WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, February 26, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

DR. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

FOREIGN NEWS.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun of last Saturday, for telegraphic despatches of European news brought over by the Europa, which Steamer left Liverpool on the 10th Feb and arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last. The following is the dispatch from St. Johns:

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 22—10 P. M.

The overland express from Halifax has just arrived, bringing the announcement of the arrival of the steamer Europa, Capt. Lott, with fourteen days later intelligencer from Europe, she having sailed from Liverpool on the 10th inst. The following is a summary of the news brought by her:

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Feb. 9.—In breadstuffs the trade has been steady since the 1st inst, and any change that has taken place during that time has been upward. The market is now somewhat duller, and more languid.—American flour is quoted at 26s a 27s for best western canal; and 26s to 27s for Philadelphia and Baltimore descriptions; New Orleans and Ohio is quoted at 27s 6d to 28s 6d.

Wheat—American and Canadian white wheat is now quoted at 7s 3d a 7s 6d per 70 lbs; and red 6s 6d a 7s.

Indian corn has latterly declined, and prices have receded. The present prices are 30s a 31s for white, and 31s 6d a 32s for yellow.

Cotton.—The demand for cotton has continued extensive during the past fortnight, and sales to a very large extent had taken place. In the course of the week ending Feb. 2, 67,850 bales changed hands, of which 31,530 bales were American. The prices of these remained without much if any change; but Brazil or South American descriptions being in very active request, both for consumption and on speculation, advanced ⅛d per pound.

Since the 2d of February the market has been firm and active, and the sales amount to 61,120 bales, of which speculators have taken 12,500, and exporters 6,500 bales. The imports during the two weeks is 65,000 bales, of which 52,000 are from the United States.—The official quotations now are as follows: 4½d. for fair Upland and fair Mobile; and 4⅜d. for fair Orleans; midling 4⅜d. to 4½d; ordinary 3¾d. to 4d.

Cured provisions, ashes, naval stores, and other articles of American production are in fair demand at remunerating prices.

Iron and tin plates continue in very active demand, and had further advanced.

Manufacturing Districts.—From the manufacturing districts the accounts are decidedly encouraging. Holders of goods are firm and sanguine as to good spring trade.

Money Market.—The stock market is still improving. American and English securities are again on the advance. The demand for United States six per cents still continues.—The advance is ⅛ per cent., with every appearance of a further rise; very large amounts have changed hands. Maryland sterling 5 per cents have been sold at 75 to 78, and the last quotations were 78 to 80. The general opinion is that Maryland stocks will rise to 85, and even then it is low, when compared with the income derived from it. Pennsylvania 74 a 75. Consols for money, lowest 92⅜; highest 92⅞—closing at 92½.

Money continues plentiful, and first class bills have been readily discounted as low as 2 per cent. Money at call ½ per cent. The stock of bullion, however, steadily increases, as well as the account on the Government.—But this arises from the receipt of the last instalment of the loan. The closing price of the three per cent. rents was 46 9-10, and of the five per cents 77½.

France.—Immediately after the sailing of the Niagara, intelligence was received in England that the breach between the Assembly and the President had widened into a fearful difficulty. A real or sham plot was disclosed to the French Ministry, and for a few days Paris again assumed the appearance of a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by 80,000 men, and General Changaniere plainly intimated that the first barricade that was attempted to be raised would be the signal for a general slaughter.

Whether the Red Republicans were surprised or unprepared to cope with the extensive military arrangements concerted, certain it is that Paris for a few days trembled on the verge of a new revolution. The issue can scarcely be doubted, as Marshall Beageaud was dispatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the Army of the Alps, ostensibly to command Bourges during the state trials, but with no less an object than that of overawing the Red Republicans in Paris

The differences between the Guard Mobile and the Army of the Line only added fuel to the flame, which hourly grew in intensity.—The motion for getting rid of the propositions to dissolve the National Assembly was only defeated by a narrow majority of 416 to 405 Since that vote, greater tranquility prevailed, and once more we have to announce that the struggle passed off without mortal strife. Numerous arrests were, however, made.

In the National Assembly, on the 26th ult, the minister of the interior announced that he had been elected by the President of the Republic to present a bill against the clubs. The Assembly had already enacted severe penalties with the view to prevent excesses, and remove the dangers alarming society. The Government had ordered a number of clubs to be closed in the Capitol and Department, and denounced offenders to the tribunal.

