

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.)

VOL. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30 (1845.

No. 34.

**"GREENHAW'S OREGON."**  
THE History of Oregon and California, and the other Territories on the North-west Coast of North America: Accompanied by a Geographical View and Map of those countries. And a number of documents as proofs and illustrations of the history. By Robert Greenhaw, Translator and Librarian to the Department of State of the United States, &c. &c.  
The above splendid work on Oregon, &c., has been received, and is for sale at the North Carolina Bookstore, Raleigh, N. C.  
TURNER & HUGHES.  
June 30. 28

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**  
Spring and Summer 1845.

**RUSSELL & ESKRIDGE,**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and the public generally, that they have received their elegant and well selected supply of  
**Foreign and American Dry Goods,**  
to which they invite the attention of heads of families and all others, being assured that their stock cannot be surpassed in the section of the State, either for variety or cheapness. We enumerate (in part only) as follows:  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Merino Jeans, Fancy Tweeds, Brown and Grass Linens, Indigo and Linen Stuffs, American Naamkams, Lama Cloths, Gammooons, &c.  
Dressed and brown Cottons, Bedticking, Apron checks, Burlaps, Virginia (Gambages), Northern and Southern, black and colored Cambrics, &c.  
Jacquet Cambrics, Cambric Muslin, Checked, and Long Lawns, Bobbinet, Swiss and Cambric trimmings and insertions, Uggien Netts, Thread and Sewing Machine, Green Barages, black Tulle, mourning Veils, &c.

**Ladies' Dress Goods.**  
Rich and magnificent Silks, elegant Balzarines and Barages, new style Charlottees, French Lawns, Tarleton Muslins, Alpaca Lustras, Organza and Gingham Lawns, Earisons and Mancl ester programs, &c., with an excellent assortment of Mourning and Half Mourning goods, comprising every style and fabric.  
Shawls, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. &c.  
Splendid Silk, Barage, Chelly and Mousline de laine Shawls, Heronani and Barage Scarfs, Hosiery of almost every kind, in great variety. A large lot of Garment and Furniture Calicoes, very cheap. Silk, silk and cotton Gowns, Pic-nic, Lisle, Anglo and Silk Mitts, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons, Toilet Covers, Bird-Eye, Russia and Hockback Diapers, Brown and Damask Table Cloths, Mosquito Nets, Hair Brushes, Toilet Combs, and indeed every article usually kept in a similar establishment.

Purchasers will please examine our stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.  
May 14th, 1845. 21-1f.

**\$3,000**  
WORTH OF  
**DRY GOODS**  
AND  
**CROCKERY,**  
AT  
**COST FOR CASH!**  
Consequently, lower than any other Store in this Place!!

200 pieces bleached and unbleached Domestic (Gambages), &c.  
150 pieces Hallowas assorted.  
6 dozen muskrat and other Caps.  
10 pieces white, red and yellow Flannel.  
10 pieces Linsey assorted.  
Heavy Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Sattinet, Broadcloth, Kersey, Jeans, Merino, Mousline delaine, Bedticking, Bobbinet, Edging, Japon, Check, Drilling, Cambric, Irish Linen Diaper, worsted Shawls, Vesting, black Velveteen ready made Clothing, Bonnetts, Artificials Brown Holland, &c.  
Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Basins &c.  
We have observed that there are now too many Dry Goods stores (and still increasing) here, all of them seeming determined to overflow little Wake county with an immense quantity of the very CHEAPEST BARGAINES ever had, (according to their advertisements,) chasing one another with those bargains continually.  
We, not wishing longer to join in such a hunt, shall dispose of all the above, on hand, AT COST, for one year, in the field of Dry Goods,—taking it defensive against the—noth! Our attention in future will be devoted exclusively to the following, viz:  
**Confectionary,**  
**Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery,**  
**Medical Instruments and Toys,**  
on the usual terms. Always on hand a greater variety than in any other store in this place.  
See specified advertisement in the "Raleigh Register."  
G. W. & C. GRIMMIE.  
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 26, 1844. 38-1f.

