

COMETS—THEIR COMPOSITION, HISTORY AND MOVEMENTS.

The first comet that was discovered and described accurately, was by Nicéphore de Chesebrough, at the birth of the great Mithridates, 135 B. C., two large comets appeared, which were seen for 72 days together. Their splendor, says Justin, eclipsed that of the mid-day sun—probably an ancient exaggeration; and they occupied a fourth part of the heavens. During the reign of the Emperor Justinian, in the early part of the sixth century, three comets were visible at one time. These, as did the phenomena at the birth of Mithridates, excited the terrors of the superstitious—indeed of all mankind, the more especially as both periods were distinguished by war, pestilence and famine. A most brilliant modern comet appeared in 1769, and passed within 2,000,000 miles of the earth. One still more brilliant appeared in September, October, and November, 1811, and was visible all the autumn with the naked eye. Another comet appeared in 1823—while in 1841, there was one of enormous magnitude, but without any solid looking nucleus, or body. This comet was remembered by most of our readers. It only remained in sight for a few days, having moved from the sun southward with incredible velocity. To the eye of the common observer, who seen just above the western horizon, its coma or tail must have been nearly 100 deg. in length. Dr. Dieck, in his celebrated work on Celestial Scenery, devotes considerable space to the physical constitution of comets. The nucleus he regards as the solid or densest part of the comet. Some suppose that the nuclei of comets are transparent, as well as their nebulosities, and allege as a proof, that stars have been seen through a nucleus. The accuracy of such statements is, however, questioned.

In respect to the tail or luminous train which generally accompanies comets, it is found that it is generally in opposition to the sun, or on the prolongation of the line which would join the sun and the nucleus. But this is not always the case. Sometimes the direction of the tail has been found at right angles with this line, and in some extraordinary instances, the tails of comets have been observed to point directly towards the sun. This was the case with a comet that appeared in 1824, which for about eight days exhibited an additional luminous train in opposition to that which assumed the ordinary direction. This anomalous tail, according to Olbers, was 7 deg. long, while the other was only 3 1/2 deg. and it was bright enough to be seen with an opera glass. In general, however, it is found that the tail inclines constantly towards the region last quitted by the comet, as if in its progress through an ethereal medium, the matter forming it experienced more resistance than that of the nucleus. The tail is generally enlarged in proportion to its distance from the head of the comet, and in certain cases it is divided into several branches, as was readily noticed of the comet of 1807. Some have supposed that the divided tail is nothing more than a perspective representation of the sides of a great hollow cone; but there are certain observations which seem to prove that in some cases they have a separate existence as independent branches.

The most remarkable instance of a divided tail was in the comet of 1244. On the 6th and 7th of March, there were six branches in the tail, each of them about 4 deg. in breadth, and from 30 deg. to 40 deg. long. Their edges were pretty well defined and tolerably bright; their middle emitted but a feeble light, and the intervening spaces were as dark as the rest of the firmament. The tails of comets, as already noticed, sometimes cover an immense space in the heavens. The comet of 1680 had a tail which extended to 68 deg., that of 1811 to 23 deg. and that of 1769 to 97 deg. in length, so that some of these tails must have reached from the zenith to the horizon. The length of the tail of the comet of 1680, estimated in miles, was 112,750,000, that of 1769, 44,000,000; and that of 1744, 8,250,000 miles. A body moving at the rate of 20 miles every hour would not pass over the space occupied by the tail of the comet of 1680 in less than 643 years. It has been supposed by some astronomers that certain changes in the appearance of the tails of comets arise from the rotation of the cometary body; as some comets have been supposed to rotate about an axis passing through the centre of the tail, such as that of 1825, which was concluded, from certain appearances, to perform its rotation in 20 hours 30 minutes.

As to the nature of the immense tail of comets, their origin, or the substances of which they are composed, we are entirely ignorant, and it would be wasting time to enter into any speculation on this subject, as nothing could be presented to the view of the reader but vague conjectures, gratuitously hypotheses, and unfounded theories.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Another chapter from Col. Benton's history treats of the West Point Military Academy, and shows why desertions are so frequent in the U. S. Army, and why native born citizens are so loth to enter it. Col. Benton looks upon the West Point organization as hostile to the rights of the people, that it takes away the Senate's influence as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, makes the President and the Military Academy the appointing power over the army officers, creates a government instead of a national army, prevents merit and talent from ever rising above the rank of a non-commissioned officer, unless it has gone through the doors of the Military Academy, and, by denying promotion from the ranks, induces desertion, or prevents men of education or character from ever entering the service. Col. Benton was at the head of the Senate's committee on military affairs for 20 years, and therefore speaks from knowledge of the subject.—Chas. Courier.

