HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

"Veritas nunquam perit."

Friday, Oct. 3, 1845.

We regret that we are behind the mails this week, one day; but we hope it is the first time in two years we feel confident that our readers will pardon us. A want of sufficient help in our office is the cause, but we will try to guard against such an event in future. "The best laid schemes of mice and men often fail."

The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Buncombe county commences its sitting at this place next Monday. During the week we hope to have many—very many—calls from [illegible] Don't, we beseech [illegible] on the margin, or the above [illegible] might to pay too [illegible] you owe us.

Corn was selling at Charleston, on the 20th ult. for from 50 to 53 cents per bushel, and the market glutted.

At Columbia, on the 18th, corn was selling at 75 cents.

At Hamburg, it is plenty and the price falling. It can now be bought at this place for from 45 to 50 cents.

The next Congress.—The Whig strength in the next House of Representatives, as compared with the last, will be five, and the loss of the Locos will be twelve.

Suicide.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Joseph Bell, of Wilkes county, Ga., committed suicide by drowning herself, on Saturday the 13th ult.

Virginia U. S. Senator.—The Richmond Whig of the 19th instant says—"The Democratic wigwam of that State is sorely troubled whom to make Senator!

Stevenson, McDowell, Dromgoole, Pennybacker, and Thompson are all in popular nominations for that important station. The [illegible] a Charleston *Mercury* [illegible] of a contemplated coalition between the administration and Senator Benton, which will result in the election of either Gen. McDowell or Gen. Dromgoole, whilst the Whig thinks that the predilection of the "organ" is for Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Jones.

The "Rural Repository."—The 22nd Vol. of this neat little paper commenced on the 13th ult. It is the oldest literary paper in the United States, and ranks among the best in the country. It is published semi-monthly at Hudson, N. Y., by Wm. B. Stoddard, at $1 a year, invariably in advance.

Fire.—A small frame building, recently erected by ISRAEL BAIRD, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. When discovered, the fire had made too great progress to be arrested.

A very Touch Question.—[illegible] York [illegible] upon field bound[illegible] sure like [illegible] the morning News, [illegible] asserts that manufacturing is so lucrative a business, and certain to continue so, tariff or no tariff, tell us *why its friends do not embark in it?* Here are millions of capital in our City, controlled by men whose favorite newspapers are daily telling that cotton fabrics which sell for fourteen cents a yard are made at a cost of not over six cents. If this be true, there is no business half so profitable in the world as making these goods, and will not be even when the tariff is cut down.—Why, then, don't our Locofoco capitalists believe their journals, and embark in manufacturing rather than loaning it out at 5 to 6 per cent. interest?"

The "Wilmington Journal" gives an account of singular mortality, which occured on Upper Black River, New Hanover county, in this State. It says:—"Louis Highsmith, Esq., a man beloved and respected by all who know him, was but a few days ago, the doating father of a young and promising family—to-day, the children of his love lie entombed in the silent grave. In one short week his three boys, John Edmund, aged 8 years; David aged 5; and Richard Morgan, aged 3 years—all that Heaven had blessed him with—were cut off by the ruthless hand of death. Like the early flowers of Spring, whose delicate foliage is nipped by an untimely frost, those sweet flowers of human love, and human affections, have been all, all, swept away by the hand of death."

The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "The workmen commenced yesterday platting on the wires for the Magnetic Telegraph hence to Philadelphia, but in hitching the wire around the brass nob on one of the posts (which are placed there as non-conductors) it broke and they had to take them all down. The wires are much smaller than those used by Professor Graham, the late Postmaster, and are not twisted or garred. The posts are laid throughout nearly the whole distance, and it is contemplated to li[illegible] Magnetic Telegraph in operation by the 15th [illegible]

Warsaw, Illinois, was [illegible] at last advices. A gang of counterfeiters have been discovered, four arrests made, and [illegible] lodged in jail, which was guarded by several [illegible]. After an examination they were required [illegible] to prison until next term, or [illegible] which was not forthcoming [illegible] in consequence of the proceedings, [illegible] was tried, the jury was staunch, [illegible] acquitted that [illegible] the wealthiest citizens [illegible] Warsaw are [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Taylor, at last accounts, was improving.

