

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD BROWN COAT.

BY CARRAN MARYKATE, E. S. I reckon you see nothing very particular in this, do you? said an American acquaintance of mine, bringing out the cuff of an old coat, and holding it up before me, dangling it between his finger and thumb.

"I can't say that I do," replied I, "but I presume it has some secret merit which remains to be ascertained."

"Ex-act-ly," replied my acquaintance, pronouncing the syllable of the word spartan; "yet the coat of which this is the remaining cuff was the occasion of my being just now pretty considerably well to do in the world; I guess I'm right, aren't I?"

"I am going ahead now at all events," thought I, as every one was looking at me as I retreated. I had been walking arm in arm with the daughters of the two first officers of the State, I had been in confidential communication with the President, and that before all the eyes of Washington. I can now venture to order another suit of clothes, but never will I forget you, my old brown coat.

The next day the tailor came to me, he had heard what had taken place at the ball, and he had heard what my wardrobe. Every body came to me for orders, and I ordered every thing. Cards were left in showers; I was received everywhere; the President was my friend, and from that moment, I went ahead faster and faster every day, till I am, as you now see, well off, well married, and well up in the world.

"Now I do pertinaciously declare, that it was all owing to the old brown coat; and I have kept this cuff, which I show now and then to my wife, to prove that I am grateful, for had it not been for the old brown coat, I should never have been blessed with her for a companion."

"But," said his wife, around whose waist he had gently enfolded his arm, "the old brown coat would have done nothing without the velvet collar and new brass buttons."

"Certainly not, my dear," replied I, "I know that very well, and that all by wanted was an order for another; but as I had no chance of paying him, I thought an advisable not to take the hint. I think, said I, that with a new velvet collar and brass buttons it might do very well for an evening party."

"I see," says he, "that's an old country custom, wearing an old coat at a ball; I guess you're going to Mr. T's to-morrow night. A regular fire-up, I am told. President there and every body else. It's hardly worth it," continued he, touching the thread-bare cuff.

"Yes it is," replied I, "there'll be a regular jam, and a new coat would be spoiled. I'll send it to you to-night, and you must let me have it in the morning, so good bye."

Well, the coat came home the next day, not early in the morning as I expected, but past midnight, and I walked up and down my bed room in my trousers, thinking what I should do. At three o'clock I called upon Mrs. T. and left my card; went back again and waited two hours for the invitation—no invitation. Called again at five, and left another card, selling the notion that I had not received an invitation, and that there must be some mistake; whereupon an invitation came about an hour after my return, just as I was putting my hat on to call again and leave another card, in a very fierce manner I reckon. Well, I went early to the ball, and my coat looked remarkably gay. You could see that the velvet collar was new, and the buttons glittered famously, but you could not see that the cloth was not a little the worse for wear, in short, my brown coat looked very smart, and I was a considerable smart fellow myself just at that time.

"Well, I stood near the door, looking at the company coming in, and hoping to know somebody; but I presume that I had grown out of all collection, for nobody knew me; but as the company were announced I heard their names, and if they did not know who I was, at all events, I found out who they were."

"This won't do, says I, as the rooms became quite full. I may stick against this wall till day-light, but I shall never go ahead; so at last perceiving a young lady speaking to the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, after they parted, I went up and bowed to her. Having heard her name, I pretended to be an old acquaintance, and accused her of having forgotten me. As I was very positive and very bold, she presumed it was the case, and when I gave her my name, which I refused to tell her, we had been talking for some minutes, as it happened, to be a very good one, so considered that it was all right, and in another quarter of an hour we became very intimate. I then asked her if she knew Miss E., the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy. She replied that she did, and I requested her to introduce me, and offering her my arm, we walked up to the young lady together, and I was introduced. Now, thought I, I am going a head a little. After the introduction, I commenced a conversation with Miss E., and a gentleman fortunately relieved me of my first acquaintance whose arm I had dropped. I continued my attention to Miss E., exerted myself to the utmost, and on the strength of my introduction and my agreeableness, I was soon intimate with her, and she accepted my arm. As I paced her up and down the room, I asked her if she knew the daughter of General B., who was near us. She replied in the affirmative, and I requested an introduction, which was immediately complied with, and I offered Miss S. my other arm, and passed them both up and down the room, making them laugh out a little.

