WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1847. WHOLE NO. 170.

Terms for Advertising.

PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square	one insertion,			$1 00
do.	do.	2	insertions,	1 25
do.	do.	3	do.	1 50
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do.	do.	6	do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do.	6	do. renewed weekly,	13 00
do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	20 00

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☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Jonrnal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the Information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Smith's Ferry, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[14-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
D. K. DICKINSON, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. . DAVIS, Esq., J. A. . . . , Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge for worms, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Pearl Sago, Bermuda and American Arrow Root, Russian Isinglass, (for jellies,) Tapioca; fresh supplies for sale
Nov 12.] by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla, a fresh supply. For sale by
Nov 10] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00
For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.
For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00

TEACHERS.
Male Department, Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.
In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.
Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.
Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

For Sale.
THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.
ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.
Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

$25 Reward.
THE subscribers hereby inform the public that their Negroes, employed in the Turpentine business in Brunswick County, are in the habit of going down to Beaufort County, under the pretence of having been sent by their owners. They generally dress up in their best clothes when they thus leave, and from the plausible stories they tell to the people who reside on the Road, the Negroes are not apprehended. This is to place all persons on their guard against such impositions. We never permit our Negroes to leave home on any terms, without a written pass.
We will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to either of us, or for the confinement in Jail, of any Negro belonging to us, that may be found out of Brunswick County without a pass.
JAMES R. GRIST,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT.
Brunswick County, Sept 24, '47—2-t1stJ

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill. It is eligibly situated for business, on the West side of Cape Fear River, opposite the town of Wilmington, N. C. The Mill is in good order, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
HENRY R. SAVAGE.
Oct. 8, 1847—[4-tf

CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, &c.
THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,
ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.
His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.
Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

WANTED, *immediately*, a Teacher for School district No. 3 in the county of New Hanover. No one will be employed who cannot exhibit a certificate of qualifications from the Board of Examination. Application may be made to either of the Committee for said district No. 3. [Oct. 29]

$20 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man
CAROLINER.
Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.
The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

HAY! HAY!—30 balee for sale by
[D3] WM. A. GWYER.

Just Received,
By late arrivals from New York,
A FRESH supply of Children's Cloth Caps, various patterns—something new and pretty.
Also—Gent.'s fashionable Beaver and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit, at
[D3] MYERS & BARNUM'S.

FOR SALE—50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED—20 barrels best eating Mercer Potatoes, and for sale by
D3] HOWARD & PEDEN.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, PER SCHR. J. D. JONES—30 bags Laguira Coffee; 20 do. Rio do.; 3 casks prime Cheese. For sale low, by
[Dec 2] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WOODEN WARE, HOLLOW WARE, &c.
IN store, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers—Brooms, Iron bound Tubs, half bushel Measures, Pails, covered Buckets, Cocoa Nut Dippers, Lucifer Matches, &c. &c. Ovens, all sizes; Spiders, with and without covers, Skillets, Kettles, &c. &c., too numerous to mention. For sale by
[D3] WM. A. GWYER.

Groceries---Provisions.
RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS.
3 BBLS. St. Croix Sugar;
1 do Crushed do
10 do Domestic Liquors;
20 tubs Goshen Butter; 2 chests Tea;
50 boxes do Cheese;
10 casks do do
2 boxes Collins' Honey Dew Tobacco;
15 bags Rio Coffee; 10 boxes Raisins;
5 boxes Starch; 5 do Soap;
5 do Candles; 1 bale Almonds, &c. &c.
Which are offered for sale at lowest market prices, by WM. A. GWYER.
December 3, 1847.

Nails, Soda Biscuit, &c.
20 KEGS Nails, (assorted,)
6 boxes Soda Biscuit,
4 bbls Cider, 2 bbls Sugar Crackers,
2 barrels Butter Crackers,
500 lbs Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. For sale by
[D3] WM. A. GWYER.

T. W. BROWN,
HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.
Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.
October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 30th of November, 1847.
Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters, and to mention the date of the List.

