Now the United States and England are two nations to be pre-eminently instrumental in bringing about this happy change, because I consider them as being the most advanced in the scale of human improvement, and most in circumstances to further this amelioration, because they have the control of the greatest and most extensive commerce at present in existence. We have been thus distinguished by Providence for a great and noble purpose and I trust we shall fulfil our high destiny.

Again I am opposed to war, because I hold that it is now to be determined whether two such nations as these shall exist for future as friends or enemies. A declaration of war of one of them against the other must be pregnant with miseries, not only to themselves, but to the world around them.

Another reason is, that mighty means are now put into the hands of both to cement and secure a perpetual peace, by breaking down the barriers of commerce and knitting them more closely in an intercourse mutually beneficial. If this shall be accomplished, other nations will, one after another; follow the fair example, and a state of general prosperity, heretofore unknown, will gradually unite and bless the nations of the world.

And far more than that. An intercourse like this points to that inspiring day, which philosophers have hoped for, which poets have seen in the bright vision of fancy, and which prophecy has seen in holy vision—when men shall learn war no more. Who can contemplate a state of the world like this, and not feel his heart exult at the prospect! And who can doubt that, in the hands of an omnipotent Providence, a free and unrestricted commmerce shall prove one of the greatest agents in bringing it about.

Finally, I am against war because peace—peace is pre-eminently our policy. There are nations in the world who may resort to war for the settlement of their differences, and still grow great; but that nations is not ours. Providence has cast our happy inheritance where its frontier extends for twenty three degrees of latitude along the Atlantic coast. It has given us a land which, in natural advantages, is perhaps unequalled by any other. Abundant in all resources; excellent in climate; fertile and exuberant in soil; capable of sustaining, in the plentiful enjoyment of all the necessaries of life, a population of two hundred millions of souls. Our great mission as a people is to occupy this vast domain—there to fulfil the premeyed command to increase and multiply, and replenish the land with an industrious and virtuous population; to level the forests, and set in upon their solitude the light of day; to clear the swamps and morasses, and redeem them to the plough and sickle; to spread over and dale the echoes of human labor and human happiness and contentment; to fill the land with cities and towns, and villages; to unite its opposite extremities by turnpikes and rail-roads; to scoop out canals for the transmission of its products, and open rivers for its internal trade.

War can only impede the fulfilment of this high mission of heaven; it absorbs the wealth and diverts the energy which might be so much better devoted to improvement of our country. All we want is peace—established peace; and then time, under the guidance of a wise and cautious policy, will soon effect us all the rest. I say time will do it, under the influence of a wise and masterly inactivity—a phrase than which none other has been less understood or more grossly misrepresented by some, who should have known better, it has been construed to mean inaction. But mere inertness, and what is meant by a wise inactivity, are things wide apart as the poles. The one is the offspring of ignorance and of indolence; the other is the result of the profoundest wisdom—a wisdom which looks into the nature and bearing of things; which sees how conspiring causes work out their effects, and shape and change the condition of man. Where we find that natural causes will of themselves work out our good, our wisdom is to let them work; and all our task is to remove impediments. In the present case, one of the greatest of these is found in our impatience.

He who cannot understand the difference between an inactivity like this, and mere stupid inaction, and the doing of nothing, is as yet but in the horn book of political science. Yes, time—everlaboring time, will effect every thing for us. Our population is now increasing at the annual average of six hundred thousand. Let the next twenty five years elapse, and our increase will have reached a million a year, and at the end of that period we shall count a population of forty millions. Before that day it will have spread from ocean to ocean. The coast of the Pacific will then be as densely populated and as thickly settled with villages and towns as the coast of the Atlantic is now. In another generation we shall have reached eighty millions of people, and, if we can preserve peace, who shall set bounds to our prosperity, or our success? With one foot planted on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific, we shall occupy a position between the two old continents of the world—a position eminently calculated to secure to us the commerce and influence of both. If we abide by the counsels of common sense—if we succeed in preserving our constitutional liberty, we shall then exhibit a spectacle such as the world never saw. I know that this one great mission is encompassed with difficulties; but such is the inherent energy of our political system, and such its expansive capability, that it may be made to govern the widest space. If by war we become great, we cannot be free; if we will be both great and free, our policy is peace.

