

look of recognition. This thought set fire to his brain. 'Oh! Janette,' he murmured with tearful eyes, and broken voice, 'is dis-
order or forgetfulness all that remains for your once loved Theodore?'

'Disdain or forgetfulness for you?' exclaimed a voice behind him. 'Cruel friend, what injustice you do Janette.'

A fearful shriek escaped Theodore, as he turned round his head. A lady was standing there, pale and motionless, in the half-obscure of the chamber. This lady was dressed in black, with so distinguished an air, and so elegantly attired, that, after having recognized her, Theodore began to doubt that it could be Janette.

'Do you not know me?' said the same voice, which thrilled through Theodore's whole frame.

'Janette,' cried Theodore, with a shriek of joy. 'Is it indeed you, Janette? Or am I not rather the sport of a dream or hallucination? But no I see you before, I touch your garments. Happiness unlooked for! But tell me how all this occurred?'

'I saw you by mere chance, and at once recognized you. I followed you, and after seeing that you had entered this house, I leisurely pursued the same way, and arrived just in time to hear you accuse me of ingratitude.'

Theodore threw himself at the feet of Janette.

'Oh! pardon, pardon,' he cried in a tone full of repentance. 'How could I have doubted your heart? Ungrateful that I am! Overcome by the intensity of his emotion, he covered his face with his handkerchief, and wept unrestrainedly.'

'Be calm, Theodore,' said Janette. 'I forgive you from my heart.'

'Thanks, dear Janette, thanks. I find you as good as you are beautiful. All there are moments of intense happiness that are worth a whole life, and I should now die, if one could die of joy.'

'Live, and be happy, cousin,' said Janette, with a charming smile. 'My mother will be delighted to see you, and I have always cherished your devotion, which certainly merits reward, and the future seems to offer us her choicest happiness.'

'What mean you?' said he with astonishment.

'I am free,' said Janette, gravely; 'free now more than a year. Are you also free, Theodore?'

'You are free! Oh! do you still love me?'

'Do I love you?' she repeated with an exquisite grace. 'Who, then, do I love, if I love not you?'

'Well, then, come,' said she leading him forth, 'come and embrace your aunt, or, if you prefer it, your mother, who has already despaired of ever seeing you again.'

In a few months Theodore and Janette were united. The day of their marriage they visited the tomb of Varnier, whose last instructions of Janette were

'Find, Theodore, if you can, and make him happy with your hand and wealth, for he deserves it.'

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1847.

No Mail North of Weldon yesterday.

READING ROOM.

Those who feel an interest in this establishment are invited to call and enter their names, as it is desirable that the subscription year should commence and close with all the subscribers at the same period.

After several calls for meetings of those friendly to the Reading Room and Exchange, for the purpose of adopting regulations that might be agreeable to all, a number of gentlemen assembled on Thursday Evening, October 28, and recommended the following:

Price of subscription for one year, with the privilege of inviting transient persons to visit the room, \$10.00

Price for one year, personal privilege only, 5.00

The above is the only plan by which the Reading Room and Exchange can be expected to be kept up—it is the best that some of the best friends of the Establishment could devise, and will be considered as a rule from which there will be no deviation.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

At the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank, held in this town on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. O. G. Parsley, Wm. O. Jeffrey, Richard Bradley, A. J. DeRosier, Jr., Jethro Ballard, N. N. Nixon, Edward Kilder and Benjet Plummer. Mr. O. G. Parsley was re-elected President.

TROOPS ARRIVED. The N. O. Delta of the 26th says: Lieut. Tannehill, of the 15th Infantry, arrived here yesterday with 126 recruits from the Newport (Ky.) Barracks, en route for Vera Cruz. These troops are now in the Barracks below the city, and will shortly depart for the seat of war.

RELATIONS WITH THE POPE.

