubbs, Major B B Rogers, Major B D Townsend, Col. W J Cook, Capt. M Townsend, John McCollum, Saml. Sparks, H. Dabney, R. A. McQueen, Esq., J. W. Miller, J. E. David, J. L. McLaurin, B. N. Rogers, R. D. Thomas, W. R. Long, N. B. Thomas, A. Murdoch, and C. A. Thornwell, Esqs.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his able, courteous and impartial conduct.

The meeting then adjourned. JOHN STUBBS, Secretaries. B D TOWNSEND,)

EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON.—Mr Shelby of Kentucky, who has been tried for the murder of Mr Horne, was lately discharged on bail, by Judge Buckner, as the jury were unable to agree, eight being for acquittal, and four for condemnation. This result of the trial produced a tremendous excitement in the public mind at Lexington. Handbills denouncing the Judge and the eight jurors, were circulated over town, and on Monday, the 13th, at daylight the effigies of the Judge and the eight jurors were found suspended in front of the Court House, where they remained until about noon, a concourse of from three to five thousand persons having in the meantime assembled. They were then taken down and burnt. Before the effigies were taken down, a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, among which was one calling for the unconditional resignation of the Judge.

The crowd subsequently dispersed, after having agreed on a public meeting to be held at night.—Charleston Evening News.

The speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL, on resigning the power he has wielded so wisely and beneficently—so much to his own fame and to the lasting good of his country, is of great interest. No Minister has ever laid deeper or more surely the foundation of a great and noble reputation with the world and with posterity, than Sir ROBERT PEEL. He has made an era in the affairs of nations—an era whose essential character is peace, freedom and the humanizing influences of commerce. For the first time in the history of the world, a great nation has thrown off the narrow bigotry of exclusion, and opened its gates wide to the industry of the world. And this is his work.

Well may he retire from office without mortification or regret, or a shade of jealousy towards the rivals who have supplanted him. They can only follow in his steps. He has created a system—he has fastened a policy upon the legislation of his country, that is more powerful than party, and that Ministerial changes cannot affect. The mind of Sir ROBERT PEEL will govern England for generations to come.—Charleston Mercury.

Mr George W. Davis, Commission Merchant, has been appointed by Mr Wake, British Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, residing at Charleston, to act as Vice Consul for this port until a successor to Mr Adams the lately deceased Vice Consul shall be appointed by the home Government.—Wilmington Chronicle.

Gov. Yell, of Arkansas, has enrolled himself as a volunteer in Capt. Borland's company of mounted men, raised in that State.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—You are aware of the recent circumstances which have resulted in my commitment to prison by an Examining Court on Tuesday last.

It is the duty of a good citizen to bow to the supremacy of the law, and I submit with cheerful resignation, I await with calmness and composure the coming judicial investigation.

Propriety demands, under these circumstances, that I should cease to be a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. I therefore decline the canvass.

I am induced to this step by considerations not altogether personal, but having mainly their origin in a sincere desire to promote the welfare of my country, to allay excitement, and to tranquillize the feelings of the community.

BENJAMIN F. ATKINS. Fayetteville, July 24, 1846.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens: It is known to you that Benjamin F Atkins has declined the canvass in consequence of the late melancholy rencontre between himself and A McDiarmid, Esq.

We have no intention or wish to allude to the circumstances connected with his withdrawal, but on our own responsibility we announce to our fellow citizens, that his friends will support him still, and we appeal to them for their suffrages in his favor.

There may be satisfactory reasons why he should not now personally solicit your support as a candidate, but we call upon the freemen of Cumberland to vindicate their right to be represented by whomsoever they may choose, and to put down forever all attempts to dictate to them whom they shall elect.

Mr Atkins has not been consulted by us and is entirely ignorant of this step. We act on our own responsibility as freemen, and we speak to those who like us are freemen, and scorn any interference with their rights, whether it be by open usurpation or by covert and insidious machinations.