From the Buffalo Commercial, of Monday evening. THE AFFAIR AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Quite an excitement prevailed at Niagara Falls yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a person employed as a waiter at the Cataract House, on a charge of murder, by Deputy Marshal J. K. Tyler and officer Boyington, of this city. We give the facts of the case as we received them from the officers who made the capture of the supposed criminal. A few days since Mr. Tyler received a newspaper and a letter through the post office from Saratoga, the paper being the Savannah Courier, and containing notices of various rewards offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. James M. Jones, on the 6th July, 1849; and the letter being addressed by the brother of the murdered man to the deputy marshal of the district, and conveying information that the offender was supposed to be acting in the capacity of a waiter at the Cataract House at the Falls.

The first notice of reward is dated July 6, 1849, and is offered by the Mayor of Saratoga, the sum being \$200, and the next is \$12,000, offered by Malcolm D. Jones, a relative of the deceased, for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders; and the third of \$300, offered by Alfred E. Jones, for the arrest of Patrick Sneed, he being then discovered to have been the murderer. Some weeks since, a citizen of Savannah, being at the Falls, discovered in the person of one of the waiters the man Patrick Sneed, and communicated the fact to Mr. A. E. Jones, whom he subsequently met at Saratoga. Hence Mr. Jones' information to the deputy marshal. Upon enquiry at the Falls, Messrs Tyler and Boyington discovered that the man Sneed was passing at the Cataract House by the name of Jos. Watson, and had been employed there about two years. His appearance left no doubt in the minds of the officers as to identity with Patrick Sneed, the murderer of Jones, and they therefore proceeded on Sunday to make the arrest.

Having applied to the proprietors of the house for their assistance, which however they declined to give, although desirous of offering no obstruction to the law, the officers after dinner, instructed a boy to call their man from the room, on pretence of being desirous of remunerating him for his attendance upon them while at dinner. The ruse succeeded, and Sneed or Watson came into the hall. He was immediately addressed by the name of "Patrick" by Officer Tyler, and told that he was arrested on a charge of murder. Mr. Boyington then clapped a handcuff upon one of his wrists, but before he could fasten it on to the other the fellow shouted lustily for assistance, and some seventy to a hundred negroes came pouring out of the door of the dining room into the hall.

By this time the officers had got their prisoner to the front piazza, but he was speedily clutched by the waiters and dragged back into the dining hall, the officers following, without relinquishing their grasp. In the hall he was torn from their hands, nearly every vestige of clothing being stripped from his person. The doors at the end of the hall were then shut and barred, a number of the waiters remaining outside and obstructing the passage of the two officers who endeavored to light their way through the crowd. At this time, a gentleman in the hotel called upon the guests to assist the officers, but all was confusion and uproar, and none appeared anxious to interfere. The gentleman himself was struck at by a negro, who was armed with a hatchet, but he warded off the blow and knocked his assailant down with a chair. He then shouted for his pistols, and his wife, who was among the outside crowd, quickly brought them down. They were not, however, used.

Finding their efforts to reach the door fruitless, Boyington drew a revolver, and placing it close to one man's head, pulled the trigger. The cap missed fire, thus saving the man's life, but the act occasioned a stampede, and the officers forced in the door. By this time the man had been got out at the back of the premises, and was hurried down the steps to the ferry and placed in a boat.

The ferryman, however, after getting into the middle of the stream, returned to shore in the other boat, leaving his cargo in charge of some of his companions, in order to ascertain what offence the man was charged. Upon learning the truth he signified to the officers that he would drop down the river and land their man at the steam boat landing, above the suspension bridge. Tyler and Boyington quickly started for this point, but they were preceded and followed by troops of negroes, some two hundred and fifty of whom arrived at the landing before them.

