STORMING OF THE INAMBARRA. HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE LUCKNOW. March 20, 1858.

My last despatch brought the narrative of events around. up to the close of the 14th of March. We had then attacked the Imaumbarra, or Imambarra, with such vigor that the enemy, dismayed by the stern onslaught, by the fire of our artillery, and by the lesson they had received at the storming of fiving in disorder into the Kniserbagh, so entirely disheart-ned the garrison, already decimated by the bombardment, that they gave up the key of their position almost without a struggle. The news took every one by surprise. Every one was on the spot as speedily as possible. The air was still heavy with gunpowder; bullets were whist-ling around from the desperate men shut up in the works, and from the enemy in the inner lin of defences. Our men were just crashing through the rooms of the palaces, which were as yet filled with the evidence of barbaric magnificence and splendor, and the cries of the dying were not yet stilled as we entered. The Kaiserbagh cannot be described. The place is a series of palaces, kiosks, mosques, all of fanctful Oriental architecturesome light and graceful, others merely fantastic and curious, and connected generally by long corriders, arched and open in front, or by extensive wings, which enclose the courts and gardens contained within the outer walls. In every room throughout the endless series there was a profusion of mirrors in ponderous gilt frames. A universal gilding of cornices, furniture, and everything that would bear the process, seemed the prevailing taste of the Royal Court.

From every ceiling bung glass chandeliers of every age, form, color and design. As to the fur-niture, in many instances it looked like collections from the lumber-rooms of all the old palaces in Europa-Louis Quatorne clocks and cabinets, Renalssance mirrors and chairs, buhl-worked ebony chests, marqueterie tables, solid lumpy old Ger-man state chairs, gilt all over; but these were relieved by the richest carpets, by sumptuous divans, by cushions covered with golden embroidery, by rich screens of Cashmere shawls, and by tablecovers ponderous with pearls and gold. In some of the rooms there were a few good pictures, said to be by Sir Joshua Raynolds, Lawrence, Z ffany, and Be chy, but I did not see any faces of Sir J-shua on the walls when I entered, and there was only one picture which looked at all like a Lawrence. There were numerous portraits of the present and former Kings of Oute, and oil croies of the portraits of Governors-General, of Wellington, Nelson, George IV., and Bonsparte, many Chinese drawings, French cravens, and English engravings of all sorts, even those from "Witto mson's Wisd Sports in the East," an old and almost f rgotten book on tiger hunting, in gorgrous frames, but the hand of the spoiler was heavy among them all. Those bung out of the reach of the masket stock and baronet were scarcely safe from a bullet or the leg of a table. D we came chandeliers in a tinkling, cl-ttering rain of glass -crash ! crash ! crash ! door and window, and mirrer and pendule: Sikh and soldier were revelling in destruction and delimus with plunder and . mischief. Those was could not get in at once to off the noses, legs, and arms of the statues in the garden, or diving into cellars, either made their fortune by the discovery of unsuspected treasure. or lost their lives at the hands of concealed fana-

There was no time to guard against indiscriminate plunder, inasmuch as it never was expected tust the Ksiserbanh and all its treasures would have fatlen that day into our hands. It was stormed at or ce, but it could scarcely be said that any great resistance was offered by the enemy. As they fled from the Imaumbarrah, with Basier's Sikhs and the 10th Regiment in fast pursuit, they rushed in such confusion through the detached houses and courts between it and the Kais-rhagh that a universal panic was created, and the ? ikhs entered by the ramps and gateways along with the enemy. They were supported by men of the crops engaged in the assault of the Imaumbarrah At the very aspect of these men inside the defences Sepeys and Nujcebs lost heart and fled out of the courts and buildings. Some were shut up or secreted themselves in recesses and in the mysterious apartments of an Eastern palace. All who remained in arms were shot down or bayoneted on the spot. The Kaiserbagh was ours before 12 o'clock, Brigadier Napier, as I have said, sent up word at once to head-quarters, where the fall of the Imaumterrah was just made known. "Mount and away" was the word. How the soldiers cheered when Sir Colin made his appearance in the Imaumbarrah and proceeded through them to the stair-which led up on to the roof of the Palace, from which a good view could be obtained of portions of the Kaiserbagh! It was rather a hot place at times, for the enemy in minarets and in the buildings all round us kept up a constant fire, and the people at the other side of the Kasserbagh were fring atour men; but still hotter was it from the burning sun, which blazed flercely over the smoke

and tumult in the courts below. Imanmbarrah, was thronged with dhooly-bearers, House, elected from the Fourth District: some returning with heavy litters full of grouning wounded men; others in a stream trampling through the dust to join their regiments, each dhooly with its little distinctive flag, and the number of the regiment marked conspicuously upon oxen were dragging up heavy guns and mortars to secure our new possession. A wing of the 38th, under Col. Kelly; the 90th, the 97th, under poor Ingram; the 93d Highlanders, a Ghoorks regiment. in scriet and yellow, and the hardy Sikhs, were marching up rapidly towards the Kaiserbagh, or were aiready in the courts and streets around it The Imaumbarrah had been brouched in a very extraordinary manner. Two 68 pounders, (Navai Brigade guns.) were brought up into a courtyard close to the intrenchments and fired through the wall in front of them, breaching the work beyand them, which was invisible to the guoner .ne latter mere of course protected from the enemals named by the brick wals, through the falls common ship made only a clear tound

Passes was breached also. As one struggistover re , croked up here and there with fallen earth, were lose on our left, till the say reached a long corribe by the side of the court which served as box clothing, bers, ammunition broke muskets | Jay -I h q- this will find you and family well and mateblocks words, pi-tols, chaparties, or cakeof unleavened bread, were scattered all over the ground on every side; but there were not many dead visible till we reached some of the courts of the Imagmberesh

