The value of railroads is made manifest by the recent example of extraordinary despatch between Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and the city of Washington. The papers by the Hibernia, up to the 4th of March from Liverpool, and to the 3d from London, were delivered in Washington at 81 o'clock on the 20th of March. The distance from Halifax to Washington, near one thousand one hundred miles, was travelled in about sixty four hours, including all detentions and delays, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a bad road, travelled by horses, for more than one hundred miles in Nova Scotia; a high wind during a voyage at sea by steamer, of two hundred and fifty miles on the Sound. With these obstacles, the rate of travel, for the entire distance, including stoppages-one hour at Boston, one hour and a half at New York and others-was seventeen miles an hour. If no other valuable end shall have been attained by this express, it serves to show what can be accomplished in this way in our country. While so much with railroads have been achieved in the northeast direction from Washington, it is to be regretted that the same has not been done to the southwest of it. However important the news from Mexico and Texas, time must be lost in the sloughs of Alabama, to say nothing of other detentions to which the express might be exposed. As the deficient links to a continuous railroad between the Potomac and the Mississippi are not likely to be supplied as a national work, is it not surprising that the States and cities interested in it do not unite with our capitalists in completing a work of such incalculable importance ? Were the wanting link supplied between the Carolina capitals, Raleigh and Columbia, less than two hundred miles in a direct and practicable route, and about twenty miles further by Fayetteville, there would soon be a continuous line of railroads from the Potomac, both to the Chattahoochie and the Tennessee riv-

Were the travel from Alabama and Tennessee brought to Raleigh, to be transported over the State road to Virginia, it cannot be doubted it would be a capital financial measure for the State of North Carolina. Would not its citizens be benefited in various ways by a railroad from Columbia to Raleigh? When one Jooks at the of the State, to emanate from the Gubernatoadaptation of the intervening country, on many accounts, for a railroad, who can doubt it would vield a handsome remuneration for the enterprise ! How could planters more profitably employ their negroes than as laborers on the line ? Why will not old Rip Van Winkle wake up? Cannot South Carolina shake the poppies from her brow? Let the Carolinas but imitate the example of other States, and the movements now making in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and in the course of a year or two, the work would be done.

ers, to the western boundary of Georgia.

Some thirty or forty years ago, one more prescient than that age, was considered deranged for believing the time would come when the travel between Philadelphia and Boston would be achieved in forty-eight hours. It is now performed in about twelve hours. When the great plan of a direct and continuous railroad between New York and Boston shall be put in operation, it is confidently believed the whole distance between those cities, two hundred and nine miles, may be travthe case, why should more than nine hours be required between Philadelphia and Boston !-As New York is not thirty miles nearer Boston than New York to Washington, why should not the day come when one may travel of a summer's day, between sunrise and sunset, from Washington to Boston? We shall not be considered insane were we to venture the prediction, that the day will come, when one day only will be required for the travel between Washington and Boston! But we must begin by accelerating the travel beetween Washington and New York, which at this time ought not to require more than ten consecutive hours.

If England beats us, as she does greatly, by the rapidity of her travel, it seems we beat her by the extent of our railroads. At the close of 1843, from the returns compiled by order of Parliament, it appeared there were in America 3,-688 miles of railroad to 2,0691 in Great Britain; and that the mileage on our railroads nearly equalled those of Great Britain, France, and Belgium. But ours cost £4,800 per mile, on an average, to £31, 048 in Great Britain.

We suppose in no part of the world can a railroad be constructed at a cheaper rate than between Raleigh, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina. Let this work be done, and it would soon lead to a completion of the metropolitan route to Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, or to Mobile, in Alabama, whence there might be an easy and rapid communication to New Orleans. AN OBSERVER.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

House of Representatives, March 23, 1846. GENTLEMEN: From the great confusion which prevailed in the House last Friday upon the passage of the bill for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, my name was improperly recorded in the affirmative. I have had the journals promptly corrected by placing myself right upon that question. I voted in the negative; and, if you will do me the kindness to publish this note in correction of the report in the papers, it

When we had a large surplus revenue in the of its distribution; and it would afford me great pleasure, upon a proper occasion, to sustain, by vote, that long cherished Whig measure, the improvments, education, or otherwise.