It was impossible that public confidence could be restored while the clubs were permitted to exist. They formed a State within the State, and no free Government could allow such an anomaly to exist without endangering its existence.

Ireland.—Charles G. Duffy has been brought up before court on a new bill, and is to take his trial at the present term, under the Crown and Government Security act.

England.—The Parliament was opened by the Queen with quite a lengthy speech, not sufficiently important to telegraph. The speech places the fact beyond doubt, that the Government have no idea of stultifying their past free trade doctrines, but are resolved to steadily carry out their principles to this final consummation. With the Navigation Laws, Government also proposes to be equally decisive, and a new bill for their modification will be immediately introduced.

The declared intentions of the Ministry to make every retrenchment compatible with complete efficiency in the various branches of civil, moral, and military departments of State, have produced general satisfaction, which, with the liberal free trade policy which they have determined to uphold, will probably prolong their tenure of office to a more distant period than they could have anticipated before opening Parliament.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, R. C. B., recently English Ambassador to Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Packenham as British Minister to the United States.

The Cholera.—The ravages of the Cholera continue about the same as when the Niagara sailed.

Gold Fever.—The California excitement is dying away.

☞"The Communicator," for some time published at Pittsboro', in this State, has been removed to Fayetteville.

☞The *Baltimore Sun* has received from its Washington correspondent an estimate from the report of the Patent office relative to the crops of the United States for the past year, from which the following table is made up:

Population in 1848	21,685.000
Bushels of wheat raised	126,364,600
" barley	6,222,050
" oats	185,500,000
" rye	32,951,200
" Buckwheat	12,583,000
" Indian corn	583,150,000
" potatoes	114,475,000
Tons of hay	15,735,000
Pounds of tobacco	318,909,000
" cotton	1,066,000,000
" rice	119,199,500
" sugar	200,000,000
Tons of hemp	20,330
Of this Pennsylvania has produced—	
Bushels of wheat	15,200.000
" barley	155,000
" Oats	20,000,000
" rye	13,500,000
" buckwheat	3,800,000
" Indian corn	21,000,000
" potatoes	8,200,000
Tons of hay	2,000,000
Pounds of tobacco	610,000

☞We clip the following from an exchange paper. The advice may be found of interest to some of our people.

For those going to California.—A gentleman in California, has furnished to the Kennebeck Journal the following list of necessaries required for each individual proceeding to California by the way of Cape Horn. It may be found of use to some of our people who are preparing to go to the "placer:" 10 bbls. of bread, or equivalent of crackers, in tins if possible, or in spirit casks; 10 lbs. salt (table); 40 lbs. butter, well worked, or good cheese, well put up in brandy; coffee, sugar, tea, spices, &c., as if for a long voyage at sea; 2 coarse woolen coats; 2 coarse woolen overcoats; 2 coarse cotton coats; half dozen pairs common boots, packed in tin and soldered, or otherwise packed so as to exclude sea air, which moulds them. Other clothing, *mostly thin*, for a year's wearing. Take some simple house furniture, if possible.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

STORM IN A TEA POT.

The *Protocol!* The PROTOCOL!! The PROTOCOL, has kicked up a great rumpus through the country. And why? Why just because the thing has got a wrong name.—Call it by its right name—the name that every body understands, and every body (but Mr. Stephens,) will see at once that it is one of the most harmless things that ever produced a stir. The Mexican treaty is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and sent off to be ratified by the Congress and President of Mexico. It is approved of by the Congress, (who it seems have a voice in this matter,) and is handed to the President. The President looks over it, and says to the American Commissioners, "how am I to understand these clauses which your Senate have put in here?" The Commissioners reply, "we understand them thus and so." "Well, will you put your understanding of them in writing?" "Certainly." And it is done.

