A PENITENTIARY .- We copy from the Hillsborough Recorder, the following appeared in the Washington Union, which communication, against the adoption of the shew extensive knowledge of the practical Penilentiary system in this State. As most of the writers on the subject have been in favor of a Penitentiary, we hail this champion on our side with pleasure:

From the Hillsboro Recorder. "AUDI ALTEREM PARTEM."

The supremacy of law is one of those fundamental maxims which every jurist and is necessary for the security and peace of society. Any infraction of legal requirements should have its definite penalty, and be enforced with the most scrupulous exactness. But care should always be taken in their enactment, that they do not so far come in contact with popular opinion as to render them nugatory, as well as that the penalties should be of that kind and degree as would secure the greatest amount of reformation in the culprit, without an infraction of any paramount interest of society. In contemplating, then, the great question of justice, we should not be unuccessarily rigid or lenient; for the one begets a sympathy for the felon, and the other eugenders mobs-both equally destructive to society and the peace of all good citizens. The sagacious statesman will be as careful to avoid the rocks of Scylla on the one hand, as he is to shun the gult of Charybdis on the other; and, indeed, this may be considered the acme of statesmanship. What then shall be done in the attempt to introduce the Penitentiary system among us? An interrogatory replete with more interest to the good of society than a casual observer would seem to imagine. Perhaps there are few, or in fact houe, who would have the temerity to affirm that crime should be less punished than it now is in the great majority of instances. But that the introduction of the Penitentiary system is desirable, is a question fraught with consequences that may, so far from preventing crime, eventually peril the fair adjudication of your laws, by the introduction of principles which may work their way into society, and corrupt and vitiate the whole fountain of jurisprudence.

1. It is a question which will admit e. grave debate, whether the present " pains and penalties" do not as effectually secure the greater amount of good to the convict and society as the introduction of Draconian enrectments could possibly do. The both is, that if penalties are not proportioned according to the turpitude of the offence, society commits a legal and moral wrong which, disturbing the great equilibrium of personal and social rights, sets the whole system to oscillating, and anarchy must necessarily ensue. We will stop here, and drop an inquiry that may have a tendency to lead the mind to a proper conclusion on this point. It was the remark of one of the staunchest friends of political and civil liberty in another bemisphere, "that if we wish to understand the nature of the laws and character of the rulers, we must look at the people;" a sentiment as prefoundly just as it was patriotic. Now examine your Court dockets, and compare them with the records of any State where the Penitentiary system has been introduced, and who will suffer by the compatison? Will New York, where the tide of iniquity rolls like a flood, and the moral and legal barriers are broken through without remo se, much less contrition? How does the old "Keystone" stand in this respect; their criminal prisons filled to repletion, and its most popular chief magistrate censured by his political associates for his wholesale reprieves, eviucing an amount of crime unparalleled in criminal convictions? In what a plight is Maryland and the Old Dominion? The latter, considering the rigid police regulations of her Penitentiary, induces her convicts to brave death rather than endure "the ills they have." And is it to be supposed, that a system whose operations and tendencies cannot suppress crime and throw restraints around the vicious more firm and preventing, should lead us to abandon a well tried system for one hypothetical Potatoes, per bushel, and precarious? We had better adopt the philosophic maxim, that it is "better to bear the ills we have, than fly to those we know Chiese not of." Unusual and vindictive punishments generally fail in their object, for there is much greater reason to fear that crime will go unpunished, than if the punishment was milder. Juries will seldom convict where they find the law onerous and vindictive. But abandoning this whole ground, which the judicious will weigh well before committing themselves, there are so many inherent defects in the system, that seem to be as closely the transaction of his business. connected with it as respiration is to continned vitality. It is in violation of the great compact which binds every society together.

