

PROSPECTUS OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. Our Country, Liberty, and God. ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer. TERMS:—\$2 50 if paid in advance; \$3 00 at the end of three months; \$3 50 at the expiration of the year.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "Wilmington Messenger," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "Journal" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "Journal" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy.

Although the "Journal" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention. We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "Journal" and the cause of Democracy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names. Residence. No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us as early a day as possible.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

When the dance of the shadows At daybreak is done, And the cheeks of the morning Are red with the sun— When he sinks in his glory At even from the view, And calls up the planet To blaze in the blue— There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see, More proud than the sight of a nation when free!

When the beautiful bend Of the bow is above, Like a collar of light On the bosom of love, When the moon in her midrecess Is floating on high, Like a banner of silver Hung out in the sky— There is beauty. But earth hath no beauty to see, More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness, Unvaried in hue, When the shadows are veiling The breast of the blue— When the voice of the tempest At midnight is still, And the spirit of solitude Sobs on the hill— There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see, Like the broad beaming brow of a nation that's free!

In the breath of the morning, When nature's awake, And calls up the chorus To chant of the break— In the voice of the echo Unbound in the woods— In the warbling of streams, And the foaming of floods— There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see, Like the thrice hallow'd sight of a nation that's free!

When the striving of surges Is mad on the main, Like the charge of a column Of plumes on the plain— When the thunder is up From his cloud-cradled sleep, And the tempest is treading The path of the deep— There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see, Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free!

Meeting of the Shoemakers against the present Anti-Protective and oppressive TARIFF.

Quite a numerous and highly intelligent body of shoemakers convened last evening at Mager's Concert Hall, to take into consideration the effect of the present tariff upon their branch of industry. They were organized by the appointment of Mr. ROBERT WALKER, as President; David Kilmer, Daniel Wither, Samuel Kohler, Enoch Granger and William Mackee, as Vice Presidents; and Ira C. Munson and Henry Beene, as Secretaries. The committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the following Address and Resolutions:

FELLOW-MECHANICS: An important crisis in national affairs has arrived. A right understanding of the great questions now agitating the public mind is of vital importance to all classes of the community; and to none more so than to us. We earn our living by following an honest and a useful occupation. The happiness and welfare of ourselves and families depend upon our daily labor. We have been told that a high tariff was necessary to protect the mechanical industry of the country, and particularly that branch of mechanical labor in which we are engaged. We have been told that the present high Tariff would enable us to command better prices for our labor, make us less dependent upon the power of capital and capitalists, enable us to increase our supply of the necessaries and enjoyments of life, increase our ability to feed, clothe, and educate our sons and daughters, and thus fit them for that high and holy destiny for which they were designed.

Protection to American Industry is the homied phrase that has been rung in our ears for the last twenty-five years. Thousands of our fellow craftsmen have been deceived and deluded into the support of taxes, restrictions, and prohibitions upon the trade and industry of the country, by the false use of the term protection. Protection to the mechanic, protection to the laborer, in the shape of restrictive and prohibitory taxes upon every article of food and clothing that is consumed in his family, has been echoed and re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land.

But is the film at last removed from our eyes; our understanding is captive no longer. The so-called protective system has proved itself oppressive to our interests. It has failed to increase our ability to clothe and educate those dependent upon us. It has increased our expenses of living, while it has not increased, but rather decreased the wages of our labor. We are compelled to pay more for the cotton and woolen goods we consume, while it requires every exertion in our power to command from our employers former prices paid for our labor. Prices paid us were never lower than now; though under the reduction of duties effected by the act called the "Compromise act" they were much higher.

We ask you, fellow-citizens, where is the protection that was promised us under the present high tariff? If we receive no more for our labor, and are required to pay more for a large portion of the necessaries of life consumed by us, are we protected by the tariff? If we are to be taxed for the purpose of increasing the wealth of a few capitalists and wealthy manufacturers, in the name of justice and truth we protest against calling it protection to our industry! Call it injustice, call it oppression, call it plunder, call it robbery, or by any other and more mild term, so long as the name indicates the effect produced.

