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JOHN W. CAMERON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

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Attorney at Law.
Office on the South side of Hvy Street, opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Office at Dr. Hall's New Building, on Bow Street, Sept. 1855.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots
Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing.

DANIEL CLARK,
SUCCESSOR TO CLARK & WOODWARD,
HAS just returned from the North, where he has selected one of the best stocks of
READY MADE CLOTHING

B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR RIVER.
At a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, Cash will be required upon the delivery of all freights at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Town papers.

R. M. ORRELL, Secretary.
Dec. 24, 1855.

CUMBERLAND
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding: It is ordered by his honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW and EQUITY be held for the county of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in February, 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, witnesses, and others, having business to transact on the Civil Docket are required to be present punctually on the second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Attest, J. W. Ellis, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1855.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Partnership under the name and style of ANDREWS & O'DUM, for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand lately occupied by Davis & Willis, where they intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

They earnestly solicit a share of public patronage, and promise that they will carefully endeavor to make it to the interest of their friends to deal with them.

Robeson Institute, Dec. 24, 1855.

LOST or mislaid a note for One Hundred and ten 46-100 Dollars, made by Christopher Monroe, payable one day after date, and dated Oct. 12th 1855, with a credit of Fourteen Dollars July 12th 1854. Said note was placed in my hands for collection by Dan B. Campbell, to whom it is payable. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note.

For Sale.
8000 Acres of well Timbered Pine Land, convenient to market, suitable for Turpentine, Timber, &c., with about 500 acres of SWAMP LAND, adapted to cultivation.

JAMIE'S McPHERSON'S
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hay Street,
Opposite Fayetteville Bank, in Hotel Building,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A full assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

Kingsbury For Sale.
COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, he offers those valuable premises for sale.

W. A. EVANS,
December 18, 1855.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to H. A. McSWAIN, and also those having accounts with Drs. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE, will please call their Office and settle, as we intend closing our books annually. Mr. W. Whitehead will attend to settlements in our absence.

McLAUCHLIN & CO.,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
An Abstract of the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524; whole number issued 1233; covering property amounting to \$2,126,353 00	
Policies canceled and expired, 851,635 00	
Amount now insured, \$1,274,717 84	
Am't of Prem. Notes, \$16,333 90	
expired & canceled, 129,474 00	
now on hand, \$189,839 83	
Increase during last year, \$91,276 00	
Premium Notes averaging 14.89 per cent. amount insured, the actual cost of insurance during the year averaging less than 4 per cent.	

Cash on hand last report, \$772 89	
for Premiums renewed, 6,103 28	
for Policies, Surv's & Trans. 337 50	
for Rent, 70 00	
	\$7,283 67

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss, \$850 00	
Salaries, 1,450 00	
State Tax, 100 00	
Contingent expenses, 375 62	
Premiums returned, 20 65	
	\$4,346 27
Balance, \$2,937 40	
Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand), \$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents, 687 40	
	\$2,937 40

ASSETS.	
Cash on interest and in Bank, &c., \$2,937 40	
Rent due, 100 00	
Real Estate, paying 12 per cent., 1,800 00	
	\$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand, 189,839 83	
	\$514,767 23

Amount Capital to meet any losses, \$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since seventh March, 1854, (Sneed's), unless it be the case of Strangless & Einstein, at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—a very extraordinary case, which is still under investigation.

A foreign Journal of 1854, asserts, that in France, "the number of living interments that have been interrupted by accidental circumstances, since 1833, [i. e. in 15 years] amounts to 941; attested cases, in which the living have narrowly escaped being laid spontaneously from their lethargy at the moment when the funeral ceremonies were about to take place; 13 were aroused by the stimulus of busy love and grief about them; 7 by the fall of the coffin which inclined them; 9 by the pricking of their flesh in sewing up the shroud; 5 by the sense of suffocation in their coffins; 19 by accidental delays, which occurred; 2 the interments; 6 by voluntary deaths, &c. &c. by doubts as to their death."

It is not to be wondered at, that in many instances of suspended animation, the friends of the deceased are in the habit of applying to the body, for the purpose of rousing the deceased to life.

It is a matter of great responsibility to attack the customs of society, especially in so solemn a matter, but I feel here that I am shielded by the general interest which the subject is most certainly invested. Like many other matters in which modern and civilized nations and communities, in rejecting the superstition and errors of the past and the barbarous, have given up some things valuable, so in the present case, in rejecting the absurd and unmeaning ceremonies and practices of the savage and uncultivated, we have run to the other extreme, and lost sight of what is worthy of universal regard. The errors in connection with this subject, I suppose to originate in a mistake in reference to the signs of death.

