As the people of the South will now have a short recess of five or six months from the turmoils of election campaigns, they may, probably, like to look back and see the "glorious compromise and platform," (now the smoke has cleared off) they have been working upon, with such indefatigable perseverance that they have not had time to wipe of the sweat. The following territorial account. current will show the reality of their present "platform" and standing of State Rights-State equality-State sovereignties and the Liberty in perspective as follows:-

North-west territory from Virginia, 1784 by seed of vested rights in the soil jointly with the North, from the eastern boundaries of Ohio and Michigan to the Mississipp

	quare mile
riger	271.68
Iowa, in part from joint Indian	
territory acquired. (and part from	n n
the old northwest territory)	. 28 57
Northwest of the Mississipipi and	
east of the Rocky Mountains. ex-	
clusive of Indian territory	
The above Indian territory will	
eventually, be jointly acquired	
for the exclusive benefit of the	
North	58.34
Oregon, west of the Rocky Monn	
tains	341,46
The Clay line of 36-30-which	
proved no "compromise" at all	
cut off from the Southern acqui	
P P	180 00

New Mexico (original) ...... In exclusive possession of the North, by trick, fraud and stratagem..... In open common to the people of the North, the South has gut vhat was left of Louisiana and the two acquisitions of Florida and Texas, out of the joint landed

Southern territories acquired from Mexico by treaty, of which the North has robbed the South of

the whole, to wit: California and

Stall .....

property since the revolution . . . . Leaving an undivided balance in exclusive possession of the North 1.853.372 Aggregate joint acquisitions since e revolution ..... 2,600,944 Of which the South has got a fraction less than one tenth.... 373,786

The North has got exclusive possession of all the balance.....

equality and justice in a Republican Gov-The above table of the areas of the joint

acquired territories, is derived from the General Land Office and the State Department questions, and thousands, like ourselves, at Washington City-except the area of the knowing whence they came or how they are Clay line of 36 30, which I compute by Lon- regulated. gitude 94 and Latitude 54 degrees. It will be seen by the official records that

all the South has got out of two millions six hundred thousand, nine hundred and fortyfour square miles, jointly acquired since the revolution, is the pitiful submission sum of three hundred and seventy three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six square miles: little interest in this matter? Why have we a fraction less than one tenth. This is the record and the testimony, and this is "their works, by which ye shall know them" Northern Abolitionists and Freesoilers.

acquired territories show that, "the South is now better off in the Government than she has been for thirty years?" As stated to the people of the South immediately after being robbed of California. by Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, Stephens and others.

If these Northern Abolitionists and Freesoilers felt no desire to rob the South of her joint half of all this vast landed property and lawful inheritance; and only wished their own half to be exempt from slave labor (the descendants of the identical negro prisioners they formerly imported by force from Africa, against their will and consent, in barter exchange for New England rum and trinkets) they would never dream of any other than a lair equitable division of all these vast joint acquired territories of landed property since the revolution, by the line of the 42d degree of latitude west of the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, as the most proper line to designate between slave labor of the South and white labor of the North : provided, they on. ly desired honestly, to detach their half from the South, in regard to labor for the cultiva-

tion of the soil.

The 421 degree of latitude west of the Missouri would give the north 122,844 square miles more than her just half of the whole aggregate joint acquisitions since the revolution; but, as that is the ancient established line of discovery between Spain, of New France of Louisiana and Canada-and be- French Minister in his demands for payments to one of their own men for President, and he the sides: the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers being the best great natural boundaries to the intersection of the Ohio with the north line of the State of Virginia, it ought to be adopted and considered by the South, as an equivalent for the northen surplus of 122,844 square miles difference in favor of the north, after removing her land robbery "Ar- dition. Revolution ticle" from the constitution of California, and ly occurrence.

I regretted to see his allusion, with timidity, to the great error of the south in her own and the Government in great fear. The law against wrong. He said: "The great leading wrong, the libetty of the press having been rescinded, if any existed towards the south, is in the several bitter opposition papers had been started.

Two days before the Congress met at Vera Cruz disposition of our Territories."