A.
Adams, mrs. Louisa M 2
Allen, Isabella
Allen, miss Rebecca
Armstrong, Isham
Berhns, A 2
Brister, James
Bowen & Crist
Bear, Myer
Boyne, miss Caroline
Brady, Nicholas
Berry; capt Arthur 2
Bolish; M J
Bun; Larkins F
Boon; Wiley

B.
Brinkley; J W 2
Boon; miss Matilda
Barry; Stephen
Brownley; J J
Brown; John W
Blount; W S
Bowser; E T
Barber; J W
Bloomingdale & Pickett

Curtis; Thornton
Cox; Aaron
Cottrell; George W
Chancy; Allen B
Childs; mrs Jane Elizabeth
Cannaham; M K & Co
Casay; mrs Marcy
Clark; miss Matilda
Castle; Charles

C.
Curtis; Charles
Cherry; mrs Jane E
Cromelien; R
Corbett, Thomas I
Carlin; James
Charles, mrs E M
Chambers, J O
Cary; Capt Samuel
Collum; D W

Dione; J
Dixon; James
Danlope; Joseph

D.
Dudley; Elizabeth
Droun, miss Mary
Dockins, mrs Mary Ann

Echart; Charles 3

E.
Emmerson; Capt John

Fail; Needham 2
Fenner; Robert
Foghit; John
Freeman; Charles F

F.
Flin; Eleanor Jane
Fussmom; G
Fardenand; C A P O
Floyed; Thomas B

Glover; C B 2
Griffin; John R 2
Gir; C
Goldsmith; S N

G.
Gogerbs; Thomas
Gleare; Thomas
Gilbert; John
Gould; capt Ira

Hines; Lewis
Hammons; miss Mary
Herring, miss Mary
Hill; Rose
Harriss; John Ruffin 2
Haugly; Evan 2
Hill; miss Ann M 2

H.
Hatch; Ira B
Hill; miss Eliza M
Harriss; John Sawyer
Hager; James W
Holster, capt H G
Harden; mr

Ivens; Carter

I. & J.
Johnston; William
Johnson; M Francis
Johnson; Lt C, U S A

Johnson, miss Ann

Kitchen; John L 2
Kyle; Henry
Kellock; W H 2
Kendall; capt O B

K.
Kendall; John S
Kenan; W James
Keyes; Heflen

Lindsay; James
Larkins; Aaron M
Leavitt; Richard
Lincoln; Seth

L.
Lavender; miss Harriss
Larkins; Sarah A
Lawrence; miss Morel C
Lane; L

McNeil; Wm
McCleanns; Peggy
McLaurin; John
McLean; D D L

Mc.
McDaniel; Bluford
McLean; Duncan
McMurphy; miss Barbary

Murrell; Zachariah
Morgan; John W
Melvin; David
Morton; mrs Lousa J 2
Manhard; Henry
Mulford; miss Eliza
Mildrum; capt Henry

M.
Moore; Rev Wm D
Marshall; miss Mary
Mason; E V B W
Mourton; D D
Mason; Wm
Mildrum; W H

Nunbs; Thomas
Nichols; David

N. & O.
Omera; J
Ormsby; miss C

Priget; Charles
Pickett; H J J
Perry; Yancy Y
Phinney; P G 2
Pickett; F A E
Priggen; mrs

P.
Pickett; miss Mary E
Perrin; D B
Pierce; W W
Parker; David
Pounds; Isaac
Perry; Samuel

Robbins; W L 2
Rice; C H 2
Renton, capt Wm
Ratcliff; Wm

R.
Roberts; mrs Sarah
Robbins; mrs Susan
Russell; John B
Reid; miss M W

Smith; George
Schulkin; M
Springer; Parlin
Skipper; Jane
Stevenson; Augustus
Sessions; T J
Smith; Wm
Stormell; S
Skipper; Daniel

