

WEEKLY BALTIMORE REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

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NO. 52.

LEIGH REGISTER.

LEIGH, N. C.

Monday, September 25.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

We received no later intelligence from the Mexico. We are now in daily expectation of news, giving us the result of the conference between the American and Mexican Commissioners, which was to take place on the 30th ultimo. After the British Courier left the City, intelligence has been received, after the publication of our paper, that it shall be issued in an hour.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Scott, Coroner of the County, has given Bonds, required by law, and has entered into the office as Sheriff—that office having become vacant by the death of Mr. EDWARDS.

SPECIAL COURTS.

It is announced that the Superior Court will be held in the Counties of Orange, Granville, the 5th Monday; in Orange, the 2d Monday of December.

MR. FLEMING, OF YANBY.

We kept a pretty close watch over the News containing news from the War, to see if we could discover the name of the member from Yanby who had been on the attack against Gen. Taylor. Our search has been vain; neither the name of the member, or of old Chippewa, is mentioned. But perhaps he may be the American guerrilla—having no name, and being afraid of Taylor, because he may be going to his own home—by denouncing the former as an enemy—declaring that he is defeated, choked to death, and all such classic language. He is serious—must not show who, during the war, he was for political capital, and endeavored to sully the illustrious name of the invincible Scott, feel degraded, even in estimation, for the low attempts to do an old soldier such gross injustice and it is true, their puny efforts could not do him any harm, but the effort is less ignoble and disreputable.

MARYLAND.

The most important battle ground yet in Maryland may decide the fate of parties in the House. The eyes of the Union are on the State, and she will, and surely, in this crisis, she will form another "Bragg's Battle" the enemy a "little more grape." It is happy to see, by the following from the "The Baltimore Citizen," under the head of "The Whigs before us," that the Whigs of Maryland are all the responsibilities of their position, determined on a sweeping victory. "Never in the history of Maryland, were the prospects of the Whig so flattering. From all parts of the State, intelligence is pouring in. The Whigs are encouraged to a sense of duty; they know the Whig brethren of other States expect, determined there shall be no disappointment."

CAROLINA, TENNESSEE AND MR. POLK.

The Baltimore Journal, speaking of the late election in North Carolina, the native State of Mr. Polk, Tennessee, the State of his adoption and refused to vote for their recreant son in 1844—since then he has been tested, and the influences of State pride failed to mitigate the abhorrence of the people of his own State, and they have again decided vote, recorded their detestation of him and his principles. This is a rebuke to the silence of the political toolies who attacked Mr. Polk with the idea of his popularity.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Mail of Saturday night, brought the death of Brig. General FOREMAN, who died on the 1st instant. His brigade is Gen. LANE'S Brigade was expected to the 18th inst. from Braxos for Vera Cruz, and was concentrating his Brigade at Alvarado, preparatory to its departure for the Rio Grande.

REDS.

It is stated, halted before he reached Mexico, at a place called Callenta, fortified with Santa Anna; but Santa Anna had nothing to do with him, and ordered to leave the country on penalty of death. He refused to obey, and was attempting to raise up Santa Anna.

SCOTT'S WOUND AT CHURUBUSCO WAS BUT A TRIFLE.

We are happy to hear from the New Orleans, that the gallant old General was so well by it, that he would not even acknowledge the battle was decided.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE REGISTER SAYS:

John McPherson, of Virginia, has this day been appointed Consul General, in the place of Mr. G. W. Houston, the biographer of Sam. Houston, and believe the Sardinian Government recall. There are no more than thirty candidates for the Chargé d'affaires to Naples—a position of no small importance, and the attention of our patriots is turned to it, and to diplomatic appointments. I believe the President will bestow the honor on Robert Tyler, Esq., the son of the late who first nominated Major William H. Miller.

THE THREE MILLIONS.

