

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Wilmington, North Carolina.

VOL. III. NO. 23.

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WHOLE NO. 127.

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OFFICE on the South side of Market Street, below the Court House.



RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Company, May 16th, 1838.

THE completion of this Railroad (from Petersburg to Manchester, opposite to Richmond,) makes the chain of Railroads through the State of Virginia continuous, with the exception of only nine miles; and adds important advantages to the Inland Route for Northern and Southern travelling.

There are established on it two DAILY TRAINS, one of which is in connection with the North and South Mail line, and a TRI-WEEKLY TRAIN, connecting with the

Halifax, Wilmington & Charleston Railroad, Stage & Steamboat line.

Passengers who leave Charleston for Wilmington, on Sunday or Tuesday evening, will, if they arrive in Halifax by 5 o'clock on Tuesday or Thursday evening, be brought to Richmond, by the tri-weekly line, in time for the Wednesday or Friday morning stage for Washington, whereby they will reach Baltimore the same evening, and can proceed to Philadelphia the same night, and arrive in New York before dinner on Thursday or Saturday: being less than four days from Charleston to New York.

The connection is equally good and expeditious with the extra line from Wilmington, and with all the lines from North to South.

The route through Petersburg and Richmond will be found also to be one of the best routes from the South to the Virginia Springs. The Passengers can arrive at Charlottesville, having only 44 miles stage travelling, after reaching the Railroads in Virginia, in 3 days from Charleston, and 2 days from Raleigh.

All possible arrangements are made on this Railroad for the comfortable and safe transportation of passengers.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAILROAD, AND

PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

TRAVELLERS are informed that an engine connecting from the North and South, with the Wilmington Railroad Company's Line of Stages leaves Blakely every Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and always arrives in time at Petersburg to connect with the daily lines of Railroads and Steamboats passing through Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, &c. This line leaves Petersburg for the South on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in time to connect with the Wilmington Railroad Company's Line of Stages.

Travellers may rely upon finding on this Line capital and experienced Engineers, attentive Captains of Train, and comfortable Coaches.

Petersburg, December 15th, 1837. 101 1/2

Great Expedition to the North!

TRAVELLERS are informed that the RAILROAD between Petersburg and Richmond is now finished, completing the main MAIL LINE of railroad from North Carolina to the North. The different companies on the route now start a line from Halifax, N. C. on the days the Wilmington Railroad Company's line of stages reaches there, which will enable travellers to reach New York twice in an advance of every other line.

The following is the schedule of this line:

LEAVE HALIFAX 5 to half past 5 P.M. REACH PETERSBURG 1 A.M. Petersburg half past 1 A.M. Richmond half past 3 A.M. Washington City 4 P.M. Philadelphia 7 P.M. Baltimore 7 P.M. New York 2 P.M. Philadelphia 6 A.M. New York 2 P.M.

Only one night's rest is lost on this route. The second night, passengers sleep on board the Philadelphia steamer.

From Petersburg the above line is the Daily Mail Line, and the different companies are bound in heavy penalties, to run through in the schedule time.

Travellers, when they leave Halifax, will please apply to the agent of the Petersburg Railroad Company, B. F. Halsey, who will afford them every facility.

Besides the above FAST LINE, there are other independent Daily Lines, running on the respective railroads, so that in no case can passengers be delayed more than half a day, at an point of the route.

Passengers who wish to stay all night at Halifax, will find next morning an engine of the Petersburg Railroad Company, at Gary's Depot, waiting to carry them on.

There are five or six daily engines, now running on the Petersburg Railroad, so that passengers at almost any hour can start for Petersburg.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

At Enfield, Halifax County, N. C. J. SOUTHWALL.

HAVING taken from Mrs. P. W. SOUTHALL that beautiful new building, situated at the west end of the village, and contiguous to her grove, is now fitting it up for the reception of travellers. To many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived. I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southwall and daughters promise personal attention to ladies.

