WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 7. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 163.

Terms for Advertising.

PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square one insertion,		$1 00
do. do. 2	insertions,	1 25
do. do. 3	do.	1 50
do. do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do. do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	13 00
do. do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*
☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Mrs. C. M. Price,
DRESS MAKER,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

T. W. BROWN,
HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.
Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.
October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving south, offers for sale his plantation on which he resides, containing 360 Acres, lying in the fork of Neuse and Little Rivers, two miles from Waynesboro'. Those who wish a bargain, are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered. F. H. HOOKS.
Waynesboro', Oct. 11th, 1847.—[5-t1stJ

New Firm.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C. }
October 15, 1847. } 5

AUCTION!
ON Monday, Nov. 15, we shall commence to sell, at the store of H. S. Kelly, on Market street, the balance of his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Sale continued without reserve until all is disposed of. By order of V. R. PEIRSON, assignee.
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
Oct. 15, 1847.

"GEN. TAYLOR
NEVER SURRENDERS."
NADREY would announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has received his supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His assortment is complete. Some of my neighbors pretend to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices; I will pledge myself to sell at the lowest Wilmington prices, leaving it with the community to say who sells the cheapest. [October 13, 1847. 5-tf

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. SHAW would inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has returned from New York, where she has been for the last ten days selecting her stock of
Millinery & Fancy Articles,
together with a few *splendid Evening Dresses*, all of the latest and most approved styles; also, a few elegant Cloaks of the latest French pattern. Mrs. S. will be assisted this winter by a young Lady who has been for 9 years in a large establishment in New York, and who is complete mistress of her business in all its branches. Mrs. S. flatters herself she will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize her SHOW ROOM, on Second street, a few doors from Market. Mrs. Shaw will be happy to receive orders from her old customers and friends in the country, which she will endeavor to execute with promptness. Oct. 22, 1847. 6-3t

TO THE LADIES.
Dress Making.
MRS. C. M. PRICE respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity that she has procured the services of one of the most fashionable Dress Makers at the North, and she is now prepared to make up LADIES DRESSES in a neat and fashionable style.
She has just received the *Latest Fashions*, and she assures those Ladies who may wish to have their dresses made up in a fashionable and neat manner, that she will be pleased to receive their custom. She will spare no pains in endeavoring to give satisfaction to her customers, both as regards cheapness and neatness of her work.
☞*Residence, 4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellow's School.*
October 15, 1847—[5

PROPOSALS, *for publishing in the town of Washington, N. C., a weekly newspaper*, to be called the "Washington Democrat," by John Howard. The subscriber will commence the publication of a newspaper in the town of Washington, under the above title, with the assistance of his son John Howard, on the 1st day of January next. Having published a Democratic paper some twenty years in Tarboro', in the same Congressional district with Washington, we presume it is unnecessary now to "define our position." Suffice it for the present to say, that the "Washington Democrat" will be *thoroughly* Democratic, and efforts will be made to render it an acceptable and useful newspaper.
TERMS.—The "Washington Democrat" will be printed on good paper, principally with new type, and furnished to subscribers at *two dollars* per year in advance, or $2 50 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
Editors in this State will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which will be reciprocated should opportunity offer.
GEO. HOWARD.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington.
A GENERAL meeting of Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this place, on Monday the 1st day of November. O. G. PARSLEY,
Oct. 22, 1847. [6-2t] President.

HOLLOW WARE, ASSORTED—Covered Spiders; Pots; Skilletts; Bake Ovens; Tea Kettles; Furnaces, &c., by
[Oct 22] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—50 barrels and half barrels, new wheat and fresh ground, for sale by
[Oct 22] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—15 kegs best Goshen Butter, put up in small kegs for family use. 1 cask Cheese. For sale by
[Oct 22] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUCKWHEAT—5 half bbls. Buckwheat; 10 quarter bbls. do.; 20 boxes do.; 20 bags do. For sale by
[Oct 22] HOWARD & PEDEN.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.
ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Oct 22, 1847. [n1] G. C. H.

