

From the Newark Advertiser.
Theodore Frelinghuysen.
As Mr. Frelinghuysen is now prominently before his fellow citizens as a candidate for their suffrages, a brief sketch of his previous history may not be unacceptable. He is descended from the Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen, who emigrated to this country from Holland in 1720, and settled in the county of Somerset. He had the pastoral charge of the church at Millstone, and of other neighboring parishes. He is said to have been a great blessing to the Reformed Dutch Church in America. He was an able evangelical and eminently successful preacher. He left five sons ministers, and two daughters married to ministers. One of his sons, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was also pastor of the same church, and died in 1754. A monument still remains to his memory in the graveyard at Somerville. His son, Gen. Frederic Frelinghuysen (the father of the present Chancellor,) was born in 1753, and when only 22 years old, was sent by New Jersey to the Continental Congress, which place he resigned in 1777. He received a large share of the confidence of his fellow citizens, and, after serving in many State offices, was selected to the United States Senate in 1793, which office domestic duties constrained him to resign in 1796. He was afterwards appointed Major General of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and rendered important military services to his country. He ranked among the ablest and purest citizens of his State, and died in 1804, beloved and lamented by his country and his friends.—He left three sons, of whom Theodore (the candidate for Vice President) only survives. He was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1787, and is consequently fifty-seven years of age. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804. The Hon. Samuel Southard, Thomas H. Crawford, George Chambers, Jos. R. Ingorsoll, President Lindsey, of Nashville University, were among his classmates. He studied law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to practice in 1808. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and about 1814 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Sussex county, and in 1817 to be Attorney General of the State, an office for which he was eminently qualified, and the duties of which he fulfilled for the space of twelve years with distinguished ability. It is said that the character which he had then acquired for integrity, and his fervent eloquence, enabled him to exercise an almost unlimited sway over the juries which he was called upon to address. In 1826 he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, vacated by the resignation of Judge Russell, which he declined. He continued to act as Attorney General until 1829, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. His course, during the six years he occupied a seat in that body, is known to the country at large. In 1829 he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies. We might here conclude, but we cannot refrain from saying that this nomination will give great gratification to the Whigs of New Jersey. As a citizen, he is one whom the State has always delighted to honor; and as a politician, he has always steadfastly maintained and advocated the principles of the Whig party. In private life he exhibits the suavity and amenity of manner, the kindness of heart, and the benevolence of disposition of a Christian. He brings to the discharge of his duties soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose, and habits and principles of the strictest integrity. His views are liberal and enlightened; he is beyond the control of mere selfish or partisan influence; and to no one could the great interests of the country be more safely entrusted. Grateful for the honor conferred upon her by the nomination, the Whigs of New Jersey pledge to their fellow Whigs throughout the Union their most untiring efforts for the maintenance of Whig principles, and the next electoral vote of the State will be given for H. Clay and T. Frelinghuysen.

The Benefits of Advertising.
Here are a few remarks, from the Washington Times, on the subject of advertising, that may be read with profit:
A friend remarked the other day to us, that a business that is not worth advertising, is not worth doing. There is much truth in the remark, but that truth does not seem to be appreciated by most of our business men. Many men think to cease advertising is economy; that it reduces expenses; that if they have but little business to do, it is not worth advertising; if they do a great deal, there is no use of advertising. Is advertising less useful than insuring? Is it less useful than a sign? Is it less essential than a good business stand? We think not. A man does not buy his goods to keep them on hand. If he did, it might be well to insure without advertising. Again, advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay \$20 for a sign, which he would never think of paying half price for advertising. The one is a sign for those who pass the store, and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The other is a comprehensive sign that comes under the eye of hundreds who will never see the sign over the door, or at some pretend to argue, that because we do not advertise a good business without advertising is unnecessary. They argue that because some men buy without industry, industry

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.
J. M. MILLER NEKKE, Editor.
Friday Morning, June 14, 1844.
FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.
WHIG PRINCIPLES.
1. An honest and economical administration of the Government.
2. A sound currency of uniform value.
3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.
4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.
