

EXTREMES IN A GREAT CITY.

One would think that the continued residence of a large number of people in the same city, for a number of years, would produce something of an equality of condition as well as character.

To make money is, with some people, the easiest thing in the world. With others it is almost impossible. The difference does not lie in intellectual ability, for the very stupidest of men are often most successful.

Nothing can be wider apart than the fate of people of the same apparent character and standing in the same city. We are told in a Newark paper that a once wealthy and eminent shipbuilder of this city was finally reduced to ridding shoes for the support of his family.

On the contrary, we see the noblest work of internal improvement remaining to be executed in this country, recovered from ruin, at the last moment, by the capital, skill and energy of a man who commenced trading a few years ago in this city with a few dollars.

We cannot but be struck with these extraordinary contrasts between persons of the same class and character. We see no middle ground where these curious differences may be stopped and reconciled, no place where the man growing poorer may arrest his downward career, and preserve a competence; note where the absorbing and aggrandizing power of the capitalist shall cease, in order that others may gather up a morsel for themselves.

The wondrous changes which we see in such a town as this, are by no means the inevitable consequences of personal misconduct or want of skill.

Many excellent families have long been in distress from mere political causes. The spoliation of foreign nations upon our commerce have ruined thousands, and there seems no possibility of relief.

We know of one worthy individual totally ruined by the loss of a vessel and cargo, in a Southern neutral port, which while under cover of the guns of its fortifications, was illegally captured by an English frigate.

Two hundred thousand dollars were thus, at a blow, taken from an American merchant; and though he could, unquestionably, obtain indemnity, if our government would interest itself in his behalf, he is passing along into old age, followed by relentless misfortune. No matter how valid his claim, he has no longer the means to pursue it.

From the Raleigh Standard. A FEW WORDS TO THE WHIGS.

We quote the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the most respectable whig papers in the Union: "Why should the whig papers, or any papers, persist in contending for principles, which the majority of the people do not care to have sustained?"

What say the North Carolina whigs to this? Will they persist in contending for principles, which the majority of the people do not care to have sustained? Whigs, you were beaten in the late contest, fairly and honorably. Your struggles for power had been peculiarly unfortunate up to 1844, and then it was (we say it with all due respect) that a majority of the people decided against you, and condemned your doctrine. But if you say, we were not fairly beaten, we answer, fairly or not, the Constitution has been satisfied—a democratic President holds the reins; and no citizen ought to look beyond that for the purpose of bringing shame and reproach upon the Government.

party together. They want offices and rewards, and they know they would not be able soon to get them from the democrats, if they were to lay down their arms now and unite in the support of the administration. Hence they look to the whigs, and they will continue the struggle for political ascendancy. They will make issues where no fair issues can be made, and they will find fault with any democratic administration—not for good cause, but for their own personal advantage and aggrandizement. But with the whig people this is not so. They are not interested in the success of any particular party—they want no offices and no rewards of office, but are quite satisfied if the government is well administered and the country prosperous. This is all they ask. To such, then, we speak, and not to the whig leaders.

THE TORY PRESS.

The National Intelligencer and some of the Whig Presses that follow in its wake and may be called its satellites, form the Tory Press of the present day. The Washington Union thus tells the Intelligencer some truths which every man in the country should know, in order that he may be on his guard against its Toryism:

"The 'Intelligencer' has opposed the annexation of Texas at every stage, in every form, by every species of argument, and by every sort of sophistical and insinuating. It opposed the treaty. It opposed all the resolutions of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. It charged the act as contrary to the constitution. It charged it as a violation of the rights and interests of Mexico. It threatened us with the vengeance of Mexico, and declared that it would involve us in a war with that government. For one single moment only—in one paragraph only, the 'National Intelligencer' seemed to stand up to its duties. But, from that moment, it has been constantly backsliding, until it has contrived to place itself directly in opposition to the present course of the administration. It now stands on foreign ground, in relation to the occupation of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio del Norte. It would yield that whole country to Mexico. It would give her the vantage ground of possession, when we come to negotiate with her about the boundary of Mexico. Let us say, frankly, that, for several years, such has been the general course of this whig paper.