Paint will make Old Houses look New.
W. S J. BLANEY
CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a superior style to any one in the town of Wilmington. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.
ALSO TO RENT—The store at present occupied by John J. Conoley.
Sept 17, 1547—[1-3m

NOTICE.
THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:
"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."
JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
October 22, 1847.—[6tf

BLANKETS—1 case super. Negro Blankets. For sale by
[Oct 22] McKELLAR & McRAE.

NAILS—50 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PRIME SUGARS—5 hhds. best St. Croix Sugar; 5 bbls. clarified St. Croix Sugar, a prime article for family use, just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

RIO COFFEE—30 bags best green Rio Coffee, just received and for sale by
[Oct 22] McKELLAR & McRAE.

SPERM CANDLES—50 boxes 4's, 5's, and 6's. For sale by
[Oct 22] HOWARD & PEDEN.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, at
MYERS & BARNUM'S.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE JOURNAL:

☞We clip the following paragraph from an exchange paper, and ask our readers, as a special favor, to read it attentively. It expresses our sentiments exactly. If our subscribers will just clip this paragraph from the Journal, and stick it up at some convenient point, so that they can easily see it whenever they are disposed to think the paper dull or uninteresting, they will do us an especial favor, and we have no doubt do themselves, at leat some of them, an equal service in the way of checking the fault finding, grumbling disposition which is but too common with newspaper readers:—

Selections for Newspapers.—Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business.—How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall *not* be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case, that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution box: and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with *something* in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of his labor.

Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his especial benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits *him*, it must be stopped; it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week.—An editor should have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes he has to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this.—The politician wants nothing but politics.—One must have something smart, another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun, and frolic, and his next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all you see, the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit *them* it is good for nothing.

[*Vermont Patriot.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

We clip the following letter from the *Union*, in which we first found it, and think that it is alike worthy a place in our columns, and a careful perusal by every one of our readers. How far the predictions of the writer may be verified by the result, or how far his views of this all absorbing Mexican question may agree with those of the reader, of course we cannot say. One thing is certain, that the letter is penned by an able hand. It is one of the most eloquent things we have seen in many a day, and will repay a perusal as well as anything we could select for our paper:

From the York (Pa.) Gazette.

The Mexican War—Just and Patriotic Views of it—We chanced, a few days ago, to see the letter of which the following is a copy, in the hands of the writer, as he was prepared to mail it, and admitting its patriotic spirit, we obtained his consent to make a copy of it. The author is one of the purest and best men and most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania; and we do not think there is a man in the State of whom the democratic party and our whole people are prouder, or have more cause to be proud. If the sentiments he expresses prevailed as generally as we think they should—if the spirit of party did not prevent a union of our whole people in the entertainment and utterance of similar views, the Mexican war, with all its much deprecated evils, would speedily be brought to a close

——————— June 18, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: You condemn the Mexican war as a "causeless, cruel, and disgraceful butchery," and call upon me, as "one of the saints—the apostles of the party"—to put a stop to it. I have no responsibility on my conscience in relation to *it* or any other measure of the government. Since I have ceased to take an active part in politics, I have had no influence whatever with the party in power. You do me altogether too much honor when you designate me as "one of the political saints," and entirely overrate my influence when you suppose that I can do anything to avert the war measures. If I possessed any influence, I fear that the sentiments I expressed to the President the other day, and subsequently repeated to the Secretary of State, preclude me from being useful in the manner you suggest.

