

Death of General Robert Armstrong.

From the Washington Union, Feb. 24. The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of General Robert Armstrong, the proprietor of the Union and our associate in its editorial management. He died last evening at seven o'clock, at his own residence in this city, surrounded and solaced in his afflictions by most of his children. We are in no state of mind to prepare anything like a sketch of his life. Our relations with him since our boyhood have been of a character so intimate and uninterrupted, that he was more than our friend. He died at the age of sixty-three, of consumption of the brain. His health for some weeks had been frail, but until yesterday morning his disease was not regarded as threatening a fatal issue. His distinguished and gallant services in the war of 1812 are matters of history. He was the bosom friend of General Jackson, and the man selected by him as the depository and keeper of his sword. It was our fortune to be selected by General Jackson to deliver to General Armstrong this invaluable legacy. The noble qualities which endeared him to General Jackson were his stern integrity, his cool courage, his sterling judgment, and his devoted patriotism. In the several responsible public trusts, civil and military, which he filled, these noble attributes marked his conduct. He enjoyed the confidence of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce. He was as amiable and attractive in the private relations of life as he was fearless, honest, and faithful in the discharge of his public duties.

News from the Japan Squadron.

The Portland Advertiser publishes a letter from an officer of the Japan Squadron addressed to a friend in that city, which contains many items of interest. We copy the following intelligence: A private letter from Hong Kong, under date of December 10th, the day the overland mail left, states that the ships of Commodore Perry's squadron had all been fully coaled and ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness and full provisioned, for six months' cruise. It is thought the Commodore will make an early start for Foo Choo, and after some exercise and drill, proceed to Japan in March or April. The steamship Lexington is said to have arrived at Manila Bay, in the Straits of Macassar, and was daily expected at Macao. As she brings out the railroad and other presents for the Emperor of Japan, her arrival had been anxiously expected. Col. Marshall was at Macao, awaiting his successor. The Governor of Hong Kong and the English Admiral, have orders from their Government to facilitate by every means in their power a successful result to Commodore Perry's mission. The French Commodore is reported to have similar orders. Commodore Perry has had the cabin of the Simpson completely fitted with silks, damask, and gold. It was said for the reception of the Japanese dignitaries. Having landed to present the President's letter, it is asserted to be his intention to insist upon the Emperor's reply being brought on board to him. Spanish dollars, which have been at as high a premium as 40 per cent, at Canton, and from 70 to 80 per cent, at Shanghai, were at only 25 per cent, at Canton when the mail left. The 10th December was the coldest day of the season at Hong Kong, the thermometer standing as low as 50d, and the weather cloudy, raw, and chilly. The high rates of ocean postage are complained of as bearing particularly hard upon the seamen of our navy and mercantile marine. Commodore Perry had recently to pay \$250,000 on a package of four newspapers, not done up with both ends open, as the post office laws require. It was charged letter postage.

While Candidates for North Carolina.

Last Monday, in relation to the probable candidate of the white Convention just concluded, and dispersed in Raleigh (N. C.) we said: "We hope they will put up some of their indifferent men (Gen. Dockery for instance,) for it would be cruel in them to select one of their best men for so unmerciful a drubbing as the Democracy will give him. Have a care gentlemen; and do not make a target to be riddled, out of such men as George Davis, Esq., or Col. Barringer." Well ponder; good! They followed our advice. Would you suppose it? They nominated Gen. Dockery sure enough. The high regard in which Col. Barringer is held, the popularity of the rising young George Davis, which they did not wish to see impaired by a humiliating defeat, made them pass by the eminent qualifications of those gentlemen and select as their tabernacle the man of straw. But their despairing bosoms were visited by no such flattering hopes, and in accordance with the regard for those gentlemen which we ourselves cherish, and in accordance with the very spirit, tenor and terms of our article of Monday, they nominated Gen. Dockery. It is needless to add, that the indomitable General is not sensitive to the mortifying influences which have given him the nomination, and will commence the contest, inflated with the self-satisfied consequence of being a veritable hero.—Portland Gleaner, 27th ult.

