

vested by the Constitution, in consequence of the increase of population and extension of territory, have increased to such a degree as to render the President well nigh absolute, and to excite the liveliest fears in the bosom of every patriot for the continuance of the public liberty. But these vast and dangerous powers have been greatly enlarged of late years by the usurpation of a self-willed and arbitrary executive. All the barriers erected by our vigilant ancestors have been broken down—the co-ordinate branches of the government, the representatives of the States and the people, have been denied the exercise of the rights reposed in them by the constitution, and have been converted into mere registries of the imperial edicts issued from the White House, and the President has declared that he and his subordinates were irresponsible, or only amenable to the law, which it was his province to expound.

These arrogant and dictatorial assumptions of power, claimed and exercised, have rendered the executive the supreme power of the State. The people, through their representatives, are impotent to arrest or impede it in its career of mischief and despotism. It claims the right of pursuing whatever course it may choose, without accountability to any. If questioned touching its official conduct, it closes the door in the face of the people's representatives, and insultingly tells them that the executive officers of the government are not such simpletons as to give evidence to criminate themselves. They are responsible only to their master the President, and he is responsible to no earthly tribunal.

The claim and exercise of these high prerogatives by the President, present a question which towers in magnitude beyond all others which have engaged the attention of the American people since the Declaration of Independence. It is a question of liberty or despotism, of a government by the people and for the benefit of the people, or by the rulers and for their exclusive benefit—of a republic in substance as well as in name, or a monarchy in disguise, a supreme and irresponsible executive, with corrupt dependents and systematic corruption pervading all the departments of the government. On this great question, no patriot can for a moment hesitate on which side to array himself.—He may think this or that the best mode for collecting and keeping the public revenue; but he must guard on his armor to battle against this despotism which threatens us, and labor to bring back the executive within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

THE STAR.

RALIGH, SEPT. 26, 1858.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

It has been earnestly recommended by a respectable portion of the citizens of different sections of the State, that an Internal Improvement Convention be held in this City in December next. The object is to devise some practicable and comprehensive plan, having in view the interest, the improvement, the salvation of the whole State. Surely this is a cause which must enlist the feelings and hearty support of every true son of North Carolina, and its most sanguine and zealous friends do not, therefore, indulge in unreasonable expectation, when they flatter themselves that the State will be generally and ably represented in the Convention. Not only every section, but every COUNTY SHOULD BE REPRESENTED. Let the people, then, forthwith assemble and appoint delegates.—Let them select their ablest men, without respect to party; for this is no narrow-minded party matter. Let them arouse from their lethargy, seek information, discuss and acquaint themselves with this vital subject:—
"Now's the day, and now's the hour."

Deby, which is always dangerous, will, in this case, be inevitably ruinous. Unless some means be adopted of facilitating the commerce, advancing the agriculture, and developing the resources of the State, the tide of emigration, which has been temporarily checked by the pecuniary embarrassments of the south and south-west, will again burst forth with a strength which no human efforts can arrest. The same and liberal plans of our sister States on each side of us, are in a state of rapid advancement. They are on the march to true greatness and glory. Sons of North Carolina! how long, and how far shall we lag behind?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Read the patriotic and forcible remarks of the Wilmington Advertiser, on this subject, which will be found in another part of this paper. They present an interesting view of the importance of the port of Wilmington to North Carolina, and show conclusively that it is the duty and interest of the State to extend to it a fostering hand. We hope the next legislature will adopt some general and efficient plan of improvement, which will embrace the towns of Wilmington, Beaufort, and such other points on our coast as may be important to the commercial and agricultural interests of the State.

An interesting letter from Mr. Preston will be found in to-day's paper.

A writ of election has been issued by the Governor, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hutchinson, of Mecklenburg. The election takes place on to-morrow.

The President was expected to return to Washington last week. The Madisonian states that a messenger had been despatched to hasten his return.

Interference of Office Holders with the freedom of Elections.

