DS:

COUNT

WELDON N. TO HIS CON

stern. 37 Counties and ters, 336,720 white inhabitan 28 Districts, 39,609 votes, 215,754 wh abitants, 343,068. To the West, then, with a large excess in these elements, are given but 22 members, while the East, with vastly diminished numbers, is allowed 28 members, where common ratio, ad, the scale, and the justed upon persons alone, would just reve West would receive 28 and the East would

Suffrage is a cause merely; its substance is to be found in its effeds. It can therefore only be said to be al, when each elecwer. That this is tor exercises equal or nearly equal polit what is meant by the phrase "equal," in connection, is proved ions of nearly all the by the authorities furnished in the Const. States, which I will next examine.

In the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, lissouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Ohio, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Maine Massachusetts. New and is exercised York and Pennsylvania, Suffrage is unlimit by all male citizens; in some, male inhabitants, above 21 years of age, and in the same States, representation, in both branches of the Legislature, is apportioned by Counties and Districts, as nearly equal as may be, according to persons, though shapes somewhat modified; some adopting the basis of " to be inhabitants," some of "qualified voters," some of "white male stizens," some of "taxable inhabitants," and some of "Federal population;" the result in each being not materially variant. No one can consult these authorities without at once seeing how distinctly the principle of equality is recognized in each. They look to both suffrage and representation, and by an impartial rule, make equal partition of the powers of government.

Another great principle of Republican sovernment may be deduced from these authorities They all recognize the necessity of some defensive power for the protection of persons and property, wherever suffrage is unrestricted and representation equal. In all, except those of Tennessee and Ohio, the extent power is granted to cil. We also find in the Governor, or to the Governor and Cou almost all, strong and explicit guaranties on the subject of debt, loans, the tax-laying and appropriating powers, and upon the subject of slavery, in States where that institution exits-all obviously employed for the purpose of restricting and limiting the legislative power. And why? because power in the hands of mere numbers, is always viewed with distrust, and deemed unsafe, without sufficient checks thrown around it to guard against the dangers of maladministration. In the States of Ceorgia, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New though representaguaras above tion is unequal; the veto power, and referred to, form & part of the organ

All the authorities adduced, establis principles. First .- Where suffrage is dis regard to property qualification, repre according to persons or numbers, which principles of equality, giving to every voles, as nearly us may be, an equal amount of political power. See My.—That where the legislative power, in both branches, is given to the whole body voters, whether in equal proportions or not, constitutional limits voters, whether in equal proportions or not, constitutional limits.

Excess in Free population in 1830 in favor of the West 34½ per cent, and of Federal population in 1850, in favor of the West, 47 per cent, and in Fedvorers, whether in equal proportions or not, constitutional limits and only genuine. The word of the west and population in 1850, in favor of the West 20 per cent. tions of that power are deemed essential and invariably employ- For this statement, and others before made, see table in appened. Now the proposition contained in the "Free Suffrage" Bill, dis. embraces neither of these principles. While it designs to bestow suffrage upon all voters for both branches, without regard to properly qualification, it takes no concern in representation, but creates the greatest inequalities in the quota of power a lotted to guard to control it; a scheme condemned by the practice and exeach, and is entirely silent in regard to all those constitutional ample of every other State; a scheme, in which, by the showing guards deemed so indispensable by our sister States. We must of every State, property is without safeguards, denied all influence bear in mind, that in the Constitution of North Carolina, there is at the ballet box, and without any defense in the organic law, for no one man power, as the veto power is called, nor any line ations we find in the Constitutions of all of them, limitations and resupon the power of taxation and disbursement, nor in regard to traints upon the Legislative power-a scheme, in fine, that offers slavery, except in the 3d Sec., 4th Art., which partially the capitation tax upon slaves. In our neighboring State ginia, where representation is distributed by an arbitrary according to certain geographical divisions, and suffrage versal, so great was the jealousy of power in the hands of numbers, that these limitations would, of themselves almo-

I submit, that I may now be allowed to insist, that Free Suf- What then are we to expect? Search American History, and on, was rather thin, I shall make 15 bushels per frage does not carry out the principle of equality, nor follow the it will tell you what our sister States have done. They have land of 20 yards wide through this field, on which precedents relied upon by its advocates, but utterly fails in both made respects; and that if it be incorporated in our organic law, it will equal constitute an anomaly in Republican Government, and prove the equal boldest experiment upon popular sovereignty ever made by American halls. statesmen. So bold, that it requires a more intrepid man than tent myself to assent to it, or to venture upon its untried results.