Now, the records and the testimony-all there in the Executive Departments, from the ordinance of 1787, down to the Clay line of 36 30, and their northern 3 or 4 years "extraordinary events in California," were all at the command of Mr. Rhett, and every other southern member of Congress to prove on Bailschan has been re-appointed Governor of the spot that there was no "if" in the matter, and Cardenas, and took his seat, as Governor of the box instead of screwing a public office, announce himself as a candidate it off—which latter process could have ignited the lit several offer in one county for one office, it will content. if double fuces from the beginning, at once probably meet with strong opposition,

on both floors of Congress, that it was a long meditated and deep designed dwron om the outset in 1787, and to have laid down the sine-qua-non that, such tricks-Copenha gen frauds and land robbery were inadmis able to be played off in that manner, with

dse compromises upon the South. Here, I repent, is where the South, on her part has been in her own wrong. She never night to have had a single member of Conress that would suffer such flagrant false octrines of false compromises and construcions of the constitution, to pass out of the oors of the Capitol, to contaminate the pub ic mund and presses of the South, without a fat contradiction from the records and the estimony, without any "ifs," or soft words about it; that the antidote might, also, pass out of the Capitol with the poison, and if those Abolitionists and Freesoilers get mad about it and chose to "dissolve the Union," and, of course, gave us no news. The cause of let them do so.

Why were there no 3 or 4 years "extraordinary events" in New Mexico, as well as "in California?" Because the South had no ter from all the other establishments, that it is en-"valuable lands" there to be robbed of by

ought to come to a mutual and firm decision settled according to the rule of right. that, they cannot and will not consent to live, and leave their posteri'y under a government of Abilition and Freesoil civil and eclesiastical despotism; and it is high time the South began to organize and get up a counteraction against it.

The main difficulty between the South and the North lies deeper-far deeper than any Presidential election can remove. It lies in 176,951 the northern Abolition and Freesoil majority of Congress, and not in the President. Their concocted terms of "Freesoil-Free States and Slave States," are not only Anti-Re- go with the party in the way which leaders compublican, but denote at once, on the part of the North, an evil disposition at bottom to engender ill-feelings and ill-blood in the Republic, tending direct to a separation of mu-373.786 tual interests and reciprocity of Legislation. on the burdens and benefits of a Republican Government. If the fountain cannot be kept pure, the streams will always continue to run more and more corrupt.

W. B. DAVIS.

From the Raleigh Weekly Post. The Swamp Lands of North Caroling. In the pamphlet of school laws, published onder the authority of the Literary Board,

Does this look like State rights-State it is stated that the Literary Fund owns one million five hundred thousand acres of swamp s. This is a princely domain—where | ferent anair. This d does it lie, what is its condition, what is its subservient tool of ambitious men; the obedient Thousands have asked themselves these

> have heard of the swamp langs, without For ourselves, we have had a great enri-

> osity on the subject: we have enquired and rummaged through old books, and studied the maps, all in vain. The whole subject has been veiled in impenetrable mists-even our Governors and Literary Boards have been be-fogged, and the whole subject seems to be like Scotch metaphysics. Why, why have our legislatures taken so

not had an intelligible system of land-laws a commissioner of swamp lands, with well defined duties and responsibilities, or some other machinery for the protection and the selling of that immense domain which might Does the foregoing statement of the joint be made to add from seven to ten millions of timent of the Naval Hero, who gave for a toast at dollars to the Literary Fund.

ect, in the Legislature; and we hope to see recommended and carried out some wise and efficient system for ascertaining and settling the titles of the public lands, for protecting hem, and for managing them.

No blame, as far as we are aware, attacks to our Governors for any neglect or want of go with his party unless he is convinced his parefficiency in this matter; the fault has been ty is in the right-nor can he, as a friend to his in the careless legislation of the State. Let us have LIGHT,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

"Will you please to permit a lady to occupy this seat?" said a gentleman to another, the healthfulness of the atmosphere. It wo advocate of woman,s rights?" asked the gentleman, who was invited to "yacate."-'She is," replied he who was standing .-Well then, let her take the benefit of her doctrines and stand up."

