

BA. TIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Anniversary of the Battle of B... Saturday by a military parade, in which our citizen soldiers were joined by the Junior Artillerists of Philadelphia, under command of Captain Baker; the Norfolk Independent Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Capron; the Norfolk Junior Volunteers, Captain Gibbons; the Portsmouth Volunteer Riflemen, Capt. Young; and the Portsmouth Light Infantry Grays, Capt. Watts. The Philadelphia corps arrived late on Friday night; they were received on the Steamboat wharf, by Captain Hickman's company of Infantry, and escorted to their quarters at the Fountain Inn. The Norfolk companies, to the number of about two hundred men, arrived at noon on Saturday, in the Steamboat Columbus. Their appearance in line along the entire extent of the upper deck of the boat, was very handsome, and as they neared the wharf they were greeted with repeated cheers from the assembled crowd. On landing they were received in handsome style by a detachment of four companies of the Light Brigade under the command of Major Medart. In the mean time the line of the Brigade had been formed by General Steuart in Eutaw street, with its right resting on Baltimore Street, waiting the arrival of the visiting companies. The Junior Artillerists first reached the ground, and having been received with appropriate military honors, took their station at the right of the line. The escort of Major Medart, with the Norfolk and Portsmouth Volunteers, soon after appeared, when the latter were also received with due military honors, and occupied their post in line at the left of the Philadelphia company. It is no more than due to the visiting corps to say that as they passed along the line they exhibited an elegant and martial appearance, and that their movements were marked with a precision and correctness which reflected the greatest credit on both officers and men. The entire line was soon after wheeled into column, and, after marching through several streets arrived at the City Hotel, where it passed in review before Major Gen. Macomb, whose headquarters are now there. The brigade was then dismissed, and in the evening the guests, by invitation of the manager, were present at the performances, in the new Theatre and Circus. At night, the three Museums were handsomely illuminated in honor of the occasion.—Rich. Enq.

The waywardness of fortune and the inequality with which she deals out her frowns and smiles to different men, are well expressed in the following extract from an article in the London New Monthly Magazine:—"One man sucks an orange and is choked by a pin, another swallows a penknife and lives; one runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him; a faint of recent date, another has a shaft of a gig pass completely through his body and recovers; one is overturned on a smooth common and breaks his neck, another is tossed out of a gig over Briton cliff and survives; one walks out on a windy day and meets death by a brick bat, another is blown into the air, like Lord Higham in Guernsey Castle, and comes down uninjured. The escape of this nobleman was indeed a miracle. An explosion of gunpowder, which killed his mother, wife, some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the castle, lodged him in his bed, and a wall overhanging a treacherous precipice. "Perceiving a mighty disorder, (as he might expect,) he was going

to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he would have been irrecoverably lost; but in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still till people came and took him down."

From Mexico. The schooner splendid, Capt. Clark, arrived at New York on Monday, in 27 days from Vera Cruz. Capt. C. favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of papers of that place to the 16th ult. He informs that the Spaniards had possession of Tampico, which they took with a force of 1500 men, without much bloodshed, though the garrison consisted of a much greater number of men. The papers state that the Mexican troops, under command of St. Anna, to the number of 12,000, were at Tuzpan, on the 11th of August, on the march for Tampico, to attack the invaders. Tuzpan is about 40 or 50 miles from Tampico. Capt. Clark also informs, that Com. Porter was under arrest at the City of Mexico.

We learn from the papers, that great excitement prevailed both at Vera Cruz, and at Mexico on the landing of the Spanish troops. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the papers, the Spaniards have met with no favorable reception at their landing, as has been reported at Havana. The landing was effected at Cabo Roja. Santa Anna issued his proclamation at Vera Cruz on the 3d August, which he closes as follows: Independence or death on your standards—Independence or death in the field—Independence or death is the motto of your General."

Up to the 15th nothing had been heard decisively on the subject. The greatest contempt is manifested for the smallness of the number of the Spaniards.

A motion in the Mexican Senate, to give Mr. Poinsett his passports to return to this country, was lost.

A motion to clothe the Executive with extraordinary powers for five months, was lost in the Senate—ayes 21, noes 30.

The papers say, a slight action had taken place between some of the troops and fifty citizens. The former had the advantage.

Five Spaniards and a corporal had gone over to the Mexicans. They reported that 500 of the Spaniards had died since the sailing of the expedition. Old Dominion.

