

AGRICULTURE.

Who Destroy Fruit Trees.—In his address before the Fruit Growing association of Western New York, J. J. Thomas Esq., its retiring President, said:—

Man is the greatest enemy that fruit trees have to contend with. The first thing he does is procuring young trees, which have been already, perhaps, badly chopped at the roots by some other individual of his species—to crowd them into a small hole in the hard soil. They are not infrequently choked and destroyed the first year by a dense growth of weeds and grass around them; or, if they survive these severe assaults are made upon them by other shapes. He turns them up in a horticultural form, tears off the bark with his fingers in plowing, or breaks them down in his great care to avoid injuring an adjacent hill of corn, that has not cost him one hundredth part as much as the tree; or in order to prevent the waste of the grass which has been allowed to grow in the inclosure, he carelessly turns in his cattle, which to avoid the error he has committed in trimming up, by shortening them down to the ground. If some insect were to destroy its millions annually, a general shout of war would be raised against it; but because it is all done by man himself, it is ascribed merely to bad luck, and forgotten. All this arises from the want of proper appreciation of the value and importance of fruit-trees. And so long as fruit-trees are given the least chance on the list of cultivated articles, it is not at all surprising that they, and especially dwarf pears, which absolutely require good-cultivation, are pronounced a "humbug." We have not unfrequently seen farmers who, after expending half a dollar each on the trees of a young orchard, including setting them out with a crop of oats and clover, because they could not "afford" to lose the use of a small strip of land where they stood—and so the loss on the trees was at least ten times as much as the oats and clover were worth. If any one had undertaken to raise corn or potatoes in the midst of a field of oats, or in a dense clover meadow, his friends could easily rescue him from the punishment of any crime, on the plea of "insanity." Last summer I sent a man to dress out a fruit garden planted with potatoes, and he very carefully and neatly hoed the potatoes, but neglected the trees, one of which was equal in value to the whole crop of potatoes. He acted only in accordance with the general feeling, that fruit trees are of little value, and must take care of themselves.

TO GROW GRAPE CUTTINGS.—Have you a choice grape cutting that you want to grow? Then go to the woods, dig some roots of a wild grape vine, cut them into pieces of about six inches long, cut your choice grape vine or cutting into pieces of only one, or at most two buds; insert the lower end by the common cleft grafting method into the piece of wild vine root; plant it in earth leaving the bud of the cutting just level with the top of the ground. Every one so made will grow, and in two years become bearing plants.

TRIM GRAPE VINES.—If it has been neglected till now, trim whenever it is mild weather enough to do it with comfort.

FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.—Mix occasionally one part of salt with four parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture of different kinds of stock summer and winter. It promotes their appetites and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be a guard against bots in horses and cattle, and rot in sheep.

DAIRY SECRET.—Have ready two pans in boiling water, put the milk in one and cover the other over it. This will occasion a great increase in the thickness and quantity of the cream.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—To every two gallons of water add one pint of salt. Stir it until the salt is dissolved and put in the eggs and they will keep for twelve months fresh as when packed.

THE KITCHEN.—We will give to intellect, to morality, to religion, and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them, and still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous.

Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. All the qualifications for good house-keeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one.

A small house can be more easily kept clean than a palace. Economy is most needed in the absence of abundance.

Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as in arranging the folds in a damask curtain, and skilful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potato, or a respectable johnny-cake, as in a nut brown sirlion or a brace of canvas-backs.

The charm of good house-keeping is in the order, economy and taste displayed in attention to little things; and these little things have a wonderful influence.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home, to seek for comfort and happiness elsewhere.

Domestic economy is a science—a theory of life which all sensible women ought to study and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound sciences of the kitchen.

United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, April 6.—The Synod resumed the consideration of the report from the Committee on Bills and overtures.

The discussion lasted throughout the morning session and a portion of the afternoon.

A motion was made to strike out the second section, which failed. The vote then was taken and carried for its adoption.