If industry is to be protected or benefited by acts of Congress, we demand our share of the benefits, while we are willing to contribute our proportion of the expenses of government. Equal protection to all classes of men, to all branches of industry is the only system of protection that can long be endured by a free and intelligent people. No prohibitions of the productions of foreign climes can be beneficial to us. Light taxes, and as little restrictions upon the trade and commerce of the world as is compatible with the wants of the Government, is the only method by which the industry of this great nation can be protected and made most prosperous.

Even should a heavy tax upon foreign shoes enable us as a class to command higher wages (which it does not) it could only produce this effect by increasing the price of shoes when made, and thus injure the great body of the consumers. If such should be its effect upon the produce of our labor it would not benefit us. For the same cause that increased the price of shoes would increase the price of every other article; and we should suffer in the purchase of our hat, and our coat; our sugar, and our salt; besides numerous other articles of consumption.

The great principle that forms the basis of the science of political economy is the art or power of producing cheap. The nation that can produce the cheapest will always have the advantage in the market of the world. A nation that possesses the facilities of growing or making an article cheaper than another, needs no taxes or prohibitory laws to lessen foreign competition. A sound, uniform, and unfluctuating currency, light taxes, and as much of free trade as is consistent with an economical support of the Government will do more to protect American industry than all the prohibitory tariffs that ever were enacted.

The present high tariff has been in operation two years; ample time has elapsed to test its effects upon the branch of business in which we as a class are engaged. And we now appeal to you, to the great body of shoemakers in this city, and throughout the Union, whether they have experienced the promised benefits that their friends said would result.

We know your reply fellow-citizens. There is not an intelligent shoemaker in the United States who will say that he is benefited by the tariff—unless he considers low wages for labor and increased taxes upon what he consumes a benefit.

Let us take another view of the injurious effect of the present tariff upon the mechanical industry of the country; and particularly upon that branch of mechanical labor in which we are engaged.

The great and most important interest of this and all other countries is the agricultural. This is the primal source of man's happiness. It is this interest from which all other branches of industry receive their chief support. When this interest prospers, all others prosper. When the farmer receives remunerating prices for the produce of his labor, the mechanic and the artisan prospers. Fourteen millions of our people are agricultural; they are now oppressed beyond endurance. The tariff affords them no protection. Their wheat, beef, butter, pork, &c. &c. wants a market. If they can sell at fair prices they can increase their purchases of what we produce. Secure to them good prices for their labor and you will secure good prices for our labor.—Relieve them from the burdens of high taxes, and you relieve us. Protect them, and, as a natural and inevitable consequence, you protect us.

Fellow-Mechanics, the age of restrictions upon the industry of man is fast passing away. Freedom in all legitimate pursuits is the prevailing sentiment of the age in which we live. Protect each and every man in the enjoyment of all those natural rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of our country; leave him free to pursue, that business in life for which he is by nature or education best qualified for. Remove every unjust restriction upon the nation's industry. Give to intellect and genius their widest field. Divert not the natural channel in which the labor of our people would be directed when unobstructed.

If we ask protection, it is protection from the present high taxes upon a large proportion of the necessaries of life. We ask that our labor should not be unnecessarily burdened with high duties on what we eat and drink. We are willing to contribute our fair proportion of the burdens of government; but we ask a fair proportion of its benefits. We desire no monopoly in our vocation; but we are unwilling to be taxed for the sole benefit of the manufacturers. Equal protection to all classes is our motto—give us this, and we are content.

Of all the fallacies of the day we consider the promised protection to the mechanics of the United States, under the present tariff, the greatest. At all events the shoemakers have had enough of it. We ask that it may no longer be afforded.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the present tariff is a burthensome tax upon the industry of the country, and particularly upon that branch of industry in which we are engaged. Resolved, That our untiring exertions will be used to procure a modification of the present tariff, by which our taxes will be lightened and our labor better rewarded. We believe that a sound currency and light taxes upon the necessaries of life, will protect us infinitely more than the present tax of about 100 per cent., on sugar, cheap cottons, and flannels.—Remove this burden upon our industry, and our wives and children will be better clothed, fed, and educated.