This *memorandum* or *written explanation* of the Commissioners' views of the treaty, is what Mr. Stephens has dignified with the name of a *Protocol;* and thus swelled it into a thing of vast importance. And he, and the National Intelligencer, thinks it kills the treaty dead as a door-nail; and that there is no way of reviving it, but by letting Mexico keep the $3,000,000 that she has received under the treaty, restoring to her New Mexico and California, and opening new negotiations with her! If Mr. Stephens has no higher respect for himself, than to publish such doctrines on the floor of Congress, we beg him, for the honor of his State, to come home, and let us supply his place with some one who will not lead the world to suppose we are all a pack of fools in Georgia. Put the case in plain form: Stephens and Gott sign articles of agreement, and send them by Millard Fillmore to Hale, Palfrey, and Giddings, the other parties to the contract, for their signature. Hale and Palfrey sign it without delay or explanation, but when Giddings comes to sign it, he says:—"Look here, Fil'more, how do you understand these three clauses about Mr. Stephens's slaves?" "I understand them," says Fillmore. "as meaning that you shall deal with his slaves as you please." "Put that down in writing if you please, Mr. Fillmore." Fillmore does it, and Giddings writes on the back of it, "*Protocol.*" This, according to Mr. Stephens, knocks up the whole agreement! It would be bad enough to contend that the *Protocol*, became part of the agreement; but to contend that it annuls it *in toto*—no, worse than that—that it annuls it only as to one of the parties, beats the Jews.

PLAIN WAY.

Democracy.—From an able article in the Albany Argus, we clip the following paragraph, an article in itself:

So long as this government lasts, however, there will be a Democratic Party—made up of the great mass of the people, the toiling millions, who seek no special privileges, and no other protection than what is necessary to guard their rights; who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, who favor an economical administrotion of the affairs of government, and who go for equal laws and equal rights and equal privileges to all, who would cultivate the friendship of all nations, but never prove traitors to their country in the hour of danger to her liberties or her honor—and there will be a party (called perhaps by a different *name* at every great contest,) whose main object it will be to legislate for capital, letting it "take care" of labor, who go for a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and who are ever willing to abandon a show of principle whenever by "*expediency*" they may hope to place in power one of their number—even though he may not be an "*ultra*" one!

An Ærial Steamer.—A Mr. Robjohn, in New York, has invented an ærial steamer, which the Sun describes as follows:—

The model steamer was eleven feet and a half long, and twenty-five inches in diameter, with a saloon three feet by four inches. It is composed of two parts—the upper portion is the "float" or "balloon," built in the form of a cigar; underneath this is the saloon or "boat," for conveying passengers, fuel, the "steam engine," &c. Between the float and saloon are two large propellers, something in the form of the wheel of a windmill. The two propellers are constructed so as to act upon the air in the same manner that a screw propeller acts upon the water. The air-propeller, like the water-propeller, is driven by a steem engine. The weight of the Ærial Steamer is supported in the atmosphere by the buoyant power of hydrogen gas, with which the float is inflated. On being inflated and set in motion, the little steamer flew rapidly around the hall in every direction, as steered by the rudder. The rate of speed was fifty feet in five seconds.

To keep a House Cool.—Open the doors and windows at five o'clock in the morning, keep them open two hours, then close them all, windows, doors and window shades, and the house will remain cool during the hottest part of the day.

"Delaware will never yield an inch," said a patriotic Delawarian when the Pea Patch case was being tried. "If she did," replied a bystander, "she would lose half her territory."

An African king is a God in the eyes of an African; but in those of an European merchant, he is scarcely a man.

THE REVENUE ACT.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE REVENUE OF THE STATE.