What has become of the three millions? we are continually asked, and as continually reply, we do not know. Mr. KENDALL, in one of his letters, gives a conjectural key to the mystery, in the following words: "I may be mistaken, but my humble opinion is, that there are three influences now at work in the City of Mexico, to bring about a peace. The first and foremost is Santa Anna himself, sick and tired of the war, and seeing nothing in its continuance but his own utter and irretrievable ruin. The second is McIntosh, Thornton, & Co., the latter gentleman attached to the English Minister, and both representing English interests. The third, and all-powerful interest it is, is American gold, of which Santa Anna and some of his friends, are known to be exceedingly fond, and to handle which, they will stop at nothing."

IN THE OPINION THEN, OF MR. KENDALL, AT LEAST, THE MYSTERY IS FAIRLY SOLVED, AND THE RECIPIENTS OF SOME OF THIS MONEY ARE TO BE SANTA ANNA AND HIS FRIENDS.

Whether it be a dignified proceeding on the part of a Government professing to have received gross wrong at the hands of another, to work her way to justice by means of bribery and corruption, we leave it to casuists about the White House to decide. We confess, that in examining the various purposes to which the three millions might be applied, none has struck us as presenting so great an air of probability as this. It cannot be intended to purchase territory; for the Executive organ already proposes to indemnify the Government for the expenses of the war, out of the lands of Mexico; and as those expenses are progressing at the rate of about a million a week, the probability is, that we shall have obtained enough to satisfy even the Union, long before the books shall have been balanced. It might be added that a very general suspicion is entertained by the Mexicans themselves, that a portion of this money has found its way into the pockets of Santa Anna and his Generals.

A LETTER FROM THE ARMY, PUBLISHED AT NEW ORLEANS, UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF "LEONIDAS," CLAIMS ALL THE GLORY OF THE TWO RECENT VICTORIES FOR GEN. PILLLOW, AND INTIMATES PRETTY PLAINLY THAT GEN. SCOTT, GEN. SMITH, AND OTHERS, HAD LITTLE OR NOTHING TO DO WITH THEM.

The publication of this letter (in the Delta) has elicited the most ill-natured remarks from the Press generally, and it is even asserted broadly that the letter is the production of the General himself, or written at his dictation.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston early on Sunday morning last. She brings six days' later intelligence from Europe.

THERE IS SCARCELY ANY CHANGE TO NOTICE IN THE MARKET OR OPERATIONS.

The commercial community will be pleased to learn that the bills of Prime, Ward & Co., which were refused acceptance by Overend, Gurney & Co., have since been honored by that firm.

HON. MR. WINTHROP AND GEN. ARMSTRONG CAME OUT IN THE BRITANNIA. SHE BRINGS £12,000 IN SPECIE.

Mr. Senator, COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS in a recent speech said, that it was noticed at Monterey, that they who complained most of the capitulation of that town, were those who were not quite up to the ranks in that fight? The coward is ever brave when the danger is over.

SWEET REVENGE TO TEXANS.

The correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta" narrates an interesting incident, which occurred after the late battles had been fought and won. It must have been "sweet revenge." When the troops had arrived at Tacubaya, all the former Texan prisoners who were present assembled just below the National Palace, on a fine paved road, made by the labor of their hands, while they remained in that country. On the side of the road stood a beautiful monument with the following inscription: "Erected to the memory of Gen. Santa Anna, in consideration of his having constructed this road by the labor of the prisoners of Texas." It was not long after the assemblage of the crowd, until down came the monument, and not satisfied with tearing it down, they broke the stone into small pieces, and scattered them to the four winds.

CONFESSION.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs defends the armistice upon the ground that it will save their Capital from "assault" and "violent occupation." This is a confession of Gen. Scott's power to assault and to occupy, if he had desired. It is, too, about the first evidence of rationality we have yet found the Mexicans exhibiting.

COMMODORE PERRY.

Commodore Perry, on his return to the squadron at Alvarado, found two sailors had been killed on shore by some Mexicans. He arrested the Alcalde, and required him to pay \$2,000 for the use of the widows of the two men.

MORE MYSTERY.

The Washington "Union" says—"It might be imprudent at this time to divulge all the facts connected with this subject, (the return of Paredes); but they would clear our agents abroad of any shadow of complaint." We wonder if there has been any greasing of palms which enabled Paredes to slip so oliganously!