But, for the measure of this Democratic Con gress, alluded to above, appropriating near two millions of dollars, something near the average annual amount of proceeds of the public lands, I confess I have no sympathy. It has no equity or justice upon which to found its claims to the support of the whole country. It is sectional and local in its character, and was thus, to some extent, supported by drawing to its aid the strong local interest subserved by its own enactments. It has not generously looked to the interest of the whole country—North, South, East, and West—as if the proceeds of the public lands were set aside and distributed according to the policy contended for by the Whigs. If democracy is progressive, I fear it is not safe and consistent; I fear we shall have every thing, by portions of the Democracy, run up to high latitudes, at least to 54° 40'. This does not suit my views, nor will it, I believe, the Old North State, for she has been peculiar for her love of moderation, equity, justice, of the mechanic, or the farmer's spade—but let and stern honesty.

Your friend, A. DOCKERY. GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

The unanimity with which this gentleman was nominated by the Whigs for re-election, and the general conviction which pervades the minds of the party throughout the State, and in a good degree the minds of the opposition, as to the certainty of his success, must not be taken as an indication that no effort is necessary on his part and on the part of his friends, to make such a result absolutely certain. Custom has now made it necessary, for candidates for the Gubernatorial chair to canvass the State, and however much on some accounts we may disapprove of the practice, as tending to degrade the office, and in many instances rendering the canvass an arena for the display of the tricks of the demagogue; or contributing much towards making the highest Executive officer of the Commonwealth a mere partizan; yet, in many respects, it is highly important, inasmuch as by this means, an intelligent and observant candidate, such as we know Gov. GRAHAM to be, may derive much necessary information in regard to local affairs, which, by a practical and wise mind, may be made subservient to the best interests of the whole State.

Apart then from all sinister considerations, arising from the necessity of seeing the people, and addressing them on the various topics necessary to be discussed in their hearing, and of meeting a contestant upon the open field of conflict before those whose suffrages they seek ; we hold that distiller, and was as follows: it is of the highest moment in view of the welfare of the Commonwealth, that candidates for that high office should canvass the entire State. And this matter we take the liberty of urging on the consideration of Gov. GRAHAM at this early day, not because he has so formidable an opponent in the person of James B. Shepard, Esq., nor because we have any doubt of his election, but because we are anxious that the remainder of his term of office should be signalized by the introduction of one or more schemes of State policy, originating in his sound sense, and his personal observation of the real condition and wants benefit to our people.

This is a point which we would impress upon the minds of all our citizens who aspire to that office; that the people expect wise measures bearing directly upon the immediate interests rial chair; nor will they be satisfied with less .--Let not any young man who presents himself bethe only object which the framers of our Constitution had in view in making provision for such for the best citizens of the Commonwealth, whose great experience; strong practical sense; enlightened and liberal views; general acquaintance with the affairs of the people and steady working habits; make them at once the ornaments and pride of the good old North State. Such we know | properties; among these, may be enumerated to be the character of WM. A. GRAHAM. His the saccharine and oleaginous principles -of inmodesty, and perhaps, his aversion, even to seem | finite value, not only in the sustenance of the anelled by ordinary trains in six hours. That being to sanction the vile tricks of party electioneering, imal system, by the elaboration of carbon, but in to which a mind as pure, and as elevated as his, the production of fat. And besides these, there could never stoop, and especially his severe af- are other principles which contribute to the forfliction during the last canvass, prevented his vi- mation of flesh, muscle and bones. siting the greater portion of the State. We hope however, no barrier will prevent his making an early announcement of his intention to canvass the whole State, from the mountains to the seaboard, during the present season.- Newbernian.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Suppose the case of a public officer, anxious