5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability, appointed to office.
6. Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.
7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among all the states, on just and liberal terms.
8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or subtraction from the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.
9. The preservation exclusively by the states of their local and peculiar institutions.
THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
We had barely room last week to state that the Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, had been nominated to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States by the Democratic Convention which recently assembled in Baltimore. That the Democratic party throughout the Union have been most sadly disappointed there is no doubt.—We learn from the New York papers that the party there, on the reception of the intelligence, were at first inclined to view it as a hoax, and when assured that such were indeed the nominations of the Convention, they took no pains to disguise their feelings, but denounced the selection of Mr. Polk as their candidate as equivalent to giving up the contest. The first shock of surprise being over, however, the leaders of the party throughout the country are coming to his support, and endeavoring to persuade the disheartened Democracy that "little Jimmy" will run as well as any body. The Richmond Enquirer has plucked up courage to crow most lustily, and says that Polk is just the man to beat Clay! But we would like for old father Ritchie to tell us how it happens, if Polk and Dallas be such wise selections for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, that, amidst the host of aspirants for these stations, whose names have been so vigorously pressed for twelve months past, their names were never mentioned!—How does it happen that they were only thought of in the last extremity—as a dernier resort to save the party from anarchy and self-overthrow, if they really be so "available" and such proper men for the leaders of the "forlorn hope?" All this confidence is assumed, to check the feeling of despondency which has diffused itself through the Democratic ranks, and to give them at least the glimmer of a hope of success. The truth of the matter is, they were unable to unite upon any one of the prominent men before the Convention, in consequence of the many divisions in the party, and seeing that the "fat was all in the fire" any way they could fix it, they determined to unite upon Polk "to keep up appearances" and retain the semblance of a party, for they well knew that Polk could bring no strength to the party—not even his own state, for there he has been twice beaten for Governor in the last three years, national politics being the ground upon which the elections were decided. Modern Democracy is now dead, and next November it will be buried.
RALLY! RALLY!!
Whigs of North Carolina, be up and doing! The time is at hand when we must all work. Let there be no flagging—but let each individual member of the Whig party feel that there is a heavy responsibility resting upon him—let us remember that the dearest interests of our common country are at stake, and that it is our bounden duty to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the free and glorious institutions our fathers left us. The Locofoco party will leave no effort untried to secure the election of Mr. Hoke, and as the time is short, the Whigs should be on the alert, and imitate the activity of their opponents, that the triumphant election of their noble leader may be placed beyond the possibility of doubt. Against Mr. Hoke, personally, we have no charge to make—but we condemn the principles upon which he seeks to come into office. The people of North Carolina have seen enough of modern Democracy, and unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, it will, in August next, be consigned to the common tomb of all humbugs.
Congress.—The Senate has agreed, without a dissenting vote, to the resolution some time since adopted in the House of Representatives, agreeing to adjourn, sine die, on the 17th of the present month.
Subtract from many modern poets all that may be found in Shakespeare, and treat will remain.—Sander's Telescope.
Truth—one time at least.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham.
In the debate in the Senate of the United States, a few days since, (as reported in the Globe,) we find very high—but not more high than deserved—compliments to Mr. Graham, from two of the most distinguished Locofoco Senators—Messrs. Wright, of New York, and Woodbury, of New Hampshire. The bill under discussion was that for the relief of the heirs of Fulton, upon which Mr. Graham, as Chairman of the Committee of Claims, had made an adverse report at the session of 1842-3:
Mr. Wright said he would like to have a short report read, which was made during the last session of the last Congress, by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, then a colleague of the honorable Senator in the chair, (Mr. Mangum,) but who was no longer a member of this body. The reading of this report, he thought, would be more satisfactory to the Senate than the reading of the report referred to by the Senator from Delaware.—It was much shorter and much clearer. He remembered very well that the Chairman of the Committee of Claims, Mr. Graham of North Carolina, made a very clear report of the transactions between Mr. Fulton and the government; and, if his memory did not fail him, one which met the concurrence of a large majority of the committee.