**Recent Publication.**  
**MEMORANDA of a Residence**  
at the Court of London, comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1810 to 1825, including negotiations on the OREGON QUESTION, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain, by Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, from 1817 to 1825.  
Time, by Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart. author of Poshous Memoirs.  
**The Poets and Poetry of Europe,** with introduction and biographical notices, by H. W. Longfellow.  
**The Dog and the Sportsman** embracing the most striking incidents, &c. of Dogs, and a history of the different kinds of Game, with their habits. Also, hints in Shooting, with various receipts, &c., by J. S. Skinner, former Editor of the Turf Register, &c.  
**Tokens of the White Rose,** an Indian Tale, by G. Searfield.  
For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.  
TURNER & HUGHES.  
July 7. 29.

**IMPORTANT.**—A Judge in Boston has decided that a tailor is bound to make your clothes a proper fit, and failing to do so you may return them, within a reasonable time.

**IN PRESS**  
**POPULAR LECTURES**  
ON  
**SCIENCE AND ART;**  
DELIVERED IN THE  
CITY AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES,  
BY DIONYSIUS LARDNER,Dastor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, and formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of London, &c. &c. &c.

The publishers announce that Dr. Lardner having brought to a close his public Lectures in this country, they have availed themselves of the opportunity presented to induce him to prepare for publication a complete and authentic edition of those Discourses. The general interest which for the last four years they have excited in every part of this country is universally left and acknowledged. Probably no public lecturer ever continued for the same length of time to attract such numerous and attentive audiences. Nor has there been any exception to this favourable impression. Visit after visit has been made to all the chief cities, and on every succeeding occasion audiences amounting to thousands have assembled to hear again and again, those lectures of useful knowledge, and the same simplicity of language, perspicuity of reasoning and felicity of illustration, which rendered the oral discourses so universally acceptable, will be preserved in the published report which will indeed be, as nearly as possible, identical with the Lectures as they were delivered.

The publishers feel that in the volume now proposed they will present to the American public a most agreeable offering, and an interesting and useful miscellany of general information, which will also be a valuable class of persons who have attended the Lectures, an agreeable means of reviewing the impressions from which they have already derived so much profit and pleasure.

The subjects which will be included will embrace a variety of topics in the Astronomical and Physical Sciences, and their application to the arts of life. Among these the following may be mentioned, The Plurality of Worlds, Elec & Mag. Telegraph; The Sun, The Moon, The Planets, The Solar System, The Atmosphere, Popular Palaces, Artificial Illumination, Light, Sound, Electricity, Galvanism, The bridge water lecture Heat, Luminous Inducers, The Barometer, The Weather, and the Thermometer, Babington's Calculating Machinery, &c. &c.

The work will appear in numbers, or parts, will be well printed on good type, and copiously illustrated with elegant engravings. It will be completed in ten or twelve numbers, and the entire volume will be published within six months. The price will be 25 cents for each number. The first number will be published on the first day of May.

**ZEBER & CO. Philadelphia, REDDING & CO. Boston, SHURTZ & TAYLOR, Baltimore, ROBINSON & JONES, Cincinnati,** and Book-sellers and Country Merchants generally throughout the United States will act as Agents and furnish the above work as the numbers are published, to all who may apply to them. Postmasters remitting One Dollar will be entitled to five numbers. Our Agents who engage in the sale of this work are requested to send in their orders as early as a day as possible. Orders are respectfully solicited by **GREELEY & McELWATH,** Tribune Buildings, New-York.

**The cheapest paper ever published in America.**  
**DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR**  
AND  
UNITED STATES JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY.

We issue to-day the first number of the new series of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND U. S. JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY, which we consider the cheapest publication ever published in the United States. It will be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly as heretofore, and under the charge of Mr. Kendall, and although it will contain more than double the amount of matter, there will be no increase of the subscription price. The new publishers propose to furnish their subscribers with a volume of 816 PAGES, at the unprecedented low price of ONE DOLLAR ONLY! Being the cheapest periodical ever before issued in this country.