The third section was then read and unanimously adopted.

The fourth was read, and after a few remarks, suggesting some verbal alterations, it was adopted unanimously without amendment.

Rev. Mr. McLain objected to this, as proposing to bring into the Old School too hastily, and that too by a committee.

Dr. Boyd said it was not the committee, but the Synod, who settled the conditions and principles of this union.

Rev. Mr. McLain: Does the Synod act for my Presbytery, and are we to be yoked and taken into the Old School Church without our consent?

My Boyd said: If your Presbytery approves our action they are bound.

Rev. Mr. White said his presbytery was opposed to the proposition and that he was not ready to vote.

Dr. Ross said: I feel myself bound, if Brother Boyd's position be correct, to be present in this Synod with the idea that my Presbytery is bound by my action.

Dr. Boyd said: Brother Ross is partly right and partly wrong. We act as a distinct body; and what we say or do, is done officially. And if these brethren are instructed to pursue this course, then their Presbyteries are bound by their action; but otherwise they are not.

Rev. Mr. White said: We have no authority to take our Presbyteries into the Old School, or anywhere else, not specified in our commissions. I object, because it provides for merging our Presbyteries into the Synods of the General Assembly, where they, by their geographical limits, properly belong.

Dr. Boyd felt indifferent, inasmuch as there was no principal involved. He proposes to lay it over till morning.

Rev. Mr. Parish moved to recommit the 5th and 6th articles to the committee—carried.

The Farms Minister of England.

For the last quarter of a century few men have occupied a more distinguished position among the statesmen of England than Edward Jeffrey, fourth Earl of Derby, who, for the second time, Prime Minister of England, was born at Knowsley Park, within a few miles of Liverpool, in 1793.

He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1821. His grandfather, the eccentric old Earl of Derby, was more famous for his aviary, collection of rare and curious animals, well stocked wine cellars, and rare books, than for his political services; and his father, Lord Stanley, being then alive, he acquired his early fame as a debater and statesman under the name of E. G. Stanley.

The death of the former in 1834, gave him the courtesy title of Lord Stanley, and at his father's decease, in 1853, he succeeded to the family honors and immense wealth. The earldom was created by Richard III. in 1455, and in the descent the present is the fourteenth Earl of Derby, and has become the Premier Earl of England since the Earl of Shrewsbury became extinct.

When Mr. Stanley first entered the political arena, he attached himself to the whig party, and took an active part in the opposition to the administration of the Earl of Liverpool. In 1827 he took office as under secretary for the colonies in George Canning's ministry, was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in 1830, Lord Gray's cabinet, and by the side of Brougham, Lyndhurst, Thomas Barington, Canning and Lord John Russell, fought hard in the House of Commons.

In 1841, Mr. (then become Lord) Stanley accepted office as colonial secretary in Sir Robert Peel's second administration. In 1844, during the life-time of his father he was summoned by writ to the House of Lords as Baron Stanley, where his wonderful debating power was effectively employed in the service of his colleagues.

It was believed that there were serious differences of opinion between Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel on questions of foreign policy, the chief management of which was then confided to the Earl of Aberdeen; but the split between the two great conservative statesmen took place on the subject of the repeal of the corn laws, Lord Stanley retiring from the cabinet, and taking the leadership of the protectionists and the remnants of the Tories. There was no more bitter opponent of Lord John Russell's whig ministry (1846-52) than the bold and chivalrous Stanley; and on their resignation in February, 1852, the Queen sent for the Earl of Derby to form a cabinet, which he did by calling to his aid almost the same men as he has now chosen. For the most they had never held office before, and tho' many of them—Disraeli, Walpole, Packington, and Sugden,—were men of ability and power, they were wholly inexperienced, and were peculiarly unqualified to cope with a House of Commons, a majority of which was known to be of decidedly free trade opinions.