to retain his situation, and with an elasticity of conscience equal to almost any emergency .-Which shall he go for, Oregon or Free Trade ! How is he to know the mind of the Administration? The West proclaims that Oregon is first in importance. The South shouts for Free Trade -Then again, he must choose between 49 and 54. Well he reads the President's Inaugural, and is perfectly satisfied that the United States have an indefeasible claim to the whole of Oregon. In short, he thinks there never was such a title except that of Adam to the Garden of Eden. Soon after, however, he discovers that Mr. Polk has if they were reduced to meal, submitted to some made the offer of 49 to the British Government, and then it for the first time occurs to him that this is a most judicious proposition and he cannot sufficiently honor the wise statesmanship and the conciliatory spirit which have dictated this excellent compromise. But soon the scenery is shifted again, and instead of remaining in the comparatively pleasant region of Vancouver's Island, our Clerk finds the President, with his coat buttoned up to his throat, and encased in furs, hurrying off the means of reducing them to cob-meal. with long strides to the North Pole, and planting the American flag under the very nose of the Russian Bear. Of course, our unfortunate scrivener springs at once from his position, and warming his nose with one hand, and holding hard to the coat tail of the Executive with the other, makes tracks for the region of eternal snow .-Here, perhaps, he hopes to find some repose, but He is condemned to a worse fate than that of the Wandering Jew. His illustrious predecessor has scarcely planted his foot upon the line of 54 will at once show my true position before my 40, before he wheels to the right about, and then the cork leg "keeps going the same as before." Treasury, I was the constant and steady advocate has come from the South, and as he inhales the odorous breeze, and turns to follow the President, one would think our knight of the pen the most distribution of the proceeds of the public lands delighted creature in the world. He smiles at among the several States according to their fed. the thought that he could ever have indulged the the present beautiful production is to be consideral population, leaving it discretionary with their insane idea of living in a land of everlasting win- ered a fair specimen. The first is to represent several Legislatures to apply and dispose of it ter. He utters some touching sentiments, hand-for the high and patriotic purposes of internal somely expressed too, upon the blessings of peace. and babbles, like a poet, about "green fields."-At last they reach 49 once more, but just in their path, as the President is about to repose himself upon a bank of negotiation, up starts an armed legion of Western Democrats, who, with Hannegan and Allen at their head, bid the Executive retrace his steps, or die the death. Once more they commence the unceasing round. Poor Clerk! He must think with the President. A hard condition indeed. Like the Irishman's owl, a man must keep up a "devil of a thinking," who does not wish to be left behind by the progressive Democracy.

them not "put their trust in princes."

the land is cursed, and never commit their happi-

ness and fortune to the caprice of mortal man.

Let their own strong right arm wield the hammer

CORN COBS AS FOOD FOR CATTLE. When it is recollected how many hundreds and thousands of bushels of corn cobs are annually thrown away, or wastefully used as fuel, it becomes a matter of deep interest to every corngrower to know the degree of value to which this offal of the farm may be entitled to be considered as food for cattle.

Do corn cobs possess properties of nutrition ? If so, are those properties sufficiently concentrated to render them safe and efficient food? These questions are important, and particularly so in those years when there may be a scarcity of long feed, as hay, tops, and fodderand, fortunately for the solution of these questions, a more accurate test-a nicely conducted experiment-was made many years since, by P. Minor, Esq, of Ridgway, Va., and communicated at the time to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County of that State. His experiment was conducted by distillation, probably the surest way of testing the degree of nutriment, and the result of this experiment is entitled to the more consideration, as it was undertaken at the request of a member of the society, with the express object of determining the relative proportions of nutritive matter in the grain and cobs of

Mr. Miner says the experiment was carried on under the eye of an experienced and intelligent

Ten bushels of corn and cob ground together were taken, which weighed 367 lbs.; and ten bushels of pure corn meal were taken, which weighed 400 pounds. They were both brewed, or mashed on the same day, and distilled separately, with great care and accuracy. The product of the pure corn was eighteen gallons, and the product of the mixture, or corn and cob, was 13 gallons of spirit, each of the same degree of proof

Now, it is generally agreed that the cob constitutes about one half of the bulk of the cornin other words, we give two measures in the cars for one shelled; and the cobs are either used as of the State, which shall result in great practical fuel, or thrown away, as of no value. If this is true, the product of the mixture then should have been only nine gallons, or the half of what the pure corn produced. But thirteen gallons were obtained, four of which must have been extracted from the cobs; or, if we estimate nutritive power by the quantity of spirit, then it is clear, that when we shell ten bushels of corn and throw away the cob, we throw away a portion of the fore the people for that important post think, that | food equal to the difference between nine and 13 or nearly one-half.