Finding a band of Irish laborers, some three hundred in number, near the spot, the officers requested their assistance, which was willingly given, and the newly found allies set to work in earnest, strutting the ground with negroes, knocking down all who opposed them, and pursuing the refugees with stones and yells.

The blackguards showed fight for a few minutes, but soon left the field in possession of the assailants, who seemed to enjoy the sport and to live Donnybrooke fair over again. The officers having now a clear field, landed their prisoner, placed him in a carriage, drove some distance until they reached the Lockport rail road, when they took the cars for Buffalo. The accused was safely lodged in jail, and will be conveyed to Savannah as soon as the necessary papers can be obtained.

We learn that the man arrested has no negro blood in his veins. He is by trade a cooper, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, has red hair and is slightly freckled. The description in the Savannah paper fits him exactly. Our officers displayed much promptness and courage, and deserve the highest praise for their conduct during the exciting scene.

From Harper's Magazine. KING'S EVIL, OR TWO IN A BED.

The following capital story is told of Mr. J. H. McVickar, an eccentric American humorist, well known in the West. It comes to us marked in the columns of an old Western newspaper headed, "King's Evil, or two in a bed." "At a small village, not a thousand miles off, a number of stages arrived filled with passengers, who were obliged to stop at a small tavern in which there was no great supply of beds. The landlord remarked that he should be obliged to put two or three gentlemen, who were by the way nearly all strangers to one another, together, and requested they would take partners. Stage-coaches are filled with all sorts of people, and a bed-fellow should be selected with care. Every body seemed to hesitate. Mr. McVickar, who was one of the passengers, had made up his mind to snore in a chair, or have a bed to himself. He saw that his only chance to get a bed to himself was by his wits, and, walking up to the register, he entered his name and remarked: "I am willing to sleep with any gentleman, but have the King's Evil and it is contagious."

"The King's Evil," said every one, and the landlord looking thunderstruck, remarked, as he eyed him rather closely: "I'll see sir, what I can do for you by yourself."

In a short time he was ensconced in the landlord's bed, who slept on the floor to accommodate the strangers.

In the morning while all were preparing for breakfast, a fellow-traveler accosted McVickar with "Pray sir, what is the nature of the complaint of which you spoke last night?" "The nature," drawled out he, a little nonplussed for an answer.

"Yes, sir, I never heard of such a disease before."

"Why," said McVickar, brightening up, "I thought every one knew. It is a disease of long standing. Its first appearance in America was during the Revolutionary War, when it took off some of the best men our country ever contained. At the battle of New Orleans, it amounted to an epidemic; and since the arrival of Kossuth in this country, it has broken out afresh in many places."

"Indeed," said the stranger, "I confess I have never heard much of it." "Perhaps not," said McVickar, "for it generally goes by another name." "And what may that be?" "Republicanism!" said he, as he turned away to arrange his toilet for breakfast.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The express train yesterday, on the W. & R. R. R., was detained in consequence of the train running over a stump tail bull, thereby throwing 3 out of 4 passenger cars off the track, damaging their running works considerably. The accident occurred about 8 miles from town—no person was injured, and the remainder of the train proceeded on its journey, and no doubt arrived in Weldon in schedule time.—Wilmington Commercial, Sept. 3.

ICE AND FROST IN AUGUST.—On the 28th ult. there was a severe frost at Detroit and vicinity. In many places tender plants were entirely ruined, having been turned black. At the residence of a farmer a pail of water was covered with ice. At Cleveland, Ohio, there was also a severe frost on Saturday night last.

DUPLIN COUNTY CONVENTION.—We are requested to give notice that a Temperance Convention for the County of Duplin, will be held at Strickland's Depot, on the 16th of September, instant. The friends of Temperance and the public generally, are invited to attend. Every Division in the County is especially requested to be represented.—Spirit of the Age

THE DEATH OF GEN. LOPEZ.—The Cubans in New York on Thursday commemorated the anniversary of the execution of Gen. Narciso Lopez, which took place in Havana on the 1st September, 1851. A cenotaph, appropriately decorated, was erected in the principal room of the Apollo Saloon, Broadway, and there a large assemblage of Cubans convened to pay honor to the memories of the martyrs of their country's liberty, and to listen to the eloquent speeches of the orators.