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Extra Session of Congress-A Squadron Expected to Enforce the Payment of French and Spanish Claims-Port of Mazatlan Opened, &c.

ceived dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th foul and wicked custom, which assumed the rark ult., being twelve days later.

the 15th, but no attempts at a revolution had been they must do right, if they expect the support act passed by Congress during the four days, was must not be so palpable that all the world can see the abolishing the late arbifrary law against the it. If the Whig leaders had done right at the Bal-

Mexico and California on the south, and a French squadron would soon arrive to back the try-the Whig Party would now have either had French creditors. Also, for the liberation of M. first and purest statesman of the age, or else they to enforce claims of debts due the Spanish gov- country. Now where are they?

The City of Mexico was in a state of ferment

sent two commissioners to confer with the Su. preme Government respecting the recent insurrec-tion. A bill was accordingly introduced into Conress granting an amnesty to the Vera Cruz insur-

insurrections were reported at Michoscan ar

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1852.

VILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD The Stockholders of the Wilmington & Ralei, tail Road meet in this town to-day. We believe the attendance will be quite large.

THE RESULT IN NORTH CAROLINA. We learn from the correspondent of the Journa of yesterday, that the vote of North Carolina has been given for Pierce & King by about 1,000 marity. The result was caused by the change in Clingman's District. We omit the Table of Returns till we can give it in full.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

A telegraphic dispatch dated on Monday last, from Baltimore did not reach us till yesterday, this delay was some damage to the wires, for which the Company are not to blame. But the question arises, is the recipient of the dispatch to blame? Is the Telegraph so different in charactine Republic, died in New York, on Tuesday titled to pay for services it cannot perform? We give The South and the northern republicans dispatches, on any subject, 'till this question is

#### ALLEGIANCE.

Allegiance is the obedience which every subject or citizen owes to the government of his him as a man of the most profound piety, humble this obedience embraces the lawful commands of discriminating in the Council Chamber. the ruling power; differing in this respect from the more despotic governments of Europe—and in the United States, till of late, in the more in-veterate demands of party; for it seems to have been a notion of politicians, encouraged to promote their sinister designs or plans of ambition, that a man should obey his party leaders-that is;

The difference between the lawful commands of Government in this country, and the dictation of party, consists in the fact that the first is law, coeval with the existence of governments, and the second is custom of about 40 years growth. The absurd pretences of this party allegiance were not carried out by fine and imprisonment, but by denunciations, social ostracism and insult upon the highway and elsewhere—so that men began to dread the penalty of a breach of party obedience, quite as much as they did the violation of the laws of their country. The allegiance to our governof their country. The allegiance to our government created the independent citizen, in the enjoyment of all the ligh privileges of a freeman, with the right of opinion, &c. The allegiance to party which custom had created was quite a difsubject of cliques and 'squads and distinguished personages; the component part of a political machinery, without any right of private judgment and without any opinion at all of his own.

Our readers know that we have drawn a true picture of this custom-and they know also that demagogues, office-holders, office-seekers, and all the expectants of government patronage and fa-

We have the true meaning of these connexions, when we say that men owe allegiance to their government only, to whose commands they ought to yield obedience, without question or opposition, especially in a land like ours where the elections make and unmake our rulers. We like the sena public festival: "Our country: May she always A movement has been made on this sub- be in the right, and always successful, right or wrong." This sentiment was made the subject of criticism by the gownsmen, but it was worthy the heart and mind of an American patriot.

