the United States, as the line of the Columbia formed that of England. That his former proposal was offered by Great Britain as an honorable compromise, and that it was made with the proviso that in no case in any further negotiations should it compromise or weaken the claims of Great Britain, unless accepted by the United States.

Sept. 3d, '44—Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham—declines Mr. P.'s proposal, as it would limit our possessions to narrower bounds than what we had a clear right to. Mr. Calhoun then enters into an able argument on our claims to the territory drained by the Columbia, arising from our proper right, and those derived from France and Spain. The former he grounds as against Great Britain, on priority of discovery, exploration and settlement. The prior discovery is claimed for Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, May 11, 1792, who gave the river its name. This discovery is opposed by those of Meares and Vancouver. The former sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascerfain whether the river laid down in Spanish charts as "St. Roc" really existed, and he declares "we can now safely assert that there is no such river." Vancouver, in April, 1792, explored the same coast. His own journal proves that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved Capt. Gray's discovery. Gray gave a copy of his chart to Madia at Nootka Sound, and on Vancouver's arrival at Madia gave him a copy. Vancouver, guided by the chart, entered the Columbia, Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt to prove that Capt. Gray sailed in a private, not a United States vessel, shows the strength of our claims.

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider the discoveries of the Columbia's branches by Lewis and Clark, long before any British subject visited these parts, and asserts our clear right by the discovery of the mouth and head waters of the Columbia river.

He next describes the question of settlement by our citizens in 1809, '10, and '11.—The taking possession by the British during the war, and restoration after peace.

He then proceeds, "We have added to our claims those of France and Spain, by the treaty of Louisiana, and the treaty of Flori la. The cession of Louisiana gave us undisputed title to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and by *Continuity* to the Pacific, founded on the treaty of 1763.

He then dwells on the argument of *Continuity*, instancing the contest between Great Britain and France which was terminated by the treaty of 1763. The fact that Great Britain claimed this continuity for her colonies (now the United States) forecloses her contesting this principle against us.

He then examines the treaty of 1763, which fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between Great Britain and France, extinguishing the claims of Great Britain west of that boundary. The right of continuity was transferred to us by France in the treaty of Louisiana. France held this right by the extinguishment of Great Britain's claim by treaty of 1763.

He then proceeds to defend our claims on the discoveries of Spain which we have acquired. In place of conflicting with each other, they naturally blend together, forming a strong chain of title against all opposing claims.

He then takes up the restoration of Astoria, and quotes the admission of Lord Castlewagh to Mr. Rush, admitting our ample right to be reinstated, and our right to possession while treating of title. Our claims have since been strengthened, by increase of our population by emigration. He concludes by stating that the same cause which peopled the valley of the Mississippi, will yet cause emigration across the Rocky mountains, and that the whole region drained by the Columbia is destined to be peopled by us. Mr. Calhoun closes his able paper by stating that he refrains "from presenting the claims which the U. S. may have to other portions of the territory" than those drained by the Columbia river, and by renewing assurances of high consideration, &c. &c.

Sept. 12, 1844, Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun in reply to the above. That he has no evidence that Lonisiana extended west to the Pacific, but that the Rocky mountains was the western boundary, for which opinion he quotes Mr. Jefferson. Even if the boundary did extend westward of the Rocky mountains, that France transferred to Spain in 1762, and Spain to England, by treaty between G. Britain and Spain in 1796, which abrogated the claims of Spain.

He denies that the claim of continuity can effect the claim of right. He acknowledges that Spain, in 1819, transferred her rights North of 42°, but that did not invalidate her former concessions in 1920.

In regard to the discoveries of Heceta and Gray they conflict, and if Hecta's claim be good it favors Great Britain owing to the treaty of 1790.

The United States had no claim when they became a nation. Those of France were worth nothing. He urges the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the North-West coast, the voyages of Cook and Meares, the survey of the coast by Vancouver, which makes Great Britain's claims to discovery and exploration very strong. He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook and Vancouver's survey against the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Capt. Gray. Of the exploration of Lewis and Clarke he says that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in 1793, and discovered the upper waters of Frazer's River, near lat. 49°, and puts this against Lewis and Clarke's.

He meets the authority of Lord Castlereagh by the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh himself to the British Minister at Washington, when giving up Astoria, claiming the whole territory.