JUDICIAL LONGEVITY.—We have had but two chief justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in over fifty years, John Marshall held the office from January, 1801, till his death 1835; and Roger B. Taney, his successor, is still on the bench. Upon the adoption of the federal constitution, John Jay, of New York, was appointed chief justice, and held the office from 1789 till 1794, when he was appointed minister to England. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, nominated as his successor, was rejected by the Senate; William Cushing, of Massachusetts, declined the tendered appointment; and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, succeeded in 1796, but resigned in 1799, when selected as minister to France. John Jay was then again appointed, but declined; when Judge Marshall left the State Department for the Supreme bench.

"Seen the Crystal Palace, Tommy?" asked a little urchin of a newsboy. "O, yes; I's been up there several different times," replied another newsboy, as they stood in Nassau street waiting for the extras to come out.

"Wal, I knows a man that would give \$5,000 to see that place." "You do, Jim?" "Yes, sir-ee." "And you know it, Jim?" "Yes." "Bet a quarter on it that you don't." "Done," and the money was put in Billy Mulligan's hands. "Now, who is he?" "Why, he's a blind man."

From the Mobile Register. STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

We copy the following interesting extract from the address of Lieut. Hunt, of the United States Topographical Engineer corps, read before the Scientific Convention at Cleveland. His theory is very ingenious, and his inferences seem quite legitimate. Without, however, endorsing his whole argument, we consider it our duty to call the attention of our readers, and especially all who are connected with steamboat navigation, to so much of it as refers to the mode of avoiding the frequent explosion of boilers immediately after quitting any one of the landings at which the boats stop along the Western waters. He insists upon it that all that is necessary to run clear of these terrific steam disasters is to keep the pump in steady slow operation while the engine is at rest at the stopping place. This knowledge should be spread widely throughout the country, and the captain of a boat, who neglects or refuses hereafter to keep the pumps in operation, under the circumstances adverted to, should be promptly and signally punished.

Now one chief cause of local explosions is clearly of this description. The boat stops at a wharf—the "Doctor," or pump supplying water to the engine, being worked by the engine itself, stops its water supply when the engine stops. The water in the boiler goes on boiling until all the air bubbles are boiled off from the water, and the air is mixed with the steam above. Then there ceases to be any evaporation surface, except that on the top layer, which is farthest from the heating surface, and quite inadequate to the consumption of all the heat supplied. Then the mass of water begins to heat up, and it goes on storing up the unconsumed caloric till the water is far hotter than the head of steam would indicate. The engineer then starts the engine, this starts the pump, which sends a stream of air charged with water, directly into the glowing fluid. The heat instantly finds its outlet by an overwhelming evaporation on the newly supplied bubble surfaces, and a tumultuous ebullition follows. The gathered store of heat flashes off a portion of the water, into steam of excessive tension; a tension such as nothing can withstand. The terrific consequences are too often witnessed in those fatal catastrophes which have given to our western rivers such a tragical reputation.

No one can examine a list of western steamboat explosions without being forcibly impressed with the frequency of these accidents just as the boat is starting from the wharf after landing. It seems to me beyond doubt that many of these occur just in the manner now stated, and from the deficiency of air bubbles in the boiler. We see in this reasoning, too, a sufficient explanation of dry steam, or steam hotter than its tension indicates. The heating is then going on faster than the evaporation, and the steam is thus heated as if it were not in contact with the water, or was in a vessel by itself.

It is not always that the remedy for a danger is as obvious and easily applied as in this case. It is only necessary to keep the pump in steady slow operation while the engine is at rest. It should always be capable of an independent movement, and should constantly, while a boat is fired up, be kept at work, however slowly. By this means air for ebullition will always be supplied, and the accumulation of heat in a sluggish mass of water cannot then go on until the explosive point is reached.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—A melancholy illustration of the danger of "making haste to be rich," without regard to the principles of honesty, has occurred recently in New Haven. Two young lawyers, by the names of J. Works and James H. Conklin, have been sent to the State prison for two years, on conviction of having transmitted to the Pension Office a false certificate in support of a pension claim, knowing the same to be false, with intent to defraud the United States.