"Now I'm going ahead, thinks I, and my old coat looks remarkably well."

"Here is the President coming up," said Miss E. "Do you know him?"

"I did once a little, but he must have forgotten me since I have been in South America so long."

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HUMAN TESTIMONY—A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Lowell Courier contains a report of a remarkable case which 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 this singular case:

Henry Sherman was charged with two assaults with intent to commit a rape, upon two girls who were picking berries—the one at Medford, on the 26th of July last, and the other on the 26th of July, 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 committed the assault on the 26th 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 conversing with him on the 26th, from the fact that he bore a strong resemblance to a relative of his. No testimony in regard to the identity of the person could possibly be stronger. The counsel for the defence undertook to prove an alibi; 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 testified that the prisoner rode with him from Chesterfield to Keene, Tuesday the 23rd day of July last, and that he saw him from that till Monday, the 28th, and during that time the prisoner bought a trunk at his store. The store trunk was in Court and the witness identified 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 before, and talked with him, and that he had both of these witnesses testified that on the 26th of July (the day on which the assault was made at Medford they said) they saw the prisoner at a Caravan exhibition in Keene. A Mr. Ward, a Concord and Keene stage driver, was also called, who testified that on the morning of the 26th 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 conversation with him on the road. A Mr. Stewart, a Tailor in Concord, testified that on the 26th of July last, he made a pair of pantaloons for the prisoner, and from the peculiarity of their make he identified them as being the ones now worn by the prisoner. Another witness was called, who saw the prisoner about the first of August in Merrimack, on his way to Nashua. Several of the witnesses were recognized and called by name by the prisoner when he first saw them in court. Every one of the witnesses swore they had not the slightest doubt that the prisoner at the bar was the same man whom they had seen in New Hampshire as described by them.

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 witnesses were untruthful as to the time—that the offences were committed on the 19th and 21st of July, being the week before, and took time to send to Newton and to Medford, to see if the time could be changed. The attempt was unsuccessful—the time could not be changed—the crimes were committed on the 26th and 28th, as alleged—and the prisoner was discharged.

This is certainly one of the most remarkable instances on record, of the fallibility of human testimony. The resemblance between the real and the supposed offender must be greater than that between the two sisters in Sue's Wandering Jew or between Adrienne and the Gracie, 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 where the prisoner was arrested, the Courier pronounces it very remarkable that a person, so nearly resembling the one who had committed the offences as to be immediately recognized by all these witnesses should, within a fortnight, come to the identical spot at which 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 innocence of the prisoner.

CLARKVILLE, Va. Dec. 5. Mr. F. L. Smithson, of this county has invented a machine for prizing Tobacco in hogheads, which must take the place of every thing else heretofore used for that purpose. The power of this machine has not yet been thoroughly tried, but enough is known to justify the assertion, that in a common sized hoghead, which, when prized after the old way, and contains but about 1800 pounds, by this new invention, 3000 pounds may be easily forced into it, without injury to the Tobacco. This is a simple contrivance, which renders it more valuable; and any every farmer who can use an axe, saw, and drawing-knife, can make his own prize, after paying for the right to do so. Mr. Smithson has sent on a model, with the view of getting out a patent right; after which, we shall give a more minute description of his invention, with an engraving to illustrate it.—Herald.

The Richmond Whig quotes a sentiment put in the mouth of Gen. Jackson—that if a boon of life was offered him again, he would not accept of it—as a noble and sublime one. It is so, whether General J. ever uttered it or not. But it is very certain that Cicero attributed it to Cato several hundred years before General Jackson died. "Si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac estate perpetuo, valeam remanere; nec vero velle, quasi decus quoque, ut carere a calce recedam." They have a fashion nowadays of decorating the great men of our times, with the wisdom of the ancients.—Alexandria Gaz.