the mechanical and industrial portions of society. By teaching the villainous fellow, who has outraged the law and morals of society, some trade or other, you seek, by legislative enactments, to pour the whole tide of corruption and venslity among tradesmen and operatives of the community, no matter what may have been their calling before, or licen- petent to judge, an effectual protection against tiousness since conviction and punishment, that species of threving so common at the Gathered thus into one great focus, who is present day, by which one's money or other not prepared to expect villany taught as a valuables is abstracted from his pockets. It science, and crime perpetrated as a holiday amusement. And yet you call upon us to at the extremities, and which, by means of commit ourselves by wholesale franchise to holes in the plates, are sewed to the lid of the its support, as a work of political purgation, pocket, constituting its opening. While the and glory in it, while we are securing associates infamously criminal. We protest is attached, is formed and which immediately grown upon his plantation, which in its line, against such a system, whose execution te- resumes its place as they close and fasten beats anything we have ever known in these quiries us to receive reprobates from the whole them together. Not only is the pocket fasten- parts. It is of the fine big cream kind, and fraternity of crime, as equals, equally repug- ed by the slide, whenever it is shut, but it is nearly 12 feet high, and about 10 inches nant to our feelings, interests, and inclinaions. And yet a system like this, which pressing a knob, of which there are three upon learn from the letter accompanying it, that fraternizes crime with honest industry, is to the plate, all which must be moved to unlock the number of bolls and forms contained upon receive the plaudit of society and sanction of the pocket, and the use of both hands is neces- two limbs, each six feet from the ground, JUSTICE. legislation.

to show results unfavorable to the new tariff cut out without the knowledge or consent of of charges. The average falling off in the the owner. The invention is applicable both towns and cities of the West and the interior, to watch pockets and others. The model is nearly two-thirds for the first quarter. The shown us was made by Mr Boot, an ingenious probable amount of the deficiency in the income of the department for the present year, ton has taken measures to secure a patent. which will require to be supplied by appropriation from the general funds of the government is upwards of \$2,300,000.

A SERIES of articles on the Tariff, have | working of the tariff law.

This writer, in his 8th number, published in the Union of the 11th inst, shews that the excuse of many of the protective men, that our manufactures must have protection to enable them to compete with the "pauper labor

of England, is all "fal the ral," His figures sagacious observer admits without hesitation show what we confess astonished us no little. And they must be correct, as he says they are drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester in England, and are nearly an average for the whole kingdom. He gives the rate of wages for girls in American factories, and hands in English factories. The system in the English factories is very different, we are informed, from that in our factories. While the English operative, however, receives nearly if not quite as much wages as the American, he has to pay nearly double for all his cating and wearing. Thus it is that the operatives in our factories fare so much better than the English.

> But what we wish to point the attention of the public to, is, that while those who ask for protection, ask for it to enable them to compete with the pauper labor of England, they are actually getting their labor as cheaply performed as the English, taking all things into consideration, particularly thefact stated by the writer, that the English operatives only work 69 hours in the week, and the American 74. Besides this, the writer mentions the following extra advantages of the American nanufacturer over the English:

1. In freight.-It costs the British manufacturer, as appears by Hunt's Magazine, October, 1845, about one cent per pound for freight upon his cotton from New Orleans, or Mobile, to Liverpool; while it costs the Amer- teresting events of our history during the last ican manufacturer less than half-a-cent for thirty years. freight from New Orleans or Mobile to New York or Boston. This is equal to 6 per cent. on the raw material in favor of the American manufacturer. Supposing the cotton to be worth eight cents per pound, on the 400,000 bales consumed by the American manufacturers, they save at least \$300,000 in freight, which their British rivals have to pay.

2. The American manufacturer generally buys his cotton immediately from the producer, and thus saves a commission to the cotton ing a cure for blindness. This, sir, is a fact. Chesterfield to Keene, Tuesday the 22d day of oporter, which the British manufacturer is Mr Daniel Payn, Benjamin Hall, William O compelled to pay, and which is equal to 5 per Jones and John William, caught one and cent, more. Thus on the item of cotton took the eye ball clear out of the head; then alone, the American manufacturer saves at least 11 per cent., which his British rival is few minutes, then took it out, and to the asobliged to pay.

and sizing, the American cotton manufac- i-hing, but without doubt, it is true; the wise turers use about 30,000 barrels of flour per ones thay set their heads at work to solve annum, in bleaching and sizing. In couse- the enigma. Reference can be had by writquence of the high duties on flour, the same ing to the above named gentlemen in this quantity would cost the British manufacturer place. about \$3 more per barrel than it costs the American manufacturer. Here is another item of \$90,000 in lavor of the latter.