Let the motives of our cotemporary be whatever he pleases to represent them, his conduct is disloyal; tends to encourage the aggressions of our enemies, and every good citizen should contribute to 'condemn' it. Some ten years since, when France failed to discharge at maturity the instalment which she owed us, our ready cotemporary fiercely condemned the firmness of President Jackson, who insisted on the payment—who wanted nothing that was wrong—and who only asserted the law, the justice, and the conscience of our claim. The floating walls and walkie arms of England have fenced in the largest portion of the globe. Yet, to the eye of boundless ambition, the ocean appears no wider than a rivulet. A few years since, when that potent nation craved a right of way over our eastern soil to her Canadian provinces, she was warmly supported by her faithful editor—who, we dare believe, would have given his support to any application she chose to prefer. She got what she wanted, and ought to be content. But she is now seeking to exercise dominion over Oregon, and to check our progress on the Pacific; and this constant champion the Intelligencer supports her cause. Mexico insults us, as she has the union of our destinies with a continuing republic, whose independence was achieved by the valor of her sons, and fully acknowledged by the powers of the earth. Nay, daring Mexico has threatened to march her hostile troops upon the very soil where the eagle of this Union has perched on high. And all this foreign injustice is tolerated by the editor, who has no motive but the public good to direct his heart and control his understanding! Instead of defending the rights and spirit of the nation, this editor applauds our enemies, and derides our cause."

We said above, some of the whig press only follow in the Intelligencer's wake! Not all, for the New Orleans Tropic, a whig paper takes the side of its own government. Some of the whig press, not bold enough to take sides with the Intelligencer, stand aloof and say but little, while others go side and side with it! among the last named, we are sorry to see the Fayetteville Observer.

NEW YORK WHIGGERY.—The following paragraphs from two whig papers at Albany and New York, are but small specimens of a general war that is going on among the leading whig editors of the State; the Tribune, Courier, and Equivocal, and some of the county papers, are also doing good service by publishing to the world each others' characters. There is an old saying, that when rogues fall out honest men get their own:

It was not to be expected that a man in the pillory would admit his deserts of the punishment inflicted upon him. This accounts for the floundering of the New York Express, under the exposure of its meanness, trickery and falsehood, which its profligate course compelled us to make. It cannot lie itself out of the position in which it is "fixed," and it may throw mud as long as its malignity or reservoir holds out!

David Currey, esq., late Sheriff of Marengo county, Alabama, was killed on the 25th of last month, at Linden, by his step-son, Thos. B. Gaines. They are interested in keeping the whig

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Britannia, from Liverpool 4th inst. arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 19th. She brought nearly 100 passengers through, among them the Hon Edward Everett, late Minister to London, and family.

The general news is of some interest, while the commercial intelligence is of the most cheering kind. Cotton has improved, and the English crops are stated to be much better than was expected, causing increased confidence among the manufacturers and the country trade generally. In American provisions there was a better feeling, with sales at higher prices. The state of trade is represented as, on the whole, satisfactory; there being a steady demand for all the leading staples. Money is easy, the banks having a surplus of cash on hand.

The political news from England, is of course, unimportant. The Queen is on the continent, travelling for pleasure, and her nobles and legislators are in the country shooting grouse and partridges. The railway mania is represented as continuing with unabated vehemence.

The rumor of war between the U. States and Mexico has been an engrossing topic of discussion of late. The news carried out by the Cambria had the effect of reducing the value of Mexican stocks 1 per cent in the London market. The prevailing opinion, however, seemed to be there, as it is here, that the war would end in talk.

The repeal excitement seems to suffer no abatement. The object now aimed at is to secure a 70 Conciliation bill repealers for the next Parliament, and with these to "turn the scale." Mr O'Connell expresses strong confidence that no ministry can be formed strong enough to postpone the discussion of the terms on which to fund the restoration of the Irish Parliament. In reference to a pending election at Cork he declared that he would rather a Tory should be returned than a Whig non-repealer. There has been another large meeting of Orangemen (20,000) 'tis said) embracing deans, curates, rectors, nobles, and magistrates. The design of the meeting was to express their sympathy with Mr Watson, who has recently been dismissed from office by government for heading an Orange procession.

The exertions made by the State of Pennsylvania to pay the interest of her debt have been very much lauded, as likely to re-establish American credit in Europe, which it cannot be denied, has somewhat suffered from the effects of repudiation. There is, however, a complaint of the manner in which some of the interest money is paid.

