AN IRISH POINTER.

We scarcely know when we have laughed more merrily than over the following humorous episode in the "Loitering of Arthur O'Leary," by "Harry Lorrequer." A knowing rogue tells his own story. He had a horse. It had a trick of sinking upon its knees at the first touch of the spur, and he thought of a scheme to turn this to account He told a large party of sporting folks (in Ireland of course) that he had a pony which sat at game like any pointer. He was laughed at, and large bets taken against his success in making the point. Sending out a sunning fellow called Tim, to warn him of the right places, he rode to the sporting scene with alithe anxious betters around him. Before we proceed half a mile, I saw Tim seatd on a stile, scratching his head in a very knowg manuer; upon which, I rode out from the party, and looking intently at the furze cover in front, called but-

'Keep back the dogs there—call them off— theh, not a word.' The hounds were called in, the party reined back their horses, and all sat silent spectators to

When suddenly I touched Paul in both flanks, down he dropped like a parish clerk, stiff and motionless as a statue. What's that?' cried two outhree behind. 'He's setting,' said I in a whisper.

. What is it, though ?' said one. A hare!' said I, and at the same time I shouted to lay on the dogs, and tipping Paul's ears, forward I went. Out bolted puss, and away we started across the country, I leading and taking all before me. We killed her in half an hour, and found ourselves not far from the first cover, my friend Tim being as before in advance, making the same signal as at first. The same performance was now repeated. Paul went through his part to perfection; and notwithstanding the to our legs, and dashed after the dogs.

Of course, I didn't spare him; everything now depended on my sustaining our united name, and there was nothing too high or too wide for me that morning. What will you take for him, Mr. O'Kelly ?'

was the question of each man, as he came up to the last field. 'Would you like any further proof?' 'Is any

gentleman dissatisfied? 'A general 'No' was the answer, and again offers were received from every quarter, while they produced their bank notes and settled their bets. It was no part of my game, however, to sell him; the trick might be discovered before I left the country and if so, there wouldn't be a

By way of a short out back, as the fair was to begin at noon, we took a different route, which led across some grass fields, and a small river. in traversing the I unfortunately was in the middle of some miraculous anecdote, and entirely forgot my pony and his acquirements; and as he stopped to drink, without thinking of what I was doing, with the community instinct of a rider, I touched him with the spur. Scarcely had the rowel reached his side, when down he fell, sending me head-foremost over his neck into the water. For a second or two the strength of the current carried me along and it was only after a devil of a scramble I gamed by legs, and reached the bank wet through and heartily ashamed of myself.

'Eh, O'Kelly, what the deuce was that ?' cried amongst them.

aw my thing like Why, man, you were shot off like an arrow.

of offended dignity-'leaped off-didn't you see

See what ?' "The salmon, to be sure. A twelve pounder, as sure as my name's O'Kelly. He set it.' "Bet a salmon!" shouted twenty voices in a breath.- 'The thing's impossible.'

'Would you like to bet on it?' said I drily. 'No, no-no mee bets; but surely-' "Too provoking, after all,' muttered I, 'to have lost so fine a fish, and get such a ducking!' and with that I mounted my barb, and waving my hand and wishing them a good by, galloped into Killeloe.

POPULARITY-LORD MANSFIELD. There is no commoner mistake than to overestimate the occurrences of to-day—to suppose that events are of importance proportioned to the noise that greets their first appearance—that popular ferment can bestow permanence to that which backs every enduring quality. The difference be-tween bubbles that float on the face of the waters, and the enduring rocks that shoot up from their deep bed, is not greater than between the popular passions of the day, and those great prin-ciples and enduring elements on which social and political institutions rest. How vital is it to make the right distinction! How many lose all the eminently successful man of the world. In de-bate on the privileges of Paers, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Mansfield was taunted by some noble jack-an-apes, we forget who, with catering

for popularity; to which he replied:

"I now come to speak upon what, indeed, I would have gladly avoided, had I not been partic- | night to their room in a crowded inn; in which ularly pointed at for the part I have taken in this as they enter, are revealed two beds; but the bill. It has been said by a noble Lord on my left wind extinguishing the light, they both, instead of hand, that I likewise am running the race of popularity. If the noble lord means, by popularity, that applause bestowed by after ages on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in that race, to what purpose all-trying time can alone determine; but if the noble lord means that alone determine; but if the noble lord means that mushroom popularity which is raised without merit, and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken in his opinion. I defy the noble lord to point out a single action in my life where the popularity of the times ever had the smallest influence on my determinations. I thank God, I have a more permanent and steady rule for my conduct—the dictates of my own breast. Those that have forgone that pleasing adviser, and given up their mind to be the slave of every popular impulse. I sincerely pity; I pity them still more, if their vanity leads them to mistake the shouts of a mob for the trumpet of fame. Experience

mine."-Charleston Mercury.

Lire, which, it is habitually said, hangs upon a thread, and which, with all its ills, a "bare bodkin" may terminate, seems yet sometimes so tenacious that nor cold, nor famine, nor ills, beyond human endurance, one would think, can avail against it. A most striking illustration of this truth is presented by the following extract from one of Mr. Weed's letters from Ireland:

On board the steamer I met with a most extraordinary man—in many respects the most extra-ordinary of any living individual. That there are other men who have lost both arms and both legs by amputation, I doubt not, but that those hers walk about erectly, and are able to feed themselves, and even to write, I much doubt .-This individual is Neil Dewar, a native of Argyleshire, in Scotland, who was shipwrecked on the coast of Labrador in the schooner Rebecca, of Quebec, in 1817. The survivors (the captain, mate, and four of the crew,) found themselves upon the inhospitable shore of Labrador in the month of November, with a cask of cherry brandy, their only sustenance. The mate and one of the crew perished with cold and hunger. The captain died soon afterwards. The subject of this paragraph was so badly wounded in the legs, as to be unable to accompany his companions in an attempt to find assistance. These companions returned towards night the following day, with information that they had found an Indian hut, to which they with difficulty assisted him. Here they found a hunter with a white man and two Indians in his employment. The hunter did all in his power to relieve the sufferers, but it soon became evident that nothing but amoutation would save the lives of Dewar and Donaldson, one of his companions. The latter died from loss of blood, during the operation. The life of Dewar was saved by an application of hot pitch to his bleed-ing stumps. The operation was performed by the white man, assisted by the Indian. His arms soon healed, but his legs continued in a deplorable state till spring, when his kind host had him conveyed to the coast on a sledge, and in September he obtained a passage in the schooner to Quebec. at which place he was received into the Hospital of St. Ro-oque and very kindly attended by the nuns. But here it was found necessary to re-amlosses, a general cheer saluted us, as we eprang. putate both his legs! In 1819, he obtained a passage home to Scotland, but on the passage his wounds broke out afresh, and while in the Glasgow Infirmary, a third amputation of both his legs was performed by surgeons Corkindale and Cumin!! The wounds soon healed, and for nearly twenty years he has enjoyed excellent health.-By the aid of cork legs and the assistance of a cane jointed to a cork arm, he walks without difficulty. He takes his meals by jointing a fork into his left arm, and by "unshipping (as he expressed it) the cane and shipping a knife" into the joint of the right stump.

There lives a man in this metropolis of Gotham, who is esteemed by his fellow citizens, among whom he has honestly acquired an ample fortune, whole bone remaining in my skin.