And is it for such a scheme, that the bugle of party is to be ed, sounded, and all are to be unchurched, who do not hearken to to the summons, and fall into the ranks, be the cost of submission abb what it may? Thank God! there are many yet left, who prefer to obey a summons to duty, rather than to the work of party; and year who, though denied the honors of membership, cannot be depri- will be ved of the grateful privilege of "hoping on" for their country's restrict welfare and the happiness and prosperity of their fellow men .- subject of loans, and for the protection of slave interests. Then Lamentable, indeed, will be the day, should it ever come, when strife, the making or reforming of constitutions shall be considered a rents party job, and not the work of a whole people or nation, and of wholeson

But it is asked, will the advocates of this new plan carry out It is the set of wisdom to avoid this sea of troubles by arresttheir principle of equality, by correspondent reforms in representation and constitutional guaranties? They answer no. But can
they prevent them? Will not their present scheme, if consumto decide the grave and solemn question—is it betmated, make a breach through which a host of invasions will enter? They will have opened the question of the distribution of political power, and made it one of mere numbers, by discarding the more management. They will have opened the question of the distribution them to result from the organism of the Senate? Are they more management as an element. They will have more at the line of the senate of the se of political power, and made it one of mere numbers, by discarding property as an element. They will have uncaged the lion, with the vain hope of arresting him in the work of destruction. with the vain hope of arresting him in the work of destruction.

Let them not repose with too much confidence on their means of with them in behalf of Free Suffrage, only because they regard it as tending certainly and inemitably to their fewerically and fluctuation foundations of law, or upon the sanctions of it as tending certainly and inevitably to their favorite measure, the Paper guaranting endure only as long as the provisions that adjustment of representation on the white basis, or some equivalent basis contain them. They are in the keeping of those who control of persons. It is at this point the subject assumes its gravest aspect, and whatever may be the measure of conservatism remaining with those engaged in the present work of reform, it will be forced to yield to the pressure of which they themselves are the authors. They cannot say, so far shalt thou go and no farther.

The Ballot Box and the Legislature—who hold all the powers of the Ballot Box and the Legislature—who hold all the powers of the ballot Box and the Legislature—who hold all the powers of although it is high and rolling, the wheat has suffered severely from a redundancy of moisture; nevertheless, the wheat on the part in which the Fertilizer was used at the time of sewing the barley in April, 1852; is not only higher but stronger, has a better color, and is in every respect more promissing than the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature—who does not consider the ballot Box and the Legislature and the legislature the ballot Box and the legislature the ball They will in vain attempt to blink the powerful array of precedents, to be found in our sister States, all of which, with here and there only a solitary exception, recognize, in their organic laws, the principle of equality. Nor will they be permitted to elude the force of the precedent established by our own convention in 1835.

At that time unrestricted suffrage prevailed in regard to the House of Commons; and that convention, with the view of making it of the process of the precedent every voter, based representation.

Suffrage—the principle mind will be increasantly tossed and fretted by struggles for other amendments—change! Change!—will be come the order of the day—and limb after limb of your fendance that the principle of equality. Nor will they be permitted to elude the force of the precedent established by our own convention in 1835.

Not so with the Senation—constituted as it now is: Leave your first that time unrestricted suffrage prevailed in regard to the House of the freshness of youth, as the constitution of the precedent established to every voter, based representation.

They will in vain attempt to blink the powerful array of precedents, the process of the precedent in the process of the precedent established by struggles for other amendments—change!—will be come the order of the day—and limb after limb of your fendance are stablished by surface and the transformed into a bundle of deformities.

Not so with the Senation—constituted as it now is: Leave your ferrilizer of the freshness of your precedents and the process of the precedent established by our own convention in 1835.

Not so with the Senation—constituted as it now is: Leave your ferrilizer as far freshness of your precedent established by our own convention in 1835.