This experiment of Mr. Miner's, as accurately an officer, was simply to place a leisure-loving, and nicely as it was conducted, does not settle book-learned, silk stocking gentleman in the pa- the question, as to how much nutriment the cob lace at Raleigh, for the sole purposes of pardon- | contains-it only settles that of how much spirit | arrived rather late, and, on alighting from h ing criminals, offering rewards for the apprehen- they will make-and what their relative value is | gig, heard the report of the pistols, and a ball sion of the scape gallows, and sending in to the for the production of spirit, compared with the Legislature stereotyped messages concerning grain. It proves that while ten bushels of meal many little things in general and nothing in par- from the grain made 18 gallons of spirit, the ticular. Far from it. They designed that place same quantity of meal made from cobs and grain, made 13 gallons -- and, of course, that the 5 bushels of cobs vielded 4 gallons of spirit.

> Besides the principle of alcohol found in al grain and most vegetables, there are other substances, or principles in all, possessing nutritive

Without reference to the chemical analysis of the corn cob, (of which we are not aware that one has been made,) we take it for granted, that as it contains four-ninths, as much spirit as does the grain, that its elements bear a proportionate relation. But we are not left to conjecture as to its value; because the experience of every one who may have fived in the neighborhood of a distillery, will have taught him that the residuum, after the spirit is extracted from the grain, familiarly called distiller's slop, is used advantageously in the fattening of swine, and that when fed to milch cows, it is eminently conducive to the secretion of milk, and in connection with fodder or hav, never fails to keep them in good heart and

But to return to the corn cobs. We have already shown that so far as spirit is concerned, that they yield nearly as much as the grain itself, and we think the inference a fair one, that cooking process, and incorporated with chopped fodder of some kind, they would be found, for cattle, fully equal to half their quantity of corn, whether regard be had to their general health. the formation of flesh, muscle, bone, and fat.

We conclude, therefore, by the expression of the opinion, that every corn-grower should save his corn cobs for his cattle, and that to render them available, he ought to provide himself with

American Farmer.

"NORTH CAROLINA EMIGRANTS."-Those lovers of the arts who have not visited the Capitol very lately, will now, in addition to the masterly portraits of HEALEY, and the beautiful copies of Coopen, find in the Rotundo a new object of attraction in the department of Painting. This is a large picture by Mr. J. H. BEARD, of Cincinnati, representing a party of humble and hardy emigrants on their way from North Carolina to Ohio. It is the second of a series of paintings designed by the artist to present a graphic description of A gentle breath of free trade, soft and spring like, Emigration, the whole of which series are bespoken by an opulent gentlemen of New York, at a price, we are happy to learn, beyond what any ether native works of the kind have ever commanded, but by no means beyond their merit, if the "breaking up:" the second, " on the road." somely expressed too, upon the blessings of peace, the third, an "encampment at night;" the fourth, the consummation of the hopes of the emigrants. representing a family settled, and surrounded with all the comforts of life .- National Intelligencer.

MR. GILLIS AND HIS HORSE .- Mr. Mark Gillis of Nashville, an ardent Locofoco, lost a favorite horse during election day. He had been some distance from the place of meeting, to procure two or three delinquent voters, and was upon the full drive towards the ballot box, when his horse had a leg instantly broken by stepping into a hole in the bridge over which they were passing.-There is no evil from which a lesson of good The delay caused thereby resulted in the elecmay not be learned. Let our young aspirants tion of Messrs. Gay and Beard, two staunch Whigs. avoid the contagion of office seeking, with which The voters in charge of Mr. Gillis would have turned the scale the other way. The Whigs in. Merimac was caused by the tears of the Locos shed stantly started a paper, and raised and paid Mr. for the downfall of their strong-hold, New Hamp-Gillis the value of his horse .- N. H. Statesman. shire.

They adopt the title of Madame, and pass for widows. less the world is regardless of him.

EDITORIAL DUELS. The late duel of Messrs, PLEASANTS and RITCHIE has suggested to Major NOAH some recollection of editorial quarrels in New York during his time. And he tells one, which he says has never before been given, in detail, to the public-and which he calls "one of the most romantic and extraordinary duels probably ever fought-certainly ever fought in this countrythe duel in 1804, between William COLEMAN Editor of the Evening Post, and Captain Thompson, Harbor Master."