The human mind is strangely constituted! No man stands higher in my estimation for sound judgment, and purity of purpose, than the old and valued friend to whom I now address myself. Our good opinion of each other is, I believe, reciprocal. Our minds have been running together in harmony—overleaping political, professional, and theological barriers, from the first of our acquaintance.—But lo! a mountain has interposed!—the stream is parted, and one branch is sent, as it were to the Atlantic, while the other empties in to the Pacific! They may never meet again until they commingle in the upper world, to perform anew the wise purposes of our Creator. *You* think the war a "horried butchery;" *I* think it *the religious execution of our country's glorious mission, under the direction of Divine Providence, to civilize and christianize, and raise up from anarchy and degredation a most ignorant, indolent, wicked and unhappy people!* It is the will of God that the afflictions of this people shall be speedily terminated; the wicked to be cut off—the well disposed to be regenerated and protected. The interests of religion, of commerce, of free government, and of all the arts of peace, required that those who have proved themselves incapable of self-government should be placed under the kind guardianship of others who are not only competent to direct their own affairs, but who can spare a little surplus time and energy to care for the welfare of others. "I tell the Daniel" that, in my opinion, the decree has gone forth from Heaven! It is my firm belief that there will be no treaty of peace now or ever with the present wretched aggregation of races, tribes, and colors, miscalled the "Mexican nation." They have no *government* competent to make a treaty—they have not *honesty* enough to fulfil one if made. The day of their destiny has come! The wise men of the *east* are passing away! Story has gone! Adams has been summoned, and must soon leave us! And Kent, from his lofty solitude, admonishes us that the march of intellect, like the march of empire, is onward to the *west*. It is the will of providence that Mexico shall be relieved from her long anarchy! The tree that cumbereth to the ground shall be cut down! The nation that will not live up to the high privileges to which it is entitled, will be lost! The title granted upon conditions never fulfilled is forfeited! The varied climate and advantageous position which has been criminally neglected and left unimproved by its present possessors will be occupied by more worthy heirs of the rich inheritance. Mexico will be overrun and filled up by a new race of men, who shall infuse into her population industry and enterprise, and into her councils intelligence and wisdom. The hearts of the present iniquitous rulers will be hardened, as was that of Pharaoh, and their band it follows will be given to believe a lie, until leaders and followers shall be utterly destroyed! and men of peace and science, of law and order, shall take their place. In this, we are but yielding to the universal law. The Spaniard, in his day of power, murdered Montezuma and his followers, robbed them of their wealth, and annexed their soil to the crown. The Mexican colonists, in turn stripped Spain of her power and possessions, and, after years of anarchy and bloodshed, establish a republic. But this was soon trodden down, and usurpation and successive revolutions took its place, until the *law* of "*revolutions*," "*pronunciamentos*," of "*gritos*," and of "*plans*," was the only remnant of *law* that was studied or understood. The *law* of *disturbance*, of *insurrection*, & of *anarchy*, was the only law that prevailed! One little star, brighter than the rest, resisted, and preserved its brightness! After proving itself worthy, it was admitted into companionship with the great northern galaxy. The banditti—half pirates, half usurpers—who had murdered our merchantmen on the high seas, plundered our traders on land, and imprisoned our unoffending citizens as slaves in their mines—who had, by treaty, at last acknowledged their aggressions, and agreed to make reparation in part, but who had violated their treaty obligations; entered our territory; murdered our brethren; made battle with our soldiers, and threatened to deprive a free state of its "inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And this was done after the proud chief of the usurpers had been defeated in battle, made a prisoner of war, (his life under forfeiture for his crimes,) and liberated upon an agreement to acknowledge its independence! When the blow was thus struck to sever from us one of our own members—to violate and carry into bondage our youngest sister—when all *justice* for the *past* was refused—when all *hope* for the *future* was destroyed by refusing even to negotiate for peace—*there was but one course left, and that was the course which has been pursued.* Until the boundary is settled by treaty, we must defend our territory up to the line claimed by the political and legislative authority of Texas at the time of annexation. It may be that the opponents of the war are fulfilling their mission also! The Mexicans have heretofore been regardless of *justice* and *mercy*. They are now blinded to *truth* and *reason*. "Whom the gods will destroy they first make mad!" Beaten in every battle—overcome upon their own soil, in their own climate, where their numbers exceed ours five to one—driven back from every stronghold, and compelled to surrender every fortress, town, city, and castle, the moment it was attacked, they would have sued for peace long ago, *but for the encouragement derived from the re-publication in Mexico of the speeches and editorials of our own people*, denouncing the war as unconstitutional and unjust, and making "*pronunciamentos*" against the administration. They have been made to believe that it is only necessary to procrastinate until the whigs come into power, and Texas will be given up to their oppressions and our army withdrawn. I do not charge this as the *design* of the opposition party, but it is undoubtedly the *effect* which has been produced by their course of public condemnation of the Government on account of the war. *If they desire peace, let them support the Government! A decisive expression of public opinion at the polls in favor of our own country and its administration, will at once put an end to the delusion which prevents an adjustment of our difficulties.* The moment that the Mexicans perceive that our whole nation is united as one man—that there is to be no revolution—no change of administration in their favor—no giving up of Texas to their rapacity—they will lay down their arms, and submit to a permanent government of law and order, founded upon free principles. The high and happy results of the war will be speedily accomplished. And the nations of the earth will stand amazed at the moral, religious and political regeneration which will be produced. Believe me, my dear friend, that a war which was so just in its origin, and which has been so brilliant in its progress, will be most glorious in its results. Yours sincerely, ——.

