MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD BROWN COAT.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT, R. N.

'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 explained.'

'Ex act-ly,' replied my acquaintance, pronouncing each syllable of the word apart; '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, arn't I,' continued he appealing to his wife, a very pretty young woman, who stood by him.

'So you seem to think,' replied she, smiling, 'but I am not convinced, as far as I am concerned in the business, that the coat had any thing to do with it.'

'Well, then, I shall just tell my story and leave you to decide,' said he, turning to me. 'You must know that there was a time when I was rather hard up, and how to go ahead was the business. I had tried at a mercantile speculation and sunk an immensity of dollars. I had turned lawyer, but that would not answer in any way.—I took to farming, no luck there. Went out supercargo; ship went on a reef and lost cargo. Returned to New York, speculated a long time upon nothing; did'nt lose much that's certain, but did'nt realize; at last I gave up business, and resolved to amuse myself a little, so I went south and joined Bolivar; I fought with him three years, and a good officer he was, but he had one fault as a general, which was, that his army never got paid. I wanted my three years, and finding that there was neither pay nor plunder, I got tired of it and made my way home to the States, and at last arrived at the Capitol with only one extra shirt, and not a cent in my pocket. I happened to meet with a tailor, whose customer I had once been, when I had money and paid my bills; and he observed that my coat was rather shabby, and that I could not appear in it. I knew that very well, and that all he wanted was an order for another; but as I had no chance of paying him, I thought it advisable not to take the hint. 'I think,' said I, 'that with a new velvet collar and brass bottons 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 flare-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 post meridian, 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, telling the nigger 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 luminously, 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, hoping to know somebody; but I presume that I had grown out of all recollection, 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 daylight, 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 do till we had been talking for some minutes, as it happened to be a very good one, she 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 S——, 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 paraded them both up and down the room, making them laugh not 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.'

'The President came right up to us and addressed the ladies; I made a sort of half bow.

'You don't recollect Mr. ——?' said Miss S.——.

'I recollect the name well,' replied the President. 'You are too well supported, Mr.——; you have the Navy and the Army on each side of you.

'And the Highest Officer of the State before me,' replied I, with a low bow. 'I ought indeed, to feel proud. It makes amends for all the privation that I underwent in my last campaign with General Bolivar, for the General and his aid de camps fared no better than the meanest soldiers.

'That last was a hit. I did not say that I was aid de camp to Bolivar, but they thought proper to fancy so; the President made me a bow, and as it appeared, he wanted to have some information from that quarter; and he asked me many questions, all of which I was able to answer with precision. After a quarter of an hour's conversation, during which the whole room were wondering who it was that was so intimate with the President, and many were trying to catch what was said, the President presuming, as Bolivar's aid-de-camp, that I could give him information on a certain point and not wishing to have the answer public, said to the young ladies, 'I am going to do a very rude thing; I wish to ask a question, which Mr.——would not like to reply to except in confidence; I must take him away from you for a minute or two. I beg your pardon, Mr.—but I feel and shall be truly grateful for the very great sacrifice you will make in giving up for one moment such charming society.' 'I fear the loss will be on my part,' said I to the young ladies, as I dropped their arms and followed the President to a vacant spot near the orchestra.—The question which the President put to me was one which I could not well answer, but he helped me out of the difficulty by answering it himself according to his own views, and then appealing to me if it was not correct. I replied, that I certainly was not at liberty, although I had left the service of General Bolivar, to repeat all that I knew; 'fortunately,' continued I, bowing, 'where such clear rightedness is apparent, there is no occasion for the question being answered.' 'You are right, Mr. ——. I wish all those about me had your discretion and high sense of honor,' replied the President, who had one of my new brass buttons between his thumb and finger; 'and I perceive by your reply, that I was also right in my conjecture. I am much obliged to you, and trust I shall see you at the Government House.' I bowed and retired.

'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 elite 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 I amended 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 I doubt if I have 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 encircled his arm, 'the old brown coat would have done nothing without the velvet collar and new brass buttons.'

'Certainly not, my dear.'

'And they would not have effected much without they had been backed by ——.

'What?'

