

HISTORICAL.

RINGS AND THEIR HISTORY.

It is still an obscure point in the physiology of the toilette, to know whether women did not commence by ornamenting before dressing themselves. In nearly all nascent communities the women had, and have still, no other dress than rings on the neck, wrists, ankles, in the nose, in the ears, and even in the cheeks. These are of feathers, little chains or shells, brilliant seeds, little colored stones and metal. From the general uniformity of this custom, from the commencement of all civilization, the ring may be said to take rank as the primitive vestment.

Chivier, who at sight of a single jaw-bone, could reconstruct extinct races, could doubtless, with more certainty, reconstruct upon the mere examination of a ring, an antediluvian woman.

It is difficult to fix the epoch or the country which first introduced the use of rings. Some attribute it to Prometheus, who, having refused to espouse Pandora, the first mortal woman, presented her with a finger ring, by way of consolation. Phiny, on the other hand, claims that before the siege of Troy, rings were unknown, giving as a reason that Homer, who named the jewels of the Trojan dames, does not mention them. In the Old Testament, mention is made of rings in Egypt, in the time of Joseph, more than 6 hundred years before the Trojan war.

Be this as it may, before speaking of the ring as an ornament, let us say a word upon its different significations.

In ancient times, rings bore a symbolic significance, spiritual or mysterious; the sacred, profane, magical—marks of honor or of ignominy—and their material even served to distinguish ranks and conditions. Such were the rings of the ancient priests of the ancient law, worn on the hems of their robes, and whose symbolic significance is now unknown.

The high Priest of Jupiter, the Flamendialis, wore a ring larger than his coadjutors, signifying that he was beyond control in any of his functions.

The Pastoral ring of our bishops, is a mark of their dignity, and gage of their spiritual marriage to the Church.

The nuptial ring is the mutual sign of fidelity, which the priest blessing, puts upon the finger of the wife, saying: "Accept the ring of matrimonial faith." This ring is given to Nuns who take the church for their spouse, &c.

Rings have also marks of scientific attainments, authority, benevolence, fidelity, nobility and chivalry. The Rabbi, Solomon Jarei, cites, as an article of patriarchal inheritance, the ring, which in the first centuries, was a mark of honor, power and dignity.

The royal ring or cygne, gave something of power and dignity to those entrusted with it. Pharaoh, drawing the ring from his finger, and giving it to Joseph, established him over all his kingdom. Gen. xii. 42. Alexander on his deathbed, giving his to Perdicas, signified that he was his successor. Mercurius, under Vespasian, bore his master's ring, and by virtue thereof, conducted the affairs of state, even without consulting the Emperor himself, if we may believe Zepherus.

Among the Turks and Saracens, investiture of office was made with a ring. So, under the earlier kings of France, princes and sovereign lords, investing their vassals with fiefs, placed a ring upon their finger, which bore the arms granted to them.—Such rings served as the signet or seal, which took the place of the signature.

At the consecration and coronation of kings, the ring is blessed which is put on the finger.

In Savoy, the ring of St Maurice is the mark of investiture of the dukes, ever since Peter of Savoy obtained it from the abbey of St Maurice, in Chablais. The Doges of Venice wedded the sea yearly, on Ascension day, throwing a ring into the sea, as if to oblige it to be ever faithful to them, by express privilege of pope Alexander iii.

A manuscript ceremonial states that the dukes received their investiture by the ornament of the ring; acquiescing by a ruby upon the middle finger, counts by a diamond viscount by a golden rod, and barons and baronets by a banner.

The kings of Persia, in sign of kindness, and friendship, presented a ring, and those only could wear it that received it from their hands.

The Incas of Peru, placed rings of gold in the ears of those whom they wished to honor.

In Rome senators and knights only could wear gold rings. The common people wore them of iron, significant of the mode of life expected from them in their habits and manners.

Rings were not only signs of honor;—they were marks of ignominy as well. Among many people the ring was an emblem of servitude, among others a mark of corrupt morals. At Rome for a long period, to wear two rings was considered a mark of infamy. Women alone could wear two without being subject to censure.

Rings have also been signs of magic power. In olden times and chivalrous romances they played an important part—endowing their possessors with great privileges.