Not so with the Senation of the precedent established by our own convention in 1835.

Not so with the Senation of the precedent established by our own convention in 1835.

Not so with the freshness of your precedent established as it now is: Leave your ferrilizer.

First of Commons; and that convention, with the view of making it of ble bond of fate, which will last, in all the freshness of you qual value, and alike available to every voter, based representation long as man's nature. Who is it that had rather trust the upon persons. No-we cannot escape the issue—it will come. It the one man power—with the Governor, than with a body of soen s known that a feverish restlessness is already manifested in the

great West on the subject of the white basis. Not only politicians, TO THE FARMERS OF N. CAROLINA. asses have taken hold of it. These will be animated by brighter hopes, and stimulated to greater exertions, when Free Suffrage shall lay the foundation, upon which they may claim the right to plead these authorities in favor of their own fondly

Under the old Constitution of 1776, representation was accord ature, notwithstanding they were marked by the greatest disproportions in area, population and wealth. These disproportions of the found not only between the two great divisions of the State but also between the two great divisions of the State but also between the two great divisions of the soil all the increase materials abstracted. were to be found not only between the two great divisions of the State, but also between the different counties in either division. Such unequal allotment of power engendered in the public mind the most fearful discontent; and a restless agitation was felt in every portion of the State. Many of the friends of reform seized where the different counties in either division as these constituents indicate, is intended to restore the soil all the inorganic materials abstracted by vegetation. It has been ascertained that a soil content of the storm whad about the 20th of Among a sufficient quantity of these salts is called "worn out lands."

The inorganic matter, abstracted from the soil by the growth of different crops is the same, varying only in proportion; it is, therefore evident that a sufficient part of the same and is pronounced by competent judges improvement in the Dental Art that has lost content. I also used Perulana Guano on part of the soil in years.

Specimens of the new kind of plate to each that as these constituents indicate, is intended to restore than double, although my corn suffered seconstitutes what is called "worn out lands."

The inorganic matter, abstracted from the soil by the growth of different crops is the same, varying only in proportion; it is, therefore evident that upon the occasion, and by a Committee of distinguished gentlemen, duly appointed, issued an elaborate address " To the Freemen of North Carolina," in June, 1833; in which, after arguing that there was not "even a plausible appearance of equality in our representation" and that, "the right of representation, of a fair and equal representation of the "People, had become, in our day, but another name for civil freedom," earnestly urged them, by their votes at the elections in August to announce their "de- pound must contain to remedy the evil which exists termination upon the question, whether a change is needed in the Constitution," and added that, "that expression being sent to all the inorganic constituents of any plant syntheyour representatives, they will be bound to provide a remedy, or sequently adapted to all soils and all crops. The to pass a law by which you will be enabled to effect it yourselves." And how prophetically was this spoken! The People | did respond at the Polls, as volunteers, by a vote of 29,505; and the Legislature unwilling that popular discontent should be farther aggravated by a continuance of the causes which produced it, did, in 1834, pass a law under which the Convention of 1835

And what did that Convention do? Finding that suffrage for the Commons was universal and unrestricted by property qualification, it adjusted representation in that body according to numbers upon principles of equality; but, reaffirming the Freehold qualification of voters for the Senate, it gave to property an influence in that branch, by basing representation on taxation. Now we cannot fail to perceive, that, if Free Suffrage shall become a part of our organic law, the same marked disproportions in the populalation of Districts—the same manifest inequalities in the allotment of power, will be found to exist in regard to the Senate, as existed in regard to the Commons before the reform of 1835. And is it a rash conclusion to suppose, that the same wide spread agitation, the same fearful strife and discord-and the same vehement appeals to the popular mind, will be visited upon us, with all their maddening effects? and will not, must not, the same result irresistibly follow by a similar reform in representation? Should it not, then experience furnishes no tests of human action, and the past, no clue to the future. The following table exhibits the difference in the population of the East and West in 1830, compared with that difference in 1850, showing the greatest excess of difference at the latter period.

and dispute, two great In the East in 1830, Free popu. 210,150 Federal popu. 304,232. sons without In the West in " distributed In the East in 1850, " " the same thing, upon In the West in " " " 345,475 411,533.

