

MESMERISM.

We copy the following interesting case from the Southern Medical Journal, published by the Faculty of the Medical College at Augusta. The writer and operator was Dr. Dumas; and the case certainly affords matter of deep interest to all the friends of humanity, and will especially interest those who have not yet obtained the decision of their judgment in favor of this occult and potent, though oft doubted agency:

"On the 3d of January, 1845, Mrs. Clark, (wife of Mr. Jesse Clark, of Columbia county, Georgia,) came to this city for the purpose of getting me to remove a scirrhous tumor of her right mamma, which had been gradually increasing for the last three years, and which had now attained the size of a turkey's egg. The tumor had never caused any pain of consequence, was not adherent to the skin; nor did it implicate any of the auxiliary glands. Mrs. C. is about 46 years of age, has never borne a child, and her health, though by no means robust, was pretty good, and had not been impaired by the evolution of the tumor. The operation having been determined upon for the following day, Mrs. C. remarked to me that she had been advised by Mr. Kenrick, to be mesmerized, but as she knew nothing about it, she would like to have my advice, and would abide by it; to which I replied that there were several well authenticated cases on record, in which surgical operations had been performed, under mesmeric influence, without the consciousness of the patient; that I would be happy to test the subject in her case, and that I would endeavor to mesmerize her, instead of operating as had been proposed, on the day following.

On the 4th of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I called on Mrs. C. and was informed that on the preceding evening she had been put to sleep by Mr. B. F. Kenrick (at whose house she resided). I then mesmerized her myself, and induced sleep in about fifteen minutes. Finding my patient susceptible to the mesmeric influence, and reflecting that it would not be convenient for the same person to maintain this influence and to perform a surgical operation at the same time, I requested Mr. Kenrick to mesmerize Mrs. C. morning and evening, at stated hours, until insensibility could be induced.

This was regularly done, with gradually increasing effect, when, on the evening of the 8th January, sleep was induced in five minutes, and the prick of a pin was attended with no manifestation of pain. The sittings were continued, and the patient's insensibility daily tested by myself and others in various ways.

On the 9th of January, I invited Professor Ford to be present, and after pricking and pinching strongly the patient, without evidence of pain, the mesmerizer was requested to leave the room; when we exposed the breast, handled it roughly in examining the tumor and re-adjusted the dress, without the consciousness of the patient. We then held her nostrils a vial of strong spirits of Hartshorn, which she breathed freely for a minute or two, without the least indication of sensation; unless the fact that she swallowed once, be regarded as such, instead of a mere reflex action. On the 11th of January, in presence of Professors Ford and Means, and in addition the usual tests, I made with my pocket knife an incision about two inches in length and half an inch in depth, into the patient's leg, without indication of sensation.

Fully satisfied now of our power to induce total insensibility, I determined to operate on her the next day at noon; but carefully concealed any such design from the patient and her friends, who did not expect its performance until several days later.

On the 12th of January, at twenty minutes past 11, A. M., Mrs. C. was put to sleep in forty-five seconds, without touch or pass of any kind; the facility with which the mesmeric influence was produced having gradually increased at each sitting. At 12 o'clock, M., in presence of Professors Ford, Means, Garvin and Newton and Dr. Halsee, the patient being in a profound sleep, I prepared her dress for the operation, and requested my professional brethren to note her pulse, respiration, complexion, countenance, &c., before, during and after the amputation, in order to detect any evidence of pain or modification of the functions. As Mr. Kenrick had never witnessed a surgical operation, he feared he might lose his self-possession and requested to be blind-folded, which was done. He now seated himself on the couch near the patient, and held her hand in his during the operation. This was accomplished by two elliptical incisions, about eight inches in length, comprehending between them the nipple and a considerable portion of the skin, after which the integuments were dissected up in the usual manner, and the entire mamma removed. It weighed sixteen ounces. The wound was then left open about three-quarters of an hour, in order to secure the bleeding vessels, six of which were ligated. The ordinary dressing was applied, and all the appearances of blood carefully removed, so that they might not be seen by the patient, when aroused. The amount of hemorrhage was rather more than is usual in such cases.