Before I resume my seat, allow me to say a few words which relate personally to myself, and then I will relieve the Senate.

I have been charged with having more inclination for the annexation of Texas than for the retention of Oregon; and it has been said that my partialities are strong for the South, but very weak in comparison for the North. But why is Texas spoken of as particularly connected with the Southern States. I always thought that Texas formed a part, and a very important part, of the valley of the Mississippi, and that the hearts of all who loved the West were particularly set upon its acquisition as a means of perfecting and consummating the union of our great Western world. I never knew that Texas was confined to a southern latitude. I thought its higher portions extended up to the latitude of 42 degrees north, not far from the great pass of the Rocky Mountains; and I have been in the habit of supposing that the Southern States proper had not so great an interest in it as had the great West.

But it seems I was wrong, and that the annexation of Texas was a purely Southern question. Admitting it to be so, I put my defence on the ground that I have treated both questions—that of Texas and that of Oregon—in a manner best calculated to keep both, and that the course I pursued was the only effectual means to unite Texas and to regain Oregon. If my course was different toward the two, it was because the circumstances of the two were entirely different. In the case of Texas time was against us, in the case of Oregon time was for us, and hence the difference in my policy. Texas has been secured. We were at a point where she must come under our influence, or under that of England. I was anxious to prevent the latter, and secure the former; and I knew that time would be against us. I had to contend against time, which waits for no man. That was no case for a masterly inactivity. I therefore wrestled boldly with the question, and success has proved that the policy was sound. But, in the case of Oregon, time was in our favor.—My policy in both cases was the same—to avoid war, and to preserve peace. I had no fears of a war with England. I knew that Texas was an independent State, and had so been acknowledged by England herself; so that, if the people of Texas consented to the annexation, the opposition of England had nothing to stand on; and that we had nothing to fear from Mexico, unless she was aided by England; and that England would not aid her unless with a view to the Oregon question.—And I thought that, if the Texas question was not settled, there would be better feeling between us and England. We are both the descendants of the same stock—both jealous and brave—both fond (too fond) of war, England would have interfered, and then it would cost us a war to recover that which, by a wise and a bold policy, we might have effectually secured.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

"Verite sans peur."

Friday, April 17, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce **Col. John Baxter** as a candidate to represent Henderson county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **R. H. Cannon** as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

"Education—No. 3," has been received, but too late for insertion this week. It will appear in our next number.

Last week the Spring session of the County and Superior Courts were held at the Court house for Buncombe county. In the Superior Court, although a considerable amount of business was done, with that promptitude and despatch for which his Honor Judge Pearson is so distinguished, yet so far as we have heard, there were no cases of any great importance before that tribunal.

In the County Court there were some important matters of a local character acted upon, the most exciting of which was the Bridge case, which was argued with ability by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and Candler, against the reception by the County Court of the New Bridge, near Mr. Wiley Jones's, and by Messrs. Francis, Baxter, and Edney, in favor of its reception. When the arguments were closed, the court decided by a vote of 15 to 5, to receive from the builders the Bridge as a donation to the county, requiring the donors to enter into a bond and security to keep up the Bridge for six years; with which requisition they cheerfully and promptly complied. Our townsman, Mr. Smith, who has been opposing the erection and use of the Bridge, upon the ground that it conflicted with a Toll Bridge he owns on the river below, appealed from the decision of the County Courty to the Superior Court, and upon the appeal a lengthy and learned argument was made before the Superior Court, by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and Candler, sustaining the appeal, and by Messrs. Francis, Gaither, and Edney, in opposition to it. The Superior Court held that the action of the County Court upon the grounds of the necessity of such a bridge and highway, was final and decisive, and that an appeal could not be taken from their decision. From that decision of the Superior Court, Mr. Smith appealed to the Supreme Court. The action of the County Court, the Judge decided, had so far legalized the building of the bridge, that the injunction heretofore granted, forbidding its use, was removed, and it is now, to all intents and purposes, one of the high ways of the county. During the existence of the injunction one of the Commissioners went on and so far finished the bridge as to render it passable, for which he was attached for contempt of Court, and fined twenty five dollars; and but for his acting under the sanction of legal advice, other and severer punishment would have been imposed upon him.