S.
Smith; Washington
Sutliff; E T & Co
Skipper; Susan
Sheppard; J G
Slocum; J D
Snugg; J
Smith; Eliza
Smith; Dudley

Trask; Williams
Tripp; Benjamin 2
Thompson; Wm 2
Thomas; Susan

T.
Taylor; George
Thayer; L C
Thomas; mrs Elizabeth

Walker; John E
Wright, Sarah
Whitney; M
Winters; C 2

W.
Willey; C F
Wolf; E
Webb; capt C M
Work; miss Elizabeth

X. & Y.
Xormacker; John Thomas Yles; capt Lewis

[12-3t] W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

New and Cheap Store.
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a fresh supply of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*; consisting, in part, of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, fine Merino Shirts and Drawers; fine brown and bleached Shirting and Sheeting; Sheeting 3 yds. wide; fine plain and figured Alpacas; Satin striped do.; Cashmeres; Mousselin de Laines; Caledonia Plaids; French and Domestic Ginghams; Bombazine; Worsted Plaids; black and colored Cambrics, red and white Flannels; Canton do.; English and American Prints; Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; plain, striped, and crossed Muslins; fine embroidered white Robes; Buena Vista striped do.; fine leghorn, straw, satin and silk Bonnets; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash. Please call and examine. South side of Market street, 7 doors above Front. JOHN C. DYE.
Wilmington, Nov. 26. 11-6t

1000 BUSHELS Rum Key Salt;
2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
1 hhd. Cuba do
25 bags Rio Coffee;
20 " Laguira "
5 " Mocha "
5 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
80 bbls Mullets; 4 kegs Butter;
— Barrels Lard; Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Wine Crackers, &c. &c.
For sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Nov'r 19, 1847

NOTICE.
THE firm of *COSTIN & JAMES*, Masons, was dissolved on the 29th Nov., 1847, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM H. COSTIN.
—
THE subscriber, late of the firm of COSTIN & JAMES, respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the *Mason* business, and solicits a share of public patronage.
WILLIAM H. COSTIN.
Dec. 10, 1847.—[13-3t*

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of moving to the West, I will (if not previously disposed of,) offer for sale on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, between 1200 and 1500 Acres of Timber and Turpentine Land, on which there is 24,000 turpentine boxes, two years old. Also, a Saw Mill, in good order; a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses.—There is on said land about 130 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, and some fine land to clear, of which there is some rich swamp land, said to be surpassed by none. The situation is pleasant, healthy and every way desirable.
The above land is situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, 14 miles north of Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Road, and averaging 2 miles from Cape Fear, and 2 from Little River. Persons wishing to see the above land can do so by calling on the subscriber.
Also, stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmiths' Tools, Turpentine Tools, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN McNEILL.
Dec. 4, 1848.—[13ts.

SALT.—2500 bushels prime white Allum Salt. For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

JUST RECEIVED, PER SCHR. A. F. THORN—10 boxes CHEESE, (small sizes;) 10 do. BUCKWHEAT. For sale by
[Nov 26] E. J. BERNARD.

Donaldson Academy.
THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.
The institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.
The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a school.
The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.
Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.
The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.
There will be two sessions in the year, of 5 months each.
The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.
The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1848.
Expenses payable quarterly, in advance.
The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.
Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.
Testimonials from the Rev. Saml. Carnaham, D. D, President of Princeton College; Rev. Jas. Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington city.
REFERENCES:
Rev. J. C. Colt, Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, W. D. Johnson, Esq., Bennettsville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John I. McMillan, Esq., Bladen county, N. C.; Rev. Jas. O. Steedman, Wilmington, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Hon. H. Potter, Benj. Robinson, M. D., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Geo. McNeill, Esq, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, James Martine, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepard, Esq.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Dec. 4, 1847.—[13-4w PRINCIPAL.

Lisbon for Sale!
THE subscriber being desirous of moving west, offers for sale that valuable and well known place, LISBON, situated in the fork of the Six Runs and Cohorey rivers. It is one of the best stands for a country store, in the Eastern part of North Carolina. It can afford a trade of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandise annually. Besides the store, there is on the premises a large and commodious one story dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, negro houses, warehouse, and all other necessary buildings. The situation, for health, is not surpassed by any place in the adjoining counties. Attached to the place is a farm, containing about 800 acres of land, well adapted to raising Corn. A large portion of it is as good low lands as there is in Sampson county. There is enough cleared and under cultivation to produce from 2000 to 2500 bushels of Corn every year.
ALSO—A valuable tract of Turpentine land, containing about 1400 acres, situated about three miles from the above place, lying between Cohorey and South river. There are about 50,000 boxes already cut on this tract, and there are enough unboxed pines to cut as many more.
Those who wish a bargain are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered.
G. S. BRONSON.
Lisbon, Sampson county, N. C., December 10, 1847. } 31-3m