Great Britain and the United States are in joint occupancy; one cannot divest the other but by an equitable division of what is jointly occupied.

In claiming the Columbia as the boundary, Great Britain is not influenced by ambition of possessing large territory, but by considerations of utility if not of necessity, which cannot be lost sight of.

Mr. P. concludes by requesting a proposal from the United States and statement of farther claims alluded to by Mr. Calhoun.

Sept. 20, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this rebutting the British claims on the discoveries of Cook, Mears and others, on the Nootka Sound convention, and on McKenzie's explorations. The Frazer's River is an inferior stream, and cannot effect the discovery of the Columbia.

The United States had the first settlement, had that right restored, were acknowledged to be in possession while treating of title, &c.—Mr. C. also replies to the argument drawn from Jefferson, and reinforces the argument of continuity, and states that the United States must be considered as in possession of the whole of the territory drained by the Columbia while treating of title, in which character he insists on being considered, and not in the character of a joint occupancy merely. He can make no proposal based on the supposition of a joint occupancy. There must be a full discussion of the title before proposals can be made. With the opinion that the United States have a clear title, the British proposal in the second conference falls far short of what they can accept.

As to our claims to other parts of the Territory than those drained by the Columbia, they extend as far as the Treaty of Florida with Spain can warrant.

Jan. 15, 1845, Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun states that he has sent the discussions already had to his Government, but that in the mean time, he is authorised to offer arbitration, leaving the choice of arbiters for after consideration.

January 21, 1845. Mr. Calhoun says he has laid the offer of Mr. P. before the President, and he cannot concede to the proposal. He hopes the question may be settled by negotiation. Arbitration might rather retard than expedite the settlement.

July 12th, 1845. Mr. Buchanan having been appointed Secretary of State, resumes the negotiation, and proceeds in reply to Mr. Packenham's note of September 12th, to answer his request for a proposition from the United States Government; and also for a statement of title. He commences with the title first, and rests it upon the cession from Spain, contending "that at the date of this cession Spain had a good title as against Great Britain to the whole Oregon territory, and if this be established, the question is then established in favor of the United States."

He proceeds first to ascertain the meaning of the Nootka Sound convention, and maintains that it conferred no rights upon Great Britain but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not interfere with the sovereignty of Spain over the territory, and above all, that it was annulled by the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never since been renewed, and consequently, that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of the territory is destitute of foundation. Mr. Buchanan proceeds to enforce these positions with great ability and at great length.

Having established these positions, he states the positions which he considers Mr. Calhoun has proved, of our right to the whole of the territory drained by the Columbia, and maintains that the treaties of joint occupancy specially exempt this title from being impaired by them or any subsequent action of Great Britain. Our own title is older than that acquired by the Florida treaty; and admitting the application of the Nootka Convention as *now* sought to be enforced by Great Britain, it cannot affect our title to this territory. The grounds are maintained and enforced with great ability and at length.

He then says that the President, entertaining these views of our title, would not have consented to yield any portion of the Oregon Territory, had he not been embarrassed, if not committed, by the action of his predecessors in office, and with a view to manifest to the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation, he offers the 49th parallel to the ocean, without any port on Vancouver's island south of that parallel.

July 29th, 1845. Mr. Packenham, in a reply of codsiderable length, combats most strenuously the positions of Mr. Buchanan, particularly that claiming the American title to the Valley of the Columbia, to be older than the treaty of 1819, inasmuch as in another part Mr. B. had said that the title of Spain so far north as the 61st degree, had never seriously been questioned by any European nation; and if this were the case, the Americans could not acquire any title to that to which the Spanish title was perfect; while if the Spanish title were not perfect, and the American title by discovery is good against that title, then he claims that there were earlier British discoveries. He also brings forward the American offer to divide the territory previous to the treaty with Spain in 1819, and he maintains that the United States can found no claim on discovery, exploration, and settlement, prior to the Florida treaty, without admitting the principles of the Nootka convention, and the consequent validity of the parallel claims of Great Britain, founded on like acts. He maintains that he has shown that the Nootka convention has continued in force until the present time; and also, that if that convention had never existed, the claims of Great Britain are at least as good as those of the United States. He states the various discoveries, &c., the amount of which appears to be that British navigators and travellers discovered Vancouver's Island and Fraser's river; and American, Columbia river; he maintains, however, the British claim to the whole, and declines the offer made by Mr. Buchanan.