My refusal evidently heightened both my value and his, and I sincerely believe that no story I could sell, on our ride back to town, would not ber's, on which side of two political parties he ber's, on which side of two political parties he have met credence that morning; and indeed, to was going to vote, at an election to be holden do myself justice, I tried my popularity to its uton his countenance, that he believed he should avoid voting on either side; such had hitherto been his practice. "Yes, I guess it has!" whispered a man in the chair, as he arrested the barber's hand, and wiped the soap-foam from his lips "fact is, he can't vote. He was three years in the State Prison!" Now this was the fact .-He had been three years immured in the Penitendary of a neighboring State, for a crime committed in the heat of passion, and he has to many friends given an account of the mental agony which he endured on first entering the institution. It was not so much the physical suffering; the tedious, sleepless nights in his narrow cell the sorrowful silence in which he plied his incessant and thankless labor; his coarse and scanty food; not so much these, as the companionship one of the party, as a roar of laughter broke from of the hardened wretches around him, whose crimes he could only imagine from the character 'Ah!' said I mournfully, I was not quick of their faces, as he caught glimpses of their features in the turning of a gang in marching, or in the chapel on the Sabbath. The degradation of spirit it was that almost broke his heart, "It mattered little," he thought, "how much he might 'Leaped off, if you please,' said I, with an air | be abused, what insolence of office he might suffer, or how deeply the iron in the dungeon might enterento his soul. Who would care for the unhappy convict? If he should repent and become a reformed man, no one would believe him, no one would employ him; and he would be compelled to give proof of his moral improvement by suffering starvation unto death." For the first two or three weeks, he was almost mad with the intensity of his mental suffering; and he remained in this state until one Sabbath morning, when the keeper, who was a Churchman by persuasion, permitted the Episcopal service to be read to the Prisoners, at the request of a young relation, who was a student at a neighboring Theological Seminary. "Never, has our informant often heard the ci-devant State Prisoner say-" never shall I forget the effect of one of those blessed prayers upon my mind. It taught me that I was not utterly forgotten and cast away, in my desolate abode." The prayer runs as follows: "O God, who sparest when we deserve punishment, and in thy wrath rememberest mercy, we humbly beseech thee of thy goodness to comfort and succor all those who are under repreach and misery in the house of bondage: correct them not in thine anger, neither chasten them in thy sore displeasure. Give them a right understanding of themselves, and of thy threats and promises; that they may neither cast away their confidence-in thee. jects of ambition by mistaking the fleeting pas- nor place it anywhere but in Thee. Relieve the sions of the moment for the deep beating of the distressed, protect the innocent, and awaken the heart of society! Young men will do well to guilty; and forasmuch as thou alone bringest light read and treasure up the following admirable sen-timents of the most brilliant of Lawyers, and an the pains and punishments which these thy servants endure, through their bodily confinement. may tend to setting free their souls from the

chains of sin; through Jesus Christ our Lord." "A TEMPERANCE STORY."-Two young men. with a humming in their heads," retire late at taking, as they supposed, a bed apiece, get backto-back into one, which begins to sink under them, and come around at intervals, in a manner very circumambient, but quite impossible of explication. Presently one observes to the other :-

"I say, Tom, semebody's in my bed." "Is there!" says the other; "so there is in mine, d-n him! Let's kick 'em out!"

The next remark was :--"Good!" says his fellow-toper; "better luck

than I; my man has kicked me out-d-d if he hasn't-right on the floor !" Their "relative positions" were not apparent

might inform them that many, who have been sa- a special train to convey the President and his luted with the huzz s of a crowd one day, have suite. This was refused, on the ground that it received their execrations the next; and many was against the rules of the road. In reply, the who, by the popularity of their times, have been applicant stated that special trains had sometimes held up as spotless patriots, have nevertheless appeared upon the historian's page, when truth has triumphed over delusion, the assasins of liberty. Why, then, the noble lord can think I am ambitious of present popularity, that echo of folly and shadow of renown, I am at a loss to determine "Charleston, the assertion in the standard of the standard

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPL-A writer in the National Intelligencer, who has presented some very interesting and imposing views of the magnitude and resources of this vast internal empire, thus refers to the extent and capacity of its navigable rivers:

The Mississippi is known by such very crude and indefinite names as the West, the Western country, the Lake country, the Southwest, the Far West; by some it is called the Land of Pigs, and, since the elections of 1840, it is sometimes called the Coon-skin regions. Its boundaries on the west are the Rocky Mountains, Mexico and Texas, on the south the Gulf of Mexico; on the east the Alleghany Mountains; and on the north the Lakes and British possessions. It contains nearly as many square miles as continental Europe, and if populated as densely as England, would sustain a population of five hundred millions of human beings-more than half of the present population of the earth. Stretching from the 29th to the 49th degree of latitude, it possesses great variety of climate. In richness of soil and extent of tillable land, it is not surpassed by any country of the same extent. Its surface is almost, unbroken by a mountain or a hill of sufficient size to impede cultivation. Geographically viewed, it is pre-eminently a commercial country, and is particularly eligible for foreign commerce. To see, reader, for yourself what the Mississippi valley is, suppose you go on board one of those steamboats lying at the wharf in New Orleans and about to start for the Upper Mississippi river. Leaving the orange groves and sugar plantations of the South, in about ten days the boat will land you at the Falls of St. Anthony, twenty-five hundred miles up the Mississippi river; if you think you are not far enough north, you can walk around the Falls, and taking another boat, ascend eight hundred or a thousand miles further. On your way up you will have passed through many climates, and seen the productions of each under cultivation, and over a vast mining region, abounding in coal, lead, iron, and copper ore, all found in veins of wonderful richness. As you return, should you wish to take a peep at the West, you will take a boat at St. Louis bound up the Missouri river. After a couple of weeks or so of good hard running she will land you at the Great Falls, in the country of the Blackfoot Indians, about thirty-nine hundred miles above St Louis, and five thousand from New Orleans.

Returning, you would of course wish to see some of the tributaries of the Missouri; for this purpose you would make a little excursion of eleven hundred miles up the Yellow Stone, or sixteen hundred up the Platte, and of twelve hundred up the Kanzas, and so back to St Louis on the Mississippi river, twelve hundred miles from New Orleans. There you take a boat for the beautitiful Ohio, and run up that stream to Pittsburgh, one thousand miles from the mouth of the Ohio and two thousand from New Orleans. You would see the flourishing towns of Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh; the most luxuriant crops of all the grains and grasses; fine and numerous flocks and nerds of every kind; you would smile to see the primitive contrivances wafted on the bosom of the Ohio, bearing the products of the Ohio valley to its distant market in New Orleans, and more than all, you would rejoice to see the healthy, happy smiling faces of the people. Before you again embarked on the Mississippi, you would no doubt run three or four hundred miles up the Cumberland, and six or seren hundred up the Tennessee river, to see what were the first cotton regions of the valley, and now highly cultivated and im-

Once more on the Mississippi, on your way downward, you would be prompted to shoot fifteen hundred or two thousand miles up the Arkansas river, just to see where all those hides and furs come from. You would no doubt run two or three hundred miles up the Yazoo, and two hundred or so up the Big Black, both in the State of Mississippi, to see the countries that send out those stupendous steamboat loads of cotton that you met on you way up; and just before you reached New Orleans you would be sorely tempted to pop a thousand or fifteen hundred miles up Red river, to see the splendid cotton plantations of Louisiana, and give a finish to your excursion.

When you get back to New Orleans, you yould have a tolerably accurate idea of what the Mississippi valley is; and by putting the distances together you will find you have travelled very comfortably by steamboat sixteen thousand miles, and, in going and returning, double that distance. Should curiosity lead you to investigate, you will find that in the Mississippi river and its tributaries the Mississippi valley possesses a steamboat navigation of from TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND MILES. Such is a brief but true geographical glance at the valley. To the mind of an Atlantic or European reader it may appear more of a "fancy sketch" han a true description. Let them not suppose the truth violated because our rivers are large; we did not make them and are not responsible for that. We have, however, plenty of such little streams as the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac, the Santee, the Thames, the Severn, the Mersey, the Humber; but we do not dignify them with the name of rivers; we call them creeks or bayous. With us it takes a river to make a river.