This has been a difficult and exciting question, and in its management was exhibited much talent and legal knowledge on both sides. We are glad, however, that it is so nearly settled, without intending to connect ourself in any way with either side of the difficulty. We would rejoice at the adjustment of any question producing the excitement that this has.

The April number of *Godey's Lady's Book* came to hand several days since. It is embellished with some magnificent engravings, and sustains, throughout, the enviable character it has gained. The proprietor informs the public that he has, at very great expense, purchased the large subscription list of "Arthur's Magazine." This places the circulation of the "Lady's Book" ahead of any Magazine in the world. He has also procured the assistance of Mr. T. S. Arthur as a regular contributor, than whom as a writer, no man in this country is known better. The admirable arrangements of the proprietor cannot fail in adding new interest to his already unsurpassed Magazine.

A Democratic Convention for Wake county, held in the city of Raleigh, have nominated W. W. Holden, Esq., editor of the Standard, G. W. Wilder, and B. D. Sims, for the House of Commons. G. W. Thompson was nominated for the Senate.

We often hear our citizens complain of the want of a Carriage Shop in our town; having, at present, to send their work to a distance.

We think a carriage maker could earn a handsome living by locating in our village.

Hon. A. Dockery will please accept our thanks for public documents.

If people would take less medicine, less brandy, and less pork, the world would be a far healthier world than it is.

Behold their Unanimity!

To show our readers how much confidence ought to be placed in the boasting of the Democratic leaders, we subjoin a few extracts from some of the Democratic prints of the State, in relation to their Gubernatorial candidates. We assure our friends that Democratic bragging is but the veriest *moonshine*—a conclusion to which all will come who read the bickerings and see the ill-feelings common among the brotherhood. It is a beautiful Kilkenny cat-fight, and the whigs enjoy the sport very much.

Now for the promised evidences of love and good will. The Lincoln Courier goes it strong for Leak. It says:

"We publish to day the correspondence of Mr. Shepard and the "Democratic State Committee," and of Mr. Leak, and the *People*, who called him from his retirement. As we were among the last, we cannot nor will we compromise Mr. Leak, and our reasons are all-sufficient. By a reference to our paper of the 29th of January, the reader will find the following expression: "Is it not preposterous, that 145 delegates from all parts of the State should congregate at Raleigh," &c, "and then to return home, without even an alternative, and such men in the convention as Leak and Venable, either of whom could have nobly carried the banner of Democracy throughout the canvass, with honor, if not success" We heard nothing of Mr. Shepard then, *and his loquacity is proverbial*—we heard nothing of the Central Committee then, the Jury were to be *packed* to suit the cause. When Gen. Saunders remarked in convention or caucus, on the declination of Mr. Fisher, "old Mecklenburg must furnish the man," who thought of Mr. Shepard then?—When Col. Wheeler was nominated by a writer in the Standard, who urged Mr. Shepard's claims? When meetings were held in Lincoln, Catawba, Cleaveland, Union, Anson, Mecklenburg, Bladen, Robeson, &c., then the Committee found a man in Raleigh who was 'just the thing,' and a man who was nominated by only one meeting, and that of his own townsmen in Raleigh? Such double-dealing is unworthy so good a cause as that of Democracy. * * * so long as Mr. Leak remains in the field he shall receive our support."

Mr. Eccles speaks in *"de positive"*—as a Frenchman of our acquaintance would say." *"Mr. Shepard's loquacity is proverbial."* We can add, so also is his *demagogueism*.