'*Impudence*,' replied the lady, giving him a slight slip on the cheek.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—The subjoined sketch of one of the noblest sons of America, is from H. Lee's "Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson:"

For wisdom and merit, patriotic services, and political ability, Alexander Hamilton stands second to Washington alone—a position which reflects the greatest glory on them both. With a zeal fed by genius and order, he devoted to the varying exigencies of his country, a mind whose resources proved always greater than the greatest occasions. His invention was quick, his judgment strong, his understanding capacious, his penetration acute, and his memory tenacious. He was prudent in counsel, daring in the field, eloquent in the Senate, correct and persuasive as a writer, expeditious and indefatigable in the administration of affairs, disinterested, liberal, firm and enthusiastic. In matters of private feeling and personal honor, his fearlessness and spirit were proverbial, and in his last act were perhaps excessive.

——*Animæque magnæ*
Prodigum paulum."

Of a life, the term of which fell short of fifty years, he gave twenty to the public service, and left it poor in every thing but a title to renown and honor. This, nor a cruel death, nor a neglected grave, nor a calumnious rival, could take away; and as a devoted patriot, an accomplished orator, soldier, statesman, scholar, and gentleman, the memory of Hamilton will bloom and flourish, as long as the admiration of mankind shall attend exalted genius, heroic virtues, generous affections, and glorious deeds.

Railroad traveling is travelling now-a-days, in England. A system of "Express Trains" has been established, and by one of these trains, I travelled from Liverpool to London on Friday last. The fare was high: for a seat in a first class carriage I paid two pounds seven shillings. To a family travelling this is no joke. For instance, a gentleman, who was my fellow-passenger from Boston, with his lady, niece, and servant, occupied seats in the same carriage as myself. He had to pay for the trip nine pounds eight shillings. A little difference this between English and American railroad prices! We left Liverpool at four o'clock in the afternoon, stayed ten minutes to take tea at Birmingham, and I was snugly encoiled at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate street, London, at half past ten—thus doing the two hundred and ten miles in six hours and a quarter. On the Great Western line, which is constructed on the broad gauge principle, the rate of travelling is now sixty-two miles per hour. At this time the capital required for projected railways in Great Britain is five hundred millions sterling; but, of course, not a quarter of those lines, which are got up for merely speculative purposes, will be constructed. During the last fortnight there has been a perfect panic in the share market, and many fortunes have changed hands.—This arose in consequence of the Bank of England raising its rates of discount from 3 to 3½ per cent.—The excitement is now, however, gradually subsiding.

London Correspondence of Boston Atlas.

SQUINT EYES.—There is a man in this City whose eyes have such an awful squint that they seem to be on a strike which can look the other down. Only for the nose, which is an unconsiderable barrier between them, they would have stared each other out of countenance years ago. Out upon such deformities! We have no patience with them. By a simple operation in surgery, the subject could have this horrible defect removed, and save himself and the rest of his species from an everlasting snarl of cross purposes. There should be a special statute enacted to the effect, that any man who should walk about this earth, turning people's heads dizzy with such a pair of contradictory organs, should have his optics doomed to perpetual concealment, behind the greenest pair of goggles that could be constructed. Where are the oculists of this city? Here is a subject for an operation for strabismus!—*Picayune.*

An Indian burial took place recently in the vicinity of Alexandria, La. According to a custom founded upon the religious faith of the red-man, all the worldly effects of the departed savage, including his rifle, shot pouch, skins—even a *mare and colt* belonging to him—were deposited with his remains in the tomb, to be carried with him, according to the romantic faith of his ancestors, to the sunny hunting ground and floral valleys prepared beyond the grave by the "Great Spirits" for the reception of the good and virtuous, or the bleak and barren deserts and icy hills provided for the punishment of the vicious.

FIRE IN THE SWAMP.—The Dismal Swamp is again on fire in the region about Deep Creek.—The clouds of smoke quite obscured the southern horizon last evening, and the smell of the burning leaves was wafted freshly to our nostrils.

[Norfolk Herald.

WHY DONT YOU READ?

It is passing strange, that men will remain in ignorance of what is going on throughout the country and the world, even of events which materially bear upon their own individual interests and privileges, when they may be well informed by taking a good Newspaper, costing but three Dollars!

