

MASSACHUSETTS. CALER CUMMINS is now the candidate of the Loco Foco party for Governor in this State. Some years ago when Mr. Webster was nominated for the Presidency, Mr. Cummins held the following language, which is now re-published as showing the ground which Mr. C. has heretofore occupied, and which there has been no occasion given to change, nor do we suppose that Mr. C. has ever announced any such change.

VERMONT. GOT. EATON'S message is brief and in good taste. He recommends a good law for the protection of the property of married women, similar to that which has been enacted in other States. The common schools are in a flourishing condition. The geological survey of the State is nearly completed. Ex-Governor Paine and Mr. Marsh have been appointed to correspond with Hiram Powers respecting the Statues of Ethan Allen and T. Chittenden, to be placed in the Capitol. The Governor refers very briefly, but emphatically, to the position of national affairs, affirming the constancy of Vermont in the ancient Whig faith, and her opposition to the present schemes of the Administration.

SLAVERY. The Whig Convention of Massachusetts refused to adopt the following Resolution: "Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will support no man for the offices of President and Vice President, but such as are known by their acts or declared opinions to be opposed to the extension of Slavery."

SIR JOHN MOORE. Scarcely any production of the same length, has been more generally read and admired for the last few years, than the following beautiful lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, who fell in the battle of Corunna, in 1808. For some years, there was a holy contested dispute respecting their authorship—having been attributed by different admirers to Byron, Moore, Scott, Campbell, Rogers and Montgomery. It is, however, satisfactorily ascertained at length, that they were the production of the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, of Dublin. Like the "Hermit of Goldsmith," it is one of those effusions, whose unaltered, and in some measure, undefinable beauty, claims for a place in every miscellaneous collection of Poetry. This is a sufficient reason for our complying with the request of a fair Correspondent to insert it in the Register:

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the ramparts we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.
We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The soldiers with our bayonets turning—
By the struggling anemone's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.
No useless coffin covered his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.
Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.
We thought, as we heaped his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lone pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And of his cold ashes upris'd thin,
But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep in
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.
But half our heavy task was done,
When the clock told the hour for retiring;
And we heard by the distant and random gun,
That the foe was suddenly firing.
Slowly and sullenly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame's fresh and gory;
We carried not a line, we raised not a stone—
But we left him alone with his glory.

It is not always the object of a Parody to ridicule the production on which it is made. Or, if such were the object of the following, it would be wholly unattainable, as the Lines, inserted above, are too excellent for their effect to be injured by a burlesque. We insert therefore the following, as worthy of preservation, and by way of illustrating the thin partition between the sublime and the ridiculous:
Not a shot had he got—not a guinea or note,
And he looked on death without paying his shot,
And the landlord after him hurried.
We saw him again at the dead of night,
When home from the club returning,
We traced the doctor beneath the light
Of the gas-lamp's brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight dew,
Reclined in the gutter he found him;
And he lay like a gentleman taking a nooze,
With his martial cloak around him.
"The doctor's as drunk as the dew," we said—
We managed a shouter to borrow a lead,
We raised him, and sighed at the thought that his
Would condemnedly ache on the morrow.
We bore him home, and we set him to bed,
And we told his wife and his daughter,
To give him next morning a couple of red,
Herrings with soda-water.
Loudly they talked of his money that's gone,
And his lady began to upbraid him,
But little he recked, so they let him score on,
Neath the counterpane just as we laid him.

MOBILE, OCT. 20. DEATH OF JUDGE GOLDTHWAITE.—We are pained to announce the death of the Hon. Henry Goldthwaite, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. He died at his residence in this city, on Monday night last, after a short illness of yellow fever.—Advertiser.

COMPLIMENT TO LIEUT. KINGSBURY. OXFORD, OCT. 22, 1847. Sir:—The undersigned for themselves and in behalf of many of their fellow-citizens of the County of Granville, would be happy to offer you some public token of their esteem for you as a gentleman and a soldier. They have watched with unfeigned interest your course in the existing war, between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and are especially proud of the distinguished part you acted on the memorable and bloody field of Buena Vista. Your arrival amongst them being sudden and unexpected, does not afford them the opportunity of giving you such a reception as their inclination would prompt; they trust however, that making allowance for their "Rough and Ready" hospitality, you will do them the honor of accepting a public dinner, which they hereby tender you, to be given in the town of Oxford, on any day that you will be pleased to designate.