There was a conflict between the British and French and the natives at Madagascar on the 15th of May. The Queen of Madagascar had issued orders that all the English and French residing in her domains should, within eleven days, become her subjects by being naturalized, or they should immediately quit the island. Three hundred and fifty men landed from the ships and attacked the natives, who were defeated with great loss. Of the English and French, some 20 men were killed and 60 wounded.

There has been a terrible whirlwind on the continent. Its effects in Holland were almost as severely felt as in France. At Rouen, however, it seems to have expended its greatest violence. In that city three extensive manufactories were destroyed by the whirlwind, while all hands were at work. Not less than 60 persons of all ages perished in the ruins, and 126 were severely wounded. According to a private letter published in the Presse, the French had suffered a sad reverse, or, as we should say, a rebuff, in Algiers. In the North, the tribes are said to have arisen against the French authority. French battalions had been massacred and drowned. The number of soldiers killed, wounded, or drowned, or overcome by the heat (which is said to be excessive) is stated to be 2700.

There is a complete famine in Poland, so that no supplies of wheat can be expected from that quarter.

There has been an outbreak at Madrid, occasioned by the oppressive operation of a new system of taxation. The tradesmen having petitioned in vain for a suspension of measures, closed their shops in great numbers and organized a demonstration against it. No less than 4000 shops were shut on the 19th of August, and the streets were filled with people clamorous against the Government.

The authorities took advantage of this circumstance to call out the troops; several charges of cavalry and a discharge of musketry were made, and the mob was dispersed, but not without loss of life on both sides. The political chief published a most energetic proclamation, ordering the shops to be reopened under the severest penalties. Several shop keepers who disobeyed the order had been arrested, and many executions were expected to follow. On the 21st order was completely restored and all the shops re-opened. The disturbances had, however, terminated with the execution of a tailor, who is said to have met his death like a hero. The charge against him was that he had fired at an officer, but as he was slaughtered without trial, there was, of course, no satisfactory proof that he had done so.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The demand for cotton has improved, and a good business done both by consumers and speculators, at an advance of 1-8d per lb., chiefly in the low and middling qualities. Turpentine is again lower, from the heavy supply, and 15,000 bbls. have been sold from 6s to 6s 7d per cwt., chiefly at 6s 6d for good quality. Tobacco markets unchanged.

Silk.—It is a singular fact, that eighty-six years ago, ten thousand pounds of silk were exported from South Carolina. Every experiment which has been made in that State proves beyond a doubt, that the country is admirably adapted to the cultivation of silk.

PORT CAPTAINS.—The Secretary of the Navy deserves the hearty thanks of the American people, for having abolished the grand imposition upon public gullibility, the Port Captains—or Port Admirals, as they so greatly desire to be called. It will be a saving to the nation of thousands of dollars.—U. S. Jour.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The Britannia after a long passage has arrived with late foreign dates. A marvellous change indeed has been effected in ocean navigation when there is a fortnight's space usually between the occurrence of an event in Europe and our knowledge of it here. Some sanguine persons think the time is not far distant, when we shall have steady arrivals every day. They say there is no more reason why we should not hear from Liverpool daily than from New Orleans or Albany. We do not think, until there is a free and unrestricted commerce between the nations of the earth, and the expense of steam navigation is greatly diminished, that we shall arrive at such a result. There are many discoveries, and many ingenious applications of art which do not appear to get on beyond a certain point. The discovery of balloons has not yet resulted in a knowledge of any mode of steering them. Gunpowder cannot be further improved; the magnetic needle has no new properties of direction; and we think we have arrived at near perfection as possible in steamboats. There are certain laws of nature which baffle human ingenuity; and one in relation to steam is that the resistance of a body moving through the water increases as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, while the power used to urge it forward never can increase except in the proportion of 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. We may add power to power, but it is a simple addition, while resistance has a law that philosophy cannot circumvent.

To come back to our starting point, we have no idea that even if we have daily arrivals by steam from England, that the passages will ever be much shorter than those now made. On looking over our files we perceive nothing very extraordinary of a political nature. Europe reposes, in borrow a phrase from Gouverneur Morris, "in the arms of its legitimate sovereigns." The people agitate where they can and talk where they dare, but we see no advancement of the popular power, no new guarantees to them, no removal of the poor from want and suffering, none of those sublime political efforts which are to banish hunger and thirst from the cottage of the laboring man, and secure the industrious from suffering and want. We fear that day will never arrive. Mr. B. is born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards.