Nothing but aphotograph can give a notion of Lucknow as it is seen from the mineret or rouf of the Navy E-timates. the builling-sub a sea of roofs, amil green groves and gardens, surnounted by pilt domes and slender minarets, and all the strange combinations of lines and ornaments in which Oriental architects delight. The large room of the Imauribarrah, which seemed to have been used as a sort of museum, and contained many curious models of mesques, and many fine glasses and chandeliers, was a heap of ruins, and every building bore way through sikhs busy in melting down gold and silver ince in huges fires under earthern pots which served as crucibles, through wounded Ghoorkas staggering back to the rear, we approached the Kaiserbagh by the street along which Havelock's rear guard marched towards the Residency. Every window of every house was filled with brick or baked mud, and leophooled, and tue tops of all the houses and walls had a raised parapet, pierced in the same way ab we them. The heat and the dust were very fatiguing and oppre-sive, but the excitement carried one forward, and at last we managed to get through the breach in the parapet of the outer work, which our supthrough a small gateway or broken door. It was

blinds, and there was evidence that we were close to the King's Zonana, and that the buildings about us were the houses of his eunuchs. A party of the 38th Regiment at one gateway of the court and or the 90th at snother were replying to the fire which was still maintained from the adjacent buildings and the line of the enemy's inner and last defences but a stray bullet whistling sharply through the court now and then showed that some of the enemy were concealed in the rooms

PLUNDER BY THE TROOPS

Our men were in high delight with the gar dresses of the eunuehs which they found in son of the rooms, and it was with difficulty they were induced to take off the crowns of lace and peacock's plumes, and bird of paradise feathers, and the Begum's Palace, abandoned their position, and, the swordbelts they stuck over their heads and shoulders. Here as in every other building, then were quantities of kites, the flying of whici seems a favorite amusement of these chiedish bu ferocious race. Goats, horses, the stately Cyrucranes, tame monkeys, apes, antelopes, number paroquets in cages were also appropriated by e men. But it was scarcely a place for zoolog cal investigation. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson Wilson's staff, his brother, Captain Johnson the Deputy Quartermaster General head-quarters camp, Lord Seymour, Lieutenant Stewart, Bengal Engineers, and myself, were looking at one our men who had decked himself out in a fantastic cunuch's attire, when a shot, evidently from one of the rooms of the court, passed between us, and, as they had been fired at before from the me, they moved off to another spot. Very on afterwards a man of the 9th was shot through e body, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, to whom had been speaking a moment before, was struck by a spent ball on the head. I moved off out of ch an unpleasant neighborhood, but as I passed out of the court the rascal, who appeared to be secreted in one of the upper rooms, sent a bullet within an inch of my cap and precipitated my retreat. In this seige there is no such pleasant vantage ground as Catheart's hill or a well-prolected parallel, from which one can get a view of what is going on without any risk except that from a long-range shot or stray shell, and more officers have been killed and wounded here after our actions are over by the enemy hidden in unknown holes and corners than in the actual service of the field

In the next court, which was sheltered from fire by the walls around it, our men had made a great seizure of rich plunder. They had burst nto some of the state apartments, and were ensuged in dividing the spotts of shawls and igoand embroidry of gold and silver and pearls. In nook off this court, where there was a little hade, we retired to rest ourselves, as there were no means of approaching the front, part of the buildings being on fire, and explosions of mine feared every moment. Two men of the 90th were in before us, and assisted later by some or the 38th, we saw them appropriate money's worth make them independent for life. The roomoff this nook had been used as stores by the King or some wealthy member of his household, and each moment these men wert in only to emerge with a richer trophy. In one box they found iamond bracelets, emer lds, rubies, pearls and and, all were so large and bright and badly set that we believed at the time they were glass. In another was a pair of gold-mounted and jewelled elling pistols, of English make, and the bill tating that his Majesty the King of Oude owed the maker £280; then they came with bundles of sword gold-mounted and j-welled, which they at nou knowked to pieces for the sake of the m ngs, leaving the blades behind them.

Next came out a huge chemical laboratory. then a gold saddle-cloth, studded with pearls; then gold-handle riding cames; then cops of agets and jude, gold-mounted and jewelled; then-but I must really step this brokers inventory. The h-ppy possessors of these riches were quite mad with excitement. "Is this gold, sir!" "Is that e immond ?" "Is your honor shure that's rank goold ?" "Is this string of little white stones. (pearls) worth anything giatlemen!" It was a great drawback to have a conscience under such circum-tances-a greater not to have a penny in one's pockets, for in this country no one except an old stager on the look out for loot carries a farthing about him, and, as one of the soldiers observed, "These here concerns only carries on ready-money transactions!" He was an experinced operator, that gentleman. If a native soldier came in and walked off with anything which he found in a dark corner out pounced our friend upon him, rifle in hand, "Leave that there I tell you. I put it there myself!" and there was something in his eye which explained his meaning so clearly that the article was at once abandoned, and f found to be valuable was retained; if not, was made a present of." Close to us were large boxes of japanned work containing literally thousands which the soldiers were listlessly throwing on the ground and breaking into atoms. Had the enemy made a strong attack on us at that moment not one-half of our troops could have been collected to repel it. And such were the scenes through every court of the many mansions of the

AN ACCOMPLISHED CONGRESSMAN.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a letter from an Indiana Congressmen, verbation et literation. The road to the Begum's Palace, and on to the Mr. Fuley is a new Democratic member, of the

" Washington, Aprile, 22 58 " Dear friend : your Kind favor of the 14 inst. to hand. I was glad to here from you the indication is the Kan-as trobles will be settle to-day it. Artillerymen, sailors, and great trains of by the democrat party. Which will be a time of rejoysing the administration has all Redy reinstated me in full fellership—if my friend John L. in charge of them competent or trustworthy.

