How was it that Southern gentlemen could shut their eyes to the result of their own unwise policy? Let them look how they stood, and then look at the North. The North applied their shoulder to the wheel; they went to work to better their condition; they husbanded their own resources: they employed and diversified their la-bor; they lived upon their own means; kept their own money at home to reward their own industry instead of foolishly sending it abroad to purchase what they could so well and so profitably supply at home. But South Carolina and her sisters would touch neither hammer nor shuttle. They sent away their money to New England, or to old England. And what was the consequence of these two opposite sys-tems? South Carolina was poor and dependent, while New England was independent and prosperous. South Carolina, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, had five representatives, North Carolina five, and Virginia ten representatives on this floor. They all cherished a deadly hostility to every thing connected with manufactures, internal improvements, and progress of every kind. They denied to this Government the power of self-protection and self improvement; they went for the stand still, lie-down, go-to-sleep, let-us-alone, do nothing policy; they had tried to live on whip syllabub, political metaphysics, and constitutional abstractions, until it had nearly starved them to death, while the Northern States had wisely pursued the opposite policy; and what had been the effect on their relative prosperity! New York began with six representatives in that hall; now she had thirtyfour, Pennsylvania began with eight, and now she had twenty-four. Virginia, with North and South Carolina, had commenced with twenty representatives, and now they have, altogether, but thirty, and New York alone has thirty-four. Such are the fruits of the opposite systems of policy adopted by the North and South. Judge the tree by its fruits. Will men never learn wisdom from experience 1. He would rejoice to see the South as prosperous and as happy as the North. They had all the elements of wealth and prosperity in profusion around them-the raw materials and bread stuffs, minerals, and waterpower in abundance, running to waste. If they would allow him to offer them advice, it would be to abandon an exploded and ruinous policy; follow the example of the North, and share in their prosperity. Instead of coming here repining and complaining that the North was rich and prosperous, making forty or fifty per cent profit on their capital, whilst the South realized but four or five, just turn round, quit your four or five per cent. profits, and go to work, at what you allege yields forty or fifty. If the Tariff was confined to the North, you might complain; but it was free to all alike-North and South, East and West. Go to the hammer and the loom, the furnace and the forge, and become prosperous in your turn. All these blessings are within your reach, if you will but put forth your hands to grasp them; they are offered freely to your acceptance. You enjoy great advantages. You have not only all the advantages enjoyed by the North for manufacturing, but you have others superadded; you supply the raw material, and above all, you have labor without wages, perfectly, available for such purposes; the hands of th young and old, now useless for the field, might, in factories, become highly profitable and productive operatives. Take hold, then, on the same industry which had made New England great, and especially on those branches of it which New England could and would spare. Then South Carolina would be, thus, far, independent both of New England and of all the world. She could no longer hope to compete with Texas and the rich lands of the Southwest in the production of cotton. Her worn-out fields must sink in the contest with the virgin soil of the new States .-Then let her address herself to manufactures -The gentleman from South Carolina seemed to observe, with grief and envy, that New England was enjoying profits of from forty to fifty per cent. That was not true; but what if it was! If she gave that to South Carolina for six cents per yard which Carolina once could not get from abroad under thirty-six, the question for Carolina to look at was, not what profits New England made, but what prices she charged hergentleman wanted his State to go to old England for all she required. We were all to depend on Europe for our manufactured articles. Foreign coun ries were to enjoy exclusively the profitable business yielding forty and fifty per cent, while we were all to turn farmers, and join the gentleman in working, as he said, for a profit of four and five per cent (and when all became farmers it would be ten times worse.) competition having ceased, old England would again make the gentleman pay twenty-five cents a yard for what New England now offered them for six. Was not this patriotic? Was it not a noble, an enlarged American policy !-England was to monopolize all the profitable business, the result of labor-saving machinery, while we were to content ourselves with the plough and the hoe, and profits at the rate of two or three per cent. Was that the policy for America to pursue ! They might be Americans who recommended it, but they were certainly playing into the hands of our transatlantic competitors. If manufacturing was such profitable business as these gentlemen represented it to be why not let Americans have it rather than for eigners? Why not keep our money and profits oursives, instead of giving both to the labor of