That of the famous Gyges was the most notable of all magic rings. Its history covers an admirable practical lesson. A learned

eastern scholar tells us concerning it as follows: "The Philosopher Gylippus mentions this ring. It was talismanic, but reasonably so, and thus came to Gyges' hands. Gyges lived in Pelopoe, about eight centuries before Christ. He was young, rich, handsome, gifted and ambitious. He consulted Gylippus at his home near Ephesus as to how he could best use his time and talents.

"Read this every day at the rising of the sun," answered the philosopher, handing him a leaden ring, whose escutcheon formed a plain surface of an inch in diameter, upon which was engraved nine hundred and ninety-nine letters, in almost imperceptible characters.

On his return to Pelopia, Gyges read the inscription, which was as follows: LOST HOURS.

"Let us suppose two individuals, one rises at half past nine in the morning and the other at 6 o'clock. Of these two persons each lives 50 years; the latter will count sixty three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five hours, or what is the same thing, two thousand six hundred and sixty one more days, of active existence than the first."

"The inscription proceeds to legitimate in figures, the value of the time thus saved,—and the advance in social position of an active population of a million rising at six instead of half past nine.

Gyges seized upon the sense of this curious calculation by Gylippus. He rose many hours before his fellow citizens; his labor, his talents, his industry opened to him a career of distinction; he became an officer, a favorite of Candaulus, King of Lydia and reigned after him.

Such was the Ring of Gyges, truly a talisman, as we see, but one which may be so to all the world.

After rings as signs and symbols, we have to consider them as ornaments, and how worn. Placed most commonly upon the fingers, they were first worn indifferent on either hand. Later, the left was more used, as being less exposed to action, and consequent loss, than the right. And of the fingers, the one next the least, from the fanciful idea, of a special nerve running thence to the heart.

Later still they were worn on all the fingers except the middle one, which at Rome was deemed infamous. Then came the style of wearing them on the index, or right fore finger, and finally they were worn in full phalanx, three on each finger. This abuse was restricted by order of the Senate, and none wore rings who did not enjoy a certain fixed income. From the hands, rings descended to the feet and ankles, and are still so worn by the eastern nations, and they mounted to the ears,—where they held their own with civilized barbarians as well as savages.

From the accounts of travellers, we hear of tregresses with ear rings six inches in diameter; among the Morgols a foot in length; while the Malibar women wear their four ounces weight, with a hole in large enough to pass the hand through. Peruvian women wear a ring in the nose, proportioned in size to their husbands rank. The ancient Mexicans, Brazilians and other nations wore rings, stones, bones, &c. in the lower lip.

The use and abuse of rings furnish some curious particulars.

Nonius, a Roman Senator, is said to be the first to wear a ring set with precious stones. He wore one worth twenty thousand crowns, and was punished by the Senate for his extravagant vanity.

The Emperor, Heliogabalus never wore the same ring twice, whatever its value.—The ladies followed the lead, and says Seneca, often bore the price of two or three patrimonies on their fingers.

Cleopatra's famous act of extravagant luxury, is exceeded by Phiny's account of Tolla, the wife of Culligula. I have seen her, says he, arrayed for simple visits, having her fingers, arms, neck and ears, loaded with jewelry to the value of a million dollars.

[In latter days, if a young lady is unengaged but would like to be, she wears a ring upon the right fore finger; if engaged or married, on the left.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The neighborhood of Canal street was in a terrible state of excitement yesterday morning, owing to a report that the Artesian Well, now being bored on the neutral ground had taken fire. Various were the speculations on this singular phenomenon. By some of geologists who hastened to the spot, after the occurrence, it was asserted that the auger had penetrated into a volcanic strata and that an eruption would in all probability soon follow; others equally learned suggested that the auger had struck a coal bed and the friction caused it to ignite.—While the philosophers were deliberating on the question of whether or not we should soon have a vesuvius in midst a bystander made the practical suggestion of sending for Young America, the steam fire engine, and trying what effect the big squirt would have on it. The suggestion was promptly carried into effect, and in a short time the great Artesian bore with all its volcanic adjuncts, were completely washed out, and the timid fears of all who supposed that the Crescent city was about to blow up, finally settled.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Be ashamed of yourself! Too stingy to take a paper and pay for it, you depend upon borrowing your neighbor's. Is it genteel? is it honorable? is it honest?

