

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, from London, whence she sailed on the 12th ultimo, and the St. Andrew, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, sailing on the 10th, we have European papers to the day of the ship's sailing. The French have succeeded in forming their ministry as follows:

Count Mole, P. r of France—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Persil, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Keeper of the Seal and Minister of Justice and Worship. Vice-Admiral De Rosamel, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of the Navy. M. De Gasparin, Peer of France, Minister of the Interior. M. Guizot, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Instruction. And M. Duchatel, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Finance.

Count Mole, if we remember correctly, is not regarded as a strong man. It will be seen that arrests still continue in Paris. The following is from the Droit: "Of the forty persons arrested since Sunday, on suspicion of a conspiracy, the greater number have been interrogated, and some set at liberty. This affair is said to be connected with the Impasse St. Sebastian, which we mentioned a few days ago, when sixteen men were arrested while seated round a table after a funeral, and packets of cartridges, &c. were seized. This was learned from the confessions of two prisoners, Pasquier and Bocage, who were consequently separated from the rest and sent to the Conciergerie. Four others were conducted to the prison of La Force, and the rest remained confined at the Prefecture. According to reports, Bocage, who kept the house in the Impasse St. Sebastian where the arrests were made, was for a long time employed by the police as one of its agents. When the man was arrested at the wine shop of M. Guigne, in the Rue Valois Batave, two muskets were seized, but Mr. Guigne has proved that they belonged to him, and they have accordingly been given up. The rumor of several soldiers having been arrested, in consequence of the discovery of the plot for an insurrection of the garrison, is to be attributed to the fact that several soldiers who had gone to their homes, although they had furnished, were conducted under arrest through the streets and over the Pont Neuf to the prison of the Abbaye."

On Tuesday the King did not leave Paris to return to Neuilly till 10 o'clock at night. The Droit says that, just as the King was leaving the Tuilleries, a peace officer arrested, in the Rue de Rivoli, an individual about forty-five years of age, in a blue great coat, and of a general appearance. Being conducted to the post of the Palais Royale, he was searched; a bank note of 500 francs and some pieces of gold coin were found on him. On the following morning he was taken before a Commissary of Police. The Droit says nothing more. Hitherto there is nothing to indicate that this arrest had any thing to do with politics. Paris was guarded by an army of 20,000 men.

In Spain, all is yet confusion; the triumph of one party over another is only a further disturbance of the public. The Constitution of 1812 was solemnly proclaimed at Barcelona on the 28th ult. After the celebration of mass, which was publicly read in each of the parish churches, all the civil and military officers took the oath of fidelity in the great hall of the place. General Aldama, second in command of the principality, and Captain General, ad interim, presided at the ceremony, and afterwards reviewed the troops, amidst acclamation in favor of Liberty, the Constitution, the Queen, and the Regent. General Mina could not be present, being confined by severe indisposition. Rumors of his death have been spread, but this we believe is premature, as the Vapor of the 30th makes no mention of it.

The following is the representation made against M. Isturiz by one hundred and twenty-three persons at Madrid, to the new Minister, Calatrava—"We, the undersigned, address to your Excellency this respectful reclamation against the ex-minister of State, Don Francisco Javier Isturiz, and all his colleagues who resolved in the Council of Ministers, and after having signed it, remitted to her Majesty the Queen Regent, the manifesto of the 22d May last, which has been reprinted in her name, and inserted in the Gazette of the 25th, of which a copy is annexed, are guilty of treason, for having put into the mouth of the Queen expressions and judgments, false and profoundly injurious to the representatives of the people. We accuse them personally, and offer to be put in security for the production of our proof."

[Signed by 123 persons.] It is affirmed that M. Mendizabel has been invited to take the office of Minister of Finance, on the news that M. Ferrer would not accept it; but the ex-minister is said to have declined offering his services to procure money for the exhausted Treasury. —Sentinella des Pyrenees. MALTA, August 25.—Letters from Tripoli to the 2d inst. describe the state of warfare between the Turkish expedition and Osman Agha, as acquiring daily more and more obstinacy. The Arabs are united to a man in opposing the Capudan Pacha's troops. The Arab force is estimated at 15,000 men. The Capudan Pacha has declared the coast from Tripoli Mesurats to be blockaded.