Laughing in the Pulpit.—Said Mr. C——, a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, after reading my text and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very foppish dress, and a head of exceedingly red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin, who must have been urged on in his deviltry by the evil one himself, for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruced dandy in front of him. The boy held his forefinger in the red hair of the young man, about as long as a blacksmith would a nail rod in the fire to heat, and then on his knee, commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith making a nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time I ever disgraced the pulpit with any thing like mirth.

GEN. PIERCE.—We have watched with some interest the career of this gentleman, appointed from New Hampshire, brigadier general. From our own knowledge of him, we augured well of the appointment, and so expressed ourselves. He has fully justified, in the field, the hopes of his friends, and we regret to have seen censures cast upon him for writing a private letter to a friend, which, without his knowledge, found its way to the press. There was nothing in that letter whic' he could wish to blot. In answer to reflections upon Gen. Pierce's character, the Baltimore Patriot's correspondent, "Potomac"—it is not too much to call him a violent whig—enters the following protest:—

"I by no means countenance or approve of the attacks which have been made upon Brigadier General Franklin Pierce. I have known him, at least by reputation, long and well. Although an uncompromising locofoco, he is a talented, brave, chivalric, humane, generous-hearted man. In point of ability, statesmanship, and every thing that exhibits heart and soul, I consider Franklin Pierce the first man in the locofoco party of New Hampshire, Levi Woodbury by no means excepted! As for the charge that he would not go to the wars until six months' pay and rations were advanced to him, I deem it sheer moonshine! Frank Pierce refused to remain in the United States Senate because his private affairs demanded that he should earn something by his profession. For the same good reason he refused the appointment of Attorney General of the United States But when he found his country at war, and he believed he could be useful in the field, he cast aside his lucrative profession for the time being, and, giving up the comforts of home, accepted a commission, which confer no more honor than that of Attorney General, and rushed to the seat of vomito, of danger, and of war! Such is Frank Pierce, whose greatest fault is, perhaps, instead of being covetous, as charged, that he is too careless of his money! His recent admirable letter, published in the Boston Post, giving a plain, unvarnished, modest account of his doings since he has been in Mexico, is characteristic of the man. Whoever read it will not be apt to charge its gallant author with meanness or covetousness! I say this gratuitously of a political opponent, because I have for years past noted and liked the character of the man, in all but his locofocoism. I consider his the best military appointment which Mr. Polk has yet made."—[*N. O. Pic*

Description of Chapultepec.—Chapultepec have been captured by the Americans, after the most desperate resistance ever made by the Mexican army, the following account of that place cannot fail to prove interesting:

Chapultepec is the Aztec for "Grasshopper's Hill" It is an prophetic rock, rising near the former margin of the lake that surrounded the city of Mexico, and is one of the places designated by the Aztecs where they tarried on their emigration from the north in search of a final resting place. Their oracles had foretold that such a resting place would be denoted by their seeing an eagle devouring a serpent on a rock, and at Chapultepec this prediction was verified. From it they beheld the eagle on one of the rocks in the lake, devouring a serpent. The event was at once symbolized on the flag and coin of the nation. The hill is surrounded by a belt of noble cypress trees, one of which, known as Montezuma's cypress, from having been planted before or during the reign of that Prince, measures fifty-one feet in circumference.