They are with great respect,
C. H. WILEY, R. N. HENDERSON,
R. B. GILLIAM, J. M. WIGGINS,
W. S. McCLANAHAN, B. W. LASSITER,
DAN'L A. PACHALL, J. R. HENDERSON,
L. S. PHILLIPS, J. H. GOUGH,
J. S. THOMAS, W. B. HUNT,
BENJ. C. COOK, W. H. GILLIAM,
JOHN JOHNSON, G. COOPER,
J. ORSBORN, A. H. STURGEON,
D. T. PASCHALL.

LIEUT. C. P. KINGSBURY, W. S. A. OXFORD, OCT. 22, 1847. Gentlemen:—The invitation to partake of "a public dinner to be given in the Town of Oxford, on any day that I may be pleased to name" was received by me at the moment I was preparing to depart, and I beg therefore you will excuse the imperfect manner in which I am compelled to reply. To say that I am deeply impressed with this mark of the respect and esteem of the citizens of Granville, among whom many of my earlier years were passed, would convey but feebly the emotions excited by your kind and friendly communication. Next to the consciousness of having discharged my duty, the approbation of my countrymen, is the highest reward of the soldier. And to know that in my absence from the State, I have not been forgotten, and that my career has been watched with unfeigned interest, to receive from the friends of my youth, the hearty and unexpected welcome with which I am this day honored, will ever be a proud recollection, and will be held in grateful remembrance to the last hour of my life. A circumstance however, did not compel me to decline this public demonstration of your regard, a sense of duty and of delicacy, would not permit me to accept the distinguished honor which your friendship has so generously offered. With the Army in Mexico, my services were of an humble character, and though discharged with an honest zeal, am worthy of no higher distinction than that of a private soldier of the Republic, who glories in his birthright.

You have been pleased to refer to my services at the battle of Buena Vista; and to my presence on an occasion which shed so much lustre on the citizen soldiery of the United States, rather than to any merits of my own, most I ascribe the honor of your invitation. That great victory was due alone to Major General Taylor. It was his masterly foresight that prevented a withdrawal of our forces to Monterey, and his comprehensive sagacity and unerring judgment that fixed the time and the position. That he was the only American General who would have given battle to the enemy under the circumstances, there is I presume little doubt; and that he was the only living General who could have won it, that is, that no other General could have served under him on that occasion, know and feel the truth of this declaration. Those who saw him, in the darkest hour of that sanguinary day, when the thousands of the enemy almost equalled the hundreds opposed to them, when many a stout heart trembled for the result, and at the frightful evidences of Mexican barbarity, which would have followed their defeat, were the most of those who served under him on that occasion, know and feel the truth of this declaration. Those who saw him, in the darkest hour of that sanguinary day, when the thousands of the enemy almost equalled the hundreds opposed to them, when many a stout heart trembled for the result, and at the frightful evidences of Mexican barbarity, which would have followed their defeat, were the most of those who served under him on that occasion, know and feel the truth of this declaration.

High and insuperable the old man stood,
Calm in his voice and calm within his eye,
Though at that moment, the fate of the battle,
The result of the entire campaign, the life of every American from Buena Vista to the Rio Grande, depended upon himself. How his heroic spirit bore it all nobly up, has already passed into history.—Among those who were most conspicuous in that last terrible conflict, North Carolina was well and worthily represented by the names of Briggs and Bryan—familiar to you all, and with them were associated Sherman, O'Brien, Thomas, Reynolds, Kilburn and French, whom the rolls of no army can present a brighter array of youthful and chivalric daring. With no support but the moral power of the presence of their commander, the enemy were made to falter under the fire of the artillery, while the often distinguished Mississippi and the daring sons of Indiana, arrived from a distant point of the field in time to participate in the glorious repulse which terminated the engagement.

The victory won, the generosity, benevolence and sympathy of General Taylor, are not less conspicuous, than his military genius in the hour of battle. The virtues of the man then, serve to adorn the qualities of the Commander. With him not only the duties of a soldier, but the rights of humanity are always victorious.
But I have said more than I intended, and have trespassed I fear too far upon your kindness. If there is no theme more grateful to the soldier than the praise of his commander, those who have served under Gen. Taylor, I hope may be pardoned such a weakness.
Our countrymen, gentlemen, be pleased to accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred, and my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.
With the highest respect, I remain,
Your friend and obedient servant,
C. P. KINGSBURY.