Finding that he was too weak in the House to be able to carry on the business of the country with advantage, Lord Derby dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people. The result was, the return of a House still more decidedly opposed to protectionism than his predecessor. In December, 1852, the Derby cabinet resigned, after nine months tenure of office, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. From that date to the present overthrow of the Palmerston administration Lord Derby in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, have led a most bitter and uncompromising opposition to her Majesty's government. On every question of importance; the Crimean war; the mutiny in India; law reform; in short, on every question, foreign or domestic, Lord Derby brought to bear all his vast powers as an orator; his varied acquirements and admirable qualities as a debater, to defeat the government.

As a statesman Lord Derby certainly ranks among the first men of the age—and as an accomplished scholar and as a refined gentleman, he is not surpassed by any. In private life he is not esteemed by those whom he admits to his intimacy; but his haughty exclusiveness and austere assertion of the privileges of his order render him far from popular. At the death of the Duke of Wellington, he was elected by a unanimous vote Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which is one of the most envied positions in the United Kingdom, and is only conferred on the most eminent men of the day.

The following sample of "darkey" talk is characteristic and amusing:— "So you had a bad susacide at your house last night, Sam," said a colored gemmand on meeting his colored cronny, waiter at a hotel.

"Oh yes, Lennel, dat we had—it almost scart me into takin' a drink. We was just from ober de Jerseybins by de Nigerrange rout and put up at our house prebings to his 'tribal. I tort de man was out ob his head, becase he gub me a shilling as soon as he laid eyes on me—terested pusses might get a hold ob him. De next morning' as de chamber maid was argwine up stairs wid a skettle ob coal for her breakfast, she smelt lodban, passing de man's do; soon as she smelt dat she smelt a rat. She knocked to de man's do' but no answer. Den she knocked to de man's do' but no answer. Den she broke de do' down, and dar laid de man wid de boots on, and in de treat was a stickin' in a bottle of lodban. She hollered and we all ketcherd hold ob de bottle to put it out, but it wasn't no use. We had to send for de strurgeon.—De strurgeon cum, and made a decision here in de neck, nie box, which reached de de equilibrium reached into de sarafagus, and putting a corken in de leicision, cut it a poke and a dipstulus, when out few de bottle, and all was safe."

"What was safe, Sam, de man?" "No de bottle—de man was ded afore de strurgeon cum; but he had to de smuffin to earn a feeler."

"Was dere anything found in de pockets, Sam?" "How do you 'spose I know? Do you think I'd put my hand in to feel. What you mean to insinuate."

"Oh, nuffin—only I neber seed you hab sich good close ob afore, dat's all."

Floods in the Mississippi and Arkansas.

A dispatch from St. Louis confirms the accounts of floods in the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. From the mouth of White river to the Louisiana line, but few places escaped. Plantations have been submerged, and the destruction is immense. At Napoleon, the water is higher than during the flood of 1844. Another dispatch, dated Vicksburg, April 3, says:—

The river towns of Napoleon and Prentiss, we learn from accounts received here this morning, have been inundated in consequence of the height to which the river has risen.

The levees below Napoleon are reported to have given away, thereby causing the whole adjacent country to be submerged.

The river is now as high, within a few inches of its ever highest points between the city and Memphis. Opposite this point it has risen eight inches within the last twelve hours.

Large quantities of freight, intended for points above, have been brought hither from landings which are covered with water.

A resident of Boone county, Miss., furnishes the following particulars to a Memphis paper:—Our informant states that some days ago, being occasion to visit Carson's Landing with his family, (his residence is some ten miles from the river,) to procure passage for a female relative upon some ascending boat, as far as Memphis he found his return suddenly cut off and himself completely hemmed in, by the rapid influx of water, consequent upon the breakage of a dam above.

In a short time the whole levee was submerged. In an hour the water was three feet higher, and nearly all the live stock swept away; all, in fact, save the few who congregated upon little patches of rising ground, here and there, of some few feet in extent.

