

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS FREDERIKA BREMER.

This delightful Swedish writer is expected to visit this country soon...

Of herself, Frederika Bremer says: "If it should so happen that, as regards me, any one should wish to cast a kind glance behind the curtain which conceals a somewhat eventful life, he may discover that I was born on the banks of the Aara, a river which flows through Abo, and that several of the venerable and learned men of the University were even my godfathers..."

There exists a race of men who, according to the report of certain travellers, are originally of the kingdom of Gondar, or of others, who say they inhabit Soudan in the South...

M. Du Courret, who was in Mecca in the year 1843, saw an individual of the species we have just mentioned, and belonging, it was told, to the breed of Ghilanes in the South...

There is a significant picture, at the commencement, in every mystery play, in the beginning, the bright and divine principle, which allies itself to darkness...

Looking at her a few years later, it will be seen that a great change has taken place in her. Her eyes have long been filled with tears of unexpressed joy; she is like one who has risen from the grave to a new life...

Many a grave since then has been opened to receive those whom she tenderly loved; many a pang has been felt since then; but the heart throbs joyfully, and the dark night is over. Yes, it is over; but not the fruit which has borne; for there are certain flowers which first unfold in the darkness; so it is also in the midnight hours of great suffering; the human soul opens itself to the light of eternal stars.

"If it be desired to hear anything of my writings, it may be said they began in the eighth year of my age, when I apostrophized the moon in French verses, and during the greater part of my youth, I continued to write in the same sublime strain. I wrote under the impulse of restless youthful feelings. I wrote in order to write. Afterwards I seized the pen under the influence of another motive, and I wrote—that which I had read."

At the present time, when I stand on the verge of the autumn of my life, I still see the same objects which surrounded me in the early days of my spring, and I am so happy as still to possess, out of many dear ones, a beloved mother and sister. The mountains which surround our dwelling, and upon which the great conqueror assembled his troops, before he set out to liberate Germany, appear to me not less beautiful than they were in the days of my childhood; and they have increased in interest, for I am now better acquainted with their grasses and their flowers."

Frederika Bremer's works are: "The Neighbors"; "The Home"; "The Family"; "Strife and Peace"; "The President's daughter"; "Nina"; "The Diary"; "In Delectation"; "Brothers and Sisters"; "The Midnight Song"; together with smaller tales, and a considerable number of tracts and papers, published at various times, in the Swedish journals. All these works I have, with the assistance of my husband, translated.

From the Richmond Republican. A FEW MORE "SPECIMENS." Hospital—"The saliva of le cheal." Hour-hand—An editorial phrase briefly expressed thus: "ou" "E." Hygiene—"An elevated serpent." Justice—"Unaccused organs of visions." Health—"A musical instrument belonging to a Hebrew." Society—"Mr. Joseph Cosely." Kindness—"The fear of one's relations." Kindness—"A hood worn at night." Kindness—"Muc advising a person to beat a female." Liability—"A faculty possessed by many." Locust—"An humble Catharine."

A NEW RACE OF MEN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1849.—In a former letter, I mentioned to you that Colonel Du Courret who had already penetrated far in Africa, was about to set out on a new and extensive exploration of five years, under the special auspices of the French Government, and at the charge of the treasury. The Minister of Public Instruction asked of the Academy of Science some instructions for him, which were read at the sitting of the 30th instant. At the same time the Colonel addressed to the Academy a notice of the race of the Ghilanes inhabiting the interior of Africa, and renowned among the neighboring tribes as caudated or having tails. The matter is so curious that I have caused to be translated for you what has been published about it, by one of the scientific reporters. Lord Monboddo will not have erred so much in his primitive stock.