[illegible] Cuba, Oct. 1st, brought us this city an [illegible] from Santa Fe, New Mexico. It appears [illegible] Government, having taken possession of Santa Fe, and having raised our flag, [illegible] afterwards taken possession of Santa Fe, being first invested by a strong force, and having raised our flag, [illegible] after a slight assault. Its body is about four feet long, 16 or 18 wide, and 3 or 4 thick, tapering off gradually, and is black and of a silvery red white color underneath. A bone 1 foot 3 inches long, and about 2 inches in circumference, projects from its head, and a large row of fins commencing a few inches from 2 feet 9 inches along the back, which rises to the height of 1 foot 10 inches, and fold in an aperture for that purpose—when raised up it has the appearance of a fan, projecting out of water. Under its belly a smaller fin, 1 foot 7 inches long, resembling the above, projects and folds likewise. It has one small fin 2 inches long on the back, and two underneath, one 5 and the other 2 inches long, near the tail, which resembles that of a mackerel, expanding 2 feet, from point to point. It has a fin 6 inches long just back of the eyes. Its body resembles somewhat in shape the Gar fish, although differing materially from it. Taken altogether, it may be considered as a curiosity, and is worthy of the inspection of those who can make it convenient to do so. In the absence of its proper name it has been called the *old Maid*, but with what semblance of propriety we are at a loss to conjecture—at all events it has been *caught* by the beaux, this time. It should be placed in the Museum.—*Savannah Sentinel, 20th inst.*

A late Raleigh Standard quoted some remarks in the Patriot of the 16th ult., among those of other Whig papers of the State, to show that the Whig power is on the wane in North Carolina—that the organization of the party is in process of breaking up, from the fact that Graham in the first dist. and Dockery in the 4th district, beat the *regular* Whig candidates.

What does the Standard's logic prove for its own party, when applied, not to one or two districts, but to the whole State of Alabama? Felix J. McConnell was elected to Congress in the face of a Democratic Convention which he ridiculed in the coarsest terms. And the *regular nominee* of a Democratic State Convention was signally defeated by an "independent candidate" for Governor. Does the Democratic power "sustain" itself in Alabama as in days of yore?

The instances in both States, (but more especially in Alabama,) we think are evidence of a growing dislike of the present plan of party organization—a system invented by the Democrats; then acted upon by their opponents in self-defence, and since universally followed up by both parties.

But objectionable as it is in many respects, and liable to abuses, yet we confess that we can perceive no better way to bring the mass of voters to bear upon a great *principle* of national policy.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A Novel Air-Gun Cane.—The N. York News tells of a gentleman of that city who has an air gun of his invention, in the form of a walking-stick, which is of the most admirable workmanship. He charges it by a very simple process in less than one minute, when it will fire, without a re-charge of air, *twenty times*. He fired it repeatedly in the presence of the editor of the News, putting a ball each time through a board, with a water upon it, at the distance of three or four rods; and generally within an inch of the water. He has another with a small spy-glass upon it, through which he takes sight; and, when out shooting crows, he is able to see the very eye of the crow, and he has often put the ball directly through it. No one can detect this gun from a walking stick.—*Columbia Obs.*

The Girl I Love.

Purer than snow,
Is the girl I know,
Purer than snow is she;
Her heart is light,
And her cheek is bright,
Ah! who do you think she can be?

I know her well,
But I never shall tell,
'Twould spoil all the fun, you see!
Her eye is blue,
And her lip like dew,
And red as a mulberry,

Mild as a dove,
Is the girl I love,
Mild as the dove is she;
And dearer, too,
Than ten like you!
Ah! who do you think she can be?

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

Historical Society of N. Carolina.