In many places private dwellings furnished shelter to man and beast. As in cases of double tenements, somewhat elevated, whites occupied one end of the building, negroes the other while in the intermediate porch, cattle would be huddled as thick as they could stand. In very many instances, however, the houses themselves were deserted, the owners having been compelled to betake themselves to dugouts, boats and rafts, or whatever came first to hand.

The suffering and distress of the inhabitants is described as having been severe; in the extreme. Our informant states that up to the time he left, fears were entertained that the levee would give way in other places below the first break, and all who could render any effective service, were busily employed catching drift-wood, and piling it upon the levee, and using all other means to their power to raise it, so as to curb the impetuous flood.

Another dispatch from St. Louis, dated Friday, says:— Fuller accounts from below state that much damage has been done by a great rise in the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. From the mouth of White river to the Louisiana line, there are but few places that will escape being submerged. Whole cotton plantations are now under water.

The town of Napoleon is completely inundated to the depth of two to ten feet.

The south-side of the Arkansas river has overflowed, caused immense destruction of property; the North side is comparatively safe. The river is falling now, but the back water from the Mississippi extends 80 miles from its mouth.

The levees on the east side of the Mississippi have not yet given away.

We have received the annual statement of P. A. Champomier relating to the Sugar crop of Louisiana,—being prepared with much care after an examination of each parish to ascertain the actual amount of sugar produced; this publication is looked to by sugar dealers with considerable interest. After referring to the adverse circumstances attending cane culture during the last year or two, the author speaks of the present condition of the crop with hopeful anticipations. He says:— "As to the coming crop, I will venture no speculative suggestion. The number of acres planted may be less than last year, but the ratoons which failed almost totally then, now give promise to more than supply the deficiency of plant cane with an ordinarily propitious season and the absence of the unusual circumstances which have weighed so heavily on the sugar interest of the State for the last three years. I have a conviction that the energy of our planters will enable them to overcome any ordinary difficulties, and that the result will show that the deprecators of Louisiana as a sugar producing country, are very much in error.

In giving a recapitulation of the products of the several parishes, it is found that 1,294 sugar houses have given an aggregate production of 379,697 hogsheads of sugar, weighing 307,667,700 pounds, allowing 1,100 pounds to the hoghead. This includes 240,308 hogsheads made under the old process, and 89,389 refined, clarified, and cistern. Steam is used on 855 plantations, and horse power on 359. The production of molasses has been in about the same proportion as in former seasons, if not more abundant, so that the entire crop of molasses is put down at 19,578,790 gallons, against 4,882,380 the year previous. The Louisiana sugar crop for the last ten years is as follows:—

A lawyer built himself an office in the form of an hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen who were passing; they made a full stop and viewed the building very critically. The lawyer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out and addressed them:— "What do you stand there for like a pack of blockheads, gazing at my office—do you take it for a church?" "Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinking so till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy."

Doctor, looking learned and speaking slow: "Well, mariner, what tooth do you want extracted? Is it a molar or an incisor?" Jack short and sharp: "It is in the upper tier, on the labboard side bear a hand, you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster."

An Irishman attending a Quaker meeting heard a young friend make the following announcement:—"Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord." Faith and the fathers and it will be a long time before you'll see your father-in-law!" cried Pat.

SINGULAR FACT.—The Constitution of the United States names the 4th of March for the inauguration of the President. Upon expression of doubts as to what course should be adopted, should the 4th of March fall on Sunday, it was ascertained that it would not fall on Sunday for 300 years.

THE UNION ENLARGED.—The bill for the admission of the New State of Minnesota into the Union has been passed by the Senate and will reach the House, so that the Union may be enlarged by the addition of three or two States. Before the year 1858 is over it will probably consist of thirty-four States, as Kansas and Oregon are to be admitted.—In another year we may have Oregon—composed of parts of Michigan and Wisconsin—applying for admission. Then will come Nebraska and perhaps, Washington, and the Texans will probably be asking for a separate State to be made out of part of their extensive territory. The chances are fair that within four or five years, the Union will consist of thirty-six or thirty eight States.—Peterburg Express.