April 1838. 117 3/4
Editors of the Roanoke Advocate, Edenton Gazette, Norfolk Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer, Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, and Wilmington Advertiser, will please insert the above advertisement until the first day of July, and forward their accounts to this hotel for payment.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

ALL Merchandise, &c. intended to be forwarded on the Railroad, must be sent before sunrise and eight o'clock, A. M. Anything sent after that time cannot be taken on that day. Nothing will be received, unless it is put up in the most substantial manner. Every thing must have the owner's name marked distinctly on it, and a bill accompanying it, specifying the weight, stating who it is for, who it is for, and where it is to be left.

The merchants will be held responsible in every case, for the freight on every thing sent by them. Merchants having consignments of produce, and other articles from the country, must take them away the day that they arrive, as the Company will not be responsible for any thing suffered to remain at the Depot all night. Articles will be delivered at, and taken from the following points on the road, viz. Rocky Point Depot, Water Station, near Burgaw Swamp, and the Depot, near South Washington. L. L. H. SAUNDERS, Agent of Transportation. May 12th, 1838. 123 1/2

THE LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN

WILL leave the depot at Wilmington, every day, (except Sunday and Tuesday,) precisely at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until further notice. May 18th, 1838. 123 1/2

Office of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. Wilmington, 6th June, 1838.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the Stockholders, passed at their late meeting, the President & Directors do hereby give notice, that an instalment of FIVE dollars per share on the stock of this Company, is hereby required to be paid on the 1st day of July next, in lieu of the 1st of November, as heretofore ordered.

JAMES OWEN, President. 123 1/2

Office of the Portsmouth & Roanoke R. R. Co. Portsmouth, Va. May 26th, 1838.

Great Central Route

BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, Via the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, and the Chesapeake Bay Steamboats.

THROUGH from Halifax, N. C. to New York, in FORTY ONE HOURS, being THREE HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE, and this without a moment's night travelling on railroad south of Philadelphia, and WITHOUT THE LOSS OF SLEEP—Thus:

From Halifax to Portsmouth, 6 hours.
Portsmouth to Baltimore, 14 "
Baltimore to Philadelphia, 8 "
Philadelphia to New York, 8 "

Stoppages, 5
41

Leaves Halifax every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Washington City every Wednesday. Fare from Halifax to Philadelphia, including every expense, (meals, portage, &c.) \$12.

To be published until forbid in the Augusta Chronicle, Savannah Georgian, Charleston Courier, Norfolk Herald, Baltimore Patriot & American, National Intelligencer, U. S. Gazette, Pennsylvania, and New York Star, and accounts sent to the Office of the Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad Company. 123 1/2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Elizabeth Williams, Adm'x of William C. Williams, } Attachment.
Charles Williams, }
vs. }
CHARLES WILLIAMS, the defendant in this case, will hereby take notice, that sundry attachments were this day returned before me, levied on a negro woman, which is condemned to the use of the plaintiff, and conditional judgment entered against the defendant, for the sum of twenty five dollars, to be made absolute and final at the end of thirty days from the date hereof, unless the defendant appear and answer the plaintiff according to law.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, J. P. June 4th, 1838. 126 3/4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

John Dawson, } Attachment.
Charles Williams, }
vs. }
CHARLES WILLIAMS, the defendant in this case, will hereby take notice, that an attachment was this day returned before me, levied on a negro woman, which is condemned to the use of the plaintiff, and conditional judgment entered against the defendant, for the sum of sixty dollars, to be made absolute and final at the end of thirty days from the date hereof, unless the defendant appear and answer the plaintiff according to law.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, J. P. June 8th, 1838. 126 3/4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Wright & Savage, } Attachment.
Charles Williams, }
vs. }
CHARLES WILLIAMS, the defendant in this case, will hereby take notice, that an attachment was this day returned before me, levied on a negro woman, which is condemned to the use of the plaintiff, and conditional judgment entered against the defendant, for the sum of seven dollars seventy five cents, to be made absolute and final at the end of thirty days from the date hereof, unless the defendant appear and answer the plaintiff according to law.

JNO. A. LILLINGTON, J. P. June 8th, 1838. 126 3/4

REAL ESTATE.