The profits of manufacturing were chiefly owing to an enlarged market, and to the use and constant improvement of labor-saving machinery. The saving of labor and the increase of human power produced in this manner was almost incalculable. By its aid one feeble woman or child was enabled to accomplish more in a day than would pay for the productions of forty able bodied, hard-handed men without it. Did gantlemen desire, and was it their policy, to let England enjoy all this benefit, and keep it to hermelf as a monopoly? It was this labor saving machi-mery, and this alone, that kept the British Government from bankruptcy. This prolific source of wealth and power enabled the British people to stand up un-der a debt of four thousand millions of dollars, and to pay taxes to the Government amounting to more than two hundred and fifty millions every year. This was the result of her immense lubor-saving machine-ry, estimated to be equal to the labor of eight millions of men. Was it the policy of gentlemen to let England have this profitable business of manufactu-ring all to herself? That seemed to be the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. Indeed he had avow-ed it in his report, to be his settled policy to break down the manufacturers of our own country, and de-rive his revenue from British and other foreign goods. His policy was in his own words, to prevent "the substitution of domestic rival products for imported drticles." This policy of substituting American for foreign goods, he says, is injurious to the revenue and must be arrested by reducing the duties so as to let in the productions of foreign labor, and thus break down American mechanics and manufacturers, and put an end to this growing evil of "substituting American rival products for fargin goods." This continent the Secretary has repeated several times in his report. See pages 3 and 6. His policy was to increase the resease by increasing importations; and, as he would reduce the average of duties to one-third, of course, to get the same amount of revenue. third, of course, to get the same amount of revenue, we must add a to our imports. This was manifest and undeniable. Our present imports amounted to one hundred millions; to carry out the Secretary's plan we must raise them to one hundred and fifty millions. Our experts were about one hundred millions, and of course fifty million in specie would be required amountly to say the balance. The whole jions, and of course may mittion in specie would be required annually to pay the balance. The whole specie of the country had never been estimated at more than eighty millions. How, then, was his polley to work? How was he to make up this deficit?

Great Britain!

Not from the banks, for they would be broken up the very first year of such a system; and then what was Mr. Secretary going to do for his revenue? The duty on foreign iron, he tells us, is 75 per cent. He was for reducing it to 30 per cent.—less than one-half. We must, of course, import more than double the amount of iron to get the present amount of revenue, and to that extent break up American supply. Now, it was impossible to make our people do their consumption, and so the result must necessarily be to get them to take foreign goods where they now took domestic, thus supplying the demand from a broad, and of course destroying the domestic article to that extent. Was not all this plain? Could any man in his senses deny it? And then, besides, whe was the Secretary going to get the money to pay for all these foreign goods? There was the rab. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly] talked about xporting potatoes to Ireland. Export potatoes to Ireland! He would tell that gentleman that last year we imported 211, 327 bushels, paying a duty of ten ceuts per bushel-15,050 from Ireland, while Ireland took of all our grain only 790 bushels of corn, not a barrel of flour, cornmeal, or a bushel of grain, or its productions in any other form. The whole of our mighty export of breadstuffs to England, Scotland, and Ireland, amounted to less than \$224,000, less than one fourth of a million-less than could be furnished by a single Western county. Potatoes were cheaper in Ireland than in the United States, yet the people are starving, because they had no pro-tection against England, no money, no employment. This was the effect of "free trade" with England, and it was precisely the condition into which " free trade" with England would soon bring this country, if it were adopted. "Free trade" with England re-minded him of an anecdote of an Irishman, who, when complaining of starvation in Ireland, was usked whether potatoes was not very cheap? he answered, " Chape! the Lord love ye, they're but saxpence " How is it, then, you are starving !"-Just becase we have no work, and can't get the saxpence." [A laugh.] Such were the fruits of exchanging agricultural products for manufactured goods-the products of manual labor for the products of machinery-working the hoe against the loom-Such had been and always would be the result of this miserable system of policy, whenever and whereever adopted .- Andrew Stewart's Speech on the Ta-

There is not a single free-trade district in the State, if we except Wilmot's; and there the issue was not clearly made on this ground; for, if we are rightly informed, even Mr. Wilmot was afraid to endorse and stand by the doctrine of the free-trade party to the fullest extent. With regard to the Third District, where the election of Mr Charles, Brown is claimed as a victory over the tariff of '42, there were three candidates in the field: Brown, free trade; and Coleman and Hollinshed, both in favor of the tariff of '42. Their united vote was 6,445; while that given to Mr. Brown was 4,776; being a maority against free trade of more than 1,600 votes. In the city and county, also, the taiff insjority is over 10,000; for it should be remembered that in each of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, there were two candidates in the field, who were known to be favorable to the tariff of '42, and only one free-trade candidate.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

AN ELECTION BY THE HOUSE.