Supreme Court.—The following decisions have been delivered: By Nash, C. J. In Rives vs. Guthrie, from Chatham, affirming the judgment; in Carson vs. Smith, from McDowell, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo. In Wilson vs. Allen and Edwards, in equity from Rockingham, decree for plaintiff against Allen; in Pickers vs. Trice, in equity from Orange, directing a decree according to the report.

By Pearson, J. In Outlaw vs. Hurdle, from Wake, affirming the judgment; in Pindell vs. Davis, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment; in Carroll vs. Small, in equity from Davidson, dismissing the bill; in Alvaney, a free woman, vs. Powell, from Edgecombe; in Doe ex dem, Smith vs. Smith, from Wake; in Doe ex dem, Johnson vs. Watts, directing a venire de novo; in Cooper vs. Purvis, directing a new trial.

By Battle, J. In Jordan vs. Rouse, from Pitt, reversing the judgment; in Poindevest vs. Gibson, from Guilford, decree for plaintiff with reference to the Master; in Caffey vs. Davis, from Guilford, directing a reference; in Doe ex dem Johnson vs. Watts, directing a venire de novo; in Cooper vs. Purvis, directing a new trial.

Russian Privateers from United States Ports.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis has an article referring to what it supposes to be the real object of the visit of certain Russian officers to this country.—It is broadly affirmed that these agents, who arrived here ostensibly to superintend the construction of some screw propellers for the service of the Emperor, are in reality engaged in making preparations for the armament of Russian privateers in the ports of the United States. We select some paragraphs from the article of the Courier which will show what are its apprehensions: "How is it possible in fact, to discuss this idea, verging on extravagance, which represents the autocrat of sixty millions of men, of whom he can dispose at his will, as coming here to pick up a few doubtful soldiers at a distance of two thousand leagues from his empire, and afterwards to transport them there, at an immense expense and through a thousand difficulties and dangers. These romantics, however, passed nearer the truth than they themselves suspected. If, instead of halting at the surface of the secret of which they possessed the thread they had penetrated to the bottom of it, they would have perhaps arrived at the discovery which now transpires, namely, that an enlistment, not of soldiers, but of sailors, is now carried on in New York and some other ports of the Union, and that the Russian agents are silently but actively occupying measures, not with the formation of regiments, but with the arming of corsairs. The assertion may seem a little bold; it is, at all events, less strange than that to which we previously alluded. But we have reason to believe it well founded. Matters have been conducted up to the present moment with a discretion which snuffs of European diplomacy, and to which the open conspiracies which we witness from time to time have not accustomed us. But the peril is for that very reason only greater and more real. A small number of agents selected with extreme skill and care, were first enrolled, and then lamed amongst the crowd of emigrants and adventurers and others who have swarmed for some years past on the soil of the American Union. Through their medium assurance has been obtained of the manner in which (the contingency arising) categorical propositions will be entertained by certain individuals to undertake a cruise against English and French ships. Negotiations more or less explicit, according to the character of the parties, have been already opened, lists have been drawn out, and the cadre of the equipment almost decided upon. Even the ships have been indicated that will be adapted to the purpose. In fact, matters are in such a state of forwardness, that at the report of the first cannon fired in the Black Sea, all that remains to be done is to fill letters of marque in order to launch into the Atlantic a flotilla of American corsairs, carrying the Russian flag at their masthead. There is no doubt that a few years ago the proposition to make of the ports of the Union harbors of ease for the Mascovite ships, and to assail the commerce of friendly powers, would only have met with refusal and contempt from all classes of American people—but other times, other doctrine. At that epoch the elastic international law and the ideas of justice and equity and the pleasure of the first audacious comer. At that epoch the United States did not comprise within its population that crowd of adventurers without other faith or law than their covetousness, that the Mexican war and the circumstances that followed it have attracted and multiplied to the misfortune as well as the shame of the Union. At that time Russian agents would vainly perhaps have sought a man disposed to raise his hand against an allied flag; at present, namely, in relation to this—there is no enterprise, no matter how silly or unworthy, that can be conceived, to which the American soil does not offer a contingent. And how could it be otherwise? From the piracy which pillages the public treasury of Cardenas and seizes upon Lower California, to that which gives chase in the open sea to Assels of friendly flags, there is but a step. Far be it from us to reflect upon the entire national responsibility of individual acts, but our pen can only spare it the reproach. It is for her and her alone to guard against the consequences that must inevitably ensue from the temperance of a flag—deplorably relaxation of principles has made international law a word almost void of meaning for certain men of the Union, Europe has not as yet arrived at this degree of progress. A vessel armed as a privateer in an American port, might show all the colors of the world, and exhibit the most authentic letters of marque that the Russian admiralty could sign, but she would not be the less considered as a pure and simple pirate, and treated as such. We know what that means—the yard-arm for the men, and confiscation as a fair prize for the vessel. No nationality would hold good in such a case. The martial law of the sea does not recognize two modes of qualifying a fact any more than it recognizes two means of punishing it. Those summary and direct reprisals would still be of little importance, for they would strike only the guilty. But behind the corsair, treated according to his merits, Europe, henceforth deprived of all security, would necessarily see only the Union itself—the Union, culpable at least of indifference, and morally responsible for the acts that she would have allowed to be committed on her territory and her waters.—Now, times of war are not the fittest for diplomatic discussion on the rights of neutrals, and belligerent powers are less before an additional enemy than before ally respecting whom they must always be on their guard. Insensibly and without being aware of it, the United States might, some day or other, awake in open rupture with the champions of Turkish independence, and in direct league with the Emperor of Russia. This would necessarily be such an enormity that the hypothesis even seems inadmissible. The history of the commencement of the century is, nevertheless, there to prove that it requires only distrust to be excited to make the commerce of an entire people pay the fault of a few of the citizens. Our intention in this article, be it clearly understood, is neither to predict, nor, above all to anticipate anything. A fact is circulating amongst us—a fact which interests France in the first degree, and may compromise peace between the two worlds; we deliver it to the public opinion, indicating the consequences to which it may lead. The least of these consequences would not be that of obtaining for the United States the odious renown of a country without loyalty or political faith.