Resolved, That the effect of the high tariff upon the agricultural industry of the country, has an injurious effect upon the mechanics, by lessening the demand for what they produce. The tariff confines the farmer to a home market, and having a surplus of wheat, beef, and pork, he is forced to sell at prices that will not remunerate him for his labor, and thus his ability to purchase the produce of our labor is diminished.

Resolved, That as we regard the welfare of ourselves and those dependent upon us, as well as our brother mechanics throughout the Union, we deem it our sacred duty to do all in our power to effect the election of James K. Polk, and thus secure to every branch of industry, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing equal protection.

Resolved, That the great interests of the country, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial—are as much entitled to protection as the manufacturing.—Next to agriculture, the mechanical industry embraces, in its diversified pursuits, a large majority of the working classes. We demand that this numerous body of useful citizens receive their just share of the protection of Government, which can only be accomplished by a modification of the present tariff.

Resolved, That we recommend to the working men of all trades to unite with us in our efforts to procure the repeal of the present unjust tariff, and the enactment of such an one as will not only protect the mechanic, but the whole industry of the country.

This report and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. They speak the intelligent sentiment of the working classes, and agree to the letter with the doctrines this paper has long promulgated. A shoemaker by our side says that no duties upon shoes, however high, can protect him. If you import foreign shoes, you must import foreign feet to wear them. We have our own style and he says our own feet, and however large the importation of the article it cannot in the least affect the American mechanic. But we contend that the present tariff is in every sense of the term an anti-protective tariff, and especially in the case of the shoemakers. We will reiterate the argument we have given before.

stock has destroyed the protection afforded the shoemakers by the duty on shoes! The shoemaker who imports his stock must pay 25 per cent. in the supposed case, and he has a protection of 25 per cent. on his labor, which leaves him no better off than he would be if there was no duty. Indeed not so well; for the price of shoes is increased to the consumer, and thus he is compelled to purchase less. All the shoemakers ask is, that government will not interfere with them—the mechanics generally ask no other favor. This meeting gave evidence of the rapid progress of correct notions on the subject of political economy, and is proof that the special pleading and nonsense of such anti-protective papers as the Tribune are of no effect. The meeting was ably addressed by several journeymen shoemakers and employers; each speaker, by sound practical argument, maintaining the doctrines laid down in the address and resolutions.

Important Trial—Conviction and sentence of a Great Criminal.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT WEST CREEPER.

On the 5th of September, "That same Old Coon," of whom the people of the United States have heard so much, was arraigned before a National Jury for his crimes and misdemeanors—and after a patient hearing was finally convicted and sentenced. The following details of the trial will not, we think prove uninteresting to the community at large, and most particularly to his numerous personal friends who stood by him and cheered him during the last trying scenes.

The Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware, was especially engaged as counsel, but was prevented from attending owing to an imprudent overdose of "Brown's" mixture, taken lately to overcome a pulmonary affection prevalent with his party. Mr. Tommy Temple acted as friend and counsel, assisted by several distinguished whigs.

The Jury being empanelled, the trial was about to commence, when his counsel submitted an argument upon the pleadings, which they wished settled by the Judges "in Bank." But the motion was overruled.

We are sorry to say that the culprit displayed very little feeling, indulging himself in wild and grotesque actions, indicative of great natural levity of disposition. His favorite attitude was that so graphically depicted at the Whig Club Rooms, to wit: with his hind paw or claw touching the end of his long nose in a very effective, crafty and imposing manner.—As he sat in the dock in this favorite position, you saw at once that it was "that same old coon"; the conclusion was irresistible.

As "Solitude" Ewing said, "there was no argument in the poor beast," to deny the fact, he therefore, though repeatedly questioned, stood mute, now ogling and coquetting with an abolitionist, then winking to a Native, and occasionally when the evidence bore hard upon him, crying out for a tariff for protection. The first witness called was the editor of the F—, to prove the identity of the prisoner.