IT IS SAID THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS AS MUCH DISPLEASED WITH THE ARMISTICE OF GEN. SCOTT AS IT WAS WITH THAT OF GEN. TAYLOR AT MONTEREY. THIS IS CHARACTERISTIC.

IT SEEMS TO BE SETTLED THAT THE STORY ABOUT AN INNOCENT MAN BEING UNG in ALABAMA IS INCORRECT.

Letters from the vicinity say, that no such confessions have been made as is asserted, and that nothing has ever transpired to throw any doubt upon the guilt of the man who was executed.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A disastrous fire occurred in Spring Garden, Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, which consumed about twenty houses, many of the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives.

COL. PAINE.

As the conduct of this Officer in Mexico, is now freely canvassed, we think it right to publish such facts and comments, as are likely to throw any light on the subject. We find in the last "Wilmington Chronicle," the following article:

"It must be known to many of our readers, perhaps to the most of them, that for many months there have been rumors in circulation throughout the State prejudicial to Col. Paine, the commander of the North Carolina Volunteer Regiment. But little attention has been paid to them, because they came in too indirect a manner, and were too vague to be worthy of much attention. The general purport of them all has been, that he was tyrannical and overbearing in his treatment to the Officers and Privates of his Regiment. We cannot, of course, be in possession of information which will enable us to determine as to what measure of blame, if any, is to be imputed to Col. Paine. If any, we are sure, we have not yet seen an iota of evidence that he has acted blameably; it would therefore be a work of supererogation to enter into his defence. It will be time enough to examine the accusations made against him when they shall come in a substantial form."

We will, however, here advert to one of the stories most injurious to him. It is this: that on a march with his Regiment, they came to a Spring of Water, when all, or nearly all, the whole being much exhausted for the want of water, rushed to the Spring to slake their thirst, and he gave out orders that no one should touch the water until he had drunk. Now the story, in accordance with the truth, should be thus: When the Spring was not with, (quite a small one) there was a general rush to get at the water, the men being, as described, greatly in want of it. Col. Paine immediately rode up, and discovering that the eager scrambling around the little stream and tramping in it would prevent its being of much service to any, ordered all to retire, placed a guard over the Spring, and had a basin for the water scooped out, so that it could collect in sufficient quantity to satisfy all, and become clear and fit for use. This is the true version of the Spring story, as narrated to us by the Captain of one of the Companies of the Regiment, who is now in this State. When one of the tales of rumor is thus found to have so much of the erroneous in its composition, it is but a judicious caution to scan the others closely before giving them credence.

Col. P. has doubtless had some turbulent spirits to deal with, as well in other Regiments with which he has been brought in occasional intercourse as Officer of the day, as in his own. Such men, impatient of the restraint of military discipline, are very apt to stigmatize the author of it as tyrannical. We have all along understood that Col. Paine was a rigid disciplinarian. If he has erred in being too severe at times, better so, than to have been lax and wavering. Better for the reputation of the Regiment, for that of the army at large, and for his own.

And now whilst we have the subject in hand, we will give utterance to a suspicion which Col. Paine has had to contend with, had his origin rich, or were first instigated by, restless little partisans operating here within the State. There was from the first moment of his appointment, an evident purpose to impair his influence, and bring him into disrepute with his Regiment."

TAKE OUR HAT!

The Marion (Ala.) News very coolly asserts that, in every element of true greatness, James K. Polk is superior to Henry Clay! And the Editor continues: "We appeal to the country, if Mr. Polk's morals have not been purer? If his education has not been better? If his learning and information are not greater? If his speeches do not contain more argument and force, and if, whilst presiding over the House of Representatives, he did not make an impression on the country, which Mr. Clay entirely failed to do?"

THE DESERTERS.