Speaking of the recent elections which have resulted so disastrously for the Loco Focos and so gloriously for the country, the Richmond Enquirer says:

"The loss of a majority of the Congressional delegation in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Florida, and the tie in the Georgia delegation neutralizing the vote of the State, make it possible, that while the Democrats may retain a majority of the members in the next Congress, the Whigs may have majority by States, and thereby hold the election of a President in their own hands. The election of a President by the House of Representatives is in itself fraught with mischievous circumstances-but while there is danger of a majority Whig States in the House, it would worse than folly in the Democratic party to run more than one candidate, and throw the election into Congress."

Are you there, old truepenny? Why, what a change has come over the spirit of your dream. But yesterday you were in ransports over what you fondly imagined was the "annihilation of Whiggery," and now you are shaking in your shoes for fear that the Whig party in the House of Representatives may elect the President. We don't wish to increase your agony unnecessarily. but there is an element which you have left out of your calculation. North Carolina will return a majority of Representatives to the next Congress, and her vote will be cast for the Whig President.

Petersburg Intelligencer. \_

The last Ohio papers announce as certain he re-election of Mr. VINTON to Congress, about which some doubt had been expressed, from the circumstance, we believe, that he had a Whig as well as a Locofoco competitor. The defeat of this able gentleman would have been a loss indeed, not to the Whig party alone, but to the aggregate wisdom, experience, and dignity of the Representative body. His election makes the political composition of the Ohio delegation in the next Congress stand, eleven Whigs, nine Locofocos, and one Independent; in all twenty-one. In the present Congress, they stand, eight Whigs, thirteen Locofocos. National Intelligencer.

The greatest farce of the day is the attempt, on the part of the Administration journals, to account for their defeat in Pennsylvania, at the recent election, by the state of the weather! It is the first time that we have heard of the "unterrified Democracy" being afraid of a shower !

Alex. Gazette. It is not half so great a farce as attributing. the rise in produce in Europe to the Tariff of 1846, not yet in operation, in America.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.

A most singular and shocking accident took place in this City yesterday, resulting in the death of the wife of Thomas Diehl, Jr., Esq., Merchant. She was walking across her chamber, with a pitcher in her hand, when she accidentally stumbled and fell, crushing the pitcher under her, a broken piece of which inflicted a gash in her neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing al-most instant death. Her husband was present at the time of the accident, but all efforts to save her life proved ineffective.

SUDDEN DEATH -- Mrs. Frances A. Ward, died suddenly on Tuesday evening. Mr. Ward was absent during the day, and in the evening when he came home, he found his wife sitting in a rocking chair, with her sewing in her lap quite dead. She was young and had not long married .- Baltimore Patriot.

HENRY CLAY. The following extract of a letter in the Philadelphia North American will be read with gener-

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13. When I called to make my respects yesterday morning, Mr. Clay was absent at his office in Lexingten, which he attends regularly during the forenoon of each day. I returned in the afternoon, and found him seated with two visitors His wetcome was such as his character would imply—cordial, generous and sincere. Fine has wrought but little change in his appearance; nor have the private afflictions, with which he has been heavily burthened, impaired that noble bearing which has ever marked him among men, as much as his pre-eminent genius has impressed itself upon the age in which he lives. His step, if any thing, is a little feebler than when he last appeared in the Senate; but every intellectual faculty is as fresh as in the noon day of its maturity, and that gigantic mind is as active and energetic as in those proud days when he perilled every thing of personal ambition for the honor and prosperity of his country.

Mr. Clay still looks forward with deep auxiety to the triumph of Whig principles, and views with infinite regret the destructive policy of the present administration, as it affects the industry and interests of the nation. His conversation on public affairs was marked by a spirit of calm and dispassionate judgment, a minute acquaintance with all the political movements, and the absence of every thing like partisan bitterness. He does not hesitate to avow that taking the aggregate of measures passed at the last session of Congress, it was the most disastrous that ever assembled since the adoption of the Constitution.