The EXPOSITOR will continue to be a faithful and fearless exponent of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as it has been under its late highly gifted editor, who we are encouraged to hope, will materially aid us with articles from his eloquent pen, its pages will be adorned by contributions from the most distinguished political writers in the United States. Neither party nor expense will be spared, to make it worthy of being considered a text-book for the Democracy, in future generations. The publishers intend it shall occupy the high ground sustained by Niles' Weekly Register, WITHOUT GLOVES. In short, it shall be a volume of all more important political truths, which will live through all time, and eventually, revolutionize the world.

ceive twenty-three copies for twelve months—reducing the price to EIGHTY CENTS, for a volume of EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO PAGES!! Our Democratic friends are respectfully requested to exert themselves in obtaining us subscribers.  
THEOPHILUS FISK, } Editors  
JESSE E. DOW. }  
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1845.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**  
*Extraordinary passage across the Atlantic.*

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon from Liverpool, which port she left on the 19th of July—thus making the passage in eleven days and nine hours, the shortest passage on record.

The intelligence is important in a commercial point of view. There has been a decided improvement in Cotton. The sales have been very large, and the prices are one-eighth of a penny higher.

The commerce exhibited an improvement in prices in consequence of the variable state of the weather. American stocks are improving. Money in London was plentiful, and the market in a healthy state.

There has been another decline in iron and the tendency was downwards. The intelligence from Algiers gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dahro, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in; fugitives were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge.

The French papers contain the particulars of an outbreak in Catalonia. Some of the small towns round Barcelona had been called upon to contribute to the army. Spain is in a dreadful condition.

The two Queens of Spain were at Barcelona. The Paris dates are to the 18th of July the great topic of interest having been the Jesuit question.—After M. Thiers' famous appeal to the Government to put the laws in force against the disciples of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome to persuade the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France and thus save the Government the scandal of being obliged to expel them. In this M. Rossi succeeded, and all their communities are to be broken up, the greater portion of them ordered to leave the Kingdom, and their houses and property disposed of.

The Shakespeare, Captain Cornell, arrived at Liverpool 8th July, with the intelligence of General Jackson's death.

**DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON.**—The following notice was published in London on the 15th by Mr Everett:  
Legation of the United States.—Information has been received at this office of the decease of Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the 8th ultimo, at his residence in the City of Tennessee. The undersigned is persuaded that his countrymen abroad will fully share the sorrow occasioned in the United States by the loss of a citizen who having filled the highest offices in the civil and military service, and twice been called to the Chief Magistracy of the country, has at length closed his illustrious career, full of days and of honors.

The undersigned respectfully invites his countrymen throughout Great Britain to join in the marks of respect universally paid to the memory of the deceased in the United States. He requests that the commanders of all American vessels in the ports of the United Kingdom would hoist their flags at half mast to-morrow, the 19th instant, or on the day after the reception of this notice and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the consuls, vice consuls, and all other citizens of the United States for the same length of time as at home.

**EDWARD EVERETT.**  
LONDON, July 15th, 1845.  
The Philadelphia Correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "I have been shown a private letter from Washington which says that a man named Reall or Riel from New-York, is in that city making arrangements for the establishment of a new paper to support the administration? It also states that the Globe will probably be revived, Ritchie being in very bad odor."

**THE HORRORS OF OPIUM EATING.**  
A writer in India, who was a constant witness of its terrible effects, draws a startling picture of the horrible sensations to which the opium eater subjects himself. In two years from the time he commences its use he must expect to die, and a death most terrible and which makes one shudder to think of.—After the habit becomes confirmed the countenance presents an ashy paleness, the eyes assume a wild brightness, the memory fails, the gait totters, mental and moral courage sink, and frightful marasmus of atrophy, reduces the victim to a ghastly spectre, a living skeleton. There is no slavery of body and mind equal to that of the opium taker. Once habituated to its doses as a fictitious stimulant, everything will be endured rather than the privation of it, and the unhappy victim endures all the consciousness of his own degraded state, while he is ready to sell all he has in the world, to part with family and friends, rather than surrender the use of this fatal drug, this transient delight. The pleasurable sensations and imaginative ideas arising at first, soon pass away; they become fainter and fainter, and at last give place to horrid dreams: appalling pictures of death,

spectres of fearful visage, haunt the mind; the light of heaven is converted into the gloom of hell; sleep, "balmy sleep," flies forever; night succeeds day, to be clothed in never-ending horrors, incessant sickness vomiting and total derangement of the digestive organs ensue, and death at last relieves the victim of this sensual enjoyment.