LATEST NEWS. LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Pacific.
The steamship Pacific arrived at New York Wednesday morning, from Liverpool with European dates to the 11th.

The Havre steamship Arago had arrived off Southampton on the evening of the 10th.

Mlle. Rachel, the distinguished tragedienne is among the passengers by the Pacific.

The general aspect of the news from the seat of war is unsatisfactory, and the most important item is that the bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed on the 10th.

Omar Pacha has been appointed to the command of the Turkish troops in Asia.

The siege of Kars continues, without any definite result.

Bardiansk has been again partially bombarded.

It is reported in Paris that Revel had been successfully bombarded, but the truth is, that the fleet is assembling in the Baltic for the supposed immediate attack upon Helsingfors.

The French Government publishes an inflated account of a discovered Legitimist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain and so further the ends of Russia. It is definitely stated, but still seems questionable, that Spain will supply 25,000 troops, to be in the pay of the Allies.—Portugal it is said, also will supply 10,000 troops.

The Italian General Peppis is dead.

Advices from Madeira give an unsatisfactory account of the condition of the islands. The vines are withered, and there is no other culture on which to rely for means of subsistence.

Merchandise letters from St. Petersburg state that business goes on quietly on a reduced scale, and that the exchanges are steady and funds well supported. Nothing can be learned from these letters as to the state of opinion on the war.

It is once more stated that the Empress of France is *en route*, and the fact has been communicated by various diplomats to their Governments.

An Italian—name unknown—has been arrested at Biaritz, on suspicion of having followed the Emperor Louis Napoleon with evil intent. A dagger and pistol were found on his person, but the case is one of suspicion only.

An English gun boat, engaged in cannonading Tagauron, in the sea of Azoff, ran ashore and was burnt by the Russians.

Prince Gortschakoff, in a despatch dated Sebastopol, the evening of the 2d instant reports that nothing important had occurred. The vigorous fire of the Russians prevented the enemy's works from advancing, and the fire of the Allies was slackening.

Our latest advices from Varna inform us that short but "infernal" bombardments and sallies made by the Russians upon the trenches of the French, have latterly become matters of almost daily occurrence. In a word, the siege continues regularly and the Allies are completing their saps and lodgments, exposed to a violent fire. The greatest activity is exhibited next to the extreme left wing of the Russian line of defence, the works at this point being less at bastion No. 1, than at a convenient landing place on the shore of the great road. It is said that the gun boats of the allies will force a passage near to the forts Alexander and Nicholas, in order to assist in the assault. The Allies have approached within fifty paces of the first line of defence, but do not intend to unmask their batteries till the day for actual operations shall have arrived.

LOSDEX, Saturday morning, Aug. 11.

The Invalide Russe of August 2d publishes the Russian General's report on events before Kars on the 11th ultimo, not so late by three days as the letters from La Presse which we published yesterday, and two says earlier than the attempted attack upon the town.

Gen. Mouravief pretends to be besieging the town, but he appears to be looking about the neighborhood of the city picking up odd oxen and horses, waiting to learn something to his advantage. Kars is not invested.

The Journal de St. Petersburg states that on the 14th of July a gun boat, carrying the British flag, appeared before Otchakoff and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Otchakoff it will be remembered, commands together with Kilbarnock the strait, about 2 1/4 miles wide, by which the Lagoon of Dneiper communicates with the black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nikolokoff and Khereson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

The official Russian papers contain an account of a third bombardment of Genitchi on the 18th, by three gun boats and two screw steamers. The stores of straw near the shore were set on fire, and several houses burnt.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Austrian Gazette states, from Bucharest, 28th ult., that the Aga, or Chief Police Magistrate of that

city, has been dismissed in consequence of complaints on the part of foreigners there, and especially of the Russian Consul General.

POLAND.—The "Patriot" of Cracow states that preparations for the new levy in Poland are carried on with great activity, the standard of height is lowered, and it is very difficult to obtain exemptions. This is the fifth levy in that country within two years.

The sum total of the subscriptions to the French loan is now ascertained. The Monitor states that it is 3,652,591,958 francs.

The Journal de Frankfort says that the Austrian Government has remonstrated with the King of Naples, and blames him for consequences that may ensue from the error of his ministry.