STILL LATER.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Captain Bursley, at New-York, English papers to the 16th Sept. have been received. Money was quite scarce in England, and American bills, which seemed to labor more than others, had been discounted at six per cent.

An engagement had taken place between a body of Carlists under Gen. Gomez, and a small Government force under Gen. Lopez, within thirty miles of Madrid.

Further arrests had taken place in Paris on account of alleged conspiracies. The French Government had appointed a new Minister to Spain, in place of M. Rayneval, deceased.

The Augsburg Gazette states, after a letter from Berlin, dated the 28th ult. that the Northern Courts will probably cease all diplomatic intercourse with Madrid; and that in this case their representatives will leave that capital, & the Ministers of Queen Christina to the said Courts will have passports delivered to them.

M. Isturiz, the late Spanish Prime Minister, had arrived in England.

A letter from Rome, August 30, says, "The Cholera made its appearance at Ancona on the 16th inst. from which day up to the 28th inst. there were 135 cases, of which 66 died. We are entirely free from the disease on this side the Apennines."

Letters from the coast of Africa of the middle of June, mention that the Lynx, Lieut. Huntly, had captured a very fine Spanish brig slaver, only four hours out of New Calabar river.

SPAIN.

Letters and papers from Madrid, to the 2d inst. have been received. Their contents are important. On the 30th ult. the inhabitants of the capital were greatly alarmed by a report of the arrival of the Carlist chief, Gomez, at Guadalajara, within thirty miles of Madrid. A Cabinet Council was held forthwith, when it was resolved to send all the disposable troops to Alcala, to oppose the nearer approach of the Carlists. At midnight the 2d battalion of the 3d regiment of the guards, the 3d battalion of the Queen-Regent's regiment, two companies of volunteers, and about 120 horse, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Barutell, Military Governor of Madrid, marched out of the capital, dragging with them three pieces of light artillery. They had not gone more than an hour, when dispatches were delivered to General Rodil, the War Minister, the perusal of which induced him to follow the departed troops with all possible expedition. In another hour his Excellency was on the road.—It appears, however, that while Ministers were deliberating, the troops under Brigadier-General Lopez fell in with the rebels under Gomez in the plains between Torriga and Jadraque. The Carlist troops nearly trebled in number those commanded by the Queen's General. Besides a force of 3,500 infantry, Gomez had 400 cavalry well mounted and properly accoutred. The Queen's forces commenced the attack; but after meeting with the most determined resistance, they wavered, and finally fled with precipitation.

MADRID, SEPT. 1.—The impatience of the public to learn the exact details of the affair at Jadraque is very great. Exaggerated rumors are current, and of course tend to increase their impatience. The details of this affair, as far as I can learn them from good sources, are, that the column of the Queen's troops which left this capital on Tuesday week, consisting of a battalion of the provincial Grenadiers of the Royal Guard, another of the Chasseurs of the same corps, two pieces of cannon, and 25 Cuirassiers, having encountered the rebels, showed the greatest eagerness to fight. They were the soldiers whose conduct at the Royal residence of La Granja had produced the change of Government. Brigadier Lopez, who was at their head, expressed his wishes to delay the contest until other columns of the troops should come up, upon which, with cries of "No delay, no pie-making, no wavering," they, although they had but few officers in whom they could place confidence, demanded to be led forward. At the first onset they took forty prisoners, and in pursuing their enemy they fell into an ambuscade, for while Gomez with 1,500 chosen Navarrese kept them in front, Don Bassilio, who, instead of having crossed the Ebro, as was asserted in the Madrid papers, had effected a junction with Gomez, attacked them in the rear. Another small party of insurgents had also come from Arragon. The great object of the rebel chiefs being to obtain possession of the cannon, seven several attempts were made, before they succeeded. The Queen's troops lost 500 men. Lopez with 600 others, is stated to have gained Sigüenza. The loss of the Carlists is described as equal to that of the Queen's troops, as the soldiers fought with great desperation. The Queen's troops had but 25 cavalry, while the rebels had upwards of 200.