Whig party, and his advice in this respect deserves to be inscribed upon every protective banner in the Union. Speaking of his constant and unremitting efforts to protect the labor of the country, of the effects produced by the Whig Tariff of 1842, and the practical results to follow tested, though our opponents were endeavoring to delude the agricultural interests by representing that the temporary advance in breadstuffs was produced by the influence of this measure, when in England and Ireland had been the only operating cause, he said, "let the question be between Whig Tariff of 1842 and the Democratic Tariff of 1846. One is a positive good which the people have felt-the other will as surely prope a positive evil, which they have yet to realize. Let your cry be RESTORATION," and so in God's name ay I, and so I hope will every Whig from Maine to Texas, until our standard is once more unfurled in victory from the east portico of the Capitol.

Mr. Clay entertains full confidence that our Whig brethren throughout the Union will unite harmoniously and zealously upon the fundamental principles of the party and not separate upon the ocal issues, which designing men endeavor to engraft upon every canvass, or court factious "isms" which in themselves are unimportant and often injurious, deserving neither respect nor countenance. The day of certain success is not

NOW FOR NEW YORK.

Under this caption the Tribune commences an article in the following spirited and cheering

The October Elections have closed, and the results are unexpectedly favorable. Onto stands nobly forth on the side of Peace abroad and Prosperity at home. She chooses a Whig Governor by thrice the majority of 1844, a Whig Delegation to Congress in place of a Loco Foco, with a decidedly Whig Legislature. Georgia, which voted for Polk, is tied in her Congressional Delegation and about even on the popular vote --FLORIDA is probably revolutionized, electing a Representative whose vote will equal that of New vote but that of New York also in '44, has repudiated the connection and come out overwhelmingly Whig. Her Congressional Delegation, Senate, Assembly and new Canal Commissioner are Whig-the latter by some 10,000 majority .-On Congress, the Whig majority must be at least 5,000, not considering the thousands thrown away on Native candidates. Pennsylvania remained decidedly Loco Foco even in the tornado of 1837; she has not voted on our side these twenty years, except by a few hundred for Gen. Harrison in She now sends a clear Whig majority of TEN Members to the next Congress.

And now, Whige of New York ! is our turn! We have enjoyed and are now enjoying the unexpected, unprecedented, astounding victories of our brethren in other States; shall not pride, gratitude, hope, confidence, conspire with a regard for the National well-being, to incite us to a gallant effort in the struggle now approaching its conclusion? Our brethren have astonished and gladdened us by their victories; shall we mortify and crash them by our defeat ! What say you, veterans of '37, '40 and '44 !

> [From the Greensboro' Patriot.] THE SCHOOL LAW.

It is not good to be always altering established laws, but I think our Common School law ought to be amended in one or two particulars.

The time of electing the School Committees ought to be altered for the following reasons: In a great many districts, the people wish their Schools to commence about the first of September; but the present law requires the election of Committees to take place the last Saturday in September; in consequence of which, the School cannot be started much before the middle of October ; for the old Committee, not having it in their power to engage the services of a Teacher for a longer time than their term of service, generally defer the matter till the election; the new Committee then will have to look out for a Teacher, which will probably take two or three weeks; so that it will be late in October before the Schools can be started. The elections should be held by the first of August, so that the new Committee might have time to select a Teacher, before the School season had too much of it passed away. There is another thing which ought to be attended to: It is frequently the case that ignorant and uneducated men are elected Committee who will often employ the Teacher they can get for the lowest prices no matter what his qualifications may be. To remedy this, would it not be well enough for the Legislature to make provision for appointing an Examining Committee in every County, to examine those who propose to teach the Common Schools, and to give certifi-cates to those that they think are qualified !-Then let no person be employed without such certificate from the Committee. It would be an inducement to young men who wish to become Teachers, to qualify themselves for the business, before offering their services in that important

The Legislature ought also to specify what Books should be used as Class Books in the common Schools; for it often happens, to the great detriment of the School, that almost every child has a different kind of Book, so that it is impossible for the Teacher to class his scholars, in con-sequence of which, the School does not receive half the benefit it otherwise might do.

THE DEATH OF DUROC.

