

# Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
MACE C. PENDLETON.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, and LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Genl. Harrison.

NO. 43—VOLUME XI.  
WHOLE NO. 565.

SALISBURY, MAY 20, 1843.

**NEW TERMS.**  
The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for two dollars in advance, and two dollars at the end of the year.  
No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.  
The paper is discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty-five cents for each continuation.  
Court notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.  
An advertisement of 500 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
All advertisements will be continued until ordered and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain number of times.  
Letters addressed to the Editor must be paid to ensure attention.

**Rowan Hotel.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
HAVING released that well known and long established Public House, (known by the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends and the Public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The Tables and Bar will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords. The STABLES spacious, and beautifully supplied with grain and provender, of all kinds, attended by careful and attentive Grooms. The undersigned pledges himself that no gentleman on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
JAMES L. COWAN.  
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: 47

**WHO WILL GO BALD?**  
Worms! Worms! Worms! — It is positive quality. Use it as follows:—1st For infants, keeping the scalp free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair. 2d For ladies after childbirth, restoring the skin to its natural softness and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair. 3d For any person recovering from any debility the same effect is produced. 4th It is used in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life. 5th It treats the head, from dandruff, unrings the roots, impairs health and color in the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray. 6th It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its usual style.  
Nurses should be made without it. The children who have by any means become uncleanly in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible. I had been bald about five years—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my head, and my head covered with a thick scurf, from which the hair of the scalp had fallen, I began using the Balm of Columbia, from Comstock & Co. Since which, I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing hair—which any one may see by calling on me, at Stamford, Connecticut.  
D. S. SCOFIELD.  
Cautions are abroad—look always for the name of Comstock & Co.  
For sale at the Watchman Office, and by C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury, Dr. Stith, Raleigh, D. H. Hill, Hillsboro; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. P. May, Lexington  
March 4, 1842—1y32

**Dr. Sherman's**  
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS  
For sale at this Office.  
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 1842—1f14

Look at Dr. Sherman's advertisement, and if you wish relief for your ailment, send in and obtain a remedy of C. B. WHEELER, Agent.  
Salisbury, Dec. 10 1840

**TO THE AFFLICTED.—The** subscriber has just received a large and fresh supply of Dr. Moffat's Life Medicine—Call and obtain relief. C. B. WHEELER, Agent.  
Salisbury, Dec. 10—1f20

**PRICES CURRENT AT**  
SALISBURY, May 13

Cents.	Cents.
30 a 53	Cotton Yarn, 90
30 a 35	Molasses, 35 a 40
27 a 28	Nails, 6 a 7
27 a 28	Oats, 15 a 20
5 a 6	Pork, \$3
9 a 11	Sugar, br, 9 a 10
25	Salt, sack, \$3 1/2
20 a 25	Tallow, 7
83 a 84	Tobacco, 8 a 20
50 a 55	Low-Line, 2 a 16
3 a 4	Wheat, bush, 75
30	Whiskey, 25 a 30
90 a 91	Wool, (clean) 25

May 10, 1843

4 a 5	Nails cut assor 5 a 6
6 1/2	wrought 16 a 18
12 a 15	Oats bushel a 80
5 a 6	Oil gal 75 a 80
25 a 27	Lamp \$1 25
11 a 12	linseed l 10 a 1 25
11 a 14	Pork 100lbs 5 1/2 a 6
5 a 7	Rice 100lbs 4 a 5
50	Sugar lb a 10
5 1/2 a 5 3/4	Salt sack \$2 25
25 a 30	bush 50 a 60
4 1/2 a 5	Steel Amer. 10 a 00
23 a 25	English 10 a 14
7 a 7 1/2	German 12 a 14
	Ten impe-81 a 137

**NEW Tailoring Establishment!**  
A. P. ALSOBROOK,  
TAILOR,  
(Late of the City of Raleigh.)  
I HAVE located myself in the Town of Salisbury, (permanently,) and intend carrying on my BUSINESS in a style not to be surpassed in this State or out of it. My Establishment is in the room on the corner of the Mansion Hotel, formerly occupied as the Post-Office. I have employed the best of Northern Workmen. No expense or pains will be spared to render this a  
**Fashionable Establishment!**  
In all respects, Gentlemen, therefore, may rely on having their clothes made up in the most fashionable and durable manner. I have been engaged regularly in cutting for the last five years, and part of the time, in some of the most celebrated establishments in the Southern country. I shall not hesitate to guarantee every thing to fit out and make.

LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW-YORK  
**FASHIONS.**  
received monthly. In conclusion, should I be encouraged, no one need send a way to procure good clothing.  
A. P. ALSOBROOK.  
Reference.—Thos. M. Oliver, Raleigh, N. C. Salisbury, January 21, 1843—1y26

**WORMS! WORMS!!**  
Starting Facts.  
Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.  
It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, said to relate, a supposed fever, scurvy, cold, or some other ailment carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of Kolmetz's Vermifuge, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!  
How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this *Worm Exterminator*, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.  
Mr. J. P. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when Kolmetz's Vermifuge was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.  
A child of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose. A homely lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for Kolmetz's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.  
Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.  
In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.  
A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again robust, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.  
A Physician of standing, had doctor'd a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of the seven to health. He had the liberty to send for Kolmetz's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.  
Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an imperishable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.  
Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmetz's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the face simile of Comstock & Co.  
Agents.—C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; D. H. Hill, Hillsboro; J. P. May, Lexington; Dr. Stith, Raleigh.  
March 4, 1843—1y32

**REMOVAL!**  
THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have removed their  
**Copper, Tin-plate and Sheet IRON**  
Manufactory,  
One door above George W. Brown & Co, and opposite Thos. L. Cowan's Brick Row, where they are better prepared to accommodate and execute all orders in their line on short notice, and in the very best style.  
Also, constantly on hand, a choice supply of Plain and Japan Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Bathing Tubs, Sills, &c.  
JOHN D. BROWN & Co.  
Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1843—1f26

**CA SA BONDS**  
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office

**CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Burns formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.  
In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the varieties common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.  
He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skillful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.  
AARON WOOLWORTH.  
Nov. 13—1f16

**Dr. Sherman's Medicinal Lozenges**  
Are the best MEDICINES in the World.  
Being the cheapest and most pleasant.—The Medical Faculty warmly approve them. Dr. Sherman is a skillful and experienced Physician and a member of the Medical Society of New York.  
**Sherman's Cough Lozenges,**  
Are the safest, sweetest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c.  
**SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES**  
Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. They have been used in over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.  
**SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES**  
Give immediate relief in nervous or sick headache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Fainting, Oppression or a sense of Sinking of the Chest, Diarrhea, Lassitude, or a sense of fatigue.  
**Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges**  
Are the most certain remedy for this distressing complaint, ever offered to the American public.—In the immense number of cases in which they have been used, they have never been known to fail.  
**Sherman's Restorative Lozenges.**  
Diarrhea or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them. They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripes, faintness, depression, &c.  
**Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges**  
Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common pepperminis; and are an active and efficient medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious persons. Where an active medicine is required they are not only the best, but the safest that can be administered.  
**Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER.**  
The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side or Breast.  
The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by C. B. WHEELER, Agent.  
Salisbury, N. C.  
Sept. 3, 1842—1y6

**Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines**  
Possess qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-purulent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidote for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and damp situations, or putrid miasm, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these medicines are certain in their operations or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects of one's delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man.  
The Life Medicines have also been used with the most happy success in Nerves, and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory Diseases, &c.  
Call at Cross & Boger's, Agents.  
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1842—1y13

A supply of the above Invaluable MEDICINES are for sale at James' Cross Roads, Irredell county, by  
A. C. MCINTOSH, Agent

**DAVID L. POOL**  
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is still carrying on the Watch and Clock making, and Repairing business, at his old stand, near the Courthouse.  
All work done by him will be warranted for twelve months. He still keeps on hand a small assortment of Jewellery.  
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery or work done.  
Salisbury, March 12, 1842.—1f33