The Minister of War, General Rodil, continues with the column which left Madrid at Alcala, in order to protect the capital, while the other columns mentioned in the official article of last night are in movement towards Jadraque, between which place and Brihuaga the rebels, to the number of 5,000 men, still remain. There are said to be some French and Portuguese officers with them.

EVREUX, 8 o'clock. General Rodil arrived in this capital at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The apprehensions of the inhabitants of Madrid have passed over.

London, Sept. 12th.—A bulletin published in the Journal de Paris, states that on the 2d inst. the revolutionists of Valencia attempted to expel the civil Governor from that city, but failed.—The emette was more serious at Succa, where the revolutionary committee deposed the municipality, and declared the town in a state of siege. There existed no longer courts of justice in that district, nor in those of Cullera and Abaira. It was said (continues the bulletin) that 12,000 insurgents are before Segorba.—On the 6th Barcelona remained tranquil. The provincial deputation had ordered that an extraordinary contribution should be levied on the principality of Catalonia. The capitalists were to advance the money.

Bayonne letters, dated 6th instant, had been received in Paris, stating that the recruits for the foreign Legion coming from the towns in the South of France had been ordered not to cross the frontier; but the appointment of a Minister to the Spanish Court would not doubt be followed by the removal of the restrictions in that respect lately ordered by the French Government.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Malta, Aug. 13.—By H. B. M. steamer Hermes, arrived a few days since, we have received despatches from Commodore Elliott, dated at Corfu, where he arrived on the morning of the 30th of July, with the Constitution frigate, the Potomac, John Adams, and Shark, being in company. The last vessel requires extensive repairs to put her in proper sailing use.

Information has been received within these few days of the death of Mr. Marjine Lazarro, the first American Vice Consul at the Dardanelles. All American travellers who have stopped at this town, while a pass through the Straits was being obtained from the Turkish authorities for the vessel in which they were passing, or, as was the case with the writer, arriving at night, fatigued from an overland journey from Stambul, will regret the loss of so hospitable and intelligent a person.

Commodore Porter still remains at this place. He is quite feeble, but during his three months' visit his health has been gradually improving. S. D. Heap, United States Consul at Tunis, is also here with his family—and are the only Americans.

FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro papers of the 14th August contain intelligence of the restoration of tranquility in the city and province of Para, and of the re-establishment of the authority of the imperial Government of Brazil.

On the 4th of August, the Princess Donna Januaria having attained her fifteenth year, took before the Legislative Chambers the oath required by the Constitution, that she would maintain the Roman Catholic religion and the laws of the State.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

South America.—The brig Gamboa, Captain French, from Buenos Ayres, has brought a file of The British Packet, published there, to the 15th August. We learn from these that a serious insurrection in the Republic of Uruguay had taken place, headed by the late President.

A despatch from Colonel Manuel Britos to the Government at Montevideo, states that, on the 17th instant, General Fructuoso Rivera presented himself with 100 men, about two leagues from the town of San Fructuoso, and opened a correspondence with him. (Colonel Britos,) endeavoring to persuade him to join in the rebellion, which he indignantly refused, and attacked Rivera, who instantly fled, and was pursued until sunset, leaving behind him an officer and six soldiers, who were made prisoners, a number of saddled horses, &c. &c. On the 18th, General Rivera passed the Sauce with only 40 men, some of them wounded; the rest had dispersed during the night. Colonel Britos says that he has under his command 300 well disposed men, and that he is to march towards Pasiando, to protect that town and pursue the anarchists.

Further accounts say that insurrectionary movements had broken out in other parts of the Republic, headed by partisans of Rivera. The Gaceta Mercantil of Buenos Ayres, contains sundry official reports of successful attacks made on the Indians, who had harassed some of the frontier settlements.

Battle of the Thames.