Robinson will consent I will be Permitted to Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian affi act with the democrat Party agine the settlement will be on the Great Principles of noninterventions so you will see we poor devils have held our ground well I see from your letters I will have plenty of competitors in the convention well it is a free country they have a right to be candudates. And the people have a right to Select the one that will suit them best and if they want a coun that will labor for the interests of the consess they will chose myself so I leave them perfectly free to chose for themself.

"any favor you can render me will be take Kindly and I and certain that I can carry the District-jurn me I use in the district I will bring the parapet and outer walks the Im- them up to the poles certin. I will help the hold all to a heap of rains at the place where thest some hundreds in the district. I will be home by the 10 of june and will have a change by ee my friends before the convention comes off the masses of fallen brickwork, the traces of an and will write my friends on the sulp t from the custom and circumstances I think I ought to have chance of the next rase-von will do me a kindness by seeing as meny of the friends as conan excellent covered way for our supports. The venient and Erlist them in my favor I have been event's cacking praces, brees pots or loins, char- quite unwell the last week I feel much better toyour tri nd JAS. B. FOLEY."

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

An interesting debate recently took phice in the British House of Commons on the subject of

Lord Robert Cocil condemned the present practice of building line-of-battle ships of such enormous weight of tonnage and metal. Formerly the largest ships of the ling in the British Navy, such as the B i as nin and the St. V non did not exered 2,500 tons; now the Duke of Wellington and soms mark of our shod and shell. Working our exceed even these. The cost had increased more Suiter, into which he got admission in the same all the practical objects of naval warfare, ships of a moderate size were preferable to the leviathan Express. vessels of 120, 100, or even 90 guns. The increase of size, the addition of machinery, and the greater expense of labor and materials, have greatly

augm-inted the costliness of these vast machines. The following paval statistics are instructive: a substitute adopted. purs were enlarging for the passage of our guns, At the commencement of the French war in 1793, England had 117 ships of the line in her navy; was erected out of a portion of Virginia and the in 1799, 125; in 1814, 118; in 1832, 88, and the surrounded by rooms with latticed windows, to in 1799, 125; in 1814, 118; in 1832, 88; and the Kent. which access was gained by means of stairs opening present time only 66 of such ships, of which A memorial and overture were approved relainto the court, the strong doors of which were twenty-nine are screws. Ten more are building, the to making the fourth of July with indifferent freecoes representing fests of srms.

The aggregate horse-power of the Birtish steam

After the transaction of some n barred on the inside. The wenty-nine are screws. Ten more are building.

The aggregate horse-power of the British steam and female dancers. On one side the trees of a garden could be caught gight of through the Venitian and at the present time 97,512.

The aggregate horse-power of the British steam may was, in 1844, 22,579; in 1852 it was 44,250; the Assembly adjourned size dis, to meet next at lands and at the present time 97,512.

The aggregate horse-power of the British steam may was, in 1844, 22,579; in 1852 it was 44,250; the Assembly adjourned size dis, to meet next at lands and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, ft orth edition, 300 pages, and is model free for one-dollar.

The aggregate horse-power of the revolting fact, that a white vanual, covering the statements from masters of woman in Macklenburg country. Virginia, became vessels which arrived at those ports, already sub-stantially published. They were transmitted to handsomely bound, ft orth edition, 300 pages, and is two on the subject.

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NEWS DIRECT FROM SALT LAKE CITY. THE PEACE RUMORS PARTIALLY CONFIRMED-MORMON EXODUS FROM THE VALLEY &c., &c. Correspondence of the New York Times.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY. Friday, April 9, 1858.

We were very much surprised and gratified this afternoon by the arrival in our midst of Abel Gilbert, Esq., of the established firm of Gilbert & Gerrish, late merchants in Salt Lake City, from from California, by way of Salt Lake City.

During a short interview which we have had with him, we have obtained the following particulars: He left San Francisco, California, on the 9th day of March, and arrived at Salt Lake City in the evening of the 2d day of April. In his assage through the Mormon settlements, he was kindly received and entertained. The people were ill preparing to leave the Valley. On his way up o the City, he found the road lined with families noving South, among whom, near Provo City. he met Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimbali eith their families. Brigham himself, however. ubsequently returned to the City; arriving there passed a large number of wagons going up from the Southern settlements to assist the brethren

residing in the Northern settlements to move. The current report was that they were all t sore to the White Mountains in the southwestern part of the Territory on the western side of the Great Desert. The women and children were to move immediately whilst all the fighting-men were to remain as a rear guard. The families were

wagons a day. The mass of the people, however, are not favorable to this movement, although they are preparite to participate in it, and are earnestly wishing that the army may enter the Valley before they start .-They are begining to openitheir eyes somewhat to the deception which has been practiced upon them, finding that instead of the Lord nghting for them as Brigham preached last Fall, and destroying their enemies by cold and starvation, and the Indians becoming a battle-axe in their hands to vercome all adversaries, they now see that our ermy has passed the Winter more comfortably than they have, that the Indians are nearly all against them, and they have the fact staring them in the face that they are to be surrounded on every side and forced to surrender.

And yet, so closely are they bound together, so ompletely are their habits of implicit ob dience and subjection to their leaders, that they daze no ake the least step, or make the least effort, toward prowing off, themselves, the yoke of oppressio which goads them. They simply rest content in he hope and desire that the United States army will yet arrive in time to relieve them.