LIFE, physically considered, is organic and animal, the former preceding the latter. It is an aggregate of phenomena, which manifest themselves, simultaneous and in succession, for a limited time, in organized bodies; or, it is that state of organized being in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions; and in which there is a constant resistance of the vital principle against physical and chemical influences, which tend to cause, death and decomposition.

HEALTH consists in a perfect adaptation of the organs to their several functions, and a harmony of natural and pleasant action between all the diversified parts. DISEASE, which is the reverse of all this, is an aberration from the normal condition of the vital forces of one or more of its tissues, in which the natural function of the organs or parts are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or superabundant action.

DEATH, say the schoolmen, is "the loss of all the senses, or the loss of sensibility." It is the termination of the phenomena of life, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions and motions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility to renewed action.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION without real death, is a state of extreme lethargy, or such a state of apathy as is calculated to deceive the most skilled.—It is most apt to appear during the prevalence of pestilential diseases, as cholera, plague, small-pox, &c. Also in syncope, trances, hysteria, apoplexy, epilepsy, catalepsy, disorders of the nervous system; excessive exercise of the passions; falls, wounds, suffocation from water, hanging, pressure upon the throat, or the inhalation of bad air or poisonous gases, or vapors, &c. When apparent death takes place, in any of those cases, we should, ceteris paribus, doubt its being real.—This leads us to a consideration of the Signs of Death, upon which, much has been said by systematic writers, is fallacious.

In the examination of cases of suspended animation, we should have regard to the season, state of the weather, previous condition of the patient, nature of the disease under which he had labored, whether acute or chronic, epidemic, endemic, or periodic, its duration, cause of his apparent death; present appearance of the body, the countenance, eyes, skin, tongue, limbs, pulse, respiration, odor, effects of medicine taken, discharges from the bowels, bladder, &c.

The following have been laid down as signs of death, namely: the entire abolition of muscular motion, entire absence of feeling, absence of respiration, cessation of action of the heart, coldness and stiffness of limbs, dilation of the pupils of the eyes, livid spots on the skin, especially the back, cadaverous or Hippocratic countenance, cadaverous odor; most or all these are present in

PREMATURE SEPULTURE.—No. 2.
BY G. F. H. CROCKET, M. D.

I am in the second paper to say something about the signs of death, the means to be used for the recovery of the apparently dead—from disease, drowning, hanging, suffocation, &c.

In view of the known action and powers of the vital principle upon the animal system in subsiding diseased action, sometimes after a long and severe struggle; and especially, in some cases, after a change from a morbid to a healthy atmosphere, as from a sick room to one well ventilated, or the external air, or even that enclosed in the grave, it is reasonable to suppose, that many who are buried are resuscitated and become conscious of their awful situation, when the last kind offices of the funeral are finished, and they are left in their last abode.

Without feelings of horror and dread of the grave? But we are not left to speculation here; beside the foregoing and very many other cases which might be cited; I repeat, that it is a matter of common observation with those who have been engaged in disintering the dead. Evidences of resuscitation appear in many cases, as their having moved their limbs, turned over, torn their grave clothes, their hair, scratched or torn their flesh, eaten their fingers, &c.

Leon, as long ago as the days of Pope Clement XI, to whom he was first physician, reported, that during the time of the plague, many persons were interred under the supposition of their being dead, although they discovered afterwards that they were buried alive. Max'n. Misson, in his voyage through Italy, says, "The number of persons who have been interred as dead, when they were really alive, is very great in comparison of those who have been buried from their graves." Howard, in his work on prisons, says, "I have known instances where persons, supposed to be dead of the poor fever, and brought out for burial, on being washed with water, have shown signs of life and soon afterwards recovered."

Dr. Gordon, in his treatise on forensic medicine, makes similar remarks in reference to "speedy interments in warm climates." In 1787, Fourcroy Thourat, &c. at the removal of the dead from the Cemetery of the Church Des Innocens, Paris, found many skeletons in positions indicating that the individuals had moved after their interment.

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cases of real, and they may all be sometimes found in those of only apparent death. A shivering, or sinking of the cornea, relaxation of the sphincter muscles, refusal of the blood to flow when a vein is opened, depression or flatness of the breast, hoarseness and rales, though more positive, are not certain; and all these taken together do not amount to certain evidence of death.