We have received from the President of the "Historical Society in the University of North Carolina," its first report, for which we return our thanks. The association should be cherished by every lover of his State, and each citizen should feel himself *especially* called upon to further the objects of this Society. The history of North Carolina has been too long unwritten, and she has suffered much from the ignorance which has in consequence prevailed, as to the part she bore in our struggle for independence. In a letter now before us, dated 1774,—from one of the ripest scholars, and most sagacious minds in North Carolina, to his friend in London—we extract, "I can venture to assure you that North Carolina will not be behind any of her sister Colonies in virtue and a steady adherence to such resolves as the Continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia, shall adopt." In another letter dated 5th August, 1774, Mr. William Hooper writes to his friend Judge Iredell, "the people of Cape Fear have sent a vessel loaded with provisions for the support of Boston. The subscription in a few days amounted to £800, and in all other respects they discover a very proper resentment for the injuries done to that people." Again we extract from papers in our possession, dated 5th Nov. 1788. "During the whole of the late war (the war of the revolution) whenever the neighboring States were invaded, North Carolina was sure to lend them assistance.—We have seen in the course of one campaign, 6000 or 7000 men of the North Carolina militia, in South Carolina, or on their march to its relief; and she now counts 3000 or 4000 of her citizens who fell a sacrifice in Georgia or S. Carolina, to their zeal for the welfare of the Union. We say nothing of the Continental line, nor of those who fell within the State while the enemy pervaded every part of it. Is it probable that such armies could be supported without money? Surely not. But North Carolina uniformly supported and paid her own militia, though they were in the Continental service, and she furnished provisions to a considerable part of the Conti-

[illegible] Mexico, [illegible] Gen. Taylor's army, [illegible] Mexican troops in the Southern departments. We hear of the vast sums expended in such bodies of armed men. Treasury Commissioners were appointed to settle the claims of individuals against the United States, and certificates for many millions were issued by those Commissioners; but the such officers have had occasion to settle accounts in North Carolina, because the State assumed all the claims of her citizens due by the Union, except a small balance due the Continental line.—These debts amounted to several millions. These, we have every reason to believe, are the words of General Robert Hayes, of our own, who could speak knowingly of the matters treated of, as he commanded at the South. We know that none of the North Carolina troops in the Southern army were paid neither by the State, nor by the Union, but the commanding officer. But we have not room to say more—and we have already said enough to show that much ignorance prevails on the subject of the early history of North Carolina,—that great injustice has been done her illustrious dead—: is enough then, to state, that it is the object of the Historical Society to repair this injustice, to remove this evil, to insure the hearty co-operation of every North Carolinian whose soul is not dead within him.

It will be remembered by our readers that we published the report we have been considering, in June. Before dismissing the subject, for the present, we would whisper in the ear of the illustrious President, that it is not usual for gentlemen to intimate a desire to have themselves enrolled among the members of such an association; and we can only account for the blunder upon the part of our friends Messrs. Green and Hooper, upon the ground that the eager pursuit of science has partially obliterated the principles of politeness which we know were infused into them in earlier years.

Asthma.—"The writer having been afflicted for several years, with this most distressing complaint, and having been called upon repeatedly by individuals for the prescription which he believes restored him, herewith communicates it. It will cost but a trifle to make a thorough trial, and may prove as great a benefit to others as it has been to himself: it is at least perfectly harmless:

"Take 1 1 2 oz. spermaceti; 1 oz. sulphur; 1 oz. cream-tartar; 1 oz. senna; 1-2 oz. anis-seed; pulverize and thoroughly mix the same, and take about one teaspoon in about two table-spoonfulls of molasses on going to bed, or at such time through the day as may best suit the patient: the dose once a day may be increased or diminished a little, as may best suit the state of the bowels of the individual."

Hemp.—We observe in the New York Prices Current of the 19th ultimo, that dew rotted Hemp commands from $85 to $100 per ton, while the *hackled* dew rotted Hemp is selling at from $130 to $150, being an advance of full fifty per cent., for hackled.—The loss, in hackling, we learn, is about 20 per cent., while the tow will pay for hackling. Now, suppose a farmer sends 25 tons of dew rotted Hemp to New York and sells it at $100, he receives $2500, less the cost of transportation, commissions, &c. Another farmer has 25 tons, he hackles it, and losing 20 per cent., he sends 20 tons to the New York market and sells it at $150 per ton, thus receiving $3000, less the carriage (which is reduced one fifth) commissions, &c. Here is a saving of 20 per cent., in favor of hackled Hemp. Our shippers as well as our farmers would do well to regard this. They need but to be reminded of the fact, to take advantage of it.—*Mayswille Eagle.*