It is stated that JOHN S. DE FOULKE, of Philadelphia, who has lately come out on a tour to Europe, has been entrusted by the Secretary of State with the office of assuring His Holiness, Pius the Ninth, of the warm sympathy of our government and people in his present liberal and well-directed efforts for the amelioration of Italy.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JOHN COWAN, who was condemned to be hung for assaulting and robbing a captain of a vessel, and whose case was carried up to the Supreme Court, for a new trial, was brought before the Superior Court here on Thursday, and after certain confessions of guilt, in consequence of which a verdict of grand larceny was agreed upon, was sentenced to receive 39 lashes at this Court, and 39 more at the next County Court, and to stand committed till all costs are paid.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. WM. D. COOKE, the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of North Carolina, will be in town with his pupils to-day, agreeably to previous notice. An exhibition will be given at the MASONIC HALL, this Evening. We "speak that we do know," when we say that this will be the most interesting entertainment ever offered to the citizens of this town—we mean to those who have never witnessed the effect of the "wonder-working" science which has been brought to operate upon this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings. Mr. COOKE is highly qualified for the station he holds, in every way, and his whole "heart and soul" is engaged in this philanthropic and charitable effort. We fear that the Masonic Hall, though quite commodious, will not be large enough for the occasion.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The whole whig ticket is elected in the city of New York, for the Legislature, and the reports from the counties, received by telegraph, indicate that they have carried the State also. The Democratic vote in the city has fallen off several thousands. The Whig majority is about 3,808, so far as heard from. The Democratic majority at the last Mayor's election, when BRADY was chosen, was 2,563.

NEW JERSEY.

We have been verbally informed that the election which took place in New Jersey, on Tuesday last, resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and a Whig Legislature.

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.

It is said that the government is determined that no promotion shall take place in the army now in Mexico, and no appointment to fill a vacancy, unless made from those actually engaged in the service of the country, or from those who have rendered efficient service during the war. This is a good arrangement, and evinces a just regard for the welfare of the army.

AS WE EXPECTED.

We see the North Carolina Standard is getting up an "issue" out of the affair relative to Lieutenants SINGLETARY and PENDER, and a great political hubbub is to be made up, to operate on the ensuing election in this State. We have no doubt the project will be a failure, as it ought to be, so far as any influence upon that election is concerned. But it is now certain that neither the merits of Col. PAINE nor the Lieutenants will be fairly canvassed.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the Steamship Alabama.

The Steamship Alabama, Capt. Winkle, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. The news is but one day later than that brought by the Jns. L. Day.

The Alabama left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., Tampico on the 22d, and Brazos Santiago on the 24th, where she lay in a gale for twenty-four hours, without having any communication with the shore. Being short of coal, the Alabama ran into Galveston on the morning of the 25th inst.

The news from the city of Mexico, brought by the Alabama, is up to the 7th.

Dr. Galven, a native of Havana, arrived in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 18th inst., from the city of Mexico, having left the capital on the 7th, and on the 11th, at 5 o'clock p. m., he entered Guamanita. Dr. Galven furnished the following intelligence of the movements of Santa Anna, and of affairs in the interior, to the Genius of Liberty, from an extra of which of the 19th, we quote:

Dr. Galven left the city of Mexico on the 7th of this month, and on the 11th at 5 o'clock p. m., he entered Guamanita. There he learned that the force of Gen. Lane had entered shortly before, and so sudden and unexpected was his arrival that Santa Anna had barely time to get away by another quarter of the town. The Americans captured two pieces of artillery belonging to the force of Gen. Santa Anna, which the latter in his hurry had not time to remove; and also took two prisoners, Col. Vega and the son of Iturbide.

Santa Anna after leaving Guamanita, which he did at the head of 10,000 horse, was reinforced by 1500 men of the command of Gen. Reyes, and both remained in the neighborhood of Guamanita, till Gen. Lane's departure, after which this town was again in possession of by Genls. Santa Anna and Reyes, who, following up the rear guard of the Americans, killed 70 men, principally unbranded stragglers, and took 20 prisoners. The Mexicans had two pieces of artillery with them, one brass 12-pounder, and the other 16 of the same metal.

Gen. Rea sallied out of Puebla at the head of a pretty considerable force, and was waiting at the Pinal the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flanks and rear the Mexicans are reported to have been incessantly harassing. But we know and we are confident that though the Mexicans should muster a force four fold the amount of that which is reported that they have, yet Gen. Lane, the Buenos Ayres hero, will extricate himself with

honor and with glory from their midst, and will form a junction with his General, unscathed by the ordeal of passing through the soldiers of Santa Anna and Rea.

