

The North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1837.

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THOMAS LORING,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

THE STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted One time for one Dollar; and, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS, and Sheriffs' Sales will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33-1-3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

News! News! for the SICK!

THE rapidly increasing demand, from various parts of the State, for Jewett's "Chemical Remedies," has induced Dr. Jewett to establish in this City, a well supplied Depot, where these invaluable curative agents can always be had, and at prices, far below those at which they have heretofore been sold in this place. The subscriber's Medical Store, is the Depository. A fresh supply of the genuine Medicines, direct from Dr. Jewett's laboratory, is just received; among which, are the following articles, now in extensive use in every State in the Union; viz:

Jewett's Liniment and Syrup, for WHOOPING COUGH.

DR. EDWARDS, of Ohio, says of this Remedy:—"One of my own children was attacked with Whooping Cough. I prescribed no medicine for him for several days, when I applied your Cough Liniment to his neck, back, breast and bottom of his feet, which at once stopped his whooping.—In three hours after, I made another application of it, and the third time I applied it, he was entirely relieved of the complaint, and it has not since returned on him. The Liniment, conjoined with the Syrup, has never failed to produce immediate relief and effected speedy cures."

Jewett's Stimulating Liniment.
This was the first article prepared, and has been attended with the most complete success. It has been constructed on the principle upon which many of his external remedies are based, and though the first, is not the least efficacious, and will bear a comparison with any remedy in use. It has been found efficacious for any general or local pains, pain in the back, breast, or side, pleurisy, colic, diarrhoea, &c.; and has also proved successful in curing cases of Bronchitis and Hydropneumonia.

Jewett's Liniment for Fevers and Fever and Ague.

This preparation has been particularly adapted to *Bilious Fevers* and *Fevers* generally, combining the best concentrated Medicinal Agents for that class of diseases. The results of its use have been of the most satisfactory nature. A suitable application of this Liniment, according to directions, with Jewett's Diaphoretic Drops, to induce a more speedy perspiration, has not failed, in any instance yet known of giving very speedy relief to the patient, reducing the *Feverish Symptoms* with great promptness, and in ordinary cases overcoming the disease in a very short space of time. In cases of great severity, a continuation of the remedy for a few days has generally produced an entire cure; and in such cases, the patient, instead of being left with a great degree of prostration and a long and feeble state of convalescence in prospect—from the tonic and restorative effects of the Liniment which braces the system and restores the appetite, enables a speedy and entire recovery of health and strength. In *Fever and Ague*, with one or two applications of the Liniment before the periodical return of the Chill, or at the height of the paroxysm, we have never known it to fail in preventing a return and entirely eradicating the disease.

Jewett's Liniment for Nervous affections.

This article comprises some of the most valuable Medicinal Agents for quieting, composing, and restoring the nerves to a healthy action, and its success has been very great in cases of long standing nervous irritation and in cases of *convulsive fits*, and generally succeed in Hysteria, Epilepsy and St. Vitus's Dance. It has entire reference to diseases depending upon the derangement of the Nerves, and is competent to afford great and permanent relief. In a complication of disorders where the Nervous System is affected, it is recommended to be used in connection with another Liniment, adapted to the case of the patient. In the testimony of cures, parallel cases have been given of using two Liniments on different parts of the body at the same time with great advantage.

Jewett's Liniment for Cholera Morbus.

As offered, as a valuable remedy for Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints. The speedy effect it has in granting relief, more so it is believed than by any remedies internally administered—the case of its application and particularly in cases of children, so often suffering from this complaint, and presenting such obstacles to the administration of nauseous remedies, together with the benefit of having a remedy always ready for use—advantages of great importance and highly useful to families and persons travelling.

Jewett's Liniment for Coughs and Consumptions.

Has proved, for the disease for which it is adapted, a most valuable remedy, as will be readily observed by advertising to the cases reported. It has relieved the most distressing Coughs, lingering cases of Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. It operates by arresting the decay of the Lungs releasing the corrupted matter, and causing it to be discharged by the mouth or intestinal canal, and proves healing to the Lungs—at the same time highly useful Tonics and Purifiers of the blood are introduced into the system by means of the Liniment, and the use of Jewett's Vegetable Syrup, which is intended to be used in connection with it, as a most valuable and important addition. Cases of the most alarming nature and of many years suffering, have been cured by a regular use of these remedies, entirely relieved and permanently cured, as can be seen by the most undoubted testimony. In common Colds of slight Coughs, relief can generally be obtained by the use of the Liniment alone.