Children Killed by Rum.—The Hagerstown News states that a few days ago a dissipated man named McAfee living in the South Mountain, in Washington county, came to Smithsburg on business, and as was usual, took home with him a jug of whiskey. The whiskey was deposited in the house, within the reach of his children, two of whom in the absence of their parents, partook of it freely. On the return of the mother, she found her children in the agonies of death, foaming at the mouth, their faces horribly discolored and so bloated as almost to defy recognition, and in her presence they *died an awful and premature death*. The agony of the mother may be imagined, but what were the feelings of the reckless father it would be difficult to conceive.

The Glorious "Three Days" of September.—September 10th, was the anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie; the 11th, was the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburg; and the 12th, was the anniversary of the battle of North Point.

Married,

On Sabbath evening, the 21st ult., by the Rev. P. Baldwin, Mr. SAMUEL H. CLAYTON, of Henderson county, to Miss HARRIET MATILDA FINCH, of Richland District, S. C.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 15th of August, 1845, at his residence in Johnson County, Missouri, John M. W. BURR. The deceased was a native of Buncombe county, N. C., from whence he removed but a few years ago. He was a reputable member of the Presbyterian Church, and as a christian, ever faithful in the discharge of the various duties of husband, father, and friend. His numerous relatives and friends may well take consolation in their bereavement from the assurance that he was perfectly resigned, and died relying with a full faith on the promises of a blessed immortality.

Those of our Citizens who Desire

A good Medicine, will find one in the justly celebrated Pills of Doctor Brandreth, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians had consoled them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills, as an antibilious and aperient medicine, are unrivalled; all who use them recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and should be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in the diet, or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent Physician.

These Pills are for sale in every county in this state, at 25 cents per box; and may be had by the following agents:

PATTON & OSBORN, Asheville, N. C.
J. M. ALEXANDER, French Broad, N. C.
JAS. C. SMYTH, Morganton, N. C.
WM. L. GILL & CO., Marion, N. C.
M. P. TENLAND, Burnsville, N. C.
KELSEY & MAXWELL, Little Ivy, N. C.

July 18, 1845. [65]

New and Cheap Goods!

JESSE S. & J. F. SMITH,

Are now receiving and opening at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Williams & Roberts, a splendid stock of New and Cheap

GOODS,

which they intend to sell at unprecedented

Low Prices!!

Their stock embraces every thing usually kept by merchants in this part of the country.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, if you want GOOD BARGAINS.

The usual articles of barter will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Asheville, Oct., 1845. tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his old stand in Asheville, a General Assortment of NEW GOODS, carefully selected and bought entirely for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, his stock comprises almost every article usually kept in village stores, viz:

Dry Goods, of nearly every description, *Hardware, Cutlery, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Books, Saddlery, Groceries, Clocks, Wooden and Tin Ware*, with a good stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

He now invites old customers and the public generally, and particularly people from the adjoining counties to give him a call; as he sells for nothing but *Cash in Hand*, he flatters himself that he can sell as **Cheap** as the **CHEAPEST!!**

J. PATTON.

Asheville, Oct. 3, 1845. tf

JAMES M. SMITH

IS now receiving at his old stand a new and splendid stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which he offers at the lowest prices.

His stock is full and unusually rich, and those who want FIRST RATE bargains are invited to the old stand.

As his Goods were laid in with much care, and every facility for purchasing cheap used, he flatters himself that if his old customers will give him a call they will not go away dissatisfied.

The usual articles of barter taken in exchange for Goods.

Don't forget the old stand.