BOSTON VALUATION.—The assessors' valuation, this year is about \$206,000,000. State valuation \$280,000,000. This enormous amount is unparalleled in this country, except in the city of N. York, which now shows a valuation of nearly \$380,000,000. Yet even her wealth bears no proportion to this city, as the present population of New York is probably 600,000; while that of Boston does not exceed 150,000. New York should have in proportion to Boston, at least an assessed valuation of \$1,000,000,000.—Boston Traveller, Aug. 15.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The Jackson Mississippi state, that the High Court of Errors and Appeals has refused to grant a re-argument of the case instituted against the State by Johnson, the holder of the Union Bank Bonds. The question is now fairly before the voters, whether or not an appropriation shall be made by the Legislature to pay the judgment.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We see it stated that they are making houses of papier mache in England for exportation to Australia and India. These houses, (says an English paper,) which contain from four to ten rooms each, can be readily taken down and re-erected within a period of from four to six hours, so that immediately on landing in his new home, the emigrant may find himself in a comfortable residence. These houses will be less than one-third the cost of ordinary brick houses, and it is probable that they will, ere long, be extensively adopted for summer houses, park lodges, railway stations, and moveable barracks, to all of which purposes they are admirably adapted. They are made with hollow walls, thereby excluding damp; and in the East Indies and other places where the white ant does so much mischief, timber can be altogether dispensed with, and the houses entirely composed of papier mache, which they will not touch in consequence of its poisonous nature.

GETTING FORTUNES BY LOTTERY.

A Pennsylvania paper has taken some pains for the purpose of showing how near a man may come to drawing a prize by buying a lottery ticket. First, it says, there are upwards of seventy numbers used in making out the tickets, and there are three numbers on each ticket; now the question is, how many different tickets can be made? If but ten figures were used, instead of seventy, there could be issued 3,628,800 tickets, each different from the other; and if twelve figures were used, instead of seventy, there could be issued 479,000,600 tickets; so a man, in the first instance, where there are ten numbers, would stand one chance out of 3,628,800 chances, & in the last instance, where there are twelve numbers to change by, he would stand but one chance out of 479,000,600, and if the whole seventy figures be used, and if as many different tickets were issued as could be formed by the permutation of these numbers, it is probable that there would be enough to more than carpet the whole territory of the United States. Of course very few are printed, compared to what might be printed, yet there is just as good chance of the prize to fall to an unprinted ticket as to a printed one. If it does so, as no one can claim the money, it remains with those making the lottery. There are, in such a case, thousands of chances in favor of the lottery makers. Again, if lotteries were fairly conducted there would be hundreds of thousands each month receiving a fortune by the high prizes alone; and each year there could be named from one thousand to ten thousand persons thus favored by fortune. In this we have only been speaking of one single prize in each lottery, and as there are many important ones in each, the fortunate persons ought greatly to exceed ten thousand annually. Yet, how seldom do you hear that even a \$1,000 prize is drawn? Still all the prizes of every lottery should fall on some one at each drawing. Who gets them? Where do the favored ones live? and how does it happen that their names are not paraded before the public each week? It is simply because no one holds a ticket entitled to the prize, and of course the money remains with the maker of the lottery.

From the Southern Banner. WASHING CLOTHES OF ALL KINDS MADE EASY.

I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and, altogether, we have two grown women, two half grown girls, and a negro fellow, to serve us as lot servants. Three days of the week used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and often when the service of the girls was needed, they were found drawing water or replenishing the fire for the washers. Judge then our joy, if you can, when a kind old friend instructed us how to have our washing done in six hours by one hand. I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi:

1st. On the night preceeding the day intended to be set apart as wash-day, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs, of clear water (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, got for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) fill it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two teaspoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have had time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing. Now pass no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed. The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

For making the Soaps. Take six pounds of Potash, 75 Take four pounds of Lard, 50 Take one-fourth pound of Rosin, 25 All amounting to \$1 50 Beat up the rosin mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1 50. OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York August 25, 1852. This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man 50 years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his symptoms, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was, I must take something to get relief, or die. They then procured a bottle of Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. So far, he has induced more than 20 persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. McLane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Harlow, 124 1/2 Cannon street, New York. P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at the Drug Store of SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville. Be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.

The Copartnership

Of Willings & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. E. W. WILLINGS, A. J. O'HANLON. Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1853.