> ts no graranties to the rights of Slave owners, and interposes no bar-It her between the citizen and oppressive taxation, and unjust and teful expenditures. No-I am persuaded that neither the ple of the East nor the West, of this County, nor of that than the guanced ground on either side of the Fernty, of whatever political complexion, will ever, upon mature

gratify its lusts. mited suffrage, and, with three or four exceptions only, esentation the bases of their Governments. Individual been equally dressed with 300 lbs. of guano per at the Billot Box, and Individual equality in legislative mediately preceding the corn planting, which was mediately preceding the corn planting, which was the beautiful to the Form the principles they promulgate. But were they conthis? Far from it-they have solemnly warned you, that | izer, as they are in the growing corn crops so far, distributed is subject to abuse, and should not be trusthaving subjected it to constitutional limitations and res-

We cannot do less-we dare not do less-an uncontrollssity will force us also to the use of means to subject ive power to restraints and checks: your legislature, from year, and for a period, the end of which no one can predict, arrassed with plans of amendment; designed to limit and e tax-laying, debt-creating, and disbursing powers on the sy and discord will rule the hour-then all the curlic service will become turbid from agitation, and transfer of "South Baltimore Chemical Works" to and essential legislaton be either forgotten or neg-

THE subscriber would call the attention of the "Parmers of N. Carolina" to the chemical compound manufactured by him for the renovation of "Work our LANDS" and the "Improvement of the soil," and known as CHAPPELL'S IMPROVED FERTILIZER

OR. AGRICULTURAL SALTS. This article is composed of the same materials as are found by analysis in the Ash of Plants. It

ing only in proportion; it is, therefore, evident that if we supply to the soil a sufficient quantity of each material thus abstracted, we restore its fertility. If a soll, which, in by-gone days, produced abun rops, has ceased to produce as formerly, whilst the same atmospheric and aqueous agents are in op-eration, the conclusion to which we must arrive is, that the land has been robbed of its mineral constituents by successive crops without a correspond

ing return in the shape of manures.

The analysis of Plants explains the cause of this failure, and directs us what constituents a comand afford sufficient food for the development of the Plant. The compound which we prepare contains | yet been threshed out, and consequently the above correctness of the above has been fully sustained by the use of our Agricultural Salts for many seasons. It has been used upon poor land, and twenty-eight bushels of wheat obtained with a superior lot of clover. As a top dressing on wheat, eight bushels additional yield have been obtained. On the spring crops of corn, outs and clover the yield has been doubled. It has been used upon the same field (as an experiment) with Guano, and the yield has resulted in favor of the Fertilizer.

This article having been used with such favore ble results, the manufacturer now offers it to agriculturists with the full confidence that it will largey repay for the outlay of the first crop, and leave he ground in a much improved conditio

The result of many experiments has convinced us that one of the great advantages our "Fertilizer" ossesses over Guano, is, that on an equal amount of the same surface of ground, the yield of grain will equal, while the crop of clover will be much increased, where the "Fertilizer" is used, than where Guano is applied. Like "Guano," its effect is more distinct and remunerative on very poor land than on that of a higher state of cultivation; it largely increases the growth of vegetable and thereby enables the farmer to increase his supply of stable manure, by which, and the additional clover generated by its use, with an occasional application of one barrel of the Salts per acre, will secure to him a continued increase of crop. and his land, instead of degenerating by cultivation, will continue to increase in fertility; therefore, taking these advantages into consideration, it is the chean est and most expeditious agent for renovating

We would call especial attention to the letters of mixed with Peruvian Guano. We hare long since (as will appear from our pamphlet of 1850) been of the opinion that the Fertilizer could be used advantageously with Guano, being rich in Sulphates and containing some essential materials not found in that article, and have no doubt that a combination of that kind would result very profitably to the Farm-We would suggest, in a mixture o' this kind. that 100 lbs. Guano be used to one barrel, (300 lbs,) of the Fertilizer, being confident that this amount of the two articles in combination would produce a much larger yield than if 400 lbs. best Peruvian Guano had been used. By using Guano mixed in this way, the use of Plaster with that article would be dispensed with, as the Sulphuric acid of the Ferthe inventors, patentices and introducers of these compounds. Farmers will be particular, therefore, to have none but "CHAPPELL'S FERTILI-

We subjoin some evidences of the effect, produced by our Fertilizer, to which we call especial attention, as such actual experiments are the best evi dences we can give of the superior qualities claim-

NEAR PROSPECT HILL, Va., July 21, 1852. P. Stockton Chappell, Esq :- Dear Sir: Absence timore, until last evening, has prevented an earlier reply, which I now give as briefly as possible.