OBED M. COLEMAN, DIED ABRIT, Va. D. 1845, AGED 28. "As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there." Psalm LXXXV, 7.

Such is the striking inscription upon a beautiful Marble Monument, about to be erected over the remains of Coleman, the inventor of the Eolian attachment to the Piano Forte,—at Saratoga Springs, where he died.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, met in Fayetteville, on the 10th instant.

PENITENTIARY.

This is a matter which will likely occasion warm discussion in this State during the coming year. We had not anticipated very formidable opposition at this day, to the establishment of a Penitentiary in North Carolina; but the course taken by a portion of the press on the subject, has recently led us to change our mind. Good, however, will grow out of it, as the whole matter will be brought directly to the consideration of the people, and being fairly and fully canvassed, will doubtless result in the settled conviction, that such an institution is demanded in our State.

We are glad to perceive that Gov. Graham is eliciting information from the proper authorities of the different States, where the Penitentiary system has been adopted; which will be spread before the public in proper form as soon as possible. In the mean time, we are ready to give to our readers such arguments for and against, as may be furnished to our hand, reserving to ourselves the privilege at a proper time, of advocating the importance of the measure. In another column we insert an article signed "Justice" in opposition, which, while it demands attention on account of the importance of the subject, and the sobriety of its style, can hardly occasion a doubt in the mind of any one who has bestowed a thought upon the matter in consideration.

NEWBERN. IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS. The late severe drought in North Carolina which has nearly dried up our streams, very naturally occasions some disposition to remedy the difficulties connected with their navigation. We have for years believed that the most important measure of Internal Improvement in our State is the rendering our Rivers navigable. Rail roads passing through the State may increase the quantum of travel and may add to the trade of those towns located at their termination, but no decided advantage can be gained to the whole State by such expenditures of labor and means. The permanent and growing prosperity of North Carolina will depend mainly on the improvement of her Rivers in connection with the energy and industry of her people in agricultural pursuits. Indeed unless something is done to afford facilities for getting the proceeds of their industry to market, what remains among us must either die out, or seek a field for its exercise in other quarters.

We perceive that the navigation of Cape Fear River is exciting some attention in Wilmington and Fayetteville, and there is some talk of resorting to dams and locks in order to make a permanent improvement in the navigation of that river. We should be glad to see the Cape Fear people moving upon that subject; for perhaps that might stir the dumb-founded folk and awaken the Rip Van Winkles about Newbern and the Neuse. It is a crying shame and a sin, in what is not mortal at least, for the people to be lying down or sitting on the fence holding in this way. The cry of every body "morning, noon and night" now is, "Poor old Newbern! Poor old Newbern! it's a going down!" Yes! and such croakers ought to go down with her. Now instead of lending a hand and bestirring ourselves to propher her up and sustain her trade and push her on to prosperity, we are gazing about the streets with our heads down, and can talk of nothing but "hard times and worse a coming." But what shall we do? Why, improve the navigation of the Neuse and Trent; erect Cotton Factories and Steam Mills. All this and more too can be done by Newbern alone, leaving out the aid to be obtained from the surrounding country. If we had the power necessary, and the people remained asleep in this matter, we might have them translated to the moon in short order.—Litt.

MANUFACTURES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—For several years, in consequence of the scarcity of the metal of the money market, and the profligate profligacy of our people,—there has been no addition made to the number of cotton manufactures in North Carolina. The pecuniary difficulties, beginning in 1837 and extending over five years, till 1842, were too alarming to all, too ruinous to many, to justify enterprises requiring large capital, and supposed to be of doubtful success. Not a single cotton factory was commenced in all that time, we believe, though some were completed which had been undertaken in better times. The steady success, however, which has attended industry in all its pursuits for the last three years, is at length exercising a natural influence on capital, and inducing it to seek out that channel in which it can be so profitably and patriotically employed. We have just heard of the commencement of two new Cotton Factories, one at Christian's Mills, on the Pee Dee River, near Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, by Dr. Montgomery and others.