From the Scientific Report. There exists a race of men who, according to the report of certain travellers, are originally of the kingdom of Gondar, or of others, who say they inhabit Soudan in the South, whose Zoological characteristics are remarkable. They have a tail-like appendage formed by the elongation of the vertebral column, and they are the last link in the human race. The slave merchants cannot dispose of them without difficulty, so bad is their reputation. The traits which distinguish them are hideous ugliness of face and figure, ungovernable temper, and stolid intellect. Some of this race are to be found also in the Philippine Islands, but they were, doubtless, carried thither by the slave merchants. However this may be, when a Levantine is looking out for slaves in the East, he is always warned not to purchase one who has a tail; he is told—"Of all slaves this is the least profitable." This race of men is very far behind that of which Fourier dreamed, and which was, some day, to become the type of manly beauty, morally and physically.

M. Du Courret, who was in Mecca in the year 1843, saw an individual of the species we have just mentioned, and belonging, it was told, to the breed of Ghilanes in the South. Though it is not the first time that we have heard of the race of men spoken of, who are furnished with tails, nevertheless the fact is not sufficiently common to take away its interest. We will, therefore, enter somewhat in detail upon this strange organic manifestation. "I inhabited Mecca in 1842," says M. Du Courret, "and being often at the house of an Emir with whom I was intimate, I spoke to him of the Ghilane race, and he told me how much the Europeans doubted of the existence of men with tails, that is to say, the vertebral column elongated externally. In order to convince me of the reality of the species, the Emir ordered before me one of his slaves called Bella, who was about thirty years old, who had a tail, and who belonged to this tribe. On surveying this man I was thoroughly convinced. He spoke Arabic well, and appeared rather intelligent. He told me that in his country, far beyond the Senaar, which he had crossed, he had often forgotten the name of his compatriots, whom he estimated at 30 or 40 thousand, some worshipped the sun, the moon or stars; others, the serpent and the sources of an immense river, in which they immolated their victims—probably the mouth of the Nile—that they ate with delight raw flesh, as bloody as possible, and that they loved human flesh, above all things—that, after their battles with the neighboring tribes, they slaughtered and devoured their prisoners without distinction of age or sex, but that the women and children were preferable, the flesh being more delicate.

This Ghilane had become a devout Mussulman and had lived 15 years in the Holy City. The fondness, the necessity, even for raw flesh (it really was a want for him) did not fail to return upon him; and his master, therefore, by a precaution, never failed, when this fit was on him, to provide him with an enormous piece of raw mutton, which he consumed ravenously, before every body. This desire for raw flesh showed itself periodically; sometimes twice a week. Being asked why he did not try to correct such a habit, he answered with a groan, "I have often tried to overcome this appetite, which I received from my father and mother. In my country, great and small, young and old, live in this manner, besides eating flesh, fruits and vegetables. If my master neglected to supply this requirement of my nature, I am sure I could not resist the desire which possesses me of devouring something, and I should cause great sorrow by falling on some person too weak to contend with me." He answered with a groan, "I have often tried to overcome this appetite, which I received from my father and mother. In my country, great and small, young and old, live in this manner, besides eating flesh, fruits and vegetables. If my master neglected to supply this requirement of my nature, I am sure I could not resist the desire which possesses me of devouring something, and I should cause great sorrow by falling on some person too weak to contend with me."

MARBLE AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES.—The Salisbury Watchman mentions an extensive deposit of Limestone, at Shuford's Ferry, in Catawba county. It is believed to extend from King's Mountain by Shuford's into Stokes county. At Shuford's, it is found mingled with marble, in very large beds, presenting every shade of color, from snowy white to deep blue, variegated with white, and susceptible of a fine polish.

And the Asheville Messenger mentions a Marble Quarry on Valley river, in Cherokee county, not surpassed in quality by any in the Union. The same paper mentions that Lime is so plenty in Burnside that it sells for ten cents a bushel. The Messenger advises every farmer to put 20 bushels upon every acre of his land. We were traveling in the cars with a Pennsylvania farmer some years ago, through some lands which had 50 to 100 bushels to the acre, and he stated that 20 cents a bushel, were frequently applied in that State. This would keep the land rich for a number of years.—Fay. Obs.