We have only to say, further, that the magnanimity of Mr Atkins has given him new claims upon the support and regard of his friends and the people. The step he has taken, according as it does with the world the nobleness of his nature and the elevated character of his patriotism.

JOHN L BETHEA, ARCHIBALD CAMERON, HENRY FAWCETT, JOHN L ATKINS, JNO MCNEILL, JR, NELLIE MCKAY.

July 27, 1846.

Many strangers are here from manufacturing districts, all such excited and interested, and no effort will be spared to defeat the bill. I was told a few days since by a gentleman, that \$50,000, would be given for a vote; and that the party was then ready for such an arrangement, should a disposition to accept be intimated. I cannot believe that any man can be base enough to make such a proposition directly to any honorable Senator, much less do I believe it would be accepted; but it is painful indeed to know that such base propositions are rumored and feared.

Thus writes the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of the 20th instant. The paragraph is short, but it contains matter most painfully interesting to the whole country, and particularly to that intelligent, industrious portion of the country who have been toiling for years under the oppressions of an unequal and unjust Tariff, in the meantime "hoping against hope," almost for the time to come when they should be rid of the cruel and unnatural incubus.—Petersburg Republican.

SUPREME COURT.—We notice the following opinions among others, delivered at the present session of the Court:

Boie vs Brown and others from New Hanover, reversing judgment below; Grant vs Williams from Duplin, affirming judgment below; McLean vs Douglas, from Anson, reversing the judgment below; Flowers vs Smith, from Wayne, in Equity, directing a reference to the Master; McReady vs Cline from New Hanover, reversing judgment below.

D. G. HUMPHREY, Boot and Shoe Maker.

It gives his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received. He still continues the Boot and Shoe making business at his old stand, near East of Haymarket, nearly opposite Briggs' Hotel, where he will work as cheap and as faithfully as any tradesman in his line.

Persons from the country will find in his store a good assortment of strong well made shoes for country customers. Please call and examine them. Aug 1, 1846.—389-31.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. It may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr Campbell is authorized to accept for me during my absence. M. MCKINNON. August 1st, 1846.—389-16.

NEW STORE. SAMUEL T. HAWLEY Would respectfully inform the public, that since the fire he has taken the Store in Mrs McLean's building, South side of Hay street, the first door above the Lafayette Hotel, (now erecting) and that he is now receiving a full supply of NEW GOODS, (as his old stock was entirely consumed,) consisting of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, (all descriptions;) Boys' and Misses' ditto, ditto; Children's ditto.

—ALSO—Calk, Goat, Lining, and binding Skins; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,—which he will sell low for Cash, or on time to those who will pay on presentation of their accounts. August 1st, 1846.—389-3w.

Persons who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

EMIGRATION.—The immense number of Europeans constantly emigrating to the United States, is not likely to be less hereafter than it is now. The circumstance is at last attracting the attention of those German States, from which the efflux is most rapid. It is said that since 1840, upwards of 60,000 Germans have annually emigrated, and principally to the U. States. An English writer estimates the number for the present year to be about 80,000. Attempts are made to explain this tendency by some clever thinkers; and in doing so they state some opinions and facts that are worthy of notice. It appears that emigration on a small scale to other points than the United States, has been tried without success. The Germans have attempted to settle at the Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, Algeria, and New Zealand, but their efforts have not been satisfactory to themselves, nor the results tempting to others.—New York Telegraph.

SUICIDE OF HAYDON, THE ARTIST.—The last steamer brought the news of the death of this celebrated artist by his own hand. After forty-two years of toil and anxiety, he became satisfied that he had survived the period of hope, and that his fortunes were beyond the power of retrieval! Just before he committed the fatal act, he fervently embraced his wife, as she was about leaving his house to make a morning visit; and when on her return she found him lifeless on the floor of his studio, she saw that her own portrait was so placed on an easel, as to be the last thing upon which his eyes rested ere his spirit departed!—NY Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL. The House on the 22d, passed a resolution providing that at the beginning of the second session of every Congress, the clerks of the respective Houses, shall advertise for four weeks, in all the papers of Washington city, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House with the necessary printing, &c., the lowest bidders for the several kinds of work to get the jobs.