They have not planted any crops of importance his Spring, and have not, as is usual at this seaon, comm need making and planting their garlens, but instead, are packing up and boxing up the provisions which they have on hand, and which ther estimate to be more than one year's upply in wheat and flour. The foundations of the Temple have been care

ully covered up and protected. The Sunday before Mr. Gilbert's arrival, Brig am preached a most abusive and treasonable sermon against the President and the United States Government. This sermon had not been published in the Desert News, but was printed in a pamphiet from and distributed throughout the settle-

On his way up, Mr. Gilbert passed and visited the scene of the massacre of the California emi-grants last Fall. He says the ground is strewn with human skull; and bones of all sizes, while the place was covered in every direction with locks and tresses of woman's bair. The sight of these relies of the most inhuman and barbarous massacre that can be found on the pages of our country's history, was truly sickening, causing a cold shudder to pass through the whole frame : and yet on such a spot the Mormon guide jocuariv remarked that this would be an "excellent place for a dentist's shop."

Mr. Gilbert was much surprised to find on his arrival in the city that they were making preparations there for the expected arrival of Governor Cumming. A room had been prepared expresely, and was in readiness for him. (The Governor did not start from here until the 5th inst.) Brigham did not object to Mr. Gilbert coming through to our camp, but refused to allow a gentlemen traveling with him to leave the city. Mr. Gilbert left the City on the 6th inst., and

met Governor Cumming on the evening of the 7th inst., in Echo Canon, about forty-five miles from the city; he was escorted by a guard of of cups and vessels of jade, of crystal, and of chica, Brigham to meet him, and who were paying him some thirty picked men who had been sent by every attention in their power. He expected to reach the City this evening, and will no doubt meet with a flattering reception. Much may be accomplished by this visit of the

The road from here to the City is comparativev free from snow

There is a body of some five or six hundred Mormons, on the road; these are all mounted on fat animals, but they in fact constitute almost the ertainly the only reliable force which they have. upon the table, and if your commission is worth Bringham now says that if we will permit him and his people to move from the valley unmolested, he will immediately move, but if we persist in following and disturbing him he will "send us all to hell across lots."

Brigham acknowledges having taken all books. General of Utah, but says he did so in order to hand which held the pistol. Capt. B. then present. preserve them, as he did not deem the person left | ed his pistol and said: "Sir, keep your hands of

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian affairs, the band of Indians now camped on that stream. The evening previous to the Doctor's departure. Ben Simonds, the Chief of these Indians, came | into came, with 129 of his warriors, to escort and gard to the launches, (boats for conveying the protect the Doctor on his trip. Ben appears to sugar from the shore on board,) and the same rebe perfectly friendly and satisfied, and we are new inclined to believe that he is really true and oval to the Government.

BOARDING AMERICAN VESSELS.—The Toronto Carada) Colonist of the 10th instant has a calm and sensible article on the subject of the recent argressions upon American vessels by British cruisers, in which it says:

The over-zealousness of the B itish cruisers in the Gulf of M xice in their efforts to cut off the slave trade has evidently occasioned a great deal dangry feeling at Washington, and we cannot felgn surprise at the result. The boarding of vessel- which on any reasonable ground may be sunused to beslavers may be politic enough; but the course recently pursued by British commanders in the gulf implies a much wider pretention, and, in our opinion, does not admit of palliation or defense. If it imply anything, it amounts to a practical assertion of the old decrine of the right of people will never submit.

EXTENSIVE HOTEL ROBBERY .- On Tuesday night a most daring act of villany was committed at Powell's Hotel, by some ingenious lock pick. who has so far evaded the diligent search of the police. At a late, but unknown hour of the night. the thirf proceeded to a room occurried by Dr. J. W. Gregory, of Mecklenburg, and by means of false keys, made entrance and robbed the pockets the Maclborough range from 3,600 to 4,000. of the occupant's clothing of about \$250. He The Victoria, now on the stocks, would greatly then went to the room of the clerk, Mr. J. W. in proportion to the increase of tonnage. But it manner, and robbed Mr. S. of a splendid gold was contended that in this matter England was watch and chain, valued at \$200; and then, by obliged to do as her neighbors, and until all the way of capping the climax of his villainy, he ingreat naval Powers consented to abandon the vaded the apartment of the catarer, Mr. Jas. Dapractice of constructing mammoth ships they would vis, and extracted from his vest a gold watch continue to be built in England. It was, how- worth \$75. Some three or four morths ago a si-

A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN EX-PANSION SOUTHWARD. [From the London Times.]

The disquieting aspect of European politics has for the last six months, diverted all attention from the long-predicted territorial changes on the other side of the Atlantic, which seem now hastening to a consummation. The absorption of the weaker republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot apparently be long delayed. Mexico and New Granada are not only ready to fall from natural decay, but have actually commenced open movements in favor of a surrender of their nationality; and Venezuela, although recent events might seem to indicate that she has some inherent life, is on the road to a similar fate. * * * Under these circumstances, the Uni-Already in the Senate, at Washington, General

ted States Government have only to wait a little. and they may have the country on their own terms Houston has introduced a resolution, proposing the assumption of a protectorate, and if the motion is not carried it will simply be because it would be idle for America to commit herself to an overt act in a matter which can go only one way even if she remains passive. The original form of General Houston's motion was for a protectorate not only over Mexico, but all the Cenhe evening following Mr. G.'s arrival. He also tral American States. On subsequent reflection. he would take them one by one. As far as New Granada is concerned there is not

likely to be much delay. * * Senor Gonzales. the Attorney-General at Bogota, has absolutely recommended in an official document to the New Granadian Cougress that they should apply for immediate admission into the American Union * * * The proposition appears to have excited no

dismay or hostility, and where it is once entertarting at the rate of from two to three hundred tained there cannot be many steps before its fulfilment or something worse. * * * * * If New Granada were annexed to the United States, the absorption of Venezuela would follow as a matter of cours. Its agricultural capacities, and its gold mines at Upata would soon prove an irresistible attraction to emigrants. * * When all these things shall have been completed the small intermediate States of Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala will be ready to go with the stream. The only obstacle in their case; as well as in that of New Granada, consists in the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. which prohibit the United States and Great Bri tain alike from assuming control over any part of Central America; but a movement is row on foot at Washington to get that compact set aside, it