Now look upon this picture from the Charlotte Jeffersonian—the first paper, by the way, to hoist the name of Mr. Leak to its mast head,—

"What can Mr. Leak expect to gain by running under present circumstances? What by abusing a portion of our party, as he has done in his letters and circular, and on the stump, too, as we learn he does? Does he not see that the whig press all over the State are publishing his letters and circular, and flattering him with honied praises, to induce him to hold on and persevere in his course? They see in these things the irretrievable overthrow of our party. We believe the Central Committee acted in good faith in the choice of a candidate; they were appointed as guardians of our party and its principles, to act in just such a contingency as occurred by the declension of Mr. Caldwell. They were called upon by the press, and by letters from all parts of the State, to choose a candidate. They did. And now, unless we intend to disband the party utterly, and give up the State forever to the whigs, they must be sustained in what they have done. If Mr. Leak would now decline, as he ought to do, the past would be forgotten, and he would secure the lasting gratitude and friendship of every true Democrat in the State. The whigs would be discomfitted, and all bitterness and distraction banished from our own ranks.—But if he will not take the advice of his real friends—advice which his good sense must perceive is judicious and wise, and still persists in his present course, we hope every Democrat in the State will at once take a stand against him, rally to the support of Mr. Shepard, and at once put down this spirit of disorganization."

The Standard speaking of the action of the nominating Committe says: *"That Mr. Leak was treated with all kindness and fairness* WE KNOW; and whatever he may conceive to be his rights in this matter, or whatever construction he may be pleased to put upon the action of the Committee, we nevertheless humbly insist that he has no *party* right to run for Governor. Before the Democratic party of the State we now place the issue: *Will you have organization, success, and harmony, or will you have Walter F. Leak!"*

The Fayetteville "North Carolinian" has wisely "taken to a tree," not choosing to unite itself to either party.

We would, in all seriousness, ask our Democratic readers to weigh well the leaders and principles of their party, before voting for either of these men. We think that a candid and impartial review of these will result in the conviction that their own, and consequently their country's interest, requires that they should withhold their support from men who have no rule of action, no governing principle, but an inordinate desire for place and power. Democrats! be true to yourselves—to the dignity of men—by daring to approve what your judgment tells you is right; in a word, by casting your vote for a pure man and faithful public officer, "in whom has been found no guile," in preference to assisting in the promotion of a violent and ambitious partizan. A man who does not love his principles well enough to sacrifice his personal aspiration for their promotion, is not worthy to be trusted by any people.

Thos. Ritchie, Jr., who killed John H. Pleasants, has been tried and acquitted.

Efforts are making towards dividing Iowa, so that it may form two convenient States.—The line proposed is the forty-second degree of north latitude.

Important Rumor.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, under date of 26th March, says on what he thinks is good authority "that the dispatches received by the Hibernia, from Mr. McLane, inform our government will make no more propositions for a settlement of the Oregon question, that our government are at liberty to give the notice and pass such laws as they may think proper for the protection of our citizens in Oregon, but that if the subjects of Great Britain are molested, or any collision takes place between the citizens of the two countries, the United States must be prepared for the consequences, as Great Britain will not permit any improper interference with her own rights, or the rights of those under her protection."

Another Rumor.

It is said that Mr. Bidwell, of the British Legation at Washington, has gone on to Boston, to take the Steamer for Liverpool.

The N. Y. Sun quotes another rumor, that the British Minister at Washington is said to have written to his government by the last steamer, in favor of an immediate adjustment of the question The April steamer is expected to bring a definite answer to these despatches.

To the Editor of the Highland Messenger:

DEAR SIR—During my brief stay in your village, I received, as the result of my limited efforts in behalf of the American Bible Society, $42, which will be placed to the credit of the Asheville Bible Society,—in exchange for which an assortment of Bibles and Testaments will soon be received, and disposed of, by the Managers of the Society. In behalf of the Bible cause, I return my thanks to those individuals who contributed the above sum. Others, who were not called on, would have contributed had they been solicited to do so. Such are informed that they may yet hand over their donations to the Treasurer of the Society, Col. Robert W. Pulliam, of Asheville.

The names of the officers of the Society, an account of its recent proceedings, &c., will be handed you for publication, in due time, by the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Erastus Rowley.

Excuse me for asking of you, as Editor of a newspaper extensively circulated through the upper counties of the State, a steady and warm advocacy of the Bible cause. It is doubtless the basis of all our civil, social, and benevolent institutions.