"James Cheetham, Editor of the American Citizen, was the organ of the democratic party. William Coleman, Editor of the Evening Post, represented the Federal party; and both, we may say, controlled the destinies of their respective parties. \* \* \* He was by birth an Englishman, of indomitable courage, great and commanding talents, and a fesocious and ungovernable temper. He had more talent than Coleman; but Coleman was a man of better personal qualities, indolent and somewhat dissipated, but a very severe paragraphist and an expert politician. Coleman and Cheetham, after some violent interchanges and editorial anger, finally, got into a duel. Cheetham was the challenger. Considererable negotiation and management took place between the friends of the parties : and it appears that Judge Brockholst Livingston, in order to prevent the meeting, ordered out the pesse comitatus and had the parties arrested. This threw some doubt on Coleman's courage; and Captain Thompson, a democrat-a brave, fearless man, who always "uttered his thoughts" freely-said hat Coleman would not fight; that if slapped on one side the face, he would turn the other -The party took fire at this declaration, and the leaders, Washington Morton, Beekman, and several others, met at David Longworth's, bookseller, Park Row, and after a brief consultation informed Mr. Coleman that he must challenge Mr. Thompson—that there was no evasion of the very offensive declaration he had made. Thus circumstanced, Coleman sent him a challenge by Washington Morton, which Captain Thompson accepted, and named Cheetham as his second. and the friends made the necessary arrangements

The apprehensions of the law were such, that t was resolved to keep the meeting a secret from ill, except the parties already acquainted with it. and to fight at night. Doctor Hugh McLean was notified to attend a meeting professionally, though he may have heard of the preliminary arrangements and names of parties. They met on a cold winter night-the snow was on the ground -behind the house of Captain Randall, which stood at the corner of Broadway and Eighth St. The road passed through a ravine, and passed Potter's field, now Washington square, turning round in the rear of the Captain's mansion, now University place. The ground was marked out, and the principals took their stand. The Doctor which whizzed by his head, acquainted him with the fact that hostilities had commenced. He

walked towards the party. "Who goes there?" asked the seconds.

"The Doctor," was the reply. "Keep at a distance, if you please, at present." "Well, gentleman," said Washington Morton, "we have exchanged a couple of shots al-

ready. How much longer are we to remain here?" "Until we fire a dozen more," said Cheetham. "Well, then, said Mr. Morton, " if it is to be so, the parties must approach nearer each other -say at six paces. It is so dark that they cannot see each other.'

"Agreed," said Cheetham; and the beleigerents approached nearer each other. Another shot was fired, but from one pistol. " No matter whose it was," said Capt. Thomp-

son-" fire away !" Another shot was exchanged, when Thompson cried out, " I're got it !" and fell.

The seconds and Mr. Coleman immediately left the ground. Doctor McLean approached the prostrate man, and made a hasty examination of his wound. The ball had passed through his li-

"Sir," said he, "I am sorry to say that you are mortally wounded; and as a brave and honorable man, I wish you to give me your word that you will not divulge the names of the parties in "You have my promise, sir," said Captain

his unfortunate business."

The Doctor blaced the wounded man in his gig, and carried him down to his lodgings, we beieve in Beekman Street, saw him comfortably disposed of, and left him. Capt. Thompson resolutely refused to name any one as connected with the affair, said it was all fair and proper, and on his death the Coroner's Jury could not, after a long session, obtain any clue to the names of the parties, and it was not for some years, that the whole particulars were publicly known of this extraordinary duel.

BABY TALK.

The Editor of the N. Y. Gazette says: It did our heart good to hear a young and happy mother sing to her darling pet, after the following manner:

Where is the baby? Bess its heart-

Where is muzzer's darling boy? Does it hold its ittle hands apart, The dearest, bessen toy? And so it does; and will its ittle chin Grow jest as fat as butter? And will it poke its ittle fingers in Its tunnin ittle mouth, and mutter Nicey wicey words, Just like ittle vallar birds? And so it will; and so it may, No matter what its pappy, mamma say, And does it wink its ittle eyesses, When it's mad and ups and crieses? And does it squall like chick-a-dees At every thing it sees? Well it does? Why not, I pray Aint it muzzer's darlin evey day ? Oh' wat's the matter ! oh my ; oh my ! What makes my tweetest chicken ky? Oh nasty, ugly pin, to prick it; It's darlin muzzer's darlin cricket! There! there! she's thrown it in The fire; the kuel, wickid pin! There! hush, my honey ; go to sleep, Rocked in e kadle of a deep!