If the British government had cordially gonand in hand with America in the plan for the oint establishment of the Nicaragua route, all hese considerations would have been rendered impossible, and the redemption of that region would ave been the harmonious work of the two powers. Lord Malmesbury, at that time Foreign Minister, summarily rejected the opportunity, and all that nas followed since, including the havoc and fapine inflicted by Walker and his followers, has been out the natural consequence of that decision .-Should America now pursue the course that seems mminent, the change as regards English interest. assuming that she will honestly provide for the xisting debts of the various States in question cannot but be a great improvement upon their resent position. The prospect, in fact, is likely o excite much more hostility in the United State hemselves than among any classes in Great Britain The addition of fresh Southern States would be viewed as giving a new preponderance to the daveholding party, on this ground has already excited strong feelings in the North, al'hough the opposition will, of course, not be such as permanently to overpower the larger and more a citizen of the United States at the time he offers xciting temptations of an increase of territory and a development of commerce.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE OF A BRITISH CRUISER-FURTHER PARTICULARS. It was stated in our last number that the ship Clarendon, Captain Bartlett, of New York, had been boarded in the habor of Sagua la Grande by an officer from the British steamer Buzzard, when an altercation occurred between him and the captain of the Clarendon which at one time threatened serious consequences to the former .-The account is furnished by Captain Nicholls, of the bark John Howe, who obtained it

from Capt. Burtlett, and is in substance as fol-

The steamer ran in as near as was deemed prudent, and then fired several guns, (blank shots,) which Captain Bartlett understood, of course, to be a request for him to show his colors. He paid no attention, however, to the demand. In a short time he saw two boats lowered away and manned each by fifty men, with any quantity of small arms, when he (Captain B.) took his ensign and laid it on the cabin table. Soon after the boats arrived alongside, and the commander of the steamer in person came on board, when Capt. B. received him politely, but protested against the proceedings, and would not allow any of the men to come on beard, threatening to shoot the first that attempted it. Capt. B and the British commander then proceeded to the cabin, when he (the commander of the steamer, commanded him to only available force of the Mormons, and it is to hoist his ensign. He replied, "There it lies

enough, hoist it yourself." The British efficer, pistol in hand, commenced pacing the cabin, saying that he would seize the vessel and take her to the port of New York, to adjourn on the 7th of June, it be till the 4th of which Capt. B. replied that was exactly what he November. wanted him to do; when, whether by intent or acpapers, maps, &c., from the office of the Surveyor | cident, Capt. B. was struck on the breast by the me, or I will shoot you." The officer replied: " did not lay my hands on you," when Capt B. releft here on the 7th inst., for Bear River, to visit joined-"You did sir." The officer inquired if the sugar on hoard belonged to Capt. B. when he replied: "I never owned a hogshead of sugar in my life." The same question was asked in reply given. The officer, completely cowed, proceeded on deck, and, after reaching the deck, in a perfect rage bellowed forth-" Low sway the gangway ladder," when Capt. B. quietly said-Sir did you order that ladder to be lowered, or id you request it to be lowered?" when the offier said: "Will you please have it lowered?"apt B. then gave orders for it to be done, and the Britisher departed without having accomplish-

Capt. Nichols, whose vessel was also boarded and searched, is of opinion that the British officer was intoxicated at the time.

SUDDEN DEATH - We were yesterday morning nuch surprised to learn of the sudden and unexpected death of a very estimable and well known lady, Mrs. B. F. Halsey, wife of Maj. B. F. Halsey, at her residence on Market street. On Tuesday Mrs. H. was in excellent he lth, and paid vissearch, to which the American government and its to several of her acquaintances in various parts of the city, without experien ing the slightest unisual fatigue or indication of approaching illness. Ye-terday morning she arose as usual, and partook of a hearty breaktast, and seemed quite as well as ever. A short time after, Msj. Halsey onne down town and opened his business for the d y at the establishment of Mr. P. W. Martin, row bring up the Miscellaneous Appropriation b it had not long been thus engaged before a mes-sage arrived informing him of the serious illness Th of his lady. He immediately hastened home, but ling the Civil Appropriation Bill, and is still in before arriving, his wife, whom but an hour before session. he had left in such excellent apparent health, had breathed her last. Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious .- Pet. Express.

HUBRICANE IN N. C .- We learn from a gentleman who arrived here vesterday, says the Portsnumber of the finest and most substantial houses

Thirty-Fifth Congress-1st Session

WASHINGTON, May 24. Scrate. Mr. Gwin presented a memorial from aptain Collins, asking compensation for the surof the Amoor river. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the improvement of the Dis-

mal Swamp Canal. Mr. Mallory from the Committee on Private Claims, reported adversely to, and asked to be discharged from the consideration of a large number of private memorials

Mr. Shields introduced a bill for establishing pre-emption rights to certain lands in Min-Mr. Douglas introduced a bill for facilitating

communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph. Mr. Douglas also introduced the following im portant bill, bearing reference equally to the British and Mexican aggressions entitled "A bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States." Be it enacted, etc., that in case of a flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outrages upon the flag, soil or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when in the opinion of the President. delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case together with the reasons for his action in the premises before Congress at the earliest practicable mo-

may direct. It was refered to the Committee on Foreign

Mr. Bright introduced a bill in relation to a revised code of laws in the District of Columbia. Mr. Wade called up a bill to repair and secure the harbor of Chicago, Illinois. After debate, its further consideration was postponed, and The Senate proceeded to the consideration of

the loan bill House.-The House proceeded to the conside ration of the business relating to the District of Columbia in accordance with the special order. Mr. Goode moved that the House put on its passage the bill for the organization of a fire department for each of the cities, of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. Morriss, of Pa., from the Committee for the District of Columbia, offered a substitute t appropriate \$15,000 for steam fire engines, and \$12,000 for an alarm and police telegraph. Dispensing with the voluntary and substituting a paid are department.