Information has been received at the Department of State, from the consul of the United States at Tampico, under date of the 10th of August, that, on the 24th of July, a Spanish expedition from the Havana had appeared off Tampico, and effected a landing to the southward of the bar, without manifestation on the part of the Mexican troops who gradually retired without offering any resistance, and finally abandoned the place which was entered by the Spaniards on the 7th of August.—Up to the date of the letter giving this information all neutral houses and property had been respected; but it was not expected that the calm which then prevailed could be of long duration, as it was impossible that the Spanish troops, unless strongly reinforced, could long hold out against the Mexican forces which would soon meet them in great numbers, when it was anticipated that Tampico would become the theatre of the contest. The Spanish authorities were then engaged in establishing a custom-house upon the basis of that at the Havana, and had appointed an Intendant and Civil Officers. The Mexicans, before retiring, had obliged all the mer-

chants to impio to deliver up the bills of lading of moneys received by them in the last CONDUCTA from Luis, and insisted on the delivery of the amount to be sent into the interior, which was effected, notwithstanding the remonstrances made by the American, British and French Consuls to the contrary, by threats of carrying that measure into effect by means of an armed force. U. S. Tel.

FROM VALPARAISO.

We learn by the brig Chilean, arrived last night in seventy-five days from Valparaiso, that the Peruvians had entire possession of the town of Guayaquil on the 1st of May. Gen. Nitoche having arrived with about 8,000 troops from Payta, from whence Gen. Lamar was daily expected with the remainder of the Peruvian army that capitulated at the battle of Tarquey, on or about the 1st of March.

Markets at Valparaiso, 27th of June, very dull for all kinds of American produce, except Flour; which was selling for 12 dollars.—REPUBLICAN.

Longevity.—There are six brothers now living, of whom Judge Chipman, late of Richmond, in this county now of Sheldon, in the county of Genessee, is one—the oldest of whom is seventy-seven, and the youngest sixty-four years of age. The aggregate of their ages is four hundred and twenty-three, and the average seventy years and a fraction over. These brothers were all born in the N. E. corner of the State of Connecticut, from whence they went to Vermont about the year 1774. Four of them were lawyers and two of them physicians; & all of them have been remarkable for their industry and early raising. Canaan: N. Y. Repository.

NEW YORK.—MR. S. J. M. Morris has issued proposals for publishing, in Columbia, S. C. "under the benign auspices of liberal and enlightened views of religion," a periodical to be called the "Free Enquirer." It will be issued on the first and third Friday of every month; the first number to be given in September or October next. Price \$2 per annum, payable within six months from the commencement. Yorkville Whig.

FRAGMENT.—I saw her in the blooming prime of health and loveliness, when all her hopes were strewn with flowers—decked with the rosy garland of content—and every eye was dazzled by her charms. A fairer being on earth had never beheld—She flourished for a while, and, day by day, the rose of beauty on her cheek had gathered a rich and more heavenly bloom—not long to last!—Twas but a vision—soon to pass away.—I saw her yet again, but, O! how chang'd! She lived—yes, still she lived—the warm, the genial current of existence still flowed on, but where all those magic charms, that once were want of linger round her form? where was the soft languish of that dark and brilliant eye? all, all had vanished, and upon her cheek, instead of Beauty's flower lay the violets of death. Philadelphia Fort-Folio.

FIRST LOVE.—Talk of first love as the world may, we never experience in a second any thing half so sweet. The object beloved the second time may be more amiable—may be more deserving of affection, but in the first there is a novelty of circumstances and feeling—an unstated cup of joy, which in a repetition falls short of its original flavor. We are, in a second affection, going over a path already trodden; in the first, we explore a new track

covered with wild roses and spontaneous luxuries, that diffuse odours, which lose much of their freshness on being exhaled. We always know we are in love a second time from our former experience. The first time we are novices, and receive our maiden impressions gilded by brighter hopes and hallowed by a sanctity that casts almost a religious holiness over them.—Repetitions of love grow more and more sensual; it is in youth's first affection only that a love like that of angels, is exchanged—ethereal, unstained, lucid with heavenly purity.—First love is like youth, full of generous impulses and exalted feeling.

In successive visitations it becomes corrupted, as in advancing years we grow more the creatures of circumstances, interest, & the world's custom. Youth is infinitely nearer the optimism contemplated by moralists and philosophers than manhood. "Love," too, it has been observed wisely, "is always nearer allied to melancholy than to jolity or mirth." The instances recorded of the purest and most exalted passions, are among sedate temperaments. The souls that feed upon themselves, that keep back from the multitude, that cannot put up with common place, but aspire to idealities and creations of their own—these have generally the earliest, the most durable, and the deepest impressions from love.

Chloride of Lime.—It will be seen that this purifying agent is about to undergo a thorough test of its efficacy in the Navy of the United States. In numerous cases where it has been tried by individuals, the results have been quite satisfactory, and we are inclined to think they will prove equally so in the experiments now about to be made by order of the Navy Department. Balt. Am.

