THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1849.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Convention held in Greensboro' on the 29th ultimo, to address the People of the State and of urging most earnestly, your co-operation, in order to secure the Charter granted by the last General Assembly to the "North Carolina Rail Road Company"—we shall, as we think, most usefully discharge this duty, by simply explaining the action, the present condition of things, and what is positively necessary, in order to organize the Company and carry out the views and recommendations of the Convention, for the accomplishment of this great State improvement.

The Act granting the Charter, requires a subscription on the part of individuals of One Million of Dollars, and the payment of the first instalment of five dollars per share, when the Company shall be regarded as formed, and the Stockholders are authorized to proceed to the election of a Board of 12 Directors, who are to elect a President and have the general management of the affairs of the Company. Whenever the President shall cause it to be certified, under the seal of the said Company, that one million of dollars have been subscribed, and at least five hundred thousand dollars of stock actually paid in, then there is to be subscribed in behalf of the State, two million of dollars to the capital stock of said Company. At the recent meeting of the Convention, it was ascertained that upwards of two hundred thousand dollars of the stock had been taken; whereupon, in order to secure the amount necessary to make up the one million, it was resolved by the Convention "that the President and Directors, in letting out contracts for work and materials, shall, in all cases, give a preference to such Stockholders as may propose or desire to become Contractors." After the adoption of this Resolution, it was proposed that a company of one hundred persons should take what ever might remain unsubscribed of the one million of stock, and thus secure the Charter to a certainty. And we are happy to inform you, that 51 names have already been subscribed, requiring only 49 more gentlemen of equal spirit, to put the matter beyond all doubt.

Since the adjournment of the Convention, as we hear, some twenty or thirty thousand dollars have been taken in Alamance and other places, and it now remains to be seen if the 49 gentlemen, with the aid of the positive subscriptions, cannot be found in the State, to take the balance. We flatter ourselves, the question has only to be stated to be answered affirmatively. To effect this object, and to give every possible information on the subject, Rail Road Conventions are to be held in the respective Counties through which the Road is expected to pass, which will be attended by several intelligent gentlemen, and to which all are invited who may take an interest in the matter. And as this may be considered as the last great effort for the improvement of the internal condition of the State, we confidently appeal to one and all, who claim to be North Carolinians, and who feel any concern for the elevation of her character and the promotion of her prosperity, to come to our aid in the accomplishment of this great undertaking. We honestly believe those who may subscribe or who may consent to become one of the Company of one hundred for taking the unsubscribed stock, can run no possible risk of loss or be put to the least inconvenience, beyond the payment of the five dollars on the share and the lending of their credit to the concern. We say this, as we doubt not that the Board of Directors will, in good faith, carry out the resolve of the Convention in giving to the Stockholders the contracts, or of allowing those who may not desire them, to transfer their stock, in part at least, to such as may wish to become contractors.—This plan has been adopted by other Companies, and has been found to operate most advantageously. In conclusion, we tell you the spirit of improvement by means of Rail Roads is abroad, amongst our sister States, that the utility of the system is not only established by the experience of the prudent and practicable, but its necessity is rendered absolutely indispensable to all who desire or expect to participate in the advantages of an early and certain market. We appeal then with great confidence to your interest as well as your patriotism, to exert yourselves in behalf of a measure which promises so much for the State, by stopping the tide of emigration, now carrying off [illegible] citizens and capitalists to other States, and which shall vindicate the wisdom of the Legislature in its support of a judicious system of internal improvements, and cause every native son to feel a pride in claiming to be a North Carolinian.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
ALEXANDER McRAE,
JAMES GRISWOLD,
JOHN McLEOD,
WM. A. GRAHAM,
BENJ. TROLLINGER,
J. M. MOREHEAD,
J. W. THOMAS,
J. B. LORD,
C. J. FOX,
RUFUS BARRINGER,
D. L. SWAIN,

December 10, 1849.