But when you apply this sentiment to party, we beg to be excused. No American freeman should country and to liberty, wish success to any party which he believes to be in the wrong. In a free country, parties are as necessary, as checks to each other, as the commotions of the elements are he other day in a railroad car. "Is she an seem as if Providence instituted the system, that truth might arise in the collision of intellect for the benefit of our race-so that too much pow should not rest with large, irresponsible major ties, who might perpetuate error, unless the dreaded the appeals of potent minorities to intelligence of the people We have had a lesson on this subject, in the

sult of the recent election, which will, we thin be of immense benefit to our country. In New Ogleans, Nov 4 .- The Picayune has re- first place, the staff of power generated in this of allegiance to party, is broken forever. In the An extra session of Congress was convened on second place, politicians have been taught that ade, nor was anticipated. The only important an intelligent people-or at any rate, that the wrong

timore Convention-especially those southern lea-Considerable excitement existed at Vera Cruz ders who were more hungry for "pottage" than in consequence of the receipt of intelligence that anxious for the prosperity and glory of the coun-Lamont, a Frenchman, who was unjustly cast into would have presented to their successful oppoprison a short time since. A Spanish war vessel nents, a powerful, united and intellectual minoriis likewise expected at San Francisco, Mexico, ty-competent for immense good to our beloved

The party in power, too, we trust, will profit by The port of Mazatlan has at last been opened. | this lesson, and learn that they cannot sustain The port of Mazatlan has at last been opened. this lesson, and learn that they cannot sustain nominated—and every true Democrat was appeal the frontier States are in a very deplorable conthemselves by a name; that good works must folled to, to support them, on pain of ostracisation of almost dai- low in the footsteps of their triumph, ple will displace the unfaithful leaders. They Thus would be carry the city, when, in fact not a ticle" from the constitution of California, and repealing the obsolete violated Clay line of 36 30.

Mr. Rhett, from South Carolina, made a graphic and admirable speech in the Senate, December 15th and 16th, 1851, in relation to the lalse named "compromise measures," but the unfaithful leaders. They will displace the unfaithful leaders. They will see, too, that it is not necessary, in order to appeals to the pass, that the main should early the city, which the process of time," the potent spell that surrounded "regular nominations" arrived at such a pass, that the main should early the city, which the process of time," In the "process of time," in the time the potent spell that surrounded "regular nominations" arrived at such a pass, that the mai will be against them—and in the array they will remember, that there is an immense crowd of the working classes, among whom we include our intelligent and patriotic mercantile men.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.

An attempt was made a short time ago, to kill Mr. Bennett, the Editor of the New York Herald, by means of a Torpedo, professing to be a specimen of native silver and copper ore from the mountains of Cuba, sent by Senor V. Alcazor. It is represented as a very ingeniously contrived affair, and the lives of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hud-

positions and Grievances, to whom was refer red the Bill concerning the sale and Inspection of Sumber and Ton Timber at Wilmington, or some ther point on the Cape Fear, reported the same thereupon the Bill was read the 2d time and passd. The bill afterwards passed 3d reading.

The bill concerning Pilots and Pilotage was

read a second time and laid upon the table,

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. The amount contributed to the Washington onument, in this town, at the Polls on the 2d

### DEATH OF A FOREIGN MINISTER.

Gen. D. CARLOS DE ALVEAR, Envoy Extraordipary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argenweek, aged about 65. The funeral ceremwere performed in St. Patrick's Church on Saturday, by the Right Reverend Archbishop HUGHES. His death caused a great sensation in the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, who individually addressed letters of condolence to the members of his family. He was a man greatly distinguished in his own country, and all agree in representing country-and in the United States and England, in manner, brave in the battle-field, and cool and

## THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

A writer in the St. Louis, Missouri, Democrat. speaks of the late Baltimore Conventions in a style that is a caution to political sinners. He makes them out a little worse than we thought them to be, though our own notions about them did them no credit. Of the correctness of the following remarks our readers can judge, by the fruits produced.

Of all the men who held seats in the two Baltimore Conventions, there were not fifty who had been elected by any considerable portion of the people—not five-and-twenty who did not obtain their seats through the most bare-faced fraud and corruption. Men were admitted to seats, who it was notorious had not been elected. For instance, the late Mr. Rantoul, who had credentials to show that he had received upwards of thirty-one perpetrated by the Whics, in the case of Thomas Carnely and Moses H. Grinnell; and a dozen other cases might be cited, if necessary.

