



"Our's are the plums of fair delightful peace,  
Unsurp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

**FOR GOVERNOR:**  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.**  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, February 10, 1846.

Snow fell on Sunday night and yesterday, to the depth of two inches. The Northern Mail via Rail Road, had not arrived yesterday evening when our Paper went to Press.

B. B. SMITH, Esq. was elected by the Commissioners, on Saturday night last, Clerk of the Corporation for the present year.

His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM, has appointed AUGUSTUS C. FINLEY, Esq. of Clarksville, Va., to be a Commissioner for the State of Virginia, to take acknowledgement of proof of Deeds, &c. to be used in North Carolina. See Advertisement.

Persons in want of good Watches, will find it to their advantage, to read the Advertisement of Mr. ALLEN, of New York, in this paper.

**NEGOTIATIONS RENEWED.**  
It will be seen by our Congressional diary, that Mr. FINCKLEY, Chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Relations, has been forced to admit, with evident reluctance, that a correspondence has been opened between Mr. PAKANIANG and the Secretary of State, upon the Oregon Question. And this too, notwithstanding the President has had a Resolution before him for ten days, calling for this very Correspondence.

**VALUABLE PATRONS.**  
A Subscriber to the Register has just remitted to us his thirty-fifth year's subscription—it having commenced, when we "a whining school-boy, with our sash and shining morning face," were "creeping unwillingly to school." And we have many Patrons of this sort. We can boast of having on our list, some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the State, many of whom, during a series of years, have never ceased to cheer us with their countenance and support; and who, we presume, will continue to bid welcome to a visitor as familiar as the faces of their children, whilst it holds fast to the doctrines in morals and politics, which it has ever been the humble endeavor of its Proprietors to inculcate. Our friends, like diamonds of the purest water, love law and order, peace and tranquillity, and are firm supporters of the Constitution. They are old-fashioned too, and cling to their political Institutions, and will do nothing to endanger their continuance. Have we not reason to be proud of our Patrons, and may we not exclaim like that eccentric genius, JOHN RANDOLPH—"Had ever man such constituents?"

It is stated that Texas is divided into 35 counties. Galveston is the largest city, and Houston the next. Austin, the seat of government, has a population of 1,500, and Washington about the same number. San Antonio is the oldest town in the State, with a population of 1,500.

The quantity of Cranberries sold at Faneuil Hall market during the past season, we are informed, amounted to about eight thousand bushels, which at three dollars a bushel, the average price at which they were sold, amounted to \$24,000. How much sugar will be consumed in cooking this exceedingly acid fruit, we have no means of judging.

The Bible Society have a call at Washington. On Friday, Mr. Hoop, while addressing the House of Representatives, enforced his remarks with the following passage, which he referred to the Holy Bible, without designating chapter or verse:  
"And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

The National Intelligencer says: Of the ultimate fate of the proposition relative to the Oregon question depending in either House of Congress, various and discordant opinions are, we observe, expressed in the newspapers published out of this city, both editorially and by their Washington correspondents. It is not possible certainly to predict what will be the specific action of Congress upon it. But, whatever may be the final action of the House of Representatives in the case, we now feel entire confidence that the Senate will give its sanction to no measure in relation to Oregon, which would stand in the way of a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the difference existing between the Governments of this country and Great Britain, on this subject.

The Bank question has become an absorbing one in Ohio, and the question "Bank or no Bank," is tossed to and fro like a shuttlecock—the Whigs manfully defending the simple, safe and efficient system recently adopted after much labor and care, by the Legislature of the State, while the Locofocos are as obstinately the other way, as the most enthusiastic admirer of the "hard money" system and the Sub-Treasury could desire. The whole State is stirred by this contest, and it seems to excite more attention and be more the subject at heart, than the choice of a Governor for the ensuing term.

A fire occurred at Billards, near Boston, on Saturday morning, which destroyed property to the amount of \$40,000. The property consumed consisted of a saw mill occupied by Mr. Wilson, a large flour mill owned by Messrs. George Handy & Co., and the carpet mill of Messrs. Long & Co.

It is understood that Col. JOHN W. TIMPNEY, of the present House of Representatives, from Kentucky, is a candidate for the command of the new Regiment of Mounted Riflemen which Congress has passed a bill to raise—and with flattering prospects of success.

**HISTORICAL FACTS.**  
During the ten or twelve years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, it enjoyed a condition of prosperity beyond that of any other known institution of a similar kind. The internal Exchanges were transacted with a regularity, and a cheapness, before unknown, and the business of the Government, with a degree of safety and accuracy, that the best friends of the Bank, or the Nation, could hardly have expected. In 1839, for instance, we find on reference to a document in our possession, that the domestic Exchanges of this vast country were conducted, to the amount of 242 millions of dollars, at from one-fifth to one-eleventh of one per cent. This would be incredible, were it not a matter of record. Such continued to be the case, until the prostration of the Bank was effected, through the persevering hostility of Gen. JACKSON.