Asheville, Oct. 2, 1845.—tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of October, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Adams James H Rev	Langley H
Alexander Newton	Langdon W. J
Audas Tuttle H	McDowell M Miss
Baldwin P C	McCreary J A
Bates James	Medewell Martha Mrs
Baxter Robt	Mathews Lawson
Bettis Sylvester 2	McIntire A
Burton Robt A	Miller Ambrose
Bartlet J	McFarlane George
Dynum W	McKinne John Mrs
Barnwell W H Rev	Moody J H 2
Cole John or William	Moore Charles
Caldwell A H	Miller Joseph
Carter Raymond	Merit Felix
Candler Esq.	McClure E H
Davidson Sarah Mrs	Morgan Stephen
Dupont M. Mrs.	O'Neil John Belton Hon
Erwin Wm T	Pickens Andrew
Edings Wm Mrs	Preston Wm C Mrs
England L	Palmer Jesse
Fore L	Patton William
Ferguson S	Price Samuel
Freeman T	Reese Thomas 2
Gudger Joseph	Randal Nancy Miss
Gaines E	Roberts P, Sheriff or jailor
Gadgell J	Randle John
Gibbon Robt	Reese Wm B
Gurvin Mc	Rimer Eli
Graham Lewis	Roberts Joshua & Clerk
Gaither B S	Savage Mary Miss
Heriat D Mrs 2	Sterling J R
Hughey George G	Smith A E Gen
Hankel J S Rev	Springs John 2
Howard J L	Shellatte Mr
Hughey G G	Sams M
Hampton George	Staub A
Haskell Charlotte Mrs	Tatum J
Hill Rufus M	Thompson Josiah
Henry Garrison	Tabor Wm R.
Hughey J	Tabor Wm R Mrs.
Haren Joseph	Temple Robt
Imbler Joseph	Tatten J G 2
Johnson A	Witherspoon J G 2
Johnson Wm H Rev 2	Wilson A
Johnson Daniel	Wells Henry
Jones W Capt	Wright C C
Jones W D Col	Weaver Mary C Miss
Kinard M	Whitson Samuel
Killian W	Weaver Jacb
Keener U Rev 2	Welsh J V
Lee Hugh M	Young John
Langford W	

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Congressional Intelligencer.

The proprietors of the National Intelligencer, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue during each session of Congress, a weekly sheet styled "The Congressional Intelligencer," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, as far as its limits will permit, of the Proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and Official Reports and Documents connected therewith, including a complete official copy of all the Acts passed by Congress during the session.

To bring the price within the means of every man who can read, the charge for this paper will be for the first session of each Congress One Dollar, and for the second session of each Congress half a Dollar.

The price of the Congressional Intelligencer, to be issued on each Wednesday during the approaching Session, will therefore be One Dollar, paid in advance.

To enlarge upon the value, to those who take no newspaper from Washington, of this publication, containing an impartial but necessarily abbreviated account of the Proceedings in Congress, including an authentic official copy of all the laws passed during the session, would be needless. The man who takes no such paper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what most nearly concerns his own destiny, and that of his family and of his posterity for ever.

When six copies are ordered and paid for by one person, a deduction of one-sixth will be made from the price that is to say, a remittance of Five Dollars will command six copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the next Session. A remittance of Ten Dollars will secure thirteen copies; and for Fifteen Dollars remitted from any one person or place, twenty copies will be forwarded.

Payment in advance in all cases is indispensable.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portion of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers every Saturday at two Dollars year payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of the General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any one person or association at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent,
For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies; and
For each sum of Ten Dollars, above Twenty, eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will command thirty-seven copies.

Publishers of papers throughout the several States and Territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1845.

Arriving in this city, this morning, I found that the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, so recently made vacant by the death of the learned and lamented Story, had been already filled by the appointment of Senator Woodbury, of New Hampshire. The appointment is a good one—better than it was apprehended might have been made. Some of those who were talked of were decidedly exceptionable; but, happening to be in Boston, a few days ago, I learned that the appointment of Mr. Woodbury would be generally acceptable. It is understood that all appointments for the Supreme Bench must be of a party character, and that under the present administration, whoever takes a seat on the Supreme Bench, must be a prominent member of the party. The ablest men of New England are not and never have been of the Democratic party, and they are very fortunate in having the Democratic ranks so able a man as Mr. Woodbury.

Mr. Woodbury possesses some necessary qualifications for the bench, though, for many years, his pursuits have been widely apart from the law. He was in early life, a practising lawyer, and, for a short time, was a Judge of one of the Courts of his State. He has labor and discrimination, and will apply himself assiduously to his new duties.