To Messrs. C. H. WILEY, R. N. HENDERSON, R. B. GILLIAM, J. M. WIGGINS, W. S. McCLANAHAN, and others.
THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE celebrated their second Anniversary in this place on Thursday the 28th inst. Mr. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, delivered an eloquent Address before the Order, which is very highly spoken of.

A large and splendid Bible was presented to the Order by the Ladies of Fayetteville, through the Rev. A. Gilchrist.
The Sons of Temperance are now in a flourishing condition, numbering upwards of one hundred thousand souls in their brotherhood.
Fayetteville Carolinian.

MOBILE, OCT. 20. DEATH OF JUDGE GOLDTHWAITE.—We are pained to announce the death of the Hon. Henry Goldthwaite, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. He died at his residence in this city, on Monday night last, after a short illness of yellow fever.—Advertiser.

FROM THE PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 24.] FIVE DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. Santa Anna's Summons to Col. Childs.—Col. Childs' Reply.—Barricade of Puebla and Discomfiture of the Mexicans.—Annihilation of Santa Anna's Troops.—Their Descent of him.—His Wounded and Uncertain.—Dignity in the Massachusetts Regiment, &c. &c.

The Steamship Jas. L. Day, Capt. O'Grady, arrived at a late hour last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 10th inst., with a number of invalid soldiers.
There had been no later arrival direct from the City of Mexico at Vera Cruz, when the James L. Day left. We have not even a well authenticated rumor reaching Gen. Scott and his army.
The Aztec Friar publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, and they are translated by the Genius of Liberty. We subjoin the correspondence: Communications between Gen. Santa Anna and Col. Childs, at Puebla.

HEADQUARTERS—MEXICAN ARMY. I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating on the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States, from whom they have already suffered enough. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that you will evacuate this city within a certain and reasonable space of time, it being known to you at the same time, that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, accepting as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency, an army of 8,000 men, who are determined that the safety of their nation shall be maintained and respected.
God and Liberty, Headquarters in Puebla, Sept. 25th, 1847.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. To Senor Col. D. Thomas Childs, Commander of the United States Army, situated in Loreto.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF PUEBLA, MEXICO, September 25, 1847. To his Excellency, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army, in front of this City: Sir—I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this City, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to it the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. Army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained, and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial of the population of this City, to decide between which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter, which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of protecting and guarding them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.
With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,
THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army, Civil and Military Governor.

The Aztec Friar of the 13th inst. furnishes interesting news from Puebla, which is translated to our hands by the Genius of Liberty. It is a fitting sequel to the above correspondence:
PUEBLA, 25th.—At 5 o'clock on the evening of yesterday the points of San Juan de Dios, Santa Rosa and Santa Monica commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works. The latter immediately began to throw cannon shot, bombs and grenades into the centre of the city, which suffered in consequence some considerable injury.
Don Marino del Rio, whilst standing with his wife on the balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon ball. At about 6 o'clock P. M. the cannonade ceased, but commenced again at the dawn of the following day.

PUEBLA, 25th.—By order of Santa Anna a body of troops was yesterday posted in the Convent of Santa Teresa, at one of the corners of which a breastwork of cotton bales was erected. Four hundred cotton bales have already been demanded of the house of Velasco for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of this work the Americans from the fort of San Juan kept up a continual fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, the discharge of bombs and grenade from the American lines greatly increased. At this moment a considerable number of private citizens were to Santa Anna, who was at Carmen, and requested together with a small body of men for the manning of Santa Rosa and opened a well directed fire upon the American works. We were in the greatest consternation, but night at last supervening, everything became quiet.
The sons of Santa Rosa were transferred in flitters to Santa Catalina, and it is said that the same thing will be done with those of Santa Monica, although the latter are strongly opposed to leaving their monastic asylum.

PUEBLA, 30th.—To-day partial tranquillity reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon, and the explosion of some grenades thrown in the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of whose church, Gen. Itza last night concluded a battery, with which he intends to open upon San Juan.
Our rights are complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time.
The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city.
PUEBLA, Oct. 2d.—Santa Anna's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton store house of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground; and 200 bales of the same article were totally consumed in the convent of Santo Domingo, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired. The inhabitants hearing the ringing of bells which announced the incendiaries, were very much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments, and were storming the city.
From the same source we derive the following narrative of events subsequent to those above detailed. Santa Anna is still reduced to great straits.
On the 1st of the present month Gen. Santa Anna, at the head of 2000 cavalry and infantry and three pieces of artillery, called out of Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st inst., and reached Perote on the 4th.