The Madrid Espana of the 3d says: We suppose that the reader will be surprised to learn that the government has taken a decisive step in the question of the East.—The day before yesterday the Council of Ministers held an extraordinary sitting, and after a long deliberation decided that Spain should adhere to the offensive and defensive alliance between France, England and Turkey.

Yesterday, this resolution was communicated officially to the representatives of France and England, and they immediately transmitted it by telegraph to their courts, and some hours after sent off couriers with details.

The Duke de la Victoria and the Minister for Foreign Affairs left Madrid at an early hour yesterday morning for the Escurial to communicate the ministerial decision to her Majesty.

It is said that one of the first consequences of the alliance will be the despatch of an army of 25,000 men to the Crimea, and the engagement on the part of the Western Powers to support the Spanish government in every way against the enemies who may attempt to overthrow it. As the question of alliance comprises others of subsidies and levies of men, it will be submitted to the Cortes.

WEEKLY GAZETTE CONCORD, N. C.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent in the Northern States.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, Esq., is our authorized agent for the Western States. His address is Hillsboro' Montgomery co., Illinois.

REDUCED.

We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad the tariff of fare was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per mile—nearly one half.

The Fayetteville Carolinian says:—"The Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville, has received a call to the Professorship of Belles Lettres of Davidson College. Salary \$1200 and dwelling furnished."

Mining Magazine.

The August number of the Mining Magazine is to hand—a valuable number. Edited by Wm. J. Tenney, New York—\$5 per Annum.

Since the excitement of the elections have passed over and the supply of items gleanable from our Exchanges, upon that fruitful theme has failed, we are at a loss for a subject whereupon to expatiate, so our readers will have to be content with the interesting selections, with which to-day's paper abounds.

The War in Europe, too, is a worn out theme. The Allies are still before Sebastopol, where we think they are likely to remain for a season. Every Steamer brings the very interesting intelligence of "Sebastopol not yet taken" and "bombardment recommenced by the allies," but what advantages the allies are gaining by lying before Sebastopol, to balance their daily disastrous losses by pestilence and Russian bullets, we cannot see. We hope, however, they will fight it out soon and give us a speedy peace.

The latest news we have from the seat of war is by the Pacific, the details of which may be found in another column.

[There, now, Mr. Devil, you have a "leader" (over the left) ramoose with it, and tease no more.]

A writer in one of the newspapers, in reply to the question, "will cranberries cure Erysipelas," says:

A lady visited our family a few days ago, and stated that her daughter had the Erysipelas very bad. We called to mind the remedy of the New Haven Editor. On returning home in the evening, she found her daughter much worse—the disease was spreading rapidly, had assumed a frightful appearance. She immediately applied a poultice made of cranberries, which seemed to arrest it at once, and the second application effected a complete cure.

The Emperor of Austria has announced an exhibition to be held in Vienna, in the year 1859.

THE ELEPHANT RING

The following particulars of the death of this animal, we clip from the Daily Carolinian of Wednesday. It is the same animal that was in this place recently, with the Circus company of G. F. Bailey & Co.

"This elephant was landed at New York in 1846, was 30 or 40 years old and belonged to G. F. Bailey & Co's Circus company. For nearly nine years Mr. George West has been his keeper, and had him under good control.

After leaving Camden, on Sunday morning last for Columbia, he showed an unruly temper, as he had occasionally done, and it became necessary to use some severity with him to control him. Upon reaching a bridge, a few miles off the road, he broke a plank and refused to cross, and upon being pressed, struck a horse a blow which knocked him off the bridge, ripped him open and killed him. He was led around and made to ford the creek. After crossing the creek he started up the hill—was called by his keeper and stopped, but a few minutes after he attempted to take a wrong road at a fork. The keeper seized him by one of his tusks to turn him as was his custom, and probably struck him, when he became enraged and struck a blow with his tusks which broke Mr. West's back, instantly killing him. He then threw him up and caught him on his tusks and kept at it until he was completely mangled—the arms, legs, thighs and torso generally being lacerated, the intestines torn out and scalp peeled off. The dogs which usually aided him in controlling him were set upon him, but his motions were so rapid that all was done before any interference could be made.