4. In the greater cheapness of the waterpower used by the American manufacturer, as compared with steam, used by his British ri-

5. The American manufacturer has not ret been troubled so much with combinations and turn-outs among the operatives, as the British manufacturer has been.

in this country as compared with their prices to the Place d'Armes, they went through a in England. To show the advantage which the American manufacturer has over his British rival in this particular, I copy from Symon's Arts and Artisans, page 70:

Articles of provisions. Bread, 26 pounds weight, 5 shillings Bacon, per pound 2 shillings 5 shillings Tra or coffee, per pound, 8 pence 9 pence Under this head may also be classed the

greater cheapness of fuel, oil, and caudles. 7. The heavy taxation to which the British manufacturer is subject, and from which the American is exempt. In addition to the heavy taxes on his buildings, fixtures, &c., the British manufacturer is obliged to pay stamp-tax on every bill, receipt, promissory note, and other paper which he may give in

If these figures and statements be correct, and there is every probability that they are 2. Its tendencies are obviously unjust to how can it be fair for the manufacturers to demand protection to the extent they now de-

PROTECTION AGAINST PICKPOCKETS. -Mr Joseph Colten, a tailor of this town, says the Amberst Express, has invented an ingenious, and in the opinion of gentlemen comconsists of two curved plates united by hinges plates are being shut, a slide to which a spring may also be locked, if the owner desires it, by in circumference at the foot of the stem. We sary to do it. The pocket is also surrounded amounted to seventy-eight. The whole stock with a net work of wire, so that whatever is The returns of postage receipts continue contained in it can neither be taken out or mechanic of Amberst East street. Mr Col-

Ga., by Wm. B. Harris. Neutral in politics. thing new .- Sun.

A REFORM TICKET .- The New York! Globe says, the following ballot was voted in the First Ward, 3d District of that city:

"For the amendment of the Constitution in relation to the removal of Judicial Officers: "For the removal of all officers and the appointment of new ones, from the body of the witnesses as the perpetrator of the act, but he people every six months:

"For the division of property every Saturday night-oftener if required :

"For making the dealing out of wine behind the counter a legal tender for the Banks instead of specie-particularly 'for the Dutch:' "For the establishment of Stated Preaching, innocent man: and the Bible in the Schools, at all places this

side of Sandy Hill: "If negroes shall be allowed to vote, I am for straightening their hair and whitewashing

their d-___d black faces." The individual who deposited the above vote, does not appear to be very particular as to the reforms he would introduce. He is certainly a wag, but not a Legislator. He goes negro suffrage to a hair, quite straight. but does not reflect the spirit of the age in his desire to connect Church and State, by the establishment of stated preaching.

MOBILE, Nov. 5. MR CALHOUN .- This distinguished gentleman reached our city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Mansion House. Information was received early in the morning by Capt. Kinney of the Noxobee, that Mr Cal houn was a passenger on board the H. Kinney, which was expected in the course of the forenoon. The fine steamer Montgomery was immediately chartered, and at half past 10 o'clock, committee of reception, attended by a large number of gentlemen, and a fine band of music, proceeded up the river to meet and escort the city's guest to the quarters that had been engaged for his accomoda tion. They met the H. Kinney some six miles above the town, and returned to the wharves at about 12 o'clock, where a vast crowd had assembled to welcome to on hospitalities the man who has borne so conspicuous and distinguished a part in the most in-

The N. O. Republican publishes the following from a highly respectable citizen of