THE PLANK ROAD. We have great pleasure in stating, that the difficulties in the way of the vigorous prosecution of this work have been happily removed. Gov. MARLEY, on being applied to, respectfully declined to arbitrate the question, on the ground of his official position. He made his reasons, we are informed, altogether satisfactory to the committee which waited on him. It was then agreed by both parties to refer the subject to GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Esq., who kindly consented to act. The subject having been fully presented to him, he has decided in favor of the route originally designated, and on which the workmen were engaged when the Mandamus was obtained.

On the receipt of this decision, yesterday morning, the Board unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Mordecai, and then unanimously resolved to proceed forthwith to work at the points where operations had been interrupted. We trust that this decision, and this prompt action, will put an end to all feeling on the subject, here and elsewhere, and do away with those misconceptions, not to say misrepresentations, with which the public mind in some parts of the State has been filled, to the disparagement of our community.—Fay. Obs.

Miss Leslie says she knew a lady who went to make a morning call and stayed eleven years. You didn't? Then you'd better get a little goat on a try.

CLOSING OF THE ASTOR RIOT TRIALS.

JUDSON'S SPEECH.

The New York Express, of Saturday afternoon, gives the following account of the closing scenes, that morning, in the Astor Opera House trials. At the opening of the court, this morning, Mr. Cornell, in behalf of his client, Adriance, read a deposition made by the defendant, that he had been drawn into the crowd by the passing of the multitude, and was arrested; that he did not wear the dress alleged to be worn; that he went to the scene through curiosity; that he did not attempt to rescue a prisoner as stated, and that the charges against him are not true.

The other prisoners also put in a plea of defence. Mr. Smith, on the part of Mr. Judson, wished to have time to prepare a bill of exceptions. Court.—The application on the part of Judson has been laid before, but it is only in extreme cases allowed. He would not grant it. Mr. Judson, on being asked what he had to say, replied: "May it please the Court—I have something to say, having unwillingly been made a prisoner here, by a band of men I never saw before I entered this court. I have something to say, too, on behalf of the poor boys who sit here—mere boys who were selected for arrest because they had no money to fee counsel."

[Here the court interposed, and remanded Judson that he was permitted to answer for himself only, and not for others.] I will say nothing for my own defence. Were I guilty of the crimes of which I have been convicted in this court, I should cover my face with a blush on my cheek, and hide my head in shame and despair. But, I have affidavits to show that men that jury box went there prejudiced against me. I am prepared to show that one of these jurors, Mr. Page, said before he came here, that we all ought to be hanged. Two other jurors came there after very peremptory challenges, expressing strong personal prejudices against me, which I have not allowed opportunity to combat. But I bow to the supremacy of the laws.

This is the first time I was ever before arraigned in a court of justice. Though accused of being a murderer and a seducer, never before have I been placed before judge or jury. If I have been a murderer or a seducer, why was I permitted so long to run at large? Why was I not arrested before? My character has been vindictively assailed, as man never was before assailed. I have been pronounced a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and all the testimony of good character which I might produce, has been passed by silently and unheeded. I might offer letters from men of high office and enjoying the confidence and respect of the country, to prove what my character is, and what the value of the services I have rendered my country from childhood up. But your verdict is given, and I am here to go wherever the court please to send me. I feel it, however, a duty I owe to my friends that my character should not be wantonly assailed, without one word of defence from my own lips. And if I am not permitted to defend it here, thank God, I can at least speak to the public through the press. And, sir, (addressing the Judge) I have not been tried by a friendly jury, nor by an unprejudiced court. I go to meet my fate, as the martyrs of old went to the stake. Pronounce your sentence—I ask no favors of you now.

When Judson had concluded his remarks, the other prisoners were called on for any reasons they might have why the sentence should not be pronounced on them. They were all mute, and the Judge proceeded to address them. Commenting on the position of the prisoners, Bennett, Mathews, Douglas, and O'Neil, in favor of whom many mitigating circumstances had appeared, he stated that in consideration of their youth and social position, the fact that several of them had been previous to bestow a portion of their daily earnings on feeble and aged relatives, the majesty of the law appeared to have been sufficiently vindicated by their conviction, and therefore the minimum punishment consistent with the discharge of the duties of the court would be inflicted, and they would be sentenced each to a confinement of thirty days in the city prison.