Zachias, Hoffman, and others, long ago, said, there is no infallible sign of death but putrefaction. This might be relied on, could we ascertain it to be general, which, in many cases, is difficult. A putrid smell, swelling of the abdomen, and purple or greenish skin, with a loosening of the cuticle from the true skin, are the usual marks of decomposition, but with all these externally, it may not pertain to the whole system, but result from local spasm.

There is no danger to public health from keeping a body until the appearance of this characteristic sign of death—*luz de Paris*, April, 1843.

In a case of only apparent death? Various methods have been resorted to, in doubtful cases, in order to answer this question correctly, and as MEASURES FOR RESUSCITATION.

1. Among the means for both purposes, calling the person aloud by name, shouting aloud, singing, or playing a particular instrument, and a particular tune—asking questions of subjects on which they had been interested placing a mirror before the mouth, a cup of water on the lower part of the sternum, and observing the effects; whipping them with little rods; tickling nervous parts of the body; blowing the vapour of vinegar into the eyes; plucking the hair; applying acid substances to the nostrils, or stimulating the nostrils with feathers, or puncturing the flesh; making incisions, caustic, hot water or oil, hot steam, &c. Hence, as we see, they should consist in stimuli addressed both to the physical organs of perception, and to the mental faculties; since the latter are usually more easily roused than the former.

2. The period at which this sign appears varies much, but it takes place in about three days, under favorable circumstances of warmth and moisture.

3. Though discoloration of various kinds, and from various causes, may occur in other parts, the characteristic mark of death is to be found in the belly.

4. The belly is colored green or blue, only in case of real death.

5. This coloring of the abdomen, which may be artificially hastened, entirely prevents premature exhumation.

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Whole No. 107.

On considering a protracted case of suspended animation, several questions present themselves; as, Is there any suspension of circulation? Can the vital principle continue in the body without one or both? If so, how long? If the circulation goes on even very feeble without respiration, how long is it sustained? Is the blood vitiated by any means, in respiration, without respiration? How long can life exist, or can it exist at all, with a total suspension of all physical action? We have had much speculation upon some of these points, especially in reference to the circulation of the blood, the state of death in drowning, hanging, &c. [A paper by Dr. H. J. M. on this subject, will be published in our next issue.]

Godwin, of Reims, in his treatise, says, "The opinion, that the vital principle continues in the blood; that as long as that vitalizing process goes on, even very feeble, there may be latent life.—This would seem to be confirmed by a remark of Boerhaave, who says, that pure apoplexy is attributable to the venous blood acting as a poison, first upon the nerves, and secondly the muscular tissue." As, in his precise sense, contends, that both in drowning and hanging, death proceeds from congestion of the brain. Both theories are probably, to some extent, or even in many cases, true, but which has priority of influence, it may be difficult to determine.

There is a remarkable circumstance connected with the subject of drowning, namely, that some persons who have been only a few minutes in the water, cannot be restored. While others who have been hours, and some say, it, have been resuscitated. It is probable that it is owing, in many cases, to the state both of the body and the mind. Some have accounted for it by supposing that in those who were recovered, the *semper vivax*, or vital principle, was not so much exhausted, as in those who were not.

Had I time and space, I might detail some interesting facts in reference to the funeral ceremonies and practices of many of the ancients, and some modern nations, especially of the uncivilized and savage, for the purpose of awakening or calling up the dead, as striking drums, playing on musical instruments, calling the names of their friends and acquaintances, offering food, holding protracted conversations with them, recounting their former adventures, medicines, and comforts, inquiring of them why they died, &c. They are continued in some instances for hours, days, and at stated periods.

While many of our nations may seem to be extravagant and irrational, they are not unreasonable in this matter, if we take into account the object they are intended to accomplish, and the fact that they are occasionally successful.—By comparing them with our own practices, like cases, we perceive that which we are in advance of most of them is, accurate funeral, religion, &c. we are behind many other nations in efforts to revive the apparently dead. Our funeral ceremonies except the singing, praying and preaching, which are generally done in rather an undertone, are generally as cruel and senseless, as if we were afraid of awakening some one asleep. Says the poet upon this subject, "Tull the bell gently, the dead are asleep."

THE EDITOR and the PUBLISHER.—Black, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion the Peer said, "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who targets who I am." The editor replied, "I see the Prime Minister, every body else takes especial care to remember it, but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for poems and favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would, for I am sure it would be most happy to do any thing in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want any thing. I am editor of the Morning Chronicle, I like my business, and I live happily on my income."—"Then," said the Peer, with an oath, "I envy you, and you are the only man I ever did."

The Washington Union invites the members of the American party in Congress to unite with the flag in the election of a Speaker. "Will you walk into my parlor, and the spider to the fly?"—Frasier.