Under circumstances bearing son the present, the Democrats of North Carolina some years ago undertook to turn a certain Branch into the Executive Department ; but they could not make their Branch run successfully up hill; and Democracy has been back-watered ever since. Now they've sprung a Leake, and what the upshot will be we pretend not to divine; but we have an inkling that if this Leake continues to run, the Democracy may look out for dry times next August.

Greensborough Patriot.

[No possibility of the Leake being stopped, brother Patriot. See how it runs. It will leave Shepard's little cance high and dry, fast ashore, in August .-The "Raleigh Clique" will be apt to pronounce it a Leaky vessel.]—Fayetteville Observer.

ACCOUNTED FOR .- The Salem Register says that one of the party in that region gravely protests that the late unparalleled freshet in the

There are, by courtesy, no old maids in France. A man seldom affects to despise the world un-

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 1839.

Dr. D JAYNE — Dear Sir, — My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease - But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine n less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative. and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed less the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoonful of your Expectorant, and applied some limiment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly .--Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT .-- By a reference our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labour .- Hartford (Ct. ) Daily Review.

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.-We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchilis. Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Coughs, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

WHO CAN DOUBT The virtues of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC Summerville, N. J. Nov. 26, 1842.

Dr. Jayne,-Dear Sir: I send you the following cerificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic .- This will certify that I was entirely hald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came all over my head, and, although not as thick as before, yet it and style. is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK. New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.

AWFUL MURDER. How quick will the eye be arrested by a paragraph eaded " Awful Murder," and we read with trepidaion to ascertain what flagrant outrage has been perpetrated upon some fellow-being. But what apathy do we too often manifest when we behold the most

lovely part of Creation murdered by that monster of evil. Consumption, with other kindred affections .-The depredations of these murderous diseases would by Rail Road (9 miles) to City Point, thence by one be comparatively harmless, if JAYNE'S EXPEC-TORANT were as generally known and appreciated as its unrivalled merits deserve. It is without exception the most valuable preparation in existence for Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and every other affection of the throat, lungs, or breast. It never fails to give relief. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia

" Is there no balm in Gilead?" was the pathetic exclamation of the prophet of Israel, as he beheld the degradation and miseries of his people--and does not the heart of the philanthropist move with emotions of commisseration and sorrow, as he witnesses the Office James River and Bay Line, hopeless and helpless condition of thousands dying

all around him with Consumption, and other pul. monary affections, and asks, "Is there no balm the can heal them," no physician to rescue them from death? Yes, there is a balm that will heal them and at once arrest those fatal diseases, and restore them to health. It is found in Jayne's Expectorant

which never fails to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, and for Sale by Williams, Haywood & Co.,

Agents, Raleigh NEW SOUTHERN PRACTICE A OF MEDICINE—By SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Professor in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in 2 vols., 8 vo., price \$6-a most valuable work. For Sale at the North Carolina Book-Store Raleigh, hy H. D. TURNER.

March 28, 1846.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND SERIES OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. TO BE CONDUCTED BY Prof. Silliman, B. Silliman, and James D. Dana. AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HIS Series commenced on the first of January. 1846, and will be published in six numbers annually, namely, in January, March, May, July, September, and November, of each year, Each number will contain from 140 to 150 pages,

making annually two volumes of 420 to 450 pages each, fully illustrated by engravings, as the subjects may require. The price will be FIVE DOLLARS a year in advance. This Journal is intended to be a faithful record. American and Foreign Science. The " Scentific

Intelligence," will contain a summary of the progress of Physical Science at home and abroad. The aid of the most able collaborators has been secured in carrying out the plan, and we trust the "Journa" will commend itself to a large class of readers. The NEW SERIES will afford a fresh starting point for those who wish to become subscribers.

It is our design to make this Journal as popular and valuable as possible. The present system of reduced postage, will take it to any part of the coninent for ten cents per number.

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