Mr. Jefferson, during his term of office, was extremely anxious that the patronage of the federal government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. Stimulated by this anxiety, he addressed to office-holders under himself, the following circular:—
"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking, on various occasions, active parts in the election of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of government, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

General Jackson, in his inaugural, advocated the same principle. He said:—
"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

During the first contest between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, similar principles were advanced by Grundy and Buchanan; indeed this was the strong lever which threw their party into power. Grundy said, "whenever I see an office-holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore an unfit adviser of the people." Did it ever occur to this honorable Ex-Senator, when franking Globes and his own printed letters to the good people of Tennessee, that he was not only "thinking of his salary and his bread," but that he was actually taking steps to perpetuate the one, that he might secure the other? "Out of his own mouth is he condemned."

But, notwithstanding the avowed opinions of Mr. Jefferson, the solemn pledges of Gen. Jackson and the Van Buren party, we have seen office-holders everywhere not only permitted, but encouraged, to enter the arena of excited political controversy. We have seen a party which came into power the sworn foe to this official interference and to proscription for opinion's sake, making the tenure of office dependent on the devotion manifested, and the exertion made, to perpetuate the distinctive principles of the Administration. We have seen the President himself stooping from his dignified station to nominate his successor. We have seen that successor elected, through his instrumentality! And under his administration we now see the office-holders scattered like Janizary hordes throughout the country; arraying themselves in Jacobinical clubs against the people; and impelled onward in this warfare by the lust of power, and the "salary and bread" which it brings with it! These are startling facts. They tower in magnitude above every other subject which now agitates the public mind. They are pregnant with deep warning to the people. Their fearful shadows are thrown out in inauspicious characters before them; and should inactivity prevail too long, the hand of the spoiler may write "MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN" in lines of fire upon the Temple of our Liberties!

MR. McDUFFIE.

In Mr. McDuffie's late letter there seems to be a strong conflict between his wonted candour, and his regard for Mr. Calhoun. Compelled to differ with that gentleman as to one essential clause in the Sub-Treasury, he yet does so with an unusual spirit of moderation. This delicacy has carried him so far, that upon one of the most important questions at issue, the receipt of Bank notes by the government, he has not said a word. But, in a letter written to a distinguished gentleman of South Carolina, his principles on the point in question are more fully developed than in the Alabama letter, although entirely consistent with it. He says:—
"I regard the scheme of exacting specie payment of the government dues, to the exclusion of the bills of specie paying banks, as a measure fraught with such deleterious consequences that I do not believe it would be endured. Specie is not our currency; it is merely a standard to which we refer, by means of the exchanges, to ascertain when the currency is redundant. Paper credit is our actual currency, and to destroy that, would be to produce one of the most unjust and ruinous revolutions which ever desolated the earth."

The Presidency.—The Boston Atlas, which is regarded as the organ of Mr. Webster, has come out in favor of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency.—This is understood to amount to a withdrawal of Mr. Webster.

Sickness at Knoxville, Tenn.—We perceive from the proclamation of the Mayor, that Knoxville was on the 4th inst., under the visitation of a fearful pestilence. The name of the disease is not given; but the proclamation represents it as the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and a destruction that wasteth at noon-day;" and ordains a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Episcopal Convention.—We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, closed its labors on the 10th inst. The Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, of the eastern diocese, including Massachusetts, presided in the house of Bishops, being the senior prelate of that Church in the United States. The Rev. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected a Bishop for Arkansas, and other divisions in which he may be invited to labor.

It being understood that Col. Johnson will not be a candidate for re-election, Mr. Forsyth is nominated by a Georgia paper.

TEXAS.

General Lamar is elected President of this gallant little Republic. The best order was preserved during the elections, as the consequence of very little excitement.

On the borders, considerable skirmishing has taken place between the citizens and the Comanche Indians. The Indians are so cowardly, that they are held in perfect contempt by the frontier inhabitants.

ILLINOIS.

Stuart, Whig, is elected in the third Congressional district. This is a Whig gain, and makes the Congressional delegation from that State stand, one Whig, one Conservative, and one Democrat. The Van Buren candidate is elected Governor by a very small majority. The Legislature contains a Whig majority in both branches.

MAINE.

