HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1846. Sin : I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted vol unteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th, and encamped before Monterey on the 19th histant. It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnoisance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town, and it was determined from the information secured to occupy the Saltillo road in the rear of the town, earrying, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The 2d division of regular troops, and a portion of Col. Hay's regiment of mounted volunteers, was accordingly detached under Briga-dier (ien. Worth on this service at mon on the 20th. A ten-inch mortar and two 24 pounder ho vitzers were placed in battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock these gans opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except the camp guard, was displayed around the centre and icft of the town. The Infantry and one battery of the 1st division made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that I moved forward the volunteer division under Major Gen. Butler to its aupport, leaving one batallion (1st Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of 4 guns, which, with some adjacent defences, our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.
In the mean time Gen. Worth had engage

the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with con derable loss. In the course of the day two of the batteries in the rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the 2d division, and a third was carried this morning at the dawn of day. The Bishop's Palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already car-Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succour or support from the interior. I must reserve a more minute re port of the important operations of yesterday until those of the d'iferent commanders are render ed, and iso until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepare I.

I regree to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of Gen. Worth's division have suffer-Is the other portion of the army, the first, third, and fourth regiments of infantry, and regiment of Tennosson volunteers have austained the greatest loss.

Here follows the list of the officers who were killed and wounded, which we omit because i has been already published.]

I need he dly add, that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been every thing that could be desired. The part which each corps-contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, must express my obligations for the efficient support which which they have rendered-particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Mnjor General U. S. A. commanding. The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTEES, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

Sin: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterdsy by the troops of the division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were. with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops.— To-day the third Infantry, with the field artillery of the first division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiment, and the second regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him, with considerable loss, to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the second division also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance. I am particularly gratified to report that our

successes of yesterday and to day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved with out material loss.
I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallan

try and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days: I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

Z. TAYLOR. Major General U. S. A. commanding. The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Six : At noon on the 22nd instant, while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch. I received by a flag a communication from the Governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city.-By II o'clock P. M. the second division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's Palace, had advanced within one equare of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had in mean time been placed in battery in the cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was

served throughout the night with good effect.
Early on the morning of the 24th I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from Gen. Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2,) and to which I returned the answer (No. 3) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of Gen. Ampudia at Gen. Worth's headquarters. Before the appointed time, however, Gen. Ampudia had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for a personal interview for the purpose of making some defini-gement. An interview was accordingated for one o'clock, and resulted in the ing of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hustilities. The commissioners named by the Mexi-can General in chief were Generals Ortega and Requens and Don Manuel M. Liano, Governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side were Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson, Gover-

of Toxas, and Col. Davis, Mississippi volunteers.

The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy. (No. 4.) the du-plicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of Government in Mexico believed to be favorable to the interests of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the Government. The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cussation of hostilities. Though scarcey warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the Government in these particulars.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. A. commanding. The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army.

(No. 1) D. Franco De P. Morales, Governor o New Leon, to Major Gen. Taylor .- Translated.

MONTEREY, SEPT. 26, 8 o'clock, A. M. As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican General-in-chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do, thousands of victims who, from indigence and want of means, find themselves now in the theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the rights which, in all times and all countries, humanity extends. As Governor of the State and a legitimate representative of the people. I state their case to you, and hope from your civilization and refinement that, whatever may be the event of the present contest, you will issue orders that families shall be respected, or will grant a reasonable time for them to leave the capital.

I have the bonor to salute you General-in chief of the Army of Occupation of the United States, and to assure you of my highest consideration.

God and Liberty.
FRANCO DE P. MORALES. GENERAL IN CHIEF of the Amy of Occupation of United States.

(No. 2) - D. Pedro Ampudia, General in-chief, to Major Gen. Taylor .- [ Translated ]

HEADQUARTERS AT MONTEREY. Sept. 23, 1846-9 o'clock P. M.