AS Agents for a House in New York, we offer for sale the two story DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, formerly Rich: Wright's, No. 150, corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. R. W. BROWN, & SON. June 8th, 1838. 126 3/4

HICKORY SPRING.

SITUATED 18 miles south west of PETERSBOROUGH, in Chatham County, N. C. so well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in good repair, and the proprietor is ready for the reception of visitors. He has the pleasure of returning thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and will say that he still solicits a portion of public favor. He will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may call on him comfortable; and his table will be furnished with the best of the country affords. He has made arrangements since the last season, for the accommodation of visitors. Warm and cold baths always ready.

TERMS FOR BOARD. Twenty dollars per month; one dollar per day; children and servants half price. Bathing, Washing, &c. separate charges. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more, but will add the following certificates.

Professor Olmstead in his certificate, says: "The spring contains: 1st, a small portion of Iron: 2d, sulphate of Lime: 3d, sulphate of Magnesia, in a large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur or muriatic salts, nor alkaline carbonates. The spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphurated hydrogen, but does not burn." "Living within eight miles of Hickory Spring, and its curative properties believed to be efficacious in many complaints, I was induced to send a negro man to it, who had to me the appearance of being far advanced in consumption, evinced by pain in the breast, cough, and profuse and offensive expectoration. I had used the water for a short time, before he was enabled to return to his daily labour. And an aggravation of symptoms has been successfully removed since, by a second visit to the waters of the said Hickory Spring. I furthermore certify, that I have no idea that he would otherwise have recovered."

[Signed,] JOS. JNO. ALSTON. "Farmer's View, Chatham Co. 13th April, 1838."

"MR. WM. BOWEN, SIR, I received yours of the 8th inst. requesting me to send you a certificate of the benefit my family had received from your Spring, which affords me much pleasure to state to the public what I know about it."

I attended Hickory Spring, now the property of Mr. Wm. Bowen, in Chatham County, N. C. in the year 1817, with one of my children, about three years old, then labouring under a bowel complaint, which had been following her for five or six weeks. She was regularly attended by a regular legal physician, who pronounced her case incurable. In less than twelve hours after arriving at the Spring, she began to mend, and in eight days was in perfect health. My wife attended at the same time, labouring under a chronic affection of the liver. She was much benefited by drinking the water, has frequently visited the Spring since, and has always been much benefited—has never staid longer than eight days at a time.

Respectfully, yours, &c. THOMAS FARISH. P. S. Those persons visiting the Spring, and wishing extra services, would do well to bring servants with them.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of saying, THE HICKORY SPRING, and Premises attached thereto, are FOR SALE.

June 9th, 1838. 126 3/4
The Recorder, of this city, Spectator, Newbern, Advertiser, Wilmington, Observer, Fayetteville, N. C. Gazette, Chatham, S. C. will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts, and a paper containing the advertisement, to the Postmaster, at Emerson's Tanyard, where they will be attended to. W. B.

NOTICE. I have purchased that house and water lot, opposite the Methodist Church, I have enclosed it, and made a good timber plot. I have, in addition, prepared a suitable wharf adjoining, with an excellent shed upon it. Having made every suitable preparation, I hereby offer myself to country gentlemen, to do their business upon reasonable commissions; to receive and sell Timber, sawmill Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Turpentine, and Tar. Swift care and attention will be paid to execute the business committed to my care. I furthermore observe, the wharf and timber pen are so handy, that purchasers in a few minutes can look at the produce, and select for themselves.

Having done every thing necessary to complete this establishment suitably, I shall always inquire for and be ready to embrace the quickest sales. I foster myself that I shall receive a reasonable patronage.

The Rev. JESSE JENET will attend to the business in my absence. SAMUEL BEERY. REFERENCES. Dr. F. J. HILL, Mr. W. C. LORD. June 13th, 1838. 126 3/4
Raleigh Register insert three times.

NOTICE. WILL be sold, on the first Monday in August next, at Bladen County Court, on six months' credit, the lands left by the will of HUGH MURPHY, deceased, to be sold for a division, consisting of about eight square tracts, some valuable for timber, lying in said county of Bladen. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Bladen, the County Surveyor for Bladen, or to either of the subscribers.