During the operation, the patient gave no indication whatever of sensibility, nor were any of the functions observed by those present, modified in the least degree. She remained in the same sound and quiet sleep as before the use of the knife. Subsequently the pectoral muscle, which had been laid bare, was twice or three seen to contract when touched with the sponge in removing the blood. About fifteen minutes after the operation, a tremulous action was perceived in the lower jaw, which was instantaneously arrested by the application of the mesmerizer's hand to the patient's head. This phenomenon recurred in about ten minutes after, and was again in the same manner quieted. Professor Ford, who counted the pulse and respiration, states that before any preparation was made for the operation, the pulse was 98; and the respiration 16 per minute; that after moving the patient to arrange her dress for the operation, and just before this was commenced, the pulse was 98; and the respiration 17; that immediately after the detachment of the breast the pulse was 96—respiration not counted; and that after the final adjustment of the bandages and dress, which required the patient to be raised and moved about, the pulse was 98, and the respiration 16. All present concur in stating that neither the placid countenance of the patient, nor the peculiar natural blush of the cheeks, experienced any change whatever during the whole process; that she continued in the same profound and quiet sleep, in which she was before noted, and that had they not been aware of what was being done, they would not have suspected it from any indications furnished by the patient's condition.

The patient having been permitted to sleep on about half an hour after the final arrangement of

her dress, the mesmerizer made passes over the seat of the operation in order to lessen its sensibility, and aroused her in the usual manner, when she engaged in cheerful conversation with Mr. Kenrick and myself, as though she had no suspicion of what had taken place. I then introduced to her the gentlemen, who had placed themselves so as not to be seen by her on awakening, and observed that I had invited them to come in during her sleep, in order that we might fully test her insensibility, preparatory to the operation. After a few minutes of conversation, I asked her when she would like to have the operation performed? To which she replied, the sooner the better, as she was anxious to get home. I added, "Do you really think that I could remove your breast when asleep without your knowledge?" Answer—"Why, Doctor, the fact is, that from the various experiments I am told you have made on me, I really do not know what to think of it." "Well, Madam, suppose I were to perform the operation one of these days, and to inform you of it when you would awake, would you believe me, and could you control your feelings, on finding that it had been done?" Answer—"I could not suppose that you would deceive me, and of course I would be very glad, but would try not to give way to my feelings." Have you perceived since your arrival here, or do you now perceive any change in the ordinary sensations of the affected breast?" "No sir, it feels about as it has done for some time back."

About a quarter of an hour having elapsed since she awoke, I then told her that as we found her in a proper state for the operation, I had performed it, and that the breast was now removed. She expressed her incredulity—said it was certainly jesting, as it was impossible that it could have been done without her knowing it at the time, or feeling anything of it now. She became convinced only on carrying her hand to the part and finding that the breast was no longer there. She remained apparently unmoved for a few moments, when her friends, approaching to congratulate her, her face became flushed, and she wept unreservedly for some time. The wound healed by the first intention.

In laying the above narrative before the profession, it is due to the cause of truth to state, that it has been submitted to all the physicians present at the operation, and that I am authorized by them to say it accords in every particular with their own observations so far as they were present. I should also add that, having no other object in view than the establishment of the fact that a surgical operation may be performed under such circumstances without the consciousness of the patient, I have designedly avoided any mention of the various and interesting mesmeric phenomena manifested prior and subsequently to the operation. These have been carefully and judiciously recorded by Mr. Kenrick, whose well directed zeal has enabled him to collect a body of highly important facts from a field unfortunately explored too exclusively by ignorance and charlatanry.

"THE BABES IN THE WOOD."