August 30th, 1845. In this communication, which is the last of the series, Mr. Buchanan proceeds to reply, at great length, to Mr. Packenham's statement, and quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, on 16th December, 1826, that "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory." Mr. B. makes a long and elaborate argument in reply to Mr. P., restates most forcibly the American title, and enforces it to the whole of Oregon, and concludes by withdrawing the proposition he had made, giving Mr. P., however, one or two severe raps in relation to his dispatch, and the fact that he had rejected the offer without submitting it to his Government.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM TEXAS.

Arrival of the Galveston.—The steamship Galveston, Capt J. T. Wright, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Galveston, whence she sailed on Thursday, the 4th inst.

She reports that the schooner Black Hawk, from Mobile, bound for Galveston, laden with lumber, was stranded off Galveston during the gale.

The McKim arrived at Galveston on the 25th ult., and the same day there were four arrivals at the same port from Bremen. The Civilian estimates that there was an accession of 1000 people to the population of their city that day.

A convention has been called of the teachers and friends of primary education in Texas to meet at Houston in Janury next to devise a systematic mode of instruction; to procure the establishment of a College of Teachers; and to adopt means to obtain standard and uniform text books. It is gratifying to see the people of this new State taking so lively an interest in popular education—the true ark of safety for a republic.

The Houston Telegraph gives an animated picture of Corpus Christi. We copy a paragraph.

Companies of Mexican traders arrive almost daily from the Rio Grande, and it is thought that even the trade of Chihuahua will soon be directed to this point. It is estimated that there are at least twenty-five hundred people in the town exclusive of the U. S. Army, which now amounts to about five thousand men.—There are therefore about 7,000 persons at that point. The harbor presents quite an animated appearance. Vessels arrive almost daily from the different ports of the U. States.

The same paper, gives similar favorable accounts of Castroville, and the German settlement at Seguin: In fact, there is no part of Texas, scarcely which has not already received from the great measure of Annexation an impulse forward on the grand career of prosperity to which the whole land is destined by a bountiful Providence.

The National Register mentions that a letter from Major Thomas G. Western, Superintendent of Indian affairs, directed to the Hon. W. G. Cooke, Secretary of war, and dated Tahuacanoes Creek, November 11th, states that Commissioners Terrel and Smith have been met by some sixty or seventy representatives from the Wacos, Tahuacanoes, Keechies, and Wichitas, "with whom we propose holding a council to-morrow, provided the balance of the tribes—who are hourly expected down, and said to be near—arrive in time.—They all so far, manifest the most friendly disposition. The Camanche Chief, Mopachucupee, has notified us that he with his band will be here in three days."

In the Houston Telagraph we find a communication in regard to apprehended troubles from the Camanches. They are represented as restless and dissatisffed, but no serious difficulties appeared to be anticipated. The purpose of the communication is evidently to arouse the vigilance of the frontier men.

Picayune.

Man.—The initial indentity of the human race is stamped upon them. It is the circumstances of birth and difference of pursuits, that make the great distinctions. Thousands who repose in the shades of obscurity unnoticed and unknown by the world, possess abilities competent to fill the most important trusts, and would acquit themselves in the highest post with honor and integrity; but their faculties have never been aroused; learning has never held forth to them her gaudy treasures, nor allured their thoughts from the simple, unaspiring current of humble life. A man may have his attention entirely engrossed in the most rural or humble calling, administering to the common necessaries of life, while genius and understanding slumber in his breast.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS.—"Can't you steer?" said a captain of a vessel to a son of Erin.

"The duce a betther hand at the tiller in all Kinsale," said Barney braggingly.

"Well, so far so good," said the captain.

"And you know the points of the compass, I suppose?"

"A compass! By me soul, it's not alone a compass, but a *pair* o' compasses I have, that my brother the carpinthur, left me for a keepsake whin he wint abroad; but, indeed, as for the *points* o' thim I can't say much, for the childer splyt thim intirely, bourin holes in the flurs."

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Nathaniel Boyden, Attorney at Law, to Mrs. Jane Mitchell.