We heartily wish these, and all similar establishments in the State entire success. But we cannot let the opportunity pass without reminding those who have such investments in contemplation, of the superior advantages of this town and vicinity, in the abundance and cheapness of water power, and of living, the ease with which the raw material is obtained, the access to the markets of the world, the existence here already of six Factories, affording an opportunity at all times to procure experienced workmen and operatives, the facilities for procuring assistance in cases of accidents, &c. &c.

There is abundant room here for more establishments, and the manufacturers and citizens generally will welcome them amongst us. Fayetteville Observer.

THE 12TH OF JANUARY. The Whig Central Committee of the State have fixed upon Monday, the 12th day of January, as the time for holding the Whig Convention at Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be voted for in August next. And now, in view of the day thus designated, it is the duty of the Whigs in every county of North Carolina to prepare forthwith for being duly represented in the proposed Convention. It is not sufficient for them to believe or suppose that Governor GRAHAM will consent to stand for a re-election, and therefore that there is no need of their sending delegates to confer about a candidate. There are some special reasons why the Convention should be a full one. One is, that there may be an emphatic and united declaration of approval from the Whigs of the State, of the administration of Governor GRAHAM. Another is, that the Whig spirit may be re-invigorated, a proper organization effected, and a unity of effort agreed upon. Other reasons might be named, but these are sufficient.

We would in an especial manner urge upon the Whigs of the counties of this Congressional district the propriety of holding meetings soon for the appointment of delegates. W. L. Chronicle.

QUEST.—The express which carried the President's message arrived at Boston in 12 hours from the time it left Washington.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The following is the list of appointments, made by the Conference of the Methodist Church, which met last week at Washington:

- RALEIGH DIST.—Peter Doug, P. E. Raleigh City, Thos. S. Campbell. Raleigh do. m. A. H. Tucker. Tar River, J. W. Lewis, R. T. Hefflin. Raleigh Ct. W. H. Burgess, R. T. Blake, sup. Greenville, I. T. Wyche. Person, W. M. Jordan. Hillsboro' Ct. E. L. Perkins. Hillsboro' and Chapel Hill, Lemmon Shell. Orange, Wm. Anderson. Haw River, Gaston E. Brown. Pittsboro', Wm. Clegg. Nash mission, D. Culbreth. Henderson, R. O. Burton. H. G. Leigh and T. McDonald, Ag'ts for R. M. College. C. M. F. Deems, Professor in the University of N. C. SALISBURY DIST.—Joseph Goodman, P. E. Greensboro', James Bryant. Mocksville, R. P. Bibb, J. Martin. Davidson, A. Norman, J. W. Floyd. Randolph, J. T. St. Clair. Guilford, W. S. Colson, J. W. Tucker. Stokes, J. D. Lumsden. Surry, A. Owens. Jonesville, W. J. McMaisters. Wilkes, A. C. Allen. Iredell, W. M. Walsh. Guilford mission to people of color, to be supplied.

- DANVILLE DIST.—J. Jamison, P. E. Pittsylvania, J. W. Jeter, W. W. Albee, sup. Henry, John Rich. Rockingham, P. W. Archer, T. T. Cassidy. Caswell, J. L. Nicholson, A. Lee, sup. Patrick, W. W. Nesbitt. Halifax, John Tillet. Alleghany, W. W. Turner. Franklin, B. M. Williams, J. Hank, sup. Dan River Mission, W. Carter. WASHINGTON DIST.—J. Reid, P. E. Washington, N. H. D. Wilson. Roanoke, W. J. Dural, T. B. Reeks. Plymouth, A. S. Andrews. Tarboro', J. Johnson. Columbia, F. W. Yarrall. Bath, D. W. Doub. Mattamuskeet, W. S. Chaffin. Portsmouth, R. A. Claghton. Cape Hatteras, R. R. Dunkley. Neuse, P. H. Joyner. Roanoke mission, R. J. Carson.