Reader, when in the providence of God it shall be your fate to stand by the cold form of one whom you have loved: to gaze upon lips, oh! how pale and motionless; upon hands thin and wasted, crossed upon the silent breast; upon eyelids dropped upon cheeks of clay, never to be ifted again; then haply you may think of these beautiful lines of the good Wesley. Amidst remembered hopes that vanished and fears that distracted, weeping in unknown tumults, " like soft streamings of celestial music" comes to your aching heart this serene Evangel! How blest is our brother, bereft

Of all that could burthen his mind ! How easy the soul that has left This wearisome body behind! Of evil incapable thou. Whose relics with envy I see: No longer in misery now, No longer a sinner, like me.

This dust is affected no more With sickness, or shaken with pain: The war in the members is o'er. And never shall vex him again : No anger henceforward, or shame, Shall redden his innocent clay: Extinct is the animal flame,

And passion is manished away. The languishing head is at rest, The quiet, immovable breast Is heaved by affliction no more. The heart is no longer the seat Of trouble or torturing pain; It ceases to flutter and beat,

It never will flutter again!

The lids he so seldom could close, By sorrow forbidden to sleep. Sealed up in eternal repose, Have strangely forgotten to weep. The fountains can yield no supplies, The hollows from water are free, The tears are all wiped from these eyes,

And evil they never shall see.

It is enough to fill every heart with gratitude to the Giver of all good, to see the present prospect for corn crops in this country. At no former period have we seen them better.

THE PROGRESS OF CORRUPTION.

We do not know, (says the National Intelligencer,) how we can characterize the operation, of which the following signs mark the progress, otherwise than as corrupting and demoralizing to an extent never before realized in this Government under any Administration. The mere statement of the facts is more eloquent than the most labored commentary would be :

FROM THE NEW BEDFORD BULLETIN. Considerable sensation has been produced in this town this morning by the announcement of the appointment of ROBNEY FRENCH, Esq. to be Collector of the port, vice WILLIAM H. ALDEN, Esq. removed. We have no time at present to comment on this extraordinary proceeding as it deserves. It is enough perhaps to say that it is perfectly abhorrent to this community. It meets with no favor from Locofocos or Whigs-it is condemned by all. It is an appointment that can never be ratified by the Senate, and which produces in the public mind only indignation and

FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL. WILLIAM A. WELLMAN, the Deputy Collector of this port, has been removed from office and ADAMS BAILEY, the former Deputy Collector, appointed in his place. This removal is much to be regretted, and we fear is only a prelude to further changes of a character truly obnoxious to those who have business to transact at the cus-

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

tom-house.

The only official notice Governor Lincoln received of his removal from the office of Cellector at this port was from a printed paper presented to him by his successor, stating that Mr. RANTOUL had been appointed Collector of the port, and directing him to deliver over to the said Rantoul the books, papers, and property in his possession belonging to the United States.

EDWIN WILBUR, an ultra radical, has been appointed Collector at Newport, (R. I.) in the place of William A. Littlefield, removed.

GEORGE M. WESTON, Locofoco Editor of the 'Age," has been appointed Postmaster at Augusta, (Me.) in place of Perkins, Whig, removed. Mr. BRADBURY, Locofoco, has been appointed Postmaster at Calais, (Me.) in place of Glover,

Whig, removed. HENRY REED, Locofoco, has been appointed Postmaster at South Brookfield, (Mass.) in place of A. Skinner, Whig, removed.

O. MARRIN, Locoloco, has been appointed Postmaster at New Braintree, (Mass.) in place of T. States, in the following terms: P. Anderson, Whig, removed.

FROM THE SAME PAPER. THE DESTRUCTIVES REWARDED Some of the leading, the most thorough-going, out-and-out Locofocos, who disgraced the State of Massachusetts by their conduct in the Legislature the last session, have been handsomely rewarded for their exertions in favor of the Destructives.

Pea Nut Leland, a Locofoco member of the Senate of this State, has been appointed Collector of the port of Fall River. GEORGE SAVARY, another Locofcco Senator,

as been appointed Postmaster at Bradford. FREDERICK ROBINSON, another Locofoco Senator has been appointed Warden at the State

SETH J. THOMAS, a leading Locofoco member of the House of Representatives, who tried hard to get himself elected Speaker of that body, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Navy Yard, Charlestown.