50,000 Deaths by Consumption
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases. But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
This medicine has now been before the public some eight years, and is the original preparation from the Wild Cherry Tree. Its reputation as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption of the Lungs, based entirely upon its intrinsic merits, owes but little to inflated newspaper puffs. Those who give it a trial, being benefitted by it, recommend it to their neighbors, and thus gradually and surely has it gained an enviable reputation and worked its way into general use. One bottle never fails to cure a recent Cough or Cold, while with strict attentions to the directions that accompany each bottle, its use in Pulmonary diseases of long standing and of the most alarming character, has always given relief, and in very many instances has affected complete and permanent cures.
Beware of the worthless *"Balsams," "Bitters," "Syrups," &c.*, as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.
The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
Asthma, General Debility, Pains in the Side and Breast, Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, or any disease of the Throat, Breast or Lungs. *Dr. Swayne's Genuine Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* excels by far all other remedies for the cure of the above diseases. It is always salutary in its effects, and never injurious. It has cured cases supposed to be past all hope. Remember! always ask for *Dr. Swayne's*, as all other preparations of *Wild Cherry* are positively *fictitious* and *counterfeit*. Principal Office, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.
For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[6-6t1tbm

ON HAND,
AND for sale by the subscribers, the following varieties of goods, all of which will be given in exchange for *cash, good paper, or country produce*, viz.: *Dry Goods* of all descriptions, *Domestic Wollens, &c., Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Gentlemen's and Ladies Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Nails, &c. HOLLOW-WARE*, Tin, Earthen, Glass and Stoneware. PLOUGHS, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, &c.; together with a large assortment of GROCERIES; also Flour, Salt, Bacon, &c., with other articles too numerous to mention here.
KELLY & McCALEB.
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1847. 13-4f

PERFUMERY—French, American, and German. A fresh supply for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

SIEGE OF MONTEREY.

ORIGINAL—BY OLD DAN EMMIT.

Upon de 'Hio bluff, dar's whar I used to lib,
A short account ob sogerin, I'm now a groine to gib;
On de Mississippi ribber in de State ob Alabam,
I 'listed in de army far to sarve my Uncle Sam.
CHORUS—
Den 'list an go to Texico an show'um how to fight,
De Yankee boys de goes ahead for eb'ryting dat's right.

Ebry mornin early dey took me out to drill,
Berry soon dey larnt me how de Mexicans to kill.
I'be an Ingin rubber gun wid a double breasted trigger,
I nebber seen a Mexican could fight like a niggar.

Old Taylor am de greatest man dat eber dey did see,
Dey say him 'Rough an Ready,' from de elbow to de knee;
De order come from Washington dat I must go wid him,
Bekase he want dis niggers mouth to stow de prisoners in.

Way down in Mexico where *chapperal* does grow.
Dey're raising ob a row dar, I'de hab for you to know;
De Mexicans upon de groun, I tink dey'd better scoot,
Or send for dis old nigger for settle de dispute.

I 'ribed at Matamoras, it was early in de morn,
De sojers sed I come in time jis to git a horn;
But when I start for Monterey de Mexicans dey run.
Dey saw de banjo stickin out—dey tink de debble come.

'Twas on a sorter kinder windy, rainy, cloudy day,
We 'ribed wid de army at de town ob Monterey;
Worth he march aroun de town—de Mexicans to bodder,
While Taylor he fotch up de rear, to 'sarve dem out deyre fodder.'

Ampudia sed we had ne right to come an took de soil,
An tried to 'suade old Taylor it did not agree wid 'Hoyle;'
But wid dat sort ob taukin Gen. Taylor soon got sick,
Bekase he don't beleab in Hoyle—*widout he takes de trick.*

De 'Mericans upon de groun, Ampudia sed was *few*,
'Oh hush!' sed Rough an Ready—'dat tale will nebber do;
Altho *you* hab got ten to one, de Yankee's nebber quall,
An if you does'nt leff de town, I'll ride ye on a rail!

Ampudia he got mad, an old Taylor he did grin,
Sez he 'I'll bet I lick ye bad before ye does begin;'
When dey look roun for deyre heads—dey foun' um both missin,
For 'Pudia bite of Taylor's—an Taylor swaller'd hissin.

De cannon gin to roar and de banjo gin to sound,
I brace my back agin a tree—my heel stuck in de ground;
I wasted all my powder—den I shoot de old banjo,
You orter seen dis niggar when he charged de ranchero.