- NEWBERN DIST. D. E. NICHOLSON, P. E. Newbern, S. D. Bumpass. Smith Hill, C. P. Jones. Smithfield, S. Pierce. Wayneboro', E. E. Freeman. Sampson, T. Garrard, S. H. Helebeck. Duplin, John W. Tinnin. Topsail, N. A. Hooker. Onslow, C. K. Parker. Trent, H. Gray, G. W. Nicholson. Beaufort, T. P. Ricard. Straits, Thomas Moses. John S. Edwards, transferred to Virginia and Stationed at Centenary Church, Richmond. Amos W. Jones transferred to Memphis Conference. John R. McIntosh is permitted to travel for his health.

The next Conference will be held in Newbern.

FREE NEGROES—A PLAN TO GET RID OF THEM. Free negroes are justly regarded as nuisances in the Slave States. Debauch and degraded as they are and ever must be, they corrupt the slaves, and the evils arising from their presence among us, are great and numerous. But how shall we get rid of them? This has been a question hard to decide. An incident connected with the recent visit to the North, of a gentleman and his family residing in this town, has suggested a plan of ridding ourselves of this corrupt population.

Unwilling to carry his own servants among the fanatics, the gentleman alluded to, took along with his family, a free negro female servant. On arriving in Connecticut, this servant was stolen from him by the Abolitionists, who supposed her to be a slave. So carefully did they conceal her, that no traces of her whereabouts could be discovered; and the fanatics are now, no doubt, congratulating themselves on their success in slave-stealing!

Now, let this plan be adopted—let every Southerner, in his visit to the North, take with him one or more free negro servants. The abolitionists will kidnap them; for they can't be made to believe but what every negro arriving among them, from the South, is a slave. And in this way the South will shortly be rid of its free negro population.—North State Whig.

READ AND UNDERSTAND! The time will come when this medicine, BRANDETH'S PILLS, will be appreciated as they ought, and deserve; it will be well understood that Dr. Brandeth has the strongest claims upon the public. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandeth Pills, concedes them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value is a certain so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration at once restored; thus they cure colds and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile, find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandeth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADFUL YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience. And at no stage of this dread full epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandeth Pills. Let this medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases. ASSIST NATURE with this all-important medicine, to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES.—The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies; neither should we be if it were not for our pride which occasions them. FOLLOW NATURE. Use the medicine that harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes impurities from the blood, which strengthens the faculties, and yet reduces those of too full a habit to a healthy standard. Let us again say that every department of the manufacture of Brandeth's Pills is personally superintended by the Doctor, and that every box which leaves the workshop, may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying.

The above Pills are on sale, by regular Agents, in every County of the State, and by WILL. PECK, wholesale and retail Agent, Raleigh.

Mrs. C. A. Lewis

Will be prepared to accommodate six or eight gentlemen with Board, the ensuing year, upon the usual terms. Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1845. 97-111

GREAT ATTRACTION.

I HAVE JUST received another most splendid assortment of PERFUMERY and BRUSHES, Of every variety and quality, consisting in part of the following:—Roussell's and Lush's Extracts for the handskerchiefs, Roussell's Extracts in large and elegant bottles, Roussell's superior Rose, Musk, Palm, Almond and Orange Soaps for the Toilet; Roussell's & Gerlain's Cream Soap, Low's old brown Windsor (gentle) Rigg's Military Shaving Cream for shaving; Cachou de Arromatic, for diffusing a pleasant taste in the mouth and neutralizing any offensiveness in the breath produced by smoking, medicine or otherwise; Pomade Divine, for chapped hands and lips; Philomene, Or Marrow, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Indian Hair Dye, Balm of Columbia, Gingham Macassar and Bayle's Oil, &c. for the Hair, together with a beautiful assortment of Brushes, consisting of Hair, Teeth, Cloth, Darning, Paint and Polishing Brushes. If you need any of the above articles, call and supply yourself at PESCUD'S Drug Store, Raleigh, Dec. 4th, 1845. 97-