HARRISBURG, (Pa.) APRIL 11. A touching incident occurred among the mountains in the upper end of this county last week, while the fire was raging in that vicinity. A Mrs. Lyuid had been somewhat deranged occasionally for some time past, but was not considered much out of the way until one day last week, in absence of her husband, she left her infant in the care of two other children, one about five years of age, the other only three, fled to the mountains, and nothing could be discovered of them until Saturday last, when she was found almost famished and nearly naked, but the children were missing. The neighborhood soon turned out to scour the mountains in search of them, but in vain until Monday last, when some men provisionally happened to come upon them in one of the wildest regions of that wild country, where no one would have dreamed of looking for them. They had been out four days and four nights—cold, tired, and nearly starved. The children, dressed in their rags, were nearly torn off their feet by the underbrush, and their little legs blackened by the ashes of the conflagration through which they had wandered, and their flesh a good deal lacerated. They had cried themselves sick, and one of them had taken off its dress to make a bed of; and there they lay, at the root of a tree, locked in each other's arms, unable to speak, having eaten nothing, it is supposed, since they left home. The poor little sufferers were taken to the nearest house and comfortably provided for, and are said to be doing well. They were found ten miles distant from the place at which their mother was first discovered, and that they did not perish is altogether providential and almost miraculous.

A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.—"Sir," said an old soldier to the Secretary of the London Peace Society at the close of one of his lectures on peace. "Sir, what you have related, I have seen, and much more. I was on the field of Waterloo; and there I saw on a plot of ground not much larger than a gentleman's garden, six thousand of my fellow-men with mangled limbs, dead or dying."

Could we see the operations of war with our own eyes, as we do the effects of intemperance, what tales of atrocity, anguish and horror might we tell. But these the friends of peace know not by their own experience and observation; and those who do, are reluctant to disclose them.

A LARGE ORGAN.—The organ for Trinity Church, New York, which is being built in that city by Mr. Erban, will be the largest in this country. The following is a description of it: The organ case will be 52 feet high, 17 wide, and 32 deep. The largest wooden diapason pipe will be of such dimensions, that the interior will measure upwards of 250 cubic feet. The largest metal diapason, in the centre or front of the organ, will be 5 feet in circumference and 26 in length. There are to be four separate organs, known by the names of the Great Organ, Swell Organ, Choir Organ, and Pedal Organ; 43 draw stops, 11 of which will be diapasons, one 52 feet long, and 4 of 16 feet in length, beside two reed stops of 16 feet. Whole number of pipes 2169. Entire weight of the organ estimated altogether at 40 tons.

BEAK YOUR OWN TUMBLERS.—A good anecdote is extant, which, having never appeared in print before, we give it. An old farmer from Rutherford visited this city, and among other things desired to purchase some tumblers. After looking through one of our glassware establishments, and finding noise to suit him, he was about to depart, when the merchant picked up a very thick glass, and threw it up to the ceiling. As good luck would have it the glass did not break when it fell. This pleased the farmer and he bought a dozen of the tumblers, and carried them home. One of his neighbors called to see him on his return, and he was loud in praise of his tumblers—"you can break them sir, (said he) throw one up and try." The neighbor threw one up; down it came to the floor and broke all to pieces. "See here sir, (said the farmer) if you want to break tumblers go and buy them as I did."—Tennessee Paper.

MILLERISM IN MAINE.

There are a few leaders among the Millerites in this vicinity who devote themselves to the cause by going about from place to place, proclaiming the absolute certainty, according to the word of God, of the destruction of the world on a particular day within the circle of a short period. They resort to the most extravagant means producing excitement, and strongly advise all who wish to meet the Lord in peace to refrain from all labor, and give themselves up to the work of preparation. At their meetings they undertake to obey literally the commands of the Bible, and to imitate as near as possible many of the acts of the Saviour while on earth, and of others mentioned in the word of God.