Most respectfully yours,

THOS. STRINGFIELD,
Agent of the A. B. S.

Hon. D. M. Barringer will accept our thanks for a copy of the speech of Hon. W. H. Haywood.

From the Pensacola Democrat (Extra) March 30.

Late from Mexico.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander—Ingraham, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, making the passage in 8 1-2 days. As the news received by this arrival is of importance, we hasten to lay it before our readers in advance of our publication day, by means of an "extra."

We are indebted to a citizen of this city for the following extract of a letter from an officer on board the Somers, which embraces all the most important items of news:

On the 16th Mr. Dimond by a letter from Mr. Parrot of the Legation, learned that Mr. Slidell had demanded his passports, having been refused reception as Minister, although the Mexican cabinet expressed a perfect willingness to treat with a commissioner on the Texas question. He also wrote that Mr. Slidell would be in Vera Cruz in the course of a week, and would immediately take passage therefrom for the United States.—The St Mary's was in readiness for his accommodation when we left.

On the 18th Com. Conner received a letter from Mr. Black, our Consul in Mexico. He appeared to be somewhat exhilerated by the cheering intelligence brought from England by the Cambria, which he had just received. He writes that if this news had been sooner received Mr Slidell would have been received, and throws out a suggestion that our Mission may be accepted at the latest moment.—Although Mr. Black's location should give him many advantages for forming accurate opinions, I do not think we have much reason for hoping that his hopes will be realized, although almost anything may be expected from the unstable councils of Mexico. Mr. Slidell has certainly demanded his passports at a fortunate moment, when the news from England and the state of the country, and more especially the fears of our squadron, are conspiring to act on the irresolution of Mexico.

The people of Vera Cruz are awfully frightened and are (as will be seen by the newspapers) moving out of the city. The Mexican Navy has been taken in tow of the steamers to a place of absolute safety, far up one of the neighboring rivers. The people of Vera Cruz wish to see the question between us settled, and having never been very warmly attached to a revolutionary government, threaten a *pronunciamento* unless their wishes are regarded.

Upon the whole I have never seen the sentiment of the people so favorable to us as at present, the discussion of this monarchy question has, I am persuaded, done much for us. Nine-tenths of the people of Mexico are ardent Republicans; it is only a few of the high class and aristocracy who support the views of the royal party. There is an interesting article on this subject in the last papers.

The British Minister, writing to the English commander on the station, says, that he cannot persuade these people that England will not co-operate with them against the United States—they have the greatest confidence that England is going to interfere to prevent their being bullied by us, but he has unequivocally intimated that their hopes would not be realized.

In the last papers will be found a notice of the flagrant attack of Gen. Paredes on the freedom of the press and the persons of the editors and printers. This is a dangerous proceeding on the part of the President, and must arouse strong resentment and fearful opposition.

A large part of the troops under Gen. Ampudia have mutinied.

We have received reports from Jalappa that the Northern Provinces are about to secede from the confederacy.

Accounted for.—The Salem Register says that one of the party in that region gravely protests that the late unparelleled freshet in the Merimac, was caused by *the tears of the democrats*, shed for the downfall of their strong-hold, New Hampshire.

Sugar crop of Louisania.—Mr. Campomier, of New Orleans, has published his annual tabular statistics of the Sugar crop, &c., of Louisiana, from which it appears that the crop of 1845—'46 is set down at 186,650 hhds., and the number of planters at 2,077.

Tirrell Acquitted.

The trial of Albert J. Tirrell, at Boston, for the murder of Maria Bickford, was concluded on Saturday. The jury, after being out two hours, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. After the rendering of the verdict he was again arrested on the other indictment of Arson, and remanded to prison to await trial. The Transcript says that "Mr Choate's argument for the defence was agreed by all to be a masterpiece of pleading—such as has been shown on few criminal trials. The prisoner listened to it with the most imperturbable coolness, but the perspiration stood in big drops on the brow of the matchless orator, and his form shook in very nervousness with the intensity of his emotion. Those who heard Mr. Choate on this occasion, will not soon forget the almost painful earnestness of his manner, or the powerful bearing of his words. He seemed as if he were pleading for his own life, and the whole scene possessed an awful interest."