The anniversary of the battle of the Thames was celebrated by the Whigs of Kentucky, by a great Barbecue, given near Lexington in that State, on Wednesday the 5th inst. The Intelligencer of the 7th contains an account of the proceedings at this festive scene, from which we learn that upwards of 5000 persons were present on the occasion. Large numbers were in attendance from all the adjoining counties; and as that paper well remarks, the Festival will be long remembered by those present, both on account of the interesting event in our national history commemorated, and the immense and enthusiastic multitude in attendance to participate in the proceedings and enjoyments of the occasion.—Tables were spread sufficient to accommodate 2000 persons at once. R. WICKLIFFE, Esq. presided, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Jas. T. Morehead, Esq., Gen. James

Shelby, Gen. John Williams, Maj. George C. Thompson, Col. Wm. B. Blackburn, Col. Thomas H. Bedford, Martin P. Marshall, Esq., Hon. John Chambers, Isaac Cunningham, Esq., Col. Charles S. Todd, Col. Benj. G. Burks, Richard Hawes, Esq., Dr. Benj. W. Dudley, Benj. F. Thomas, Esq., Col. Daniel Breck, James E. Davis, Esq., Col. James Davidson, Thos. Smith, Esq., Gen. John Faulkner, Col. Robert Innes.

Among the guests present were Messrs. CLAY, CRITCHFIELD, and POINDEXTER, who were each toasted, and severally addressed the company.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, a number of spirited and patriotic sentiments were offered and greeted by the assemblage, from which we make a few selections, as follows:

General WILLIAM H. HARRISON: For his Military services we honor him; for his political integrity and civil virtues, we yield him our entire support. Our Senators in Congress—Kentucky confides her sovereignty to them, with the proud consciousness, that power cannot intimidate nor patronage buy them.

The Whig Delegates from Kentucky in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the U. S.—Faithful sentinels on the battlements of the Constitution:—faithful among the faithless.

The Spirit of Revolution—it spurned the authority of the British King; it will not now tamely submit to the dictation of a domestic despot. North Carolina—Old Rip Van Winkle has awakened from his long sleep, and cast from him with scorn the hirelings of Power, who thought they had fettered him.

Maryland—Is the spirit of our fathers dead, that treason may triumph? Down with the modern Marats and Robespierres!

Henry Clay—To the impartial historian of the present age, we commit his public fame as a sacred charge. As our fellow citizen—our old and faithful public servant—our neighbor and our friend—we grapple him to our souls with hooks of steel.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In speaking of the returns of the late General Election in Pennsylvania, the U. S. Gazette of Friday says, "they are not gratifying, though they are by no means disheartening." The election on Tuesday, says that calm and temperate paper, "it is known to all, was affected by many local considerations, and the Anti-Van Buren men were not united on some of the points which constitute the cause of action at the polls. These misunderstandings, happily, will not exist next November, when the question will be Harrison or Van Buren for President.—REFORM or Revolution for the Convention. There can be no doubt, we think, now, that the friends of order will consider the faith and character of the State of consequence enough to bring them to the polls—and in contending for principles, they will not neglect men. The anti-Van Buren voters are happily united on Harrison and Granger."

It is quite evident that the Whigs and other Anti-Van Buren voters, were not out in any thing like their whole force on Tuesday last. The vote in Philadelphia city and county is full 5000 less than have been polled heretofore; and in Lancaster county, where the Whigs have carried their whole ticket by a majority of one thousand votes, the aggregate vote this year is less by near 2500 than it was last year. The Whigs—and we do not say it to their credit—will not turn out in force, except upon extraordinary occasions, and when there exists an absolute necessity for so doing. Thus, in Lancaster county, they knew that their ticket would carry, and many hundreds of them staid at home. The same thing precisely may be said of Philadelphia, where the vote is greatly short of what it was last year and the year previous; and in the county of Philadelphia, not thinking themselves quite able to defeat their opponents, they did not nominate a candidate for the first district, and so of course did not turn out in strength. In the county of York, the aggregate vote is less by 500 than it was at the contest between Gregg and Shultz, thirteen years ago! Thus, look where you may, the people have not been out on Tuesday in any thing like their full force. The objects in view, it appears, were not sufficient to produce that result. But a PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES is to be elected in November, and that will produce a very different state of the case. The strength of parties, as between Harrison and Van Buren, is sufficiently balanced to make every vote tell in every county, and we may take it for granted, that every voter will be at his post on the 7th November. Whatever the result may then be, the aggregate will far exceed that of the recent election.