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. Leopold E. Heartt, Merchant, to Miss Mary L., daughter of the Dabney Crosby, Esq.

In Mecklenburg, Mr. James N. Ross, to Miss Laura, daughter of late James Wilson, Esq.

Near Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stacy, Mr. John J. Minor, to Miss Mary S. Pearce.

In Bladen county, on the 4th inst., Mr. William Butler, of Sampson, to Miss Alice, youngest daughter of the late John Willis, of Bladen county.

DIED,

In Holmes county, Miss., on the 18th ult., Mrs. Hetty James, aged 63 years, consort of Joshua James, both natives of this place, and residents until the year 1840, at which time they removed to Mississippi to be near their children. Her life was exemplary, and she died in the fulness of Christian faith. She has left many relations in Mississippi and North Carolina, and a large circle of friends, to mourn her death, but

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.—*Com.*

In Fayetteville, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Delaney Harris, aged 71.

In Charlotte, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Susannah Boyd, consort of Col. Thomas Boyd, in the 69th year of her age.

At Lenoir, Caldwell county, on the 18th ult., Dr. Edmund H. Jones, in the 25th year of his age.

In Early county, Georgia, on the 29th ult., William A. Bethea, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., a gentleman of great worth and energy.

In Memphis, Tenn., on the 4th of November, Durant Hatch, Jr., formerly of Newbern. In Perry county, Ala., George L. Jones, also formerly of Newbern.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Dec 10—Schr Patmost Townsend, Charleston, to Russell & Gammell.

11—Schr Hurd, Elms, New York, to Russell & Gammell.

12—Schr Cypress, Wass, New York, to G W Davis.

13—Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Commerce, Watson, Charleston, to Brown & DeRosset.

Schr Cassius, Eldridge, Boston, to Brown & DeRosset.

15—Brig Edward Blake, Adams, St Pierre, Guadaloupe, to G W Davis.

3 masted Schr Aurora, Martin, Antigua, to G W Davis.

Schr Italian, Somers, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Charles D Ellis, Steelman, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

16—Brig Rowena, Williams, Berbice. to J Hathaway & Son.

Brig Motto, Hasty, New York, to G W Davis.

Brig L'Orient, Niles, Newburyport, to Russell & Gammell.

December 18.—Brig Llewelling, Gould, from St. Thomas, to E. Dickinson.

19—Schr Wm Young, Somers, Charleston, to C D Ellis & Co.

CLEARED.

Dec 11.—Brig Consuelo, Hathorn, Cuba, by E Dickinson.

Brig Lydia Farnham, Farnham, New Orleans, by Russell & Gammell.

Brig John Potter, Dowd, New Orleans, by C D Ellis & Co.]

Brig Seaman, Scull, Jamaica, by C D Ellis & Co.

Schr St Pierre, Bryant, Turks Island, by Brown & DeRosset.

16—Brig Electro, Packard, St Jago, by Barry & Bryant.

Brig Majestic, True, St Kitts, by G W Davis.

Schr American Eagle, Wiley, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

Schr Henry G King, Hoffman, New York, by E Dickinson.

17—Schr Alpine, French, Cardeneas, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr Trio, Richardson, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

Schr Tionesta, Suggett, Warren, R I, by Russell & Gammell.

Schr Hurd, Elms, New York, by Russell & Gammell.

19—Schr Tioga, Hallock, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dec. 18. 1845.

BACON—Hams,	10	a	10½
Middlings,	9	a	9½
Shoulders,	8½	a	9
Western,	7	a	7½
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	16	a	25
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	10 00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,		a	80
" Meal,	90	a	1 00
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,—Canal,	7 50	a	8 00
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	7 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	87½	a	1—
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	8	a	8½
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12½
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	13 00	a	14 00
wide, do.	7 00	a	7 00
Scantling,	6 00	a	0 00
Timber,	4 00	a	5 50
MOLASSES,	23	a	27
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	15 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 75	a	5 25
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	3 80
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,	half price		
Tar,	1 60	a	1 65
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 50
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	2 50
" 2,	1 00	a	1 50
" 3,	70	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	60	a	65
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	65	a	75
Black eye,	70	a	80
Cow,	60	a	70
PORK,	12 00	a	16 00
fresh	5 00	a	5 50
RICE,	4 50	a	4 62½
rough, bush	1 00	a	1 15
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	37	a	42
Liverpool, sack,	1 20	a	1 31
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 25	a	2 50
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey,	34	a	36
Apple Brandy,	36	a	37½
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,	12 00	a	14 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	13	a	15
TALLOW,	7	a	8
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	¾	" "
" " Boston,	¾	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 45 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 18.