**J. S. Johnston,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1843—1f24

**Late from Europe.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!**  
The week of Steamer Solway—Loss of life—a son of O'Connell's coming here to agitate Repeal—Proposed legalizing of the admission of American Grain at a low rate of duty, &c., &c.  
The new Steam-ship Hibernia, Capt. Juddis, arrived at Boston yesterday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., to which day we have full files of London and Liverpool papers.  
The Great Western was not to sail till the 29th ult. There being no graving dock unoccupied at Liverpool large enough to accommodate her, she was taken round to Milford, where the damage was repaired in three days. She is now in Liverpool.  
The Hibernia came out full of Passengers. Every berth was taken.  
Letters from the Hon. Edward Everett announce that he declines the China Mission. Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holidays, and will meet again on the 24th. Without the exception of the United States, the debates during the last fortnight have only possessed a domestic interest.  
Another vessel belonging to the unfortunate W. I. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has been lost—the Solway, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st instant, bound for the West Indies. She was wrecked on a reef, off the island of Sargass, about twenty miles to the west of Curruca, having called at the latter place to receive and deliver mails. The melancholy accident occurred at midnight on the 7th, after she had been a week at sea.  
After having left Curruca about a couple of hours, all the passengers and most of the crew (with the exception of those on duty) being in their berths asleep and unconscious of their danger, the vessel suddenly struck on a rocky shoal, called the Baidayo, within a mile and a half of the coast; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by Captain Dobson, the officers, and crew the unfortunate vessel sunk within twenty minutes, in thirteen fathoms.

By the order of Captain Duncan (who was lost), the balance was first got into the water, and as many as it could conveniently hold were lowered into it, but the frail bark was not destined to reach the shore. From some cause unexplained it was capsized, and every soul on board perished. The first paddle-boat was then lowered, and into that also as many crowded as possibly could, and notwithstanding there was no oar to assist them, it managed to reach the shore in safety by paddling, &c. It is supposed that many went down with the vessel, there being no time to launch the other boat that is kept on the paddle wheel, to save those left on board.  
Those who were thus saved escaped, of course, with no clothes whatever but those they stood in.—Immediately on the vessel striking the pitched considerably head foremost, and as soon as the cold water reached the boilers they collapsed and blew up. It is supposed that many perished by this mischance, and it also fettered the more speedy destruction of the vessel. The size of the paddle-boats—boats kept expressly for emergency—may be judged from the fact that 52 human beings escaped in one of them, and so close was it to the waters edge, that it was a mercy it reached the shore in safety. Nothing but constant balling and good management kept her afloat.  
The Solway steamer entailed a loss of £30,000 sterling, upon the London office, and upon those of Glasgow of £10,000. Lloyd's have escaped with a trifling cost, most of the insurance offices being her underwriters. The cost of the ship was £20,000, so that the unfortunate company in which she belonged will be minus £20,000.  
This is the third steamer which has been lost by the company in a few months. The Medina, it will be remembered, was wrecked off Turks-head, and, more recently, the Isis, off Bermuda.

Amongst the novelties of the day may be noticed the speedy departure of Mr. O'Connell's eldest son for the United States, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Steele, to organize an agitation there for the more speedy repeal of the union—an Irish method, truly going so far abroad to carry a project at home Pecuniary, rather than patriotic motives, it is uncharitably assumed, influence the mission.  
The Toulonnais of the 6th inst., states that the Emperor of Morocco had given satisfaction to the United States for the insult offered to their Consul by the Governor of Tangier. The latter had been superceded in his post, and the flag of the Union having been hoisted on the Consular house, was saluted by the batteries of the place.  
The passengers arrived out in the packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Lowber, before separating presented a highly complimentary and elegant address and a piece of plate to Captain Lowber, for his personal company, and his humanity in saving sixteen fellow creatures from perishing on the wreck of a French brig called the St. Bernard, of Fe camp, which he found sinking at sea. The packet ship Hottinger, Capt. Bursley, arrived out on the 8th, and the Virginia, Capt. Allen, on the 14th ult.,—and the day following the Columbia made her appearance after eleven days passage from Halifax, conveying the mails in safety.  
The West Indian Royal Mail steam ship Tivoli, Capt. Allen, arrived at Falmouth on