BY T. J. HEADLY. Napoleon's greatest misfortune, that which ounded him deepest, was the death of his friend Duroc. As he made a last effort to break the enemy's ranks, and rode again to the advanced osis to direct the movements of his army, one of his eccort was struck dead by his side. Turning to Duroc, he said, "Duroc, fate is determined to have one of us to-day." Soon after, as he was riding with his suite in a rapid trot along the road, a cannon ball smote a tree beside him, and glancing struck Gen. Kirgener dead and tore out the entrails of Duroc. Napoleon was ahead at the time, and his suite, four abreast, behind him .-The cloud of dust their rapid movements raised first who was struck. But when it was told him that Kirgener was killed and Duroc wounded, he dismounted and gazed long and sternly on the battery from whence the shot had been fired; then turned towards the cottage into which the wounded marshall had been carried. Duroc was grand marshall of the palace and

besom friend of the emperor. Of a noble and generous character, of unshaken integrity and patriotism, and firm as steel in the hour of danger, he was beloved by all who knew him. There was a gentleness about him and purity of feeling the life of camp could never destroy. Napoleon loved him-for through all the changes of hi tumultuous life he had ever found his affection and truth the same-and it was with an anxious heart and sad countenance he entered the lowly cottage where he lay. His eyes were filled with tears as he asked if there was hope. When told that there was none, he advanced to the bedside I was happy to find his views upon the Tarin without saying a word. This dying marshal I was happy to find his views upon the Tarin without saying a word. This dying marshal is without saying a word. This dying marshal is expected by the band and said, "My whole seized him by the hand and said, "My whole life has been consecrated to your service, and now my only regret is, that I can no longer be useful to you." " Duroc!" replied Napoleon with a voice choked with grief, "there is another iife-there you will await me, and we shall meet a-gain." "Yes, sire," replied the fainting suffergain." from the bill of 1846, when it came to be fairly er, "but thirty years shall pass away, when you will have triumphed over your enemies, and realized all the hopes of our country. I have endeawored to be an honest man; I have nothing with which to reproach myself." He then added, with it was notorious that the failure of the potato crops faltering voice, " I have a daughter-your majesty will be a father to her." Napoleon grasped his right hand, and sitting down by the bedside, and leaning his head on his left hand, remained with closed eyes a quarter of an hour in profound silence. Duroc first spoke. Seeing how deeply Bonsparte was moved, he exclaimed, "Ah! sire, leave me; this spectacle pains you." The stricken Emperor rose, and leaning on the arms of his equery and Marshal South, left the apartment, saying in heart-breaking tones, as he went, · Farewell, then, my friend!"

The hot pursuit he had directed a moment before was forgotten-victory, trophies, prisoners and all, sunk into utter worthlessness, and as at the battle of Aspern, when Lannes was brought to him mortally wounded, he forgot even his army, and the great interests at stake. He ordered his tent to be pitched near the cottage in which his friend was dying, and entering it, passed the night all alone in inconsolable grief. The Imperial Guard formed their protecting squares, as usual, around him, and the fierce tumult of battle gave way to one of the most touching scenes in history. Twilight was deepening over the field, and the heavy tread of the ranks going to their bivouacs, the low rumbling of artillery wagons in the distance, and all the subdued yet confused sounds of a mighty host about sinking to repose, rose on the evening air, imparting still greater solemnity to the hour. Napoleon, with his grey great-coat wrapped about him, his clows on his knees, and his forchead resting on his hands, sat apart from all, buried in the profoundest melancholy. His most intimate friends dared not approach him, and his favorite officers stood in groups at a distance, gazing anxiously and sadly on that silent tent. But immense York in case the election of President goes into consequences were hanging on the movements the House. South Carolina alone remains of the next morning-a powerful enemy was nominally (and but nominally) attached to the near, with their array yet unbroken-and they at asty. Pennsylvania, for years the length ventured to approach and ask for orders. mainstay of Loco Focoism, which elected Van But the broken-hearted chieftain only shook his Buren in 36 and gave Mr. Polk not only her own head, exclaiming, " Everything to morrow !" and still kept his mournful attitude. Oh, how overwhelming was the grief that could so master that stern heart? The magnificent spectacle of the day that had passed, the glorious victory he had won, were remembered no more, and he saw only his dying friend before him. No sobs escaped him, but silent and motionless he sat, his pallid face buried in his hands, and his noble heart wrung with agony. Darkness drew her curtain over the scene, and the stars came out one after another upon the sky, and, at length, the moon rose above the hills, bathing in her soft beams the tented host, while the flames from burning villages in the distance shed a lurid light through the gloom-and all was sad, mournful, yet sublime. There was a dark cottage, with the sentinels at the door, in which Duroc lay dying, and there, too, was the solitary tent of Napoleon, and within, the bowed form of the Emperor. Around it, at a distance, stood the squares of the Old Guard, and near by, a silent group of chieftains, and over all lay the moonlight. Those brave soldiers, filled with grief to see their beloved chief borne down with such sorrow, stood for a long time silent and tearful. At length, to break the mournful silence, and to express the sympathy they might not speak, the bands struck up a requiem for the dying marshal. The melancholy strains arose and fell in prolonged echoes over the field, and swept in softened cadences on the ear of the fainting warrior-but still Napoleon moved not. They then changed the measure to a triumphant strain, and the thrilling trumpets breathed forth their most joyful notes, till the heavens rung with the melody. Such bursts of music had welcomed Napoleon as he returned flushed with victory, till his eye kindled in exultation; but now they fell on a dull and listless It ceased, and again the mournful requiem filled all the air. But nothing could arouse him from his agonizing reflections—his friend lay dying, and the heart he loved more than his life, was throbbing its last pulsations.

