

From Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition.
THE PRISONERS COURT AT SAN CRISTOBAL

The day after our arrival at San Cristobal, a sum of money was sent out, by the Mexican government, of sufficient amount to distribute twenty-five cents to each man; the same sum was also furnished the next day. With this the men could procure for themselves food enough, in the shape of frijoles, tortillas, chile guisado, and other articles which the Mexican women brought to our quarters, to appease the keen demands of appetite—it was all they were allowed. On the third day the supplies from the city were stopped. The fourth day came, and still no money; the fifth, likewise, and with it no succour. By this time the sufferings of those who had no money were severe in the extreme, and the tricks they resorted to in order to obtain food were ingenious to a degree, and occasioned not a little merriment.

Among the prisoners were a number of lawyers, doctors, and other professional men—persons who, either from a love of wild adventure or because they could obtain no professional employment in Texas, had originally been induced to join the expedition. Then there were several comedians among them, mad wags, who, finding that the drama yielded them but slender support in the new Republic, had shouldered the rifle and taken to the prairies for a better. Out of such materials it may readily be conceived that the richest fun and frolic could be extracted, and the story of one of their maddest pranks I will relate.

The wags knew that among the officers and merchants there were some who had money, and to levy a tax upon such pockets as were best filled these fellows commenced a game which, in the end, not only proved every way successful, but afforded infinite amusement to all. They in the first place fitted up an old dilapidated apartment as a court-room. With two barrels and as many benches they made a kind of platform, upon which, as a bench, a claret-box was placed, and upon this the jokers seated the largest prisoner in the whole collection as judge—a half lawyer, who, in addition to having all the gravity of the Grand Turk himself, wore whiskers, moustaches, and hair in quantity sufficient to supply wig for an entire bench of English justices. A sheriff, crier, and clerk—men who well understood their business—were then appointed, an eccentric comedian, who could speak for hours upon any subject, and possessed the keenest wit and the strongest imitative powers imaginable, was chosen prosecuting attorney. As principal witness in any case that might be brought they fell upon a little Irishman named Jimmy Tweed. Jimmy was born and bred a soldier. He first drew breath in the barracks of a recruiting regiment in Ireland, and in process of time, after having picked up a fair education among the officers, joined the regiment as a soldier. The term of his enlistment he served principally at Gibraltar, where he obtained a name, to use his own words, "for being up to all manner of dillivry;" and where he also learned a smattering of Spanish. On being discharged, he visited the United States, joined the army, served two or three campaigns in Florida, and was finally discharged regularly at Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. To finish his education, as he said, he then went to Texas, and after various campaigns, was finally taken prisoner in New Mexico. He had all the wit of his countrymen, and a fund of dry humour which was inexhaustible.

Thus organized, the court proceeded to the trial of such cases as they thought might be turned to their own profit. More decorum, more order, or more gravity of deportment was never seen in any court of justice. The crier in some way procured a small bell, and in regular form called the court together and issued his proclamations—the sheriff, with all the dignity imaginable, commanded silence, compelled all to take off their hats, and was very efficient in preserving the best order.

The first action upon their singular law docket was brought against a young and very worthy man, a merchant, who was charged with being a "great fool generally"—I am not altogether positive but that the first word in the indictment may have been a much more forcible adjective than the simple term "great." The judge remarked that the charge was one extremely grave in its character, and admitted that he could not, at the time, think of any precedent that might guide him in his decision, which, he wound up by saying, should be a just and a righteous one. The prosecuting attorney, after a few pertinent remarks, brought up several witnesses to sustain the charge. Their evidence, which of course was made up and suited for the meridian of this particular court alone, all went to support the prosecution. The case, as made out, was clear enough—not a doubt arose as to the truth of the charge set forth in the indictment—but to make all sure, Jimmy Tweed was brought up to the stand. After kissing a brickbat with due gravity, there being no Bible in the court, Jimmy proceeded with his testimony. He instanced several particulars in which the accused party had evinced very little foresight—mentioned several of his actions which manifested great lack of judgment and knowledge of the world, and finally wound up by saying that the fact alone of his being found in company with the Santa Fe Expedition was ample evidence against him.

At this point of the trial symptoms of uproarious laughter were manifested in court, all which were instantly quelled by the sheriff, and the judge then proceeded to give his decision. Drawing himself up, throwing back his head, and clearing his throat with a preparatory "ho!" and then raising one leg over the other with all becoming dignity, he remarked that all the evidence bore strongly against the accused, but that the testimony of the last witness, in particular, view it in what light he would, clearly sustained the charge that the arraigned party was slightly afflicted with a weakness known as "the simper"—troubled with not being so particularly wise as he might and should have been. He admitted that the charge which had been thus proved was a misfortune rather than a crime; but inasmuch as the times were hard, and victuals scarce, he should impose a fine of two dollars upon the accused. The latter, who enjoyed the joke as much as any one, interposed no motion in arrest of judgment, but paid the fine at once, and thus ended the first trial.

