THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

BRYAN & YATES, Proprietors.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854. [VOLUME XIV—NO. 781.

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ROBERT K. BRYAN, Editor.

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" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietors offer the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business connected with the firm must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - - $4 00
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☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BRYAN & YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1853. y

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

Having recently purchased the above establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample stables, good hostlers and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

December 3, 1853. 70-tf

EDW'D McPHERSON

WITH

GREENWAY BRO. & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

24 Park Place and 19 Barclay street, NEW YORK.

November 7, 1853 6m-pd

PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his Plantation and Land for sale, situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, about four miles from Fayetteville. There are about 300 acres of land, 30 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a dwelling and all necessary out-houses. The soil, for fertility, is not surpassed by any on Cape Fear River. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

JOHN McLERAN.

Jan'y 14, 1854 3m-pd

DR. T. C. HALL,

Has removed to the well known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 23, 1853. tf

Highly important to Housekeepers.

MATRESSES! MATRESSES! MATRESSES!

All competition in the trade defied.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has constantly on hand, and is manufacturing to order, all kinds and sizes of Matresses, which he intends to sell 25 per cent cheaper than any similar establishment in this place. Having served as an apprentice to the business in one of the northern cities, he trusts that he will be able to give the most complete satisfaction to his customers. He manufactures hair Matresses, Matresses with springs, fire Matresses, and all kinds of settee bottomings. He does also all kinds of repairing and renewing. Persons in want of any article in his line are requested to call and see specimens of his work at the Post Office building.

JOSEPH OTTARBURG.

January 21, 1854. 3m

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.

Feb'y 3, 1853.

J. W. BAKER

Has received from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of FURNITURE ever offered in this market, consisting of fashionable painted cottage bed room furniture in setts; curled-hair and shuck and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; patent self-swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans & Stools; Chairs of every variety. Fine rosewood Pianos (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York).

October 29, 1853 1y-pd

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Oct 1, 1853. tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

January 7, 1854 y

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of T. R. Underwood in the firm of G. W. Lawrence & Co., I will continue business as heretofore at MARY'S GARDEN.

I have from 12 to 15 Coopers constantly at work manufacturing SPIRIT BARRELS, at the rate of 100 to 125 per week; have now on hand 400 Barrels for sale, at $2 25 cash at the shop, or $2 35 delivered in town.

I shall also continue the distilling of Turpentine, and will pay within 15 cents per barrel of the Fayetteville price in cash, or goods at cash prices.

Turpentine Wanted.

I have now in Store a general assortment of Goods, for sale at Fayetteville prices. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Call and see.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Nov 25, 1853 60-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office on Anderson Street.

October 22, 1853 6m

LAND BROKER.

I have so many calls about Turpentine lands that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell. Those having lands for sale will furnish me with plots and quantity, together with a fair description, and price.

Nov. 18, 1853. 68-tf. JAMES G. COOK.

NOTICE.---MULES FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale Three Teams of Mules, Wagon and Harness. Those wanting Mules would do well to call on the premises.

Also, 2000 acres turpentine Land for sale. Call and see.

J. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., } W. A. MELVIN.
December 8, 1853. } 71-tf

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

For 1853.

The subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of Bonnets he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 8, 1853.

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarns and Sheetings for sale by

TROY & MARSH.

Nov 12, 1853 y

$150 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. John is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. Tobey aged about 22 yearss 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. Tobey has a wife at Mr Richard Bird's, in Johnston County. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.

JOHN COLEY.

Fair Buff, Columbus Co. N. C., Oct. 6. 63-tf

H. HARBAUGH,

Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, costing from $500 to $10,000; Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.

Oct. 15, 1853. 1y-pd

1200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale twelve hundred acres of Land, located in the lower end of Richmond county. It is about equi-distant from Floral College, Laurenburg High School, and Laurel Hill. The Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, &c. It also offers great inducements to those engaged in the turpentine and lumber business. I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent, during my absence, to whom all communications in regard to the matter may be addressed at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county. Luther Blue, who resides near to the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may call for that purpose.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 22, 64-tf

TO MILL OWNERS.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.

D. B. JOHNSON.

November 16, 1853 y-1pd.

GILL'S NE PLUS ULTRA BURNISH.