Rain having fallen in large quantities during the past week, the rivers have been up, and produce has consequently come down more abundantly than at any period during the last twelve months. It is estimated by the Inspectors, that nearly 40,000 barrels of Naval Stores have been brought to town since the present freshet commenced.

NAVAL STORES.—Large sales of Turpentine have been made during the past week, principally at $3 80. One small sale was made at $4, but this was only an exception. Hard is selling at half-price—that is $1 90. Some sales of the latter have been made at $2. Sales this morning at $3 80 for soft and $1 90 for hard, respectively. *Tar*—This article has been selling during the past week, at from $1 60 to $1 65—last sales $1 62½. *Spirits Turpentine*—Last sales of this article were made at 60 cents. This, we think is a fair quotation of the present price. *Common Rosin*—We have heard of one sale of this article at 80 cents; but we learn that 70 cents is nearer the price.

RICE.—Last sales of this article were made at $4 62½. *Rough Rice*—Last sales $1 10.

CORN.—No arrivals of this article to notice—very scarce and worth $1 00, at retail.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.—Timber is rather dull on the market at present—sales, during the past week have been made at from $4, $4½ to $5½. This is a decline upon former prices. Arrivals of considerable quantities are anticipated. This may be the cause of the decline. *Lumber*—None in market—arrivals anticipated—last sales $13 for flooring boards. *Scantling*—Last sales $6. *Wide Boards*—Last sales $7. *Shingles*—Last sales of this article have been made, during the past week, at $2 25 to $2 50. Sales yesterday $2 50.

STAVES.—This article has gone down—worth from $12 to $14, for a fair article of Red Oak dressed.

GROUND PEAS—This article is now worth from 65 to 75c. We learn that the impression has got abroad that an unusually large crop of Ground Peas has been made this season, and that, consequently, the price must go down. Such is not the case. The crop is not more than an average one.

MONSIEUR PIERRE RATE

TENDERS his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wilmington, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this opportunity of informing them, that at the request of several gentlemen of said town, he will commence a new series of lessons in the French language, on the first day of January, 1846. The course will comprise fifty lessons, to be given one each day, between 9 o'clock in the morning, and 10 in the evening. Hours of recital to suit convenience of pupils who are engaged in other studies, and no efforts will be spared to render the acquirement of said language easy and agreeable. Private lessons will be given if desired.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, will do well to call and give their names as soon as possible. Monsieur P. Rate will be found at Mr. A. Wanet's, or, if preferred, their names can be left at the Post Office.

Dec'r 19, 1845 14-3t

SACK SALT.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT, afloat. For sale by
D17, BARRY & BRYANT.

MASONIC NOTICES.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1.

BRETHREN:

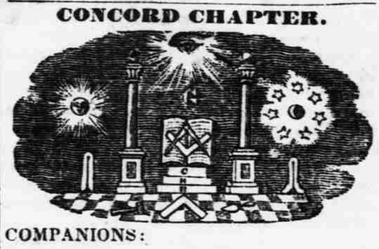
YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room on the 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for the due celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

An address will be delivered by the Rev. James D. McCabe, in the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock; the public are invited to attend.

All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate. It is hoped that the brethren will endeavor to furnish themselves with suitable Regalia. W. A. BURR, Sec'y.

Dec'r 19, 1845 14-2t

CONCORD CHAPTER.



COMPANIONS:

YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room of St. John's Lodge, on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., to unite with St. John's Lodge in the due celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. And also at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the Installation of officers.—All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

The public are invited to witness the Installation. D. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Dec'r 19, 1845 14-2t

Notice.

ON Monday, the 5th day of January, proximo, an Election will be held in the Commissioners' Office of this Town, for the purpose of electing seven Gentlemen, to serve as Commissioners of Wilmington, until the first Monday in January, 1847. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M.