In relation to Adriance, the case was not at all similar; aggravating circumstances appeared, conspicuous among which was the fact that he had resisted the officers. He appeared to be one of those persons on whom punishment produces a salutary effect, and therefore he was sentenced to three months confinement in the penitentiary. Green—an older man than the first prisoners—appeared guilty in the form of the indictment, but from the fact of his good character, proven by his having remained since his arrival in the country in the employment of one individual, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one month. The prisoner Hosack did not appear, and the sole remaining one was Judson.

Judge Daly said in relation to this individual, that he appeared to have created the riot, and to have shrunk only from the responsibility, not from crime; that the recklessness of his conduct was unprecedented, and that there was reason to justify a suspicion that yet a higher crime, arson, had been meditated without regard to the danger of the lives of the crowd within the theatre. No mitigating circumstance appeared, and therefore the maximum punishment was awarded. He felt most impressively the inadequacy of his power to enforce the majesty of that law of which he was the official, but imposed the utmost penalty it permitted. Judson was sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for one year, to pay a fine of \$250, and to stand committed until the amercement should be paid.

A statement is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this Government and the British Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito Coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect it is very much like another ridiculous story circulated by the Democratic press, that the Secretary of State had advised that Madame Poussin should not be received at the President's and that Mr. Poussin resented it by insulting the Government. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement, or for any part of it. There were no unkind feelings between Mr. Poussin and any member of the Cabinet. The sole cause of our Government taking offence is to be found in the correspondence of Mr. Poussin alone. The Opposition papers have been filled with other fabrications, which we hardly deem worthy of notice; such as, that Washington's Farewell Address has been sent as part of the instructions to our Foreign Ministers, that the Cabinet is divided and not harmonious in its action, &c. All this kind of trash, we suppose, will continue to circulate till after the elections, with a hundred other calumnies upon the President and his Cabinet, which the good sense of the public will enable it to detect, in spite of all the efforts of reckless penny-a-liners and unscrupulous politicians. Nat. Intelligencer.

As Horror.—Some contemporary who seems to know all about the composition of an editor, says he must possess the constitution of a horse, the obstinacy of a mule, independence of a wood-sawyer, endurance of a starving anacoonda, impudence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken cock, pertinacity of a dun, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all earthly tread-mills; and it might be added, says another, a moving target for every body to shoot at.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? You didn't? Then you'd better get a little goat on a try.

THE WASHINGTON GLOBE CONCLUDES IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS AN EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE:—

A few words as to the merits of the question: We believe our Government to be decidedly in the right, and M. Poussin's to be decidedly in the wrong. If M. Poussin's notes are accurately translated, we can believe nothing less than that the insult upon which he insists so much, and which without imputing to the minister a degree of ignorance and obtuseness which, in our opinion, certainly cannot be justly imputed to him. He is permitted to withdraw one offensive note, which is followed soon by other notes, however, about as offensive as they could well be, not to be couched in terms absolutely indecorous and indecent. For this we know not how to account, unless it is that M. Poussin being a young diplomatist and an old soldier, lost his temper, and forgetting the *saucier in modo* was betrayed into a display of military bravado, which might have passed in a French camp, but could certainly not pass at our Department of State. He lectures the Secretary, impeaches the integrity of the Government, vilifies a court-martial composed of honorable and conscientious officers, abuses two officers who conduct the Secretary had approved, calling the former a calumniator, and saying, with respect to the latter, that he sealed on the Cabinet of Washington to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American Navy, in order that the error which he has committed on a point involving the dignity of your [our] national marine, may not be repeated."