One exercise is for some of them to get on their hands and knees on the floor, while others sit astride their backs. Washing each other's feet, kissing and embracing each other, are other forms. They have an exercise called "holy rolling," and another "slain of the Lord," when they fall upon the floor apparently helpless. In this state some of them give warnings, and relate visions, and recite doggerel hymns. They have a method of expressing joy by shouting and swinging of the arms, and clapping of hands. There is the holy dance practised, and the holy laugh. Frequent baptisms are observed—some at midnight and some persons. The latter has been recently performed by certain witty and highly accomplished young women, by jumping and rolling in pools of water by the roadside. Little children have been seized and carried out into the night air and plunged into a neighboring brook. Various means are resorted to for the purpose of making sacrifices. One woman took her china tea-set and broke it into small pieces. As a general thing they refrain from labor, and dispose of their property apparently without a thought of its value or the labor and pains-taking it demanded to collect it. They consume their fancies for fuel—have no regard to regular hours of refreshment or rest. And for all these things they think they have the command of God. One of their preachers reasoned in our hearing thus: "There is the dancing; we have the Bible for that." He then read several passages from the third chapter of Ecclesiastes in proof. The first eight verses of this chapter seem to be mainly relied upon for the sanction of most of their forms.

It is evident enough that the leaders, in supporting the theories of Mr. Miller in this part of the country, have run into strange vagaries, and have mistaken excitement for the serious impressions awakened by a belief in these theories. There are those who believe that the abandonment of some of the social virtues has been occasioned by the mistaken pursuit of excitement, and more than one family has had occasion to mourn on account of this.

We have endeavored to give a fair and impartial view of Millerism as actually existing in this vicinity, and it seems to us that the whole matter furnishes a full and complete justification for the recent legal action, and for the commitment of some of those engaged to the retirement and sober pursuits of the House of Correction.

THE LATE AND THE NEW OFFICIAL EDITOR. The National Intelligence draws a picture of the official Tyler editor that was, and Polk editor that is to be. It is scarcely a "counterfeit pretense of two brothers":

We may here speak, as one speaks of freshly departed greatness, (through our tears) of him who made them but too often flow before, with his moving strains. — "I had passed a way! He had gone, they say, to set up a dry-goods store. Probably he will deal in pocket handkerchiefs; for there is a great consumption of them wherever he goes. He will also trade, we presume, in crapes and other mourning goods, for alas! he was meek Pity's tenderest child. Of these two—one departing, the other arriving—we may well compare the powers, though opposite, yet strictly of tragic kin, Pity and Terror. The one was the greater master of the affections; the other more excites fury and fear. The one piled up a higher agony of woe; the other a greater ecstasy of rage or consternation. In the one, there was a more lyric sweetness, a more elegiac lamentation; the other shakes the soul with a dilly-ranting wildness. Both must have sat to Collins for pictures in his Ode of the passions:

"With eyes upraised, as one inspired, Pale Melancholy sat retired, And from her wild sequents a seat, In notes by distance made more sweet, Pour'd through the mellow horn her positive son."

This breathes, as every one will see, of John. On the other hand, lo!

"—with a frown, Revenge impatient rose, He threw his blood-stained sword in thunder down, And with a withering look The war-denoouncing trumpet took, And blew a blast so loud and dread, Were ne'er prophetic sounds so full of woe. And ever and anon he beat The doubling drum with furious heat. And though, at intervals between, He rejected Pity at his side, Her soul-embalming voice applied, Yet still he kept his wild unalter'd mien, While each strain'd head of eight seem'd bursting from his head."

In a word, the Enquirer is, all the while, like lady Macbeth, filled,

"—From the crown to the toe top-full Of direst cruelty."

OFFICE SEEKING.—A clever correspondent of the Knickerbocker magazine writes from Washington the following sketch of a Western fellow seeking an office from Mr. Polk:

One fellow came here from Illinois, and was introduced to a wag, who he was told had great influence at court, and who, although destitute of any such pretensions, kept up the delusion for the sake of the joke. The Sucker addressed the man of influence something in this wise: "Now, stranger, look at them papers. Their names is the first in our town. There's Deacon Stiles; there ain't a piouser a man in all the county; and then there's John Rogers, our shoemaker; he made them boots, and a better pair never traumped over these diggin's. You wouldn't think them soles had walked over three hundred miles of Houvier mud—but they have though, and are sound yet. Everybody in our town knows John Rogers—just you go out to Illinois and ask him about me; you'll find out how I stand." Then you ask Jim Turner, our constable, what I did for the party; he'll tell you I was a screamer at the polls. Now, I've come all the way from Illinois, and so foot too, most of the way, to see if I can have justice. They wanted me to take a town office to keep, but I must have something that pays beforehand—such as them charges, as they call 'em. I ain't got but seven dollars in it, and I can't wait; just get me one of them charges, will ye? Tell the old man how 'tis—he'll do it. Fact is, he must; I've aint the office; &—if I haint!"