The wheat (Florence or Monument wheat) on the barley alluded to, dressed in April, 1851, with your Fertilizer, preserved its superiority to the and; it was thicker and taller - say 4 feet 10, against 4 feet 6-the head was longer, contained more and better grain, and the yield, as far as myself and others, who watched the progress of the two years' cultivation, as well as the most casual observer. could judge, was set down at 20 or 25 per cent. more

The ten acres of corn ground wheat, to which ! eration, consent to give unbridled power an open field in alluded in my former communication, matured finely; and although not seeded until the 22d or 23d of October, and like most broad cast wheat this seas. acre from old field corn ground. The wheat on a the Fertilizer was not applied at the time of seed acre, sowed upon the rough and harrowed in imare equally satisfactory and favorable to the Fertil-I have tried with good results your Fertilizer in combination with Peruvian Guano, 20, 30, 50 lbs. of Guano to 300 lbs. of the Fertilizer. I believe 100 lbs. of Guano with 300 lbs of the Fertilizer, in most cases, would be better than 300 of Guano. 1 the strength of the land for my fall seeding this

In haste, very respectfully yours, T. AP. C. IONES. The following is the letter alluded to by Com.

NEAR PROSPECT HILL, Vo., April 29, 1852. P. Stockton Chappell-Dear Sir: I suppose I am indebted to your kindness for a copy of the you. I should have sooner acknowledged your atrention, but I was anxious to see a further development of the effect of your Fertilizer before I wrote. You may recollect that about a year ago I purchased the first Fertilizer, (a ton) with which Fexperimented with barley and corn, at the time planting, and in wheat and grass, as a top dres sing, all in comparison with Peruvian and Patago-nian Guano at about equal cost. The effect on the barley was decidedly in favor of the Fertilizer beyond all question; while upon wheat, corn and grass, the difference was scarcely discernable on

barley, which separated the Peruvian and the Patagonian guano, and the course of the drill crosses
obliquely the belt of about sixty feet, on which the
Fertilizer was used a year ago.

My wheat, like most wheat of the season, is but
middling; my land was ploughed very deep, and
although it is high and rolling, the wheat has suf-

de of Peruvine Guano, to with period to add, with very co is compelled to add, with the cost of which wing the Gueno, at the lowest rates to \$7

CALVERT COUNTY, April 5, 1852.

The following letter is from the Rev. Dr. Johns Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, July 2d, 1852.
To Dr. P. S. Chappell-Dear Sir: I have just returned from a visit to Delaware, where I had an opportu nity of observing the effects of your Agricultural Salts in the production of wheat. They were applied to two fields-one of twenty acres-the other of twenty-eight. The former is uniformly good-on the latter, a part has been damaged by the growth of blue grass, but my impression is, the crop, on both will be one-thi-d greater, than it would have been without the fertilizing article. The grain has not opinion rests merely on general observation of the crop immediately before harvest, but I am satisfied it will not be found incorrect. I think it very certain you will have several orders for the Salts from the vicinity referred to.

Very respectfully, Your triend and ob't. serv't HENRY V. D. JOHNS. Trice \$20 per Ton, or \$3 per Barrel containing 300 lbs. containing additional certificates ca be obtained by addressin

P. STOCKTON CHAPPELL. Manufacturing Chemist, Office 1604 Lombard et., Baltimore, Md. AGENTS-WATKINS& MORTON, Petersburg, Va., TAZWELL S. MORTON & CO., Richmond.

