

[From the Greensboro Patriot.]

No. 1.—Remarks on No. 1. of "Sylvanus's" articles in opposition to the Penitentiary system.

Messrs. Shanks & Sherrill.—I have no hope that any argument of mine, can, on the Penitentiary System, change the "fixed" views of "Sylvanus" which he says have been long confirmed in "total opposition to it"; but by your leave, I will make an attempt to expose the fallacy of his visionary argument against it, by applying the touchstone of "truth" to which he so emphatically alludes.

I trust that "Editors throughout the State," who have published his articles, will see proper to copy these remarks, for as he says "let the people hear the truth."

The conclusion which Mr. "Sylvanus" with an air of triumph unwarrantably assumes, is, that to erect a Penitentiary necessarily increases crime, and disables us from removing its causes. Now let us see whether this conclusion necessarily follows from his premises. If I show that it does not, the whole of his argument is unavoidably refuted. I beg you to again examine his conclusion, and see if you do not agree with me, that it is unwarranted. His premises are that "the cause of crime is the want of moral principle—weak or perverted principle." The strength of this moral principle "depends greatly on the correctness of children's education." And that the "causes of crime" can be "measurably removed so as to prevent crime." See with what ingenuity he inserts the word measurably as a pivot to turn upon as convenience may demand. It will stand for a large or small measure. If he means the majority of the people can be prevented from the commission of crimes, it may be true; but if he means that the kind and number of crimes now committed can almost completely be eradicated, it is erroneous. The experience of 6000 years, from the days of Cain to the present, proves the reverse. But merely for the sake of argument, admit his premises to be true. Does it necessarily follow, that we do not need a Penitentiary, and that to erect one would increase crime? If he expected for this argument and conclusion to pass current with his readers, he must have calculated largely on their clouded mental vision, and "the inertia of their nature," as though they were without a thought or idea of their own in their heads, and would swallow all down without reflection. What becomes by a correct moral "education" some of the "causes of crime" can be removed," does it necessarily follow, that to erect a Penitentiary would "increase crime" and that it would thereby disable us from "using our exertions to prevent it?" The same argument would act with precisely the same force against all our laws. It would repeal all our laws both civil and criminal. That is the drift of his argument, for to use his own words, "Then if crimes, (here he confounds crimes with their cause,) can be measurably prevented, the question may be asked should we use our exertions to prevent them, or shall we let them increase or erect a Penitentiary to punish them?" With the same propriety "Sylvanus" might have asked, "if crimes can be measurably prevented, shall we use our exertions to prevent them, or shall we let them increase and pass laws 'to punish them.' That we must not pass laws to punish crime, for we thereby disable us from preventing its cause, is the amount of his argument, (if it means anything) when stripped of the mystical abstractions that he has spun around it, to conceal its deformity, and "subjected to the ordeal of truth," that he repeats with such emphasis. Will any one say that we could use our exertions with better success against the causes of crime by permitting the robber, the murderer, the midnight assassin, to go unpunished? If so, it is time he should direct his artillery against all our laws and have them repealed from our Statute book, and let robbers, murderers, and assassins, overrun the country, and commit their crimes unmolested. Will any one advocate such an irrational policy? Yet this is the only legitimate inference that we can draw from the absurd position which "Sylvanus" assumes.

The great error that he has fallen into, is, that he would legislate for man as he should be, not as he is. Were all men perfect—infallible Christians, as they should be, this utopian scheme would do us; they should then need no law. But perfection the lot of man? No. "The law is made for the wicked and not for the righteous," is as true now as it was 1800 years ago, when uttered by its memorable, unimpeachable author.—

There is another position assumed by "Sylvanus" which I should not have noticed, were it not for the purpose of showing how little reliance his bold assertions are entitled to. He says "the accumulation of wealth in a few hands, if it be used so as to furnish employment and comfortable subsistence to the great mass, will not drive men to the perpetration of crime." This may be true as to the beasts of the field which are contented with eating and drinking, and have no thought of the future. But is this true as to man? Man may have a "comfortable subsistence" of food and clothing and be "furnished with employment" as constant (if you please) as a slave, yet would that satisfy him? Would this narrow compass content the aspirations of a man of science—of knowledge—of reflection—a man with a soul? Suppose a law should be passed placing "the wealth in the hands of the few," and that the "great mass" should be supplied with food and clothing, and compelled to work for the wealthy "few," would it not lead to crime? Would it not be a sin of the deepest dye? [And do not the grooves of sin lead to "crime?" God forbid, the day should ever arise when such a law shall exist! It would cause a revolution in twenty-four hours, and "crime" and devastation would riot through the land!]