SENOR GENERAL: Having made the defence of which I believe this city susceptible. I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that military honor which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would oply result in distress to the population, who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war; and, taking it for granted that the American Government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to you to evacnate the city and its fort, taking with me the personel and material which have remained, and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken a part in the de-

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

To Senor Don. Z. TAYLOR, General-in-chief of the American army.

No.3 | HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

Sin: Your communication, bearing date at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 23d instant, has just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort with all the personnel and materie of war, I have to state that my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrison, the latter as prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms; and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make those terms as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option, after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior, on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. need hardly say that the rights of non-combatants will be respected.

An answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodan, an officer will be dispatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser-rant, Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. A., commanding. Senor D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA, General in chief, Monterey

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners to wit; General Worth, of the United States army, General Henderson, of the Texan Volunteers, and Col. Davis, of the Mississippi Riflemen, on part of Major General Taylor, commander in-chief of the United States forces, and General Raquena and General Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senor Manuel M. Llano, Governor of Nuevo Leon, on part of Senor General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding-in-chief the Army of the North of Mexico.

Art. 1. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the undermentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces

now at Monterey.

Art. 2. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arms, to wit the commissioned officers their side-arms, the infantry their arms and accoutrements, the cavalry their arms and accoutrements, the artillery one field battery, not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds

of ammunition. Art. 3. That the Mexican armed forces retire, within seven days from this date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linarce, and San Fernando de Presas.

Art. 4. That the citadel of Monterey be evacsated by the Mexican and occupied by the American forces to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Art. 5. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except, for hospital and storage

Art. 6. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the Second [third] article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective Governments can be received. Art. 7. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers

two armies. Art. 8. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles shall be solved an equitable construction, and on principles of liberality to the retiring army.

appointed by the commanding generals of the

Art. 9. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery. Done at Monterey, September 24, 1846.

"BOW WOW"-"MEW, MEW." The "Union" contains the following pleasant

information in regard to the American Squadron on the Chinese station. The Chinese may be a great people, but we hope that Free Trade will that ours is an age of moral progress. Hospitals, not familiarize us with their culinary fruits.— alms-houses, asylume and innumerable institu-Their teas are delicious-but not so their variegated "dinner courses." But fashion's every thing: Interesting letters have been received from on board the United States ship Vincennes, as late as the 5th of May. All were well on board, and we are happy to find that the alarming rumors of the ravages of disease on board the squadron are unfounded. The ship came down from Whampon to Macso, about the 20th April, and on the 28th one of her officers writes that -- "We are now ready for sea, and will get under weigh so soon as the Commodore prines on board. We are bound to cruise up the coast of China to Ja-pan, and probably to Kamschatka. This will be

doing what no other American man-of-war has ever done. I have spentten days in Canton, and had the gratification of being invited to a large Chinese dinner and sing-song, which I attended The sing-song is theatrical; men and women dressed in the most splendid costumes, covered with gold and silver, flourish about, brandishing sticks and swords, singing songs that you cannot comprehend, accompanied all the time by the gong and dozens of other instruments, little less uphonious than the first, if that be possible. It seems to resemble the opera, but I could not form an idea of the plot. Upon the whole, it is both ludicrous and ridiculous; and one might be excited to laughter, were it not for a greater sympathy for the sense of hearing than or sight. he dinner was given almost exclusively oreigners; and I will endeavor to give you a escription. The invitation informed the guesta that boats would be in waiting. So about 7 o'clock, several Officers of the Vincennes found ourselves at the foreign landing embarked, and were soon rowed over the terry. On entering the hall, we were most elaborately "thin-cined, with gongs, and other noise-making instruments. We ascended a flight of steps, and were received by the heads of the family. The tables were arranged about the room after the fashion of the French-that is, each table accommodated six persons. So soon as we were seated, the host came up to us, carrying in his hand a metal teapot, filled with warm arrack, [a liquor having very much the taste of rum, and exclusively used by the higher classes of Chinese.] He filled our cups, holding about a teaspoonful, which we were compelled to drink, making at the same time a bow to our polite host. This done, he was free, so far as we were concerned, for the rest of the evening. Now commenced the dinner. There was an old resident merchant sitting by me, and he gave me names of the dishes, or I am sure I should have never made them out. I took down the courses, and will give them to you as they made their appearance. 1, bird's nest soup; 2, pork fat, fried with potatoes; 3, hogs' hoofs; 4 mushroom, stewed ; 5, bird's nest salad ; 6, giblet soup; 7, kitten hash; 8, fried Irish potatoes; 9, rat hash; 10, tea; 11, shark's fins; 12, fried duck; 13, dog stew; 14, stewed chicken; 15, ham stew; 16, pork stew; 17, fried cucumbers; 18, pate of rate; 19, feline ragout; 20, ham stewed with pork; 21, sucking pig; 22, small pate; 23, snail soup. I tasted the first dish, and became so disgusted that I could not proceed.— They were brought on, one dish at a time, in exquisitely beautiful china bowls, with a top very much resembling a saucer, which fitted into the former-all the time the tables were covered with a variety of sweetmeats, of which watermelon