Rutherford Republican.

HUMAN TESTIMONY—A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Lowell Courier contains a report of a remarkable case before 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 28th 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, who 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 28th 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 N. Hampshire on the 26th and 28th of July, as set forth in his defence. To prove this, they called a Mr. Amesbury of Keene, who testified that the prisoner came with him from Chesterfield to Keene, the 25th day of July last, and that he saw him there on the 26th Monday, the 28th, and that during that time the prisoner bought a trunk of his store. The trunk was in Court as the witness swore to it. He said the prisoner resided at the Eagle Hotel during his stay in Keene. The hostler of the Eagle Hotel was called, who swore to the fact, and further testified that he saw the prisoner at the table every day from the 22d to the 27th of July, and did not see him on the 26th, and he saw him breakfast, dine, and sup with him.

A dozen of these witnesses testified that on the 26th of July (the day on which the assault was made in Medford) they saw the prisoner at a Caravan exhibition in Keene. A Mr. Ward, of Boston, of Keenes, testified, was also called, who testified that the exhibition of the Caravan which the witness was connected with, was exhibiting in Medford on the 26th of July, and that he saw the prisoner in a great crowd in front of the stage office in Keene on Concord, and that he took on in such company 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, the witness had occasion to take 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 mistaken 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 New York 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 Grisette, 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.

CLARKSVILLE, VA. Dec. 5.

Mr. F. L. Smithson, of the county, has invented a machine for prizing Tobacco in hogsheads, 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 hogshead, 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; any and every farmer who can use an axe, saw, and drawing-knife, can make his own press, 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 ætate repueriscam, valde recusem; nec vero velim, quasi decursa spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari." They have a fashion now a-days of decorating the great men of our times, with the wisdom "of the ancients."—*Alexandria Gaz.*

OBED M COLEMAN,

DIED APRIL 5TH, A. D. 1845, AGED 28.

"As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there." Psalm LXXVII, 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.

Newbernian.

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; perhaps that might start the dumb-foundered folk and awaken the Rip Van Winkles about Newbern and the Neuse. It is a crying shame and a sin withal, if not *mortal* at least *venial*, for the people to be lying down or sitting on the fence nodding in this way. The cry of every body "morning, noon and night" now is, "Poor old Newbern! Poor old Newbern! she is going down!" Yes! and such croakers ought to go down with her. Now instead of lending a hand and bestirring ourselves to prop 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.—*Ibid.*

MANUFACTURES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—For several years, in consequence evidently of the unsettled state of the money market, and the proverbial prudence of our people,—there has been no addition made to the number of cotton manufactories 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 enterprizes 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 extensively 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.

Wil. Chronicle.

QUICK.—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 sat last week at Washington:

RALEIGH DIST.—PETER DOUB, P. E.

Raleigh City, Thos. S. Campbell.
Raleigh do. mis., A. H. Tucker.
Tar River, J. W. Lewis, R. T. Heffin.
Raleigh Ct. W. H. Barnes, B. T. Blake, sup.
Granville, 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 Closs.
Nash mission, D. Colbreth.
Henderson, R. O. Burton.
H. G. Leigh and T. McDonald, Agt's for R. M. College.
C. M. P. 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. McMasters.
Wilkes, A. C. Allen.
Iredell, W. M. Walsh.
Guilford mission to people of color, to be supplied.

DANVILLE DIST.—J. JAMEISON, P. E.

Pittsylvania, J. W. Jeter, W. W. Albea, sup.
Henry, John Rich.
Rockingham, P. W. Archer, T. T. Cassady.
Caswell, J. L. Nicholson, A. Lea, sup.
Patrick, W. W. Nesbitt.
Halifax, John Tillett.
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. Duval, T. B. Reeks.
Plymouth, A. S. Andrews.
Tarboro' J. Johnson.
Columbia, P. W. Yarrell.
Bath, D. W. Doub.
Mattamuskeet, W. S. Chaffin.
Portsmouth, R. A. Claughton.
Cape Hatteras, R. R. Dunkley.
Neuse, P. H. Joyner.
Roanoke mission, R. J. Carson.