The recent elections in Maine have terminated in favor of the Administration. Fairfield is elected Governor by about 4,000 votes over the Whig candidate; and the democrats have a majority in the Legislature. For Congress, two Whigs and six Vans are elected—showing a Whig loss of one member. The exertions of the custom-house officers, who swarm like bees along the coast, and the government patronage brought into requisition, will account for this defeat.

The Van Buren party may crow as much as they please over this little triumph. It's the first one they have had for a twelve-month.—But will they not blush for the means used to achieve this triumph! A thousand to 1800 of office-holders were in the field; stimulated to desperate action by Grundy's principles, "their salary and their bread." And from the powerful efforts made, we should not be surprised to hear that their continuance in office would have been held "inexpedient," had the State gone for the Whigs. Mr. Calhoun relaxed his opposition to official influence, on the ground that it had become exhausted. What will he say to this new official interference in Maine! Does he—can he fail to see in every direction the influence of this hydra-headed monster?

GEORGIA.

Until recently we have been apprehensive that the Sub-Treasury question would seriously distract the Whig party in Georgia. The Whig ticket for Congress is divided about the financial question—some favoring the Sub-Treasury, and others opposed to it. The Vans seized hold on this division, and endeavored to foment it to a quarrel and an irreparable breach; hoping thus to merge the State Right Sub-Treasury men in their ranks. But they showed the cloven foot too soon; in making their nominations for Congress they excluded every State Right Sub-Treasury man, and put upon their ticket only those who have throughout been open-mouthed supporters of all the abominations of the late and present administrations. This course has had the happy effect of re-uniting the whole Whig party of the State; the leading Whig press are rallying, and seem determined to sustain their whole ticket, without reference to minor differences.

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

We are gratified to perceive that those who have taken the lead in this business, are beginning to reap a rich reward for their enterprise and industry. In some of the Northern States the experiment has been made, and the result proves satisfactorily that the silk culture in this country is not only practicable, but may become highly profitable; and many are turning their attention to it. This has caused a great demand for the Mulberry Tree. Heavy orders from the North have been received in this State. The Editor of this paper is authorized to contract for twenty or thirty thousand for a gentleman in Philadelphia. Sales of the Morus Multicaulis, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, have been made in Philadelphia the present season. The produce of an investment of 400 dollars, made by a gentleman in Monmouth, N. J. last spring, brought \$3,000, after retaining stock enough for the next season. Another, on an investment of \$109 05, made at the same time, received \$3,000. Prince & Lovegood, of Flushing, Long Island, have realized from their sales the present year, a clear profit of \$25,000; and three young ladies, sisters, in the same township, have made \$3,000 on silk manufactured within their own domicil, from worms raised by their own care. Will not this stimulate the fair daughters of North Carolina?

The Portsmouth Times states that lower Virginia is up with the foremost in the culture of the Mulberry, but that one tenth of the demand for cuttings, in that neighborhood, cannot be supplied. Some of the patriotic and enterprising citizens of the eastern section of North Carolina, it gives us pleasure to state, have likewise embarked with praiseworthy spirit and activity in this new enterprise.

We invite attention to the following extract from a letter written by the Rev. Sidney Weller to the Editor, dated

Sept. 14, 1858. This gentleman is extensively engaged in the culture of the Mulberry; and his experience on this subject, entitles his opinions to consideration.

BRISTOLVILLE, Halifax co. N. C., September 14, 1858.

"It affords me I trust as much pleasure to reflect that I have contributed my mite to foster and promote a great State and National branch of new enterprise and source of industry and wealth, as to think of the very handsome pecuniary emolument I have realized. Would to heaven our State Legislature would open their eyes this winter to the importance of giving a speedy impulse to the silk culture in our State, by an act to offer State premiums, as some Northern States have done. I should regret that the Northern States should far outstrip the Southern, or our State in particular; which I am confident is as well (if not better) fitted by climate and soil for silk culture as any State in the Union, not to say any part of the world.

"The Multicaulis, (now conceded by all competent to judge) the best kind of Mulberry in our country for silk culture, grows much more luxuriantly (as I have proved) in our State than at the North; and grown with us is found better for propagation; as gentlemen in Virginia who purchased from me, and at the Northern nurseries, have fully proved.