FARMVILLE, La., Sept. 30, 1845. Col Claiborne-I have seen, not long since a statement in the Jeffersonian Republican. that a buzzard's eye taken out, would in a few minutes fill out again by placing the head under the wing, the down under the wing beplaced the head under one of the wings for tonishment of all, the buzzard's eye was com-3. In the cost of flour, used in bleaching pletely restored. This is something aston-Yours Respectfully N. M. BRYAN.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS RETURNED. The steamship Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, ar rived here yesterday with Major Gally's company on hoard, consisting of 103 men, all in excellent health and spirits. They were received on their landing by the battalion of Artillery under the command of Capt. Augus-6. In the greater cheapness of provisions tin with a grand salute, and having marched variety of military movements in the most practised style of discipline, and such as commanded the admiration of many hundreds of spectators assembled to witness their return. The term of service expires on the 21st inst., money, but we understand that the Quartermaster will them as being the ones now worn by the disband the company forthwith, and disburse prisoner. Another witness was called, who their pay immediately on its receipt from saw the prisoner about the first of August in Washington, should it be received before the Merrimack, on his way to Nashua. Several

at the Public Square, the volunteers, in the them in court. Every one of the witnesses absence of Gen. Gaines were dismissed from swore they had not the slightest doubt that the the service of the United States by Captain prisoner at the bar was the same man whom Grayson. A heartier, more bluff-looking they had seen in New Hampshire, as describbody of soldiers it would be difficult to find. ed by them. We learn that Capt. Forno's company of Artillery are on board the schr. Wm. Bryan, now on her way to this city. - Picayune.

A case was tried in the United States District Court, Baltimore, last week, being an to have been issued.

LARGE COTTON PLANT .- The Savanuah Republican says :- Mr R. P. Burton, of Camden county, has sent us a Cotton Stalk, contained several hundreds-too numerous to count. But what is most remarkable, it grew upon land which has been planted eleven vears in succession.

Something New .- We have been told by a gentleman of this city that he has received an order from England, for some Chesapeake canvass back ducks, to be sent over A daily paper has been issued in Macon, in one of the steamers. - This is indeed some-

The following case resembles very much the one we published about twelve months ago, as bappening in Orange county. A colored man was arrested for the same offence, and recognized and sworn to by several proved an alibi by several respectable witnesses. There was another negro, however, in the same place, very much like the prisoner, the pricking of whose conscience prompted him to confess the deed, and thus saved the

HUMAN TESTIMONY-A REMARK-

ABLE CASE. The Lowell Courier contains a report of emarkable case before the Court of Common Pleas, in that city, last week-in which the witnesses for the government were all mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner-a fact, as the judge well remarked, almost sufficient to shake all confidence in human testimony. We present the following abstract of it out of the river again-the writer has no this singular case:

Henry Sherman was charged with two assaults with intent to commit a rape, upon twe young girls who were picking berries-tho one at Medford, on the 26th of July last, and the other on the 28th, two days after, at Newton. Sherman was arrested, and examined before a justice, at Spring Hotel, in Watertown. The girl upon whom the assault was made, and one of her companions while she was picking berries, were brought into the Hall, separately, and each identified the prisoner, and pointed him out among fifty or sixty persons assembled, as the man who com mitted the assault on the 28th of July! The prisoner was then taken to Cambridge, and examined in regard to the assault at Medford, on the 26th. All the witnesses, to the amount of eight or ten, identified him as the person who committed the assault on the 26th. They all swore that the prisoner at the bar, was the same individual whom they had seen at Medford on the 26th and at Newton on the 28th. and who had committed the crimes as proved. One witness, connected with the Railroad. took particular notice of him, while convers- has changed his opinion since, which was 4 bore a strong resemblance to a relative of his. aware that he had changed his opinion, No testimony in regard to the identity of the person could possibly be stronger. The counsel for the defence undertook to prove an utibi; alleging that the person was in New Hampshire on the 26th and 28th of July, as set forth in this indictment. To prove this they called a Mr Ames, of Keene, who testi fied that the prisoner rode with him frem July last, and that he saw him every day from that till Monday the 28th, and during that time the prisoner bought a trunk at his store. The trunk was in Court and the witness iden tified it. He said the prisoner boarded at the Eagle Hotel during his stay in Keene. The bar-keeper of the Eagle Hotel was called. who confirmed this, and further testified that he sat by the side of the prisoner at the table every day from the 22d to the 27th of July, and that he was constant at his meals-that he saw him frequently besides, and talked