The decree by which it was ordained that Mr. Remy Pena should take charge of the supreme power, in conjunction with two associates, has been repealed, and Santa Anna has again been called upon to assume the reins of government—if it can be called one—and the command of the army.

Gen. Paredes is in Tulancingo, endeavoring, with some success, it appears, to establish his monarchical system. He has of late received some very important converts to his political principles.

Gen. Valencia is at his hacienda, passing away his time as agreeably as he can—taking no part in the national affairs. We suppose he is only abiding his time.

Gen. Bravo is in Mexico, quiet, and on parole.

The semblance of the Mexican Government met according to appointment at Queretaro, on the 5th, but there not being anything like a quorum present, nothing was done.

Peace is as far off as ever, the feelings of the people are said to be most strenuously opposed to any compromise with the North Americans, in fact the hostility which exists against us in the interior towns, cities and villages is reported to be of the most bitter kind.

The other leading men and generals have gone for the most part to Cuernavaca in the terra caliente.

The steam propeller Ashland, six days from the Brazos, put into Galveston in distress, with fifteen cabin passengers and fifty sick soldiers, who, with the Brazos mails, were transferred to the Alabama and brought to this port.

The steamship New Orleans, so long detained inside the bar at Tampico, got to sea on the 21st inst., and proceeded to Vera Cruz.

Gen. Patterson, with a strong force, was to leave Vera Cruz for the interior about the 23d of this month.

The following letter from one of our correspondents announces the arrival of Col. Hays, of the Texas Rangers:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 20, 1847.

Edits. Delta—The so anxiously looked for Col. Jack Hays, the celebrated Texas Ranger, has at last arrived, and is now encamped 3 miles from here, with 500 men. He will start up with Gen. Patterson's train in a few days. As you will see out of the papers I send you, the Rangers have already done execution, and I do venture to say that the guerrillas will be rather scarce in a few days. The Colonel's name is alone sufficient to have a very salutary effect upon them. He is well known to them by reputation; and I venture to say that if he leads his whole regiment with him, the road from here to the City of Mexico would be as safe as the road from New Orleans to Carrollton. It is a great pity that his command is not all here. I think the Colonel is well deserving of having his whole command with him. A few days ago, I met the Rangers returning from a scout. They had killed a guerrilla, dressed in a Mexican Colonel's uniform, epaulets, cocked hat and all. One of the Rangers had dressed himself in the uniform, and it was an amusing sight to see the ridiculous gestures of the Colonel on his adventures, you may hear from me hereafter. Yours, G. N.

The following is the report furnished by Capt. Fruit, of the Texas Rangers, to Gen. Patterson, detailing the events which occurred in his late expedition against the Guerrillas:

HEADQUARTERS, TEXAS CAVALRY.

Camp near Vera Cruz, Oct. 15, 1847.

Sir—In conformity with instructions from Maj. Gen. Patterson, I took up the line of march at 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th inst., at the head of 119 men including officers composed of detachments from companies E, I and K. Directing my column upon the Mexico road, to the distance of about thirteen miles, when I made a deflection to the left, taking a path leading in the direction of the Orizaba road. I moved steadily and silently over a country covered by a luxuriant undergrowth. Five miles from the Mexico road the advance guard encountered a Mexican officer and two soldiers who fled and were fired at with effect, killing or badly wounding one; this occurred in the vicinity of a small rancho, from which men were seen rapidly retreating—one of them was killed by Mr. John J. Gleaton, of company E. The horse was searched, no arms were found at this place. We had the good fortune to capture a Mexican, whom we disarmed, and from whom it was learned that Col. Senobia was probably at the rancho of San Juan, with a force of 100 guerrillas, and that perhaps Martinez was also there with an additional number.