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Daring Robbery at Goldsboro.

The jewelry store of Mr Seymour, which place was entered on Saturday evening, while he was at supper, (it being then very dark after sunset) and about three thousand dollars in goods and money carried off. The deed was certainly perpetrated by one well skilled in the art of lock picking, and house breaking, for no other would have attempted such an act at that hour, and in so short a time performed it, and with such rapidity and skill. The burglar, Mr Seymour locked the back door of his store, leaving the key on the inside as was his custom, and taking of course, the key of the front door with him. Upon his return, as has been stated, he found that the front door had been entered by a false key, and a bolt which prevented him from entering. Upon going to the back door, he found it open; the thief undoubtedly having escaped through this way, and in his haste—not being very particular under the circumstances—left the door open. Our whole community sympathize deeply with Mr Seymour, for the heavy loss he sustained. He is numbered among our best and most valued citizens, and we regret his misfortune the more, as his property is the accumulation of his own honest industry and perseverance.—Goldsborough Republican.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—What is meant by Mason and Dixon's line? asked a bright, blue eyed girl of twelve years of age, when sitting at her father's table, a few days ago. The answer was, "It is a phrase usually employed to describe the boundary between the free and slave States." "But why do they describe it in that way?" was her inquiry. "The answer may be worth giving to some of your young readers. In the 17th century, James II. of England, then the Duke of York, gave certain lands to Lord Baltimore and William Penn, and a difficulty soon sprang up as to the proper owner of these lands on the Delaware. Again and again was the affair carried into the Courts, till in the year 1760, when George III. came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor of England made a decision; but new difficulties sprung up in drawing the boundary lines. The Commissioner finally employed Messrs Mason and Dixon, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line between Delaware and Maryland, which has ever since been called "Mason and Dixon's Line."—Watchman & Reflector.