In reply to a question from the Court, on what ground the prisoner was acquitted—whether for want of proof or on the ground of somnambulism—the foreman of the jury stated that the question of insanity or somnambulism was not considered at all by the jury.—The excitement was intense in and about the Court House, the crowd raising an immense shout as he was carried off.—*Newark Daily*

The negro man Dave, for whom a reward of six hundred dollars has been offered, and who is the supposed murderer of Capt. Nathaniel Vance, of Laurens District, was lodged in Spartanburg jail on Monday last.—*Spartan, 1st inst.*

The Seminole Indians.—The last Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer says: "We learn from a gentleman, who resides among the Seminoles, that they are well pleased with the country they have lately removed to; and are clearing large farms ready for cultivation the ensuing summer. They will, we are sure, now rapidly advance and improve, as they evince a disposition to cultivate the soil and depend upon their labor, and not upon the chase, for subsistence."

Hydrophobia.—A copious draught of vinegar, at morning, noon, and night, is said to be a cure for hydrophobia.

Waring's Murderer.—The Louisville Journal says: We learn that a young man named Richardson, a resident of Lexington, has publicly stated that he shot John U. Waring.—He is a son of Samuel Q. Richardson, who was killed by Waring some years ago at Frankfort.

Hon. Caleb Cushing is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, at the next election.

The bill for supplying Boston with the pure and abundant waters of Long Pond, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is sent to the Governor for his approval.

From the Charleston Courier.

To Believers in Animal Magnetism.

For several years past, we, the undersigned, have bestowed some attention on Animal Magnetism employing a portion of leisure in the perusal of publications on the subject, and availing ourselves of every suitable occasion of prosecuting its study experimentally.—The present time appears opportune for investigating, still further, the phenomena attributed to this fluid (or whatever it be;) and we hereby make known our wish to examine any remarkable or characteristic cases which may exist in this city.

We are, moreover, induced to come forward in this manner, by the importunities of friends and acquaintances; and by the recent publication of (as we believe) groundless and unwarranted imputations against the clergy and physicians, generally, as interested opposers of this art. As we are actuated not by mere curiosity but by the desire of ascertaining and assisting to establish truth, we make this appeal in the confident expectation that sincere believers in Animal Magnetism will appreciate our motives and afford us the opportunity we seek.

We shall receive with pleasure, and will immediately respond to any offers or propositions concerning the examination of cases in private, but cannot take part in exhibitions or experiments publicly conducted. Our reason for this determination will be readily conjectured by all who are familiar with the processes of inductive reasoning, and the scientific examination of phenomena. We shall also be happy to confer with any gentleman, or with any committee (who may be disposed to submit cases to our observation) respecting the time, place and other necessary preliminaries.

We are authorized by a getleman of this city to offer a premium *of One Hundred Dollars* for any case of Lucidity or Clairvoyance that shall be proven to our satisfaction—the money has been deposited, and is subject to our award.

Respectfully,
J. BACHMAN, M. D.
J. BELLINGER, M. D.
S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

March 27th, 1846.

Daniel O'Connell.—The following paragraph, concerning O'Connell, is from a London correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle:—

Daniel O'Connell is breaking up; he no longer treads the ground firmly, and walks fast with carriage *debonnaire*. "Poor Dan's a cold," and creeps along with chin resting on breast-bone, or would rest there but for the ample folds which pillow it up and keep him warm. I never saw such a change in a human being as that which O'Connell presented yesterday in the Strand, compared with the burly and active man of last year. Unable to creep—there is no other word for it—he hailed a cab, or, rather, I should say, the cab man seeing the enfeebled state of the old man hailed the great Liberator, who immediately groped into the vehicle with a sigh! When O'Connell goes, farewell to agitation—the spell will be broken! Sir Robert Peel wishes for no man's better end. He knows, however, and he will legislate for Ireland on that knowing, that O'Connell will not long trouble him. He is upwards of seventy years of age: the last twelve months have laid thirty years weight on him. It may have been lumbago—rheumatism—after all. Certainly his appearance called forth the sympathy of those who saw O'Connell.