Baltimore Patriot.

From the National Gazette.

There is little doubt that a considerable majority of the new Legislature and of the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Congress will entertain opinions favorable to the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren. Without canvassing details, information enough has been received concerning the late elections, to indicate the political complexion of the Commonwealth. We learned long ago, from competent authority, that "in political affairs no reasoning is more fallacious, than because an event is improbable, to conclude that it will not happen." We are therefore not disappointed. A majority of the people must decide these matters, and if they decide wrong, the minority must abide the consequences. A few lessons more, learned by the aid of experience (the best schoolmaster after all) will probably set us right. In the meantime we shall not preach revolution or counsel any branch of the Government or any public servant to sacrifice or impede the progress of affairs. Let the responsibility be left where the people have chosen to place it under the Constitution and laws. We

shall aid in fomenting no factious opposition to measures good in themselves, let them emanate from what party they may, but we shall carefully watch and unhesitatingly denounce every attempt to carry out the views which have been proclaimed in certain quarters against the stability of property and the first principles of a settled and self-supported government.

The great contest for Pennsylvanians is yet to be decided, not in the Legislature, not at Washington, but in the Convention of the People. It is there that strange and startling problems are to be presented, the solution of which concerns not Whigism or Van Burenism, not the possession or the prostration of power for party objects and a limited time, but the very corner-stones and landmarks of the Commonwealth, and the happiness and hopes of every inhabitant of the Commonwealth. These are questions aside and a part from any man's name or the pretensions of any party in the State.—They touch the very nearest relations of the citizen to the community, the remodeling of entire institutions, the overpassing of that line, which ideal as it is in itself, has hitherto, by the force of true opinion, formed a wall of adamant around the rights and the possessions of every Pennsylvanian.

Hitherto, after all the struggles of excited party, after all the contests for place in which the community has participated, the most infuriated and desperate partizan, has found his limit beyond which he dared not pass. Private rights, sustained by independent Judges, were secured by an inviolable law. In the pursuits of sober industry the citizen found a resource which no political theories invaded. He did his duty to the State by the exercise of his franchise, and whatever was the fate of his suffrage, he rejoiced that those who made it naught could as little touch the means by which he lived as they could touch his life. He will soon be called upon to assist in deciding whether this position of ultimate security shall last, or whether those who propose to change it shall wield the powers of the people against the best interests of the people. It is a pretension which he may help to guard against, but one which yielded to he will find it hard to remedy.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANAPOLIS, Oct. 13. 1836. Several of the Electors left town this morning for Baltimore, and others are expected to go off to-morrow. There will not, I understand, be a full meeting again until the 16th of November, when something definite will be done. A portion of the members will remain here until that time, adjourning from day to day, to keep up the College.

Various speculations are afloat here as to the proper course to be pursued in the event of the ultimate refusal of the factious minority to form a quorum of the College. Some think that the twenty-two have the right to make the Senate without the concurrence of the others.—Others suppose that the College has the inherent right to protect its own existence, and that the duty of those who have attended for the performance of their constitutional duty, is to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies of those who have refused to act. The most prevailing and best supported opinion, however, seems to be that in the event of failure on the part of the College to elect a Senate, by reason of the non-attendance of the constitutional quorum, or from any other cause, the old Senate holds over until a new one supersedes it. The adherents of the last course argue that the constitution intended to convey all the powers necessary for its own preservation—that there is no express limitation to the term of the Senate other than the appointment of a superseding Senate—that the constitution stipulates that it shall not be altered or abolished in any other manner than that which itself points out: That this provision of the constitution will be annulled if its alteration or abolition be permitted in the manner recommended by the factious minority of electors, and finally that the great principle of *salus rei publice* justifies that position, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of the constitution in a violent, lawless and revolutionary manner. What is to be the result of the crisis it is beyond my wit to prophecy. All that I can say is, and every Maryland patriot will join heartily in the ejaculation—"God send the good old State of Maryland a safe deliverance from all her troubles."

THE FOOD OF MAN.