The next action brought, although not quite so grave in its nature, produced an infinite degree of merriment. One of our officers, Captain H., was charged with bad singing, or rather, as the indictment read, "with attempting to sing and making out badly at best." A number of witnesses testified, that at different times they had been most excessively annoyed, even to the losing of sleep, by the attempts of the accused at diversion songs. They all admitted, during a process of cross questioning, that they were not exactly good judges of music; still, they considered themselves blessed with ears which taught them to distinguish between the warbling of a canary and that of a crow—thought they could discover a soothing influence in the notes of a nightingale which they missed in the braying of a donkey. But as the testimony of Tweed went directly to prove the charge, and was a perfect gem in its way, I shall give it as nearly as possible in his own words.

"Ye'oner," said Jimmy, with a ludicrous mock-gravity and quizzical leer of his dexter eye, "ye'oner, as I was walkin' across the corral last evenin', I heard strange, mysterious, and most unnatural sounds issuin' from the officers' quarters up stairs—sounds resimblin', ye'oner, those made by a sawmill, whin in the full tide of manufacturing beads. Well, me curiosity bein' excited, I bethought myself I'd be after investigatin' the thing; so whin I was abojo, ye'oner, which is the best Spanish I have at present about me for the foot of the stairs, I heard the strange sounds louder and louder than iver. I went up the steps I wint, and whin I was arriba, which manes, ye'oner, the head of the stairs, divil a bit did it stop at all, at all. What in the name of all the saints, thinks I to myself, has put a sawmill in operation here away? For I still thought it was one, ye'oner; so I opened the door cautiously, poked me head in slyly, and what should me own eyes see and me own ears hear but Captain H. himself, essayin' a bit of a ditty, ye'oner!"

"Doing what?" questioned the judge.

"Easayin' a ditty, ye'oner—attempting a stave of a song—and—"

"Enough," interrupted the high functionary upon the claret box. "If you mistook the singing of Captain H. for those sounds ordinarily produced by a sawmill, the case is clear enough that he has undertaken a task which neither nature nor cultivation fits him to carry successfully through, and I shall fine him one dollar and fifty cents for the attempt."

In this way a number of cases, some for bad singing and others for speaking bad Spanish, were disposed of, and with the proceeds the merry wags procured a sufficiency of provisions and chinguirite, the latter a species of common rum manufactured from the sugar-cane, to hold a wild revel that night among the ruins of San Cristobal.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

The Madisonian is very anxious to repel the imputation upon the President that he is to be rewarded by Mr. Polk for his withdrawal by a foreign mission. That paper concludes an article upon the subject thus: "That President Polk will be the friend of Mr. Tyler's true friends we know very well, and we are not disposed to deny it, since there is no necessity for it. But that he and Mr. Tyler have 'bargained,' as has been insinuated by their enemies, no honorable man can ever be made to believe."

So it turns out that there was a consideration after all. Mr. Tyler's friends are to be provided for, "we know very well," says the Madisonian; and that is to say, his sons and sons-in-law, first, second, and third cousins are to live upon the public treasury for the next four years, if Mr. Polk is elected. And then there was no difficulty in persuading the Captain that he would be the unanimous choice of the Locofoco party to succeed Mr. Polk at the expiration of four years. Captain Tyler would believe that, and the New York delegation of office holders and party hacks who negotiated the bargain (for a foul, corrupt bargain it was) could have met with no difficulty on that point.

The bargain, after all, is improperly termed a "coalition," which in politics may be compared to partnership in law. The nature of the transaction is that of a "bargain and sale."

The gross depravity of this transaction cannot be wondered at by any one who remembers the advertisement made by Mr. Cushing in the winter of 1843, that the President was desirous of selling out. The offer was then poked at the Whigs, but being spurned with indignation, the auctioneer turned to the Locofocos. That party being in more prosperous circumstances than now, refused the bargain likewise, but the overtures were renewed in their present state, they have gladly accepted the Captain's terms.—Washington Standard.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A RIOTER.

The arrest of rioters concerned in the recent mobs in Philadelphia, still goes on. The papers notice the arrest of a man named Abraham Long, charged on his own confession as a principal in the recent mobs. One of the witnesses testified to Long's admission as follows: "We were waiting (said Long) for them on Monday night. We had not cannon ready for them, if the soldiers had come down—all we wanted was to get the soldiers stationed on Christian street. He (Long) swore that they had nine kegs of powder, and three batteries at Christian street wharf, and would have brought them up the common sewer, and blown the soldiers to hell.—Says I, 'what was your intention then?' 'Why,' says he, 'our intention was to set fire to the city in several parts, and some of the bridges.'"