The deserters from the American army in Mexico, organized into a company, as has already been stated, were captured in the battle of the 19th, and a court was immediately formed to try them. Great exertions were making to save them. A petition signed by the most distinguished Mexican ladies, had been sent to Gen. Scott in their behalf; and the British Minister, and perhaps some other foreign Ministers, had interested themselves for them. Their flag was captured by the 14th Infantry, of Gen. Pillow's division. Mr. Kendall says:

"The banner is of green silk, and on one side is a harp, surmounted by the Mexican coat of arms, with a scroll on which is painted, 'Libertad por la Republica Mexicana.' Underneath the harp is the motto, 'Eria go Bright.' On the other side is a painting of a badly executed figure, made to represent St. Patrick, in his left hand a key, and in his right a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Underneath is painted 'San Patrio.' To their credit be it spoken, the Irish in our own army are loud in denouncing the miserable wretches who fought and killed so many under this flag. I know not what disposition will be made of them, but as hardly a person has been punished for an offence committed against our own army since it first crossed the Rio Grande, the rascals may get off easily."

It cannot be denied that the yellow fever rages more violently and with more malignancy than ever before in New Orleans. 1837 and 1841 were distinguished as the most sickly seasons in New Orleans. In the former year there were 2,330 deaths; in the latter 2,231. In 1833, the city was visited by the yellow fever and cholera. The deaths that year were 2,758. But thus far, the average number of deaths exceed any former season, and there is no reason to hope for a decrease until the near approach of the winter months.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.—A private letter, from the seat of war, contains the following paragraph, by which it will be seen how difficult and costly it is for army officers to get a letter home.

"The only way of sending letters is to hire a Mexican express and pay him one hundred dollars. Fifty officers club together, and each only are allowed to write half a sheet of thin paper, so that the express rider can secrete them, to avoid detection, which would be certain death in case he should fall in the hands of the guerrillas."

GREAT SALE OF SHEEP.

A great sale of Oxfordshire Sheep, took place on the 1st inst., on the farm of Major Reyhold, in Delaware, which was attended by a number of gentlemen from different States. One was knocked off to Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore, for \$41; another to Mr. Jessup, of that City, for \$41; one to Major Peter, of Montgomery county, for \$61; and one to Mr. Brown, of Maryland, for \$45. The lot comprised 12 sheering bucks, and sold at from \$40 to \$100 each. A lot of eight Leicester Ewes were also sold—two to Mr. Jessup for \$11 each; and four to Major Peter at \$14 and \$13 each.

FROM THE N. O. PICTORIAL OF SEPT. 10th.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

La Patria issued yesterday afternoon an extra containing some news, or rather some confident anticipations of news from Mexico. The schooner Charan, Capt. Golding, arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 6th inst.—The Tampico correspondent of La Patria writes that he has received the following letter from the Capital—we give the translation of La Patria:

Mexico, August 19, 1847.
Esteemed Friend—I have already informed you that Gen. Scott proposed a suspension of arms on the 21st, and that it was followed by an armistice agreed to on the 22d inst. A negotiation was forthwith opened with Mr. Trist, and I have been assured that up to yesterday it had impressed very satisfactorily. Very shortly a treaty of peace, it is expected, will be concluded. (The principal articles are the following.)

The United States shall restore to Mexico the California, together with all the ports, Cities, and Towns which the American forces occupy in our Territory.

The United States shall forever retain the State of Texas, whose limits shall extend to the left bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, comprising Matamoros, by means of a canal which shall be cut for that purpose.

In respect to this latter point it appears that nothing definite has been agreed upon. It has been found impossible to assemble Congress, consequently a junta of notable will be formed, to express purpose of revising the treaty. There are other articles, but as they are of secondary importance they are not given.

Gen. Valencia marched to Toluca, where he publicly declared that he would not recognize Santa Anna as President of the Republic nor as Commander-in-chief; and he proposed to assemble troops for the purpose of attacking the Capital. Subsequently, however, it appears he surrendered himself to the Government, by whom he has been sent prisoner to Guadalupe, where he is to be brought before a court martial.

Gen. Alvarez is announced as intending to reassemble his troops, for the purpose of attacking the Americans on the first favorable opportunity.