WHEREAS, there are many wealthy citizens of this State, who derive very considerable revenues from moneys which produce interest, dividends and profits, and who do not contribute a due proportion to the public exigencies of the same:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest, safely secured, or actually due or received, upon all sums of money at interest, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his, her, or their tax-list.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profit or dividend safely secured, and actually due or received, upon all sums of money vested in trading in slaves, or vested in sailing or steam vessels, (excepting the profits of such vessels as are under the burden of twenty tons,) or any other species of trade, or vested in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in this State or out of it—at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner or owners shall give in his, her, or their tax-list. *Provided,* that this act shall not authorize the taxing of any stock or shares in any of the incorporated Banks of this State, already taxed by law; and *provided further,* that no person whose interest, dividend, or profit shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars, shall be subject to the tax imposed by this statute.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweller, wholesale or commission merchant, as is now taxed by the 14th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person whose interest, dividend, or profit is subject to taxation, as heretofore provided, shall have an amount equal to the sum of interest which he, she, or they own or pay, or secure to be paid upon his, her, or their own debt or debts, exempt from the provisions of this act.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the taxes by this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the Justices of the several counties in this State, appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property in their respective counties; and shall be collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State, at the same time and in the same manner in which they now collect other State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the Treasury of the State at the same time and under the same penalties which are now prescribed by law for the collection and payment of other State taxes. *Provided further,* this act shall not extend to the interest or dividends accruing to any literary institution.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually the following taxes, to-wit: On all surgeon dentists, all practicing physicians, all practicing lawyers, and on all other persons [except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,) whose practice, salaries, or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of not less than five hundred dollars, the sum of three dollars. *Provided, however,* that every physician, and lawyer, and surgeon dentist shall be exempt from the provisions of this law for the first five years of his practice.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there shall be imposed and levied annually a tax upon the following articles, to-wit: On all gold and silver plate in use by the owner or owners thereof, in value fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the sum of two dollars; and on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value five hundred dollars, four dollars: On all pleasure carriages in use by the owner or owners thereof, with four wheels, exceeding in value two hundred dollars, the sum of one dollar; on all gold watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, twenty-five cents; on all silver watches, in use by the owner or owners thereof, ten cents; on all harps, in use by the owner or owners thereof, the sum of two dollars; on all piano fortes, in use, the sum of one dollar, except in Seminaries of learning; on all retailers of spirituous liquors, ten dollars, instead of four dollars, as now taxed by law; on all public billiard tables two hundred dollars, instead of five hundred dollars, as now taxed by law; on all bowling-alleys, whether called nine-pin or ten-pin alleys, or by any other name, twenty five dollars; upon every pack of playing cards, ten cents—and every merchant, shop-keeper, and public dealer in goods, wares and merchandize, shall state on oath how many packs he has sold within the last year. *Provided,* that this enactment shall not be in force before the first of April, in the year 1850.

8. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall bring any horses, mules or hogs into this State from any other State, by the drove, and shall dispose of the same or any part thereof in any county in this State, shall pay the Sheriff of every such county the sum of five dollars; which tax shall be accounted for by the Sheriff in like manner as other public taxes: And upon paying such tax, and obtaining a receipt therefor, and a license to sell such droves or part thereof, such person shall be authorized to sell and retail such horses, mules or hogs that may belong to their present drove, and no others, for the term of one year; and that each and every person who shall sell such drove of horses, mules or hogs, or any part thereof, without having previously paid the tax thereon, and without having obtained a license so to do, or who shall refuse or neglect, upon the request of the Sheriff or his lawful deputy, or any Justice of the Peace, to show such license, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of the county where such failure takes place, by distress and sale of the property of such delinquent, to be applied, one-half to the use of the State, and one-half to the use of the Sheriff collecting the same.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person shall annually render to the Justice appointed to take the list of taxables and taxable property, as a part of, and in addition to, his taxables and taxable property, the amount of tax or taxes which he, either in his own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable to pay under this act; and it shall be the duty of said Justice to administer the following oath to all such person or persons as may be liable to pay the same, and to list their property for taxation, to-wit: You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you, either in your own right, or the right of any other person or persons whatsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent, or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to increase the Revenue of the State," passed in 1848-'49, than the amount which you have now listed; and that in all other respects the list by you now delivered, contains a just and true account of all the property which by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the best of your knowledge and belief, SO HELP YOU GOD.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, who shall take a list of the taxable property in the State, before administering the oath aforesaid, to call over to each person giving in his list of taxable property, all the subjects and articles subject to taxation.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every person liable to pay taxes, by and under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to list the same, or refuse to take the oath herein prescribed and required, shall, in addition to the payment of a double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred dollars for each years' failure or refusal aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect, and account for the same as in cases of double tax, unless the County Court shall within nine months thereafter, on satisfactory cause shown to them by such delinquent, order such forfeiture to be released and remitted.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Justices appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the taxes herein required to be listed in separate columns, headed as follows, to-wit: Tax, interest, dividend, and profit; physicians, lawyers, salaries and fees; gold and silver plate; pleasure carriages; gold and silver watches;—and the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise, and return the same to the Comptroller's Office in the same manner, and, in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities, as are now prescribed by law in relation to all other taxables.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That all the persons and property herein mentioned and taxed, shall not be subject and liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Public Treasurer to have prepared and printed on large sheets of paper, suitable for all the purpose, with all articles subject to taxation, whether under this act or any other law now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount or quantity of each article to be listed is to be set down; and that the Treasurer shall furnish to each County Court Clerk in the State, two copies of the same for each tax collection district in said county; and that the expense of preparing and printing the same be defrayed from the Public Treasury.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, the 29th day of Janary, 1849.