After the examination of the witnesses had concluded, Long was committed to Moyamensing.

LOCOFOCOISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

A correspondent of the Concord (Massachusetts) Freeman, itself a Locofoco Abolition paper, strongly urges the Abolitionists to amalgamate with the Locos in the ensuing Presidential election! And the Kennebec (Maine) Journal declares that, in that quarter, the "coalition" between the Locos and the Abolitionists, though disguised, is complete. The leading Abolitionists, the Journal says, are circulating the tracts "issued by order of the Democratic members of Congress," and are doing all they can to elect Polk!

Is it a knowledge of these facts that has induced the Enquirer recently to charge the Northern Whigs with courting Abolition votes? Does it help to conceal the coquetting of its own party with that faction, by imputing similar conduct to its opponents? The old trick of the rogue, crying, "Stop Thief!"

TEXAS POLITICS.

The election for President of Texas took place last Monday, and the result will probably soon reach us. The rival candidates were Gen. Burleson and Anson Jones—the former in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States; the latter against it. Jones, it is stated, is supported by the influence of Gen. Houston, but it is believed that the greater popularity of Burleson will elect him. It seems strange that Houston, the negotiator of the treaty of annexation with Tyler, should be in favor of Jones, who, it is said, is not only opposed to annexation, but is in favor of an alliance with England, and the establishment of a policy unfavorable to the U. States.

ANOTHER "BUT!"—The Richmond Enquirer says: "But for the miscalculations that were made in 1840, we ourselves would not entertain the slightest doubt of the election of Polk and Dallas." "But"—having made these remarkable "miscalculations" in 1840, it is said at least possible the same unfortunate blunders had been repeated. Very likely.

General Adrien Woll, the Mexican leader, is a Frenchman. He was for some years in the service of the United States, under General Scott, and is rather celebrated for his pompous bearing, though not much for personal courage.

BLOODY WORK IN TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There are rumors of bloody doings in Shelby and Harrison counties, Texas, near the Louisiana line. The 'Moderators' and 'Regulators' as they term themselves, are arrayed against each other, and number about two hundred each. Several persons have been killed, houses burned, and plantations destroyed. This is truly a horrible state of things."

WHIG VICTORY IN IOWA.

The Iowa City Standard of the 8th is full of rejoicing at the progress of Whig principles in this fertile territory. In Iowa City the Whigs have elected their whole precinct ticket, and in the county (Johnson) their Delegate, Sheriff, Recorder and Commissioner. Muscatine County, always before loco, has been carried by eighty. Linn County has also been redeemed. Jones, Des Moines and Lee, all Loco Foco Counties, also show great Whig gains.

The State Convention of Louisiana, which met at Jackson in that State some days ago for the purpose of forming a new Constitution, has, without concluding the business for which it was chosen, adjourned over to the second Tuesday in January next. The "Democratic" papers of New Orleans take this adjournment much to heart; for what reason we do not clearly understand, but, as far as we do understand it, the movement is of a conservative character, and therefore obnoxious to those whose object is to pull down rather than to build up or improve.

DIED OF POLK AND DALLAS.

The Washington Fayette Co. Aurora, and the Circleville Watchman, two Locofoco papers.—Cin. Gaz.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove South, offers for sale his Harold's Creek tract of land, lying within 21 miles of the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C., containing 1200 acres. The plantation is in good repair, and in an improved and improving condition, being in a superior state for the cultivation of Tobacco and grain. The improvements consist of a large two story dwelling house, with every convenient out house, tobacco barns, &c.

ALSO, Locust Valley, situated 14 miles from Oxford, containing 400 acres, being well and completely improved, the dwelling house being highly commodious and comfortable most pleasantly situated, and surrounded by extensive orchards of well selected fruit.

ALSO, Meritsville, containing 215 acres, immediately adjacent to Oxford. There is in a state of being built upon this tract, a dwelling of the largest dimensions, and in the neatest style of architecture, located on an eminence overlooking the town, and within 1 mile of the Courthouse, which the subscriber designs completing in the course of the year, and which he is willing to contract with the purchaser to complete in that time. These tracts are all contiguous but may be cultivated separately, or they may be consolidated, and cultivated by one individual. They are located in a region of country than which there is none more healthy, and in the midst of a society unsurpassed for intelligence, refinement and high moral excellence. They will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons desirous of examining them are requested to call on the subscriber at Meritsville.

JOHN C. TAYLOR.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE subscriber offers the land on which he now resides, known by the name of the Palmett Tract, containing 700 acres more or less for sale, with about 400 acres cleared, sufficient to work ten or twelve hands to advantage—situated three and a half miles from Oxford, adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco—good water and an entire healthy situation. Dr. John R. Hicks says he never knew a case of bilious fever on the plantation. The dwelling house has just been repaired—good out houses, with apple and peach orchards. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call soon. Terms will be made known upon application to the subscriber, which will be reasonable.