We perceive by our advices that rich and prosperous England has just escaped starvation. In that beautiful country, where the verdure is so fresh, the skies are proportionally unpropitious, and the last season, marked by a continuance of wet and cold weather, seemed about to blast the hopes of the husbandman and empty the coffers of the Bank of England. Starvation was knocking at the doors of millions. The aristocracy were alarmed, humanity shuddered, yet the greatest fear of all would seem to be that arising from the fear that England was about to be deprived of her gold! Men might die of hunger, what of that? The parish would humbly bury them, and possibly some reluctant parson could be found to do "service" over the pauper's grave. But to lose the gold, to have masses of metal carried off by the ingot, was a thought to drive them mad!

The United States, it is true, could furnish bread for England; the United States, that consume millions of English fabrics annually; but it will never suit the aristocracy to have bread cheap in England. Oh, no! That would make "rents of less value. Relieve the down-trodden from the immediate daily chest which prevent them from thinking and acting, and perhaps by setting the whole fabric of inequity. Men that toil all day have not much time to study the British Constitution, and for want of intellectual advantages, would make a poor business of reform. The English cannot have this chance under the present corn laws; the men must dig, dig, dig, and the women may stitch, stitch, stitch, but bread, shall not be cheap in England. That will never do.

Meanwhile, a giddy young Princess is travelling on the Continent, at an expense which would pay the annual disbursements of the State of New York; and speculation, running a race with capital, proposes projects that will take millions on millions for completion.—N. Y. True Sun.

THE FOLLY OF THE WHIG PARTY.—"The gods first madden whom they would destroy." It is the doom of the whigs. How else can be explained that fatality of folly which urges the National Intelligencer and some other whig presses (for the honor of the journalists of our country, we are glad that we cannot say all of them) into the blind and desperate course they are pursuing in opposition to the administration, in its measures for the protection of Texas! The Texas question is settled, as much as a question can be settled. Before the annexation resolution passed by the vote of Congress, they were fiercely opposed, at every step, by the whole whig force. Every difficulty growing out of the unjust claim of Mexico to a part of the Texas territory, was again and again insisted on. It was urged continually by the whig press and the whig orators, that if the annexation took place, our government would be obliged to defend Texas up to the Del Norte; and this, it was said, would bring on war with Mexico. Yet Congress took the responsibility; and, confident of the justice of the claim of Texas, passed the measure of annexation. The country went into canvass on the same issue, and gave, in the presidential election, the same verdict. Then the whigs turn right about, and abuse the administration for doing that very duty of defence, which, on the showing of the whigs themselves, was imperative and inevitable in the event of annexation.—Union.

SINGULAR FISH.—A curious fish was caught on Monday last, off Cape Look out, and brought to this city on board the barque Isaac Mead, from New York. It struck at the bait on a common towing line, and having seized the hook, was afterwards taken on board, being first secured by a strong line, slipped around it. Its body is about four feet long, 10 or 12 wide, and 5 or 6 thick, tapering off gradually, and is black on the back and of a silvery and white color underneath. A bone 1 foot 8 inches long, and about 2 inches in circumference, projects from its head, and a

large row of fins representing a fan extends for 2 feet 9 inches along the back, which rises to the height of 1 foot 10 inches, and is held in an aperture for that purpose—when raised up it has the appearance of a fan, projecting out of water. Under its belly a smaller fin, 1 foot 7 inches long, resembling the above, projects and folds likewise. It has one small fin 2 inches long on the back, and two underneath; one 5 and the other 2 inches long, near the tail, which resembles that of a mackerel, expanding 2 feet from point to point. It has a fin 9 inches long just back of the eyes. Its back resembles somewhat in shape the Gar fish, although differing materially from it. Taken altogether, it may be considered as a curiosity, and is worthy of the inspection of those, who can make it convenient to do so. In the absence of its proper name it has been called the old Maid, but with what resemblance of propriety we are at a loss to conjecture—at all events it has been caught by the beach, this time. It should be placed in the Museum.—Savannah Sentinel.