PATRICK MURPHY, } Executors.
ROBERT MURPHY, } June 13th, 1838. 126 3/4

JUST RECEIVED. 1 Half Pipe Cognac Brandy, 10 Baskets "Bauchus" Champagne, 2 Quarter Cases Burgundy Port Wine, From a direct importer, and GOOD. IN STORE, 90 Square Bales Cotton. Apply to R. W. BROWN, & SON. June 8th, 1838. 125 3/4

Book Binding with India Rubber, recently discovered by Mr. Hancock, of London, where it is patented by the Bank of England, Insurance Companies, and many of the most extensive Merchants, has been patented in the United States, by the inventor, and is now introduced in New York, by Peter A. Mesier. Sewing is completely superseded; and the book or ledger opens so perfectly as to present a full, flat page, that may be written upon to the very edge. The sheets are originally cemented together with a solution of the rubber. Library books are bound in the same way.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION—MORE LIGHT.

The following is an extract from the Speech delivered by Mr. Southgate of Kentucky, on the Treasury Note Bill. It will be read with great interest by all who want light!

Mr. Chairman, I desire distinctly to be understood, and here in my place, before the assembled Representatives of the People, I charge the fact to be, and challenge any gentleman friendly to the Administration to deny, if he dare, (and if he does, I will prove the charge from the record,) that your land office receivers, in and out of office, have in their hands the enormous sum of one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$1,950,000); that your defaulting custom-house officers not now in office, but who have been fully satisfied and given way for a fresh set, have in their hands the round sum of one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars, (\$1,427,410) making, in all, three millions three hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars, (\$3,377,410) Nor, sir, does this sum include the two thousand and more of defaulting postmasters; nor are the custom-house receivers now in office, who are defaulters to the Government, and other receivers and disbursers of the public revenue, embraced in this estimate; because the Secretary of the Treasury, for reasons best known to himself, has declined to give us the information. And, sir, that the committee and this nation may fully understand the subtleties and shuffling evasions of the Secretary of the Treasury in endeavoring to conceal from us the true condition of those in office; and the amount of the default, I beg to refer the committee to the resolution which passed this House on the motion of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Garland,) and which, together with the novel reasons of the Secretary, I shall read in support of the charge and for the edification of the committee. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House, as early in the next session as practicable, the names of all receivers, collectors, or depositaries of the public money, who are in default to the Government; the amount of such default; the length of time due; the security given, if any; and how much has been, or will likely be, lost; together with a copy of all correspondence upon the subject, from the 1st of January, 1834, to this time."

This resolution was adopted at the extra session, and it not only required the Secretary of the Treasury to send up the names of "all receivers, collectors or depositaries of the public money, who are in default," but to send us also all the correspondence in relation to the subject. I repeat, sir, the Secretary was ordered to inform us "who are in default." The resolution was general, full, and comprehensive; requiring the names of all "who are in default," those in office, as well as those out of office. And, sir, instead of complying with the plain and simple meaning of this resolution, apparent upon its face, and which could have been understood by any schoolboy in my district of ten years of age, he has sent us, for our edification, a list of public defaulters, who were not in office on the 12th of October, 1837! Not one word, not one name, or one letter, with reference to those defaulters, who are in office. And in order the more effectually to divert our attention from the true object of the inquiry, and say something which he supposed would satisfy my honorable friend from Virginia, Mr. Garland, who was curious to know the true condition of these biped sub-treasurers, he gives us in his report the following most extraordinary reasons. He says:

"But it will be seen that they do not include any cases connected with the Post Office Department, as its concerns have usually been kept separate, and are supposed not to be embraced in the purview of the resolution. For similar reasons, the cases of disbursing officers, attached to the army and navy, or to other departments, and former purchasers of public lands, are not included, though the indebtedness of many of them is very great."