WILLIAM SAWYER, also a Locofoco Representative, has been appointed Postmaster at Charles-

B. H. A. Collins, one of the most consummate scoundrels that ever disgraced any legislative body-a man who was elected by the Whig votes of one of the strongest Whig towns in this State, and elected as a Whig-and who basely and traitorously deserted his party, and by his single vote made Marcus Morton Governor of the Commonwealth, and threw the whole government of the State into Locofoco hands-this B. H. A. Collins, the perpetrator of this unmitigated villary, has received the promised reward of his treeson, by being appointed to that long and deeply desired office, the keeper of the Eastham lighthouse.

These worthies have all done the dirty work to which they were appointed, and verily they have

CALHOUN MEETING IN NEW YORK .- A meeting of persons friendly to the nomination of the Hon. John C. Calhoun as the Loco Foco candidate for the Presidency, was held at the Park in New York on Monday evening last. The Tribune says that about 4000 people were in attendance, the proceedings were marked by quiet, perfect order, and an utter lack of all enthusiasm. Stephen Hasbrouck, Esq. presided .- A very long string of Resolutions was adopted, which pro-

First to declare their conviction that Mr. Calhoun is "pre-eminently qualified to administer the general government, according to its true principles, and consistently with the interest of the people and the progressive spirit of the age.' They enumerate as among the acts which entitle him to this preference his adherence to the doctrine of State Rights, his bold and uniform support of the principles of Free Trade, and his efforts to enlighten the popular mind, " with regard to primary or abstract principles."-They respond heartily to the declaration of Mr. Van Buren, that "no one can expect, or should desire to be always in office in a government like ours; and protest against the effort to force his nomination upon the party against his own published wishes.—They proceed to advocate the District System of electing Delegates to the National Convention, pronouncing the old method of counting the votes in such Conventions unconstitu-

After these Resolutions had been passed upon, James T. Bradly, Esq. made a speech, setting forth reasons which induced the preference of the meeting for Mr. Calhoun over the other candidates for the Presidency.

He spoke (adds the Tribune) with bitter indignation of the attempt of a portion of the Democratic party to force all its members to the support of a man they loathed, and declared that the despotism of party had become so perfect under their direction as to be no longer endurable by men who had the spirit of freedom in their hearts. The whole power of the party machinery, he said, had been seized by a set of men who sought solely their own aggrandizement, and cared no more for the people, whose good they professed to seek, than for the stones of the pavement upon which they walk?

Some of the Democratic papers are proposing a later period than was first named for holding their Convention. They now speak of the fourth Monday in May next. Why so late, gentlemen? Nothing can be made by putting it off until after the Whig Convention meets. Henry Clay is to be our candidate, and the Convention will only meet to select a Vice President, and give a fuller expression of public feeling in reference to him. Asheville Messenger.

Two travellers having been robbed in a wood, and tied to trees some distance from each other, one of them in despair exclaimed, "Oh. I'm un-done!" "Are you?" said the other, "then I wish you'd come and undo me."

A WHIG GUN FROM GEORGIA-SIE NAL TRIUMPH.—The municipal election in Savannah, (Ga.) for Aldermen, took place on Monday, the 4th inst. and it will be seen, by the fallowing, that the Whigs have gained a signal vice

"STAND ASIDE AND LET OLD CHATHAM SPEAK. VICTORY | VICTORY | VICTORY !

We have met the enemy, and this time 'they are

The Whigs of Savannah have come forth victorious from the election yesterday. They have WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION HOLES felt a weighty responsibility resting upon them, and most manfully have they discharged their duty. That dety was to show our friends in the interior that we have fully recovered from the paralyzing shock of Tylerism, and that we are determined to assert our right to a participation in our city affairs. For that end we have worked diligently and faithfully, and each has zealously surpassed his neighbor in the labor. Our opponents have had the prestige of former victories as well as ancient discipline in their favor, but they are beaten, not so badly as we had reason to expect, not so badly as we had fondly anticipated, but we are conquenous, conquerors in the city, while our acknowledged majority in the country will secure to us a largely increased majority in the approaching October election. This is the first, the initiatory step to our next conquest, and until that is achieved we keep our lances in rest and our armor on. Let it be heard in the mountains of Georgia, that the Whigs of Savannah have struck the first blow with strong hands and stout hearts and let the welkin ring with shouts for HENRY CLAY and the glorious Whig cause.