NEWBERN DIST. D. B. NICHOLSON, P. E.

Newbern, S. D. Bumpass.
Snow Hill, C. P. Jones.
Smithfield, S. Pierce.
Waynesboro', E. E. Freeman.
Sampson, T. Garrard, S. H. Helsabeck.
Duplin, John W. Timin.
Topsail, N. A. Hooker.
Onslow, C. K. Parker.
Trent, H. Gray, G. W. Nicholson.
Beaufort, T. P. Ricaud.
Straits, Thomas Moses.

John E. 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. Debased 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 secrete 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 visits 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, BRANDRETH'S PILLS, will be appreciated as they ought, and deserve; it will be well understood that Dr. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth Pills, concedes them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake.—Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is 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 Brandreth 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 dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth 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 feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit to a healthy standard. Let me again say that every department of the manufacture of Brandreth's Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon it 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 accomodate six or eight Gentlemen with Board, the ensuing year, upon the usual terms.

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1845. 97—tf

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, viz:

Roussell's and Lubin's Extracts for the handkerchief, Roussell's *Premium Cologne in large and elegant bottles*, Roussell's superior Rose, Musk, Palm, Almond and Omnibus Soaps for the Toilet; Roussell's & Guerlain's Cream Oleophane, Low's old brown Windsor (genuine,) Rigg's Military Shaving Cake, for shaving; Cachou de Aromatise, for diffusing a pleasant taste in the mouth and neutralising any offensiveness in the breath produced by smoking, medicine or otherwise; Pomade Divine, for chapped hands and lips; Philicome, Ox Marrow, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Indian Hair Dye, Balm of Columbia, Genuine Macassar and Bear's Oil, &c. for the Hair together with a beautiful assortment of Brushes, consisting of Hair, Teeth, Cloth, Dusting, 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 PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

HAVE removed to the large and commodious Store, nearly opposite to Friend's Hotel and 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 intend obtaining the best market prices and have the money ready, when Sales are made. They have now in Store, the following:

150 Sacks Salt,
75 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bbls. Maine Mercer Potatoes,
50 " New York Apples,
50 Boxes Cheese,
30 Kegs Goshen Butter,
20 Chests various Teas,
100 Bbls. Family and Superfine Flour,
20 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
25 " Sperm "
20 " Mould "

Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soaps, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c., &c., &c.

WM. H. CROW,
JAMES D. SCOTT.

November 1, 1845. 87-2m

FRESH OYSTERS & FISH.

To the Citizens of Raleigh and the Country generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER, through the medium of the Press, begs leave very respectfully to render 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 *Cannon 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 he may be able to procure in the Norfolk market.

OYSTERS, fresh and fine, will be received daily; baring accidents upon Rail Road and Steamboat. Also, **FRESH FISH** on Wednesdays and Fridays—which may be relied on. I 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 all such places as may be practicable to send Oysters with safety, will have their orders promptly and faithfully attended to, they giving positive directions as to the conveyance.

JOHN WILSON.

Raleigh, Nov. 4. 87

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

Bedford Underwood,
vs.
Jesse Marley, Administrator of William Underwood, dec'd., and Thomas P. Henry and wife Eliza, and Alfred, George, and Elizabeth Underwood, who are defended by their Guardian, Jesse Marley.

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 shew cause, if any they have, why the petition of the Plaintiff should not be granted, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* 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 62½. 94

CITY HOTEL,

Adjoining the Court House Square,
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE liberal encouragement received by the establishment during the last twelve months, prompts Mrs. LAWRENCE to tender her sincere acknowledgements to her friends and the public generally, for their past favors, and pledges herself that there shall be no diminution in her exertions to please those who may favor her with their patronage. She 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 modefate 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 3, 1845. 87—oawtf

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 fashionable 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.

KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, N. C. May 13, 1845. 40 tf

TEACHER.

A GRADUATE of the University of New York wishes to obtain a situation, either as Tutor in a Private Family, or to take charge of an Academy in North or South Carolina, or Virginia. Testimonials of the most satisfactory character in all respects will be furnished. Communications addressed (post paid) to G. P. H., Forestville, N. C., will receive immediate attention.

November 8. 89—5w