The witness appeared very sullen and somewhat subdued. Witness—Knows that some old coon, knew him in 1840; was intimate with him; thought him endowed with great principle; worshipped him; have drank cider with him; considered him therefore the fit emblem of the whig party; have smoked pipes with him and spon long years with him; but don't know if that is the same old coon or not.

Some sharp questions were then put to the witness, which were replied to very equivocally, whereupon the Judge said the witness must answer, but at the same time he was not to be badgered. Upon the last word being uttered, prisoner cried out in the most pathetic manner, "Don't you know me? Look at me. Oh! give me some cider and a pipe of Clay!" The effect was irresistible, the Judge told the witness he might sit down. "But stop," said he, "I'll put one question to you before you go. Were you intimate with that same old coon before the Bank of the U. States burst up? Witness—"No, we had money enough then from the Bank, it was only after Old Hickory burst up the Bank that we began to worship the coon."

Here the prisoner began to sing in a wild and melancholy strain, "Hurra for Tip and Tyler too." Some of his friends clapped their hands upon his nozzles to stop the song; loud and suppressed sounds were uttered as if humming the air, and when the fingers were relaxed to give him breath, "Tip and Tyler too-oo," burst forth with great energy, in spite of all their efforts to choke off the "Tyler too."

Many other witnesses were called, who all corroborated the fact of the prisoner being that "same old coon"; others had seen him in company with Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Doleful Billy and Joy Morris.

The counsel for the prisoner now opened the defence by eulogizing his client. Said that by his aid they (the whigs) had carried on the war of '40. Said that he had several letters from Henry Clay which he wanted to read, but upon exhibiting them, they all, one after the other denied the preceding assertions so that no one could tell what was meant by any of them. One time out and out coon,—then for hanging him; now for protection, then abandoning the principle, at one time offering to fight any man that talked of Texas, then "very glad" there was such a place, and concluded with a round assertion that if they did execute that same old coon, he'd go to Texas himself, and raise h—l there with a fifty million fiscal agent, backed by his friends Featherstonehaugh and Lord Ashburton.—Finally the orator concluded with a magnificent peroration, and a bet of ten dollars to five that they could carry Markle by a majority of 327 votes over Shunk. There was a general roar at this, of laughter, by some ten thousand democratic spectators.

Upon silence being restored, the Judge proceeded to pronounce the sentence of the court:—"Prisoner, stand upon your hind legs. Prisoner, you are a humbug. The voice of the people from good old Maine to reclaimed and penitent Louisiana, has pronounced you so.—It would be our duty to order your immediate execution, but in consideration of the company you have kept and the benefit the exposure of your tricks has been to the great Democratic party, we mitigate your punishment from death to imprisonment for life, and that after your natural death, which will be in November next, your poor defunct body shall be stuffed with whig pamphlets, and preserved as a memento of past humbuggery and folly."

The cage wherein "that same old coon" was kept was then carefully borne off upon the shoulders of the crowd, amidst the cheers of some twenty thousand amused spectators

The Hanover House,

Now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him. JOHN CHRISTIAN. Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

William Shaw, Wholesale & Retail Druggist WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just received a fresh and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window-glass, Shop Furniture, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices for Cash, or approved security, warranted of genuine quality for the supply of Druggists, Physicians, and Country Merchants, which he will have PACKED in the neatest and most safe manner for transportation to any part of the country. Country Merchants and others are invited to call on him when visiting Wilmington and examine his STOCK, where they will find prices to suit the times. Store on the corner of Front and Market streets, lately occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell. Oct. 13, 1843. 40-4f

V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which embraces all articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. Having a long experience in the business, I flatter myself that my stock of goods cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment. Superior French and English Broadcloth, Cassimere, &c.; Thibet Cloth; Drabata; Merino, and many other articles suitable for SUMMER COATS. A great variety of goods suitable for PANTALOONS, some forty or fifty different qualities and styles. VESTINGS, of every variety, many entire new patterns. All who wish their garments made to order are respectfully solicited to give a call, and all that leave their orders may rest assured of the best fits or no sale. My country customers who cannot make it convenient to call, will please forward their orders, and they will be punctually attended to and forwarded forthwith.