He then started off and several ineffectual attempts were made to secure him.—Mr. Bailey, the owner, being satisfied that it would be unsafe to trust him again, and that under the most favorable circumstances there would be apprehension and danger from him, with proper regard for his duty to the public, determined to have him put to death. Rifles were procured, and many of the citizens of Camden gave their aid on the occasion. On Sunday afternoon and evening, about one hundred and fifty balls were fired into him without effect. His eyes were shot out as a matter of safety, as he showed a disposition to do violence. On Monday morning he got into a pond, where after an immense number of shots, nearly two hundred more, he yielded and died.

The estimated value of the animal was ten thousand dollars, and the loss a heavy one to the owner. His conduct is deserving of high praise, as he did not hesitate to make the sacrifice of his private interests to the public safety. We trust a generous public will amply remunerate him for a proper spirit shown on the occasion."

ODDS AND ENDS

The members of the California Legislature get twelve dollars per day.

An edition of Bryant's poems has been published in Prussia.

The police force of New Orleans numbers 250 men.

Gov. Winston of Alabama, was put under arrest recently for disturbing the court.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the past month were near \$3,000.

The King of Greece is a Catholic, tho' most of his subjects belong to the Greek Church.

The King of Saxony is a Catholic, tho' the greater part of his subjects are Protestants.

They have a chain gang in Toledo, in which drunks and rowdies are set to work.

Coal from Canada can now be bought in Boston at 86 per ton.

The Locusts are devouring everything green in some parts of Georgia.

The Collins line of steamers pay forty dollars per month to their surgeons.

Seven slaves, each with a horse ran away from Pendleton, Va. recently, in a body.

It is thought there will be good crops made in Europe this year.

Fresh salmon are selling in New York at the very modest price of 60 cents per pound.

The proprietor of a Buffalo eating house sends out an orzibus, free of charge, after those who dine with him.

It is said that Santa Anna is about to retire again from Mexico. The revolutionists are too much for him.

John B. Gough is coming home. He has done much for the cause of temperance in England.

Dr. John C. Calhoun, third son of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, died of consumption in Winoboro' recently.

A Methodist conference has been organized in the Sandwich islands, in connection with one of the general Conferences in the United States.

Dr. John Mc. Millan of South Carolina, died recently of Cholera, at Sebastopol.—He was a surgeon in the Russian Army.

Two German girls with an organ and a tamborine, have netted two thousand dollars in ten months in Australia.

Deposits of Plaster, supposed to be extensive, have been discovered in Montgomery co., Va., at the White Sulphur Springs.

The merchants of Northfield Mass. have formed a league and bound themselves to a bond, not to sell goods on a credit.

The grand Jury of the United States circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio, has returned indictments against thirteen persons for manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin.

A lady recently walked up and down Mount Washington on the Notch side, on a wager of one thousand dollars and won it.

The American Colonization Society has resolved to commence a settlement in the interior of Africa.

Accounts have recently been published showing that gold is quite as abundant in the republic of Honduras as in California.

The Government has information of another filibustering expedition, organizing at New York for Peru.

A strenuous effort is now making in Louisiana for the suppression of the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

There is said to be in Illinois at least 20 per cent more acres in wheat, than any previous year.

Rev. Mr. Fifield a Methodist preacher has gone off with the wife of a parishioner, leaving his own wife in Pembroke.

A convict in the Tennessee Penitentiary, was so active and efficient in subduing the late fire, that the Governor of the State has granted him a pardon.

Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer has left the embrace of the Animals, and settled down quietly on a farm in Wisconsin, with a blooming buck eye girl for a wife.

Col Colt of Hartford has forwarded to the Paris exhibition, three large cases of his revolving fire arm, got up at an expense of ten thousand dollars.

Four hundred thousand bushels of grain are stored by one firm in Chicago—enough to fill forty vessels such as navigate the Lakes.

The Canadian Parliament has passed a bill appropriating between four and five million dollars to the aid of the grand Turk Railroad.

A tribunal of honor, consisting of five members, is to be chosen at Madrid, every month, to arrange personal disputes between gentlemen of the Press in that city.

J. Burns, a very worthy young man, aged about 20 years, was instantly killed at Pleasant Hill, in this state, a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, in the hands of a friend.

The Belgian Government owing to the abundant harvest, had ordered the bakers to reduce the price of bread.