GENERAL CASS AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—Daniel Webster, in his speech at the New Hampshire festival, bore the following testimony to the merits of Gen. Cass:

Mr. Webster rose and stated that "circumstances" had prevented the attendance there of Hon. Lewis Cass, but he should read a letter from him. At the mention of the word "circumstances," the recollection of the recurrence of the word in another letter came to the audience, and a roar of laughter shook the hall. When silence was restored, Mr. Webster read the letter of Gen. Cass, adding a few remarks, in which he made honorable mention of that gentleman's talents and services, and spoke very feelingly of his own personal knowledge of him when they were boys together at the Academy in Exeter, of which the venerable Dr. Abbott, now no more, was the principal. He said he had through life entertained for Mr. Cass none but the kindest feelings. He considered him a great man, and one who, in whatever "latitude" he pitch himself, would always give a reason for it.

ARMAMENT OF A BRITISH FIFTY-GUN FRIGATE.—The Lemander, 50, Captain Dacres, received a portion of her heavy armament at Portsmouth this morning, namely, her main-deck guns. Their weight, exclusive of their carriages, is about 65 tons; it only brought this fine ship down three inches deeper in the water. She has a magnificent main deck, and her guns appear to occupy a very small space on it, although of such heavy calibre. The following will be her armament:

Main deck....	8 guns 68 pounders, or 8 feet 9 inches,	65 cwt.
	20 guns 32 pounders, or 9 feet 6 inches,	56 cwt.
Qr. deck.....	4 guns 68 pounders, or 8 feet 6 inches,	65 cwt.
	12 guns 32 pounders, or 8 feet,	45 cwt.
Forecastle...	6 guns 32 pounders, or 8 feet,	45 cwt.
Total.....	50 guns 12 68 pounders. 38 32 pounders.	

Exclusive of boats' howitzers. With these guns, she has still plenty of spare room for a heavy pivot abaft, though the four sixty-eight-pounder guns on the quarter deck can be shifted if required, two to the stern and two to the bow, and fired in a line with the keel.—*Cor. London Paper, Oct. 26.*

BACHELOR'S INDIGNATION.—The proceedings of a meeting of the Bachelors of Greene, Adams county, appears in the *Easton Clarion*, from which we [illegible] following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, one W. J. E. has rudely taken and carried away one of our handsomest young ladies against her will; and, whereas, we feel much aggrieved by the said act of the said Stranger; therefore be it

Resolved, That each of us go in mourning, and wear a checked hunting shirt for the space of three months, and that all our sweethearts be requested to leave off their bustles and wear joseys, for the same length of time; and if any other *fellers* pass through here hunting for a wife, that we will not give their horses any fodder."

The bachelors of Greene will get indignant very often, if they expect to make its beautiful girls old maids.

CORRECT VIEW.—Mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of Christianity; and perhaps without preachers, if each one would take care of his own conscience; but there is no dispensing with the newspaper.

A LAW QUESTION.—'The estate that was left,' said an Irishman to his lawyer, 'was a pig and a bushel of potatoes, which were to be devided betwen the heirs, myself and brother. The Executors shut the pig up with the potatoes, and during the night he eat them up, and now we want to know how we are to divide the property.'

The Evening Star.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Just above yon sandy bar,
As the day grows fainter and dimmer,
Lonely and lovely a single star
Lights the air with a dusky glimmer.

Into the ocean, faint and far,
Falls the trail of its golden splendor;
And the gleam of that single star
Is ever refulgent, soft, and tender.

Chrysaor, rising out of the sea,
Showed thus glorious and thus emulous,
Leaving the arms of Callirhoe,
For ever tender, soft, and tremulous.

Thus, o'er the ocean, faint and far,
Trailed the gleam of his falchion brightly;
Is it a god, or is it a star,
That, entranced,, I gaze on nightly!

The following beautiful lines, breathe not less of poetry than of philosophy and truth:

The Heart's Music.

To the bird that to the evening sings
Leaves music when her song is ended;
And sweetness—which takes not wings—
But with each pulse of eve is blended;
Thus life involves a double light;
Our acts and words have many brothers;
The heart that makes its own delight
Makes also a delight for others.

The owls that hoot from midnight tower
Shed gloom and discord ere they leave it;
And sweetness closes, like a flower
That shuts itself from tones that greive it;
Thus life involves or double joy
Or double gloom, for each hath brothers;
The heart that makes its own annoy
Makes also an annoy for others.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Work for December.