> COLUMBUS, GA, Oct. 9. AWFUL CALAMITY BY FIRE.

seeds seemed to be the greatest favorite. We

sat until 11 o'clock, when we were ushered out

with the same ceremonies with which we were

introduced. The performances of the sing-song

continued during the whole dinner."

NEARLY FOUR BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED! visitation to our beautiful city, by means of Fire, much from the design of the managers as from which broke out this morning about 11 o'clock the fact that the majority of those insuring their in the blacksmith shop of Marcus D. Jones, on lives are of the prudent, thoughtful class, while Oglethorpe street, a door or two from the corner the dissipated and reckless, whose deaths swell of St. Clair street, and in the rear of the City so much the bills of mortality, from which tables There was a strong wind prevailing at the

ime from the Eastward, which communicated the flames immediately to the Livery Stable of Mr. James Sullivan, kept by Mr. Bradford, on the South, and the corner building on the North, occupied by the Messrs. Reeds and Sutton & Love. as a Gin Manufactory and Carpenter shop .-Thence it sped with the rapidity of lightning to wards Broad street-laying waste the City Hotel, the Market House, and the whole of the square, except the old Theatre building on Crawford street, the Foundry of Messrs. Janneys' and a small house on the corner below.

Vast quantities of goods were removed into the middle of Broad street from the buildings on he East side, and were many of them consumed where they were piled up.

The fire then crossed Broad street, communicating-by the intense heat to the store house of the Measrs. Sartwells and Mr. A. Cathoun's, whence it spread right and left as well as westward, to Front down to Crawford, excepting only the dwelling of Mr. Fountain, on the corner of St. Clair and Front streets.

Ranging downward across Crawford street, the devouring element swept the old Columbus Ho- tion of the opening of the Rialroad, was superlatel, and all that block of buildings bounded by tive for beauty of diction and enlightened liberal-Broad, Front, Crawford and Thomas streets, also the buildings of Mr. Toby and the Rev. Dr. Cairnes, on the east side of Broad and below Crawford street, except the res treet, also use, down Brodney. On both sides of I from Hooper and Ridgeway's to Thomas street, including way down to the River bank, or wil of the toll gate house, have be waste by the fire, or by blowi with gunpowder, excepting p ings on the south. Front streets.

Over 50 houses were blown down without acwater to be had, and every thing being as dry as powder-horn, and the buildings mostly of wood, the conflagration was only stayed by the want of more material in its progress.

It will be impossible, to-day, to particularize the loss sustained by individuals or to make any tolerable estimate of the aggregate amount of property destroyed.