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.—An Oregon correspondent, in a recent letter to a Western paper, ventures an account, as an opening for some well recommended young white man in Oregon, in want of a wife: "The Haynes Chief offers one thousand head of horses to the wealthy white man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter, a girl of about eighteen, settle down among them, and teach them agriculture. "These horses are worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. I have seen this valuable squaw. She is about the medium size, with tolerable regular features, high cheek bones, sloping forehead, black eyes and dark hair. Her form is square. Her long hair hung over her shoulders, profusely ornamented with shells and beads. She wore a robe made of fawn skins, most beautifully ornamented with beads and shells. Her countenance was light and proud, her gait easy and graceful. TAXES IN MEXICO.—Santa Anna has proclaimed a door and window tax throughout the Republic. A Vera Cruz correspondent of the N. O. Delta, says: "The rates of this tax are enormous, and it applies to the wealthy banker's par and the hut of the miserable half-breed Indian. Some idea of the extent of the revenue which will be derived from this tax may be inferred from the fact that an American merchant here informs me that he will have to pay for his house in town, and ditto in country, with engine house and other buildings, on a sugar estate, not less than \$800 or \$900 per annum. During the last session of the Catholic National Council held in Baltimore in 1852, it was recommended to the Catholics of the United States, to contribute towards the funds of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith," which has been responded to, in part, as follows: Diocese of New Orleans, \$3,004; Philadelphia, \$7,770; Baltimore, \$2,730; Cincinnati, \$2,000; St. Louis, \$1,574; Pittsburg, \$960; Chicago, \$535; Louisville, \$533; Buffalo, \$480; Savannah, \$428; Richmond, \$404; Charleston, \$254; Nashville, \$140; Galveston, \$100; Natl. cent., \$62; New York, \$44; Nesquehly, \$13—total, \$16,031. Canada has sent to the Association during the same year, \$22,377. "The Society's collections throughout the world for the year have amounted to \$58,000.

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The St. Louis Republican states that from the 1st of January last to the evening of the 4th of February, thirty-eight steamboats have been badly damaged or totally destroyed on western rivers. Eleven were consumed by fire, thirteen sunk and entirely lost, and fourteen badly damaged by snagging and other accidents.

Resolutions of the Whig State Convention. The following are the resolutions passed by the late Whig Convention of North Carolina: 1. Resolved, That we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to effect the sacred ties which link together its various parts. 2. Resolved, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States; and we insist, and shall continue to insist that the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same for purposes of education and Internal Improvement within the State. 3. Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolution of the last Whig Convention on the Compromise measures of 1850, which declares them a final settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate, and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non-interference by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territory of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired. 4. Resolved, That we most decidedly condemn the action of the President and his Cabinet in their recent interference in the local elections of sovereign States, and regard their conduct as alike calculated to detract from the dignity of their station and subversive of the dearest rights of a free people. 5. Resolved, That the conduct of the present Administration in the appointment of "Free Soilers" to office is an unjustifiable insult to the sovereign rights of the Union, and in violation of the pledges upon which the party went into power. 6. Resolved, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a convention of delegates elected by the people. Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such Convention, and in submitting the election of delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature. 7. Resolved, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present Common Schools, so that the blessing of a liberal education may be freely diffused throughout the State. 8. Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Railroad East and West to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature. 9. Resolved, That the President appoint an Executive Committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to prepare a platform for the approaching campaign.