During the same period of prosperity, the paper issues of the State Banks were kept within bounds—balances were not permitted to accumulate, and the whole currency was in as good a state as could reasonably be expected. Our paper was, every where, convertible into cash without difficulty. The finances of the Government entrusted to the Banks, were managed with a cheapness and facility, that left nothing to be desired. Nor is it to be denied by any man, who has a character to lose, that the Notes of the Bank were, for several years, preferred to Gold and Silver. During thirteen years, under Mr. BIDDLE'S Administration, 350 millions of the public money were transferred to and from all parts of the Union, without the loss of one cent!

Soon after Gen. JACKSON'S election to the Presidency, it seems to have been determined to control the Bank of the United States, and bend it to the party purposes of the Administration. The first open attempt was in June 1823, to effect the removal of Mr. MASON, President of the Branch Bank at Portsmouth, N. H., because he was not friendly to Gen. JACKSON'S Administration. This hostility was again manifested in the President's Message of that year, and renewed attacks were made upon the Institution in each succeeding year, perseveringly backed by the whole power and patronage of the Government, until the renewal of its Charter was finally prevented. Gen. JACKSON withdrew from the Bank, the Deposites to the credit of the Public Treasury, against the opinion of a majority of his Cabinet. Without precedent, and without constitutional authority, he took the money under his own command. He deposited enormous sums in various local Banks, increasing through this means, the influence and patronage of the Executive—and thus furnished positive proof, that however ignorant or despotic an European Monarch may be, he cannot be more so than a Republican President.

Who will be bold enough to deny these historical facts?

**RE-ANNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA TO VIRGINIA.**  
On Wednesday, both Houses of the Virginia Legislature suspended their rules for the purpose of passing (and unanimously, too, in both Houses), an act of retrocession, "accepting by the State of Virginia the County of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, when the same shall be ceded by the Congress of the United States."

The Act, thus promptly and cordially passed, is entitled, an act "accepting by the State of Virginia the County of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, when the same shall be ceded by the Congress of the United States."

After a Preamble, setting forth the history of the original cession to the General Government, &c., the enacting clause is as follows:

"Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that, so soon as the Congress of the United States shall, by law, re-cede to the Commonwealth of Virginia the said County of Alexandria, and relinquish their exclusive jurisdiction, as well of territory as of persons residing, or to reside, therein, the same shall be re-annexed to the said Commonwealth, and constitute a portion thereof, subject to such reservations and provisions respecting the public property of the United States, as Congress may enact in their act of re-cession."

**THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.**  
We see that a statement is going the rounds of the papers, that sundry Whig Senators and other leading Whigs, have had a dinner, at which, in a merry and patriotic mood, Gen. Scott was proposed and agreed upon as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency. The statement is pronounced by good authority, to be a sheer piece of nonsense. The friends of General Scott are more discreet than to bring him, or to have him brought forward in this way. He may be the candidate of our party, and so may John McLEAN, or many others. The people, composing the great Whig party, will attend to the matter! There is time enough for that yet. It should be sufficient for our opponents to quarrel, deride, dictate and ostracize, among themselves—let the Whigs have none of it!

The United States Gazette, from which we copy the subjunctive remarks upon the late decision by the House of Representatives in the case of the contested election from Florida, describes in few but true words the effect of that decision:

"The loss of a single vote [in the House] is of little consequence one way or the other; but the violation of right by the legislative authorities of this nation is a great evil—one that will be quoted as a precedent—one, perhaps, that has been cited and acted on as a precedent. The wrong to the New Jersey members has not been forgotten. The great wrong of admitting to seats in Congress members elected contrary to the laws of Congress must continue to operate deleteriously. And we are now beginning to learn that any question, whatever may be its bearings, whatever may be its merits, can be carried in Congress by an appeal to party. This is a state of things, the worst that it seems to be getting strength by repetition."

Mr. D. Olmsted, Jr., son of Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, died of consumption a few days since, at Jacksonville, Fa., whether he had recently gone for the benefit of his health. We understand that this is the third or fourth member of the Professor's family that has fallen a victim to this fatal malady, and the community cannot but sympathize with him in the loss which he has thus recently suffered.

C. T. KIRKLAND, the keeper of a hotel at Covington, Louisiana, was killed on the 23d ult. by J. M. KIRKLAND. The deceased charged Kirkland with the ruin of his daughter, and sought to take his life. Kirkland shot him, and immediately surrendered himself, protesting that he acted in self-defence.

The report of the affairs of the Bank of Massachusetts recently made to the Legislature shows a proportion of 1 dollar in specie to 7 1/2-100 of deposits and circulation, and 1 dollar of total cash assets to 2 7/8-100 of total cash liabilities, showing rather a greater expansion than the New York Banks, according to the late returns.