"Sylvanus" must be, either ignorant of the object of a Penitentiary, or believe its advocates guilty of a willful attempt to deceive the people, or that "they know not what they do." For he says "let them (the people) hear the truth," and asks "shall we prevent crimes, or let them increase and erect a Penitentiary to punish them?" His argument amounts to a charge of this; if you erect a Penitentiary you increase crime and tie your hands from all moral reform of idlers and drunkards? Suppose a drunkard commits larceny, and to punish him for it, he is shut up in the cell of a Penitentiary for five or ten years; at hard labor, and not permitted to taste a drop of "intermediate drink," is there not a better chance to reform him, and make a sober industrious man of him, than to tie him to the whipping post and inflict thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, exposed to the gaze of hundreds of spectators—ready to retail his disgrace to posterity? Or would Mr. "Sylvanus" (as is often the case) have him bridled on the cheek, and to wear the mark of crime and eternal disgrace on his countenance? I which would render him insensible to shame, deaden the feelings to every moral appeal, and confirm his depravity—would I ask, such punishments have a greater tendency to reform the criminal, than solitary confinement for years in a Penitentiary—there at hard labor to learn a good trade, and habits of industry, and thus acquire the means of making an honest support when his term of service expires?

"Sylvanus" says, (what none doubt,) that "idleness is a great source of crime." But how does he propose to remedy this? By "a rigorous enforcement of the vagrant law." Is not he aware that idleness has been repealed? That it had become so odious to a civilized and humane people that it was swept entirely off of our Statute

Book, and not a vestige of it left to remain! But suppose "Sylvanus" had re-enacted; will the humanity and intelligence of the State say "barbarous power of imprisoning a man for one month and if he can not pay the costs, to sell him for six months to an irresponsible master, with a power to inflict thirty-nine lashes on his bare back—will they say such a "law" has as great a tendency to "remedy idleness," as to confine the convict to hard labor in a Penitentiary—where he can learn deeds of industry, and have religious and moral instruction given him at proper times! Certainly nothing could ever have induced "Sylvanus" to adopt this condemned "vagrant law to remedy idleness" but that "inertia in our nature" (as he so happily describes), "which inclines us to adopt and take for granted as true, many things merely from having heard them asserted from our early years, by those whom we regard as our superiors, and which will not bear the test of strict examination."—This alone, must have caused him to adopt this absurd, unreasonable and inhuman policy of punishment.

"Sylvanus's" mode of reform is as chimerical and visionary as his philosophical moralizing on crime and sin is just and perspicuous. He says with much truth that "the great predisposing cause of crime is the want of moral principle—weak or perverted principle." Well when this moral principle becomes perverted by crime, shall we refrain from all punishment? This unquestionably none will sanction. Then the whole matter settles down to this plain question. How shall we punish criminals so as most effectually "to reform" them? It must be either by banishment, which none now advocate, by our present mode, or by confinement in a Penitentiary. It is rarely if ever pretended by the great writers on criminal law, such as Coke, Blackstone, Beccaria and others, that the infliction of severe corporal punishment (such as branding, whipping, &c.) has a tendency to reform offenders. Its main object is to deter others from the commission of crimes by the example. But shut the offender up in solitary confinement—there to commune with the silent monitor of the heart—his conscience—he then reflects on his crimes—the scenes of the past—the hopes of the future—all at a single moment rush to his recollection, and overwhelm him with feelings of remorse. This will drive the feelings of repentance to the criminal's heart if he has any. Roscoe.

DR. SHANKLIN.—We copy the subjoined from the Alabama Reporter. The Representative alluded to by the Reporter, is the famous McConnell. Dr. Shanklin must attend to this matter, and not suffer the stain on his fair fame, of attempting to steal McConnell's hobby.

There is a distinguished Loco in the State of North Carolina, by the name of Shanklin—Dr. Shanklin—who, as we gather from the "North State Whig," has declared himself a candidate for the office of Governor. The Doctor has issued his circular to all and singular, the Democracy of the State aforesaid, and he uses this language in regard to one of the leading measures of his administration, should he be elected:—

"The next great measure of my administration, fellow-citizens, will be the annexation of Ireland—She is the country of my birth; she was the cradle that rocked my infant genius, and fed my juvenile wants with eldritch and potatoes. The tie of gratitude to her, fellow citizens, is not yet severed in my bosom, and I shall be happy to receive her under the guardian care and protection of my Government—Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for Ireland, my loved, my native land, my own dear Ireland."