Jewett's Liniment for Rheumatism, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sciatic Affections, Common Rheumatism, Local Pains, and Affections of the Gout.

Is recommended with confidence, for these excruciating complaints—as a remedy not yet surpassed for promptness, in relieving, and greater certainty in performing a more radical cure, than has been generally accomplished.

Jewett's Liniment for the Headache.

Is competent to relieve immediately the most painful cases of Headache with a single application, and in a short time effect an entire cure of long standing cases of Sick Headache, a disease of the most distressing nature, suffered by numberless persons for years, without more than temporary relief, and often difficult to obtain that result. It is confidently believed that a fair trial of the Liniment will generally effect a radical cure.

Jewett's Liniment for Cholera.

This is the most powerful and expensive, of any of the Chemical Remedies which we have prepared. It always takes immediately, and with the Cholera Lotion for injection, which arrests the cholera discharges, will, in a short time, cause a reaction in the system, and produce entire relief; at least so far as we have had opportunities of testing its efficacy, such has been the result.

It has also proved decidedly efficacious in cases of Numb Palsy, and is recommended for that complaint.

Jewett's Vegetable Cerate, for White Swellings, Fresh Wounds, Scald Heads, Burns, &c. &c.

A variety of cases of Piles, even of the most obstinate character and many years standing, have been effectually cured by this application.

Jewett's Pile Salve.

For Tetter, Ring-worms, Salt Rheum and Cutaneous Eruptions, and to be used in connection with the Vegetable Cerate, for the cure of Scald Heads.

Jewett's Health Restorative, or Vegetable Syrup.

A preparation on which great labor has been bestowed in its production, and its effects have been of the most salutary character. It is intended for Coughs, Consumption, Chronic Diseases, Affections of the Lungs, and Impurities of the Blood. The testimony of its curative powers is of the most gratifying nature, and it is recommended with great confidence for its valuable qualities and freedom from any thing at all injurious to persons of the most delicate habit.

Jewett's Diaphoretic Drops.

For promoting perspiration in cases where that end is desired, which it will be found to produce in a short space of time.

Jewett's Pectoral Tincture.

A valuable expectorant, and highly useful with other remedies, in removing Diseases of the Lungs. If an emetic action is desired, in enlarged doses it will produce a gentle operation.

Jewett's Female Drops.

For the proper regulation of periodical discharges peculiar to the sex, for which purpose it has proved highly salutary, as will be seen by reference to a few cases which we have selected and published.

Jewett's Alterative Drops.

These drops are taken in small doses, in most chronic complaints: such as Liver Complaints, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Gout, White Swellings, Scrofula, &c. They act as a purifier of the blood and circulate fluids. They have been proven to be useful in conjunction with our external remedies.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

August 9th, 1837. 145-1f.

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court House door, at Raritiesville, Vance county, N. C. on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, one TRACT of LAND, lying on the waters of Snow Creek; adjoining the lands of JOHN COLLIS and others; or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, for the years (with all costs) 1835-6; the property valued at \$200 90 cents, containing 200 acres. Given under my hand, 26th July, 1837.

THOS. WILSON, Sheriff.

August 9, 145-9t.
Price advertising \$3.00.

ATTENTION!



BRIGADE ORDERS—HEAD QUARTERS.

Cedar Grove, Orange county, N. C. JULY 21st, 1837.

To the Officers commanding the Regiments of the 6th Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby, commanded to attend at your respective places of parade and review, with your Regiments under your commands, equipt as the law directs, with six rounds of powder; in order to be reviewed on the following days, viz:

In CHATTAHOOC, on the 9th October, the 45th Regiment. On the 11th, the 94th Regiment.

In RANDELF, on the 13th October, the 55th Regiment. On the 14th, the 56th Regiment.

In ORANGE, on the 17th October, the 49th Regiment. On the 19th, the 48th Regiment. On the 21st, the 47th Regiment.

BENJAMIN TROLINGER, Aid.

By Order of

JOSEPH ALLISON, Brig'r Gen'l

of the 6th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

August 9th, 1837. 145-3t.

Books, Lost or Miscarried.