the 2nd ult. She brought twenty-three passengers, and on freight 600,000 dollars, and 170 tons of coal.  
The manufacturing districts of Lancashire continue in a healthy if not a buoyant state. There is more doing, better prices are realized.  
The Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited during the past week, a very animated appearance. The demand has been extensive and uniform. The prices of the staple still low, but the present state of things if continued, must speedily improve it. Money is abundant, which can be had to any extent, at an unprecedented low rate of interest for any thing like good security, without any disposition being shown for extravagant or outrageous speculation.  
There is some prospect that the non-trustees will be in a minority at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.  
The number of Royal infants is still but two. The Queen's accouchment is looked for daily.  
"The opening of the whole line of the Paris and Rouen railroad to the public," says the Presse, is positively fixed for May 3.  
As the time approaches for the admission of Canada wheat and flour into England at a fixed duty, hopes on the one hand, and fears on the other, are felt and expressed respecting the probable working of the new measure.  
The fears of the country gentlemen are seriously worked upon by the knowledge of the fact that a bill will be introduced later in the year for legalizing the admission of North American grain, at a low rate of duty.

**Eighteen Vessels totally lost!**—The late north-easterly winds have, we regret to say, been productive of the most disastrous shipwrecks along different parts of the coast though happily attended with loss of life, arising from the alacrity and efficiency of the Coast Guard service and their boatmen. During the last three weeks upwards of eighteen vessels are known to have been wrecked.  
In the House of Lords on the 11th, Lord Ashburton addressed the house in the following terms, in reply to the vote of thanks the Lord conferred upon him for regulating the American Treaty:—My Lords—Before your lordships proceed to the business of the day, I beg to take the earliest opportunity of making my acknowledgements to your lordships, and of expressing my deep sense of the honor conferred on me by the resolution which, by the votes of the proceedings of your lordships' house, I observe was passed on Friday last.  
(Hear, hear.) That resolution gratifying and highly grateful to myself personally, is rendered in my mind, of infinitely greater value by the opinions expressed by your lordships, namely, the expression of the satisfaction of your lordships "at the restoration of a good understanding with the United States which it is alike the duty and the interest of both countries to maintain unbroken." An expression so full of wisdom and sound policy, delivered by such a body as the peers of this kingdom, cannot fail to have a most valuable effect in producing that conciliation, which is in itself sufficient to secure that end so much desired by your lordships.  
The overwhelming importance, in my mind, of the settlement of those unfortunate differences which had gradually grown up between the two countries, was my great inducement to undertake the task—[hear]—and perhaps caused me not sufficiently to estimate my own deficiency for its execution. I have had, however, the good fortune to have the performance of its duties approved by my Sovereign by her Majesty's ministers, and I have now to add the almost unprecedented honor of the approbation of your lordships' house, and it is quite impossible for me to express to your lordships how deeply sensible I am of that honor.

My lords, in countries under free government, such as we have the happiness to live under, and America, it is natural that questions of this importance should be discussed with great freedom, and that has been the case with regard to the treaty which it has been my lot to execute. Although I trust that the conditions are, such as are likely to be conducive to the future maintenance of peace, and effectually, and entirely and fairly to settle the question in dispute, I must first assure your lordships that the mere minute question of more or less of boundary, which has been the subject of much discussion, both here and on the other side of the water, weighed in my estimation very little in comparison to the larger question of the settlement which it would be satisfactory to make in the estimation of honorable minds in both countries; and should contend that the settlement is one which is founded on honorable terms, and which is likely to produce peace. It is not my intention to go at all into any question connected with this transaction, but I will only again express to your lordships the deep sense which I entertain of the honor of that approbation which you have been pleased to express, which is the highest reward that I can receive for the humble efforts which I made in what I conceived to be a good cause. (Cheers)  
The Duke of Wellington: I am sure the house will have heard the speech of the noble lord with satisfaction. I consider

it my duty to move that the words expressed by the noble lord on this occasion be entered on the journals of the house. (Cheers)  
The motion was agreed to.