I pledged myself for the safety of the Mexican, and ordered him to guide us to the rancho of San Juan. We proceeded two miles and from an eminence discovered the rancho. I divided my command into three detachments, placed the right in charge of Capt. Ferguson, the left under 1st Lt. Witt, and kept the centre under my own immediate control. The right and left wings were ordered to move a few minutes in advance of the centre and to form a junction in rear of the rancho. The advance guard, commanded by Adjutant Ford, was thrown forward with instruction to fall back upon the centre if attacked by a large force.

The front guard discovered three armed Mexicans, who fled they were pursued, one killed, one wounded, and the other captured. The rancho was invested on all sides, and searched. A large number of swords, some coconuts, two U. S. muskets, and one U. S. sapper, powder, lead, cartridges were found secreted on the premises. A fine linen shirt, evidently American made, with a ball hole in the bosom and quite bloody, was taken from a trunk in an out house, where were no less than 500 or 600 bushels of Indian corn, shell, some of which was in American sacks, beans, &c. &c.

I had two Mexicans who were taken at the rancho examined separately; they asserted that this hacienda was a resort of guerrillas, that Martinez had been there the day before with a hundred men, and was expected there that day; that Col. Senobia was in constant correspondence with the guerrillas, and was with them at that time. With these full and distinct evidences that this hacienda was the

headquarters of a band of guerrillas, it was conceived proper to destroy the whole establishment (except the church) and take vengeance upon those violators of the rules of civilized warfare, for the manifold outrages they have perpetrated upon our citizens.—Accordingly the whole was consigned to the flames.

Taking the road to Vera Cruz, visiting the rancho of Matagordero, and stopping a short while to graze our horses three leagues from the city, at which point Mr. Langton of Co. I, encountered and killed a Mexican Lieutenant, upon whose body were found a pair of U. S. pistols, a six-shooter, and some papers which accompany the report.

We reached our encampment after a march of nearly fifty miles, and have the honor to report ourselves for further duty.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. servant,

A. M. TRUIT, Capt. Com'g, T. C.

J. J. АБЕРКОМБИ, A. A. Gen. Vera Cruz.

In our paper of the 13th we gave a translated account from the Aero Iris of the death of Capt. Duncan, but since then we have been informed, that the hero who fought so bravely, and fell so nobly, was Capt. Drum, and not the gallant artillery officer.

The error, though unavoidable on our part, may yet be productive of some alarm to his friends in the States, and we therefore hasten to correct it.—Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty.

List of Deaths in the General Hospital at Matamoros, Mexico, during the months of August and September, 1847.—Aug. 2, John Clarke, Illinois Cavalry; Aug. 7, James C. Fletcher, do.; Aug. 7, Lawrence Jetter, 4th Ohio Vol.; Aug. 19, Daniel Snyder, do.; Aug. 27, Warren P. Nicholson, Ala. Cavalry; Aug. 28, Engelbert Grob, 4th Ohio Vol.; Aug. 30, T. S. Hart, do.; Sept. 4, Ephraim H. Newton, do.; Sept. 13, Christian Schmidt, do.; Sept. 16, Henry Steinmetz, do.; Sept. 17, Gottlieb Ellwanger, do.; Sept. 26, John Smith, Illinois Cavalry; Sept. 18, William Dobs, do.; Sept. 28, Augustus F. Bealls, do.; Sept. 8, John McLaughlin, 10th Infantry; Sept. 9, William H. McDowell, 3d Dragoons; Sept. 12, Reuben Brown, 10th Infantry; Sept. 13, Sam. Cunningham, do.; Sept. 13, James Wainwright, do.; Sept. 14, Seth Saunders, do.; Sept. 15, George W. Cass, 3d Dragoons; Sept. 16, Henry Elliott, 10th Infantry; Sept. 18, Valentine Wentz, 3d Dragoons; Sept. 18, Hugh Youngs, 10th Infantry; Sept. 20, Robert Heath, do.; Sept. 20, Moses Snyder, do.; Sept. 22, Henry Spangman, do.; Sept. 24, James Johnson, 3d Dragoons; Sept. 25, Abesdon S. Shirrel, do.; Sept. 27, John P. Landow, do.; Sept. 30, J. M. D. Ducas, 8th Infantry.

GEORGE H. DENSTON, Ward Master.