H. S. KELLY, late of New York, an experienced cutter, is in my employment, and has charge of the Tailoring department; he will at all times be found at his post. CLOTHING! CLOTHING! Ready-made clothing of every description and quality, which I offer lower than any has ever yet been sold. Coats of good materials from \$1 50 to \$14; pantaloons from 75 cents to \$5; vests do; 20 doz. superfine shirts, from \$1 to 1 50; common from 37 1/2 to 75 cents; tarpaulin hats of good quality, very low; together with a large stock of COMMON GOODS, which will be sold as low as they can be bought at any store in the State. I have a full and complete assortment of every article that is worn by gentlemen. Having established a branch in New York I will be able to sell my ready-made clothing at least 20 per cent. cheaper than usual. HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!!!! A large stock of Hats of all kinds, Beaver, Silk, Mole-skin, Cassimere, Wool, &c. Summer Hats, Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, of every style and quality, from 1 25 cents to \$8. April 19, 1844. 15-4f

BOOTS and SHOES CHEAP FOR CASH WHOLESALE and RETAIL. AT FUNDENBERG'S, ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS and SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere. Also.—Manufacturing and Repairing. Dec. 29, 1843. 51-4f

JOHN HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street. ROBERT G. BANKS, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C. Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York. September 22, 1843. 87-4f

Fresh Beef

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the BEST OF BEEF AND PORK, on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6. To those that have Beef Cattle to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT. Jan. 12, 1844. 1-4f

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB, STALL No. 4.

The subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of BEEF, PORK AND LAMB, at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish. Drivers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me. JOSEPH M. TILLY. Jan. 19, 1844. 2-4f

Stall No. 2.

The stall No. 4, I am aware, keeps the best of Beef, but if you will call at stall No. 2, you will find BEEF, PORK AND LAMB, that cannot be beat. No pains are spared in selecting cattle; none but those that are fit for market are purchased by me. Should it be desired, the meat will be sent to your residence. Drivers will find it to their advantage to call on me immediately on arriving in town. WILLIAM WILSON. Jan. 19, 1844. 2-4f

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The subscriber has received his SUMMER stock of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. consisting in part of the following: Superior White Lead, Spanish Whiting, black do. Chinese Vermilion, Chrome Green, Rose Pink, Yellow, Copal Varnish, Prussian Blue, Red and White Chalk, Turkey Umber, Gum Copal, Litharge, 10 bbls. Linseed Oil, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Annetto, Paint & White Wash Brushes, &c. &c. Which will be sold at the lowest possible prices by Wm. SHAW. May 24, 1844. 20-4f

Notice. CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States. ALSO Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice. LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed. M. LUCIANI.

DENTISTRY. W. WARE, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable. Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs. REFERENCE, the Citizens generally. March 1, 1844. 8-4f

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

The subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every useful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business. JAMES I. BRYAN. March 22, 1844. 11-4f

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS. HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL. March 15, 1844. 16-4f

COUNTRY AGENTS. THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.

G. P. & R. H. GRANT. March 22, 1844. 11-4f

Notice. THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally. C. B. MORRIS. March 15, 1844. 10-4f

Agency. THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary. The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns. He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING. March 15, 1844. 10-4f

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER FOR CASH. THE subscriber is now selling Goods in his line for CASH, at prices that cannot fail to please all that are in want. Also, Charlottee, Buggies, & Trotting Wagons. Together with a general assortment of Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store. GUY C. HOTCHKISS. Nov. 24, 1843. 46-17

GILLESPIE & ROBESON, AGENTS. For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce. Oct. 20, 1843. 41-4f

KELLY and McCALE. ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere as they are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Hard Ware, Cutlery & Nails. Hollow-Ware and Stone-Ware; CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN-WARE. With a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. &c. Sept. 26th, 1844. 1-8f



CHEAPER THAN EVER FOR CASH. THE subscriber is now selling Goods in his line for CASH, at prices that cannot fail to please all that are in want. Also, Charlottee, Buggies, & Trotting Wagons. Together with a general assortment of Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store. GUY C. HOTCHKISS. Nov. 24, 1843. 46-17

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