**RATHER MARVELOUS.—THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.**  
The Hartford Courant says, that on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Fowler, of Mansfield, took a bed at Nottingham, and in the morning was found apparently dead from poison. The usual remedies were applied without effect, when electricity was resorted to. At the first application of the conducting wire to the chest of the patient, he rose up, but gradually fell back again. At the second shock he rose up, crying out "Oh!" and then fell back again; but at the third shock he started up, crying out "O God!" and sat upright with ease. In a short time afterwards, he asked for something to drink, and tea and coffee were administered to him; in three quarters of an hour he dressed himself and appeared almost entirely recovered. He had purchased two ounces of laudanum, and had taken the whole of it in two doses.—Some disagreement with his wife is said to have been the inciting cause.

**A STRANGE ADVENTURE.**  
On Thursday, 29th ult a mild and interesting personage, in the garb of a man, alighted from the stage in this place, and in ten minutes was seeking employment among the tailors.—The feminine appearance, soft sweet voice, and extremely delicate features of this individual led every one to suppose that it was a female. A tidy frock coat, always buttoned, a chapeau, gracefully worn, and tidy boots and trousers adorned the person of this mysterious visitor.—Darkly flowing locks, lustrous and languid black eyes, and sunny smiles dimpling upon the cheek, marked this personage as a very handsome and interesting young gentleman, and the knowing ones said it was a girl (as in fact she was.) She reported herself as having come from Norfolk Virginia. When conversed with by those familiar with Virginia, she evinced a perfect familiarity with the geography and scenes of that State, every hamlet everything remarkable in the different roads from Norfolk she remembered and detailed. Her name was Aaron Brown. "That," said her land lord to her, "is the name of our candidate for Governor." "Well," she replied, "I don't know; but I may be a candidate too some day." She claimed to be a tailor and on Saturday Mr. L. gave her employment in his shop. She would not pull off her coat as she was subject to rheumatism—she would sit upon the tailor's bench, it was so uncomfortable; she could not sew on tailor's work at all, well, but when something thin and light was given her, she proved herself at home. She could make shirts very well, and made the one she wore; her mother had taught it to her.—She was discovered to blush at each uncouth expression uttered in her presence, and shrank from each familiar approach. Curiosity was on tip-toe, gossip was on the alert, and he or she, as this interesting visitor was promiscuously styled, became quite a hero or heroine.

On Saturday morning an old gentleman, with sad and careworn features, alighted at the Native American Hotel. He was her father, and happened, as guided by some invisible friend, to put up where his daughter was staying.—They met, but he did not recognize his daughter. She paused at a gentleman's gate, stepped in, and politely asked for the kind favor of a pen and ink to write a note. In a few moments her distressed old father received the following:

"I am in this place. I have seen you, but despair of finding me. I will elude you.  
Farewell forever.  
**YOUR DAUGHTER.**

Her father was recognized to be a highly respectable old gentleman, residing near Nashville. Every one was touched with sympathy at his apparent suffering and all were anxious to assist him in reclaiming his wayward daughter.

After an arduous and unsuccessful search on Sunday evening, it was at length ascertained where she was concealed and a few gentlemen repaired to the house, but the person who was concealing the object of their search resisted their entrance and refused to give her up. They returned, and having obtained a process of law, repaired again to the house. It seems that his wife had heard her story and became interested in behalf of the poor unfortunate wanderer thus pursued. A slight scuffle ensued, which fortunately resulted in injury to no one, and she was taken captive, but not until she had attempted to draw a bowie knife with which she had been provided, for her defence. In a moment she was in her father's arms and fell upon his neck weeping bitterly but declared that she would not go home. He then promised her that he would not take her home, but would carry her to a place which he had selected, (we suppose it to be the Lunatic asylum,) and she consented to go with him. It only remained to provide a more

suitable dress, and these unhappy visitors who had excited so intense an interest, departed upon their journey at the dead hour of the night.