The Commission, Forwarding and Grocery business will be continued by E. W. Willings on his own account, under the name and style of Willings & Co. September 1, 1853 58-4t

WANTED, Two Carriage PAINTERS will find steady employment and good wages by applying to A. A. MCKETHAN. Sept. 3, 1853. 58-1f

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

The subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, of the latest styles: Silver and Plated Ware; Gold and Steel Spectacles; Gold Pencils and Pens; Fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Fine Razors and Scissors; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Double and single barrel Guns; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; a good assortment of Pistols; Walking Canes; Port-Moneys; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Flesh, Tooth and Lather Brushes; a good assortment of Violins and Bows; Chromas, Euphoniums, Flutes; Pipes; Accordions; large and small Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; Microscopes; Spy Glasses; Ladies' Work Boxes; Coral; Eight and One day Clocks; variety of Fancy Goods, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low. W. PRIOR. Sept. 3, 1853. 58-3m

McLaurin & Strange will pay the highest cash price for Turpentine until further notice. Sept. 3, 1853. 58-1f

NEGROES FOR SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of several Deeds of Trust to them executed, will offer for sale at Cash, on Monday the 20th September next, 15 Valuable Negroes, Among whom are a first rate BLACKSMITH and several good House Servants. JOHN TAYLOR, R. E. THOMPSON, JOSEPH THOMPSON, Trustees. Lumberton, N. C. Sept. 3, 1853. 58-3t

NOTICE.

Dr. MALLETT & McSWAIN having left their Books and papers with W. McI. McKay, who is fully authorized to receive for the same, all their customers living west of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same. W. P. MALLETT, H. A. McSWAIN. Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1853. 58-1f

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

The subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Robeson, 12 miles from Lumberton, on the Harleesville Road, situated on Aaron's Swamp, containing 500 acres, of which about 100 are under cultivation. The situation is healthy and the water equal to any in the county. The dwelling and all necessary out-houses are in good repair. The best recommendation, which the fertility of the place can receive, is to be found in the crop of Corn and Cotton now growing on the Plantation, which all who desire to purchase are invited to examine. There is within half a mile of the house a bold lush Spring, believed to contain valuable mineral properties. There is also within a half a mile of the dwelling house a large new Academy, in which a Classical school is constantly kept. Terms easy. JOHN A. ROWLAND. September 3, 1853. 58-4t

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his STORE HOUSE, in this place. It stands upon the North West corner of the Court House Square, is new, well finished and one of the most desirable places for business in the Village or County. It is at present occupied by W. S. Kinch, but possession can be given at short notice. It not sold at private sale previous to Oct. Court, it will be exposed at public auction. The terms are accommodating. ALSO—One of Hall's BRICK MACHINES, in good order, capable of making 10,000 brick per day. It is almost universally used by makers upon the Hudson River. It will be sold low. H. H. ROBINSON. Elizabethtown, Sept. 3, 1853. 58-4t

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown, on Monday of the next Superior Court, to the highest bidder, upon a credit of three months, TWO TOWN LOTS, late the property of Ann Brown, deceased. There is a Dwelling House upon one of the lots. H. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r. Elizabethtown, Sept. 3, 1853. 58-4t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned are now receiving A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, A large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, With a great many other kinds of Goods, which they will sell on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN. Sept. 3, 1853. 2m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have on hand a few second-hand BUGGIES for sale. JOHN J. PHILLIPS. Sept. 3, 1853. 58-2t

RANGER'S NOTICE.

Taken up by James Ballard on the 17th or 18th of August, at his residence, (Murchison's Factory,) and entered as a stray on the 26th Aug., a large bay Horse, shod all round, lame in the right hind foot, with gear marks, and is supposed to be 11 or 12 years old. Said Horse has been appraised at the sum of thirty dollars. The owner is hereby notified where to find said horse, and to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANL. S. MCCOLEMAN, Ranger. Sept. 3, 1853. 2t-2p

STAGE FARE REDUCED!

The fare from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now reduced to FOUR DOLLARS. M. MCKINNON. August 27, 1853. 57-4t

MONEY WANTED.

All debts due me prior to the 1st July, 1853, MUST BE PAID, as longer indulgence cannot be given. C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square. Aug 20, 1853 4t