But before arriving at Tepeyahualco the designs of the commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces were wholly frustrated, all his men, with the exception of 130 hussars of his personal guard, having pronounced against him. As an excuse for this proceeding the officers and privates alleged that they were firmly convinced that their further continuance at the disposal and under the orders of the ex-President would only be followed by their complete sacrifice; and that, at least, their country would not derive the slightest benefit from it.
They attributed the unfortunate events of the war, and their want of success in their battles against the invaders, to his incapacity and unskillfulness. Even some of them loudly declared him to be a traitor, and consequently to be unworthy of holding any command in the Mexican army.
Santa Anna having got to Tepeyahualco with his 130 hussars, he received an order from the Government at Queretaro directing him to proceed thither at once with all the troops which were at his orders. But the general did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandate of his government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, whither by the latest account he was wending his way. He publicly declared that his intentions in going to Oaxaca were to see whether he could raise there another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

There appears to have been some difficulty in the Massachusetts Regiment, judging from the following order issued by Gen. Cushing. We have letters in the mail (which was not distributed last night), which we presume will throw some light on the affair:
HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ, OCT. 15, 1847. ORDERS No. 32. The following named men of companies—1st Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, being irregularly attached to the 1st Regiment of the 3d U. S. Infantry, are permitted to march with this column of the army. They are dismissed and detached from the regiment, and will report to Brevet Major Bachus for such duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, as may be performed by soldiers who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army.
By order of Brig. Gen. CUSHING.
W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. D. C.

Here follows a list of sixty-five names of the men above referred to.
HON. DAVID WILMOT IN PUGHKEEPSIC.—THE PROVISIO DEFENDED.—Hon. David Wilmot, of Pa., author of the "Wilmot Proviso," addressed a large audience in the Village Hall in this place last evening upon the subject of the "Proviso"—V. D. Bouwester, late Loco Foco Surrogate of this County, presiding, and G. T. Pierce, late Loco Member of Assembly, Secretary.
Egbert B. Killee Postmaster at this place, introduced the speaker to the audience, prefacing the introduction with a few eloquent remarks commendatory of the Democratic principles of Mr. Wilmot, and of his many and independent course in advocating great National questions in Congress.
Mr. Wilmot then proceeded to address the assembly; and, after briefly alluding to the divisions of the Democratic party in this State, expressing deep regret at the course taken by the Syracuse Convention in suppressing the Resolutions offered in favor of the "Proviso," thereby encouraging the South in efforts to extend the area of Slavery, he detailed the private history of the "Proviso," claiming it as an original suggestion of his own, made by him at a dinner-table conversation between himself and Hon. H. Hannin, of Maine, Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, and one of his Democratic colleagues from Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the Three Million appropriation asked for by President Polk—all of whom approved of it except Mr. Owen. He stated that the "Proviso" was submitted to the consideration of a large number of the Democratic members from the North, and that it received the unanimous approbation of that body, as exclusively a Democratic movement, and that not Whig members of Congress were aware of its existence at the time he brought it before the House—(Applause.)
That on its first passage in the House every Democratic member from the Free States, except two from Indiana, supported and voted for it. (Applause.) But that, on its final presentation to the House to be passed into a law, the secret springs of power having been touched by an unseen hand and the driver's lash having been applied to their servile backs, a number changed front and basely bowed their heads and received the yoke from their Southern masters. He said it was alarming to see the free spirit of Northern Democracy stifled by this dangerous exercise of power in high places, and eloquently, he earnestly appealed the Northern Democrats to stand up boldly and fearlessly in defence of their rights against the dangerous aggression of the Slavery-propagating interest.—Correspondence of the Tribune, Oct. 23.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of mankind; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and dependency; who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness! Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort for his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her from misfortune, and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still be proud to cherish him; and if all the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.—Washington Irving.