The News by the Europa. The intelligence brought by the Europa on Saturday, varies but little in its positive features from the previous aspect of the war question. We gather, however, from the statements and rumors of which it is made up, an impression decidedly favorable to the chances of a pacific termination of the difficulty. We learn, in the first place, that instead of being confined, as it was at first supposed, to the extravagant and inadmissible "counter project" which he had presented to the Court of Vienna, Count Orloff was furnished with a second and modified proposition, which he subsequently delivered to Count Buelo, but which the representatives of France and England refused to entertain, under distinct orders from their governments. This fact would seem to indicate that the Emperor's mind is far from being positively made up to the course he will pursue, and that the door is still open to negotiation. The Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle appears to write under the impression that the question will be settled by arbitration, and he states his conviction "that something of importance, that is to say, something of a peaceful character, will be in the wind." He says that Count Orloff, suffering from a severe attack of bile, is doubtless, by the anxieties and perplexities by which he is beset, so that it is not improbable that when Count Orloff returns to St. Petersburg he may receive fresh instructions to carry out the objects of his mission—to which the famous counter-project appears, after all, to have been only intended as a mask—on the principle of the Irish agitator, who always inculcated the expediency of asking for much, in order to obtain part. The Emperor of the French has, as we have stated, written to the Czar to make a last appeal to his good sense; so that matters seem to be generally trending towards the point at which it was always our opinion they would arrive, namely, the adjustment of the questions at issue by a general congress of the European Powers. From the seat of war we have nothing of a very decided character. The menaced attack upon Kalafat had not as yet taken place. Some small advantages had been gained by the Turks at Giurgevo and one or two other places, but they did not affect in any serious way the respective positions of the belligerents. The allied squadron were to return to the Black Sea on the 24th ult., having under their protection two Turkish corvettes, freighted with men and ammunition for the scene of operations.—N. Y. Herald.

THE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS.—It is said that large purchases of breadstuffs have been and are now being made in the New York market, on speculation, in anticipation of a general war in Europe, and it is these transactions that run prices up—but it is quite certain, says the Express, that as soon as the river and canal navigation is resumed, the stocks on hand in the sea-board cities will be so materially augmented that it is difficult to see how an abatement is not to be an immediate result. The present famine prices cannot long be maintained. At the East, we see immense supplies are pouring into Boston from almost every section, at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 barrels a week. The stock on hand is estimated at not less than 100,000 barrels. The same may be said of Portland. The store-houses there are said to be literally choked up with Canadian descriptions of flour. The stock on hand at New York is also very large. NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—We know that the community and all parties interested in the success of this enterprise, will be gratified to learn that the Directors have entered into a contract with T. C. Wye, Esq., an energetic and honorable capitalist, by which it will be completed at a much earlier date than had been anticipated. The terms of the contract are one-half cash, one-fourth in bonds, and one-fourth in stock, the Road to be completed by the first of July 1855. Mr Wye's contract extends over the entire part of the Road which is already arranged for. The Company by this contract have removed many serious obstacles which have hitherto existed, and it is to be hailed not only as a harbinger, of bright things for the Road itself, but as a proof of the diligence and sagacity of its controllers.—Charlotte Mercury.

A Curious Story.

A young Parisian, traveling to Amsterdam, was attracted by a remarkably beautiful house near the canal. He addressed a Dutchman, in French, who stood near, in the vessel, with: "Pray, sir, may I ask to whom that house belongs?" The Hollander answered him in his own language: "Ik kan net verstan," (I not understand you.)

The Parisian, not doubting he was understood, took the Dutchman's answer for the proprietor's name. "Oh, oh!" said he, "it belongs to Mr Kaniferstan!" "Well, I am sure he must be very agreeably situated! The house is most charming, and the garden appears delicious! I don't know that I ever saw a better! A friend of mine has one like it, near the river Choise; but I certainly give this the preference!" He added many other observations of the same kind, to which the Dutchman made no reply.

When he arrived at Amsterdam, he saw a most beautiful woman walking on the quay, arm in arm with a gentleman. He asked a person who passed him who that charming lady was; but the man not understanding French, replied: "Ik kan net verstan."

"What, sir?" exclaimed our traveller, "is that Mr Kaniferstan's wife, whose house is near the canal? Indeed this gentleman's lot is enviable, to possess such a noble house and so lovely a companion!" The next day, when he was walking, he saw some trumpeters playing at a gentleman's door, who had got the largest prize in the Dutch lottery. Our Parisian, wishing to be informed of the gentleman's name, it was still answered: "Ik kan net verstan."