**AN EXCITING STORY.**  
[From Moffat's Missionary Labors]  
The following fact will show the fearful dangers to which the solitary travellers are sometimes exposed. A man belonging to Mr. Schmen's congregation, at Bethany, retaining homeward from a visit to his friends, took a circuitous course in order to pass a small fountain, or pool, where he hoped to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. The sun had risen to some height by the time he reached the spot, and seeing no game, he laid his gun down on a shelving rock, the back part of which was covered over with a species of dwarf thorn bushes.—He went to the water, took a hearty drink, and returned to the rock, smoked a pipe, and being a little tired, fell asleep. In a short time, the heat reflected from the rock awoke him, and opening his eyes he saw a large lion crouching before him, and his eyes glaring in his face, and within a little more than a yard of his feet. He sat motionless for some minutes, till he had recovered his presence of mind, then eyeing his gun, moved his hand slowly towards it; the lion seeing him, raised his head, and gave a tremendous roar; he made another and another attempt, but the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. His situation now became painful in the extreme; the rock on which he sat became so hot that he could scarcely bear his naked feet to touch it, and he kept moving them, alternately placing one above the other. The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot, the sun arose again, and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon the lion rose, walked to the water, only a few yards distant, looking behind as it went, lest the man should move, and seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him.—The animal went to the water, drank, and returning, lay down again at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man, in describing it, said, he knew not whether he slept; but if he did, it must have been with his eyes open, for he always saw the lion at his feet. Next day, in the forenoon, the animal went again to the water, and while there, he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now made an effort, and seized his gun; but on attempting to rise, he fell, his ankles being without power. With his gun in his hand, he crept towards the water and drank, but looking at his feet he saw, as he expressed it, his "toes roasted," and the skin torn off with the grass. There he sat a few moments, expecting the lion's return, who he was resolved to send the contents of the gun through his head; but as it did not appear, he turned his gun to his back; the poor man made the best of his way on his hands and knees to the nearest path, hoping some solitary individual might pass. He could go no further, when providentially, a person came up, who took him to a place of safety, from whence he obtained help, though he lost his toes, and was a cripple for life."

The Courier Francais has the following on the discussion relative to territory between England and the United States of America:—"We shall shortly discuss the legitimacy of the pretensions of each party. There is on both sides an imperious fact which predominates over all considerations, and which militates powerfully in favor of America. It has been often said that civilization was returning to the East. In fact, through Russia and England, Europe is preparing to force the barriers of the Asiatic continent. On the other hand, Great Britain is extending her colonies over New Holland, New Zealand, and the Archipelago of Polynesia. Consequently, Europe is spreading herself over both the newest and most ancient regions of the globe, all in some measure washed by the same waves. Hence, the time is not distant when the Pacific Ocean will cease to be a desert, and soon will be ploughed by the keels of commerce, driven by sail or steam, will pass freely through the isthmus of Panama. France herself, whose genius of enterprise has slept too long, has raised her plume on the Marquesas Islands. It is the law of gravitation which makes all political and commercial spirit of ambition tend towards this centre; and which America obeys while she urges forward from the east to the west, till she reaches the shores of the Pacific. She has no part on this sea, but is anxious to obtain one. She has, however, managed to secure a resting place on the Sandwich Islands, which she has covered by her protection against British occupation. The American Confederation, therefore, aspires not only to extend to the utmost its territorial possessions, but, by turning its views towards Asia, China, and the new lands of Oceania, it foresees a magnificent prospect of future commercial wealth. England may become excited, and regard with a jealous eye these developments of a threatening mercantile rivalry. True, it is mainly from the influence of this spirit of trade that the family ties between the mother country and her colonies are broken. Old and new Catholics can never forgive each other any mutual offences. For ourselves laying aside all considerations of pre-judice against the English, we see with pleasure a movement which sooner or later will ensure to North America a more active part in the civilization of the world."

**Missing Vessel.**—The *Sehr Greensbury* Holt, left New York on the 16th March for this port and has not been heard of since. She had a full freight for merchants here, and in the interior of the State.  
Wilmington Chronicle.

As a looking glass, if it is a true one, faithfully reflects the face of him that looks in it, so a wife ought to fashion herself to the affection of her husband, not to be cheerful when he is sad, nor sad when he is cheerful.