To Save Harness.— If it is the hairy side of leather that cracks; and if harness is made (if double) so that the fleshy sides are outward, and (if single) so that the hairy side is next to the horse, it will not crack.—The moisture of the horse will soften the hairy side; and the bend being so that the fleshy side is on the outside of the searment of the circle, no provocation is given to the inside of the circle, to crack. When harness have lasted twenty years uncracked, mainly by this means. The harness maker will object to it because he cannot get inferior leather in, as he otherwise could. But stirrup-leathers are made so, and so are shoes, and why not harness!

NEW CANADIAN COINAGE.—Canada has just adopted a Decimal Currency. The new coins have been prepared at the English mint, and the first consignment is daily expected to arrive. The silver coinage consists of five ten and 20 cent pieces. Cents have also been struck. As yet no quarters have been coined; but the conveniences attending their use will soon add them to the list. This change will be an accommodation, not only in Canada, but also in our frontier States, between whose inhabitants and the Canadians a large and increasing business intercourse exists.—Peterburg Express.

The Chinese official census of 1855, states the population of that immense empire at three hundred and sixty-seven million six hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and five. That of Japan is variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty millions, while that of Siam is not more than five millions. The three may be estimated in round numbers, at something like four hundred millions. The superficial extent of these nations is from one and three fourths to two millions of square miles.

There are in the city of New York nearly 40,000 women who sew for a living. About 13,000 of these are shirt makers, 11,000 tail-oresses and rest makers, 4,400 cloak and mantilla makers, 3,000 dressmakers and milliners; besides those employed in other branches of needlework. Most of these women have been out of employment during the past winter; only about 3000 of them, it is said, have had work to do during this period. Shirt makers generally receive 25 cents a day. The introduction of sewing machines has thrown a great many out of employment.

A SAILOR'S GREATEST WANT.—We remember once seeing a specimen of a sailor's letter, which ran in this wise:—"Dear Jack—I want you to send me some pigtail tobacco a tarpaulin hat and a pair of duck trousers. You must besure and send the pigtail. The hat you can get at Old Snigger's in Cheapside. If you forget everything else don't forget the pigtail. The trousers they sell at Peter Jimmy's are well sewed. Send me lots of pigtail."

Your friend, T. M. N. B.—Be sure and remember the pigtail. The last you sent me from Swab's had no strength in it. P. S.—Don't forget the pigtail.

A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favorite poodle, he advanced and begged the like favor, remarking that she ought to have as much charity for him as she had shown the dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint, and was off instanter.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Farmers of Cumberland and Harnett, allow us to remind you of the fact, that if you wish to compete successfully for the premiums to be awarded at the next Agricultural Fair, now is the time to commence the work. When the time arrives for holding the Fair it will be too late to sow your seed. And as the Committee are anxious that the next Exhibition shall be the best, and have determined to spare no pains in securing so desirable an object, we hope that a simple suggestion will be sufficient to secure the hearty cooperation of all.

There is no Farmer, let his means be ever so limited, or his farm ever so small, but may make some of the productions of his fields or garden not only profitable to himself, but creditable to the exhibition.

Due notice will be given of the time for holding the next Fair. The list of premiums will be published as soon as revised, and will be made liberal to every branch of industry. Let us all unite in the work, and success will crown our efforts. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. FAYETTEVILLE, March 30, 1858.

NOTICE.

The firm of BROWN & WARD in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call and settle without delay, from the fact that collections must be made in some way. ANGUS D. BROWN. EVERETT L. WARD. Lumberton, N. C., April 2, 1858.

The Subscriber will continue the Microbanle business at the old stand of B. & W. and while returning thanks for past favors solicits a continuance of the same. ANGUS D. BROWN.