In the Senate on the 25th, after the Journal was read, the President, Mr Dallas, laid before the Senate the following letter of resignation:—Washington City, July 25, 1846.

I hereby respectfully resign my seat in the Senate, as one of the Senators from North Carolina.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, Wm H. HAYWOOD.

Mr Webster then spoke in opposition to the Tariff bill. Mr Clayton moved to commit the bill to the Finance Committee for amendment in certain particulars. Mr Crittenden said that the amendment was comparatively of little importance, and that the Finance Committee could not amend it so as to be acceptable to him. He was for taking the question on the bill at once. He was opposed to it, and wished it to live or die in its then shape. He hoped that Providence and the wisdom of the Senate would find out some way to defeat its passage.

The amendment was adopted. In the House, a bill was passed making appropriations for certain defensive works in New York, Georgia, Alabama and Maryland.

Mr Hopkins introduced a bill to amend the Post Office act for the prevention of frauds on the Post Office.

Mr Reid of North Carolina occupied the Speaker's Chair. The bill was debated awhile, and the Committee rose.

In the Senate, on Tuesday 28th inst., Mr Benton rose and said that he was cognizant of all the motives and feelings which actuated Senator Haywood from beginning to the ending of the circumstances which led to this painful occurrence. Mr Haywood was absent from the City when the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate, &c. &c.

Senators Mangum, Dix, Niles, Berrien, Bagby, Crittenden, and Archer, also spoke in testimony of Mr Haywood's honorable motives in resigning; all of which we look upon as mere sound, signifying nothing.

Mr Lewis from the Finance Committee, then reported back the bill to the Senate without amendment. Messrs. Evans and Johnson said that no attempt had been made in Committee to amend the bill; that it was not even enrolled, and they could not vote to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the bill, without some good reason was given, why the instructions of the Senate to the Finance Committee were complied with.

Mr Lewis said that the Finance Committee considered the instructions so general that they could not comply with them within the time allotted for the consideration of the bill.

Mr Speight said it was sufficient that the majority of the committee has determined to report the bill back without amendment; the minority could not have their way about it. The very men he said, who had voted to adjourn on the 10th of August, now expected the committee to remodel this bill. Mr Benton also spoke to the same import.

Mr Webster spoke against discharging the Committee. He wanted to know what this great "democratic" measure was. If he understood the words "democratic measure," it was something in favor of the masses—the great body of the people—but this bill reduces the duties on the luxuries of life—on all the great articles which would produce revenue; he could see nothing democratic in it—it was rather a great aristocratic measure.

Mr Webster moved an amendment to the bill, not affecting the principle of the bill, which was carried.

Mr McDuffie answered that he could point the Senator to reductions on articles which make this bill democratic; it has reduced the duty on sugar from two and a half cents to one cent a pound on sugar; on salt, from 8 cents per bushel to about 1-2 cent; on coarse cotton goods, whether white or

printed, or colored, the duties have been so reduced as to increase the importation of these goods millions of dollars, at prices little more than two-thirds that which the laborers, farmers, mechanics, and others, have to pay for them, &c. &c.

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, the question was taken on a motion to recommit the bill to the committee of Finance. This motion was lost by the casting vote of the President of the Senate, Mr Dallas, Mr Jarnigan, of Tennessee, a whig who voted for the bill under instructions from a democratic Legislature, being absent at the moment.

The question then recurred on engrossing the bill, which was again carried by the casting vote of Mr Dallas, who set forth in writing, his reasons for voting for the bill, which we suppose he deemed necessary on account of his being a Pennsylvanian, and the Legislature having instructed its two Senators, Surgeon and Cameron, to vote against any alteration of the Tariff of 1842.