We give below a circular of some interest, addressed by the Mexican Government to the different States of the Republic. It is from El Genio de la Libertad:

Provisional Presidency of the Mexican Republic.

CIRCULAR.

Most Excellent Sir—Compelled by a sacred duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, and of my compliance with which I must give an account to God and my country, I have decided to commence the exercise of the Executive power of the Republic, to organize a Government which shall be the centre of the National Union, and which shall free Mexico from the anarchy which threatens her.—The invader, without doubt, sees with surprise how much his projects of occupation and conquest are aided by the state of confusion in which the country is found, and by the general state of disorder to which public affairs are reduced. I do not wish that it should ever be said by my fellow-citizens, or even by the foreign friends of Mexico, that my resolution and cowardice had left the nation abandoned to its destinies, and that I alone was responsible for the fate which awaited it. A Constitutional authority shall not tighten the bands of the Republic together, and which may even yet form of them a respectable and powerful nation. I believe that without in the least degree failing in any of the requisites of the Constitution I can immediately take upon myself the Executive power.—But even when some of the Constitutional requisites cannot be met, because circumstances render it impossible, I would consider myself obliged to place myself at the head of the administration of the Republic, although only called to power by the Constitution and to prevent this power being disputed as, without doubt, it would be by arms in a civil war, which would complete the destruction of the Republic in the sight of the invader. When the public power of a nation cannot be organized by a strictly Constitutional manner, the method of escaping anarchy cannot be by establishing an administration absolutely unconstitutional and revolutionary, but by organizing the Government in a manner as much in conformity with the Constitution as possible.

These are my principles, and I flatter myself that they are also yours; but I am not conscientiously that I have not the least doubt, that I can and ought conscientiously to exercise the supreme Executive power of the nation by myself, without awaiting the meeting of Congress, or of the council of Government, or the nomination of associates.

This resolution of installing myself in the Government may perhaps gain me the hatred of some faction which may arise, and the bloody ruins of the Republic, to be cruelly disputed a temporary authority which to me is little better than martyrdom. This faction may perhaps prevail over the efforts which the nation will make to save itself; but if such a presentment should be realized, and if I should survive these last convulsions of the Republic, I will have complied with my duty, and will retire to lament with a tranquil conscience the fate of my country.

You know that this is the last effort which the Government can make for our unfortunate country, and I feel sensibly that Providence should have delegated for this great work of political reorganization a feeble instrument like myself. But one consideration still animates me; it is that my administration will be very short. Congress may speedily assemble in the city of Queretaro. Expediting in every possible manner this meeting, and removing, as far as I may be able, the obstacles in its way, I will give to my fellow-citizens the most incontestable proof of my disinterestedness and the desire which animates me to exercise only the most necessary power to avoid civil war and anarchy.

In order to give an impulse to the administration I have named D. Luis de la Rosa

Minister of Interior and Exterior Relations, authorizing him to attend to the most urgent affairs of the other Ministers until appointments to the other ministers can be made in Queretaro. When the Cabinet shall have been formed I will direct to the Republic an exposition of my past administration. The signature of Senor Rosa has been acknowledged as having discharged previously the duties of the Bureaus of Justice and Treasury.

In communicating to you the preceding, I have the honor to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty! TOLUCA, Sept. 27, 1847.

Correspondence of the Daily Delta.

First impressions—Malicious comparison—Galveston—Houston—Arrival for travelling—A Texas Hotel—Candidates for Governor, &c.

WASHINGTON, Texas, Oct. 15, 1847.

Eds. Delta—Thus far I have marched into the bowels of Texas, (not without impediment, however,) and when I first struck it, I was somewhat of the same opinion as the Kentuckian, who had been in some of the early wars, and on his return some one asked him his opinion of the country. "Well, stranger," said he, "I don't own no land in Texas; I suppose if I did I would be like every one who does own land there, and that it would be the best that ever lay out doors." I remained in Galveston some four days, waiting for a boat for Houston. Galveston is rather a pleasant town, well laid out, &c. but you are knee-deep in sand wherever you turn. I found many very clever fellows in Galveston, however, who helped to kill the dull hours; but the town itself is horrid dull, and they have considerable of bilious fever there.