SOME time in March last, a bundle of BOOKS was left at *Guion's Hotel*, for the Northern Stage, which bundle has either been lost or mislaid, so that it has not reached its destination. Any information given the Subscriber, at *Ransom's Bridge, P. O. of TANNER & HUGHES, Raleigh*, will be thankfully received. The bundle bore the following direction: "M. R. GARRETT, Ransom's Bridge, Nash county; Care of Dr. Gray Sills, Bedford, N. C., via Louisville."

M. R. GARRETT. 145-3t.
August 9, 1837.

FOR THE N. C. STANDARD.

Franklin County, N. C. Aug. 3, 1837.

Mr. Editor: The following Address was delivered at HAYSVILLE, on Thursday the 6th day of July last, by a Democratic Republican, and by the solicitation of a number of the friends of the Administration, present on that occasion, it is requested that it may be published in the N. Carolina Standard. W. H. J.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: I believe it is a point universally conceded, and the history of all governments confirms the fact, that the predominance of party spirit to the perversion of right reason, is destructive to the best interests of a community. That party spirit, in a good cause, and to a certain extent, is right, it is not my intention to deny. Powerful parties have existed in this country, from the declaration of our Independence. The first that sprang up after the declaration, were denominated whig and tory. The whigs espoused the declaration, and consequently a separation from the mother country, while the tories cleaved to her with all her oppressions. But when the Independence of this country was achieved, and when it was hoped that all party spirit would have subsided, and all have united in the superiority of our republican institutions; to the astonishment of the greatest and best men of that era, party still continued. But in consequence of the harshness of the appellation of "tory," to the American ear, names were changed—Whig to Republican, and Tory to Federalist; and under these designations the two parties remained, until, by some strange metonymy, Federalist has been changed to Whig. Surely it is not intended by the party assuming the name of whig, that they thereby declare as decided hostility against this government, as the whigs of the revolution entertained towards Great Britain? This would be a reflection upon their high standing, and render apparent the inapplicability of their whig appellation.

But, gentlemen, my intention at this time, is to call your attention to something more important than party names. Differences of opinion in the adoption or rejection of all important measures concerning the true policy of the country, ever have, and it is likely ever will exist, to the end of time. These are every day occurrences, and all may be equally pure in their intentions; consequently, the charge of guilt in adopting a measure, simply because the party to which a man is attached has adopted it, is illiberal and unjust—and they who would ascribe such motives to another, would no doubt be themselves guilty. I am inclined to think, upon mature reflection, none will deny that an ill-judging policy has been pursued, in regard to the banking institutions of this country. We hear much said about the currency of the country; but what, I would ask, is the circulating medium of the country? Is it not the notes of banks, established throughout the country? And where, indeed, is the controlling influence of the circulating medium of the country, but in the banks? And if this influence is vested in the banks, which I presume none will deny, what but the banks could have produced the pressure under which the people of this country are suffering? Have not the banks the power of expanding and contracting their issues at pleasure? Have not their expansions and contractions a direct tendency to raise and lessen the value of property and labor? And worse than all, they have issued their notes until the country is flooded with them—drawn in the specie, locked it in their vaults, and refuse to redeem their notes, as in honesty and fair dealing they are bound to do.—What, I would ask, could have a more serious effect upon the prosperity of the country, than a proceeding of this kind? A declaration of war on the part of the government, against the most commercial nation of Europe, could not have had a more serious effect upon the best interests of the people of this country, than these bank transactions. Can this be congenial with the true policy of this Government? But in this wreck of matters and crush of worlds, as it were, we are told, in order to cure all these evils, we must renew the charter of the United States Bank; falsely so called. To which I would reply; this would be adding fuel to fire already burning too high. This bank I regard as the great lioness of the bank tribe; and when she rises and shakes her mane, the lesser foresters retreat to their hiding places as they have now done. Indeed I regard this bank as the great source, from which has sprung all the evils inflicted upon us. Look at her issues to the South. See North Carolina and Virginia overspread with negro traders, for the last 2 or 3 years, buying thousands of negroes at an average price of a thousand dollars each, and making payment in United States Bank notes. See the host of cotton speculators, swarming to the South, with trunks filled with like notes.—And is she ready to redeem all these notes? No verily. She has sallied forth; intimidated her adversaries, and has gone into winter quarters herself; closed her doors, and refuses the redemption of her notes also. Thus, you perceive, this bank is the great driving wheel of the whole machinery, destined to crush into atoms, if her views are not carried out, this best and last Republic on the Globe. And will the People of these United States permit their rights to be invaded, and foster an institution so destructive in its tendencies and so at war with their best interests? Can any man be at a loss for the object she has in view? Her friends have already come forth in favor of her re-charter. Loud complaints are made to the Presidential department of the Government; Congress has been called to whom the sufferings of the people will be sent as from pole to pole, and I fear, beseeching Congress to re-charter this bank.