Chapultepec was the favorite country residence of Montezumas and his courtiers. It contains remains of gardens, groves, tanks and grottos, which bear evidences of its past magnificence. Here Montezumas retired from the heat and dust of the city, to enjoy all the luxuries that wealth and power could procure, or art devise. It was selected by the Spanish Viceroy as the most beautiful place in the valley of Mexico for a royal residence, and the modern palace (lately a military school) was built by the Viceroy Galvez

From this palace one has a charming view of the whole valley, the capital, the lake and the volcanic mountains which rise in the distance like a great wall surrounding the enchantic picture. In Anglo Saxon hands this valley may be made as impregnable as Gibraltar.

Bombs or cannon planted on the hill of Chapultepec commanded the city, the principal roads and the acqueduct. Hence the attack and capture of that point by Gen. Scott, before making any demontration upon the city. Once on the hill, the taking of the city could be effected without serious loss of life.

Major J. P. Gaines.—A letter from this intrepid officer, under date Tacubaya, Mexico, Aug. 28th, has been received in Covington, Ky. In it he says his helth is good, and he expects to look upon his beloved Kentucky by the 1st of November. He was hourly expecting the arrival at Scott's camp, of Capts. Clay, Heady and Smith, and Lieuts. Churchill, Barlow and Davidson, and eighteen privates. Maj. Gaines encountered great perils and hardships, after he made his escape. He tasted nothing, not even a drop of water, for twenty-six hours. He has but little faith that peace will grow out of the present negotiations.—[*Picayune*

Too Good to be Lost.—On the eve of the late election in this County, two of the most notorious Whig electioneerers of this city (and there are some of them "wheelhorses" at the business) went into the store of an honest and worthy citizens, who has recently established himself among us, for the purpose of investing and taking him captive.

"Good morning!" said they.

"Good morning!" said he.

"What have you to sell, friend?"

"Potatoes, gentlemen."

"Are they Whig Potatoes, or Democratic potatoes?"

"I have some of both sorts, would you like to examine them?"

"We would"

"Very good! These" said he, uncovering a barrel which stood near him, full of as fine looking and solid a vegetable as ever Green Erin turned out—"are Democratic potatoes; and these," he continued, removing the top from a suspicious box standing in a corner, from which immediately proceeded that most infamous of smells which all are acquainted with who have approached the spoilt vegetable, "these are Whig potatoes, *just like Whig principles, rotten to the core!* Which will you have gentlemen?"

He looked up for a reply, but as Cicero said of Cataline—"*abiit, evasit, excessit, erupit.*" and as it has been done up into English "They had gone, they had cleared out, they had cut stick, they had absquatulated;" or, to sum all up in one significant word—they had *sloped!*

A Curiosity.—We are indebted to our young friend, Midshipman Philemon H. Haywood, who has just returned home, after an absence of four years in active service, for a *Spur*, such as is used by the Californians. It is quite a curiosity, and it will give us pleasure to show it to all who may desire to see it—Midshipman Haywood brings home with him a high reputation for Seamanship, as well as for coolness and courage, ample opportunities for testing which have occurred during his cruise.—*Raleigh Register, 16th inst.*

Conflagration on board the Raritan.—Yesterday, about 4 o'clock, P. M., the Raritan frigate, which has been lying at quarantine in the bite of Crancy Island for nearly three months past, was discovered to be on fire, on her upper deck, and no one being on board, the persons appointed to guard her being on board the ship Vandalia, lying a little way off, the fire got considerable headway, and altho' assistance was sent from the Pennsylvania, the Navy Yard, and this city, (from the latter with an engine and firemen on the steamer Curtis Peck,) the fire continued to burn for more than two hours before it was subdued.