The object of the leading demagognes in these Baltimore Conventions, was to nominate their own man, and thus obtain possession of the government. They found that the two bodies were comall moral, and of every ennobling princit who were to be hired and purchased for any purpicture of this custom—and they know also that allegiance to party is a thing made for the gulls and not for men of spirit and independence—that it lives and moves and derives its impulses from demagagnes, office-holders, office-seekers and all and then turned round and sold out to other des-

So far as the Democratic Convention was conerned, there was not integrity enough in it to en able it to carry out any fixed purpose; and find ng itself baffled by the knaves in its service, and anable to nominate any candidate who had the o avoid general disruption, went to work-adopt d a scheme for their own safety, and fortunately ominated a gentleman who is entitled to public affrage and confidence. And thus ended the late nd we hope it will be the last, national "regular" emocratic Convention.

Our readers will perceive that the author 3 he above is a Democrat, and though evidently excited by the wrongs inflicted by the two Conentious, tells truths that should be known to all.

These Conventions have not held undisputed way over the public mind. The Democratic pardenounced them in the year 1815 and 1824and we are now reminded of a fact of some importance, which is, that Gen. Jackson looked upon them with loathing end disgust-he saw everything in them that is dangerous to the liberties of the people; and was elected to the Presidency by a party that had heaped upon them every possi ble mark of contempt and opprobium. Although he was induced to avail himself of their machinery, when a candidate for the Presidency a second time, he died firm in the avowal that they were conspiracies against the institutions of the country; and contended most lustily, that all elections should be brought directly to the people, with-

out the aid of caucuses or conventions. These Conventions, now so potent for mischief and so manifestly opposed to the free exercise of the people's will, had their origin in France, during the days of the Reign of Terror, and were introduced into this country about forty years ago. In various sections their operations have been felt, but in very few cases have they ever exressed public opinion.

The St. Louis writer says

Mr. Davis often boasted, in his latter days, that he managed, through their mysterious forms, to dictate to all New York, and elected whoever he pleased. On pumerous occasions, he and three or four other friends, would meet at a public hotel—make up tickets for all the wards—issue placards, announcing that primary meetings had been held, at which the individuals whose names were em-

For our own part we would be glad to be done with these "regular nominations," and hope they will be abolished everywhere; great and small, as repugnant to the principles of republican liberty, and as the instruments of ambitious men who use then for their own selfish purposes.

The good old fashioned way of "offering" should be renewed. We once thought this immodest and improper—but alas, the substitution is the concentrated influence of fraud and deceit-se that if "offering" is not entirely free from object ions, it is a thousand times better than the pres be no matter. The people will take the man of with the shore.

system we had as good and true men in offi-we have ever had under the plan of "re-

From the Danbury (Com.) Times Mrs. Mantha E. Taylor died while visiting ster at Wilmington, North Carolina aged rears. These lines are inscribed to her large ci cle of afflicted friends and relatives.

God bless ye! little children, For ye are motherless, But Christ himself has said, The little lambs He'll bless

God shield the tender nursling, The wind is bleak and cold. But sure, the gentle Shepherd. Will guard it in his fold.

God cheer ye! weeping parents, Ye've laid your loved one by, But Christ our Lord shall wipe, The tears from every eye.

One saw her pass away, You marked the heavenly radiance, That told the coming day. Fou saw her faith triumphing, E'en in the victor's grasp,

God bless ye! mourning sisters,

And heard her sweetly singing, As through the vale she passed. God bless ye! sorrowing brothers, Ye know the way she trod, Ye know that Christ hath called her,

She dwelleth with her God.

God bless thee ! lonely husband, Thy wife an angel now, She with her Saviour dwelleth. A crown upon her brow.

She wears a snow white garment, She sings a seraph's lay, And hark! she gently calls them, To her bright home away.

Oct. 13, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

AUGUSTA.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 .- The steamer Star of the West has arrived, bringing 300 passengers, 500,000 dollars in specie, and San Francisco dates to Oct 16th. She left San Juan on the 31st ult. The Pacific arrived there on the 30th. The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at San Ju-

A great mass meeting of the merchants had been held at San Francisco, in regard to the order

pose, and they spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to bribe vagabonds, who made a business of treachery, fraud and bribery. It is some consolation to know, that the knavish demagogues Political excitement run high.