SELECTED POETRY.

"Tears is a pleasure in poetic pain
That none but poets know."

THE DEAR ONES GONE BEFORE.

There, when life's brief voyage is over,
When this narrow sea is crossed,
When the elements recover,
All of thee that may be lost;
There those dear ones gone before thee:
Through those portals thou shalt meet,
Softer smiles shall hover o'er thee,
Brighter flowers shall bless thy feet.

Critica.

Life is but an empty bubble
Floating down the stream of time,
Whirled about by eddying frolic,
Dashed upon rude shore and slime.

Soon its substance frail is shattered,
And each evanescent hue
Upon the billowy space is scattered,
Or mingled with the other blue.

That frail bubble, richly freighted,
Thus dashed and broken shall arise,
And to other spheres translated,
Shall paint the rainbow in the skies.

Its hues on earth, so evanescent,
Shall light the pilgrim's holiest shrine;
Its halved circles round the crescent,
Shall with rays of glory shine.

All its earthly fleeting sparkle,
Gathered in those realms on high;
Mid eternal orbs shall darken
In the illimitable sky.

Why then ceaseless should we grieve,
Toiling on for pelf or fame,
Inmates alike of hall or hovel,
Following the ignis fatuus flame.

That through the sloughs below misleads us,
From the path of right and duty,
While evil spirits there shall feed us,
With wild dreams of woful beauty.

And when lured thus far astray,
Where light and truth are both denied us,
From above there comes a ray,
That alone aright will guide us.

Spurning earth let's look above us,
To that over-arching dome,
Where those angel stars that love us,
Shall light us as we're going home.

For in those brilliant orbs that shine,
With heaven's pure celestial ray,
Are links that bind us to the shrine,
That light up an eternal day.

When our footsteps there are stealing,
From the paths of love and right,
Still true to us they are revealing,
In their own pure spirits light.

Those of earth by love unshined
Are now beaming lights immortal
And in that brilliant cluster twined
Around Heaven's spotless portal.

Those bright orbs now beaming o'er us,
In that blue o'er-arching sky,
Are the loved ones gone before us,
To point us to their homes on high.

From the Austin State Gazette.

Horrible Affair.

On last Sunday morning, a little before day light, a German named Frederick came to the house of Perry Malone residing some 21 miles up the Colorado, and asked for milk. He was well known to Mr. Malone, and had been some time previously employed by him and many of his neighbors. Mr. Malone rose from his bed and went out to the house where it was kept to procure the milk. In the meantime Frederick threw off his shot-pouch and set down his gun. He then unsheathed his knife, and running up to the bed where Mrs. Malone was sleeping aimed a deadly blow at her heart. She jumped from the bed, and uttering a piercing shriek, called out to her husband that Frederick had stabbed her to the heart. Mr. Malone dropped the milk bowl in his hands, and running into the house, snatched his gun. He asked for the German. His wife, after catching her breath several times was scarcely able to tell him that he had fled from the house.

Malone pursued him against the remonstrances of the family, and reached him at a short distance, halted and fired. His gun snapped. The German again fled and endeavored to round the house. Malone took the opposite direction and headed him. He fired and the gun again snapped. He then took hold of it by the barrel to strike the murderer.

The German seeing that Malone was not able to fire, approached him with his knife drawn. Malone allowed him to come within a few feet, and then springing upon him with his upraised gun he brought it down upon his head and cleaved him to the ground. He lay apparently dead.—Malone left him and ran to his wife. She was dead. The children at this time said that the murderer had come to life. He left her, ran towards him, and saw him reviving. He called for an axe. The children would not bring it to him. Then taking a rope he tied the fiend's arms, behind his back, left him and returned to the house.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED.—In this county on the 29th ult. by Simeon Wineoff, Esq., JOHN COPE of Caharras to Mrs MARY E. McREE of Rowan.

OBITUARY.

At Smithville, at 12 o'clock, on the night of the 11th inst., at the residence of Major John Walker, JOHN WRIGHT HOLMES, aged 22 years and 3 months.

LABORERS WANTED.

A NUMBER of laborers is wanted at the Phoenix Gold Mines, to cut several thousand cords of wood. Price 50 cents per cord. Apply at the Mine. 31gd