And both of these witnesses testified that on the 26th of July (the day on which the assault was made in Medford) they saw the prisoner at a Caravan exhibition in Keene. A Mr Ward, a Concord and Keene stagedriver, was also called, who testified that on the morning of the 28th of July (the day on which the assault was committed in Newton) the prisoner registered his name at the stage office in Keene for Concord, and that he rode on the seat with him all the way from Keene to Concord that day, and he had much conve sation with him on the road. A Mr Stewa t, a tailor in Concord, was called, who testified that on the 26th of July last, he made a pair of pantaloous for the prisoner, and from the peculiarity of their make, he identified of the witnesses were recognized and called After going through with their manœuvres by name by the prisoner when he first saw

The counsel for the prisoner here rested their case, having proved an alibi. The District Attorney admitted the alibi as to the 26th and 28th of July, but thought the government Mississippi Senator. - The Governor of witnesses were mistaken as to time - that the Mississippi has appointed Joseph H. Chal. offences were committed on the 19th and 21st mers to the seat in the U. S. Senate, vacant of July, being the week before, and took time by the resignation of Mr Walker. The to send to Newton and Medford, to see if the Southern Reformer speaks in very high terms time could be changed. The attempt was unof the ability and character of Mr Chalmers. successful—the time could not be changed— We trust he will realize the promise made by the crimes were committed on the 26th and that paper in his behalf.-Charleston Mercury. 28th, as alleged-and the prisoner was discharged.

This is certainly one of the most remarkaable instances on record of the fallability of action to recover for the violation of the copy- human testimony. The resemblance between right of a song, called "The Old Arm Chair." the real and the supposed offender must be A verdict in favor of the plaintiff was render- greater than that between the two sisters in ed, with damages to the sum of \$200, being | Sue's Wandering Jew or between Adrienne \$1 per copy for the number which was proven and the Grisette, who was made to pass for her in the evening. We often read of such resemblances, but rarely meet with them in real life. Alluding to a fact which the defence were preparing to prove, viz: that Sherman went to Lowell about the 31st of July, and boarded there a couple of weeks, and then crossed over to Newton to the spot where the prisoner was arrested-the Courier pronounces it very remarkable that a person, so nearly resembling the one who committed the offences as to be immediately recognized by all these witnesses should, within a fortnight, come to the identical spot where they were committed; and it would appear still more strange that the prisoner, if guilty, should have been found there. There probably never was a fact more satisfactorily proved than the innoceace of the prisoner.

> Patterson, the Rome, Geo. Postmaster, who was recently arrested, charged with pilfering letters that passed through his office, has we learn from Milledgeville, been found guilty and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

For the Catolinian. CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Mr Bayne: You close the article on the Cape Fear River in your last paper, with this remark: "We are informed that competent engineers have pronounced that three locks, at most costing probably \$20,000, will give steamboat navigation the year round." Pray who are those engineers?

The Cape Fear River has been again and again examined and surveyed by skillful engineers-first, by engineers at the instance of the Navigation Company, again by the State's engineers, and again by engineers in the U. States service, and all have concurred in the opinion that it is impracticable to improve the navigation otherwise than by taking out the obstructions in the channel as they occur.

This, the Navigation Company have done. The subject of locks in the river has been well considered—the cost of a lock at Spring Hill shoal would amount, at the least calculation, to \$50,000-and if the lock was built, the community would give half the cost to have doubt of this! Persons who advocate locks Soap, Starch, Cigars, Cassia, Smoked Herring, in our river, surely dont know, or they forget, Loat Sugar, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Collins' rises 10, 20, 30, 40, and even 60 feet in the course of a day or two-what would you do with locks in such a river?