The bill and subvitute were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House went into committee-Mr. Hopking in the chair-and took up the bill appropriating three thousand dellars, for five years to the Co lumbian Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind in the District of Columbia. It was laid aside

with a recomendation that it pass. The committee proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill regulating municipal elections in the city of Washington. It provides that so much of the law as provided for each ward being divided into two election precints be repealed and that every white male resident of the city of Waskington, of the age of twenty-one years-va mentis-who shall have resided here one year immediately preceding the day of the election. to vote, and have paid the school tax, and other taxes due from nim, shall be entitled to vote in the ward in which he shall have resided thirty

days, &c.
Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, proposed an amendment, to prevent a person of foreign birth from voting on the day of his completing the term of naturalization.

Mr. Burnett opposed the smendment, controverting the positions of his colleague. Mr. Goode said that the Committee for the District of Columbia earnestly desired to put the native born and the naturalized citizens on

the same footing. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said it was the floating, temporary Government vote that elected the present Mayor. The officers of the corporation were vicious, corrupt, and unfit for the places which they hold, because the real citizens of Washington did not elect them. He contended that at the fourth ward polls in June last there was no occasion for the marines. Mr. Burnett replied to Mr. Davis, saving that

the latter had better purge his own city of assassinations and riots before he sought to become a leader of reform in Washington. The debate was further continued.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Senate .- The bill for he improvement of the harbor of Chicago was debated.

After some debate, without action, the bill was oid aside, and the loan bill was resumed. Mr. Simmon's amendment, proposing a home valuation on imports, was debated for the remainder of the session. Messrs. Toombs and Crittenden took occasion to comment on the British outrages on American

vessels, saying, in strongest terms, that the nation-

al honor must be sustained. Adjourned. House .- Mr. Grow asked, but dil not obtain consent to offer a resolution that when Congress Business relating to the District of Columbia was then taken up.

The Senate bill to incorporate the National

Monument Society was laid upon the table. The House then took up the Ohio contested lection case. Mr. Marshall of Ky, had offered a resolution, in effect postponing the further consideration of the subject till the first Monday of December next;

but this was rejected—yeas 92, navs 118. The House then voted on and rejected the reso lution from a portion of the committee deciaring that Mr. Campbell is entitled to the seat-yeas 91.

The House then adopted, by four majority, the resolution submitted by Mr. Lamar, of the com mittee of elections, that Mr. Vallandigham is entitled to the seat, and by seven majority agreed to the original resolution of Mr. Harris of Illinois. (which declared the seat vacant,) as thus amended by Mr. Lamar's resolution

Mr. Vallandigham was then sworn in. The House passed the bill giving to a private company the privilege for twenty years of a pasenger railroad on Pennsylvania avenue. On motion of J. Glancy Jones, the House acted on the Senate amendments to the executive, judi-

cial and legislative appropriation bill. The House spent some time in the consideraion of the fortification bill with no definite action. and then went into committee of the whole for general debate only, and will be in session till a

Senate, May 26 -The Senate passed some harbor improvement bills. Mr. Bell, of Tenn., spoke for five hours ostensibly on the Loan Bill, which was finally passed, by a vote of 28 to 14, without the home valuation amendment. Mr. Henter gave notice that he would to-mor-

The House has been engaged all day discuss

and his lady returned to Washington on Friday, from a visit to Mr. W. C. Rives, in Virginia. He has been absent for some days. But he had, in mouth Transcript of Thursday, that a severe and answering the letter of the 10th May, in relation ever, getting to be generally admitted that, for milar robbery occurred at this hotel, the thief as people of Gates county on Tuesday last. At Gatesvery destructive hurricane was experienced by the to the case of N. R. Burden, disclaimed any knowlcruisers had acted, and stated that he had apprized unroofed, a number of carriages, buggies, &c., his Government and the British admiral in the PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—Eleventh Day.—The done. Our informant did not hear of any de-Parseyterian Church.—Eleventh Day.—The report of the committee on the appeal of Rev. Wm. Findley, of New Jersey, was taken up and a substitute adopted.

Our informant did not hear of any destruction of human life, though it will be miraculous if future reports should fail to bring accounts of destruction in this particular.

Dealer in Pinnes, Mev. C. F. Deems, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others.—In the next month he will be able to give General Cass some definite information as to the orders and the expense of destruction in this particular.

Dealer in Pinnes, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, of destruction in this particular.

Rev. C. F. Deems, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others.—Dealer in Pinnes, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, definite information as to the orders and the expense of destruction in this particular. A Compromise Woman.—The Richmond South

A Comp

FOR THE REGISTER. AMERICAN. WHIG AND DISTRIBUTION MEETING IN WAKE, At an American, Whig and Distribution mee ing organized and held at Springfield Academy St. Mary's District, on Saturday 22d instant, on

motion of Dr. L. C. Manly, Johnson Busbee, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Young, Esq., equested to act as Secretary. On motion a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the

The Chairman, thereupon, appointed Dr. Man-ly, G. W. Crockett, Caswell Powell, Sam'l Bryant and William L. Fort to compose this committee. The committee, after consultation, reported the

ollowing: As members of the American, Whig and Disribution party of St. Mary's District, we, in the enjoyment of our rights and privileges as freemen think it proper to express our opinions upon the subjects before the people; therefore, Resolved, That we are ankious to see the re ources of all sections of the State fully developed and by Railroads and Navigable Rivers, the moun-

ains of the West brought into contact with the seashore of the East; and that we believe the cheapest, most just, and easiest way to secure this, April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and found will be an equal Distribution of the Public Lands, to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the or the proceeds of the sales thereof, among the several States Resolved. That we are opposed to excessive taxation for the purpose of filling up "rittle gaps," in