Capt. Waterman, formerly of the ship Challenge had been appointed Port Warden of San Francis A new French banking house had been estab

Messrs. Gwynn & McCorkle, members of Con gress, had arrived out. The news from the gold mines was cheering.

lished with a capital of two millions

The California papers are filled with the name of overland emigrants who had died. Several Independence on the 9th of May. J.C. Springers arrived at Sacramenta on the 14th.

Mr. Warwick, late of Lancaster, Pa., was robbed of all his gold between Sonora and Columbia. The clipper S. S. Bishop, cleared for Philadelphia on the 11th.

Hon. Mr. Boone, U. S. Consulat San Juan, came passenger in the Star of the West. San Francisco Markets.-The markets are firm

and tending upwards. Flour firm and held at a high figure. Provisions more active. From Oregon.

The steamer Columbia had reached San Fran cisco with Oregon dates of Oct. 10th. Gov. Gaines had made a demand on the commandant of Vanceuver's Island for government stores for the relief of immigrants. Dr. McLaughlin had sent on his account for 1,000 bbls. flour, and the Island Mills and Allen McKinley had each sent for 500 bbls. The weather was good and produce abundant. The steamer John P. Flint had been lost.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA. Interesting Details Regarding the Crescent City Difficulties - The Question still Unsettled-Interview between the Captain of the Port, the Cap

tain General, Judge Conklin and Capt. Daven port-Purser Smith not Permitted to Land. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.- The steamer Crescen City reached her wharf early this morning.

She reports having left Havana on the morning of the 2d inst. As she was about approaching the port, on her passage from New York, a pilot The late Watthew L. Davis breathed them into existence in this city; he baptised them in blood and fire; and although at the outset they aftracted but little attention, they had the effect to control the political destines of this metropolis— was. The pilot then declined taking the ship into

Capt. Davenport, who was in command of the

vessel, however, paid no attention to the remarks of the pilot, and taking the responsibility upon himself, soon brought the ship to her anchorage The captain of the port shortly afterwards cam alongside, and on being informed that Purser Smith was on board, stated that no communication with the shore would be allowed until he had had an interview with the Captain General, and

he stated he had received from the American Consul, in which assurance was given him that the late difficulty had been fully settled at an interview between Judge Conkling, the American Minister, and the Captain General—the former having notified the American Consul to that effect, except that Lieut. Porter or Purser Smith would not be allowed to come on shore.

The Captain of the Port remarked to Capt. Davenport that it was a mistake—that the diffiulty was not settled, but that the mails and passengers this special time would be allowed to land,-Should Purser Smith, however, return in the vessel on her way from New Orleans to New York she would in no case be allowed communication

The Captain of the partifurther stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington had written to the Captain General, informing him, on authority of the American Secretary of State, that Purser Smith should positively not be permitted to go

out in the steamer again to Havana. Captain Davenport replied that Smith was a private citizen of the Upited States, and could go

where or when he pleased, without any hindrance or interference of the U. S. Government, The Captain of the port then had another inter

riew with the Captain General, previous to which he gave the officers stationed to gnard the vessel permission to land the passengers alongside. Captain Davenport, however, would not allow them to come on board until he had been appris-

ed that the American Consul had been fully in

rmed of the condition of affairs. The captab of the port here returned with the permission from the Captain General for all the passengers and officers of the vessel to land, with the exception of Purser Smith, who would not be allowed to come on shore under any consideration. He further reported that, should be return in the vesel, she would be immediately ordered off. Capt. Davenport then wrote to the American consul that the passengers might do as they pleasd, but as Lieut. Porter had been forbidden to ome on the island, he, himself, would not land. Judge Conkling, on receiving this letter, cam on board and held a long conversation with Capt. Davenport, in the course of which the former

aid that he had received permissions, ih his transit, to land, when a portion of the passengers vent on shore, and others remained on board. Mr. Morales, of the firm of Drake & Co., consignees of the Crescent City, then made his appostance and said, by authority, that if Purser Smith would address a letter to the Captain General, denying the charges which had been brought against him, the difficulty would be settled. To this Capt. Davenport replied that he would

under no circumstances, permit any of the officers under him to address any communication upon the subject, to the Cuban authorities, Lieut, Porter having on two different occasions disavow. ed the charges.