The fact is, this has been a very extraordipary season-an exception to the general at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase course of things-and what made the matter will call. much worse for us, was, that one of our principal lines of boats, the one having the largest number of lighters, was, owing to a providential occurrence, tied up during the summerthese boats are now ruoning!

The Henrietta Company have a new Steamboat now nearly ready to ron, drawing so little water, that it will, it is believed, run in the present low state of the river, so that hereafter we apprehend no great difficulties or delay in getting goods, or produce, up or down the river.

It is not worth while to name the Engineer named to us as having expressed the opinion above groted, as he lives in this place, and ing with him on the 26th, from the fact that he or 5 years ago, though our informant was not

> CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. - I see. Mr Editor, that a writer in your paper of last week, signing himself "A.", intends to inflict upon us some arguments in opposition to capital punishment. And as that is a sub ject which interests every man, of course every man is interested in it; and I for one. I am one, sir, among many, who utterly re

pudiate and condemn the forced and sickly safed, her gratitude for their kind offices will be sentiments professed to be entertained by some in regard to capital punishment. I have no sympathy with such affected humanity. I don't know that it would be going too far to say that there may be some selfishness in it-a fear that some day their own neck may be in jeopardy.

But leaving their motives to be judged of by themselves, let us ask what the object of punishment by law is? Is it to prevent crime by setting before men's eyes terrible examples of the penalty of committing it, or is it merely intended as a sort of satisfaction required by the State to appeare the majesty of Jas. D. McCALLUM. the law? If the latter, I will concede the point, and argue it no further. But, if punshments are inflicted on men for the purpose of preventing crime through the force of example-by making an example to the world of such as commit crime, then there is no argument which can show that capital punish-

ment is not most effective for that purpose.

It is necessary that sacrifices should be

made to the public welfare in this particular as in every other. There are numerous instances where States and individuals have to make sacrifices for the common good, and where a man transgresses the law of man in so flagrant a manner as to call for the deathpunishment, the common good requires that that man be offered as a sacrifice to the country. That his fate may be a terrible example The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in to the doers of evil, and the evil-disposed. The death-ponishment is terrible, but confinement to labor is not terrible. The sound of the word Peniteutiary has no terrors for the hard-hea. ted and the callous. The fear of death alone can stay their bloody hands; and sometimes not even that. I have made some examinations, some years ago, of the statistics | John L. Palmer, Esq. | Sand. S. Howland, Esq. of crime in the several States; and I believe | Jonathan Goodhoe, Esq. | Gotham A. Worth, Esq. that in nearly every State where penitentiaries | James Boorman, Esq. have been erected, and the death-punishment abolished except in most aggravated cases, crime has increased and not diminished. am not aware that the death-punishment has been abolished entirely in any of the States; | Colonies, but in those States where Penitentiaries have increased fearfully.

With regard to the morali v of capital punishment, it is certainly not necessary for me New York city Advertisements. in this enlightened age of the universality of the Bible, to refer to that Holy Book to sustain an argument that there is nothing immoral or against nature in this punishment. The Scriptures may be said to be the very foundation of the law of capital punishments. And shall it be said that the Scriptures teach immorality and the infliction of inhuman punishments? No man is prepared to say this, or rather to proce it-for men will say any thing sometimes to gain a point-and yet we are told by some sickly and sentimental pieces of mortality, that it is barbarous to hang a man for any crime, however heinous. I say away with such affectation -- for it is nothing else.

at this time, except to say that, one part of the over every form in which it has been constructed. communication of "A." I highly approve of. It is compactly fitted together with its battery, I mean his repudiation of the Penitentiary, and his proposition to make criminals whose \$14 and \$16 each; and forwarded to order, to any crimes are not punishable with death, work part of the Union, the Canadas, West Indies, or on the roads. I hope he will develope his South America. plan, as he spoke of.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT .-James Clark as Governor of the Territory of for the use of the instrucent in the various diseases

A new Post Office has been opened on Cane Creek, in Orange county, by the name ical profession; with the proper Medicines for each of Rock Spring. Wm. Thompson, Esq. has be en appointed Post Master.