The Subscriber, a practical Boot maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded: The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at his shop opposite Mr Lauder's Marble Factory, Hay street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov 9, 1853 tf

FALL SUPPLIES.

I have always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.

I have now in Store—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs; with many other things in the Grocery line.

Also a good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. Call and buy cheap.

W. H. CARVER.

October 29, 1853. 765-6m

Notice!

Having purchased the stock of Material on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short, every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have ten good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work, either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 29, 1853. 65-tf

The Mill that took the Premium!

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Robeson and the adjoining counties, that he has purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Gregory & Rogers in the Steam Saw and Grist Mill at this place; and is now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber that may be sent in. Having a superior quality of Timber to saw he is confident his Lumber cannot be surpassed.

Terms for Flooring and Weather-boarding	$12
Inch Boards, Ceiling and Scantling,	10
Roughage half price, say	5

The cash will invariably be required on delivery of the Lumber, as the undersigned intends keeping no books for that purpose. The above terms will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, Dec. 10, 1853. 71-tf

Bank Checks and Notes,

On all the Banks in Fayetteville, just printed in a superior style, for sale at the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of

R. W. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 68-tf. J. HENRY.

SECOND

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second stock, for this season, of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing; with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to wholesale buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR.
Oct 3, 1853. J. M. WILLIAMS.

SECOND

PURCHASE FOR THE SECOND [illegible]

The undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving a second Stock of Fall Goods for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Also—A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 8, 1853.

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

While you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call and see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. Baker's Gun Manufectory, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

Jan'y 28, 1854. tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given that hereafter in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Trial Docket will be taken up on Tuesday, and the State Docket on Thursday of each and every term.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

February 4, 1854. 79-4t

CORN.

1500 bushels country Corn in store, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

January 21, 1854 tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

Wilmington, Jan'y 14, 1854. 76-1y

CHEAP GOODS,

I am now receiving a much larger stock of

Fancy Dry Goods

than I have yet offered in Fayetteville, consisting of Dry Goods of every description, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold as low as any goods in the State.

I will be glad to have the ladies call and examine my stock.

W. F. MOORE.

Sept. 17, 1853. tf

For Sale or Rent.

The fine SUMMER RESIDENCE two miles west of town—Possession given immediately. Apply to John H. Cook or C. E. Leete.

S. A. LEETE.

March 19, 1853. tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

December 31, 1853 y

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed a Commissioner to sell the lands belonging to the heirs of James Chapman, dec'd, situate lying and being in the county of Cumberland, on the waters of the Cape Fear River, joining the lands of James Butler and others, hereby notifies all persons that he will expose the same to public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of March Court for the county of Cumberland, upon a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES ROBESON, Commissioner.

Feb'y 4, 1854. 79-3t-pd

BROWN & DeROSSET,

NEW YORK.

DeROSSET & BROWN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

General Commission Merchants.

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(Successors to J. D. Williams,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT,

May 7, 1853. 38-tf

At Home Again.

W. DRAUGHON has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public that he has moved his stock of Goods to his new store, at the old stand.

His recent purchases in New York and Philadelphia makes his stock complete. He has on hand, for sale at low prices, a full stock of

Groceries and Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,
Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware,
Window Glass, Clocks,
Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix and Old Jamaica Rum,
Port, Madeira, Brown and Golden Sherry,
Malaga, Sicily, and Scuppernong Wines;
Old Rye Whiskey,

With his usual large stock of Domestic Liquors.

Also, 20 dozen Wolfe's Aromatic Schneidam Schnapps.
100,000 Segars, (very cheap.)
25 Baskets Champaigne,
Hock Wine, (six varieties,)
Sardines; Sperm and Adamantine Candles.

W. DRAUGHON, Market Square

Nov 12, 1853 3m

WAGON.---A two horse wagon with fixtures complete for sale

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 17, 1853. 72-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber continues to carry on the manufacture of

BUGGIES, SULKIES, CARRIAGES,
AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at Lumberton, N. C.,

In a superior style, and of the best materials.

All work done at the establishment is warranted for 12 months. Repairing promptly attended to and neatly executed.

Also, ploughs and all other farming implements made to order and kept constantly on hand.

Horse-shoeing done in the best manner. Thankful for the liberal patronage of an enlightened public, he hopes to deserve and receive a continuance of the same.