The Crescent City then run up her flag and took her departure for New Orleans. WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD

Those most particularly interested, will be pleased to learn that freight of all descriptions is now received at the Depots on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and forwarded with dispatch. The completion of the temporary bridge across the Congaree river, has opened the communication with Charleston, and all the arrangements which existed on the South Carolina Rail Road. previous to the freshet are now in full operation. The immense quantity of cotton, now pouring in and waiting to be shipped from the various points on the different Roads connecting with the South Carolina Road, is the only draw-back to our ters in sending their produce to market. Black River Watchman.

#### FATAL CASUALTY. The Greensboro' Patriot of Saturday says :-

"Rey, Jonas Case, a young minister of the Baptist church, was killed as he started home from Bruce's Cross Roads, on the evening of election day, by a dead tree which was blown down across the road. Another man was knocked down and stunned, but recovered; while others in company received some very slight injuries."

Read the following Certificate from C. C. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., President'Michigan State Bank. DETROIT, August 30, 1845.

Geo. B. Green, Esq., - Dear Sir-Having been a of overland emigrants who had died. Several great sufferer from Dyspepsia; and having been parties had arrived in Oregon in a distressed condition. A train had arrived at Sonora, which left most cheerfully attest their efficiery. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty seven pounds of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid for fifteen months!" Travelling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a cure, until I began to take Bitters. In one week I we greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well, and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh.— You are at liberty to use this, if it will at all fur-ther your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuable remedy. Respectfully yours,

Such certificates as the above, are not to be obained in favor of a medicine destitute of merit. but are only given upon the most satisfactory proof of their efficacy and success. Should any one, however, wish for further evidence, they are invited to read the pamphlets accompanying

gents, gratis.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Drug rists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, General C. DuPre, Agent for Wilmington. \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

the medicine, which abound with certificates equal

ly satisfactory, and which may be obtained of the

# DEPOT SCHOOL.

THE Regular Session of this School commenced I on the first Monday in November and contin-The studies commonly pursued in preparatory schools form the course. Latin, French, Mathe-

natics. Mathematical Perspective, 4-c., 4-c.
Students preferred who have made some es in, or are prepored to commence Latin and Board upon moderate terms may be obtained in Terms or tuitio s, same as charges at similar

For further particulars address THE TRUSTEES. Teachev's Depot, Duplin co., Nov 11. 103-3t

KAHNWEILER & BRO. BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE THEIR SECOND EXHIBITION This Morning of French Bress Goods and Paris

CLOAKS &c. The entire assortment being of Parls Manufacture and just received direct, they will comprise all the

PRESENT SEASON.

SUNDRIES.

SUNDRIES.

2000 GUNNY Bags; 100 boxes Candy;

2000 Wood ware and Willow do.

100 boxes Soap;

Brooms, brushes. Mats,

Twine, Warp, Dry Goods,

Twine, Warp, Dry Goods,

Negro Cloth, Blankets,

Duck, Hardware, Cutlery

Hollow Ware. Axes,

Hoes, Spades, Shovels,

150 r'ms wrapping Paper, Chains, Bird Cages,

50 boxes Fire Crackers, Butter, Lard Cheese,

200 bags Dairy Salt,

Kice, Flour, Liquors,

Journal of Sugar, Preserves,

Ale Porter, Champagne,

Rice, Flour, Liquors, Lonf Sugar, Preserves 100 Ash Oars, Ale Porter, Champagne, 100 colls Rope, all sizes, Jugs, Jars, &c. In fact you can find at our old stand almost even

ty article wanted, and all we ask is to come and examine our stock and prices, and you will find that we sell as low if not lower than any one else. Call and examine, we will take great pleusure in showing our stock.

HOWARD & PEDEN, South Water St.

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UIL PAINTINGS.

A SPLENDID collection, just received direct from Paris, For sale cheap by KAHNWEILER & BRO.