Gen. Paredes, it is stated, is marching on the capital with a respectable force, which he has succeeded in bringing together, with a view to assist his countrymen. This he persists in doing, notwithstanding the order that has been transmitted to him from Santa Anna to quit the country—to return again to the place of his exile.

Gen. Salas—I have just seen a communication from Gen. Salas, dated from Coahuila, where he remained a prisoner. In this, he declares that it was by the unskillfulness of Valencia and the cowardice of Torrejon, instead of obeying the orders of Salas, which directed him to charge the Americans with his cavalry, pusillanimously fled, and in this manner brought ruin and destruction on our infantry.

We give this for what it is worth. It is no later from the city of Mexico than has been received by way of Vera Cruz. Nobody, we take it, believes the United States are going to restore California. There may be some who exchange the title by conquest which we now have, for one by purchase—we suppose the three millions are intended for some such purpose. But the United States will never give up California, and this part of the letter must be all judge. The statement about the canal and Matamoros is simply unintelligible. But this letter, which we give solely to gratify the gaping curiosity of the town for every word of news from Mexico, is important in our view of it. It confirms the fact that Mexicans generally do sincerely believe that an immediate peace is to grow out of the late victories and the negotiations founded upon them. The letter writers with our army show themselves by no means so sanguine of this as do the Mexicans. This we regard as a good omen for peace, and we attach no other importance to La Patria's letter than as confirming this fact.

We are now hourly expecting later intervals from Vera Cruz, with decisive information as to the issue of the negotiations. We trust Gen. Scott will not allow any waste of time in this business; should the Mexican commissioners show any signs of insincerity or mere procrastination, the armistice should be broken off, and the capital occupied. We enter from the "Union" that Mr. Trist's instructions are very concise and specific, and if so, there can be no possibility for tedious diplomacy.

INTERESTING FROM THE ARMY.

The Washington Union, of Monday, contains two letters from distinguished Officers in General Scott's army, relative to the recent battles, from one of which we make the following extracts:

"The greeting of General Scott by the troops after the action, seeing the success of all his plans, was loud and vociferous. It must have shaken the 'Halls of the Montezumas.' Their enthusiasm seemed to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing where he commands. He sees every thing, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that their lives and labor will not be uselessly expended. During the day, we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defenses were completely turned on their plans upset. We could have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, at our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the 20th, and they acknowledge in killed and wounded 5,000."

The Lieutenant Johnston killed was the nephew of Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the Voltiguers. I was standing by him when his leg was carried off above the knee by a cannon ball. He was a gallant little fellow, and as merry over his work all the morning as a boy at play. He fell by the side of the 5th he had been effectively serving, and died that night, 19th instant. The Colonel did not hear of his death until next morning. He was standing in Valencia's captured entrenchments, flushed with the recent victory; his frame shrank and shivered with agony, and I went to witness his grief. It is the living for whom we should mourn, and not the dead. The engineers did good service on both days; nor was the engineer company behind in any undertaking."

A STRANGE DISEASE.

We find in the Boston Traveller, the following account of a strange case:

"A young girl has lately been brought to this city for the benefit of eminent medical treatment, who has been suffering for several years with a strange infirmity. It is a noise in the throat, loud and distinct, and sounds like the striking of two metals together, or castnets used by boys in the street. The noise is without intermission, save perhaps for a few minutes, occasionally. As yet, the cause of the noise has not been ascertained, or any means found to abate the disorder, which, so far, has been on a gradual increase. It is totally distinct from the motion of the lungs, while breathing, and, altogether, is one of those cases, which is beyond the ken of human wisdom."

ADVANTAGE OF TEMPERANCE.

At a recent meeting in Cork, Father Matthew declared that "no one single individual teetotaler had become a victim of either famine or pestilence."

RICH BEQUESTS TO THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the summer of the year 1829, Frederick Kohne, Esq., a native of Germany, and for many years a citizen, first of South Carolina, and then of Philadelphia, died at the latter place, deeply lamented, leaving his wife and Messrs. Bohlen and Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Maxwell, of South Carolina, his executors. He was a very wealthy man, strongly attached to the church, as his will shows. It made ample provision for his widow, and set apart, besides, certain properties for the benefit of his collateral kindred, and made, moreover, many private bequests to poor friends, servants, &c.