"A gentleman from Philadelphia, who engaged most of my stock lately, assured me he could have procured cheaper at the North; but from trial of some he purchased from me last year, he considered mine better for propagation. From inspection of the various establishments in our country, the same gentleman said he had seen no trees as large as my original ones; or, in particular he said, trees of mine were twice as large as the original one at Baltimore, first brought into our country, from which mine had sprung. If our legislature should appreciate the great advantage to our State of putting her "ahead" in the silk culture, we may confidently anticipate that in a few years only, this culture will take the place of cotton—now scarcely paying cost of raising."

From the Microscop.

THE ECLIPSE.

According to promise, made its appearance on Tuesday last, at the appointed hour. Owing, we suppose, to the particular state of the atmosphere at the time, but comparatively a small portion of the sun's light was withdrawn. The moon passed near the centre of the sun's disc, forming a perfect ring for a few moments, which was easily discernible to the naked eye. Though we were on the look-out for some time, we discovered no spots; and we are happy to add, that, so far as we noticed, no unfavorable effect was produced upon the ladies, except in a few cases of pop's eyes, which we met with during the next day, owing, probably, to a too frequent resort to the glasses.

What an astonishing comment upon the capacities of the human mind! that we should be able to anticipate the occurrence of an event hundreds of years, and mark with precision the hour and moment of time at which it is to occur!

The various ideas entertained by different nations with regard to the cause and probable effect of an Eclipse are both amusing and instructive. The Indians of our own country, who worshipped the sun, as being the essence of the Great Spirit, thought the eclipse caused by his hiding his face when offended; and sought, by tearing their hair, cutting their flesh, howling and shrieking, to propitiate him. Many of the African tribes believe it to be the act of their Kings.—While the Savages of the South Sea believe that, upon a total eclipse, the sun is annihilated; being, as they say, burnt-out, and a new one substituted in its place. Even our own age and country have not been free from superstitious—if not as gross, yet equally ridiculous. During our earlier history, the eclipse was regarded as an omen of evil; windows were closed; wells were covered; all labor was suspended; and in some places the whole community resorted to the church, hoping, by prayers, to avert the threatened calamity; fortunes were supposed to be influenced; dispositions changed; and, in short, the whole material universe was supposed to undergo serious changes. Now we regard it as a simple effect, produced by the operation of nature's law, and wait its coming with little more anxiety than that of the thunder storm. It will be nearly one hundred years before another eclipse will occur that will be as near total.

The Darien Mystery.—We some weeks ago published the card of a Mr. McCordell, editor of the Darien (Geo.) Telegraph, stating, that, in order to save the lives of himself and family, and to prevent conflagration and bloodshed, he had resigned the editorial chair, and discontinued the publication of his paper. We at first supposed that Mr. McCordell had been seized with a sudden fit of insanity; but we since perceive that he had real grounds for his apprehensions. It seems that there had been certain broils in Darien, and that the Telegraph, taking part therein, and speaking with great freedom of individuals engaged in them, had given deadly offence to the party to which it was opposed—by whom he was threatened with the demolition of his office, to which a torch was once applied, and a cannon planted in front of it, unless he would promise to cease his comments upon their conduct.—This, however, he positively refused to do, preferring to discontinue the publication of his paper altogether rather than to be restrained in the free utterance of his opinions. He left the place consequently, and went to Savannah, where however, he had not long been, before a "reaction," (much more effectual than the Enquirer's "Democratic reactions") took place in public senti-

ment—his friends rallied to his support—he went back,—resumed the publication of his paper, and, at the last date, like a "chartered libertine," he was again blowing upon whom he listed,—cheered by his comrades, and defying his enemies.—Lynch. Virg.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Dudley's Majority 17,041.