CAPITAL OPPRESSING LABOR.

The present tariff is protective to one favored interest, and therefore it is calculated to oppress the others. But the system, as it is found to operate, not only protects the manufacturers over the farmers, but it does not operate equally even in the class which it favors. It enables the capitalist to clear enormous profits, and receive heavy dividends; but it does not in the same proportion benefit the labor which is devoted to the business. Profits are very much augmented; but wages do not improve in equal ratio.

But the inequality and hardship fall more heavily upon the weaker than the stronger laborer—upon woman, more than upon man. One would suppose that the proprietors of the large factories would be content to get the same period of labor from the girls that the carpenters and bricklayers of sootie of the town pay, or the workmen in the service of the United States were called upon by the order under Mr Van Buren to perform. The ten-hour rule prevails in most of the towns; yet the exigent proprietors of the extensive factories in many parts of the country compel the poor girls to work eleven or twelve hours—as long, indeed, in the 24 hours, as they can compel them to work for their benefit.

This system is not only oppressive upon other classes, but it is shamelessly selfish in regard to the operative females. A spirit of resistance, however, has gone forth. The girls at Pittsburg have struck, not for higher wages, but for more moderate time; and what generous man does not sympathize with their feelings, and wish them success?

The Pittsburg Morning Ariel of the 15th instant, thus describes the scenes which were passing under its eyes: "The factory girls turned out by acres to the mass meeting in Allegheny city on Saturday night. The girls have struck for a reduction of the hours of labor.

A very large procession was formed on that occasion by the poor girls and their friends, through the streets; and a public meeting was also held, of which the following sketch is given, in part, in the papers: "During the first of the proceedings, an operative offered a resolution, to the effect that the operators will stand out for the ten-hour system, and will not go to work again until the employers come into terms. It was adopted by acclamation.

"On motion of Mr Flessen, it was ordered that a committee, to consist of three ladies and three gentlemen from each ward in the two cities, be appointed to solicit funds to support the operatives on the stand-out. "A resolution was then adopted, calling for a mass procession of the operatives and their friends in the two cities, on Friday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to form in the Diamond, Allegheny city.

"Thus it will be seen that the work has been commenced in earnest; and we cannot doubt the result. The ten-hour system must succeed!"

NOTES TAKEN FOR GOODS SOLD.—Many merchants in New York and elsewhere, have adopted the practice of taking notes for goods sold, payable to the order of the drawer, and endorsed by him in blank. The advantages of this practice are supposed to be manifold, as compared with the ordinary method of taking notes payable to the order of the seller. They may be enumerated as follows:

1. The holders of notes may either endorse them and procure the discount of them in bank, or they may pass them off without their endorsement, at an additional discount on the interest in the nature of a guarantee commission.

2. A prudent merchant often avoids further sales to parties deemed very good, because he has already as much of their paper, as he thinks it prudent to take the risk of; if he had the option of disposing of the paper, without his endorsement, he would thus frequently secure a desirable sale.

3. When notes are offered at bank with two names on them, the endorser (particularly if very good himself) has no means of ascertaining the standing of the maker of the notes—such papers being frequently done, if the endorser is very good, notwithstanding that the drawer may be thought very weak. If he seek information out of doors, the parties best informed as to the real strength or weakness of the drawer, are frequently, indeed almost invariably, those most interested in withholding the information asked, if they do not even mislead the enquirers. But where a note is offered for discount to a number of different persons, upon the strength of the drawer's signature alone, the holder cannot long remain ignorant of the disinterested opinion of others as to the strength of the paper.

4. It will eventually put an end to the inconvenient, unbusinesslike and dangerous practice of renegeing business paper. Those who issue notes must make their calculations to pay them at maturity; the parties to whom they will have been given will no longer have any interest in them, and upon the person holding them the maker will have no claim for indolence. These remarks are made public that the business community may give the subject the consideration that it merits.—Charleston Courier.

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.