The will conveyed the following legacies, specifically, to be paid on the death of his widow, which she has just taken place, as we are informed: To the House of Refuge, Philadelphia, \$100,000; To the Orphan Asylum, do, 20,000; To the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute, 5,000; Female Prot. Epis. Assn., Philadelphia, 5,000; Infant School, do, 5,000; Female Benev. So. St. James' Church, 3,000; General Epis. Theo. Seminary, N. Y., 100,000; Prot. Epis. Ch. Sunday School Union, 20,000; Prot. Epis. Ch. Dom. and For. Miss Socy, 10,000; Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Pennsylvania, 3,000; Prot. Epis. So. for propagating Christianity in Pennsylvania, 5,000; Other donations, to Protestant Episcopal Institutions, Churches, &c. in South Carolina, especially to those of Charleston, 40,000.

The residue to the executors in trust for such charities in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, as they may deem most beneficial to mankind, the colored population of both States, it being specially conditioned to be permitted to be partakers thereof.

The decease of Mrs. Kohne, as we have before hinted, throws the whole of these magnificent bequests into the hands of those for whom they were intended by their bestower. Many of them will prove most opportune and useful.—N. Y. Express.

A PRACTICAL COMMENTARY ON AN ABOLITIONIST.

Mr. Isaac Mercer, of Fayette county, Tenn. returned to that place on the 30th ult. from Indiana, whither he had gone for the purpose of locating and providing for a number of his slaves, (some six or seven), whom he had emancipated. On reaching his destination in Indiana, seeing the destitute and miserable condition of the black population already located there, no importunities could induce them to remain, and accordingly returned with their master, preferring a life of servitude, such as they had known, than to remaining in a state of misaltered freedom, where their moral and intellectual condition and social relations would not be enhanced, but on the contrary, could not fail to be infinitely more oppressed and degraded.—Mobile Tribune.

WOMAN STRONGER THAN OXEN.—It is related of a certain New England Divine, who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, the support in some way, in which occurs this passage, "And another said I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee to have me excused; and another said, I have married a wife, and therefore, cannot come," he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking round on his hearers, said with emphasis, "The fact is, my brethren, one woman can draw a man further from the kingdom of Heaven than five yoke of oxen!"

THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.—The printing office," says the N. Orleans Globe, "has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy—has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society—has brought more intellect, and turned it into practical, useful channels—awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a drone has passed through one of these colleges, with no tangible proof of his fitness to graduate, other than his manumite piece of parchment, himself it possible more inanimate than his leathern diploma! There is something in the very atmosphere in a printing office, calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out."

"It was quite a mistake that I could dislike anything you should write against Lord Byron, or I have a thorough aversion to his character, and a very moderate admiration of his genius; he is great so little away. To be a poet, is to be a man, not a pretty portion of occasional low passion, worked up in a permanent form of humanity. Shakspere has thrust such rubbishly feelings into a corner—the dark, dusky heart of Don John in "Much Ado About Nothing."

Charles Lamb.

A CAUSTIC HIT.—Piron, the French author, having been taken up by the watchmen of the night on the streets of Paris, was carried on the following morning before a Lieutenant of the Police, who faultily interrogated him concerning his business or profession.

"I am a poet sir," said Piron.

"On! a poet are you!" said the magistrate, "I have a brother who is a poet."

"Then we are even, said Piron, 'for I have a brother who is a fool!'"

CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

Colonel JAMES MUNROE, Whig, of New York City, it is stated, intends to claim the seat awarded to Mr. JACKSON; and Mr. DIXON, the Administration candidate in the sixth district of Indiana, intends to contest the seat awarded to Mr. DENN, Whig.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered out West, which is said to supercede the necessity of military force. It is to pass round a contribution box.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

Maine has gone as we feared. The indifference of the Whigs has left a full victory to our opponents. The Telegraphic dispatch which we give this morning, leaves us no longer the hope of even an undecided defeat. The Waldo Congressional District, which yesterday looked for a while a little promising, is with the other three against us, and our last plank is broken. Six Loco Focos and one Whig will be the character of the new delegation from Maine—it might have been otherwise with no more than ordinary exertion on the part of our friends. It is to be recollected, however, that never in our calculation of the probable strength of parties in the next Congress, have we claimed more than one member from Maine. The result has proved our caution commendable.—N. Y. Tribune.