Really, this is high-toned language, and altogether unbearable, according to our ideas of diplomatic propriety. M. Poussin, whether he intended to be so or not, is not a whit less arrogant and offensive than were Messrs. Genet and Jackson in their days. We much regret this occurrence, and regret that M. Poussin should be the man to cause a misunderstanding between the two Governments. He has resided a long time in this country in whose service he was, as an officer of the corps of Topographical Engineers; it is said to be decidedly partial to the United States and to our institutions, and is, moreover, a good republican, or so thought to be. From him, then, of all the diplomatic agents at Washington, should we have the least expected, by word or deed, a departure from the rules of propriety and punctilio that regulate the intercourse between governments and the foreign agents accredited to them. We know not how this matter is to end; but come what may, the honor of the country must be maintained.

The Democratic papers seem to think they serve a party, if not a patriotic purpose, by circulating the most ridiculous stories, intended to create the impression that Gen. Taylor is a very ignorant and foolish old man. One of the most absurd of these pretended anecdotes, the very preposterousness of which evinces its own falsity, is that he has been the author of the whole of this kind of Democratic material, is now going the rounds of the opposition press. It appeared in the Enquirer of yesterday, and in the Petersburg Republican, of Wednesday last. We copy it in order to insert a just rebuke from the Petersburg Intelligencer.—Rich. Times.

In passing through some of the fine mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, it is said that one of Gen. Taylor's admirers asked him if he had ever seen the Natural Bridge of Virginia. The "second Washington" replied, in the "honest simplicity" of his prototype, that he had not seen it. "Virginia for many years, and the bridge was not built the last time he was there!"—Pet. Rep.

We copy this precious morsel from yesterday's Republican, and we respectfully ask our neighbor what he proposes to himself by the publication of such a paragraph; and we further beg him to tell us candidly if he believes what he has published. On the contrary, we ask him if he does not know it to be utterly untrue? We need not comment on this compliment to the intelligence of the American people, conveyed in this charge of ignorance against General Taylor, but should like to know what our neighbor would say, if, while on a visit to London, an Englishman told him that the American people had made a man, who was ignorant of the existence of Gen. Taylor to be their Chief Magistrate. We presume that he would confess the corn, and admit that a majority of his countrymen were a set of asses! This is the amount of his democracy. Petersburg Intelligencer.

From the Union of Sept. 30. The correspondent of the Greenborough Whig has the following statement in relation to the junior editor of the Union: "The assistant editor of the Union, Mr. Burke, is a Wilnot provisionist, and an editor of an Abolition journal."

This statement is utterly untrue. "Mr. Burke" is not a Wilnot provisionist, and has never been an editor of an Abolition journal. It is a mere fiction, to subvert the purposes of the recreant Whig politicians of the South."

We give in parallel columns the resolution for which Mr. Burke did vote, and the Wilnot provision. The proviso had not received Wilnot's name at the time Mr. Burke voted for it, but we leave it for subtler caustics than we are to distinguish between the words of the two resolutions: From the Congressional Globe of 1845, page 236 "Provided however, That there shall not be any involuntary servitude in any territory or in any territory of the United States, which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner, whether by purchase, or otherwise, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That every person excepted from such territory by the above proviso, shall be lawfully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to his or her labor or service."

The resolution in the left hand column Mr. Burke voted for; that in the right hand column is the Wilnot provision. Will the junior editor explain the difference?—Republic.

IMPARTIALITY.—The following is from a chapter on "impartiality," in the last Knickerbocker: "I must tell you a 'good one' which happened this summer on the same day that I went up the North River on board the Kendrick Hudson—After the passengers had retired to their berths, the following dialogue ensued in the ladies' cabin, of which the door was left partly open to promote the circulation of air: A rheumatic lady and an asthmatic old lady could not each be satisfied with reference to the door. They kept singing out in alternate strains from their night-caps—the rheumatic, 'Chambermaid, shut the door; I shall die.' The asthmatic, 'Chambermaid, open that door; I shall die.' So the contention went on for some time, and the yellow maid, with a bandana handkerchief on her head, was fairly flustered. At last, an old gentleman, disturbed by their altercation, and not wishing to show any partiality, sang out, from his berth, 'Chambermaid, for heaven's sake open that door, and kill one of those ladies, and then shut it and kill 'tother!'"