Railroads, costing four millions of dollars. Resolved. That we are opposed to any increase of the present large State debt for any new work ment for such further action thereon as Congress of Internal Improvement. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the voters of Wake county Major Russ for the Senate, and Albert Hinton, Wm. H. Hood, and

Wm. H. Harrison, Esqs., for the House of Com-Resolved, That we will support Calvin J. Rogers for the office of Sheriff. Resolved, That D. K. McRae, Esq., the Inde-

pendent Democratic candidate for Governor, shall eceive our cordial support, without regard to par-On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary for the faithful

discharge of their duties. On motion the meeting adjourned. J. BUSBEE, Chairman. J. J. Young, Sect'y.

MORE OUTRAGES .- More British outrages on American merchantmen are reported. The brig Maria Tribou, which arrived at Boston resterday, reports that she was bearded in the harbor of Sagua la Grande by men from a British cruiser -The ship John and Albert arrived at New Orleans dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recomon Sunday last, from Genos, and reported having mends its use to every one desirous of having a fine been fired into five times by a British vessel of color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours war. In all twenty-five American vessels are known to have been subjected, within the past five weeks, to attack or visitation from British cruisers

BAD STATE FOR MORMONISM .- North Carolina is a bad state to indulge in more than ore wife. At the Cumberland North Carolina Superior Court, last week, H. C Bartlett, convicted of bigainy, was sentenced to be branded on the left cheek with the letter B., to receive 39 lashes on his bare back, to be imprisoned thirty days,

MORE ALLEGED OUTRAGES. NEW YORK, May 26 .- The brig New Era, from New York, May 26.—The brig New Era, from Hall, where he has rectured mornings and evenings for Maianzas. (arrived to-day) reports that on the 24th of April, she was boarded by an English Mr. A. Sugg and Seth Taylor, who have been long affected with Chronic Rheumatism, and had to be asfired at her by another. Did not heave to, and onsequently was not boarded. Strange to tell. the other officers of the New Era, say they know nothing whatever of the transaction reported by the Captain.

TO NELLIE. I am sitting alone with the night, Nellie. Alone with the beautiful night. And whether awake or a dreaming, I never can tell aright; But my heart is as glad as a fountain That leaps in the flashing light.

The stars are mounting on high, Nellie And the old moon sinking slow. And over the fields of the barley, The night winds merrily blow, And in at my window lightly In ripples of coolness flow.

The night is thrilling with sounds, Nellie, Low ones with a cadence sweet, The murmur of winds is waking. And the whisper of leaves that meet. With the claime and the tinkle of water, In a musical rhyme complete.

My soul is fill'd with the moonlight, And my heart with the summer dew ; And the skies that bend over my spirit To-night are of cloudless blue. And a thousand hopes, like planets, Shine out with a glory new.

S. G. BRANCH & BRO. No. 2 Corner of SYCAMORE AND OLD STREETS, Petersburg, Va. TY EEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, IN BOND, a large stock of

Imported Liquors, among which are the following celebrated brands: Brandies-Otard, Dupuy & Co., James Hennessey Co., viutage '42. Holland Gin-Weesp Anchor, Imperial Eagle, d Beaver. Winest-Welsh Madeira, Burdin do., Canary Cogwell's, Pale and Dark Sherry.

Port Wines -Burmester's Port, Pale Juice and

Burgundy Port. Fine old Jamaica Rum, 6 years old. Old Rye Whiskies-Bourbon 5 years old, Exalsior, Monongahela, Mountain Dew Drop.
Nash and Southampton Apple Brandies. The very best brands of Porter and Ale, at the very we t market rates. ma 19-3m

NOTIONS .-- MERCHANTS WHO WANT to bur NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS cheap, an select from the most extensive stock in this City should not fail to call upon us. We have also full a sortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, &c., all of our own direct importation, which we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

FRED. FICKEY & SONS. 250 Baltimore Street. MAYUR'S OFFICE. RALEIGH, May 21th, 1858.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE invited to assemble in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 29th inst. at A o'clock, P. M., to make the necessarily arrangements for celebrating the approaching Augiversary of American Independence. ma 26-td W.M. H. HARRISON, Mayor. MITCHELL'S FALLS.

GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF A the State to canvass the same and procure sub-erners' names for the sale and delivery of an excel-ent Lithographic Picture taken upon the spot and got-ten up in the finest style of the art supresenting the place where the Rev. Elisha Mitchell lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the summer of 857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirons of taking an agency, two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, WASHINGTON- ITEMS .- The British Minister full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars, address us at LEWIS & DICKENSON. JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMSSION MERCHANT, 17, Chambers Street, N. Y.