"Oh!" said he, "this is too great an accession of good fortune! Mr Kaniferstan proprietor of such a fine house, husband to such a beautiful woman, and to get the largest prize in the lottery! It must be allowed there are some fortunate men in the world!" About a week after this, our traveler saw a very superb funeral. He asked whose it was. "Ik kan net verstan," replied the person of whom he inquired. "Oh, gracious!" exclaimed he; "poor Mr Kaniferstan who had such a noble house, such an angelic wife, and the largest prize in the lottery! He must have quitted this world with great regret! But I thought his happiness was too complete to be of long duration!" He then went home, reflecting on the instability of human affairs.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes: "It is but recently that I became aware of the fact that marriages by proxy were allowable in the Old Dominion. Some years ago a sable son of Africa, called General—a title which he had not earned by gallant services on the battle field, neither had he acquired it as Gen. Mathew Arbuckle did his of the same grade, but had received it from his sponsors in baptism, if he ever had any—sued and won the love of a colored lady sporting the rural name of Milken Sally. A day was fixed for their wedding, the officiating clergyman being a colored gentleman, slave of an adjoining plantation, a stickler for dignity, and a firm believer in the resolutions of '98 and '99.—Those who needed his services had to go to his cabin. General and Milken had to make the most of it, as Mahomet would not go to the mountain remained for the mountain to go to Mahomet. The eventual evening at length arrived; the guests are assembled, the groom has come, but the bride is missing. The venerable clergyman at length becomes impatient, expresses his astonishment at Milken's absence; when the General, rising from his seat, thus delivers himself: "Look here, brother Clergyman, it is no use waiting for that darkey; I know her like a book; she bin gone to sleep, setting fore de fire. I see authorized to speak for her; so jes go ahead jes de same if she was here." Old Cluffer thought it a wise suggestion, and proceeded to unite them in the holy bonds of matrimony. When the General went over to Milken's cabin, she was terribly provoked to learn that her wedding had come off and she was not there."

A modern medical writer has a word for parents who expose their children's limbs to the cold. We commend the advice to all who indulge in this practice: "I cannot pass without a word upon the barbarous regimen which parents and the ignorant convictions of many parents have prescribed for infants and young children. I allude to the practice of half-dressing children, which is adopted in almost all weathers, sometimes with a view to show off, sometimes, as it is said, to invigorate and 'harden' the child. The continued impression of cold thus allowed to be made on the arms, shoulders, legs, and often bodies, of young children, must result, unless the power of the system be very great, in gradually establishing a congestive circulation, that will favor the development of tubercles in the lungs or mesenteric glands, of dropsy of the brain, chronic diarrhoea, bronchitis, catarrh, and so on, to say nothing of the multitudes of the little sufferers cut off by croup, and other acute inflammations. Parents should know, and not forget, that children have less power of generating heat than adults; and that consequently in cool or cold weather, their bodies and limbs should receive as careful an envelopment as the same degree of exposure; for a more careful the self-attention of the latter to their own comfort and health will hardly admit of."

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON. Feb. 24. Schrs Mist, Maria Jane, Ocean, Lillie Saunders, and Marine, from New York.—Sch C A Hecksher from Philadelphia.—Sch Topaz with corn from Hyde. Schr Wm Henry Atkins from Cardenas, March 1. Schr Wm Smith, Brig Lincoln, Schr A. J. DeRossett, Schr Wake, from New York.

MORE TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I am, therefore, recommending it to both young and old as one of the best medicines I ever used. Mrs. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth st.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE REMEDY, also Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, can now be had at the Drug Store of Samuel J. Hindsdale, Fayetteville.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. Jesse Wilson, late of the county of Sampson, North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and is indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any Court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complexion, of medium size, and bad principles. Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 82-36

FOR SALE. I two Horse Wagon, second-hand. I Harness Horse, gentle. Also, I unimproved Lot in Campbellton. THOS. J. JOHNSON, Feb'y 18, 1854. 81-34

Talleyrand and Arnold.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre, hot-foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the French Revolution. Pursued by the blood-hounds of the Reign of Terror, Talleyrand secured a passage to America, in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer to a strange land, to earn his daily bread by daily labor.

"Is there an American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World." The landlord hesitated a moment, then replied: "There is a gentleman up stairs, either from America or Britain, but whether American or Englishman, I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who in this life was Bishop Prince and Prime Minister—ascended the stairs.—A miserable supplicant he stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered. In the far corner of the dimly lighted room, sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured out over his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows and gazed on Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in outline; the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form, vigorous, even with