What, Mr. Chairman, does the Secretary mean, when he speaks of "individuals," "such as merchants and former purchasers of public lands?" These are not the "individuals" embraced in this resolution. Why, sir, this is a downright insult to the understanding of the House. Does the Secretary suppose we are so stupid as to believe that there are any "merchants" who are defaulters to the Government, as "collectors, receivers, or disbursers of the public revenue? No such thing. They owe the Government, it is true, for duties on goods imported; but does it therefore follow that they are defaulters within the resolution to which I have referred? The Secretary, moreover, knew that by a law of the extra session, these merchants were permitted, on certain conditions, to withhold payment for the periods and upon the conditions therein provided. So much for the merchants. And then comes the "former purchasers of public lands." Why, sir, I am astonished. Who is it that owes

the Government the first dollar as a "former purchaser of public lands?" The Secretary ought to know, as every body knows, that the former purchasers of public lands, made under the credit systems, have long since either relinquished the purchase and obtained scrip therefor, or forfeited the land to the Government. I appeal to every Western man now before me to say whether or not I am right.

"You know, (pointing to Mr. Hamer of Ohio,) you know, sir, that your Secretary either knows nothing about this matter, or is wilfully practising a deception upon this House and this nation.

I am sensible, Mr. Chairman, that this may be considered somewhat of a digression from the main question, but I have been forced into this debate, at this late hour, against my will; and if you are rendered the least unhappy, in consequence of some of the exposures which have been made, you must take the "responsibility" on yourselves. I have not yet done either with the Secretary or his defaulters, or with the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Secretary gave us at the extra session, as a reason for withholding from the States the fourth instalment, (which was passed by a party vote,) that the money was "chiefly" in the hands of the office holders, and not in the banks. And, sir, if these defaulting office holders had then been compelled to disgorge the millions of the peoples money in their hands, the necessity of withholding the fourth instalment would not have existed, and the pressing necessity for Treasury notes greatly diminished. And, sir, while I am on this subject, I demand to know where these six millions and upwards of the peoples money have gone? If the House will take up a resolution, which I submitted long since, calling for information on this subject, I am persuaded we will know all about it. Rut, sir, where is the money?

At the time the deposit law passed, the fourth instalment was in the Treasury, or reported to be there. It is not in the banks, because I have shewn you there are only four millions there. It is not in the Treasury, because the Secretary says he has not got money enough, even in Treasury notes, to last him two days. It is therefore clear that the Secretary has taken the funds which by law were ordered to be deposited with the States; and appropriated the same to other purposes; or he knew, or should have known, that a very large amount thereof, and for aught I know, more, was in the hands of his own defaulting office holders, and that information, although expressly called for, has been evaded and withheld from the peoples representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I do not make these charges, without having the evidence before me to sustain them. Sir, the correspondence touching the defaultations of land office receivers, has at last been laid on our tables. (I wish that every man in this nation had one.) The special agent, Mr. Garesche, appointed to examine into the condition of these offices, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 14th day of June, that the land office receiver at Columbus, Mississippi, was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$53,965 54, and gives as a reason for his defaultation, that he had been "led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor," and that "another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two;" and thereupon recommends his "being retained in preference to a new appointment," and for aught I know, he was retained.

Do you remember, Mr. Chairman, that when a late Administration came into power, in their laudable zeal to ferret out public plunderers, they found one poor Auditor who was defaulter for some few hundred dollars, and that forthwith his goods and chattels were seized and sold, and his body imprisoned, hunted down, like a felon, with denunciations from high places? "Let him rot in prison, for he has not only used the money of my people, but has dared to interfere with the freedom of elections." But now, sir, when a public defaulter is detected to a large amount, he is recommended to the mercy of the Secretary, and the question is not now asked, is he honest and capable, but is he of our party? No, sir, is this all connected with these public defaulters, if you will examine the report to which I have referred, it will be found, that in many of the cases, where the defaultation is very large, the security taken by the Secretary is wholly inadequate. Take for example, the late receiver at Helena, in Arkansas—there the defaultation is largely upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, and the penalty only twenty thousand dollars. The report shews throughout a culpable negligence in this particular, on the part of the Secretary, and, sir, the result will turn out to be a loss to this Government of a very large amount. And now, Mr. Chairman, while we have these sub-treasurers before us, and have some practical knowledge as to the manner in which they have taken care of our money, and as you propose hereafter to place all of our money in the hands of these same individuals, or a fresh supply of them, in gold and silver, with all your provisions for security—such as strong boxes and bars, and bolts,