The vacancy on the bench which was occasioned by Judge Baldwin's death, as is well known, been kept for Mr. Buchanan. It has been supposed that he would be appointed to it at the meeting of Congress, and that he wished, in the meantime, to hold the office of Secretary of State, and share in the glory of the peaceful acquisition of Texas and other western territories. His objects being accomplished in this respect, as far as they can be at present, it seemed probable that he was now prepared to take the Judgeship.

Moreover, the vacancy could not, with any propriety, be kept for mere private convenience, at the expense of public interests, and every one would say that there is as much reason for filling a vacancy which occurred a year ago as one that occurred a week or two ago. Again, would Mr. Buchanan, who looks undoubtedly to the place of Chief Justice, should he survive Chief Justice Taney, would he hazard his claims to that high place, by allowing Mr. Woodbury, his only rival, the advantage of a prior appointment?

For many reasons I am inclined to credit the general rumor that Mr. Buchanan has actually been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, and that he will soon accept the same and resign his office as Secretary of State. A rumor prevails indeed, to-day that Mr. Buchanan has resigned, and that John Y. Mason, Attorney General, will be appointed to succeed him. We shall know to-morrow, how far this speculation may be correct. I think it very probable that Mr. Mason will be the successor of Mr. Buchanan, in case the latter should go upon the bench. The appointment would be a more popular one than that of Mr. Stevenson, who has also been spoken of.

Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, is said to be much indisposed and confined to his house.

The city continues very healthy, and is even more than unusually dull.

Some weeks ago, we remarked upon the state of *uncertainty*, with regard to its foreign relations, in which the country was kept, continually; and since then, the same observation may be made with additional truth and justice. From the very first inception of the Texas business, for instance, down to the latest dates from "Aransas Bay," there have been a series of deceptive, if not false, reports and statements, kept up, apparently, for the sake of producing excitement, and as it turns out, resulting in drawing to the section of country from whence these reports have all emanated, a *vast amount of public money!* We do not know that there has been any regular, or systematic plan in the case, but the facts are certainly, that hundreds of false rumors are constantly on the wing from the South-west, and thousands upon thousands of the Government funds are speeding their flight to the same quarter. And it seems strange that, throughout, the Executive has apparently had no more nor no better information than the public, as to the *real* designs of Mexico, the opinions of the leading men in that country, and the actual plans and *movements* of its generals and armies. This has been unfortunate—to say the least of it; and we regret that the means of intelligence possessed by the Administration have not been such as to afford a clear view of *facts*—upon which all could rely—to the exclusion of the interested and manufactured news promulgated by every arrival from the ports on the Gulf of Mexico.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Decidedly Good.—"Which is the best house in ———?" said a gentleman on a steamer, addressing a gentleman who, he had been informed, resided at the place indicated. "——— house," was the decided response. "That's the house where all the *big bugs* stop."

Discovering after a restless night, that his informant was the keeper of the house alluded to, he desired him to send his baggage to some house where the *bugs* were not *so big*.

Avidity for Office.

It has been the pride of North Carolinians, that whilst politicians of other States are greedily seeking and begging for the crumbs which fall from the Executive table, the sons of the good Old North State are contented at home, and happy in the promotion of their own interests and that of their venerated old Mother. It has often and truly been remarked that there are, and have been ever since the formation of our Government, fewer office-holders from this State, than perhaps almost any State in the Union, and certainly less than any one of the original thirteen. Nor is the cause of this, the lack of elements among us to fill with ability stations of the highest honor and trust. From the times when the spirit of freedom and independence burst from the Mecklenburg patriots of '75, down to the present time, within her borders have been embraced men who were fully and amply qualified for elevation to the highest posts of honor. But the statesmen of North Carolina are not of that class who wish to make a buzz in their own day, and float upon the puffs of hired newspapers, and then perish, like ephemera, and their names to be never heard of more.