The Genessee Farmer gives this amusing summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants: The potato is a native of South America, and is still to be found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video. In its native state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread all over the world. Wheat and Rye originated in Tartary and Siberia where they are still indigenous.—The only country where the Oat is found wild is Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until the discoveries of Columbus. The Bread Fruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native in where, except in China and Japan, from which country the world is supplied. The Cocoa Nut, is a native of the most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable of trees, as food, clothing,

and shelter is afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the Apple are derived from the crab-apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The Peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its native state, small, bitter and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into New England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; Cabbage and Lettuce from Holland; Horse Radish from China; Rice from Ethiopia; Beans from the East Indies; Onions and Garlic are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The Sugar Cane is a native of China, and the art of making Sugar from it has been practiced from the remotest antiquity.

WASHING AND IRONING.

Members of the Legislature, Travellers and others, can have their Washing and Ironing done in an uncommonly neat manner, and with the greatest despatch, on application to the Subscriber, living near the South-east corner of the Baptist Grove.

HANNAH CRAVEN, 3w.

Raleigh, Oct. 25.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, School Committee, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that Mr. ROBERT G. ALLISON, the gentleman engaged to take charge of the Male Department of this Institution, has entered upon the duties of his station.—The first session commences to-day, and will continue, without intermission, until the 20th of June; when there will be a public examination and a short vacation.

The various branches of a Classical, as well as common English Education, will be taught; and, as it is intended to prepare the student for College and for business relations of life, the course of studies and method of teaching will be such as to secure an education as thorough and extensive as can be obtained in any of the best seminaries in the country.

The terms of tuition will be the same as heretofore. The time embraced in the present session, will be equal to a session and a half, and the charge will be made accordingly.

It is the intention of the Trustees, by the present arrangement, to establish a system of instruction and discipline in the Raleigh Academy, by which the institution will be placed on a basis of more permanent and extensive utility, and rendered worthy of the patronage of the State at large, and the committee confidently believe this object will be accomplished under the management and labors of the able instructor who has been placed at its head. He is a graduate of our University, has had several years of experience in teaching, and is furnished with the most satisfactory testimonials both of his exemplary moral character and eminent qualifications and skill as a teacher.

S. P. PATTERSON, THOS. COBBS, S. BIRDSALL, B. B. SMITH, THOS. J. LEMAY, Committee.

Oct. 25, 1836

The Emporium of Fashion, EXCHANGE ROW.

FATHEWVILLE STREET, RALEIGH. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening an entire new stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, Embracing Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and quality. These goods have been selected by the proprietor in person, and he can confidently recommend them to his friends and customers. Members of the Legislature, and others visiting the city, would do well to call and examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheap.

Among his Goods may be found Extra sup. Blue, Black, Wool dyed, do do do Plain do do do "Blue" do do do "Brown" do do do "Golden" do do do "Rifle" do and "Invisible" do and Roman Purple do and "Napoleon" Violet do and "Muir" and "Pilot" do and "CLOTHS"

CASSIMERES. Pl'n Blue double Milled do Black do do do single do do Leopold Corda do Pillaski do Polynesian d' Vestings. Zebra Plaids do Clouded do do do various kinds do Buff Cashmere do Striped Satinett do Plaid do

VESTINGS. Rich Fig. Silk Velvet do Brocade do do Medley do Sup. Plain Black do Black Satin do Blue Satin do Plaid do Hair do Curd English Silk do Buff Valencia do Plaid do Shalley

Together with a general assortment of Tennant's celebrated Stocks, Suspenders, Shirt Collars & Bosoms, (all made and plain) Silk, Merino, and Lamb's Wool Shirts, Money Belts, India Rubber Straps, and many other things kept by Merchant Tailors, too tedious to enumerate.

Have in my employ first rate Northern Workmen, and can assure those who are disposed to patronize me, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. Clothes made to fit, on no charge. I take this method of returning my acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and hope, by attention to business and constant desire to please, to merit future favours.

Orders from a distance will be attended to promptly. THOS. M. OLIVER, P. 3. The latest London and American Fashions just received. T. M. O.

To Journeymen Tailors. I will give Northern wages and constant employment to two first rate Workmen of steady habits. None but first chop need apply. THOS. M. OLIVER.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.