JOHN W. RODGERS.

Lumberton, Jan'y 28, 1854 tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Important from Lower California.

The steamer George Law has arrived with $41 in treasure on freight. Also, the Star of the West has arrived with $749,- gold. These steamers bring the following news from the fillibustering expeditions:

The bark Anita had arrived at Encinada with men from San Francisco as an additional force to the command of Col. Walker. The day after the arrival of the Anita, 65 men were ordered [illegible] the town of Santa Tomas, [illegible] taking of the place without a fight. Gen. Melendrez with a party of natives attacked the fillibusters at Encinada, but was forced to retire after several days fighting. Lt. McKibbin met his death while taking deliberate aim at the person of Melendrez. Capt. Gillam was wounded. This is the only injury the party sustained. An attack was afterwards made by Col. Walker's men upon the enemy's camp, routing them completely, killing 8, and wounding several more. They captured a cannon, stock, camp equipments, &c. The flag of "Two Stars" now waves triumphantly over Lower California, and (says the account) the wealthy rancheros are in extacies, and do not fear to express their joy at the advent of the fillibusters.

At Encinada all remained quiet at the last accounts. There have been but two deaths in the expedition, Lieut. McKibbin and private McCormick, the latter was killed at La Grulla, being alone when surprised and surrounded by the enemy. He was shot in four places, being offered quarter but refused it and fought to the last. It is said that he killed three and wounded several before he was overcome.

President Walker has now 200 troops under his command. He has declared Fort McKibbin the seat of Government. He has issued a decree to fix the pay of the liberators—the highest officers have $10 per day, and the privates $4; to be paid out of the government funds or lands of any State they may lay their hands on.

The schr Caroline (the vessel that carried the first expedition out) has disappeared, and it is supposed that she has deserted the cause of the new Republic, and has taken the two captive Governors to Mexican soil.

The Law on Slavery in the Territories.

We publish this morning correct copies of so much of the laws bearing upon the question of slavery, as may be of consequence in the consideratiou of the Nebraska bill of Senator Douglass, now pending in the Senate of the United States :—*Charleston Courier.*

MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The 8th section of an act, entitled "an act to authorise the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6th, 1820, contains the following enactment; "provided, that in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid."

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The third article of the second section of the "joint resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March 1st, 1845, amongst other things, provides "that new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may, hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise Line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of the Missouri compromise Line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crimes) shall be prohibited."

COMPROMISE OF 1850.

The fifth proposition of an act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of the Northern and Western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico," approved Sept. 9th, 1850, amongst other things provided as follows: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair, or qualify anything contained in the third article of second section of the joint resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States." Approved March 1st, A. D. 1845.

SLAVERY SECTION OF DOUGLASS' NEBRASKA BILL.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit:

First, That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second, That "all cases involving the title to slaves," and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of local tribunals, with the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third, That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the Unitdd States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized Territories" the same as in the States.

Horrible Cruelties to Mrs Wilson, while a fugitive among the Indians.

We have announced the escape and return of Mrs Jane Wilson, of Texas, to Santa Fe, who had been taken captive by the Camanche Indians, and subjected to the most extraordinary cruelties. The affair has very justly excited the greatest indignation in New-Mexico against the Indians.

From Mrs Wilson's narrative, it appears that she is but 17 years of age. About a year ago she was married to a young farmer in Texas, and in April they joined a party of fifty-two emigrants, bound for California. They were attacked by Indians and the party was compelled to return to Texas; but Mr and Mrs Wilson remained at Paso, where their horses being stolen, they were compelled also to give up the plan of going to California, and set out on their return to Texas in July. In August, Mr Wilson and his father fell into the hands of Indians and were murdered. Mrs W. returned to El Paso, and again in September started for Texas, with her three brothers-in-law and a small party. When within three days journey of Phantom Hill, an American military post, they were attacked by Camanches, while some of their men were off in pursuit of some of their horses that had been stolen. A Mexican, who was with Mrs Wilson, was brutally murdered and scalped before her eyes, and she and her two brothers in-law, lads of 12 and 10 years, were seized, bound, and carried off, with the entire property of the party.