CROW & SCOTT,

Commission Merchants, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. HAVE removed to the large and commodious Store, nearly opposite to Frie's Hotel was the Post Office, and next to West Hill Ware House. They give prompt and personal attention to the selling of Cotton, Tobacco, and all kinds of Country Produce, and always retain obtaining the best market price and have the money ready, when Sales are made with us. They have now in Store, the following:—150 Sacks Sugar, 75 Bags Rice, Java and Loggia Coffee, 10 Hubs, Porto Rico Sugar, 50 Bbls. Maine Riber Potatoes, 50 " New York Apples, 50 Boxes Cheese, 30 Kegs Gobbin Butter, 20 Chests various Teas, 100 Bbls. Family and Superfine Flour, 20 Boxes Adamantine Candles, 25 " Sperm " 25 " Mould " Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soap, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c., &c. WM. H. CROW, JAMES D. SCOTT, 87-2m November 1, 1845.

FRESH OYSTERS & FISH.

To the Citizens of Raleigh and Country generally. THE SUBSCRIBER, through the medium of his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement extended to him in his line of business, as caterer of Oysters and Fish, heretofore, and would beg leave to inform his customers, that he has again resumed the business, and has located his establishment in the building known as the Common Office, near the Office of the "Standard," where he will be happy to serve his former Patrons and others, with Oysters, Fish, and such other delicacies as may be desired to procure in the Norfolk market. OYSTERS, fresh and fine, will be received daily; having facilities for the very best Steamed Oysters, also, FRESH EGGS, on Wednesdays and Fridays—which may be relied on, would in conclusion say to my patrons, that whatever I offer for sale, whether the application be made in person or through servants, will be genuine. I would also add, that persons in any of the adjoining Counties, or such places as may be practicable to send Oysters with safety, will have their orders promptly and faithfully attended to, giving positive directions as to the conveyance. JOHN WILSON, Raleigh, Nov. 4. 87

STATE OF North Carolina—CHATAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1845.

Bedford Underwood, 22. Josee Maskey, Administrator of William Underwood, dec'd., and Thomas B. Henry and wife Eliza, and Alfred, George, and Elizabeth Underwood, who are defendants, vs. GEORGE E. JONES, who is Plaintiff. Petition for Account and Settlement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas P. Henry and wife Eliza are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Chatham County, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the petition of the Plaintiff should not be granted; otherwise judgment pro defenso will be entered against them. Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, 1845. N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2.

CITY HOTEL,

Adjoining the Court House Square, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. The liberal encouragement received by this establishment during the last twelve months, prompts Mr. LAWRENCE to tender his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and the public generally, for their past favor, and pledges himself that there shall be no diminution in his exertions to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He also promises that the accommodations of the House, especially the Table, shall not be excelled by any in the City; and the charges will be as moderate as can possibly be afforded. Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week or month. An Omnibus will always be in attendance to convey Passengers and baggage, to and from the Rail Road Depot. November 8, 1845. 87-omw

HARRIS' HOTEL,

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA. The Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the North-west corner of the Court House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a substantial and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has been thoroughly repaired, his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any in the State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ask is a fair trial. Call and judge for yourselves. K. H. HARRIS, Concord, N. C. May 19, 1845. 48 1/2

TEACHER.

A GRADUATE of the University of New York desires to obtain a situation, either as Tutor in the Faculty, or as the instructor of an Academy in North or South Carolina, or Virginia. Testimonials of the most excellent character in all respects will be furnished. Communications addressed (post paid) to C. P. H. Fayetteville, N. C., will receive immediate attention. November 6. 87-11