Mr. Woodbury said he had been on a committee where these claims were fully examined last year. He took occasion to say, that there was not a person of purer mind, or one who more thoroughly investigated all subjects, than the Chairman of that Committee, (Mr. Graham,) then a member of the Senate.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.
We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of May 20th, that a destructive fire broke out in that city on the day previous. The fire originated in a carpenter's shop, and before it could be got under, spread to the adjoining buildings with frightful rapidity. The fire raged for four hours, and during that time three hundred houses were burnt to the ground, together with most of their contents. Hundreds of citizens have been left without shelter, and the loss has, unfortunately, fallen mostly upon poor, industrious families, who are thus left homeless and shelterless.
Forty Years Ago.—Forty years ago Robert Fulton requested of Congress the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to deliver a lecture on the use of steam in propelling boats, but was refused—the "assembled wisdom of the nation" deeming the idea too absurd for the consideration of reasonable men. What was then considered doubtful is now rendered certain. Although the great men of the nation could not penetrate the mystery, yet the mind of an humble mechanic could. He could look so far into the future as to see the effects of the application of the steam power in the navigation of our rivers. With what delight would he look upon the improvements that have been made in this important discovery since his day!
A big buck negro has applied to be admitted to the practice of law, in Portland, Maine, under the late act allowing every citizen of good moral character to practice law.—Sander's Tel.
If we were "a limb of the law," and lived in "them diggings," we'd *absquatulate*.—Couldn't "argy" a case with a "nigger."
The Cincinnati Atlas in speaking of the recent disgraceful riots in Philadelphia, says:—"We are informed that the magnificent Library, so ruthlessly destroyed in the Philadelphia riots, consisted of 15,000 volumes of the rarest works. It was the fruit of forty years' labor and great expense in collecting it, and in addition to the French, English, Spanish, and German works on history, contained the only complete collection of the works of the Fathers in this country."
NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for June is upon our table.—Our readers are aware that this is Winchester's fac simile reprint of this celebrated magazine, and that it holds a high rank among the literary publications of the day.
We have received the June number of the Southern Literary Messenger, and most cordially do we recommend it to such of our friends as may wish to subscribe for a periodical possessing substantial merit. It ranks, and justly, too, among the very best publications of the day. We hope the enterprising publisher of the Messenger will receive the liberal support to which he is so justly entitled for his efforts to promote the interests of the South and West.
No. 8 of Hewitt's illustrated edition of Shakespeare has been received. We have failed to receive No. 7. Will the publisher be so good as to forward it to us, as we wish to have the numbers bound?
We have received the June number of Orion. It is illustrated with one engraving.
Mr. Thomas Hogan, one of the editors of the Nashville Union, died in the city of Nashville on the 11th ult., in the 32d year of his age. Mr. Hogan was a native of Pennsylvania—an honest and upright man, and left an interesting family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

One of the good effects of the Baltimore Convention, is thus illustrated in the editorial correspondence of the "Lynchburg Virginian":
Among not the least gratifying incidents of the great assemblage in Baltimore, perhaps, was the interchange of opinions and feelings between gentlemen of intelligence coming together from different sections of the Union. It was no uncommon thing to hear exclamations of surprise that each had so much and so long misunderstood the other. A Virginia friend of mine, who will read these remarks, declared that he should go home a better, if not a wiser man. He had been strongly prejudiced against northern people, and he had expected to have those prejudices confirmed, if not increased by his intercourse with the delegates from the other side of the Potomac; and I confess that I was not altogether exempt from that feeling myself. But far different was the result. Both of us discovered, among such of them as we had intercourse with, frank, generous, magnanimous, honorable men—and he returns home with his sectional antipathies eradicated and his prejudices removed; and, instead of believing as before, that the Union itself, under the influence of antagonistic geographical interests and feelings, must be soon dissolved, he is now persuaded that it is founded on a rock and will endure, if not forever, at least for generations to come.
NEWSPAPERS.