A HARD-MONEY GOVERNMENT !- Poor, debtridden, semi-berbarous, dilapidated Mexico is a hard-money Government, and produces from her mines every year as much of the precious metals as all the rest of the world together. This is one of the models, we suppose, which the destructives wish us to follow, notwithstanding their sneers at her poverty and her miserable condition. It is said the volunteers who have gone there generally conclude that if Mexico is a fair specimen of a hard-money Government, they do not want to have much to do with one.

Ohio State Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE.

We can hardly doubt, when we look at the great movements of the day, tending to the welfare of masses, through their own instrumentality, tions under various names for the relief of the destitute, the solace of the afflicted, or the restoration of the diseased, are admirable in their kind. and tend much to alleviate the mass of human woe. Those have existed in all ages of Chris-

tianity, and are one of its blessed fruits. It is not till our own day that a more comprehensive scheme has been adopted, and with the happiest results. It is that which makes every individual his own almoner while he lives, and kindly provident for those dear to him as life, when he is gone. Saving Banks and Life Insurance Companies are the genuine names of those institutions, which are beginning to exercise this immensely beneficial sway.

In England the sum invested in Saving Banks amounted, according to a recent statement, to near \$60,000,000-a sum equal, probably, to the capital of every benevolent institution of every kind in the kingdom. Here is a provision made by some hundreds of thousands of persons for themselves, and those dependent on them, against age, infirmity or business calamities. This provision has been made by saving for future necessity what could be spared from present use.

We have, unfortunately, not the means of knowing the amount in reserve for similar purposes in our own country: in this city it now amounts to not far from \$6,000,000, and is daily augmenting.

Life Insurance is based on a similar principle with the former-present sacrifice for a future good. In one respect it has the advantage, as it has a more generous motive. It looks, for the most part, to the good of others. It supposes that the strong arm, the ready hand and the active brain will always suffice for present deeds; the surplus, or a portion of it above these, it is proud to place to the account of those who survive, when that arm or hand or brain has ceased its movement forever.

The power of eacrificing the present to the future is what chiefly distinguishes man from the brute creation. To do this, whenever the occasion requires, is the highest philosophy. The man who by care, exertion, forethought, or any species of self-denial, geserves a portion of his gains and places them beyond his control, where they cannot add to his personal importance or gratification-places them there for the good of others, performs an act of moral worth. He has the sense of doing right, and gratifies besides the best of his natural instincts. Yet such is the order of Providence that in most cases he is no oser, even in his temporal interests by the seeming sacrifice he has made of them. He has exercised, in order to attain his end, greater ingenuity, industry or forethought; or has practised greater economy, or strengthened valua-

The value of 'Life Insurance' would be experienced by that class which embraces the vast majority of our citizens—that which is above want and below wealth. It would be evidence of national as well as of individual progress, could we see our citizens by tens of thousands embracing this so obvious mode of improving the future condition of those dear to them, or, in case of the last resort, of their own.

A strong objection has been urged against the ordinary Life Insurance companies on account of what is deemed their demand of too high a premium.

There is probably some color for this; not of longevity are reckoned, never insure. This objection is fully obviated by the Mutual Life Insurance companies, where the insured are also insurers, and if these have paid too high a premium, they receive it again in dividends. This is the fairest and most unexceptionable of all modes, and will, we presume, be the one gener-

ally adopted. One of the most successful offices in existence which must have been managed by rare judgment, is an English institution, entitled 'Nationa Loan Fund Life Assurance Society,' formed in 1837. The number of policies now issued is 3500. £30,000 had been paid back out of the profits, to the insured, at the end of 1844. In other words their real rate of Insurance had been the lowest possible. In 1845, near £6000 had been distributed. The reserve fund, out of which the dividends were made, amounted to £24,000 in 1845, and £37,000 in 1846. The society is rapidly extending its operations and usefulness. New York Patriot.

Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that the discourse of the Archibishop of Cambray, at the celebraity of spirit. He offers the following passage as a specimen :

"Sound political economy triumphs on these occasions; it sees the diffusion of products and the equality of prices; so does philosophy, con-templating so potent and rapid a vehicle of intellectual light and civilizing sentiments. Religion, few yards too, may well rejoice. Some men, indeed sincerely devoted to her cause, have seemed, on her account, to fear this new impetus to human activity, this universal contact of souls and ideas, as if sensible deterioration of creeds and morals would inevitably result. Let me speak my whole mind on this topic. I do not share in such foreboding. Of this I am profoundly convinced, that all the omplishing any good purpose. There was no great discoveries which enlarge the old bounds and change the known relations between men belong primarily to the beneficent design and action of Providence, advancing as it does, at epochs marked by its wisdom, our poor humanity step towards the goal fixed for us at the creation.

"The true origin of most of those discoveries

is hidden in mysterious clouds of remote time; interrogate history for the name of the first in ventor, and you remain without certain respon It is God's secret. What, then, has Religion, the daughter of Heaven, to dread from the works of Heaven? Can she admit that the Divine Author will contradict himself by exposing her to trials stronger than her divine constitution? If steam transports evil as well as good, falsehood as wel as truth-if, as did the discoveries of printing and the new world, it should widen indefinitely the arena of the eternal battle between ratios and faith-still, can we think victory doubtful? Has not God himself pledge his word-the truth of God shall remain forever! Wings are granted to the Gospel, not less than to the doctrines called new. Light reaches our eyes by the same medium which the thunder and the storm wildly Lraverse."

MATRIMONIAL.

The captain of a ship had laid in a basket of claret for his own table. After being some time at sea, as he was overhauling his cabin stores, he thought more bottles were missing than he could remember of having used. While reflecting on the subject the idea occurred to him that probably the cabin hoy, was the cause of the deficiency. To ascertain the truth of his suspicon he concealed himself in a state room, and waited un-til the time for preparing dinner. The boy soon came in, and having arranged the table, went to the basket, took out a bottle, and said, "Jean von Dorsten, born in Rotterdam, intends marriage with Miss Rosins Claret, born in Burgundy.—
Notice is hereby given for the first, second and Notice is hereby given for the first, second and third times; if no man appears to forbid the bans, the ceremony will immediately take place." The roguish fellow thereupon placed the bottle to his mouth, drained it, and east it out of the window. The captain said nothing, but after dinner went upon deck, provided himself with a good rope's end, called the boy to him. "Jean," have got something interesting to tell you; I'm going to have you married." "S-o," ejaculated Jean, casting an anxious glance at the rope's end, "have me married, captain ?" "Yes. Now listen and see that it is done according to law." The captain elevated his voice so as to be heard all over the ship, and cried, " Know all men that Jean von Dorsten, born in Rotterdam, intends marriage with Miss Barbara Ropes, born in Russia-Notice is hereby given for the first second and third times; if no man appears to forbid the bans, the ceremony will immediately take place." Hereupon the jolly sailor raised his arm to perform this interesting ceremony, but before it descended, Jean proclaimed in a loud voice, " I forbid the bans." "What, you rascal!" said the captain, "did you not drink my claret!" "Yes; but if you know it, you also know that I did it all according to law. If you had forbidden the bans as I do now, I should not have touched it." At length he answered -" This time I'll let you go, but remember, if you ever cast your eyes on Miss Claret again, you shall be wedded to Miss Ropes in such a style that you'll not forget the ceremony to your dying day."-Lynn News.

IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGY. It has been observed by a distinguished divine, that in order to obtain a proper sense of the importance of any science, and of the worth and beauty of the objects it embraces, nothing more is necessary than the intent and persevering study of them ; and that such is the consummate perfection of all the works of the Creator, that every inquirer discovers a surpassing worth, and grace, and dignity in that special department to which he has peculiarly devoted his attention. Whatever the walk of philosopy on which he may en-ter, that will be the path which of all others will appear to him the most enriched by all that is fitted to captivate the intellect and excite the im-"Yet, before we can attain that elevation from which we may look down upon and comprehend the mysteries of the natural world, our way must be steep and toilsome, and we must learn to read the records of creation in a strange language. But when this is once acquired, it becomes a mighty instrument of thought, enabling us to link together the phenomena of past and future times, and giving the mind a domination over many parts of the natural world, by teaching it to comprehend the laws by which the Creator has ordered that the actions of material things shall be governed." In the whole circle of the sciences, there is, perhaps, none that more strikingly illustrates the force and truth of these remarks, than geology; none whose language is more mysterious, yet which offers to its votaries rewards so rich, so wondrous, and inexhaustible. in the shapeless pebble that we tread upon, in the rude mass of rock or clay, the uninstructed eye would in vain seek for novelty or beauty; like the adventurer in the Arabian story, the inquirer finds the cavern closed to his engrance, and the rock refusing to give up the treasures entombed within its stony sepulchre, till the talisman is obtained that can dissolve the enchanthave so long lain hidden.

Mantell's Wonders of Geology.

BLOODY CONTEST .- We learn that on Saturday evening last, two men, in the County of Perquimans, caught a runaway slave, the property of Mr. Wilson Mardre of that County, who it appears was armed with a knife, and inflicted several wounds (which are considered mortal,) upon the person of Samuel Evans, one of the men engaged in taking him; he resisted to the last, and would not give up until he was shot by one of the party, the result of which was a wound with some fifteen buck-shot, but it is thought that he will recover. Of Evans' recovery, we understand there is no hope, he having been literally cut through in the lower part of the abdomen, which rendered his intestines visible .- Edenton Sentinel.

RELIC OF KING'S MOUNTAIN .-- We were day or two since shown the Spurs worn by the British Col. Ferguson, when he fell at the Battle of King's Mountain. They are of solid silver, British manufacture of course, and besides valuable as a trophy, are still considered fine. They are now the property of J. T. Alexander, Esq., whose sons have made them do service at several of our plain Republican Musters and Reviews. Lincoln Courier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GREENE COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1846. Henry H. Harper and others,

Richard Harper and John Harper.

Petition for Division of Land. In this case, it being made appear to the satisfac-tion of the Court, that the Defendant, John Harper, is not an inhabitant of this State, and process canno be served upon him : It is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, and the New Bernian, commanding the said John Harper to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition; or, the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex purte. Witness, James Williams, Clerk of our said Court,

at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1846. JAS. WILLIAMS, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. 85 621.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Robeson Countr.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846. Daniel Currie and Neill Currie,

William Hagerson and wife, and Robert Currie. Petition for the division of Real Estate, which descended to the Heirs of Angus Currie, dec'd. Ordered, that publication be made at the Court House foor, and in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next Term weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in Novem-ber next, then and there to plead, answer or demur

to the Petition; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesse and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1846, and of American Independence the 71st year.

SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C. Sept. 12, 1846. [Pr. Adv. \$6 624.] 75 6w COURTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1846.

Amos Richardson, Samuel Richardson and Isaac Richardson,

Edward Buckner and wife Elizabeth, James Hadley and wife Mary. Keziah Richardson, and the children of William Richardson, dec'd. William Richardson and Jesse, children of Robert Richardson, dec'd, Isaac Meacham, and children of Edward Meacham and wife Martha, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the Defendants are non-residents of this State, and that process cannot be personally served upon them; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, commanding the said Defendants, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittaboro', on the second in November next, then and there to plead to, or answer the said Patition, and there to plead to, or answer the said Petition,

otherwise, the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, N. A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court at
Office in Pittsboro', the 2nd Monday in August, A. N. A. STEDMAN, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$5 624. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GREEKE COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, A. D., 1846. Axcey Harper, John Harper and others, Heirs-at-Law of Charles H.

Harper, dec'd. Petition for Dower.

In this case, it being made appear to the satisfac-tion of the Court, that the Defendant, John Harper, is not an inhabitant of this State, and process cannot be served upon him: It is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, and the New Bernian, commanding the said John Harper to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition; or, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte. Witness, James Williams, Clerk of our said Court,

at Office, the second Manday of August, A. D., 1848, JAS, WILLIAMS, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. 85 621.

NATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GRAN-VILLE COUNTY,—Superior Court of Law, Sep-tember Term, A. D., 1846. Sarah Ware,

Henry F. Ware.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that lenry F. Ware, the Defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for thirty ays, notifying the said Hehry F. Ware, that on the 15th day of Docember, 1846, at the Tavern house of Champion Bledsoe, in the County of Fluvanna, and State of Virginia, the Plaintiff, by her Attorney, will proceed to take the testimony of Champion Bledsoe and other , to be read in her behalf in said suit now pending in the Superior Court of Law for Granville County.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Office in Oxford, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1846

BENJ. C. COOKE, C. B. C. Pr. Adv. \$4 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. — CHATHAM COUNTY, — Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1846. Phomas A. Futral and wife Julia Ann, Elizabeth W. Brooks, Isaac U. Brooks, Evander E. Brooks, William Dorsett and wife Margaret, Josiah H. Brooks, Samuel Culbertson, son of John, Daniel Murchison and wife Nancy, Daniel Stoner and wife Nancy,

John R. Marsh, Solomon Bray, John T. Brooks, Executor of Joab Brooks, John Brooks, Winife Harper, William Brown and wife Ruth.

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Petition for Partition of Lands

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Brooks, Winifred Harper, and William Brown and wife Ruth, are non-residents of this State, and that process cannot be personally served upon them ; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, commanding the said Defendants, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday in Norember next, then and there to plead to, or answer the said Petition, otherwise, the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, N. A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court at Office at Pittsborough, the 2nd Monday in August, A. D., 1846. N. A. STEDMAN, Clerk.

Pr. Adv. \$5 624. 78--- 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- NASH COUNTY .- Petition filed 22d September, 1846. The Petition of Elijah Boddie, of Tennessee, Plain-Tempe Battle, widow of Frederick Battle, Thomas

Yarborough and his wife Mary, James Yarborough, William Battle, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth Battle Martha Battle, Lawrence Battle, Nancy Battle and Tippecanoe Battle, Defendants, In this case, it appearing that the defendants

Phomas Yarborough and his wife Mary are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, I, Francis M. Taylor, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Se sions for the County of Nash, do, according to the Ac of Assembly in such case made, by this advertisemen to be six weeks inserted in the Raleigh Registe hereby notify the said Thomas Yarborough and bit wife Mary, to appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be he in the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demo to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken a confessed by them, and heard ex parie. Witness, Francis M. Taylor, Clerk of Court at Office in Nashville, the 23d day of Septem

ber, 1846. FRANCIS M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Pr. Adv. \$5 623. TO THE NEXT OF KIN OF JOHN JUSTICE, DECEM

ED: In the matter of William H. Bridges and Sarah his wife, John Justice, William Dunca and Elizabeth his wife, Warren Durham and Nancy his wife, Allen Justice, David Justi Keziah Justice, Elizabeth Justice, Sarah Justice, All tice, Allen Robertson, Nathaniel Robertso Stephen Robertson, David Robertson, Merr Robertson, John Robertson, William Thom son and Elizabeth his wife, William Justice Clayborn Justice, Wesley Edwards and Doll his wife, and Franklin Freeman and Sarah wife-Plaintiffs,

Stephen Pleasants, Executor of the last W Stephen Justice, deceased - Defendant. DURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme C

of North Carolina, directing me to enquire Justice, deceased, (a brother of the testator, St Justice) living at the death of the said testale wit, in 1835, and whether any of them are dead, and if dead, who is or are their personal sentatives : I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to a persons, to come in and make out their kinds fore me, at the Office of said Court, in the C Raleigh, on the second Monday in March next in default thereof, they will be excluded from efit in the distribution of a fund new in said C EDMUND B. FREEMAN, C

Sept. 2, 1846.

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