" What a theme for a painter, and what an eu ogy on Napoleon was that scene. That noble eart which the enmity of the world could not hake-nor the terrors of a battle-field move from its calm repose—nor even the hatred and insults of his, at last, victorious enemies humblehere sunk in the moment of victory before the tide of affection. What military chieftan ever mourned thus on the field of victory, and what oldiers ever loved a leader so ?"

CHRISTMAS ON FRIDAY .- Our great holiday falls on Friday this year, and if old writers and legends are to be believed, it signifies a hard winter. An ancient ballad contains a series of prophecies applied to the several days upon which Christmas may fall : that for Friday runs thus :-

" If Christmas day on Friday be, The fyrste of wynter hardeshall be, With froste and snowe and with flode, But the last ends thereof ys goode. Agayn, the somer shall be goode also ; Folkes in hyr yen shal have grete woo: Wymen wyth chyld, bestes, wyth corne, Shal multyplye, and none be forne. The chylde that y's borne that day, Shal longe lyve and lecherows be aye. Whose stelythe awghte, he shall be founde; And then be seke, (sick) byt lasty the longe."

SKETCH OF POCAHONTAS. Or the Indian posterity of Pouchattan, not a trace remains: but his daughter, Pocahontas, the amiable, courageous, and noble child of nature, mingled her blood with that of a European, and her posterity still lives to boast of, and glory in the virtues of her whose story, it is feared, will be regarded as a romance. Its incidents are deeply interesting, and serve to exhibit her noble and extraordinary character.

To see one brought up among a fierce, warlike, and cruel race, berself the daughter of an emperor, and still almost in her infancy, voluntarily rushing forward, and encountering difficulties, dangers and fatigue, to save a total stranger from death, who was thought to be the deadly enemy of her race, and fearlessly and generously per around them, prevented him from knowing at sisting in extending relief and assistance to him and rescuing from famine and death his destitute companions, who had invaded the land of her birth and the country of her fathers, and from whom she could expect nothing in return for her kindness, cannot but excite the highest admiration, as furnishing evidences of noble and disinterested benevolence that have scarcely any parallel in the whole range of history.

There is a beautiful symmetry in her character which could only be found in woman. Every part of her short but glorious history, is cal-culated to produce a thrill of admiration, and to reflect the highest honor on her name. The most memorable event of her life is thus recor-

"After a long consultation among the Indians, the fate of Smith, who was the leader of the lat Colony in Virginia, Mas decided The conclave resumed their silent gravity-two great stones were brought in before Powhattan, and Smith was dragged before them, and his head laid upon them, as a preparation for beating out his brains with clubs. The fatal weapons were already raised, and the savage multitude stood silently waiting the prisoner's last moment. But Smith was not destined thus to perish. Pocahontas the beloved daughter of Powhattan, rushed forward, and earnestly entreated, with tears, that the vic-tim might be spared. The royal savage rejected her request, and the executioners stood ready for the signal of death. She knelt down, put her arms about Smith, and laid her head over his, declaring she would perish with him or save him The decree was reversed, and the prisoner was spared.

But whether her regard for him ever reached the feeling of love, is not known. She was, at the time this deed was performed, about thirteen years of age; but after Smith's departure to England, one Rolfe became passionately enamoured of her, and the passion, it is said, was reciprocated, and they were married.