An Alligator was killed near Columbia a few days since measuring between eleven and twelve feet in length, said to be the largest ever killed in South Carolina. North Carolina can boast that one was killed in the Cape Fear river below Wilmington twelve or fifteen years ago, which measured upwards of fourteen feet in length. From the stomach of the creature there was taken a light wood knot more than a foot long and two or three inches in diameter. We saw the animal here.—Wilmington Chronicle.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

From the Charlestown (Va.) Republican, April 9. KANAWHA SALT WORKS. It has been known to the public for some two years that several extensive salt furnaces in the Kanawha salt region have been operated exclusively by gas. The gas forcing up the water from a depth of a thousand or fifteen hundred feet and then being collected in a barrel, which serves as a grometer, it is conveyed by a pipe to the furnace, furnishing all the heat necessary to carry on at the same time all the processes of the manufacture of salt to its completion in an establishment capable of making a hundred barrels in a day, and at night brilliantly lighting up the whole works; thus saving the expense of a steam engine to pump up the water, and all the fuel and lights. Last week, in deepening one of the wells of Messrs. Dickinson & Shreveport, the auger struck a stream of gas, at the depth of one thousand feet, that in quantity and force surpassed anything of the kind heretofore discovered here, or perhaps in the world. The auger was pressed up with such force as almost to overcome the exertions of the workmen to hold it down while they could uncrew the detachers. The way being cleared, the gas having full play, sent a column of water one hundred feet, (and, if tubed, would no doubt raise it to double that distance,) occasionally discharging stones from the size of a musket ball to that of a hen's egg almost with the force of a grape-shot from a piece of ordnance. When we were there on Thursday last hands were engaged in active efforts to get down a column to check the force of the gas so as to enable them to insert the tube. They have now learned, partially succeeded, and, in a few days, both the gas and water will be turned to a good account. Serious apprehensions were very justly entertained of the destruction of the furnaces in the immediate neighborhood, as well as of the residence of Mr. Wm. Tompkins, should this immense body of gas take fire, which it is thought might occur from a steamboat passing on the river, so extensively was it diffused in the atmosphere. A strong guard is kept up night and day, to prevent such a catastrophe. On Saturday, the third wall from the one we are speaking of took fire, and, with the most active exertions, was not extinguished till considerable damage was done to the works.

That our readers may have some idea of the extent of nature's laboratory or gas manufactory on the Kanawha, we will say that gas enough issues from this single well to light all the cities in the United States, and we think we might safely transport a superbly lit city of Europe, a half-dozen other big cities of Europe.

Some uncertain fears that both the gas and the salt water will shortly fail; but we incline to the opinion that the upper stratum, the salt-arkits, the suburbs only of the treasures of salt and gas, as well as many a suburban wonder, are just now being reached. No matter whose dominions down there may be encroached upon, whether those of Pluto or Aeolus, our enterprising salt manufacturers are as determined to explore them, annex them, and revel in their palaces, as the Annexationists are by-and-by to revel in the halls of the Montezumas.

NONSENSE. The Historical Society of New York has been for some time engaged in the discussion of the propriety of changing the name of this Republic. The "United States of America," is not sufficiently distinctive and euphonious to satisfy the fastidious tastes of these literary savans; so they must, forthwith, have it changed. They would "blot out all the hallowed associations of the Revolution, by re-baptizing this glorious Union, ALLEGANIA!" This is, we admit, the age of humbug, but when Americans will consent to relinquish their proud title, surely their national pride must have taken flight, and their patriotic recollections have been obliterated from the tablets of their memory.—Charleston Gazette.