MR E. L. WARD'S compliments to the customers and friends of Messrs Brown & Ward; requesting one favor only at your hands, which is to call on Angus D. when you come to Lumberton, and supply yourselves with Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; add Mr W's regrets that he will soon part with his friends by moving to the West; but is glad to say that he will leave them in good hands. 4t

Western Rail Road. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Western Railroad Company, in Fayetteville, until the 20 of April, at noon, for laying 11 miles of Track, commencing at Fayetteville. Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office in Fayetteville, on and after the 10th inst. W. A. KUPER. Ch. Eng. W. R. R. April 10, 1858.

ANNUAL MEETING The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville Plank Road Company, will take place at the Court House, on the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock. J. NO. M. ROSE, CLK. F. & W. P. R. Co. April 10 1858.

NOTICE TAKEN UP by the Subscriber on the 30th March, a Grey HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, has marks of gear. Said Horse when taken up was coming from the course of Rockfish Factory. PHILIP McKRAE. April 10.

NEW DRY GOODS. WM. MACINTYRE. Has just received and offers for Sale. aperine Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Linen Drilling, Irish Linen, Shirting, sheetings, Bedticks, Brilliantes, Ginghams, Fancy Print Cambric, Jaconets, Swiss Tartan Nantock Muslins, Emauled Belts, Madras Collars, Capses, and Under Sleeves. HATS, GLOVES, GAUNLETS, Hosiery, Ruches, Artificials, Ribbons, Tweeds, Tapes, Cottons, Spool Cotton, Silk Mapolitan Braids, Straw Bonnets, Molestin & Leghorn Hats, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, & Flore Matting 1yd & 1/2yd wide. March 27. 94-tf

A. J. WOODWARD. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now opening and receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of Clothing. Consisting of every variety of Styles. A large assortment of Gentlemen's furnishing Goods; also a supply of Children's and Youth's Clothing; all of which will be sold cheap for cash or to prompt paying customers. April 10, 1858.

1858 FOR 1858 Spring and Summer. JUST RECEIVED, ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT Stocks of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings; some of the most beautiful Robes a'Quils, now all the fashion. ALSO an extensive assortment of CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Farming Implements, Boots, Shoes, Straw, Leather and Panama Hats, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, Parasols, Sun shades, Fans, and choice Family GROCERIES. Making in all one of the handsomest assortments ever exhibited in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen of Lumberton, and Robeson County in general, are very respectfully solicited to give an early call. S. W. ERRANT. Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C. April 10, 2t.

BACON, LARD, AND PORK. HHD'S BACON, well smoked. 40 Bbls. Leaf Lard. 75 " Mess Pork. 33 Sacks Coffee. 25 Bbls. Sugar. 40 Boxes Saffy. 30 " No 1 Soap. Oranges, Raisins, &c. The above goods were bought of Commission Merchants, and very cheap for Cash, and will be sold cheap for Cash only. E. F. MOORE. April 3, 1858. tf

WHISKEY AND BRANDY. 225 BBL'S Corn Whiskey. 30 Bbls Apple Brandy. 15 " Domestic do. 15 " N. E. Rum. The above Whiskey is the pure Corn Whiskey selected by myself with care, and equal to any made in the State, and will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash. E. F. MOORE. April 3, 1858. tf

The Subscriber has on hand and for sale. Coffee, Sugars, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Salt, Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes & Nails, Axes, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Traces, chains, Black Smith Tools, Brown soap, Candles, Candies, Sole Leather, Negro Shoes, Hats, Blankets & Kerseys, Saddles, Whips, Collars, Glass & Putty, Cotton Bugging, Manilla Rope, White Lead, Common and fine Cigars, & Tobacco, Powder, and Shot, and Vinegar, and many articles not enumerated; all in want can be supplied as cheap as can be bought in this market. G. W. L. GOLDSTON. 74-tf. Oct. 31.

Congress Water, for sale by Aug. 15 45-tf S. J. HINSDALE.