This extraordinary woman, who had one son, born in England, died at Gravesend in the twentysecond year of her age. Her unwearied kindness to the colonists was entirely disinterested. She knew that it must be so, when she encountered dangers, and weariness, and every kind of opposition and difficulty, to hasten it seasonably on the object of her noble benevolence. No favour was expected in return for it. "She asked nothing of Captain Smith," (in an interview which she afterwards had with him in England) "in recompense for whatever she had done, but the boon of being looked upon as his child."

Her son, young Rolfe, came to Virginia, attained to eminence and left an only daughter, who was afterwards married to Robert Bolling. John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a lineal descendant of this noble woman, in the sixth degree, and was wont to pride himself upon the onour of his descent.

The preservation of Captain Smith has been attempted to be perpetuated by the genius of the sculptor, in a group in basso relievo, occupying one of the stone panels over the western door of the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A friend has furnished us with an account of most melancholy accident which happened in Stokes County on the 15th instant. Abram and Hampton Vanhoy, two brothers, started out early one mornnig to hunt, turkeys. They went but short distance before they separated; and after hunting for game for some time, approached within shooting distance of each other, in a very dense forest closely filled with undergrowth, when the latter, hearing something stirring in the leaves, and faintly discovering a moving object, which he took to be a turkey, immediately levelled his gon, and fired at it-when, to his horror, he heard the dying shriek of his brother; and on running to the place, he found him a lifeless corpse! The rifle ball entered his head just above one ear and came out at the other .-The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a young wife and two or three children o mourn his loss .- Greensboro Patriot-

Hyprophobia Case.-Two children of Mr. Samuel Condit, of Orange, have been cut down with this dreadful disease, communicated by a small pet dog belonging to the family. We are pained to hear this morning that a colored man, who is said to have ministered to the dog, though not conscious of being bitten, has shown symptoms of the disease. The dog, it will be remembered, was run over in the street and had a leg broken, up to which time no signs of hydropho bia were given; nor do we know that he ever showed any evidence of being rabid, except, after being hurt, snapping at the children. Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Gold Mines of South Carolina are more

profitable. One of the mines is earning from 75 o 100 dollars per day.

The true secret of human happiness is-Con-TENTMENT.

Samuel J. Finch, respectfully announces himself to the Members of the House of Commons, as a Candidate for re-election as Principal Door-keeper for the House of Commons. Oct. 1, 1846. 80

> J. J. BIGGS, MERCHANT TAILOR

AS this day received an extensive assortment of fine CLOTHE CLOTHE of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be soid for a small profit for cash, or on six months time to punctual men. His customers, and friends generally, are respect-

fully requested to give him a call or send an order. He has also a full supply of dress Shirts, Silk, Merino, and Lambs wool under-shirts, and drawers; Silk and Merino Half Hose; Handkerchiefs, Cra-vats, Scarfs, and stocks; Bosom Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. Raleigh, Oct 6.

To Archibald Campbell, and Mary Campbell, his wife, and Willie Howell, of Monroe County, Mississippi:

The Subscribers, as Executors of John Howell, dec'd., late of Wayne County, have settled the Esthe amount remaining in their bands, as Ex-

You, as two of the Legaters of said John Howell, are hereby requested a ply to us for your legacies, either in person or by attorney duly authorized to receive the same, as we do not intend to pay interest JOHN W. SASSER. WOODARD HOWELL.

Executors. Wayne County, Oct. 7, 1846,

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

HE Subscriber will take charge of the Female Academy in the Town of Warrenton, N. C. the ensuing year; and, will endeavor to re-Institution in every respect acceptable to the Public. The best Teachers will be selected as assistants in the School, and every exertion used to give a thorough and accomplished education to those entrusted to his care. At the same time, that due subordination will be therefore and accomplished education to those entrusted to his care. be observed, pains will be taken to make it a pleasant and agreeable homb. All shall be tenderly cared for, and their morals carefully watched over. All the branchos of an Hagliah Education, from the lowest to the highest, will be taught, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, &c.

The established reputation of Warrenton for health, its facility of access to the lower Country, renders it

in every respect, a desirable locality. This, together with moderate charges, will, it is hoped, secure a due proportion of patronage. The buildings will be greatly enlarged, and the School will be ready for the reception of Scholars, the middle of January, ensuing. Terms per Session of five months, payable in advance, as follows:

For Board English Tuition 12 50 French Language 5 00 Drawing Music on the Piano 20 00 Use of Instrument Books, Stationary, &c., will be furnished at the owest retail prices, and no extra charges made. I would beg leave to refer to my friends, and nu-

ginia, among whom are the following : Hon John Y. Mason, Washington. Hon. Arch'd Atkinson, Virginia, Wm. R. Baskervill, Esq., Hon. John H. Bryan, G. W. Mordecai, Esq., Ruleigh.