THE RULING PASSION STRIKE IN WATER. —A week or ten days since, on the arrival of the steamer Smith at Albany, Georgia, a general rush was made by the merchants for the boat, to engage freight; one, more daring than the rest, attempted to leap upon her deck before reaching the wharf; in this he failed, and was soon submerged, head and ears. While the astonished crowd stood breathless with apprehension for his fate, his head rose high above the water, and he cried out, "I say, captain, save room for my three hundred dollars!"—Apalachicola Gazette, 5th.

THE SCOTCH THISTLE.—The origin of this national badge is thus handed down by tradition: "When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwelcome to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day, but, on one occasion, the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus reached the Scottish forest unobserved, when a Dane unthinkingly stepped upon a superbly prickled thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assailants to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with great slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland."

PROMPT PAYMENT.—The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, which had a risk of \$9,000 on the Stock of Goods of Messrs. J. H. & J. Martine, consumed by fire in this town some weeks ago, did not wait for the expiration of the contract time of payment, but as soon as the liability was fully ascertained, and the papers duly prepared, paid the full amount through their Agents here, Messrs. Stark & Pearce. Fayetteville Observer.

Sale of Gold Mines. In pursuance of Decrees of the Court of Equity for Burke County, on Monday the 13th day of May next, at the Court House in the Town of Marion, provided the Spring Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for McDowell County, be held at that place, and if not, then at the House in which said Court has heretofore been opened and held near the residence of Col. J. Logan Carson, of Pleasant Gardens, in said County of McDowell, the Clerk and Master will expose to public sale the following parcels or tracts of Land, to wit: 1st. The tract known as the "Bryanville Gold Mine," situate on the waters of South Muddy Creek, adjoining the land of Mrs. Sarah Bryan, Hiram Taylor and others. 2d. The tract comprising the "Moore Mine" on same Creek as above, adjoining the lands of Col. Dyar, Mrs. Sarah Bryan, Washington Dobson, and others. 3d. The tract containing the "Hard Bargain Gold Mines" situate above Jenson's, on Broad River, and adjoining the "Nicholls' Gold Mine." 4th. The tract commonly designated as the "Dykes' Place," lying at the head of the waters on which are found the principal Gold Deposits of Brackett-town.

All the above Lands, to the sale of which the attention of Miners, and the public generally, is hereby invited, are situate in said County of McDowell, (formerly Burke) and are estimated to be highly valuable for the great mineral wealth, which they are supposed to contain in various veins of Ore and deposits of Gold. Terms of sale will be, a credit of six months, both bearing interest from the date with approved securities, to be given for the purchase money, and the full execution of title to enable the further orders of this Court. E. P. JONES, C. M. E. Morganton, N. C. March 20, 1845. 24-3w

UNIVERSITY.

THE Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 26th day of May ensuing, and will be continued from day to day, until Thursday the 5th day of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which mentioned day is appointed for the ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of this College.

The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation: His Excy. Wm. A. GRAHAM, Pres. ex officio. Hon. David L. SWAIN, LL. D., Pres. of College. Thomas S. Ashe, James Tredell. Daniel M. Barringer, George W. Jeffreys, Thomas D. Bennehan, Bartholomew F. Moore, William A. Blount, James Mahone, Thomas Bragg, Jr., Frederick Nash, Charles Chalmers, William H. Washington, George F. Davidson, Nicholas L. Williams, William Eaton, Jr., John C. Williams, Burgess S. Gaither, Patrick H. Winston, Solomon Graves, Frederick J. Hill. All other members of the Board of Trustees who may attend, will be considered members also of the Committee. By order, CHARLES MANLY, Secretary. Raleigh, April 25, 1845. 33

Standard Literature.

THE Works of Lord Bacon, complete in 3 volumes. The History of Modern Europe by Dr. W. Russell, and a continuation to the present time by Wm. Jones, Esq., complete in 3 vols. Hallam's Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Hume's History of England, in 4 vols. The Works of Lord Bunsburgh, complete in 4 vols. With many other equally valuable works just received and for sale at the New Bookstore, by O. L. CLEVELAND. April 24th, 1845. 33-3w Star, Standard and Independent.