Before we enter upon our hints for the work of the month, it may not be inopportune for us to state that, so far as we can judge from the accounts in our exchange papers, and from oral statements received from individuals coming from various parts of our country, we have arrived at these conclusions: that the *tobacco* crop has been a very short one—that the *wheat* and *corn* crops are much below average ones—that the *oat* crop has been unusually short—that *barley* is a fair average crop—*rye* as good, if not better, than it has been for several years—and that *potatoes*, though the yield has not been large, has been more exempt from the rot than they have been for a series of years, and that the *hay* crop is a small one, comparatively speaking. In thus speaking, we design to be understood as including the whole country within the scope of our meaning. But taking in our range so wide an area of cultivated land, we feel incompetent, from the facts upon which our opinions have been predicated, to form any opinion as to the effects upon prices which are to be produced; for where so much land has been under cultivation, the deduction is a fair one, that crops must be much more defective than they have proved, to operate seriously upon the value of products, as notwithstanding the shortness, it is only relatively so, and hence the surpluses must be considerable beyond domestic demand. In this state of things, the effect upon prices will, to some extent, depend upon the demands from abroad for our breadstuffs and provisions. If these shall prove to be great, then we may reasonably calculate upon an appreciation of values. The anticipated shortness in the cotton crop has already created an increase in the market value of that important staple, and we have a right to look for a similar result in favor of *tobacco*, as there can be no longer a doubt entertained that the *aggregate* of that crop is very far below any quantity grown for several years; and as its consumption has increased, is increasing, and will continue to increase, and as the supply will advance in value in proportion as it may be exceeded by the demand, we look forward to a very great improvement in prices, and particularly for the better qualities.

With these remarks upon crops and prices, we propose to direct your attention to some few of the labors which should be performed this month

ON THE FARM.

Fattening Hogs.—It is a fact, justified by the experience of observing farmers, that hogs always fatten most kindly when the weather is *not* excessively cold, as in such weather the fat producing portions of the food consumed by them go directly to the increase of the bulk of their animal tenements, in severe weather it is diverted from that office and made to perform another, to wit, that of keeping up the heat in his body. If this view be correct, and we believe it is, it should then be an object to pen all hogs intended for pork comparatively early in the season, and equally so is it an object that, when penned, they should be well *cared* for, and regularly fed. By the term well cared for, we mean to convey the idea that their pens shall be calculated to keep them dry, warm and comfortable. Besides the yard in which they may exercise, and in which they should be made to manufacture manure, they should be provided with sleeping apartments, under cover, be well supplied with straw or leaves for bedding. In the yard there should be a rubbing post. Their food should be given them at least three times a day, at stated hours, their trough should be regularly supplied with clean water, and occasionally, say once a week, be given a mixture comprised of equal parts of salt and ashes.

Fire-wood.—Detach a hand to cut down a sufficient quantity of fire-wood to last not only through the winter, but sufficient to answer all the purposes of the house and quarters until this time next year.—When cut, split, and corded up, have it hauled into the dwelling yard and piled up for convenient use. Among the comforts of the country life, a good warm fireside is not the least tempting; and being alike conducive to health and comfort, the good husbandman should see to it, so that in the stern weather of winter, every one living beneath a roof of his may be insured against the inflictions of cold. Self-interest, as well as humanity, enjoins it as a duty that in fuel there should be no stint.

Winter Ploughing.—It is always conducive to the melioration of stiff clays to give them a winter ploughing; but this operation must be performed under favorable circumstances; the ploughing must be done when the soil is free from *wet*. If clays are ploughed when wet, when in a state of supersaturation, they will continue throughout the ensuing season in a condition little better than mortar, intractable alike to the plough, the harrow, and the hoe; whereas, if the fallowing be done when the soil is *moderately moist*, and the furrows be kept at an angle of about 45 degrees, a drainage will be carried on through all the mild weather of winter, which, aided by the effect of freezing and thawing, will so break down the texture of the clay as to render the soil much easier worked in the spring, besides enabling the labors thereon to be performed at a much earlier period. It is but proper, however, here to observe, that lands naturally wet are but little benefited by winter ploughing, draining being the corrective for such soils. As to the depth of winter ploughing on lands requiring it, we should say that we would go as deep as the plough and team would permit us.