A distinguished man once remarked that he never took up a newspaper without learning something that he should have deemed it a loss not to have known. Every man of the least observation will admit that newspapers, when properly conducted—when every thing of an immoral nature is excluded from their columns, and a sound, healthy moral tone pervades, are calculated to do a vast amount of good, in diffusing intelligence, as well as in building up and strengthening the morals of the people. One class cannot be reached through any other medium so successfully as through this, and thus instruction is imparted by this means that could not be, perhaps, by any other.
No man who has a family should be without at least one good newspaper, unless he wishes to see his children grow up in ignorance. The cost of a paper is but a trifle, and none are so poor in this country that they cannot afford to take one. We have heard men plead poverty as an excuse for being without a paper, whilst at the same time they were spending yearly ten times the cost of one in the gratification of injurious habits.
ARABIAN HORSES.—The Sultan of Muscat, in sending a pair of valuable horses to the President, sent an envoy to take care of them. The Salem Gazette says he is quite a "lion" in the streets. Whenever he walks out he is dressed in his "go-to-meetings," and cuts a great figure, with his magnificent turban, white petticoat, naked legs, slippers, and broad-striped, many-colored mantle.—He is a tall, straight, "smart" looking fellow, with a cigar constantly in his mouth.
Had better have given 'em to some better man than John Tyler. We know a chap in these "diggings" that's more deserving, but modestly forbids our mentioning his name.
The Madisonian, edited by Tyler's man John, seriously advises Mr. Polk to withdraw, and leave the field to Clay and Tyler.
Mr. Dallas has accepted the nomination to the Vice Presidency.
Messrs. Bates and Clingman have thanks for valuable documents, &c.
It should be generally known that the leaves of the Rhubarb plant are poisonous, the stalk may be used in pies without danger, but the leaf contains oxalic acid. As many persons are in the habit of using this plant, it is well to be careful.
We learn from the Western (Pa.) Expositor, that about five hundred emigrants passed through that town a few days ago on their way to Oregon. The Yankee will get the start of John Bull if he don't look sharp.
The name of Dallas, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, backwards, makes "sallad."—So the L. has given us a dish of "Polk and Sallad."
The Baltimore Patriot says, the Tyler Convention lately held in that city was little more than a wrangling room beginning to end.
ANNEXATION.—Warn by the hymenial department, in exchanges, that quite a respectable number of young ladies and young gentlemen have come out in favor of immediate annexation.
Some Locofoco asserts that Mr. Van Buren is great opponent to "private life." The people don't think so, as they have determined to keep him there.
There were eleven ex-Governors in attendance as delegates to the recent Whig National Convention at Baltimore.
The revenue schooner Woodbury has been ordered to Vera Cruz, to receive the installment of the Mexican indemnity.
Two female counterfeiters were recently arrested in Philadelphia.

CAPT. NATHAN HALE.
We notice with pleasure that the ladies of Coventry, Connecticut, are about to have held a fair for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant NATHAN HALE, who was hanged by the British as a traitor of the revolutionary war. We heartily wish that every success should attend their laudable efforts. It is worthy the character of the descendants of those who cheered on the noble patriots in the cause that tried men's souls. Let the ladies determine that the monument shall be erected, and it will go up. When they determine to accomplish any thing they can do it. It is useless to call upon the government for aid in such a matter as this in these times of high political excitement, especially where no party advantage can be derived from it. Strange it is that the noble deeds of this gallant officer of the revolution should have been so slightly passed over by the very country for whose prosperity he sacrificed his life. The fewer ingratitude of this country to the memory of those noble patriots who poured out their blood as water, for the independence and happiness of their children, and their children's children, through countless generations, should no longer impeach the character the American people have acquired for gratitude.
Where is the America whose heart does not palpitate with a pleasure to which the crouching vassals of a foreign despot an entire stranger, and must so remain forever, when he contemplates right, the glorious privileges bequeathed him by those who shed
"To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglass in his hall?"
What American but would cherish the memory of those who unsheathed the sword in defence of their violated rights? Most of them have now gone down to their graves, and the tall grass and the rank weeds wave over the places where their ashes quietly repose in the soil they so dearly loved. They have left us their works, their virtues and their patriotism to emulate. Shall their deeds be forgotten and their names consigned to oblivion? Far from it: let them be cherished until the latest period of time.