Now, against this, we enter our solemn protest. The annexation of Ireland is the peculiar measure of our own immediate Representative in Congress and we object to its being stolen from him in this under-handed manner. Stealing is well enough in its place, but for one Loco Foco to steal from another, is wrong altogether—and we will not put up with it. The Doctor must find some other hobby upon which to ride into power, if a hobby is necessary. Cuba and California are both unappropriated, let him take one of them. Tyler had his Texas; Polk his Oregon, why should Shanklin not have his California?

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. In a speech delivered by that sound Whig, A. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, he contends "that a general system of defence, by means of railroads, would be vastly better and more effectual, (in an extended country like ours,) than any system of fortifications which could be devised," and so it would.

Then, as a means of defence along the Atlantic coast, how important, how necessary the completion of the line of railway from New York to New Orleans, to say nothing of the advantages as a post route!

That member or that party in Congress who will carry out this connexion, will do much for the permanent improvement, safety, and happiness of the country.

How to WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS.—I. Have something to write about. 2. Write plain; do not use your own; cross your 't's; point sentences; begin with capitals. 3. Write short; to the point; stop when you have done. 4. Write only on one side of the sheet. 5. Read it over, abridge and correct it, until you get it into the shortest space possible. 6. Pay the postage.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION. We feel it to be our duty to keep this election constantly presented to the public eye. The reasons for this course are various, and we shall give them along, as we conclude they are necessary. Here one may be stated, which will forcibly set upon every intelligent mind, which is this:—The standing is more apt to fall a prey into false security than a large majority. Persons who have their own business to attend to, have not time frequently, to give much attention to preparation for elections, and though they may be the very best of Whigs, they are apt to be careless of the means of success, from this cause alone; and more especially, when a general idea is entertained that their candidate, owing to the divisions in the ranks of their opponents, is in no kind of danger.—Now, we would not desire an opponent to hold an opinion more fatal to his success than this! Get an enemy to believe that he is free from danger, and then you have more than half conquered him—the remainder will be easily accomplished.—It is well enough for men to attend to their own business, and we like to see them do it, but there are other duties required of them, which they should not neglect; and as it is peculiarly a part of our business to attend to this matter, we do not intend to be at fault with regard to it.—Rutherford Republican.

ROGUES CAUGHT.—About two weeks ago, two bolts of domestic cloth were stolen from the store of Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. (other articles might have been hooked, but there was no knowing)—How and who stole the cloth, was the mystery.—The cloth was stolen Saturday night before last, and the gentleman who attends to the store thought it impossible that it had been taken while he was officiating as Clerk in the Store. He mentioned the matter to "Old Hayes," alias Thos. S. Poore, our Constable and Deputy Sheriff, who put himself on the look-out. The thought occurred to him that some one had entered the store through a trap door. So he made the cellar his bed chamber for several nights. On Saturday night last, about half past 2 o'clock, always on a bright look-out, "Old Hayes" spied the approach of three negro fellows—all barefoot. Easily they unlocked the cellar door, and slowly they opened it. The fellows were arrested, and their hides lashed from head to foot. This led to the exposure and detection of a finished system of larceny having been carried on in Milton for some time, by other negroes. And such another whipping and slashing of negroes as we have had here this week, is unparalleled in these regions. The rogues had a Key for almost every man's meat-house, corn-crib, money drawer, &c. in town—including "neighbor Jones" Tin Shop. One fellow is represented to have a free negro, named Mayo, out peddling on Meat, Tin, &c. for him—he says that "Meat and Tin sell well." It appears that certain free negroes in this vicinity, have enjoyed, in a great degree, the benefit of stolen articles—and our belief is that at least one-half of the numerous free negroes that infest our community, live by stealing, or by the stealing of slaves. We expressed this belief long ago. And we furthermore told the Honorable Board of Commissioners that their Patrol Law was not worth a fig, which requires the Town to be patrolled from 9 until 12 o'clock—the reason is obvious.—Milton Chronicle.

WILMINGTON APRIL 22d. MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On Monday morning, the dead body of Frank De Silva, a Portuguese, was discovered in a small Grocery shop kept by him near the Rail Road bridge, with the skull broken in, and wounds upon the face, as though inflicted by an axe, manifestly the victim of a murderous assault sometime during the previous night. He slept in the shop, alone. The body was partly undressed, lying on the floor, and it would appear that the murder was committed whilst he was drawing liquor. The shop door was open in the morning, having the key on the inside. It is probable that he was aroused from his bed by the murderer under the pretence of procuring liquor, and despatched when drawing it. Robbery of money in the shop followed the murder, but to what amount cannot be ascertained.