B UXS AND FORWARDS EVERY KIND OF merchandise for 24 per cent. Commission. Refers to Govs. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. A Compromise Woman.—The Richmond South says:

"Our pen recoils from the duty—yet it is our province to record the revolting fact, that a white province to record the revolting fact, that a white province to record the revolting fact, that a white province to record the revolting fact, that a white province to record the revolting fact, that a white province to record at the revolting fact, that a white province to record at the revolting fact, that a white province to record at the revolting fact, that a white province at these parts already and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian Guide to Health." This invaluable family advisors of vanishing at those parts already and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Savannah, covering the statements from masters of the revolution of the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control of the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control of the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control of the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control of the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control of the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control or the papers transmitted to the Senate, relating to the searches made by British cruisers, and the "Cherokee Physician: or, Indian control or the papers transmitted to the Senate physician: or, Indian control or the papers transmitted to the Senate physician: or the papers transmitted to the Senate physician transmitted to the Senate physician: or the papers transmitted to the

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR

Talk of beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see the circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt TOROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTO. RATIVE. - We call the attention of all, ohl and roung, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruf itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a con-tinual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all in natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue

A FIRE HEAD OF

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative a few weeks since :

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 23, 1856. Mr. LEAVENWORTH-Sir : I have been troubled with andruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, sourf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Rest tive" as a cure. I called at your store on the loc sourf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottle more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know a any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect, RUFUS PRATT

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856. Prof. Wood-Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative bying itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering-in fa BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of you Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studged with a premising crop of young hair, and the front is tions without any benefit whatever. I think from m own personal recommendation, I can induce man Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,

No. 464 Vine Stree VINCENNES, Ia., June 22, 1863. Prof. O. J. Woon: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsover it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that, I have, for ser eral years, been in the habit of using other Hair Resto ratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to an other I know. It entirely cleaners the head of dandrui and with one month's proper use will restore any per-son's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N

Y., (in the great N. Y., Wire Railing Establishment, and 114 Market Street, St. Lous, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

THE MAN WITH THE SUGAR-LOAF Hat has been here the past two or three days, acton-ising the natives with the wonderful effects produced by De Grath's Electric Oil. Prof. De Grath has invented a novel mode of advertising. He makes his into town by ringing a tremendous Gong, which at tracts the attention of the crowd, to when he makes known the wonderful virtues of his Electric Oil, and begs them to send all who are suffering with Rheumstism, pains of all kinds, and Deafness, to the Town Hall, where he has lectured mornings and evenings for sisted on the stage, were enabled to run a race across the Hall, and up and down stairs, to the amusement of the audience. A number of cases of Deafness, of many years' standing, were relieved in five or ten minutes, so they could hear the ticking of a watch, and crinced

their gratitude by embracing the Professor, and show-ering upon him their endless blessings. Some instances were truly affecting. Prof. De Grath has been called to see a number obstinate cases in our most respectable families, and has succeeded in affording great relief; and a number have given him their certificates which will be published soon. He makes no charge, but directs all who want De Grath's Electric Oil, to Pescud & Gatling, who have purchased a large quantity on such terms as will enable them to supply the country merchants at this price. This valuable preparation is selling rapidly.

A number of valuable presents have been made to

the Professor by those who have been relieved.—Ra-leigh N. C. Standard. CERTIFICATES. Winnshono', S. C., March 9, 1857. I, David Elkin, do hereby certify that I have been oadly afflicted for about two months with Inflammatorr Rheumatism, one of my legs being much swellen, stiff and sore, so that I found it exceedingly difficult to walk—that the stiff joint has been twice rubbed with Prof. De Grath's celebrated Electric Oil within

thirty hours, and I now have the perfect use of the af-flicted limb. I was also troubled with partial deafness in my left ear, and by a single application of the Elec-tric Oil my hearing has been greatly improved. DAVID ELKIN. AFFLICTED, READ THIS. AUGUSTA, Ga., March 28, 1857 Prof. Dz GRATH-Dear Sir : This is to certify that my boy Moses has been afflicted with Rheumatism for seventeen years, and by one application of your Oil, [Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil,] was entirely cured, and I cheerfully recommend it to all similarly affected.

Augusta, Ga., March 28, 1858. Prof. DE GRATH—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Headache, and Corns on my feet, from which I have suffered very much; and by the application of De Grath's Electric Oil, I have been cured of my Headache and Corns, and therefore recom-

mend it to all. P. McCUE. Ask Mr. J. Higginbothan, corner of Kollock and Broad Streets, if he was not cured of Rheumatism, o ong standing, by one or two applications of De Grath's Ask Wm. M. D'Antignac and T. S. Metcalf, if they were not cured of pains by one or two applications of De Grath's Electric Oil.

More than fifty or sixty others were relieved of all sorts of complaints, by the free application of this Oil as can be attested by hundreds who saw it applied.— The Professor drank seven bottles in the presence bundreds, and received no injury from it. It may applied internally or externally, without danger.

AFFLICTED, READ THIS! Miraculous cure made on one of our citizens. Maron, April 8, 1857

Prof. DE GRATE—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I had a fall, sprained my shoulder, and was afflicted for righteen years, and lost the use of my arm, and could not raise my hand to my nead; and hearing of the wonderful cures effected by De Grath's Electric Oil, and by one application of the Electric Oil. I was immediately enabled to raise my hand to my head and take off my hat. Thank God I em well, and I cheerfully recommend it to all the afflicted. The application was made before a hundred persons. [Signed,] Yours truly, Witness J. A. Hafer,

John W. Brantly, Charles H. Rogers, Lewis Young, George T. Franklin, J. W. Aderhold, A. B. Ross, Ed. G. Jeffers, B. P Freeman,

MACON, April 8, 1857. Prof. De GRATH-Dear Sir: I, Capt B. B. Smith, do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Rheuma-tism for four years and at times could not sleep. By hearing of the wonderful cures by De Grath's Electric Oil, I was induced to try it; and the first application of the Electric Oil, I was at once relieved, and now have the perfect use of my arm. The application was made before fifty persons.

B. B. SMITH,

Twiggs County. We the undersigned were present: J. J. RILEY. J. H. BRANTLEY.

H. J. COOPER. ms 12-1m TO THE PEOPLE OF RALEIGH

AND AND AND SURBOUNDING COUNTRY. WE OFFER FOR SALE, UPON terms decidedly liberal, those long-talked-of Pisnos that have borne the test of more than twenty years

trial. We will give still the privilege of trial before payment is made, and with this proposition before you, surely no harm can accrue from addressing as a line or two on the subject.

E. P. NASH.