"For they are deeds which must pass away,
And names that must not be forgotten."
The following, which we copy from the "American Military Biography" in relation to the affair which terminated the life of the unfortunate Hale, may not be interesting at the present time.
NATHAN HALE,
CAPTAIN OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.
A fortunate engagement on Long Island, General George Washington called a council of war, he determined an immediate retreat to New York. The intention was prudently concealed from the army, who knew not whither they were going, but imagined it was to attack the enemy. The field artillery, tents, baggage, and about nine thousand men, were conveyed to the city of New York over the East River, more than a mile wide in less than thirteen hours, and without the knowledge of the British, though not six hundred yards distant. Providence in a remarkable manner favored the retreat. The wind, which seemed to prevent the troops getting over at the appointed hour, afterward shifted to their wishes.
Perhaps the fate of America was never suspended by a more brittle thread than previous to this memorable retreat. A spectacle is here presented of an army destined for the defence of a great continent, driven to the narrow borders of an island; with a victorious army double in number in front, with navigable waters in its rear; constantly liable to have its communication cut off by the enemy's navy, and every moment exposed to an attack. The presence of mind which animated the commander-in-chief in this critical situation, the prudence with which all the necessary measures were executed, retarding so much or more to his honor than the most brilliant victories. An army, to which America looked with safety, preserved; a general, who was considered as at most himself, and for the future necessities of his country. Had not, however, the circumstances of the night, of the wind and weather, been favorable, the plan, however well conceived, must have been defeated. It is good Providence, therefore, are the people of America indebted for the complete success of an enterprise so important to their consequences.
This retreat led to the British complete possession of Long Island. What would be their future operations remained uncertain. To obtain information of their situation, their strength, and future movements, was of high importance. For this purpose, Gen. Washington applied to Colonel Knowlton, who commanded a regiment of light infantry, which formed the rear of the American army, and desired him to adopt some mode of gaining the necessary information. Col. Knowlton communicated this request to Captain Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, who was a captain in his regiment.
This young officer, animated by a sense of duty, and considering that it was his duty to present itself to his country, he volunteered himself for the hazardous service. He passed in disguise to Long Island, and remained every night in the British camp, and

From the Greenbough Patriot.
The Raleigh "Standard" in its attempt at an enthusiastic response to the nomination of James K. Polk, has the following language:
James K. Polk is a native of North Carolina. He was born in Mecklenburg county, and if there be any thing hallowed and time-surviving in Revolutionary services and sacrifices, the name of Polk is among the proudest and brightest in the annals of the state.—In 1775 the Polks were true to North Carolina, and in 1844 North Carolina will be true to their most illustrious descendant.
And a correspondent of the Standard, writing from Baltimore, says:—
North Carolina has, for the first time, a son, born in the old "Hornet's Nest," (Nashville,) and the acclamation with which his nomination is hailed, assures us of the "Revolutionary services" of Gov. Polk's progenitors, say that the best part of him, like man's potato, is now in the ground. We are not much mistaken in certain portions of facts received some few years since these allusions of the Standard are in sound and bad taste.
We suppose that the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dallas was intended to show that the party were up on the present election, and means intended to relinquish their organization; that the defeat of this would not be construed by their rank as a destruction. Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, therefore, put at the top of the list of those who are to be thrown from wasting away, just as an empty bucket in a tub of water is emptying, not that the water is emptying, but that it keeps on emptying over and wasting.—
The nomination of Mr. Dallas for Vice President is a piece of that of Mr. Polk, who was once in the United States Senate, and whose name was sent on the Russian mission, receiving \$13,000 for a very brief excursion to St. Petersburg. Since then he has not been followed with the care of office, and would now have seen thought of for Vice President but for the fact that he was conspicuous in the nomination of Philadelphia some time since.
This, although he got but 23 votes in the first ballot, and Gov. Polk, who gave him 105, gave him 105 votes in the second ballot.
A noble lady being given at a dinner. The dinner was so pro-