The Coroner of the county, Mr. Martin, had a jury of inquest summoned, who rendered a verdict that the murder was committed by some person or persons unknown.—Chronicle.

SHIPPING & C. AT OROCOKE BAR. CAPT. JOHN S. HUNTER, ASSISTANT COLLECTOR at Portsmouth, has kept an account of the average imports, arrivals and departures of the Bar, for the year ending April 1st, 1846. We feel under obligations to him for furnishing the following statement for publication:—

From April 1st, 1845, to April 1st, 1846, the following imports which crossed Orocoke Bar were as follows:— 85,275 bushels of salt. 78,233 dollars specie. 479 hhds. molasses. 20 barrels sugar. Arrivals during the same period, including coasters, 1671. Departures, 1677. The departures loaded, have averaged 1000 bbls. burthen.—Newbernian.

BANK AGENCY AT SALEM. We understand that it is in contemplation to make an effort at the next meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear to remove their Agency from Salem; with a view, perhaps, of establishing an agency in the Eastern part of the State. We trust that such removal may not be effected. This Agency has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and has become so thoroughly incorporated with the business of the surrounding country, that a very serious inconvenience would be felt by the community, should the facilities it affords be taken away.

The business men of nearly all the northwestern portion of the State feel that they have almost a prescriptive right to money accommodations at Salem; and we do not know that the Stockholders could well furnish stronger evidence of the truth of the saying, that "banks have no souls," than by the removal of this long established Agency.—Greensborough Patriot.

A deranged man named McIntyre, was found dead in the woods on Thursday last. He had escaped from those who had charge of him, but it was not known how he perished. We learn that the body of Mr. John Oliver, a deranged man who was advertised in this paper on the 24th ult. as having left his mother's residence in Moore county, was found in the river a few days after his disappearance. He had evidently drowned himself.—Fayetteville Observer.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH IN REPLY TO CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Webster spoke as follows in relation to Mr. Ingersoll's accusation of corruption against him, and the call on the President for the items of expenditure of the secret service fund:—

Mr. Webster rose and said: I have a few, and a few, remarks to make on the President's message in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for an account of the disbursements during the period in which I had the honor to be Secretary of State, out of the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

In the first place, sir, I am happy to say that I entirely approve the course of proceeding which the President has adopted. In my judgment, he could not have acted otherwise than he has done, without the violation of law and of his own duty. Sir, as I know that not a dollar was disbursed from that fund without the sanction of the President, and as I am conscious that every disbursement was made for a proper and necessary public purpose, it might be thought that I should desire the publication of the papers, in order that every body might know what they are, or what they show. But this is a matter of so little concernment to me (and I presume it is of little to the late President) that I certainly do not wish to see an important principle, and an important law, violated and broken for any personal convenience in that respect. I am not at all apprehensive that the country will suspect either President Tyler, or me, acting under his authority, of any thing improper in the disbursement of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, in a case in which the law imposes confidence in the President, and gives him a discretion as to making the expenditure public.

Sir, a President of the United States, or the head of a department acting by his authority, must think but poorly of his own reputation and standing with the country, if he is afraid of being suspected of having violated his duty and his oath in a matter of so little moment. I will add, that a person who entertains such a suspicion without reason, of any public man, may himself be well suspected of having held a no very complimentary dialogue with himself.

Sir, we all know that the head of a department cannot touch a dollar of this fund except with the President's sanction. The whole power, and the whole responsibility, is with the President.—The President's message states this so fully and clearly that I need not dwell upon it. I will say in the first place, that no expenditure, improper in itself, or improper in its amount, was made, to my knowledge, judgment, or belief. And I will say, in the next place, that the late President of the United States, in all things respecting the expenditure of the public money, was remarkably cautious, exact, and particular.

And I here say, sir, that all declarations, averments, statements, or insinuations, made any where, or by any body, which impute perversion, misapplication, or waste of the public funds, committed or made by me while Secretary of State, are utterly groundless and untrue. And I will conclude with one remark, the bearing of which I shall leave to the Senate and to the country.