WM. HILL, *Sec.'y of State.*

From the Savannah Georgian.

"A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT LEFT."

[*Razor Strop Vender.*

We might continue extracts from independent papers, and such *Whig* papers as are independent of party, to show how Mr. Stephen's magnified protocol affair has been whittled down to nothing, but the "game is not worth the candle."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald remarked on the resolution, before the message was published, as follows:

"What object is sought to be gained by the resolution in question, is somewhat difficult to imagine: for we cannot believe that any one seriously contemplates such an absurdity as giving back to Mexico the California and New Mexico territory. Whatever party should attempt such a piece of folly, would soon find itself in a most uncomfortable position. The Mexican Minister gets the credit of having suggested the matter of enquiry to Mr. Stephens; but whether he deserves it or not, we cannot say."

As Gen. Taylor is too open an opponent—too manly to approve of such attacks upon a President whose acts, we believe, are approved by him, Mr. Stephens must look to Mexico or her minister for his reward.

The Herald had, on the 10th inst., the following editorial article:

The Protocol to the Mexican Treaty—Folly of the Whig Party.—The message of Mr. Polk, explaining the Protocol to the late Mexican treaty, as far as received by telegraph, is perfectly triumphant. The conduct of the Whig party, in both Houses, on this subject, appears not only unnecessary, but completely absurd and ridiculous. What do the Whig leaders in Congress want? Do they want to make "Judys" of themselves? Do they want to break the treaty? Do they want to add embarrassment to Gen. Taylor's administration? It really would appear as if their object was to establish all these issues.

In a few weeks Gen. Taylor will be President of the United States—elected to that high station principally by the Whig party, thro'out the country. The great popularty of Gen Taylor, and the elements of his great success, grew out of this Mexican war and its most important results. Now, are the Whigs ready to abandon all their acquisitions by that war? Are they ready to repudiate all the glory of our campaign in Mexico? The Mexican war and its results presents one of the most brilliant pages of American history, and no party in this country can succeed with the people by repudiating that war, or by seeking to throw disgrace upon its results.

We are disposed to believe that the Whig leaders have been so long in a minority—so long in the position of mere agitators—so long representing the character and playing the part of fault-finders, that if they do not take good care, and change their tactics, they will, instead of supporting and ennobling the administration of Gen. Taylor, embarrass both him and their party, and produce difficulties where no difficulties need be. Do, gentlemen, have some common sense.

Another Question Raised.—It would appear that the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, against the State laws laying a tax on passengers, is about to raise another important question.

The auctioneers of New York according to the Tribune, regard the decision as overturning the State enactments levying duties upon certain goods sold by auction. Already, says the Tribune, they have begun to proffer payment of the auction duties *under protest,* and they even aver that their counsel assures them that the State will be compelled to refund all the auction duties that have heretofore been exacted.

Sweeping.—During the flour excitements last year and exceedingly important and dandified cockney made his appearance at the office of one of our heaviest produce commission merchants, and inquired if they sold *flowa,* "Yes, sir," said the merchant, "we deal in flour." "—h-awel only want to *procau* a *vewu* small lot—some fifteen or twenty thousand barrills." "Oh, only twenty thousand barrills. I'm very sorry I can't accommodate you, but we never *retail flowa;* our clerks, however, may have fifteen or sixteen thousand barrills, sweepins of the stowas, that they would dispose of—here John, step this way." Our transatlantic friend vamosed.

Outs worth Keeping.—Keep out of debt—out of quarrels—out of law—out of politics—out of idleness—out of mischief—out of a draft—out of thin soled shoes—out of damp clothes—out of badly ventilated rooms—out of the reach of brandy and water—out of the company of the vicious and depraved—out of public office—out of matrimony, unless you are in love—in a word, out of the way of temptation of every kind.

At Cork, recently, a landlady, finding one of her tenants in arrear for rent, and nothing better to distrain upon, actually seized a young girl and held possession of her for three days until magistrates interfered.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second handed goods that sold at prime cost.