We were unable to learn the particulars in time for our paper this morning, with any accuracy; nor have we anything but conjecture to account for the fire. The steamer Jewess, which was on her way to Baltimore when the fire occurred, put back to render assistance. A boat which she was towing down from the Pennsylvania full of men, to assist in extinguishing the fire, unfortunately got swamped, and three boys were drowned.

Norfolk Herald.

From the Christian (Nashville) Record.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Some days since, we were favored with the subjoined letter written by Gen. Jackson, nearly fifty years ago, while he was a member of Congress in Philadelphia. Our friend from whom we received it was intimately related to the General, and was not aware of its existence, until by looking over some ancient family papers, he accidentally came across it.—We give it to our readers, not only on account of its distinguished author, but as containing some truly patriotic sentiments, expressed in strong terms, at a time when he had just entered on the threshold of that public life, which, in other days, presented him as one of the most conspicuous and influential citizens of our great Republic. E.

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1798.

"Sir I have it not in my power to give you any certain account relative to the business you entrusted to my care. Shortly after I reached this place, I waited upon * * * on the subject of conveying to you the * * * due from him and * * *. At that time, I had every thing favorable to hope from that interview with * * *; but sir, I am sorry I have too much reason to doubt that delay is intended. He promised me to write to his brother to forward the conveyances that he might hear sign them and deliver them to me for your use. I applied to him yesterday on the subject, but without any satisfaction—he says his brother as yet has not answered his letter. Rest assured that I will attend strictly to this business, and if possible bring it to a favorable issue before I leave this place.

"The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, has appointed commissioners to treat with the Cherokees, and I believe the object of the treaty is to purchase them out it they will sell—at any rate to extend the line to the Tennessee river. I hope this may be effected. No news that can be relied on from our commissioners at Paris; but it is reported, and I believe on good authority, that they are returning without being admitted. What may be the consequence, I am not prepared to say; but I am certain France will not declare war against us; but there are a number in Congress, and to their strength I may add the Heads of Departments, that have a wish to declare war against that nation; or, in other words, do such acts as would in their consequences be similar to a declaration of war. I expect the return of our commissioners (if the report is true) will bring before us questions of the last importance to our Government—questions that will involve in themselves war or peace; and from the spirit that has this day displayed itself on the floor of the House of Representatives, I can assure you that I do not expect much moderation in the discussion of these important questions. There are one side that blame the administration for our present disagreeable situation with France. The partiality for Britain has too evidently appeared from Mr. Monroe's publication—that partiality has lately appeared still stronger, but in different colors. In order to carry into effect the measures of the administration, they have fallen on a plan to remove from office every man who professes republican principles, and fill those offices with men who will bend to the nod of the Executive. This is not mere conjecture, but it is openly avowed by heads of departments, to be the rule lately established by the Executive, and this day openly avowed on the floor of Congress and attempted to be justified; therefore, the talents, virtues, or abilities of men, are no recommendation to bring them into office, if they do not think exactly with the Executive. This is sweet reward for seven years' servitude to obtain freedom; and if a man cannot be led to believe as the President believes in politics, (and God forbid they should,) he is not to fill an office in the United States. This, sir, I view as more dangerous than the establishment of religion; for it is truly an attempt to establish politics, and to take away the wright of thinking. This, sir, will open the eyes of the Americans, and I hope hereafter they will be careful how they repose too much confidence in an individual. But the parties now are at issue, and it will shortly be determined.

"My respects to your lady and family, and believe me to be, with respect, your friend sincerely, ANDREW JACKSON.

"Capt. JOHN DONELSON."