These reasons we shall publish next week. Mr Niles moved to postpone the bill till next December, which was not in order.

The final vote was then taken, and resulted as follows:—Yeas—Messrs Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Arlington, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hameman, Houston, Jarnigan, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Torrey, Weston, and Yule—28.

Nays—Messrs Archer, Barlow, Berrien, Cameron, Gilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Green, Huntington, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—27.

The bill now goes back to the House, and will no doubt pass that body and become a law.

Mr McDuffie.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes: "Mr McDuffie told me with his own lips that it had become the duty of every conservative statesman to take ground against the recklessness of the administration, and he meant to do it on the first occasion that offered."

We should have passed over the preceding paragraph, if it were not in a course of circulation through many of the whig presses. We are authorized to state that there is no sort of foundation for the above statement. Very different are Mr McDuffie's opinions and feelings towards the President.—Union.

STEVENS' REGIMENT OF OCCUPATION, we understand, will leave for California between the 1st and 10th of August. There are eight companies in the regiment, and five women, the wives of soldiers, are to go with each company.—N. Y. Telegraph.

Who will suffer from that painful disease, Liver complaint, when immediate relief, if not a positive cure, may be effected by the timely use of Wistar's Balsam; for proof of which read the following:—Washington, N. Y., May 7, 1846.

Dear Sir: In the year 1841, I was severely attacked with Liver complaint, as to be entirely unable to attend to my business. I consulted with the best of physicians in our place but they gave me no relief. In the winter of 1842, I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and being unable to use one half of it, I was able to resume my business as usual. I have since that time used two bottles of the Wild Cherry Balsam, and have been entirely free from pain; and, with the exception of a bad cold in February last, have enjoyed better health than I ever did before.

We are well acquainted with Mr Wm. C. POTTER, and know that he was afflicted in the manner he describes, and that his statement is entitled to full credit.

SCOTT & WALDRON, Merchants, None genuine unless signed I. Potts. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and D. A. MALLORY, Cheraw.

BACON. 20 000 Lbs. for sale at 7 1/2 per 100 by H. BRANSON. August 1st, 1846.—389-16.

WANTED. Owing to the late fire, I have been deprived of a store, and thrown out of business, I would therefore like to get a situation in some good mercantile house as a clerk, on fair wages. C. CAISON. August 1st, 1846.—389-21.

MASONS WANTED. I WISH to hire 5 or 6 good Brick Masons and Plasterers, for which an advance on the current wages will be given. GEO. S. HODGES. Fayetteville, August 1st 1846.—389-31.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to call and settle immediately, as he is desirous of closing his business. All persons having accounts against him are requested to present them. He may be found in a part of the House occupied by Mr Ned McPherson as a Tailor shop. JOHN SILLMAN. August 1st, 1846.—389-31.

Bacon, Fish and Lard. 5000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon and Lard, 75 Bbls Mackerel. Just received of prime qualities, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. August 1st, 1846.—389-3w. COOK & TROY.

ARRIVALS at Briggs' Hotel since Friday the 24th of July: J H Huffin, Ala. J H Stevens, do E W Charles, S C W S McGary, Wm. Mr Charles, do J Sandheimer, Lumb. Mr Bartlett, do J Swan, Wilton, do W M Wingate, do R G Rankin, do J E Wingate, do D Reid, do D B Pittman, do I S Prower, Chatham, do A McLean, do O A Tynan, do G Parker, do G W Bosh, do A A Cowler, Moore, Col Brower, Randolph W F Cooper, Gates, Mrs Dugbar, Miss. J B McCallum, Robt. A W Dunbar, do E R Partridge, Chat. D Turner, Moore, J J Jackson, do J Gilchrist, Richmond W E Blackwood, Cum J L Atkins, Cumberland J Uley, Chatham, J A Spears, Bladen, C Munroe, Cumberland, J B Cook, Ala. J Robeson, Clinton, T Bostick, Richmond, J Watson, do Mr Carr, Sampson, C Hall, Sampson, do