Whoever charges me with having misapplied or wasted the public funds, while in the Department of State, has either seen the papers, or has, in some other way, obtained knowledge on the subject, or he has not. If he has seen no papers, and has no knowledge, then his imputations are purely wanton and slanderous. If he has seen the papers, or has any knowledge, then he knows any thing to sustain him in his charge.—Silence, under such circumstances, is conclusive that he knows nothing; because he is under no obligation of secrecy, and in absence of all other proof, he would of course tell all he knew, if he knew any thing which could, in the slightest degree, bear him out. The charge, therefore, was either made in utter ignorance of any facts to support it, or else with the knowledge that the facts which do exist would if made known entirely disprove it. As to the source of this miserable vituperation, I have nothing to say. I am afraid I shall be thought to have paid too much attention to it already. Sir, I leave the author of these slanders where he is—I leave him in the worst company I know of in the world—I leave him with himself.

ACCIDENT TO PROFESSOR OLMSTEAD.

By a letter from New Haven, Conn., furnished us by a friend, we learn that Professor Olmstead of Yale College, recently met with a narrow escape of his life, by an explosion of a glass tube, whilst engaged in some scientific experiments. The following are the particulars.

Professor Olmstead lately met with what might have been called a very serious accident. He was preparing experiments for a lecture with the large electrical machine. Among other articles of apparatus he had an elliptical glass receiver of the capacity of between one or two quarts mounted and arranged for the introduction of various gases, and the passage of the electric spark through these various media. He first exhausted the air from the vessel. And then he placed a drop or two of ether on the stop-cock, and opening the key it flashed into vapor, forming an ethereal atmosphere, through which the spark passed.—Thinking to make the light more vivid, he then condensed air within the vessel to the amount, probably, of twice its volume. He then held the vessel by the stop-cock with one hand, and presenting the brass mounting at the other end to the prime conductor, turned the machine, when a most violent explosion took place—the report of which was heard as far as the library building. The glass was driven in every direction to the remotest corners of the room. Some of the larger fragments struck three of the glass cylinders of the machine, completely demolishing them. The fourth was struck upon the angle, where it was strongest, by some unknown article, with such force that it was pierced with a well defined hole, like that made when a pistol ball is fired against a window. Fragments of glass were left sticking in the thick brass of the prime conductors; in a word, the marks of violence were most extreme. The Professor's eye was struck and deafened by the report, but soon recovering himself he found his face cut in various places with the fragments of glass, and his left spectacle glass struck by something which had driven it out against and into his eye. He was alone and in a dark room, but soon succeeded in getting assistance, and after removing the blood stains as well as he could, made the best of his way home. Dr. Knight, who had been sent for, soon made his appearance, and examining the eye pronounced the coats uninjured. Small bits of glass worked their passage out from time to time, and by the constant application of cold water, and keeping the eye out of the light, inflammation was avoided and the eye is now almost well. The scratches he received were very inconsiderable.

The Bay State Democrat tells this anecdote of a Boston Physician of older time. When a young man, he occupied a chamber separate from that of a married couple by a thin partition. One cold night he heard the rough voice of the husband—"Take away your wife's" to which the wife replied, in a querulous tone, "Ah! you did not speak so when we were first married—then you used to say to me, 'Take away your little hoarsey footy tooties!'"

Old Court of Fortune,

220 Broadway. Special Agency for the City of New York, where millions have been distributed to the fortunate. The Subscriber would invite the early attention of all persons desirous of a chance in any of the following Brilliant Schemes, to be drawn under the management of Messrs J. G. Gregory & Co., successors to Messrs. Yates & Melroy, and Messrs. D. Paine & Co.

Every person ordering Tickets of the Subscriber will receive the official drawing, published in the Bulletin newspaper. The same paper will also contain a list of schemes ahead. Money on all the solvent banks in the United States, and Canada, received for tickets sold at the Old Court of Fortune, 220 Broadway; and the postage is always paid by the subscriber on all letters containing \$5 and upward.

A Grand Capital Prize of \$30,000! Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 29, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 23, 1846. J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of tickets, and Total value. Includes prizes of 30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017, 1,000, 300, 3,000, 5,000, 16,800, 5,040, 3,780, 6,300, 5,040, 75,600, 234,360.

A Grand Capital Prize of \$50,000. Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 14, FOR 1846. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday May 30, 1846. J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

75 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of tickets, and Total value. Includes prizes of 50,000, 20,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000, 7,000, 3,500, 2,000, 2,000, 40,000, 20,000, 12,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000, 40,000, 16,000, 12,800, 12,800, 151,680, 423,260.