Milch Cows.—Cows giving milk should, in addition to their long provender, be provided with succulent food of some kind, it matters not whether it be made of roots, chopped grain of some kind, or crushed corn cobs made into slops. Hay and fodder, straw and corn husks, do excellently well as long food—nay, they are indispensable to the preservation of the health of milch cows; but *soft* nutritious food is absolutely necessary wherever the secretion of milk is considered as an object of moment.

Milch cows should also have warm dry stabling, good beds, be regularly watered thrice a day at stated hours, be curried and rubbed down night and morning, be provided with a gill of salt thrice in the course of each week, or the same quantity of the following mixture, which we deem better: equal parts of salt, ashes, and lime. In good weather the cows should, in the middle of the day, be permitted to take exercise in the lane; at all times they should, when the weather is not inclement, have access to the yard attached to their stable or sheds.

Young Cattle and Colts.—These should have *sheds, to shelter under* in bad weather and of nights; they should receive moderately generous allowances of hay, fodder, and straw, and be allowed a feed of grain, say half a gallon each, of oats, at nightfall.—They should be regularly rubbed down daily, and thus become accustomed to being handled; they should be regularly watered morning, noon, and night, and be salted twice or thrice a week, or given the mixture recommended for milch cows. Straw beddings, or leaf beddings, will also be conducive to their comfort, as well as growth. Comfortable, warm beds, of a bleak winter's night, add much to the growth of young animals, besides economizing food.

Horses and Working Animals generally.—These necessary appendages to the farm are entitled to, and should receive, the kindest treatment; their stalls should be well provided with straw bedding; they should be curried or combed, and rubbed down with straw wisps thrice a day, be liberally fed and watered as often, and be given a full supply of *good* hay or fodder, and be salted every other day, or given the mixture we have recommended for milch cows, which, by-the-by, we consider preferable to salt alone. No man ever lost anything by feeding and caring for his beasts of burden; the better they are kept, the better able are they to perform their daily tasks.

Sheep.—Let these be provided with sheds, plenty of straw, receive three lbs. of hay, or its equivalent, each, daily; keep salt in a trough to which they may have constant access, and if confined, give them boughs of pine once a week to browse upon. If pine branches are not procurable, mix a little tar with their salt occasionally.

Harvesting Corn.—If you have been prevented from gathering your corn, commence this work forthwith; have it husked and put away forthwith; the time has arrived when it should no longer remain in the field to tempt the aggressions of stock, or excite into action the dishonest propensities of man.

Brood Mares and In-calf Cows and Heifers.—Each of these animals should be sheltered from the weather, and receive such portions of food thrice a day, as will keep them in vigorous condition. We do not desire you to stuff them so as to bring on an unhealthy state of fatness, but we do mean that you give them a sufficiency of wholesome food to keep them and the young they are carrying in good heart. Good stables, or warm tight sheds, where there is good bedding, are essential to the safety of these animals.

Fencing.—Now is the time when you should commence preparing your fencing stuff; therefore, have as much as you may need cut down and hauled into your barn yard, to be there fashioned into posts and rails during the wet days of winter.

Gates.—If the access to your fields are through bars, have gates made in their stead: economy of time, as well as appearance and utility, all conspire to commend the change to your acceptance.

Accumulation of Manure.—Cart and wagon into your barn-yard and pig-yards, everything you can rake and scrape together, which is calculated to be transformed into manure. We need scarcely repeat to you that marsh mud, the mud from the heads of creeks and rivers, woods mould and leaves, the earth from your head-lands and fence-sides and corners, and from the road-sides, besides various other substances, if collected and spread over your cattle-yards and hog-pens, will, by next spring, be made, by your stock, into good manure—into manure equally as valuable as the best stable dung. In so stating we speak from experience, and, therefore, would most earnestly conjure you, by every consideration which should be dear to you as farmers, to go to work at once and avail yourself of these fruitful sources of fertilization.

Tools and Implements.—Examine everything of the kind on your farm, have what may need it repaired, and be sure to keep what may not be in use under cover.

Draining and Ditching.—If you have any wet grounds on your farm, have them relieved of the excess of water either by covered drains or open ditches, or by both; for you may rest assured, that a soil which is supersaturated with water never can produce good grain or a full crop.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

In the ordinary gardens of farmers there is very little done, or to be done, during this month; but still there are some things which should be attended to.