H. JAMES, Town Clerk.

Dec'r 19, 1845 14-3t

48 NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER would offer for sale the above number of NEGROES, forming 10 families. Among them is one young Blacksmith, regularly brought up to the trade, 12 fellows, and 33 workers in all. They are a fine parcel, and will be sold by 1st of January next.

Terms—Two-thirds Cash—balance negotiable paper at 3 and 6 months.

For further information, a Letter addressed to Mr. MARSHALL, Post Master, at Halifax, N. C., will be promptly answered.

D19, 1845 14-2t

Chronicle copy.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply of

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 13-y.

CONSUMPTION,

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 20th, 1845.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—I feel called by as ense of duty I owe to suffering humanity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for the wonderful effects of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" on me, after having suffered months after months with the most afflicting of all diseases, Consumption, with scarcely a ray of hope, or a "beacon light" to guard me against my own horrible forebodings. The circumstances which first led to the awful state of debility, was from taking a heavy "cold," which seemed to fix itself upon the lungs, which gradually grew worse, with profuse night sweats, a hacking cough, oppression in the breast, spitting blood, with great general debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system very much impaired, with all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was treated there by physicians of the highest respectability, but still grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go South, but being very poor after loosing so much time from my work, and having spent all my money on the various "Patent Medicines," which were recommended so highly through the medium of the press, I was unable to take their advice. Being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money gratuitously to send me to my friends in Saco, Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physician and myself gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. At this "awful juncture," I heard of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," and knowing you to be a regular practising physician in Philadelphia, gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I concluded, as a last resort, to make a trial of it. I sent to your agent in Boston, and purchasd one bottle, which relieved me very much. I then procured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entirely cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever have before in my life. It seemed to have a beneficial effect at once. I gained strength rapidly, and I feel satisfied, from its salutary effects in my own case, that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will cure any case of diseased Lungs, if taken according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlets accompanying the medicines. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in similar cases—and I wish you to make this public, so that others who are suffering as I have been, may know where to procure a remedy at first, which will reach their disease, without tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many "quack nostrums" with which the whole country is flooded; prepared by persons who have no knowledge of the science of medicine in theory or practice, but are got up merely with a mercenary view.

I am a Scarlet Member of the Hope Lodge of I. O. of O. F., in Providence, R. I., and will be happy to give any information in regard to the efficacy of your medicine, and can give ample proof that my case is not exaggerated in the least. ALBERT A. ROSS.

To DR. H. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eigth and Race st., Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many "Balsams" and "Mixtures" of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be "false," by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are "strictly true," and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWANE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burned out by the late fire, would inform their friends that they have taken an Office, No 3. *Lazarus Block*, up Stairs. BARRY & BRYANT.

November 7, 1845

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our price of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:

Horse feed, per day, $1 00
do do per month, $15 00

H. R. NIXON,
DAVID THALLY.

Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. H. COWAN respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He has located at Governor Dudley's plantation, about four miles from Jacksonville, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Onslow county, Dec'r 19, 1845 14-6t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, made at December Term 1845, a negro man, PETER, on Saturday the 10th of January next, at the store of Wm. H. Register, at Moores Creek, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ELIZABETH A. COLVIN, Admr'x.

Dec. 9, (12,) 1846. 13-4t*

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed, } Woolsey's best.
do Loaf,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles, } all sizes,
Tallow do
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut Catsups.
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.

D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N23 11-tf

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been burned out on Market street by the recent fire, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store one door below B. F. Mitchell's, on Water street, where may be found a good assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible

CLOTHS, from $1 75 to $8 per yard. CASSIMERES, at various prices and patterns. SATTINETS, blue, black, steel mixed, and fancy colors—some very superior

CALICOES, &C.; English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambric, Lace, Muslins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS:

Bleached and brown, of every description.

Mouselin DeLane, Alpacas, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c. &c., of very handsome styles.

SHAWLS—A variety of Woolen, Merino, and dress Shawls and Capes.

THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS & CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices. With a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c. &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.

S. R. ROBBINS.

Nov 21, 1845 10-tf

Young Ladies School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a Select School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Rhetoric.*

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING.

Oct. 10, 1845. 4tcf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts.

July 11, 1845. 43-tf