The father of this unfortunate female evinced for her the deepest and most tender feeling. Why should he not? She was and had ever been, a darling child. He could not, he said, believe her conduct criminal, nor did any one else. She had been from childhood affectionate and dutiful, and exemplary in conduct. He had discovered for many days before she left home, a certain degree of melancholy upon her. She had long been passionately fond of reading novels, and the passion had grown upon her until she deserted every other employment. Some vision of romance had flitted before the eyes of this unhappy girl, and alas! she pursued it until she had nearly ruined herself and broken the hearts of a doating family.

**"WHICH IS THE RIGHT SIDE?"**  
The Richmond Whig and the New York Mirror are discussing the question, whether the proper place for a gentleman, in riding on horseback in company with a lady, is on the right or left side of her palfrey. The right side can never be the wrong side; we advise all gentlemen to endeavor to keep on the right side of the ladies.

**U. S. Journal**  
The reader will find below a continuation of the same interesting subject, which has been taken up by the Ladies of old Hanover.

Messrs Editors—Although we are but simple country girls, who have never been far from our natal "Slashes of Hanover," we have not been inattentive observers of the discussion which has been recently going on in regard to the side on which a lady-riding's cavalier should station himself, and we think that the subject belongs as peculiarly to us Virginia girls, as that of the fashions does to the New York belles. We therefore, give it unhesitatingly as our dicta, that the lady's left side is the one on which the gentleman should ride, because as has been by others stated, it is the most convenient for conversation, which we girls think decidedly desirable, unless it be such an exception to the general rule of our sex, as the girl at a ball at Caen, who "came to dance not to talk;" and then he is not in the way of her whip hand and consequently his horse is not constantly shying off from the fear of a blow from her whip, as is ten to one the case, if he rides on the other side; he has then too, his hand next the lady disengaged, so that he may render her any assistance she may require, such as curbing her horse if he becomes too much excited for her to control him, adjusting her veil and paying the thousand little attentions that may be called for; we take too some pride in the appearance of our beautiful horses; what shall we conceal their symmetry of form and glossiness of coat, by the drapery of our riding skirt on one side and the horses of our bosom on the other? No! not none of the initiated, place themselves on the lady's right hand; if you ever see a man riding thus, it is some clownish bumpkin (in Virginia we mean) who in all probability keeps the lady's horse at least a neck in advance of his—an agreeable position for carrying on conversation, and who perhaps (as once occurred to a lady friend of ours) will after riding some miles without opening his mouth, except to say he thinks it is time to turn back, ask her if she has not had a delightful ride. Indeed, civility itself requires that they should ride to our left, for otherwise, they must turn their backs upon us when they mount and dismount. In short, one may as well contend that the lady should be seated on the right foot side of her horse, or that a man should mount on Snip's side, as that he should ride on the wrong right side of the lady.

"Them's our sentiments," Messrs. Editors, and we know them to be right by experience, and we are glad that you take the same view of the question, for father tells us we must always agree with the "Whig" and so we do, except about that Convention, and we do wish that we were near you, when you were writing one of those articles, if we would not—but as you are to publish our letter, we won't haul you over the coals about this now.

**TWO VIRGINIA GIRLS.**  
Hanover County, Aug. 6th, 1845.

**REMOVALS AND DEFALCATIONS.**  
The present administration owes more than any other to those reckless partisans who make politics a trade and means of living. The removals which have already taken place, we are told, are only the beginning of the President's work. He is about to take up the subject in earnest.—This part of his course, being in direct contravention of his own explicit promises, after the election, we may, in charity, presume are the result of his situation. We doubt not, he is a plaything in the hands of the politicians around him. He removes good officers, not so much to gratify his own political views, but because it is demanded of him by the crowd of Democratic office-seekers and their influential friends at Washington. With a President of this sort, we have gloomy forebodings for the future. We can but anticipate a repetition of those disgraceful defalcations which signalized the administration of Martin Van Buren. If the Sub-Treasury shall introduce a new horde of political office-holders, we may expect that the successors to Me-