If not already done, and it ought to have been, *cabbages* should be carefully taken up and put away for winter use. If your *asparagus* and *artichoke* beds have not been dressed, and the weather should prove open, you should without delay dress them. If you have frames, see to the plants in them, and be sure to give them air during the middle of every good day; pick off all diseased leaves.

If you have warm borders facing the south, you may raise cabbage and lettuce plants, and small salading, for early spring planting, in them, by simply erecting a covering made of four-pronged stakes, with poles laid across them, the top to be covered with cornstalks, straw, and brush, the frame sufficiently elevated to admit the free circulation of sun and air. But as a frame can be very cheaply built and covered with cotton, it would be probably best to make such a structure.

Any heavy clay beds in your garden would be greatly improved by being spaded up and left in the rough, to be broken down by the winter's frost. If not previously done, a few bushels of lime could very advantageously be applied to such beds. Examine and repair your garden fence; look up and put away your tools under cover, taking care first to have them well cleaned, and such as may need it repaired.

Having attended to the things we have hinted at, then examine every bed and border of your garden, and have done whatever your judgment may suggest as being necessary.

Long Vitality of Seed.

So completely is the ground impregnated with seeds that if earth is brought to the surface from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Almighty God, who has thus litterally filled the earth with his goodness, by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, where they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately, at a spot near Kingston-on-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet in a short time plants vegetated from it. If quick-lime be put upon land which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heather will be killed, and white clover spring up in its place. A curious fact was communicated to me respecting some land which surrounds an old castle, formerly belonging to the Regent Murray, near Moffat. On removing the peat, which is about six or eight inches in thickness, a stratum of soil appears, which is supposed to have been a cultivated garden in the time of the regent, and from which a variety of flowers and plants spring, some of them little known even at this time in Scotland.

Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.

CHARLES LAMB.—The following is told of that dry wit and soft-hearted man, the quaint author Elia:

"A Cheesemonger, who, having realized a large fortune, retired with a genteel wife and still genteeler daughter, to enjoy the '*otium cum dignitate*' in a nobleman sort of way, at Highgate, where he had a superb villa, was, above all things, most anxious to conceal from every one of his acquaintances, that he had ever been engaged in trade at all—more especially in so low a calling as that of 'Cheesemonger.' It was the canker in his blooming rose of life; and, any allusion, however accidental, was construed by him into a deadly and never-to-be-forgiven insult.

"In a large party, at the house of the villiage clergy man, Coleridge, Lamb, and the *quondam* Cheesemonger, were present. In a discussion on the hard poor law, which was then agitating the political and social circles of London, the retired tradesman took high ground, and irritated the kind hearted Elia, by violent denunciations of the poor; turning round, and, with great appearance of triumph over the silent wit, he said to the company, *generally*, but more *particularly* to Lamb, 'You must bear in mind, sir, that I have got rid of all that stuff which you poets call the 'milk of human kindness.' Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave in his acquiescence, in these words: 'Yes sir, I am aware of it—you turned it all *into cheese* several years ago. The retired Cheesemonger was inconsolable."

IS HE ALIVE?—Some years ago, a chap arrived in Augusta, Maine, with one of those great curiosities, an Egytian Mummy, which he desired to exhibit.—It was requisite then, that, before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the Judge of some of the inferior courts. Accordingly, the showman proceeded to the court house, where some court was in session, and applied to the Judge for a licence, stating that, at infinite trouble and expense, to say nothing of the danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States. "What is it?" asked the Judge. "An Egyptian Mummy, may it pleas the court, more than three thousand years old," said the showman. "Three thousand years old," exclaimed the Judge, jumping to his feet, "and is the darned critter alive?"

A LIVELY HOPE.—The world dares say no more for its device, than *dum spiro spero*—"While I breathe I hope;" but the children of God can add, *dum expiro spero*—"when I expire I hope." Oh! it is a fearful thing when a man and his hopes expire together.

"A celebrated Evangelical preacher once told us," says the Liverpool Albion, "that when he was unmarried, the young ladies of his congregation were indefatigable in hemming cravats, handkerchiefs, &c., for him; but," he added, "since I have had a wife I have not even had one to do it for me."