Ampudia's curage 'gin to fail, so he 'drawed in his horn,'
Sez he to Rough an Ready 'I now gibs up de corn;'
I gib three cheers for Uncle Sam, an one for Yankee Doodle,
Den played upon de banjo—Hail Columby on de bugle.

CHEESE vs. CANNON SHOT.—The greatest ammunition that we have heard of lately, was used by the celebrated Com. Coe, of the Montevidian navy, who, in an engagement with Admiral Brown of the Buenos Ayrean service, fired every shot from his lockers.

'What shall we do, sir?' asked his first Lieutenant; 'we've not a single shot aboard; round, grape, canister and double-headed, are all gone.'

'Powder gone, eh?' asked Coe.

'No, sir; got lots of that yet.'

'We had a darn'd hard cheese—a round Dutch one, for desert at dinner to-day, do you remember it?' said Coe.

'I ought to; I broke the carving-knife in trying to cut it, sir.'

'Are there any more aboard?'

'About two dozen; we took 'em from a droger.'

'Will they go into the 18 pounders?'

'By thunder, Commodore, but that's the idea. I'll try 'em,' cried the first luff.

And in a few minutes the fire of the old Santa Maria, (Coe's ship,) which had ceased entirely, was re-opened, and Admiral Brown found more shot flying over his head. Directly one of them struck his mainmast, and as it did so, shattered and flew in every direction.

'What the devil is that which the enemy is firing?' asked Brown, but nobody could tell.

Directly another one came in through a port and killed two men who were standing near him; and then striking the opposite bulwarks, burst into flinders.

'By Jove, this is too much; this is some new fangled paixhan or other; I don't like 'em at all?' cried Brown, and then as four or five more of them came slap through his sails, he gave the order to fill away, and actually backed out of the fight, receiving a parting broadside of Dutch cheeses.

This is an actual fact, our informant was the first lieutenant of Coe's ship.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—We clip from one of our exchanges the following paragraph:—"A most extraordinary surgical operation was recently performed by Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, which is said to be without a parallel. It consisted in removing the liver of a lady from her body, thus presenting the astonishing spectacle of a human being existing without a liver. The patient was suffering from an enlargement of the organ, and was threatened with death in a very short period of time—a few days at farthest—and hence the operation, which was commenced with a knowledge that the chances were all against the sufferer. Notwithstanding the hazardous character of the operation, the lady was living on the eleventh day, with some hopes of final restoration. The liver weighed 29½ pounds, and it is estimated that the surrounding fluids and other vital portions found in the cavity of the body would have weighed from ten to twelve pounds more."

From the Scientific American.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Signals for telegraphing news rapidly to great distances have been employed from time immemorial. The mounds scattered throughout Europe and America were no doubt used for such purposes, as well as places of defence. The Romans had towers erected on their great roads at certain distances, and on commanding situations, so that a light hung out upon a wall could be replied to, or conveyed as intelligence, hundreds of miles in a few hours. The cairns in England, Ireland, and Scotland; were undoubtedly used for the same purposes, as they are all placed upon commanding heights, and tradition corroborates the supposition. In Ireland the tradition is, that the Danes erected these mounds. In Scotland the tradition is, that the Picts erected them, and that they were used to give warning of danger to other places, by lighting a fire on one, which in a short time would be replied to by "thousands flashing on hills and mountains stern." In Switzerland the same system is often used at the present day, and frequently has it been used in Britain during the last ten years by the peasantry in the rural districts.

With the progress of physical science the means of conveying intelligence rapidly have not been neglected, and it is no longer a desideratum—it is a discovery. On the wings of the swift lightning, the thoughts of man can now be conveyed from sea to sea. The first idea of employing lightning—electricity—for the purpose of conveying intelligence, was suggested by the grand discoverer himself, Benjamin Franklin, but the success of the application was destined for another.