and keys—I intend to offer an amendment to that bill, (if you should see fit to bring it up,) and I hope you will add it—that you have a strong box provided for each sub-Treasurer, well cured, and fastened to his body, and a strong box, who may, like a lion fastened to a pole, move in solemn mockery around the treasury of his master, to prevent him from running away, and forgetting to leave his money behind.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIED MAN. The subjoined outpourings of a married man, are from the 'Charcoal Sketches' of Neal. Courtship has been aptly termed a paradise, and matrimony the way from that happy region to earth again. The following, if true is a pretty good illustration:

"What made you get married if you don't like it?"

"Why I was deluded into it—fairly deluded into it. I had nothing to do of evenings, so I went a-courting. Now courtship's fun enough; I haven't got a word to say again courtship. It's about as good a way of killing an evening as I know of. Wash your face, put on a clean dicky, and go and talk as sweet as sugar or molasses candy for an hour or two—to say nothing of a few kisses behind the door, as your sweetheart goes to the step with you."

"When I was a single man, the world wagged along well enough. It was just like an omnibus; I was a passenger paid my levy, and had nothing more to do with it but sit down and not care a button for any thing. S'posing the omnibus get up sot—well, I walks off, and leaves the man to pick up the pieces. But then I must take a wife and be haunted to me. It's all very well for a while; but afterwards, its plaguy like owing an upset omnibus."

"Ann? queried Montezuma—what's all that about omnibusses?"

"What did I get by it? continued Gamaliel, regardless of the interruption. How much fun? why a jawing old woman and three smaller. Mighty different from courtship that is. What's the fun of buying things to eat and things to wear for them, and wasting good spicing money on such nonsense for other people! And then, as for doing what you like, there's no such thing. You can't clear out when people's owing you so much money you can't stay convenient. No—the nabbers must have you. You can't go on a spree for when you come home missis kicks up the devil's delight. You can't teach her manners—for constables are as thick as blackberries. In short, you can't do nothing. Instead of 'Yes, my duck' and 'No my dear,' as you, please, honey, and when you like, lovey like it is in courtship times. Its a tigger row at all hours. Sour milk and cold potatoes; children and table clothes bad off for soap—always darning or mending. If it wasnt that I'm particular sober, I'd be inclined to drink it's excuse enough. It's heart breaking, and it's all owing to that I've such a pain in my gizzard of mornings. I'm so miserable I must stop and sit on the steps."

"What's the matter now?"

"I'm getting agrowed. My wife's a savin' critter—a sword of sharpness—she cuts the throat of my felicity, stabs my happiness chaps up my comfort and snips up all my Sunday-go-to-meetings to make jackets for the boys—she gives all the wittles to the children to make me s'pry and jump about like a lamp lighter; I can't stand it; my troubles is overpowering when I come to add 'em up."

"Oh, nonsense! behave nice—don't make a noise in the street—be a man!"

"How can I be a man, when I belong to somebody else? My hours 'at my own—my money 'at my own—I belong to four people beside myself—the old woman and them three children. I'm a partnership concern, and so many has got their fingers in the till that I must bust up. I'll break and sign over the stock in trade to you!"

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY. A letter from a friend in London informs us, that the Hon. Richard Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian bequest, and that the money has been paid to him. It amounts to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Rush was to have embarked on his return in the course of the present month, bringing with him the money thus bequeathed for the purpose of education in the United States. It was supposed that the matter would have been the cause of a tedious Chancery suit, but it appears from this intelligence, that it has been terminated with very little delay.

Pennsylvania. Ohio Whig Convention.—A Whig Convention was recently held in Ohio, which was numerously attended, and of which the finest spirit prevailed. Resolutions were adopted, recommending General Harrison for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention, between the claims of himself, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. There were 6,000 delegates in attendance!

The Whig Convention of Maryland, have nominated John L. Steele for the office of Governor of that State.