At last I made my escape for Houston, and in a few hours I was hard and fast on a sand bar in San Jacinto Bay, near the mouth of Buffalo Bayou. This was pleasant for a man in a hurry. After remaining some six hours on the sand bank, the tide came to our aid and floated us into Buffalo Bayou. In an hour and a half or so, we passed the battle ground of San Jacinto, but it being dark I had no opportunity of seeing the field of one of Texas' fiercest struggles for her independence. At last I reached Houston, which is a very good town, and at this season has much more of a business appearance than Galveston. For some 12 or 15 miles before you reach Houston, Buffalo Bayou is so narrow that the brush on either bank touches the guards of the boat; and yet they talk of an opposition boat in the trade;—and if they do have one they must pass each other some 12 or 15 miles from Houston.

I made a very short stay in Houston, when I sailed forth over the prairies on my way here. The most I could say all the way here, is a prairie, of the most barren and unproductive kind, till you strike the Brazos bottom some 10 miles from here; then you find some fine cotton lands. One part of the prairie is 22 miles, without any water for either man or beast; luckily an old friend, whom I met in Houston, gave me a hint of this, and he armed me with three bottles—two of water and two of brandy. I learned the use of them all before I got through and appreciated my friend's kindly offices. I paid him for himself with a Weekly Delta, and then he thought himself in my debt, but I refused to receive any thing more.

I stop at the first house in the place, the Washington. The house seemed quite old, and yet it appeared to me not entirely finished, for the room in which I slept had no door to it, and only four beds. Myself and one of the present candidates for Governor, who is on an electioneering tour, were about the only occupants during my stay.

Speaking of candidates I must give you a small sketch of those in the field.—Van Zandt, Wood, Dr. Miller, Robinson and Gen. Darnell. The first, who was a man of talent and who had the brightest prospect for being Governor, broke himself down electioneering, and was taken sick and died in Houston the day I arrived. It is now thought that the election will be between Darnell and Wood. There seems to be no question of whig or democrat among them; they are only split by local questions and measures. Some of the candidates go for a division of the State at this election, so as to get more representatives in Congress; while others contend that it is too soon to divide. Others are for a penitentiary, and more are against it. I find a great many of the citizens against a penitentiary—they say that any one who commits a crime deserving it should be hung or branded; they contend that a penitentiary has more of a tendency to encourage crime than to suppress it.

Many here seem perfectly sanguine about the navigation of the Brazos this far up, but I crossed in a flat about six miles from here, and have viewed its banks a little in this neighborhood, and I think it is the worst looking navigable stream you ever saw. This is all or about all I have seen in Texas so far. I think if I stay here much longer I will be a HARD CASE.

THE DIVISION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH. A writer in the Nashville Christian Advocate, in a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Cincinnati, threatens, if the General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church should refuse to divide the property with the Church South, that a suit of ejectment may be the result. And should the Court require the North to settle with the South on the plan of separation, he says that it would oblige them to pay over to the South at least \$150,000, in annual instalments of \$25,000 each. Should the Court disregard the plan of separation, and decide upon the principles of general equity, it will require the Northern Book Room to pay over at once a sum equal to \$150,000 more or less.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

BRECHES OF FAITH.

"BRECHES OF FAITH," screamed Mrs. Partington, as she heard that term applied to Mexican violation of the armistice. "Well, I wonder what they will have next. I have heard tell of cloaks of hypocrisy, and robes of purity; but I never heard of 'breches of faith' before. I hope they're made of something that won't change and wear out, as old Deacon Gough's faith did, for his was changing. He went from believing that nobody would be saved to believing that all would be, and at last turned out a phrenologist, and didn't believe in nothing! I wonder if it's as strong as cassimere?" and she bit off her thread and prepared a new needleful.

Western orators have said a great many smart things, but it was a homesick Irishman who said—Sir, I was born at a very early period of life, and if ever I live till the day of my death, and the Lord only knows whether I will or not, my soul shall see ewate Ireland before it leaves Ameriky!

'My Brethren,' said Swill, in a sermon, 'there are three sorts of pride—of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of your being liable to that abominable vice.'