FOR SALE 3000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,

40 barrels 100 bags prime Rio Coffee, 20 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,

20 bags Pepper, Spice & Ginger 15 tons Swedes & English Iron, 2000 lbs. viz: Cast, German, English, and Am Blister, 250 sides Sole Leather, 500 ditto Upper ditto,

100 ditto Skirting ditto. 80 pieces Cotton Bagging, 100 kegs Nails assorted. 50 coils Hemp Rope, 200 lb. Bagging Twine, 60 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,

6 ditto Old Rye Whiskey. 1 pipe Holland Gin. 1 ditto French Brandy, Old "Hennessey" Brandy, in glass, 1 pipe sup'r Malaga Wine, 15 qr. casks White and other Wine.

40 dozen London Porter, in quarts and pints. 5000 ibs. Dry Hides. 5000 lbs. Castings,

Spetin Candles, Cider Vinegar, Checolate, Saltoe. tre, Coppetas, Indigo, Madder, Epsoin Salts, Bar Axes, Horse Shoes, Fur and Wool HATS: SHOES. &c. &c.

And a full assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY Purchased at the late Package Sales in New York Nov'r 22. 1845. 353.3w

FOR SALE.

A Two Horse Wagon and Gear, and one Mule. now in the hands of Win. F. Brown. GEO. McNEILL.

Nov. 22, 1845.

HOUSE & IOT For Sale.

Will be sold at public Acction, on Monday the 1st day of December next, at the Court House in Fayettes ide, the House and Lot situated on the northwest corner of the Court House Square, the property of the late Mrs Ann Murl y. The lot is a desirable one, containi g about one and a half acres. Terms of sale, 6 and 12 months credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale; WM: WARDEN, Adm'n , With the Will annexed.

TOWN BAKERY.

RETURNS her most genteful thanks to the friends of her late husband, and others who have belriended her in her bereavement, for their kind attention and assistance, and bees to assure the h all, from the bottom of her heart, that while her life is vouch

She also begs to inform them and the public generally, that she has taken the framed house nearly opposite to Mr Geo McNeil, and formerly occupied by her late husband, where she has resumed the business of BARING in all its branches, and will be has py to faculsh her old customers and others with FRESH BREAD, and all other articles in her line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Wedding and other fine Cakes fernished for

parties. Yeast of the best quality at of times.

REMOVAL. MERCHANT TAILOR. Has removed his Es-



tablishment from his late stand, to the store next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, recently occupied by Mr Win. J. Anderson. He will warrant his work to be equal to any in the place, and charges as

Nov. 22, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE. CAPITAL #2.500,000.

both European and American po icies. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE AS-

> SURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON. U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS. (OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.) New York.

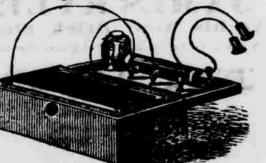
Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barelay, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq. Philadelphia.

Clement C. B'ddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq. Sears C. Walker, E.q. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq. J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A.

The Subscribers, having been appointbeen established, and men thrust in them for ed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fay every little peccadillo, for periods of time vary- etteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance, and ing from six months to a life-time, crime has to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject. STARK & PEARCE, Agents. Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1845. 353-tf.

SHERWOOD'S

Vibratory Magnetic Machine.



THE Vibratory Movement recently substituted for the Rotary, in this Machine, by the sub-But I will occupy no more of your space, scriber, endows it with an extraordinary superiority wires, and other appliances, in neat mahogan cases, of several sizes and powers, at (two sizes,)

Each case is accompanied with a Manual (7th edition, pp. 224, 32 mo.)-including a complete Manual of the Practice of Medicine, with a very lows, in place of John Chambers, removed. to which it is applicable, and which are found, by the successful practice of hundreds of operators, to include the most prevalent, as well as the most peculiar and obstinate, that are known to the med-A. H. SHERWOOD, M. D. case. 102 Chamber st., New York 353-8w.

Nov. 22, 1845.