We have ever found that blacksmiths, by conversing with them, are more or less given to *iron-y,* and somewhat addicted to *vice.*

Carpenters, for the most part, speak *plane ly;* but they will *chisel* when they can get a chance. Not unfrequently they are *bores,* and oftentimes annoy one with their old "*saws.*"

Happiness or misfortune usually go to those who already have the most of the one or the other.

From the Cincinnati Nonpareil.

THE GUERRILLA FORAY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The noonday sun was sending down its burning rays, as a party of thirty men rode out of the "Garrita de Belan," and galloped rapidly along the causeway leading to the little village of San Angel.—They were dressed in the uniform of mounted riflemen, and were mounted on full-blooded American horses. They were evidently upon 'pass,' as no officer was with them, and bound upon some jolly excursion into the country. They had reached the cross-road leading from the town of Tucubaya to Penyan, when a single horseman was observed advancing rapidly towards them from the Penyan side, his form upraised in his stirrups, and his whole demeanor betokening extreme haste.

'I say, Abe, that fellow is making for us. Something has happened, and he wants our assistance,' said one of the party, tapping a young man of some twenty-three upon the shoulder. 'What say you?'

The person addressed as Abe took a long look at the horseman, and then replied—

'If that isn't old Ricardo, I am very much mistaken.'

'What, the old Spaniard who owns the large hacienda near San Antonio, and who has such a pretty daughter?' asked the other.

'The same; but see, the old man beckons us to meet him—let us go.' And, putting spurs to his horse, he bounded swiftly forward to meet him.

'Let's after him, boys, and if there's any fun on hand, we'll have a share in it,' shouted the other; and the whole party dashed on after him. In a few moments they were alongside the old man, and having reined in their steeds, Abott said—

'What's the matter, Ricardo? Is anything wrong?'

Senors Americanos! my child—my daughter!' replied the old man, in tones of anguish.

'What of her? Speak—tell me!' exclaimed Abott, with startling energy, and his eyes flashed as he grasped the Spaniard's arm.

'Ventell, the guerilla!' gasped the old man, in reply.

'He has not dared—' began the fiery youth; but he was cut short by the old man, who said—

'He has robbed my house, and carried off my child. Oh! if you are men, fly to her rescue!'

'When was it done?' exclaimed half a dozen voices, and all eyes were eagerly bent upon Ricardo, as he replied—

'Not two hours since—they can be easily overtaken.'

How many were they?' demanded Abott.

'One hundred in number!' and the Spaniard gazed with a despairing look on the little party before him.

'Boys' said Abott, in a firm tone, 'who of you will go with me? For myself, I will rescue her or die in the attempt!'

'I—I!' was the response of every member of the little band, as they caught the daring spirit of Abott.

'Then lead on, old man, and ere the sun sets, your child shall be restored to your arms.'

The Spaniard needed no second bidding, but wheeling his snorting charger, he buried his spurs in his flanks, and the gallant steed bore him swiftly onward. Over the cross-road leading to San Antonio they flew, on their errand of mercy. Down the giant causeway of Antonio, and over the fatal bridge of Churubusco they went, and the spires of San Augustine glittered in the distance—but no foe was to be seen. The old man rode before, his gray locks streaming in the wind, and his dark eye fixed with an eagle glance before him, scanning the wide plain and the rock-bound sides of Contreras. Suddenly raising his long bony arm, he pointed far on before him to where the road ascended the mountain height of Cholacinco, and shouted—

'There they are. Forward! forward!'

A suppressed yell burst from twenty lips, and as many hands sought their sabre-hilts, and loosened the shining blades in their scabbards, while a stern resolve rested upon the flushed and heated brow of each. Across the outskirts of San Augustine, and down by the placid lake of Chooloo they speed, and the next moment they are mounting the rugged heights of Cholacinco. On the top they pause, and down in the vale beyond, not over half a mile off, they discovered the robbers riding slowly along, unconscious of pursuit.

'Fall back, Ricardo, and leave the work to us,' said Abott, addressing the Spaniard.

'Never!' burst from the pallid lips of the father.

'But you are unused to scenes of strife, you might fall, and then what would become of your daughter?'

'No more,' said the old man. 'If a parent strikes not for his child, who will?'