DOCTOR'S BILLS IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is a specimen:

Mr. A—— B—— to G—— R—— Dr.	
To 7 Dover's powders, $6	$42
4 oz. evaporatIng Lotion, $4	16
4 oz. Dover's powders	24
4 oz. evaporating Lotion	16
4 Dover's powders	24
1 bottle Lotion	16
1 do. lead do	16

These charges are not, however, out of the way, compared with medical charges usually in this country. One can hardly get through a fever under $1,000. Other luxuries of the kind in proportion.

INTERNAL SLAVE TRAFEIC.—The House of Representatives of Georgia have passed by the strong vote of 93 to 2[illegible], a bill to repeal the law laying restrictions on the introduction of slaves into that State.

Mrs. PARTINGTON expresses great apprehension that the people in California will bleed to death, as every paper she picks up announces "another vein opened."

In a very old copy of a work, now extinct, on necromancy, is the following quaint question:

"How to raise ye devil? Answer—contradict yer wyfe?"

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.

CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.

DYE STUFFS—Indigo; Madder; Copperas; Logwood; Red Sanders; Annatto.

WINDOW GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, from No. 6 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Varnish Brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do., Sands' do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' Iodide of do. Webster's Sarsaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Olasaonion Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Linament; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills; McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointments; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Tonqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French, German, and American Colognes; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hauel's Nymph do.; Jones' chemical do.; Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Hauel's Eau Lustral; Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; 16 doz. hair Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; 6 dozen Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving do. do.; plain and fancy Note Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; Rose Lip Salve; black Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; Pink Ball; Pink Saucers; fancy Rouge; Alabaster Powder; prepared Chalk, in balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and Boxes; Charcoal Tooth Paste; Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; Orris Tooth Powder; Charcoal do. do.; Money Wallets; Tobacco do.; India Rubber; Drawing Pencils; India Rubber Balls; Preston's French Extracts, a large variety; Essence Bouquet; Scent Bags; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist,
Nov. 2, 1849.] N. E. corner of Front and Market-sts.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *RUEL CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He is sending out cards headed "Tricks of Quacks," in which he says, I have sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give S. P. Townsend $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.' likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

JACOB TOWNSEND.
Principal office, 102 Nassau-st., New-York City.

OLD DOCTOR
Jacob Townsend,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER
OF THE GENUINE

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR.'S SARSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA and PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unusual circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can never sour or spoil, and therefore can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, cures the stomach and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gen the warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because o. the GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION and

Never Spoils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces?—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever-Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound"
OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Jacob Townsend's GENUINE ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an *IMITATION* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND!

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease, than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine containing all the properties of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes, which might render them the AGENTS of DISEASE instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken and to banish infirmity—that old DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

and thus to have the unpurchasable satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions, from the bed of sickness and despondency, to hope, health, and a long life a sign and usefulness to themselves, their families and friends.

Principal office: 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-ly

NEW DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and particularly of the Physicians in the town, and the surrounding country, to his stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, which he warrants of the best quality. He has also an extensive assortment of Paints, ground and otherwise, Oils, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

The Paints, Oils and White Lead, he offers at ten to fifteen per cent lower than have ever been offered in this Market, of a like quality.

It is quite useless to go into a general enumeration of the articles offered for sale. Suffice it to say, he has almost every article in the Medical and Domestic line, usually kept in Drug Stores, and may be found at his establishment, on the North side of Market Street, a few doors above Front, at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. PEIRSON & KELLY.

It is his intention to offer no articles for sale, but such as is believed to be the best of its kind. He has appropriated much labor and care in the selection of his general stock, and returns his thanks to those who have examined and pronounced his assortment as very superior in quality.

His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify. C. DUPRE.

Wilmington, N. C. December 14, 1849 44

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Wholesale Dealers in Drugs,

Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this **New Enterprise** we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale, it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.

The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.

We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils**, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.

We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.

In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound.		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue P'l mass, 1 lb. jars,	$1 00
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do ½ mer "	1 25
" Copperas,	2½ "	do " " Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Glauber "	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	" " 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Bicarb Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
Flour Sulphur,	6 "	Red Bark, opt.	1 50