But the hour is late, and to the result. Last year the whole number of votes polled, was 1,062; this year the whole number is 1,141 The highest Loco candidate had then 607 votes: this year 570. Last year the highest Whig candidate received 488 votes; and this year our highest candidate has received 596 votes. We have thus carried in ELEVEN of our Aldermen. while our opponents have elected but three of

PREDICTION VERIFIED.

In 1838, the venerable and pure-minded Hugh L. White, then trembling on the verge of the grave, made a speech to his constituents and fellow-citizens, at Knoxville, Tenn. In the course of his speech he took occasion to allude to Martin Van Buren, the then President of the United

"He [V. B.] did not come into office upon any character of his own, and no man is fit for the station he now occupies, unless he attain it upon the strength of his own principles and character. He is nothing but a mere tuft of political misletoe, having no root of his own, adhering to and supported by anusually large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES the limb of a distant trunk, altogether, and must as infallibly perish whenever that trunk ceases to nourish him, as the tuft on yonder oak, whenever that oak shall have decayed and fallen."

Upon this remarkable prediction, the Richmond

"How to the very letter is it verified? Without any merits of his own-leaning for support | their purchases. upon Jackson's arm; when this could no longer sustain him, he forthwith fell, to rise no more.-People will hereafter wonder how it came to pass, that a man, whose name is connected with no great public event-whose abilities are not above mediocrity, and who never performed any higher feat than to supplant a political rival by the instrumentality of a pretty woman, came to fill the seat of Washington! They will admire still more at the folly and infatuation of his friends, who, in the face of the strongest popular aversion ever manifested for any public man since Burr's time. and in the very teeth of fate, as it were, insist on dragging this pigmy from his retirement, and again stalking him across the stage-a mark for the finger of public scorn and ridicule. If Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass and Col. Johnson were all to be candidates, it is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Van Buren would receive the Electoral vote of a single State in the Union. That would test his strength and expose his weakness."

A TEACHER, twenty-eight years of age, educated in Connecticut, who has had six years experience in teaching at the South, and is qualified, in addition to the English branches, to instruct in the Latin and Greek, wishes to secure a situation in some Academy or Private Family. Satisfactory recommendations given. Please address W. G. W. Morganton, N. C.

United States District Court of North Carolina in Bankruptcy. Notice to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts at Newbern, on the fourth Monday in October next, to-wil:

CHATHAM COUNTY. Dr. Spence McClannahan. CASWELL COUNTY. C. N. B. Evans. Publication Ordered H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C. July 24, 1843.

MARSHAL'S SALE. Wilmington on the 29th day of September next all the right, title, and interest that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company has in and to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, levied upon by virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed and to be sold to satisfy said Fi. Fa. Thomas W. Chinn vs the

WESLEY JONES MARSHALL.

JEREMIAH NICHOLS, DEPUTT MARSHALL. August 15th, 1843.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Three Likely Negroes for Sale. WILL be sold to the highest hidder, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 19th of September next, at 3 e'cleck, P. M. on a credit of six months, a LIKEL NEGRO WOMAN (who is a good Seamstress, Washer and Ironer) about thirty-five years of age; a likely boy about 8, and a gir about 7 years old. Bond and Security will be required.

WM. HILL, Adm'r. of E Geddy dec'd. with Will annexed. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1843.

FIRE!

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPA-E A I, Of Hartiord, Conn. Oners to insure Buildings and Merchandize, against loss or damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times. This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Com-panies in the United States, and pays its losses prompt-

Applications for Insurance in Ruleigh, or its vicinity, to be made to.