But remember, should this be done the destiny of this country will be sealed forever. The establishment of this bank by Congress, and all the other banks by the different Legislatures of the several States, is the injudicious policy of which I complain. But, gentlemen, I am aware your curiosity is on tip-toe to hear what the right-about policy is, that is alone calculated to save us from impending ruin. But, before I proceed to give my views upon the subject, permit me to remark, that all sudden changes are more or less inconvenient, unless judiciously managed. But on this occasion, God in his providence, seems to have favored us with an opportunity at this time, with which, if we now fail, I fear we may never be favored again. The Government clear of debt, an overflowing Treasury; and Congress hard pressed to know what to do with the money. But, while upon this subject, I must be permitted to remark, that I think the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, is fraught with tendencies calculated to sap the very foundations of American Liberty. In the absence of better authority, all Governments have had recourse to precedents. Give Congress the right of taxation to raise a revenue to be divided among the States, and American Liberty will exist only in name. This, however, is a subject upon which I have not time to dissent. My business at present, is to speak of a Government policy suited to the present situation of these United States. And although I am properly denominated a Democratic Republican, as a free and independent politician, I differ in sentiment with the celebrated Mr. Benton of the United States Senate, in his views of the true interest of this Government, consisting in a metallic currency at this time. The existence of our commercial relations with foreign nations, whose policy may consist in banking institutions, would always keep us far in the back ground. As well may I be told I might successfully contend with my neighbor in agriculture, destitute of a plough, while he was using one, as that the United States can succeed without her banks while the other world is using them. Mr. Calhoun also, of the United States Senate, seems to have been casting about in his mind for the cure of the evils growing out of the banking institutions of the Country. But he too, seems to be completely bewildered upon the subject. He proposes the re-charter of the present United States Bank, for a limited period, so as to enable us gradually to relieve ourselves of the evils. But gentlemen, they have all missed the figure. Mr. Benton's plan is vastly deficient, nor can I consent with Mr. Calhoun, to take into my bosom for a season, a viper that has already bitten so sharply. I will now propose, gentlemen, for your serious consideration, what I conceive to be the true policy of these United States, under existing circumstance. I would recommend that the next Congress, instead of re-chartering the present United States Bank, falsely so called, establish a United States Bank in reality; belonging exclusively to the United States. And for the purpose of enabling us so to do, to call for all the surplus revenue heretofore advanced to the several States; by such instalments as may seem to them proper and right. This surplus revenue with that which may accrue under the revenue laws of this Government until the year 1842, to constitute the capital upon which the said bank shall be established. And after regulating the value of American gold, and the officers of said bank being directed to purchase all the gold dug in the United States, and have it coined, so that the continual dropping of the Eagles into the vaults of said bank, like rain drops, will give character and circulation to its notes, unparalleled in any country, and will ultimately greatly relieve the people from a burdensome taxation, particularly in a time of war. And the profits arising from said bank and such branches as may be established in the several States, to go and be accounted for in the Treasury of the United States, in the same way and manner as all other monies there received.

But, gentlemen I am aware of an old objection that will be raised against this system of banking. It has been said that interest—individual interest alone will command the necessary and proper attention to the successful management of an institution of this kind. To which I would reply, that well selected and well paid officers and Directors, the officers to account to the directors monthly or oftener if necessary; and the directors to account to Congress annually, or to a committee of their appointing, or oftener if necessary, will be a sufficient guarantee for the good management of the institution. And when we take into consideration the great loss sustained by the people, in consequence of the instability of the present banking institutions, all anticipations of objections dwindle into perfect insignificance. Suppose for instance a few thousands should occasionally be lost, would that effect an individual like the pressures under the present banking institutions? No, gentlemen, under the arrangement I have proposed all would go on smoothly. Instead of losing one half of our expectations as we sometimes do, we may lose a few cents. Every citizen will feel perfectly safe in any business he may judiciously undertake.—Thousands of our women and children will rise up to bless this new arrangement, which have been reduced to pining and want by the old system.—Such a thing as individual bank Stock should not be tolerated in this land of equal Rights. The holders are perfect drones upon society; we have pampered the bankers of the old world long enough. Let us turn them out to root for themselves, and look to the interest of our own beloved country. Time would fail me to speak of all the advantages that would result from the adoption of this system of banking. Agriculture would receive an additional impulse; our hills and vallies would blossom like the rose. Internal Improvement would receive new life. Indeed I hazard nothing in asserting, that every citizen, from the humblest cottager to the richest agriculturist or merchant, will all feel newly invigorated upon the grounds of stability and safe dealing.—Gentlemen, I feel as if I was setting before you political life and death. To re-charter the old bank is death to these United States. But to establish the bank I have proposed is life from that death, and here I will leave you to ruminate. Remember now is the time and behold now is the day of our political salvation.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good," is no doubt a good maxim. A wide range of discussion is due to the important subject of finance. Hence, we insert, with pleasure, the views of our friend, as stated above, without yielding our approbation to his system.