PARADE in front of the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 4 o'clock, in Summer Uniform. By order of the Captain. C. C. SCOTT, O. S. Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1849.

MISS LESLIE says she knew a lady who went to make a morning call and stayed eleven years. You didn't? Then you'd better get a little goat on a try.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

WILL be offered at Auction numerous tracts of valuable Land, at the places and times following: At Pensacola, on the 4th December next. At Milton, Santa Rosa County, on the 6th Dec'r. At Eucheanna, Walton Co., on the 10th " At Roach's Bluff, Washington County, on the 13th December.

Florida Land Sales.

WILL be offered at Auction numerous tracts of valuable Land, at the places and times following: At Pensacola, on the 4th December next. At Milton, Santa Rosa County, on the 6th Dec'r. At Eucheanna, Walton Co., on the 10th " At Roach's Bluff, Washington County, on the 13th December. At Marianna, Jackson County, on the 15th Dec'r. At Lett's Mills, Calhoun Co., on the 19th " At Quincy, Gadsden County, on the 19th " At Tallahassee, Leon County, on the 22d " At Monticello, Jefferson Co., on the 27th " At Madison Court House, on the 29th " At Jasper, Hamilton County, on the 1st Jan'y " At Alligator, Columbia Co., on the 3d "

INFIRMARY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The undersigned has prepared himself to take in and cure all those afflicted with any or all cutaneous skin diseases. Without resorting to any dangerous or hurtful ingredients, he proposes to undertake. Any communication from a distance would be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Scrofula or king's evil. Burns or scalds. Scaldhead or porrigo favo. Carbuncles, or any o'd standing sore, or gangrenous state of any limb. Broach's Goutte or swollen neck. Tetter of every variety. Tetter of the eye. Rheumatism. Whitlow. Erysipelas, purpura, itch. Efficacy of medicinal diseases. Consultation gratis. Greenboro', N. C., opposite Galt's Hotel. J. JOHNSON. July 14, 1849. 57 3m

State of North Carolina.—Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849. John R. Derrig vs. Francis Avant. Attachment levied on Land and Negroes. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Francis Avant, has removed beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying said Francis Avant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the second Monday of November next, and then to reappear and plead, otherwise Judgment by default will be granted against him, and the Land and Negroes levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt. Witness, Jas. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday of August, A. D. 1849. JNO. W. BRYANT, A. C. U. C.

Sale of Valuable Lands.

WILL be sold under the Decree of the Court of Equity, for Jones County, on Monday 29th of October next, at the Court House, in Tennesse, all the Lands consisting of the valuable Plantation and Woodland adjoining, belonging to the late James W. Howard, Esq., in Jones County, situated about two miles from Polkville, and adjoining the Lands of James McDaniel, James C. Bryan, Wm. F. Ward, and others. To persons desirous of purchasing a Plantation these lands offer great inducement, as they are fertile and convenient to market, well drained and fenced. Terms: Six, Twelve, and Eighteen months credit. Bonds with approved securities, bearing interest after the 1st day of January next; at which time the possession will be given to the purchaser. NATH. WAPLES, C. & M., Jones County, Sept. 12, 1849. 14 71

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit: At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the Public Lands situated within the undermentioned townships, to wit: North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian. Township two, of range three. Township two, of range four. North of the base line, and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Township fifteen, of range two. At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of January next, for the disposal of the Public Lands situated within the undermentioned townships, to wit: South of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian. Township six, of range three. Township six, of range four. Township six, of range five. Lands appropriated by law for the use of Schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales. The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all conventional dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales then closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fifth day of September, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. By the President: Z. TAYLOR. J. B. BRANTLEY, Commissioner of the General Land Office. October 2d, 1849. 79 w13w

RINGGOLD GUARDS!

PARADE in front of the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 4 o'clock, in Summer Uniform. By order of the Captain. C. C. SCOTT, O. S. Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1849.

MISS LESLIE says she knew a lady who went to make a morning call and stayed eleven years. You didn't? Then you'd better get a little goat on a try.