Chloride of Soda, is said, in the London Lancet, a medical work, to be an effectual cure for a burn. It is stated in that journal, as an example, that an attorney, in attempting to put out the flames that had attached the curtains of his bed, got his hands burned and blistered, but not broken. He sent for a couple of quarts of the lotion, four ounces of the solution to a pint of water, had it poured into soup-plates, wrapped his hands in lint, as no skin was broken, and so kept them for some time. Next morning he was so perfectly well, that only one small patch of burn remained, but an hour had elapsed before the application.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Blackwood's Magazine says: "There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements. The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

A DECISION.—It was recently decided by the Gibson Circuit Court, in Indiana, that an advertisement for the apprehension of a runaway slave, issued by a free State, and taken up by its master. The person who arrests the slave is presumed to be the agent of the owner, and the latter has the right, either in person or by authorized agents, to seize upon his slave and take him.

COLONEL McCLUNG. Some of the Loco-Foco papers deny that the gallant McClung, of Mississippi, is a Whig. They must be ignorant of his history, or they would not venture upon such an assertion. The Colonel was appointed U. S. Marshal of Mississippi by Gen. Harrison; but when Tyler turned Loco Foco, he refused to "serve under such a chief."
CUMSANT.—The Cleveland Herald says they have at their office, subject to the inspection of the curious, the straw through which Mr. Polk sucked in the Tariff men of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1846. The N. O. National thinks there must be some mistake in the above, as Mr. Polk sucked the Tariff men in with a *Esax*, and not with a straw.

A clear, unblemished character comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer, but the spirit that will not submit to an injury; and whether it belongs to an individual or to a community, it is the foundation of peace, of independence, and of safety! Private credit is wealth—public honor is security—the feather that adorns the royal bird supports its flight; strip him of his plumage and you fix him to the earth.—Junius.
The Loco-foco papers in the South are still exulting over the reelection of Mr. Shauck as Governor of Pennsylvania. Have they forgotten that he gave his sanction to a law making it penal to enforce, within the limits of Pennsylvania, the act of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, with the view of enabling Southern slaveholders to recover their fugitive slaves finding refuge there.—Richmond Whig.

MICHIGAN is the tenth State in which Thanksgiving is appointed to be observed November 25th.
MURDER.—The Carthage (Tenn.) Casket contains an account of a shocking murder committed on the body of Holland Davies, a worthy and respectable citizen of Smith County, in the public highway on the 30th ult., by a man named William D. Hale.—The arm of the deceased was broken, and on his side the coroner counted thirty-four stabs inflicted with a large knife. Hale has fled.
A HARD HIT.—Mexico would never have offered terms so preposterous, if she had not been encouraged by the no territory party; by the Nueces party at home, by the party which has denounced this war as aggressive, unholly and unjust on our part.—Union.
This is a very unkind hit at Mr. Polk. He was of the no territory party at the commencement of the war—else his message of December, 1846, did not speak truly. In that document, he expressly declared that the war had not been waged with a view to conquest; it was upon "a sudden emergency" and the payment of "pecuniary demands." But his him again, good ground. Mr. Polk has been too modest by half.
Richmond Republican.

GOOD ADVICE.—An exchange paper, the Editor of which has had some experience in the world, says: "Never neglect to read the Advertising Department of a Newspaper, if you would know what it concerns every one to know, where to lay out your money to the best advantage. Competition is at its height, and those who have any thing worth buying, or good bargains to be made, are aware that it is the sure way to do a brisk and a profitable business—and by selling quickly, they are enabled to sell cheaply. Keep the run of the Advertisements. Sometimes the price of a whole year's subscription is saved by looking closely over the Advertisements."

WORKS OF NATURE.—In a state of health the intestinal tube may be compared to a river whose waters flow over the adjoining land, through the channels of nature or art has made, and improve their qualities; and to keep up the comparison of the river; so long as it runs on smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; but if by some cause the course of the river is stopped, then the water in the canals is no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one law of circulation in man's nature. When there is a superabundance of humoral fluid (serosity) in the intestinal tubes, and costiveness takes place, it flows back into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and those of its tributary streams. With the body, follow the same natural principles—remove the obstructions to the bowels, with
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

which never injure, but are always effectual for the perfect cleansing of the system from foulness or disease. By persevering in this practice, the ways of the circulation will then be restored in the full exercise of their natural functions, and a state of health will be firmly established. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you. Evaluate the humours as often and as long as they are deranged, or as long as you are sick.
The above Pills are on sale by WILL PECK, Raleigh, N. C. Price 25 cents per box.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam—Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Compound," &c. Another "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misapplying the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.
LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.
The genuine Balsam is put in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.
This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844.
None genuine without the written signature of J. BUTTS.
For sale in Raleigh, wholesale and retail by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North and South Carolina.