Editor Standard.]

A WINDFALL.—We were informed a few days ago by a gentleman on board the Brooklyn ferry boat, of a poor man with a large family, who was raised from poverty to wealth and affluence, under the following circumstances:—
A Mr. T.—emigrated to the western country some ten years ago, accompanied by his wife and one child, and having some few thousands in cash, he invested it in Government lands, which, in process of time, increased fourfold, and made him quite independent. During the last year the wife of this gentleman was taken from him by death, and soon after the two children. After remaining some few months at his abode, lonely and melancholy, he resolved to come to New York, and give his property to some humane or deserving family, and take up his abode with them, as he had no relative living.—On his arrival in this city, he contrived to disguise his dress, in order that he might more effectually ascertain how a man without money could subsist in this great metropolis. It was late in the evening when he arrived. He applied at a boarding house for lodgings for the night and breakfast in the morning, but when he informed them that he had no means to pay them, they very deliberately kicked him out of doors. Not in the least daunted at this, his first reception, he applied at another house; after remaining some time, he informed the landlord he had no money, when he was very deliberately told he must clear out immediately. After going from place to place, and meeting with no better reception than he did at the first place, he finally concluded to leave the country for Europe, when accidentally he called at the house of a poor man in Brooklyn, with whom he staid a few days. He told the poor man he was a stranger in this part of the country, and that he had no means to recompense him for his kindness towards him. The poor man interested himself much in his behalf, and finally told him he was welcome to remain in his house until he could get some employment for him. He said—"I will call on a gentleman to day, and as you seem to be a man of good education; I will endeavor to get a situation for you."—The western gentleman thanked him, and said he was willing to turn his hand to almost any thing. They both called upon this gentleman in reference to the situation spoken of, but a person had applied a few moments before and engaged the berth, and consequently he was thrown out of it. "Never mind," said the poor man to the Western gentleman, "return home with me, and no doubt I shall in a few days succeed in finding a situation for you—such as I have, you are welcome to partake of." "I am satisfied," exclaimed the Western gentleman, "that I have found one in whose bosom dwells compassion for the poor and needy." He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a \$500 note, and handed it to him, and saying "take it, I am a wealthy man, and your family shall become my heirs. I have travelled through New York night after night, and could not find a solitary being but what would shun me when I told them I was moneyless.—Now then, said, he, I want you to sell all your effects, and go with me to the Western world, and to quote your own words—"Such as I have I give unto you," which I think you will have no cause to complain of."

Perhaps it is needless to add that the poor man sold off his little furniture, and they all set off for the Western country, fully satisfied that each had fully realised his most ardent desire.

New York Times.

Quid pro quo.—It seems that the sum of "800,000 pounds per annum!" is to be paid by the French nation for supporting in state the young royal duke and his newly-acquired German bride. Upwards of \$450,000 a year!! About fourteen times as much for one sprig of Royalty as is paid the President of the U. States for defraying all the expenses to which his station subjects him.

"In return for all this," says a Parisian "writer, the journals in pay of the French "Government promise us a large and "handsome—family of children!"

This exemplifies some of the difference between Monarchical and Republican countries.—In the latter case, people prefer keeping the money in their purses and raising their own families

Rock. D. Adv.

CONSCIENTIOUS.—An English paper mentions that a Magistrate at Cheltenham, on taking his seat one morning not long since, gravely announced that his dining room chimney had caught fire from not having been regularly swept, and he had in consequence sentenced himself to pay half a crown, which he handed over to the clerk.