A GENTLEMAN IN NEW YORK, RETURNING FROM A shooting excursion on Tuesday evening, was distracted by his dog to some stramonium bushes on a vacant lot between Bocrum and Court streets. On searching, he found there a fine infant of about eight weeks old, evidently left there to perish. The Superintendents of the Poor have provided for the child, which thus owes its life to the sagacity of the dog.

ELECTRIC VELOCITY.—It has been stated, and generally understood, that electricity in high tension travels at the rate of two hundred and eighty thousand miles in a second of time—that this is the probable velocity of communication by the Magnetic Telegraph. But from recent observations, it is more probable that no space of time whatever, is required in the passage of the Telegraphic current from one station to another, whatever the distance. The induction of the fluid at one end of the wire, produces elution at the same instant.—Delta.

LIEUT. J. G. MARTIN.—We were deeply grieved in examining the list of officers wounded at the battle of Churubusco on the morning of the 20th of August, to find that our gallant townsman, Lieutenant Martin, has lost his right arm. The battery to which he is attached, Capt. Frank Taylor's, was exposed throughout the battle, and presents a list of wounded entirely disproportionate to any other portion of the army, if we except the South Carolina Regiment. It was placed where the battle raged hottest, and balls flew thickest, and gallantly unflinching maintained its position and returned the fire of the enemy.—Whilst we sincerely regret the accident which has deprived Lieut. Martin of his arm, we can but feel proud in the knowledge that his wound was received whilst he was at his post, discharging faithfully his duties.

Elizabeth City Old North State.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We regret to perceive that Col. PAINE has been involved in a difficulty with his regiment, resulting in the death of one of his men. We know nothing of the merits of the case, other than what appears in the letter; but taking the facts as there stated, we conceive that Colonel PAINE was altogether justifiable in the course he pursued, and that the state of insubordination and revolt exhibited imperatively demanded at his hands the most prompt and decided measures for its suppression. We know Col. PAINE, and though a rigid disciplinarian, we feel confident that he would be guilty of no act unbecoming a highminded gentleman and gallant officer.

Charleston Mercury.

WARRIORS.

In Wilkes County, Mr. Alexander J. Canster, of Lincolnton, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Col. James Martin.

Died.

In Halifax County, on Sunday, the 12th inst., after an illness of several weeks, Miss Sarah Ann, only daughter of Mrs. Anna P. Brinkley.

Obituaries.

Seldom is a community called upon to suffer the loss of one so universally esteemed, as has afflicted this, in the death of the deeply lamented James Edwards, Sheriff of Wake County. The oft repeated and anxious enquiries, made by every one, for a week before his death, gave unmistakable evidence of the deep-seated regard which was entertained for him; and the immense concourse which followed his remains to the grave, also declared how sadly his loss was felt and lamented. But neither the strong ties of friendship nor the anxious watchings of condoling associates, could stay the hand of the grim monster, Death! He is gone! and the remembrance of his many excellencies of character, and his generosity of soul, will long live in the hearts of those who so sincerely bemoan his loss. He was buried with Masonic honors, and also by our military—the "Cosacks" and "Ringgold Artillerists." G.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, on the evening of Tuesday, 21st instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise Providence to remove from among us, our respected and beloved brother, JAMES EDWARDS, a member of this Lodge—We, the members thereof, feeling deeply sensible of the loss which we, and the community at large, have sustained in the death of our beloved brother, do therefore resolve, that as a Lodge we will attend his funeral, and perform the last solemn Masonic rite over his mortal remains.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, further, That we tender to the relatives of our deceased brother, our sincere condolence for their loss, and that a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to them by the Secretary.

Resolved, further, That these Resolutions be published in the