The Indians, with their captives, proceeded in a northwest direction, each being appropriated as the property of one or other of the chiefs. They were stripped of nearly all their clothing, and otherwise brutally treated. Mrs Wilson, although expecting soon to become a mother, was subjected to every conceivable cruelty and indignity; beaten and bruised; exposed to fatigues of all kinds; her flesh lacerated by lariats and whips, or by the loads of wood she was obliged to carry on her bare back; compelled to do the work of men, or punished for her inability by being stoned, knocked down and trampled on; almost entirely deprived of food—and all this lasted for twenty five days. At this time, she was sent in advance in the morning as usual, when she determined to attempt an escape, which she succeeded in accomplishing by securing herself in some bushes till the Indians had passed.

For twelve days she wandered through this Indian country, subsisting upon berries, when she fortunately fell in with some New Mexican traders, who furnished her with some men's clothing and a blanket. In consequence of their meeting with a Camanche, they had to leave her behind, and she narrowly escaped a second capture. But, by the subsequent aid of one of the traders, a Pueblo Indian, she was enabled, after hiding herself for eight days, to escape. At the expiration of this time, she was rescued by the traders, furnished with a horse, and brought to the town of Pecos, New Mexico, where Major Carlton and others, of the army, took care of her, and enabled her to proceed to Santa Fe.

This is but an outline of a terrible story, the counterpart of which, in all except the escape, are said to be frequent. A letter from Santa Fe says that the white captives among the Camanches are as numerous as the Indians themselves. The same letter mentions the escape of a young Mexican woman, who returns, after a year's terrible capitivity, expecting to become the mother of an infant whose father is a wild Indian. The Camanches practice cruelty in its utmost refinement towards their captives. Children are trained to be more savage than they are themselves, and women are subjected to outrages too horrible to be mentioned.

The Santa Fe Gazette says: "The two brothers of Mrs Wilson are still in captivity, and unless soon reclaimed will imbibe a taste for the wild life of the Indian and be forever lost. There are many hundreds, and we may venture to say thousands of captives among the Indians of New Mexico, principally women and children: the former are forced to becomes the slaves of the men, and the latter are trained for warriors."

When Gov. Merriwether came out, he was fortunate enough to rescue two Mexican girls from the Camanches—one 16 and the other 18 years of age. They had been captured near Chihuahua, one three years and the other ten months before. They were sent to the Governor of that State, who acknowledged the conduct of the Governor of New Mexico in very handsome terms.

They said there were a large number of Mexican women in captivity, and they saw one American woman with a small child; that an Indian one day, when they were traveling on horseback, took the child from its mother, threw it up into the air, and as it came down caught it on his spear, and that others rode up at full gallop, took it on their spears, and so passed it around among the party.

THE LONDON TIMES.—M. Texier in a book on England, speaking of the London Times, states that one of the staff of that journal, who "was devoted to the study of sewerage," enjoyed a yearly income of £550, while dawdling through the cities of the continent on a tour of inspection, during two years, but in all that time he did not write a single word for the paper. One day the question of dust heaps and salubrity in general came before the House of Commons, when he at once laid pen to paper, and in a series of twenty powerful leaders so simplified the science of the matter that at once the public and their representatives were forced, as it were into the proper course.

A BRISK PLACE.—There is a good anecdote told of the little town of Portland, Indiana:

While a certain steamboat was about "putting out" from there, not long since, for New Orleans, the mate, an old boatman, turned to some passengers, and remarked:

"This little town, gentlemen, looks dull, but I assure you, it is *perhaps* a mighty brisk place. —About fifteen years ago, as I was going down with a flat-boat to New Orleans, we stopped here to procure some provisions. I went up into the town, and seeing a coat hanging out of a shop door, just took it. The owner came after me—caught me—took me before a magistrate—I was tried—convicted—took thirty nine lashes—*and was back to the boat in fifteen minutes!* I tell you, gentlemen, a mighty brisk little place is that same Portland."

Puzzling a Doctor.

Dr. M., an army surgeon, was very fond of a joke, (if not perpetrated at his own expense,) and had moreover a great contempt for citizen officers, who were renowned more for their courage than their scholarship.

One day at mess, when the decanter had performed sundry strange and novel perambulations of the table, Captain S., a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the doctor, who had been very severe in his remarks on the literary deficiency of some of the new officers—

"Dr. M., are you acquainted with Capt. G——?"

"Yes, I know him well," replied the Doctor, "he is one of the new set. But what of him?"