This reminds us of a circumstance which was related to us as having occurred in the west not long since. A judge, one day during the session of his court, after the adjournment for dinner had taken place, marched boldly up to a distinguished lawyer, who had treated him somewhat cavalierly, without a short time previous, ceremony cuffed his ears and pulled his nose. On the meeting of the court in the afternoon, he announced in the course of business, that he had committed a breach of the peace—which ought not to go unpunished—otherwise the person of no individual would be safe. He therefore fined himself two dollars.—Boston Journal.

MATERNAL RESIGNATION.—Such a blessing had the celebrated teacher Rabbi Mier found. He sat during the whole of Sabbath day in a public school, and instructed the people. During his absence from his house his two sons, both of them of uncommon beauty and enlightened in the law, died. His wife bore them to her bed chamber laid them on the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over their bones. Towards evening Rabbi Mier came home.—"Where are my beloved sons," he asked; "that I may give them my blessing!" "They are gone to school," was the answer. "I repeatedly looked round the school," he replied, "and did not see them." She reached him a goblet; he praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked, "where are my two sons, that they may drink of the cup of blessing!" "They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat. He was in a gladsome and genial mood, and when he had said grace, she thus addressed him—"Rabbi with thy permission I would fain propose to thee one question." "Ask it then, my love," he replied. A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody; and now demands them again; should I give them back again?" "This is a question said Rabbi Mier, which my wife should not have thought necessary to ask. 'What! wouldst thou hesitate to be reluctant to restore them without acquainting me therewith?' She then led him to their sons, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering, from their bodies. Ah! my sons! my sons! the light of my understanding; I was your father, but you were my teachers in the law.' The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand, and said, 'Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was not our keeping! See the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!' echoed Rabbi Mier, 'blessed be his name for thy sake too, for whom it is written. He that has found a virtuous wife has in her a greater treasure than costly pearls. Such filleth her mouth with wisdom, & on her tongue breathes forth words of kindness.'

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER AND COURIER.

Philadelphia, July 31.

A SERIOUS RIOT.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, there was a serious riot on the Lombard street wharf, caused by a large number of passengers, who landed in a ship from Londonderry. It appears that while at sea, a dispute occurred on the subject of religion, between Orange men and Catholics, and it is probable that on landing, some of the leading belligerents having indulged a little in whiskey, resolved upon setting the question.

"With apostolic blows and knocks."

Be as it may, at one period the affray was of an alarming character, broken heads were given and received, and several innocent individuals, who merely inquired into the cause of the riot, soon found the danger of poking their noses into a place where blows were flying about at random. Word was sent to John Swift, Esq. who immediately despatched High Constable Blaney, with strong party of police. On their appearance knives were drawn, and their interference was at first resisted; but in a few minutes after, the Mayor himself repaired to the spot, and by his usually spirited and firm conduct, succeeded in restoring order. The excitement, however, was so great, that His Honor, the Mayor, deemed it necessary to leave a constabulary force on the spot during the night.

The Captain had been threatened both as to his life and property. We hope, however, that these menaces merely arose out of the sudden feelings of the moment. Before the police were on the ground, a man who had been taken into custody was rescued, and his captors obliged to fly. Another man it is reported, was knocked into the river, but contrived to scramble out again. For the rest—we believe, that heavy bruises.

"—blody noses and cracked crowns," made up the sum total of as pretty a row as a man would wish to be engaged in on a summer's day. Too much credit cannot be given to the prompt and active conduct of the Mayor, who by quelling the tumult in principle, has probably prevented fatal consequences.

Punishment for Swearing.—A schoolmaster, as a punishment, ordered a boy to take a pair of tongs, and watch at a hole in the hearth till he caught a mouse. Obedient to the command, the boy took the tongs, and demurely waited for the expected visitor. Directly after, he saw a mouse peeping out of a hole, to observe if danger was near. Cautiously placing a leg of the tongs on each side of the hole, he grasped the mouse, and triumphantly exclaimed "By—I've got him!"

There has been some disturbance of late with a few Cherokee Indians in the upper part of Georgia. The red rascals fired upon the whites, and the whites returned the compliment—whereupon the Indians took to their heels.

The Times.—They require more sowing—more hoeing—more mowing—less importing—more exporting—less presumption—more gumption—less consumption—more redemption, and less suspension of specie paying.