A "morning paper," for purposes which no doubt appear to its own mind both wise and just, avails itself of every possible occasion to spread the opinion, abroad, that the company of deserters who had the baseness to desert from our ranks and join that of the enemy—for which act of treason they were justly made to suffer an ignominious death—are exclusively Irishmen and catholics. It has ever made the discovery that the Milesian prefix of O' belongs to the name of the leader of this band of scoundrels. It is evident that the public are not unanimously of the opinion of the Picayune in the premises, as the following paragraph from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of the 5th inst., goes to show. In the mean time we would remark, that, in our opinion, the place of their nativity neither lessens nor magnifies the measure of their guilt:

"*Let Justice be Done.*—The desertion of a number of men from the American army, and their capture and execution near the city of Mexico, have given rise to many remarks calculated to reflect on the patrotism of certain adopted citizens of this country. It has been thought, and we must confess that this was the impression left on our minds, that the battallion alluded to were mostly from the Emerald Isle. The New York Police Register contains the names and places of nativity of that infamous set of scamps, from which we are sorry to learn that a large portion were Americans. They are classed as follows: Americans 64, Irishmen 24, Germans 16, Scotch 4, and one each from England, Nova Scotia, France and Poland. We publish this account that unjust reproach may be taken from the shoulders of those who do not merit the censure. Let all bear their part."—*N. O. Delta.*

Presentation of the U. S. Minister to the Emperor of Brazil.—The presentation took place Aug. 28th, when Mr. Tod made the following address:

Sir: The letter which I have just presented to your majesty, is from his Excellency the President of the United States, and contains the fact of my nomination as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that government, near the Imperial court of Brazil. His Excellency assures your Majesty of his desire to cultivate the most amicable and liberal relations between the two governments. Manifesting this desire, the President in expressing the sentiments of the power of which he hes the honor to be the chief executive, and any omission on my part, in my endeavors to promote this amicable disposition, would be no less contrary to my own sentiment than it would be traitorous to my country.

Appreciating these intentions, your Majesty will permit me to express my satisfaction at knowing that the mutual friendship and respect which has for such a length of time happily existed between the two governments, has not been diminished by any disagreeable events that have recently occurred.

I am aware that my charge has commenced at an unfavorable period. My immediate predecessor encountered difficulties which were both unpleasant for himself and unfortunate for both governments. Being resolved, in my relations with your Majesty's government, to observe a course both honorable and beneficial to both countries, I have indulged the hope that I may fulfil the duties of my mission in a manner entirely satisfactory to my own government, and at the same time agreeably to that of your Majesty.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my best wishes for the health and happiness of your Majesty and the Imperial family.

The Emperor's Reply—The Emperor replied to this speech in English, as follows:

"I receive with pleasure the credentials which you present me in the name of my good friend, the President of the United States.—They show that the same friendship and good understanding subsist between my government and that of your country, and of which I believe you to be a true interpreter, who will remove the weighty difficulties in which your immediate predecessor involved himself."

Curious Marriage Contract.—In the Royal Library of Paris is a written contract, drawn up in 1297, between two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The document bound the husband and wife to faithful wedlock *for seven years.* It stipulated the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not, the children were to be equally devided, and if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

There is, in the same alcove of the Library, a contract between Saint Bernard of the Diocese of Rheims and the Seigneur of Chatillon, by which the Saint binds himself to give the said nobleman the same number of acres of land in Heaven as the Church receives of him on earth.—*Home Journal.*

Clerical Joke.—A few years since when the Rev. Doct. Hawks was about leaving N. Y. for the South he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Rev. Doct. graciously received the committee but respectfully declined their proposal, urging as a chief objection that the salary, though liberal for the parish which they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for.—One of the committee replied, "the Lord will take care of them, he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry, and to provide for them" "Very true" said the Rev. gentleman, "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."

A Spotted Negro Boy.—On Saturday last we were invited, by Mr. Northam, of Johnston County, to examine at Lawrence Hotel, a negro boy he had in charge—and a very strange looking boy he is. He is as black as the negro ordinarily is, and has white rings around his arms and legs—the skin upon his breast and abdomen is white, and there is a white streak commencing at the top of his forehead and running an inch or so up his head, the hair on this part of his head being as white and as soft as lamb's wool. The white is remarkably clear, and contrasts singularly with the black skin which covers the other parts of his body. This boy is three years old, was born in Johnston County in this State, and seems to be smart for one of his age. We understand it is the intention of Messrs. Avery and Northam, who have him in charge, to exhibit him in this city some time during the ensuing week.

Raleigh Standard.

MRS. PARTINGTON.

This garrulous but ami