The fact which is stated in the letter of our correspondent from New York had previously reached us from another quarter. We have no question that we shall be able to authenticate it beyond dispute. If Great Britain recognized the independence of Texas, with the Rio Grande distinctly specified at the time of recognition, what becomes of the remark of the National Intelligencer, in reply to the argument which we have urged? What becomes of the remark, that foreign states did not know, and did not recognize, her boundary? We stated, that in 1836 Texas declared in her organic law, the Rio Grande to be her western boundary. We stated that this was the Texas which was sanctioned by foreign states, when they recognized her independence. We stated that the other grounds on which we rested the western boundary were amply sufficient to maintain it; but that the recognition of Texas, with her western boundary thus defined, showed that other nations admitted the Texas so proclaimed by herself, upon the best foundation, as the Texas recognized by them. The United States had always proclaimed that river to be the western boundary; and now it appears that Great Britain recognized her with the same river explicitly laid down as the boundary of her territory. In fact, she had proclaimed it in her organic law, previous to her recognition by any of the powers of the earth.—Union.

COTTON BLANKETS.—We have seen a beautiful specimen of blankets manufactured in France from cotton. They are soft, warm, and pliable. Why not introduce the manufacture into our own country?

MARRIED.

In Charlotte, on the 17th inst., Dr E H Andrews, Dentist, to Miss Sarah A Bolton, daughter of the late John R Bolton. In Cabarrus county, on the 10th inst., Davidson Hearne, esq, Clerk of Stanly County Court, to Miss Lear Caroline, eldest daughter of Christopher Melchor, esq, of Cabarrus. In Concord, on the 13th inst., Mr Thos W Goodlake, of Charlotte, to Miss Eleanor Wightlough, of Wadesborough.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the morning of the 25th inst., after a short and painful attack of brain fever, John A. Newell, a native of Germany. He left a wife and one infant child to mourn his loss. He was an honest, industrious, and respectable man. Departed this life, on the 11th inst., Mr Shadrack Wooten, Postmaster at Western Prong, Bladen county, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased has left a wife and eight children, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss. In Mecklenburg county, on the 31st ult., Mr John M. Gunn, aged 78 years. In Charlotte, on the 13th inst., Mr E H Nicholson, aged 26 years. In Mecklenburg county, on the 17th inst., Mr John W. Horton, aged about 30 years. On the East side of Cary's Creek, in this county, on the 9th inst., of Diopsy, Mr John Murphy, aged 81 years. At his residence at Rockfish Bridge, on the Lumberton road, on the 22d inst., Daniel McNeill, Esq, long known as a resident of that place.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED. Sept. 17. Schr Curlew from Charleston. 19. Schr Jonas Smith from N York. 20. Brig Walcott from N York. 22. Brig Sarah Ann from Currituck—schr Tiana from N York. CLEARED. Sept. 16. Brig Georgiana to N York—schr Ellen to Philadelphia—3 masted schr Aurora to Antigua—schr Republic to New York. 17. Brig Francis to Jamaica. 18. Brig Cecilia in Fast-schr R W Brown to New York. 19. Schr North Carolina to Boston. 20. Schr Tiana to N York. 22. Brig Walcott to New York. 23. Brig Susan Spofford to N York.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment, FAYETTEVILLE, 22d Sept. 1845. THE OFFICERS of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, ON THURSDAY THE 16th OCTOBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs; and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on FRIDAY the 17th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for parade. By order of the C. I. Commandant. 34-4p ELLIASH FULLER, Adjutant.

REMOVAL.

THE SIGN is now removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, and opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a new selection of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their Clothing before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see these goods, as they will be sold low. LIEBENSTEIN & BROTHER. Sept. 27, 1845. 343-1f.

(MUTUAL.)

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street, Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York. THIS Company insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be made safe and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES. James Harper, Charles L. Veaz, Edward Richardson, Zaddock Pratt, James Phelan, George C. De Kay, S A Lawrence, Lorning Andrews, Edwin R. Treatinsh, Joseph B. Nones, S M Crandall, Leonard Appleby, John Brewster, Asa S Crosby, James Calkinsbank, John J Herrick, J Vander Starr, Abraham Van Nest, William B Cozzens, John B Lannis, Herman D Gould, Samuel Sherwood, Theodore A Meyer, James Cook, Cyrus Cheney, ET Aldrich, Lawrence Hill, George Whitaker, W H Townsend, Thomas Monahan, Robert Lane, George Palen, John T Gilchrist, William Burgoyne, J H Suydam. SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't. JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't. NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y. Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp. Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York. The undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance. STARK & PEARCE. Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1845.—344-1f.