MARRIED. In Guilford, by the Rev. E. W. Carothers, Mr. Daniel D. Gillespie, to Miss Catharine A. Woodbury.
In Lexington, by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, Mr. Edward H. Norcum, of Edenton, to Miss Laura Ann Dusenberry, eldest daughter of Henry R. Dusenberry, Esq.
In Warrenton, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. C. F. McLean, Mr. Benjamin A. Dickens, of Halifax County, to Miss Ella Rives, daughter of Mr. Wm. Eaton, Sr.
In Salisbury, Dr. H. James, to Miss Harriet I. daughter of Michael Brown. Also, Mr. John M. Hurch, to Miss Margaret B. Hurch, daughter of E. Fayetteville, Mr. John S. Maulsby, to Miss Caroline Frances, daughter of Sampson Boon, Esq.

CITY TAXES. I SHALL attend at the Grand Jury Room in the Court House, on Friday next, at Saturday next, the 10th and 11th days of November, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes due on City Property. Immediately after which, I shall proceed, as directed by law, to collect from each, what he owes, as directed by this Notice.
JAMES H. MURRAY, City Collector. Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1847.

COMMON SCHOOLS. By the President and Directors of the Literary Fund have directed the following distribution of the net income of the said Fund, for the support of the Common Schools, among the several Counties of the State, for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1847.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq. of Pastoral Literary Fund.

Counties.	Fed'l. population.	Dist'n Spring 1847.	Dist'n Fall 1847.	Total Dist'n.
Alexander	12957	722 00	421 84	2013 84
Anson	7269	444 00	286 46	1132 46
Beaufort	10437	637 00	394 20	1631 20
Berie	9465	579 00	394 43	1473 43
Bladen	6636	407 00	287 84	1064 84
Brunswick	4419	271 00	166 71	637 71
Burton	3684	238 00	146 94	584 94
Burke	6184	378 00	233 15	611 15
Cabarrus	8203	513 00	307 51	820 51
Caldwell	5005	306 00	171 50	477 50
Camden	4999	306 00	171 50	477 50
Catawba	10190	622 50	370 31	1493 81
Carteret	4047	269 00	170 23	439 23
Caswell	11885	725 00	420 75	1645 75
Chatham	14116	863 00	481 12	2144 12
Cherokee	3347	212 00	131 62	343 62
Chowan	5229	319 00	193 09	512 09
Cherokee	6525	406 00	244 78	651 78
Clay	3505	215 00	130 51	345 51
Craven	11158	682 00	401 91	1083 91
Cumberland	13425	802 00	437 69	1239 69
Currituck	5860	368 00	223 59	591 59
Davidson	13690	820 00	461 63	1281 63
Davie	6818	416 00	242 93	658 93
Duplin	9311	569 00	333 48	902 48
Edgecomb	12730	778 00	420 43	1198 43
Franklin	8852	541 00	307 74	848 74
Gates	7705	477 00	283 26	760 26
Granville	15330	937 00	443 61	1380 61
Greene	5497	320 00	190 89	510 89
Guilford	18117	1107 00	570 43	1677 43
Halifax	13100	800 00	425 39	1225 39
Haywood	4854	298 00	167 78	465 78
Henderson	5529	305 00	181 38	486 38
Hertford	6165	377 00	215 35	592 35
Hyde	5579	341 00	196 09	537 09
Irwin	14123	807 00	438 58	1245 58
Johnston	9205	567 00	320 00	887 00
Jones	3818	238 00	140 09	378 09
Lenoir	6130	375 00	215 05	590 05
Lincoln	10190	622 50	370 31	1493 81
Macon	4722	297 00	164 28	461 28
Martin	6510	398 00	233 89	631 89
McDowell	4858	298 00	170 24	468 24
Mecklenburg	15740	962 00	484 28	1446 28
Montgomery	5077	310 00	178 76	488 76
Moore	7400	452 00	257 82	709 82
Nash	7565	457 00	261 29	718 29
N. Hanover	10760	658 00	364 68	1022 68
Northampton	10655	652 00	360 70	1012 70
Onslow	6430	393 00	216 34	609 34
Orange	21970	1317		