From every source which has been opened unto us for examination, it would appear that Prof. Summering, of Bavaria, was the first to employ the galvanic agency of telegraphing. He constructed in 1807, a model, in the University Buildings of Munich, but he employed thirty-five wires, and it was found to be practically useless. In 1833, Gauss and Weber commenced a series of telegraphic communications respecting observations making at the Observatory and the Physical Institute at Gottingen. Their Telegraph had only two wires, and was successfully worked for some years. In 1836, directors of the Leipsic Dresden Railway voted two thousand dollars for experiments on Gauss and Weber's plan, but they failed. In 1840, Mr. Wheatston employed first successfully his telegraph on the great Western Railway. The first telegraph constructed in England was composed of a number of wires isolated in glass tubes, operated on by keys, nearly like House's. In 1837, a telegraphic model of a machine was exhibited by Wm. Alexander, before the Society of Arts in Edinburgh, and this was the first time the thing was brought in a tangible shape before the public in Great Britain. Mr. Alexander's apparatus had thirty copper wires for the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, the points and an asterisk. It was operated on like a piano. We have been informed that the subject of Morse's Telegraph was suggested to the Professor's mind in 1835, and Wheatston conceived the idea of his telegraph in 1837. Morse's plan is different from Wheatston's, and is so well known that a description is superfluous. It is simple, and a knowledge of it has been scattered throughout the land by a pamphlet published two pears ago.

There is now another system of telegraphing, which, in regard to interests, conflicts with Professor Morse's. It is the invention of Mr. House, and instead of an alphabet of dots and lines, made by a point like Professor Morse's, it prints distinct Roman letters. An operator by it in Cincinnati can print his message in Louisville. The appearance of the machine is something like a piano. It has keys labelled like the letters of the alphabet, and upon the top of the box is a small horizontal steel wheel, upon the edge of which every letter is cut. Around a perpendicular cylinder standing near the wheel, passes a narrow ribbon saturated with ink, and between it and the wheel passes a narrow slip of paper, upon touching the key A for instance, the little wheel revolves as quick as thought, until *A* is presented to the cylinder, which at the same instant strikes internally, driving the paper and ribbon against the letter, and makes the impression.

There are many claims to originality in regard to the first inventor of the electric telegraph, but previous to all the inventions and applications we have mentioned, there is a passage in Young's Travels in France, published in 1787, which states that it was known at that period in that country, and practised to some extent, by a gentleman named Lomond, which, if true, throws darkness upon the light of more modern inventors.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

"ENGLAND IS POOR."

So says the *London Times*, and according to our views of the case it speaks truth. England has been growing poor for many years; ever since the general peace of 1816. At that peace, Englan had an enormous national debt, the fruit of the wars into which she had been forced by her landed and commercial aristocracies, first seeking the perpetuation of their power, the second the filling of their pockets from a monopoly of commerce. But with that peace began her retrograde movement, the commencement of her march in the road to poverty. The people of Continental Europe, relieved from the camp, sought the plough and the loom and the ship, and began to produce and transport for themselves; and as they advanced in all this, the foreign markets for English manufactures, and the demand for English shipping to transport them, began to decline. Gradually driven from Europe, England has sought markets in Asia.—But she had already improverished India, by robbery and extortion, and found a market there which could not pay. She also sought a market in China, But seeking it by force, she has not found it extensively, and has incurred, in the search, greater cost than the value of the market. She has ploughed into debt beyond her means, in forcing monopolies, and finds that, while the debt remains, the monopolies have departed. Then her landed aristocracy have run in debt and grown poor by extravagance, and her counting-house aristocracy have followed the silly example. To support the coercive system of securing monopolies, and the extravagance of aristocracies, she has, by enormous taxation, impoverished the producing classes, the only creators of wealth in any country. She is poor precisely like a spendthrift banker, who, to sustain the credit on which his custom depends, lives in extravagant style.

The *Times* says that England is poor, because she has parted with large quantities of her gold to buy food, in part for feeding the Irish; and that now she is poor in materials for manufacture and in manufactured fabrics, the latter the means of purchasing from her neighbors; that she has expended fifty millions of dollars in feeding the Irish, forty millions of which she borrowed. All this is true, so far as it goes. But it goes not beneath the surface. She has a pauper to feed in Ireland whose poverty she produced by her tyranny; and she is therefore poor like a landlord who oppresses his tenants till they are no longer able to cultivate his land, and then finds his rents unpaid and unpayable. England has played spend-thrift till she has exhausted her ready money, and tyrant till she has depauperated those from whom she obtained it. She has managed her affairs like the Pacha of Egypt, who seizes the whole crops of his peasantry, and thus leave them without seed to cultivate another, and to starve for want of food that should have been furnished from the last. Of