Counties.	1858.	1856.
Edgecomb	163	507
Pitt	637	273
Beaufort	768	217
Washington	322	46
Johnston	715	142
Franklin	234	460
Granville	872	223
Wayne	383	342
Nash	186	412
Warren	101	651
Hyde	195	7
Halifax	458	391
Lenoir	213	262
Wake	937	920
Cumberland	637	608
Orange	1480	1338
Hobbeson	453	443
Craven	556	284
Northampton	437	240
Greene	353	61
Moore	535	281
Gulford	1342	121
Chatham	1026	280
Handolph	1148	59
Carteret	428	48
Stokes	964	765
Jones	213	39
Columbus	190	142
Bertie	471	225
Surry	1205	189
Danville	1412	70
Anson	908	161
Rowan	2008	30
Mecklenburg	781	979
Caswell	248	870
New Hanover	235	587
Rockingham	540	509
Iredell	1324	186
Lincoln	634	1540
Cabarrus	442	158
Sampson	415	510
Duplin	411	365
Onslow	422	180
Person	328	369
Martin	282	69
Spotswood	535	211
Perquimans	382	33
Currituck	56	332
Gates	347	88
Camden	323	286
Chowan	370	104
Burke	1324	278
Buncombe	772	396
Rutherford	1317	445
Wilkes	1223	55
Yancey	161	464
Ashe	453	378
Macon	44	627
Haywood	166	312
Tyrell	250	52
Horsford	335	110
Brunswick	340	58
Bladen	270	360
Richmond	504	37
Montgomery	949	46
	38196	21155
	39354	29879

A report is in circulation that Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, who is now absent on business, has withdrawn from the canvass, and will not be a Candidate again.

We are authorized to say that this report is without the shadow of foundation. Col. Long will be a Candidate in opposition to Mr. Bynum, or any other man the Administration party may see fit to bring forward, and we believe his prospects for being elected were never finer.

Halifax Advocate.

Quankey Bridge.—This Bridge will be completed in a few days, when, we are told that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company intend putting on an Engine and Cars, to run between Weldon and Enfield, a distance of about 18 miles.—*Id.*

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Miss Sarah Jane Wooten, late of Fayetteville.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will be held at Elizabeth, six miles west of Smithfield, to commence on Wednesday the 17th October.

PROSPECTUS

American Phrenological Journal

MISCELLANY.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the most surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible. The science of medicine has its appropriate periodicals which present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world, and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenology has upon the sciences of medicine, law, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly phrenological—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts as now needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truths of phrenology;—to show the true bearings of this science on education; (physical, intellectual, and moral); on the Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.—On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable. The religious character of the work will be de-

vidently ephepical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the reins of human accountability, and moral discipline, and the subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The History between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the candid and objections, not of cavillers, but of those who are conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, alas, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and satirical will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be able to overthrow, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of Truth, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory evidence of their genuineness; and in which all the facts in several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases in which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers; and in the degree in which the several organs are developed, we must in every such case, as the best security, or a cast of it, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal, as also, Reviews of Phrenological works, as well as of other works; nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our facts we pledge ourselves shall be bona-fide such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts; indeed, we intend to expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for accepted matter, as liberal a compensation per printed page as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to enclose all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, it is serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is requested, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations; from a desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 31st of October next.
2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of at least 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.
3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or \$10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To CLERGYMEN and THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS, single copies will be furnished at \$1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to \$1 30 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.
4. N. B.—As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work one year, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, will be invariably required a advance.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must, in every case, be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALSH, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALSH.

Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

Notice to Travellers going South.

The People's Line of four horse post coaches, leaves Augusta, every day, for Warrington, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala. by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of drivers on this line, and some of the most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than any other line now in operation, between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

The Columbia Telegraph, the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers, also the Richmond and Norfolk papers, will please copy the above and forward their accounts to GEO. W. DENT, Agent for the Company. Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1858. 40 if

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, NEAR RALEIGH.

The undersigned offers for sale a very valuable tract of land, lying five miles west of Raleigh, containing about 500 acres, the greater part of which is unenclosed, well timbered, well watered, and a portion of it equal in fertility to any in the county. It has on it a dwelling and other buildings, with springs of excellent water convenient. The situation is remarkably healthy and beautiful, and would make a very desirable residence to any person wishing to locate near the City.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will not doubt first visit the premises, a great bargain may be had, if early application be made.

JANE WILLIAMS, Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1858. 40 if

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES, NO. 27, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel. The only establishment in the City devoted exclusively to this business. COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at Manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge. Those who may have orders for large Glasses, we would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion. Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up. September 1, 1858. 40 if