WILLIAMSON PARHAM.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOMAS J. BOWDITCH having ran off from the County of Granville, leaving the Shop Books of PARHAM & BOWDITCH unsettled, this is to inform all persons indebted upon said Books to apply forthwith to L. A. PASCHALL, Esq., who has the said books and who is authorized to close all accounts due upon them, that the same may be settled without cost or delay. Mr. Paschall hereby informs all persons concerned that he may be found at his office on Wednesdays and Saturdays until said books are finally settled.

LEWIS PARHAM.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GRANVILLE COUNTY—COURT OF EQUITY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANO FORTES.

FOR some months past the subscriber has been selling his Piano Fortes at a reduction of fifty dollars each from his former prices. He has on hand at this time from 15 to 20 Pianos of different kinds, at prices varying from 250 to 600 dollars—as well as a number of second handed ones, at less prices. Sold subject to be returned if not good.

ASTONISHING!!!

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. His patent for this medicine has been granted, not with puff, but CURE; and the vouchers for its efficacy include a cure of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter.

IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all diseases of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton, (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary, says: "I would not be without Dr. Jayne's Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in every ailment where all other means have failed."

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma, and BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, under which he labored for many years.

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York City, says:—"I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have found it more efficacious in it than all other medicines of the kind."

Rev. Wm. Law, Molestown, Va., says:—"I have used your Expectorant, and found it an excellent medicine for Pulmonary diseases."

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says:—"Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to the world with Consumption; and also another, in the worst stages of BRONCHITIS."

Messrs. Slosson and Williams, Booksellers, Oswego, N. Y., say:—"Your Expectorant gives Universal satisfaction."

Rev. John Ellis, of New York City, says that two bottles cured him of Influenza, a hard Cough and apparent Consumption.

Rev. J. J. Smith, of Watertown, N. Y., says:—"Many respectable people offer certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe that all your Medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted and the CURE OF DISEASES."

Daniel Henshaw, Esq., Editor of the Lynn (Mass.) Record, says:—"Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable Syrup, which we have lately used, with good effect in curing a Cough and loosening and breaking up a cold. Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Dartington, Pa., says that it cured his son of CROUP in a few minutes."

The Bangor (Me.) Journal says:—"A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections."

Mr. Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R. I.) was cured of a severe ASTHMA by using five bottles of your medicine.

Rev. Simeon Sigfried was cured of Influenza, a Hoarseness, and a hard dry Cough, by one bottle.

Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and having used his medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Segur, of Lambertville, New Jersey, who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma was cured by one bottle.

Mr. J. J. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of Consumption, and one of his children of Hooping Cough.

Rev. Jonathan Gung, D. D., President of Granville College, Ohio, says:—"He was laboring under a severe Cold, Cough, and Hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using your Expectorant."

Mrs. Dilka, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of 20 years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by five bottles.

Lewis C. Levin, Esq., the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of "Jayne's Expectorant." He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommended Jayne's Expectorant as superior to ALL OTHER MEDICINES for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE, JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, JAYNE'S HAIR DYE.

All the above to be had at R. & R. H. KINGSBURY'S.

LOOK HERE!

HAVING understood that it has been rumoured about the country that it was my intention to retire from business, I take this means of informing all my old friends and customers, that I will leave for the North on the 16th inst. for the purpose of laying in a new and complete assortment of such goods as are best suited to this region of country, and at an early a period as practicable, will take great pleasure in waiting on all my old friends, and (others who want bargains) with the establishments, and at the lowest prices ever offered.

MARTIN FULDA.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

Opposite Messrs. R. N. & D. C. Herndon's Store.

HAVE just received their monthly and quarterly reports of Fashions, and will continue to receive reports of all the changes and styles—gentlemen wishing any article in our line, can now be supplied on the most reasonable terms. We assure the public that we have no other, and will employ none but the most competent and faithful journeymen. We return our acknowledgments to our old customers for past favours, and desire a continuance of public patronage—we pledge ourselves to give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Cutting done at short notice and warranted to fit if properly made up. Directions for making will be given, if desired.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GRANVILLE COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Petition for the sale of the real estate of James Smith, Senr., dec'd., John P. Smith, Wm. F. Smith and others against Stephen M. Dance and his wife Sarah, James L. Webb, James Mitchell, Edward Mitchell and Alexander Mitchell, Elizabeth R. Maddox and Ann Maddox, John W. Smith, Augustus P. Smith, Thomas W. Smith and others.

Robert B. Gilliam agent and attorney of the Petitioners having made oath according to act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, that all of the above named Defendants reside without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Oxford Mercury for six successive weeks for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Oxford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and will be heard Ex parte.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of the said Court of Equity, at Office, the 14th day of May A. D., 1844.