"Nothing in particular," returned Captain S., "I have just received a letter from him, and I'll wager you a dozen bottles of old port that you can't guess in six guesses how he spells cat."

"Done," said the Doctor, "it's a wager."

"Well, commence guessing," said Capt. S.

"K, a, double, t."

"No."

"Ka, a, t, e."

"No; try again."

"C, a, double t, e."

"No; you've missed it again."

"Well, then," returned the Doctor, "C, a, double t."

"No, that's not the way; try again—it's your last guess."

"C, a, g, h, t."

"No, that's not the way, you've lost the wager."

"Well, said the Doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how does he spell it?"

"Why, he spells it c, a, t," replied S., with the utmost gravity, amid the roars of the mess.

Almost choking with rage the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming: "Captain S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."

Every Man has "A Call."

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. There is one direction in which all space is opened to him. He has faculties silently inviting him thither to endless exertion.—He is like a ship in a river; he runs against obstructions on every side but one; on that side all obstruction is taken away, and he sweeps serenely over a deepening channel into an infinite sea. This talent and this call depend on his organization, or the mode in which the general soul incarnates itself in him. He inclines to do something which is easy to him, and good when it is done, but which no other man can do. He has no rival. For the more truly he consults his own powers, the more difference will his work exhibit from the work of any other. His ambition is exactly proportioned to his powers. The height of the pinnacle is determined by the breadth of the base.—Every man has this call of the power to do somewhat unique, and no man has any other call. The pretence that he has another call, a summons by name and personal election and outward "signs that mark him extraordinary, and not in the roll of common men," is fanaticism, and betrays obtuseness to perceive that there is one mind in all the individuals, and no respect of persons therein.—*Emerson.*

STYLE.—How differently men handle controversial matters. There's Johnson, with his two-handed sword striking with the edge, while he pierces with the point, and stuns you with the hilt, hitting right and left with antithesis, and wielding the ponderous weapon as easily as you could a flail. Then there's Burke, with his glittering rapier, all rhetorical rule and polish according to school—*passado, montato, staccato* one, two, three—the third in your bosom. Then comes Macaulay, who runs in under your guard, and stabs you to the heart with the heavy dagger of a short epigrammatic sentence; Jeffrey, who first kills, then scalps; and Carlyle, who advances armed with an antique stone axe, with which he mashes his foes as you would drugs in a pestle and mortar.

THE FACE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—That face in appearance so motionless and insensible, is but the mask of the man within, ardent and powerful. Those eyes are dull, but as profound as the thought in which they dive, and which rises at times in their orbits as the flame rises from the hearth whence it derives its fire.

That brow is gloomy as fate, but expansive as creative genius. Those lips are colorless, but full of expression: delicately turned—severed; scarcely sufficiently parting, and open just to allow the curt and precise excession of a will emanating from deep reflection, and niexorably resolved. That voice is indolent and drawling, but self-reliant, and the indifference which shows itself is but the excess of that confidence. Courage concealed by timidity—resolution disguised by gentleness—inflexibility softened by mildness—policy hidden by good nature—life under marble—fire under ashes; in a word, a something partaking of Augustus and of Titus, but with the face of Werther—that type of German sentimentality. Such does Louis Napoleon Bonaparte appear.

A WESTERN HAND.—A correspondent tells a good story of a Western steamboat Captain who hired, off-hand, a shiftless fellow at one of the ports on the river, to go as a hand on board one of his boats to New Orleans, "forty dollars and found;" giving him in advance five dollars to supply an urgent present necessity. The new hand was to be on board in the morning, before "the first chickens crowed;" but never made his appearance.

Long after, the captain discovered him at a wooding station, jumped ashore, collared the dishonest hand, and asked him the reason why he had not kept his engagement.

"What were the terms?" asked the fellow with the utmost coolness and indifference.

"Forty dollars a month, and found," replied the captain, "you know the terms well enough."

"Very well," replied the rescusant, "did you *find* me?"

That was a poser. The captain hadn't found him until now, although he had made diligent search.

BURNING OF ANOTHER STEAMER—*Fifty Lives Lost.*—The Gerard East Alabamian learns that the Steamer America was burned on Alabama River, on the 29th January, and fifty lives were lost. It is understood that a gentleman moving west, named Moore, was on board with a large number of negroes.