NOTICE.

JUST received, and receiving by every arrival of the Cars, direct from New York, a large selection of fashionable

DRY GOODS. Ready-made Clothing of the latest fashion; Ladies' Bonnets, latest style; Artificial Flowers; 60 dozen Fur and Palm Leaf, Leghorn, and other kinds of fashionable Hats; Boys' Caps; Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun-Shades; Neck Ties, Stocks, Neck-Handkerchiefs and Oilcloths; 600 pair of Gentlemen's and Ladies', and Misses and Children's Shoes, Slippers and Boots—some very fine. A large assortment of

Family Groceries,

Molasses, Vinegar, Hardware, China and Crockery Ware, Iron and Steel, Sole and Upper Leather, Calfcakes and Lining Skin; Medicine; Cream Green, Dye stuff, and Starch; Saleratus and White Lead; Cigars, Candles, Powder, Shot, and Lead; Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Whips and Bridle-Reins; Carpet Bags; Cotton Cords, Candle Wicks, Nails, Putty, Hemp and Grass Ropes; Window Glass, Nutmegs and Statches.

This being a small part of my large Stock of Goods, I solicit a call from all my old customers and all others visiting Raleigh. Call at My Store before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined to sell for 15 per cent. on prime cost for cash, which will make my Goods the cheapest in the State. Don't forget to call, two doors below Williams, Haywood & Co. CALEB MALONE. Raleigh, April 25, 1845. 33-3w

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an Order, passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, at March Term, 1845, I shall proceed to sell for Cash, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d of June next, the following pieces, or parcels of Land, or so much thereof, as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville for 1843, with all incidental expenses, viz: 1 Lot, Lower Fayetteville, James Mitchell, valued \$10, Tax \$400. 1 Lot, Grove Street, Ann Jenkins, valued \$10, Tax \$400. G. DEMING, Collector. Fayetteville, April 18, 1845. 23-3w (Pr. adv. \$3 50)

PIANOS.

ONE of the finest and best Pianos ever offered in this market from the Factory of NEWMAN & FISHER, New York, has just arrived. It has six feet octaves, with beautiful keys, rich powerful tone, and very easy and agreeable touch. The exterior is of splendid pattern, superbly finished. Persons wanting a superior Piano, are invited to give it a trial. Also, a Piano, that has won but little service, made by NEWMAN & FISHER, New York, of fine finish, tone and touch. Enquire of the Editor of the REGISTER. March 24, 1845. 24-16w

CHEAP, COMFORTABLE, AND EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.

The Richmond and Petersburg, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Companies hereby give notice, that on and after the 1st day of May, The Rates of Fare between Petersburg and the New Towns will be reduced as follows: From Petersburg to Washington, \$5 50

From Petersburg to Baltimore, by the Rail Road and Steamboat Lines to Washington, and thence to Baltimore by the superior Stage Horses of Messrs. Jacob Peters & Co. \$5 50

After the first of June, when the Fayette and Baltimore Roads will be reduced, when the Fare to Baltimore will be reduced to \$6 50 to \$7 00. Passengers going North by the Rail Road Line throughout, leave Petersburg at a quarter past 8 A. M., arrive in Philadelphia in ten Philadelphia in the night, and New York early in the next day, being twelve hours in advance of passengers of the River and Bay Roads.

Or passengers willing to remain a night in Baltimore, may take one of the New Steamboat Lines to Philadelphia the next day, at a charge of from \$1 00 to \$1 50 only, thus making the whole Fare between Petersburg and Philadelphia, (if the Stage line be taken between Washington and Baltimore,) from \$6 50 to \$7 90 ONLY.

The opposition Steam Boat lines since reduced to Baltimore and Philadelphia, have since reduced the Rate making the cost to Travellers from Petersburg to Philadelphia, 50 cents less than at other stages. THOREDOR S. GARRETT. Sup'r. R. & P. R. R. April 21st, 1845. 32-16w