The young men of North Carolina seek not to waste the young morning of their life in politics and party strife, and rely for support upon public honors and emoluments, which are as fleeting as parties are changeable and inconstant. They gaze with pride on the advancement of our Government to renown and distinction among the Nations of the earth, and hold and extol with Patriot's zeal the exertions of those who promote this advancement—but they are checked in an inordinate desire for office, by observing how very few there are, even of those in the most exalted stations, who establish a name with posterity—aye, even with the succeeding generation.

Not that they are not fully impressed with the noble ambition of serving their country, but they choose not to gain the giddy heights of fame, by the only mode, almost, now in use—that is, under the pretence of serving their country, by swelling the passions of party, or shouting the praises of, and by servile obsequiousness to, him that holds the gift of office in his grasp. They prefer following the unsullied and enlightened paths of Science, Literature and Art, knowing that they lead to riches desirable and fame eternal.—Franklin and Fulton, and such men, are their polar stars, and they choose to follow them in their march for distinction and renown, knowing that their names will do more honor to America, by their scientific reputation, than the thousand factious demagogues who infest our political society, and by their ignorance and brawling, mislead the sense and pollute the channels of genuine political intelligence.

We have just seen an exhibition of this avidity for office, and of party servility, in a letter to the vacancy created on the United States Supreme Court Bench, by the recent death of the lamented Judge Story. Scarcely had the fact of his demise been made known, before we see a zealous, violent scrambling of those who are aspirants for the place, and among their friends. The "Boston Post," and the "Hartford Times," only the day after announcing Judge Story's death, devote nearly a column in recommendation of their favorite for the Judgeship. This is disgraceful. The dead should at least be allowed to be decently buried, before the public ears are dinned with these party appeals in behalf of a party favorite.—*Raleigh Register.*

Military Expeditions through the Prairies and Mountains of the West.—The recent expedition under Col. Kearney, to the Pass of the Rocky Mountains, settles the question of the feasibility of military operations in those far off regions. His tour embraced an extent of 2,100 miles. The country through which the expedition travelled, afforded in its native grass sufficient food for the horses, and the conclusion is, that such expeditions may be conducted with very little dependence on the commissary department; Capt. Fremont states that even in the winter months, the nourishment contained in the dry old grass, yields ample subsistence for horses and cattle. It is also ascertained that vehicles meet no obstruction to their course from Missouri to the Pacific.

Artichokes for Hogs.

The Artichoke is one of the most prolific roots, and can be grown to great advantage as feed for hogs. If an acre of low, rich, moist ground, be planted with it, three by two feet apart, and tended as corn is, a thousand bushels may be grown thereon, and as to the digging and feeding, the hogs will do that for themselves, if turned into the lot in the fall, and thus save the labor of gathering. They are fully as nutricious as potatoes, thrice as productive—and, we believe, when once planted, will seed the lot of themselves for many successive years.

There are thousands of acres in the South, that do not bring their owners a great a year, that might be converted into Artichoke autumnal pasturages for hogs, and we especially commend our Southern friends to look to it. The subject is eminently worthy of their consideration. By fencing in a few acres of such land on each plantation, planting it in artichokes, and turning the hogs in as soon as the seed are ripe and full, a plentiful supply of the very best food may be secured to bring them fat to the pens, so that they would only require a sufficiency of corn to harden the flesh. Such a course of provident economy would enable Southern planters to raise their own bacon, and save the State in which it might be pursued, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars annually, that are now sent out of it to purchase pork. We say to our Southern brethren, buy nothing that you can profitably produce yourselves; extend your system of culture; be sure to let that system embrace everything which enters into the consumption of the plantation, whether it be for the back or the stomach, and a healthy condition of affairs will inevitably be the consequent result. Enlightened economy, State and personal pride, all concur in indicating that no farmer or planter should go abroad for supplies of the necessaries and comforts of life, so long as he possesses the ability to produce them himself; for every dollar sent out of a State under such circumstances, is a reckless waste of means, as the necessary consequence is, that to the amount of its value it tends to impoverish the producer, and enrich a third party, who had no agency in its production, and who, from the remoteness of his local position, has no identity of interest in, or affinity of feeling with, the people whom he has rendered tributary to his enrichment.—*North-ern Paper.*