The enemy now discovered the approach of the little party, and began to hasten their speed; but as the large horses of the Americans rapidly outstripped the mustangs, it became evident that a few minutes must end the race. Finding escape impossible, the guerrillas wheeled about, and hastily forming a line, came thundering on to meet them.

'Now, boys, let them have a good volley from the rifles, and then throw them down and trust to the sabre and pistol for the victory. Forward! and God defend the right!'

A deafening yell burst from the little band as Abott concluded, and unslinging their rifles, they poured in a murderous fire as they closed with their enemy, which brought many a stalwart foe to the earth, and, drawing the glittering blade, fought for victory or death. Terrible, indeed, was that bloody encounter, but it was not of long duration. A dozen of the guerrillas sank before the first fatal fire, and as they closed in a hand-to-hand struggle, the tall steeds of the Americans trampled down the lighter ones of the foemen and the deadly revolver told with powerful effect upon the cowardly robbers. One after another they fled from the field, and ere half an hour hand passed, the remnant of the small band remained its masters.—Ten had fallen in the strife, and lay commingled with the bones of forty bandits upon the gory sod. But where was Ricardo? Kneeling beside yon rock, with his pale and haggard face upturned to heaven with the blood oozed from a deep wound in his breast, he is bending over the lifeless form of his daughter. From a bullet hole in her snow white forehead the tide of life has ebbed away, and her lovely locks are dabbled in her own life's blood, now mingled with that of her father. Standing beside him, with his foot resting upon the body of Ventell, the guerilla chief, is Abott. His haggard brow is furrowed with lines of heartfelt anguish, and his manly heart is beating with sympathy for the bereaved parent. Around them, but at a respectful distance, stand gathered the survivors of that fatal conflict, and the stalwart band brushed the tear of sympathy from the eye, and they turned to hide the emotions of swelling hearts.—The old man motioned Abott to draw near. In an instant the youth was at his side, and dropping upon one knee, he supported the sinking form of Ricardo in his arms.

'See that we are buried,' whispered the Spaniard to the youth, 'and may God reward you for your endeavors in my behalf. My child I come?' and, fixing his eyes upon the cloudless sky he sank slowly back and expired.

They dug a rude grave beside the murmuring waters of Lake Othollo, and buried the father and daughter side by side, and the ripple of the gentle waters sung a requium to the memory of the departed.—They fell beneath the iron hand of the demon of strife, and perished by violence before the swords of the foe. Goodness and love were forgotten in the relentless passions of the mind, racked and tossed by the vicisitudes of war, and innocence and beauty were sacrificed upon the blood-stained car of dissention.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF

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The Westminster Review.

AND

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*** Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
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Feb 16, 1849—[23

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50 bales prime quality. For sale by
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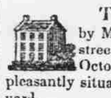
Houses and Lots to Rent and Sell.



THE House at present occupied by Mr. Sibbit, Third street, near Nun street, is offered for sale, or to rent till October. The house is small, but very pleasantly situated, good sized lot and a well in the yard.

One small two story House, with five rooms and convenient lot, a little North of Market street, beyond the Eastern boundary of town, to sell.

Another story and jump house, adjoining the above, just put up, very convenient, but not plaistered—will be sold low, possibly may be rented.

Another small house, in Oregon, in good condition will be sold or rented.

Another large two story House a little East of the Methodist E Church nearly new—to sell.

ALSO—Several fine building lots, on Market street, continued, and a few a little to the North of the same. A rare chance is here offered, for those wishing to purchase, Apply to
P. W. FANNING, Agent.
Jan 19, 1849—[19-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Haesloop, deceased, at December term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to come forward and settle.

JOHN G. BAUMAN, Adm'r
Dec 15, 1848—[14-3m

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office, the corner of Second and Princess streets, Bryan's basement.

EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

***Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws,* passed for the encouragement of enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—26-tf

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A small Store House 19 by 30 feet, just finished off on the corner of Surry and Chestnut streets; a good stand for a Grocery. Apply to
Jan 12 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices. Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, I will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, fancy silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid and silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linen cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch embroidered Lace, and muslin Capes and Colors, of the latest and most fashionable style; white and black silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpaccas, and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of French, English, German, and American Cloths, and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.

JOHN R. HAWES.
Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

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FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber Yard and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

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S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BU