S. W. WHITING. May 4, 1843. Agent.

THIRTEEN VALUABLE NEGROES. Belonging to the Estate of Isaac Stallings, deco. A matter by actual trial. Any person desiring to purched of six months will be given, and bond with chase a Piano, can take mine upon trial, and withfield

E. BRYAN, Ex'r. August 31, 1843.

B. M. WHITLOCK. WHOLESALE GROCER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, 84, Front Street,

Fourth door above Old Slip, near Pearl st. House NEW YORK.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Merchants of North Carolina, that he has opened. this Spring, on his dayn account, a

et Front Street, near Old Slip, where he has for Sale, at all times, a general asson, ment of Groceries, suitable to the Southern trade

and which he offers for CASH, at a small advance upon the Cargo and Ametion prices. MR. WHITLOCK has had long experience in the business, and has every facility (buying for Cash) of selling Goods at the lowest rates, and he assures those who will call upon him, that they may rely upon he ing faithfully served.

Particular attention will be given to orders for Goods, and to sales of Produce consigned to him, upon which Advances will be made, if required. B. M. WHITLOCK.

REFER TO Malcolm & Gaul. Smith, Wright & Co. New York. Corlies, Stanton & Barnes Alfred M. Treastwell W. & A. Stith, Raleigh, N. C. J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury, N. C. J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', N. C. John McArn, Fayetteville, N. C.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

FRESH FALL DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO. PETERSBURG, Virginia, AE now receiving, by the late arrivals, their Fall

Rich, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, being much larger than they have received for several seasons past, bought at the lowest prices, and mostly before the recent advance. They are prepared to of fer great inducements, by the piece or package, on their usual terms. We invite all desiring to purchase to examine our stock.

A fresh supply of the most superior Anchor brand Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10 inclusive, at a times on hand.

BOOTS and SHOES. FALL STOCK FOR 1843. SUBSCRIBER, having just completed an

is now prepared to offer them to his customers and the public generally, at almost unprecedented low prices, so that all who wish to purchase will not fail to do so after having examined his Stock. In addition to the above, the Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a great variety of TRUNKS, PAPER, SHOE THREAD, SADDLERY, &c.

Country Merchants will no doubt find it to their interest to examine the above before the completion of DAVID R. NEWSOM.

Petersburg, Sept. 2. TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- SURRY County. Superior Court of Law. Spring Term

Kirchen Goss Petition for Divorce. Catharine Goss. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that

atharine Goss, the Defendant, is not a citizen of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Carolina Watchman for three months, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of August next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and decree accordingly.

Witness, Winston Somers, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of February 1843.

WINSTON SOMERS, C. S. C.

PRINT WAREHOUSE. IN NEW YORK.

F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE

ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR PRINTIPO CALICORS. To supply the City and interior trade by the Piece or Package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusivey to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment hamis to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to rell always at prices as low, and generally low-er than those of houses whose aftention and means

are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire Stock embracing about two thousand different patterns and colorings, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere. Catalogues of prices corrected with every variation

f the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.
All orders will receive the best attention. July 28 1840.

Watches, Watches & Jewelry. The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches

in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all de scriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger

assorment and at much less prices, at Reiail, than any otherhouse in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Bellars each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warfanted, by the best workmen, and much Jower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale & relail. 30 Wall Street, New York, (up stains) August 8.

ONE of two courses must be pursued by me in the sale of my Piano Fortes. I must either adopt the common practice, with many dealers in the article of running down other Instruments in order to raise the character of my own, or I must do as I have been endeavoring to do for eight years past, get the public to form their own opinion by trying my SALE OF NEGROES.

instruments. The former is a course I have never adopted, and never shall; the latter I have tried and found to work well. I believe that my Piane Fortes are at least equal to sny made in this or any other country. (26th Sept. 1843.) an interested one, I do not ask the public to depend upon it, alone, and simply beg of them to test the payment until they can prove the instrument.

E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Forte Seller,