PACKAGES. It will be observed that the price of a Certificate of a Package of Tickets is the amount of risk only or, in other words, the difference between the cost of a Package and the lowest amount it can possible draw. When Packages are ordered the amount of risk only has to be sent. When single Tickets are ordered the whole sum must be enclosed.

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 Hotel 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, 1846.

Sheriff's Sale.

Table listing land parcels for sale, including names like William Daniels, Peter Browley, Henry Long, Joel Plyler, Martha Garner, Moses Shuping, Ephraim Shuford, John Barnes, David Irwin, James Fleming, John Mackey, Matthew Seate, Andrew Reid, Wilford Turner, Arthur Blankinship, Gabriel Harlin, N. Lester's Estate, John McAuley, Philip Phifer, Onsey Rogers, Ethelred Edwards, Sarah Thomas, William Lemon, H. W. May, Thomas Gray, William Robins, William Ramsey, and their respective acreages and tax amounts.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Mr. Ebenezer Webster, of Providence, (R. I.) was cured of a severe ASTHMA by using five bottles of Rev. Simon Siegfried's cured of Influenza, Hoarseness, and a hard dry Cough, by one bottle. Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, says, that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular Physician, and that his family does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful medicines, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. John Sagar, of Lambertville, New Jersey, who was suffering with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, and a suffocating Asthma, was cured by one bottle. Mr. J. L. Simpkins says that it cured his wife of CONSUMPTION, and one of his children of HOOPING COUGH.

Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D., Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says, "He was laboring under severe COLD, COUGH and HOARSENESS, and felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation." Mrs. Dilks, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of 20 years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also, of Salem, was cured of the same complaint, by five bottles.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.—Philadelphia Sun. Shepherd's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843. Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what effect. Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used it at first a few bottles, according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set, and since, its tendency to turn grey was arrested. I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury; but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts to within my own knowledge. Yours, &c., JOHN QUIGLEY, M. D. Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

A gentleman of a scrupulous habit, became afflicted with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as thin, weak and porous as a loaf of bread. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared imminent, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, and having taken 16 bottles, he was perfectly cured.—PUB. LEDGER. This ALTERNATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most serious and the most effectual agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES? Reason says YES, because OBSTRUCTION is either immediately or remotely the cause of Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, as well as the most distressing coughing, mucus and purulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing the difficulty of Breathing, and ASTHMA, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivaled.—It stands pre-eminently—TRY IT, and you will acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor can, be over-estimated; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia, and for Sale by Williams, Haywood & Co., Agents, Raleigh.

New Goods FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

The Subscriber, truly grateful for the encouragement he continues to receive, most respectfully announces to the Public, that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and invites all who may be desirous of purchasing, to look at his Stock before they buy, which, for beauty, quality and cheapness, cannot be surpassed in this market. It comprises Black French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Black French Doe Skin; Black Figured Cassimeres; Fancy French Cassimeres; Black Draw 'Em; Twilled Lams Cloths and Fancy Tweeds, for Summer Coats; Paris Silk and Satin Vestings; Rich Barthelemy Shapes, White and Fancy Mareilles, Fancy Linen Drillings, White Satin Faced and Navy Drillings, Checked Linen Costings, Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Black and White Kid Gloves, Fancy Ties, Self adjusting Stocks, Shirts and Hosiery, with all necessary appendages for Gentlemen's wear. These Goods will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, and on as good terms to punctual customers, which I consider the same. The selection being varied, there is something that may suit all; and the stock I can confidently recommend, in all respects. Gentlemen furnishing their own materials may rest assured, that they will be made in the best and most fashionable style.

And I would here state, for the information of the Public, that my prices for making garments, of all descriptions is the same and no higher, than any regular establishment in the place, though the contrary has been represented. If there is any difference, taking all things into consideration, I think my prices are the least exorbitant, not only in manufacturing, but in the prices of Garments generally, to test which it is only necessary to call and examine. Thankful for the encouragement he has heretofore received, his future exertions will be to merit its continuance. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. N. B. Always on hand, an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made in my own house. The London and Paris Fashions just received, and the reports monthly. T. R. FENTRESS, Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, April 22, 1846. 33—b5w

Land for Sale.

I AM authorized by the Owners, to sell a Lot of Woodland in the North Eastern suburbs of the City, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Rorke and K. Jones, containing nine and a half Acres, known as Lot No. 8. And shall proceed to sell the same at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in this City, on the 18th of May next, (being Monday of the County Court) for Cash, or Note negotiable at either of the Banks. CHAS. MANLY. Raleigh, April 22, 1846. 33—43