SAML. OLIVER & SON, Agents,

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, SOUTHFREDERICKSTREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

DR. Smith has for many years devoted his whole Dattention to the treatment of Private Complaints, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage he has received. Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 29,500 cases of Private Complaints, in their different forms and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all other physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known where his directions were strictly followed, and Com. Jones, in reference to the use of our Fertilizer, medicinestaken at reasonable time, without effect ing a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, matter how difficult or long standing the case may would do well to call on Dr. Smith, at his of fice, No. 16, South Frederick St., and if not effectually relieved no remuneration will be required for his services. His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in a neat and com pact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in cases of violent inflamation, no change of diet is necessary. STRICTURES .- Dr. Smith has discovered a new method by which he can cure the worst form o stricture and that without pain or inc the patient. Irritation of the uretha, or prostrate gland, or neck of the bladder, is sometimes mistaken for strictures by general practitioners or charlatans

and others afflicted with Seminal Debility, whether originating from a Certain Destructive Habit, or from any other cause, with train of bodily and mental evils which follow, when neglected, should make an early application thereby avoiding much rouble and suffering, as well as expense. By his mproved method of treatment, Dr. S. can safely guarantee a speedy and perfect cure in all cases of

TO FEMALES.

All diseases peculiar to Females (as also Suppressions, Irregularities, &c.) speedily and effectually removed. The efficacy of his remedies, for the cure of the above affections, have been well tested in an extensive practice for the last twelve

Persons at a distance may consult Dr. S. by a letter, post-paid, describing case, and have medicine securely put up and forwarded to any part of the United States, always accompanied with full and explicit directions for use. Communications considered strictly confidential. Office arranged with separate apartments, so that patients never see any one but the doctor himself. Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night. N. B -Persons afflicted with any of the above

complaints, will do well to avoid the various NOSTRUMS AND SPECIFICS, advertised by Apothecaries and Druggists as a certain cure for any and every disease. They are put up to sell, but not to cure, and frequently do much more harm than good-therefore avoid them.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Address DR. J. B. SMITH 16 South Frederick st.,

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informathe public I that he has recently received additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness Mountings, &c., the latest and most improved style, and is constanty manufacturing, at his store on market street, every shall use 300 lbs of the Fertilizer, with some 50 to description of article in the above line. From his 100 lbs. of Guano, (in combination,) according to experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and willconstanti keep a large assortment o Coacy, Gig and Sulkey Harness, Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, 4-c., Gentlemen's Saddlet, Whips Spurs, 4-c.

all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, Fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for CASH, or on shorteredit to prompt custo-

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, adical Bags, &c.&c. In addition to the above the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of String Leather, andhas now, and wilke apthrough theseasona good

ssortment of Fly Netts. All are invited to call and examine my Goods. whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in shew ing my assortment to all who may favor me with a Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at af airprice

opersons buying to manufacture. Also, Whire at wholesale. All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on ommissions. JOHN . CONOLEY.

WAY FREIGHT NOTICE. ROM and after this date all freight shipped by Brother's Line, to or from Wilmington will be charged to Shippers or Consigneee at Wilmington JOHN BANKS, Agent.

Nov 2.

99-tf

BACON AND PORK.

MHDS. prime Western Sides and Shoulders; 20 barrels City Mess Pork ; Just received for sale by
J. HATHAWAY & SON.
141.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPPLY of Cox's Geleties; Habbitt's Yeast Powders, Preston's Extracts of Legion. Vabil-

work just received, at S. W. WHITAKER'S

DENTISTRY.

Dr. MEARES & ANDERSON. ruptible mineral teets, ne mailen's patent use in this town, Dr. John Allen's patent with one continuous mineral gum. This ed, without the slightest change, the severand is pronounced by competent judges the improvement in the Dontal Art that has be

Reference given to individuals in this place, Inc.

DR. MARCHISPS UTERINE CATHOLICONS



THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the sale of this troly Invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the and Practitioners of Wilmington and vicinity, to the gratifying success that has attedded its use wherever it troduced, and its happy adaptation to the tressing diseases for

being those incidental to the respectable femal FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulteration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or Flooding; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, dec, with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe or of how long standing.

That this Catholicon is in every way worthy of the confidence of the afflicted as a successful, safe, and cheap remedy, is vouched for by the fact of its baving received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the MEDICAL FACULTY

in the United States; and also by the voluntary testimoniais given in the pamphlets, from Ladica and Physicians of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority.