Nulty will surpass the followers of Swartwout. The spirit of the times seems to make the fulfilment of our prediction more certain. Swartwout was compelled, by some regard for public sentiment, to fly to Europe; MeNulty is now addressing Democratic meetings upon the principles and suffering of General Dorr.—*Rich. Times.*

**THE POWER OF KINDNESS.**  
"In a town not thirty miles from Boston, a young lady, who aimed at the high standard of governing without force, and had determined to live or die by her faith, went into a school which was far below the average in point of good order. Such were the gentleness and sweetness of her manners and intercourse with her pupils, that, for a few days, there was nothing but harmony. Soon, however, some of the older pupils began to fall back into their former habits of inattention and mischief. This relapse she met with tender and earnest remonstrances, and by an increased manifestation of interest in them. But it was soon whispered among the transgressors that she would not punish, and this added at once to their confidence and their numbers. The obedient were seduced into disobedience, and the whole school seemed rapidly resolving into anarchy. Near the close of one forenoon, when this state of things was approaching a crisis, the teacher suspended the regular exercises of the school, and made an appeal, individually, to her insubordinate pupils. But, finding no hope-giving response from their looks or words, she returned to her seat, and bowed her head, and wept bitterly. When her paroxysm of grief had subsided, she dismissed the school for the morning. After intermission she returned, resolving on one more effort, but anticipating, should that fail, the alternative of abandoning the school. She found the pupils all in their seats. Taking her own, she paused for a moment, to gain strength for her final appeal. At this juncture of indescribable pain, several of the ringleaders rose from their seats and approached her. They said to her that they appeared on account of the school, and particularly on their own, to ask pardon for what they had done, to express their sorrow for the pain they had caused her, and to promise, in behalf of all, that her wishes should thereafter be cordially obeyed. Her genuine sorrow had touched a spot in their hearts which no blows could ever reach; and, from that hour, the school went on with a degree of intellectual improvement never known before; and, like the sweet accord of music, when every instrument has been tuned by a master's hand, no jarring note ever afterwards arose to mar its perfect harmony."  
*Hon. Horace Mann.*

**THE TABLES TURNED.**  
Two men named Johnston and Bennett, went into a grocery store at the Five Points, on Sunday evening, and thought to pass themselves off on a simple German as two of the new police. They carried the club and had on the badge usually worn by the new police. They asked the German several questions about the persons who frequented his house, and the hours at which he kept open, told him the superintendent of police had only that morning put the entire District under their control, and they were determined to root out every thief and burglar and pickpocket in the neighborhood before that day week. The German happened to be wide awake at the time, and quietly asked them if they wanted a job. "That we do badly," said Bennett. "Oh, then," said the German, "wait a little, and I'll get you one." Out he went, and brought Captain McGrath back with him. "Your humble servant gentlemen," said the Captain, as he entered. "Your most obedient," said the would be police. "Are you a police man?" "Certainly sir," said Bennett, who was the spokesman; "Oh, then I wanted you very much; I have been looking for one the last hour, and can find none. Walk this way gentlemen," said the Captain, "I want you to arrest a man down here in White street, a few blocks from this." They followed the Captain to the door, and when he got them outside he laid a hand on each and brought them over to the Tombs, locked them in for the night and had them sent up to the Island next morning for three months.—*Notes.*

**FROM THE ALBANY ATLAS, (DEMOCRATIC.)**  
**THE DEVOTION OF A YOUNG VIRGINIAN.**  
The affecting story of a young Virginian, "ardent as a Southern sun could make him," who came on to Washington, and without a murmur, but calmly and with dignity consented to receive an office much better than the one from which he had been removed, is thus feelingly recorded by the editor of the Washington Union:

We have seen a man—and a young man, and a young Virginian, ardent as a Southern sun could make him—removed from office in the South, and come to Washington; not to complain, not to murmur his grievances, not to persecute the Administration, but calmly to lay the fact before them with which he supposed them unacquainted; and bearing himself with so much dignity and respect for the feelings of others that every one who saw him felt a disposition to listen to his tale; every one who listened felt disposed to sympathize with him; and finally his merits, thus set off with the dignity which became him, were rewarded with a better office than the one of which he had been deprived."