CIRCULAR.

To the Officers commanding the different Squadrons of United States Ships of War. There being reason to believe that a proper employment of the new disinfectious agent, the chloride of lime, would add very much to the comfort, and perhaps to the preservation of the health of the crews of the United States ships of war, it is desirable that a series of experiments be forth with instituted to test the efficacy and usefulness of this interesting article.

With this view you are required to cause a sufficient supply of the chloride of lime to be provided, and direct the same to be distributed amongst the surgeons of the different ships under your command, and to order the same to be applied according to the instructions herein after given.

The surgeons should, in the first place, be required to observe the effects of this article in removing the disagreeable smells of the confined or other parts of the vessel, and the length of time the foul air so corrected retains its freshness and purity; and also, if any ill odour is substituted for the one dispelled, and whether any unusual degree of dampness and heaviness of the air succeeds the application of the corrective; and generally to notice any other, and all the effects which may appear to result from the experiments made of this material—all of which they are required to report to the department in their quarterly returns.

It cannot be presumed, that the surgeons of the Navy are unacquainted with the ordinary methods of applying the chloride of lime as a disinfecting agent.—When therefore the usual method of its employment is mentioned, it is not because they are presumed to be ignorant of this usage, nor is it intended to prevent them from employing it in any other way that their discretion may lead them to believe will advance the general objects the Department has in view, that of promoting the comfort and healthfulness of the crews of the U. States' ships of war.

If therefore the water for the ships should become fetid and unpalatable, the Surgeons will, if they think proper, try the effect of mixing in it a half point of the filtered solution of the chloride of

lime to each cask, and notice the effect of this addition, not only as to the taste, but also as to its efficacy in quenching thirst &c. &c.

The ordinary method of using this salt to purify foul air is, to dissolve one quarter of a pound in one point of water. When about to be applied, let this be mixed with forty time the quantity of fresh water, and sprinkled over the part infected, until the state of the air is corrected. (Signed) J. BRANCH.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.

A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says: "I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that Sheriff and Constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent more than in the way these sales are now effected; for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the Court House and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement; but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other States have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The above remarks are worthy of respectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The Legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either, when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect, North Carolina is far behind any other State in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and a far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the Legislature here, as it is in almost every other State in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the Acts of Assembly in every paper in the State and requiring the publication of Sheriff and Constable's sales, Administrator and Executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence, but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the State, where a newspaper is now almost an object of curiosity.

We have much satisfaction in being able to contradict the report of the assassination of Mr. Pointsett in the city of Mexico. Advices have been received from him at the Department of State, dated 15th July last, the same day the rumor of his death was circulated in Trinidad.

Mr. ROWAN, one of the Senators from Kentucky, at a dinner given to him at Louisville, in reply to a complimentary sentiment related the following incident:

"Gentlemen: You have just designated me as 'the son of the Revolutionary war, under the lively hope of repairing the ravages, which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample patrimonial estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native State, to the wilderness of Kentucky. He arrived in this place in the month of March, 1783, in the spring of the following year, he took with him five families, and made a settlement at the long falls of Green River, a place, computed at that time, to be 100 miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age. Of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers which they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not behove me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an incident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times, and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett to a place where a company of young people were pulling flax at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her infant son, about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambuscade, and rushed upon them discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. 'My mother, who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and ran back in the face of the Indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow and twice burned with the powder of the gun which were shot at her. Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county, and there are still living three persons, besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its dangers. But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life."

From the Charleston Courier.

History of North Carolina.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 19th ult. contains a notice of the History of North Carolina, from the earliest period, by FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a work in 2 vols. recently issued from the press of that city. The Advertiser speaks in high terms of approbation of this work of Judge Martin. The manner is somewhat peculiar. That part which relates to the Revolutionary History of the State, contains the arguments, and orations of the times, word for word, as delivered by her leading citizens; and by this means the reader is led on, step by step, from the first dawning of dissatisfaction at the oppressions of the mother country, unto the open declaration, renouncing forever all allegiance to the British throne. The momentous effects are known to all of the present day; but to the youthful reader, it must be interesting, and at the same instructive, to see faithfully depicted the numerous causes, some of them trivial in themselves, but which as a whole, lead inevitably to the grandest results.

The authorities of Judge Martin, may be presumed to be of the highest character, from the fact, that owing to his great familiarity with the Archives of North Carolina, he was, about 30 years since, employed to make a Revision of its Laws—on which occasion the whole records of the State were submitted to him, as well as a variety of other documents and correspondence from cabinet papers, of some gentlemen whose merit had elevated them to places of honor in the state.