A clerk down east having one morning in church proclaimed the bands of matrimony between a 'gal' and her 'feller,' was followed by the clergyman reading a hymn of Watts beginning thus:

'Mistaken souls, who dream of Heaven.'

Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs, said the Boston Post's Mrs. Partington to her niece; 'let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk, but such things often come from a tender head than a tender heart.'

SINGULAR DEATH. The Cincinnati Signal learns that on the 17th ult., as Mr. Shayer, a young gentleman of high respectability, was riding at a very fast rate to see a female acquaintance in Dearborn county, Indiana, he came up against the Telegraph wires, which cut his throat, producing almost instant death. The wires had been lowered for the purpose of making certain repairs on the line.

AMERICAN CANNIBALISM. At the meeting of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of the 27th ult., Prof. Shepherd, who has lately spent some time in exploring the mining regions on the shores of Lake Superior, related an instance of the most horrible Cannibalism among the Ojibway tribe of Indians on the north shore of the Lake. He frequently passed on foot, alone and unarmed, by the hut of an Indian, who had killed and eaten his wife and two children. The personal appearance of the savage monster, as might naturally be supposed, was horrible beyond description.

He also related an instance of parricide among the same tribe, of the most heart-rending character. The parents of an Indian had become old, infirm and incapable of supporting themselves. Therefore, the son took them into a boat, with his gun loaded, rowed them out into the lake, shot the father and threw him overboard, the astonished mother jumped into the lake and swam to the shore. The son followed, after loading his gun, and shot her as she was crawling up the bank.

Hartford Journal.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at half-past 12 yesterday morning, in the grocery store of John McMichael, corner of South street and Old Slip. It was extinguished without material damage by policeman Maxwell.

Another.—At half-past 3 yesterday morning a fire took place in the four story brick boarding house, kept by Patrick Hogan, No. 17 Washington street. Damage considerable, say \$500.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

POWDER MILL EXPLODED.—At Lowell on Tuesday, the powder mill of O. M. Whipple exploded. The mill blown up was a circular mixing mill, with cast iron wheels weighing seven tons. The accident was caused by the heating of one of the arms which pass through the wheels. The quantity of powder in the mill was 1000 pounds; loss \$500. The machinery was not disturbed. No person was injured.—Balt. Clip.

IMPORTS.—The value of goods entered at the New York custom house last week, was \$1,000,543, and the duties paid in cash was \$164,229. This, compared with the same week last year, shows an increase of imports of over \$1,200,000, and nearly \$100,000 in cash.—Balt. Clipper.

SECURITY OF COAL AT HALIFAX.—Halifax papers state that the reduction of the duty on foreign coal has so increased the imports from Sydney and Pictou to the United States that very little has been brought to that place, and they are fearful that before the winter is out it will have to be brought there from Boston.

The railway enterprises in England go on with unintermitted vigor, and in consequence the price of rail road iron was sustained. The amount of calls of railway assessments for the month of September were \$3,411,000, including \$800,000 for the Paris and Lyons railway in France.—Phil. Mer. Adv.

UNPROBABLE REPORT.—In the news brought by the James L. Day, there is a report that seems to have reached Vera Cruz on the 18th inst., announcing that an entire company of Texas Rangers had been cut to pieces by the guerrillas. Lt. Henry, of the Texas Rangers, belonging to the same company supposed to have been massacred, told a gentleman of our acquaintance just before the Day left, that the news was wholly untrue, and that the command to which he belonged had escaped.—N. O. Delta.

A plan is now in contemplation in Canada, to connect Montpelier with Lake Champlain, by a canal which, leaving the St. Lawrence at Cananawa, would lead through a level country over a distance of only 19 miles to St. Johns—the present head of the steamboat navigation of Lake Champlain.

Phil. Mer. Adv.

PEWS! PEWS!!

THE PEWS in the Episcopal Church will be rented on Monday next, the 8th inst., 9 o'clock, Nov. 6, 1847. 100-11-pd.

SALT.

500 BUSHELS More Salt, for sale by the subscriber. B. F. MITCHELL. 100-21

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Northern and Eastern Hay,