The Sub-treasury Bill.

This odious measure was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday last, and, by the application of the legislative screw, the discussion was brought to a close on Thursday, and the bill passed by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840. One currency for the Government and another for the People is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repugnant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its authors a final doom in 1848.

The bill was received in the Senate on Friday, read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance. As debate is free in the Senate, we presume that this measure, fruitful as we hold it to be of great evil to the country, will receive ample discussion in that body, although its principles and its effects are already too well known by all who remember its predecessor during its short existence.—But it is proper that the public mind should be kept alive to the subject, as the fullest discussion of it, for although we do not know that any discussion can at present break the enthusiasm of a rigid party organization, and defeat this favorite measure of the Executive; yet, as with the people at large to decide the question, the fullest discussion will invoke the use of every argument which may lead to a better result at a future and no very distant day. —*National Intelligencer.*

Spring has come and the birds are beginning to choose their mates. Young man "go thou, and do likewise."

A gambling establishment at Corpus Christi, is very significantly called, "The Tiger's Cave."

There is quite an extensive revival of religion going on at this time in Charleston among the Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists.

Brandreth's Pills Reliable.

Let no one suppose that the Brandreth's Pills are not always the same. They are. They can never be otherwise. The principles upon which they are made are so unerring, that a million pounds could be made per day without the most remote possibility of a mistake occurring. Get the genuine, that is all, and the medicine will give you full satisfaction.

When the blood is in an unsound condition, it is as ready for infection, as land ploughed and harrowed to receive the allotted grain. Those who are wise, will therefore commence the purification of their blood without delay; and those who are already attacked with sickness should do the same.

Ladies should use Brandreth's Pills frequently. They will ensure them from severe sickness of the stomach, and, generally speaking, entirely prevent it. The Brandreth's Pills are harmless. They increase the powers of life; they do not depress them. Females will find them to secure that state of health which every mother wishes to enjoy.—Costiveness, so often prevalent at an interesting period, the Brandreth's Pills are a safe and effectual remedy.

There is no medicine so safe as this, it is more easy than castor oil, and is now generally used by numerous ladies through their confinement. Dr. Brandreth can refer to to many of our first physicians who recommend his pills to their patients, to the exclusion of all other purgatives, and the pills, being composed entirely of herbs or vegetable matter, purify the blood, and carry off the corrupt humors of the body, in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

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. PENLAND, Burnsville, N. C.
KELSEY & MAXWELL, Little Ivy, N. C.

July 18, 1845. [25]

Office of Literary Board,
APRIL, 4th, 1846.

At a meeting of the Board this day, it was

Resolved, That the sum of **Forty thousand Six hundred and twenty-two Dollars, 50-100,** ($40,622 50,) in part of the nett income of the Fund for the support of Common Schools, during the current year, be now distributed among the several Counties of the State, in proportion to their Federal Population.

WILL. A. GRAHAM,
Pres't. *ex officio*, Literary Board.

295—3t

TO THE LADIES.

WE are now opening a new and beautiful stock of blue, black and yellow **LAWNS.**

ALSO,

Some splendid new style calicoes, worsted nett shawls, fine parasols, sun shades, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Some new and beautiful black Alpaccas, dress handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Neck scarfs and handkerchiefs for gentlemen. Call and examine our stock.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, April 17, 1846.—tf.—295.

Jayne's Expectorant.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs.—From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labour.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

Only Give it a fair Trial. We ask no more of any one, than to give *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure *Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup*, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of Consumption, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third Street, near Market, Philadelphia.

These Medicines are for sale in Asheville by PATTON & OSBORN.

In Hendersonville by REUBEN CLAYTON.

Oct. 10, 1845.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Either by the bag or barrel, both from Tennessee and from Col. Lowry's mill.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

MANUFACTURED TIN-WARE

Of Superior quality, riveted and warranted not to leak. For sale either in small or large quantities, RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.