Col. David Outlaw, North Carolina. De Jno. Arrington, James S. Battle, Esq. )

merous acquaintances in North Carolina and Vir-

I would be glad to hear from those, who may desire to place their Daughters under our care, by letter, directed to Warrenton, N. C.

D. TURNER Warrenton, Oct. 14. 84-4w

Sale of Weldon Toll Bridge.

BY VIRTUE of two Deeds in Trust, executed by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, to secure the debt due to the Board of Internal Improvement of North Carolina, the WEL-DON TOLL BRIDGE across Rosnoke River, with all the appurtenances, will be sold at Public Auction. to the highest bidder for Cash, in the Town of Weldon, N. C., on Saturday, the 19th of December next, where all persons disposed to purchase are requested to attend.

EDW. B. DUDLEY, Trustee. September 14, 1846.

MANSION HOUSE, (Formerly Litchford's Hotel,) OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment, respect-fully inform the Members of the approuching Legislature, that they are prepared to accommodate FORTY of that Body, with board, during the next Session. Their Rooms are comfortable, and well furnished, and their table supolied with the best the Market affords, and every fort will be made to please. Their charges will b casonable. MARTHA C. LINDEMAN & SISTERS.

Board for Members. THE EARS TO BRAIN, near the Capitel will be prepared to accommodate some 10 or 15 Members of the Legislature with comfortable Board.

His charges will be moderate. October 1, 1846.

Board for Members.

JAMES LITCHFORD, having ta-JAMES LITCHFORD, having ta-ken that large three story New Barck Bullding, at the corner of Harget and Fayetteville Streets, formerly occup by B. B. Smith, and within two hundred yards the State House, will be prepared to accommodate I OF 20 MEMBERS OF THE APPROACHING LEGISLATURE His rooms are large and comfortable, and his fare

shall be as good as the market will afford, and his terms moderate. Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846.

READY-MADE CHOTHES At Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscriber has just received, from New
York and Philadelphia, a general supply of fine Cloaks, Over-doats, Frock and Dress Coats. Also

Pantaloons and Vests in great varieties. He will be constantly supplied by an agent at the North, who will execute special orders, and warran Raleigh, Oct. 6.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL LIGHT. THE Subscribers having purchased the entire

State of North Carolina, with the exception Counties, now offer to the public a Composition for Light, the Safety Cost and Beauty
Of which, cannot be surpassed, if equaled. As the

Composition of our Lamps will be exhibited, it deemed unnecessary to say more. SCOTT & SNOW. Raleigh, June 2, 1846.

Brinkleyville Vineyards and NURSERY.

N the above establishment, there are some in thousand well rooted Comperning for market and some hundreds of other best kinds of American Grape Vines. Small quantities from 10 cents to dollar, each rooted plant, according to kind, age, and size. Medium price of the rooted per hundred \$20, and cuttings \$3. Beat kinds of Fruit and Onsmental Trees for Southern Climes from 10 to 56 cents each, according to size, kinds, and scarcity market. Other Nursery articles, at corresponding

WINES AND CORDIALS. Bottles of select Wines and Cordials, for medicin al and family use, for 50 cents and upwards, accord ing to quality. And per gallon for same, lowest price a dollar and lowest per barrel \$20. All post paid letters, orders and remittances, pertaining to above named chicate will be a post paid strength of the post paid to the pos named objects, will, as heretofore, receive prompt at tention by the proprietor. SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. } October 9, 1846. -

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- BERTH COUNTY, - Court of Pleas and Quarter Session August Term, 1846. David Valentine,

Joseph Rawls.

Justice's judgment levied on Land. It appearing to the Court on affidavit, that the le fendant, Joseph Rawls, has absconded, or conhimself, or has removed out of the County, so notice cannot be personally served on him: his ordered, that publication be made in the Raicip Register for six weeks, that the Defendant appear the next term of this Court, to be held for the County, at the Court House in Windsor, on second Monday of November next, to show cause,

any he has, why execution should not sell the Lands levied upon.

Solution JON. S. TAYLOE, Clerk. [Pr. Adv. \$5 621.