This preparation is not a "cure-all," but is intended expressly for the above-named complaints, so very distressing in their nature and consequen ces, and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of perhaps any other malady to which the human family is heir.

The Ingredients, as certified by high medical authority, (see pamphlet,) are ALL VEGETABLE, and are not associated with any article unfriendly to the animal economy. REFERENCES.

P. B. Peckham, M.D. Utica, N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M.D., Capandalgua, N. Y. M. H. Mills, M.D., Rochester, N. Y. D. Y. Foote, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M.D., Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M.D.,

W. W. Reese, M.D., City of N. Y. W. Prescott, M.D., Concord, N. H. Pamphlets can be had gratis at the Drug Store of S. B. & J. A. EVANS, Agente,

Central Depot, 304 Broadway, New York SASH, BLIND

AND DOOR AGENCY.

THE public are hereby informed, that I have been appointed agent for the sale of Window Sash, Blinds and Doors, manufactured by the New Haven Co., and am prepared to fill allorders in the above line. The quality of the work of the New Haven Co. is well known in this market. Builders and all personein want of the above articles, are requested o send in their orders, and they will be promptly filled, Termsinvariably cash on delivery. WM. A. GWYER

General Agent Commission and Forwarding Mer

FISH, POTATOES, AND APPLES. 100 BOXES Ced Fish; 10 drums do; 100 boxes Herring; 25 bbls Apples; 125 bbls Potatoes; now landing, and for sale by ELLIS, RUSSELL & Co

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SOOO LBS. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead Solo LBS. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead Chrome Green, 60 lbs Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry.) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls Lamp Black, 500 lbs Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red. (English.) 500 lbs Venitian Rcd. (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass. American and French at Glass, American and French, at C. DePRE'S,

Drug Store, Market st.

COFFEE.

50 BAGS Rio expected per schr. Gazelle, for ELLIS, RUSSELL & CO. STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION

OF THE NORTH EAST RIVER. THE STEAMBOAT FAWN and Lighters Bull Head, Temperance and King. Wil leave for South Washington, week-

e received at my Warehouse, It is hoped the public will sustain with their patronage this effort at Navigating the N. E. River. WM. A. GWYER. PLANTING POTATOES.

200 BBLS. Planting Potatoes, just received and for sale by JAS. H. CHADBOURN & CO.

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY. Will Commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th of February and close its scholas-tic year 15th Dec 1853. Organization and charges tic year 15th Dec 1953. Organization and charges as horetofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.

JAMES H. BRENT,
Smithville, N. C.

Weekly Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and New-

NORTH CAROLINA PAPER. Have a very handsom article of wrapping pap manufactured at the Cumberland Mill; arro aper and smooth surface; size 15 by 20; price of 5 cents a ream. S. W. WHITAKER

Arrival and Departure of the Mails from thi

The mail from the North is due every day at 7 The mail from the South, by steamer from Char-leston, arrives daily about 8, A. M. Closes at 9

Ferry, &c., is due every Monday at 5 P. M. Closes every Thursday at 9 P. M.

The mail from Long Creek, Black River Chapel&c., la due every Thursday at 7 P. M., and chimas
same night at 9 P. M.

and should I live to its of the harvest. The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabeth Tax and Prospect Hall, 4c., now stops at Robinson's and application, your Ferrage quality of Paras, and smeet more duspited, and much more duspited, and much for caused and put up by the United Shellety of Shaker, at New Lebnara, N. 1. Orders from our country friends promptly filled.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS.

Dec. 16:

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabeth Tax and Prospect Hall, 4c., now stops at Robinson's and all letters, 5.c., intended for that rante as we as for Whiteville, will have to be in the Post Office by 9 o'clock, P. M., as the mail by the Wilmington and Manchester Road lacioned at that heur. The same mail is due here at 10 P. M.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabeth Tax and Prospect Hall, 4c., now stops at Robinson's and all letters, 5.c., intended for that rante as we as for Whiteville, via Elizabeth Tax and Prospect Hall, 4c., now stops at Robinson's a