**MR. GAZES.** I was so much gratified at the intelligence myself, that I cannot withstand the temptation of availing myself of your columns, to communicate the fact to your numerous readers, that within the last two or three weeks upwards of one hundred of the Young Gentlemen connected with the University of this State, at Chapel Hill, have signed the Total Abstinence Pledge, and have thus publicly avowed to the world, their determination to "touch not, and taste not" that great arch destroyer of human hopes and happiness—ALCOHOL! For one, sir, I heartily rejoice at this manifestation of the inculcation of proper sentiments and principles at this head fountain of Literature and Science in the good old North State; and I can but hail this favorable omen as the harbinger of still increasing prosperity and usefulness of this beloved and venerable Institution. While the pure principles of Temperance and good order prevail, no fear need be entertained that such tumultuous riots and instances of inebriation as have disgraced other distinguished Seats of Learning, will ever arise there. Not can they be regarded, by those who have Sons or Wards at our University, as an assurance that they are surrounded by an atmosphere purely temperate and moral, and are, therefore, the more likely to imbibe the sacred principles of virtue and sobriety, an adherence to which, will surely result in their moral and intellectual advancement through all future life. And in more mature years, when these gentlemen shall be engaged in the duties of the Commencement of their Alma Mater, to pay their devotions at the shrine of their youthful aspirations for Literary worth and renown, this Class of the Alumni, should they remain firm to the principles which they have espoused, will have fewer wrinkles of care and sorrow, and less sighs of grief, than any which have preceded it. So says it to be! CLAUDIAN.

**A MAN WITH 145 CHILDREN!**—The Worcester Shield, published at Snow Hill, Maryland, gives the following account of an extraordinary man, now living in Somerset county:

"There is at this time, in a neighborhood in Somerset county, Md., a gentleman named Nelson, in his 91st year, who has 145 children, grand-children and great-grand-children now living within the sound of his voice. In his own language, "he can stand at his door every morning, and make every one hear him without exception." He further says, reasoning from what has occurred, "if his life is spared 5 years longer, he will have 200 instead of 145 children, immediately around him." He yet retains the vigor and activity of youth—is fond of sporting, and often amuses himself by hauling the seine—and sometimes stands for hours waist deep in the water, without experiencing any bad effect from it. He lost his wife about three winters ago, with whom he had lived in happy wedlock 59 years. It has been 20 years since he had any sickness, and 40 years since he has required a physician for himself. He is quite a monument of Antiquity, being perfectly familiar with the scenes of the Revolution, during which time, he was engaged in the then profitable business of oystering; and supplied Gen. Washington's table with oysters at Mount Vernon, until his death. He has frequently been in his boat, and received the money for the cargo from the great man's own hand. He says it was his custom never to buy less than fifty bushels, part of which his neighbors would get from him.

**HILLSBOROUGH, FEB 5.**  
THE PENITENTIARY.—The Editor of the Raleigh Independent, who is himself in favor of a Penitentiary, says that he is satisfied from the tone of the Press of the State, and the silence observed on the subject at the various meetings lately held, that the public mind is settled down in opposition to a Penitentiary. We confess that we are surprised at this conclusion, as well as at the strange premises taken by the Editor from which he derives it. It is our opinion that a majority of the Presses in the State are in favor of the measure; but with one consent they seem to have determined that the question shall be freely discussed *pro and con*, and that no partisan bias shall be given to it, and the People will inform, acquiesce in the wisdom of this course, and hence they have not thought proper to express an opinion on the question in their public meetings—Nevertheless, the subject is occupying the minds of the people, and they are preparing themselves for intelligent action when the time for voting shall arrive; and as the weight of argument is evidently in favor of the measure, we think the people will so decide. The "tone of the press," therefore, as well as "the silence observed on the subject at the various (political) meetings lately held," we view in a very different light to that in which the editor of the Independent sees it—we think them decidedly favorable to a Penitentiary.

**GEN. JACKSON ON THE TARIFF.**  
Gen. Jackson said, in a letter dated Washington, April 25, 1824:  
"I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or a home market. Does not this clearly prove, then, where there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from Agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short sir, we have been too long subject to the new policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more organized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or, else in a short time by continuing our present policy we should be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence which our- selves on the safety of our country depends; and last, though not least, give a proper direction to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

*From the Halifax (N. C.) Republican.*  
WELDON, Jan. 27, 1846.

Mr. Webb—  
Through the columns of your Paper, it affords me pleasure to inform those interested that the Draw in Petersburg Bridge across the Roanoke is now complete and all wishing to bring their Boats to Weldon will meet with neither delay or obstruction at the Bridge. The width of Draw at Base, from Pier to Pier, is fifty feet, and at Top thirty feet.

In communicating this fact, it is but justice to say to Mr. Sam'l Ford, the able Superintendent of the work, that he has done justice to the Company and credit to himself in the building of the Draw. The draw was opened to-day in presence of several gentlemen, and the ease which 120 feet of Bridge weighing 84,000 lbs. was moved, pleased and astonished all who witnessed it. At the request of Mr. Ford, several of the gentlemen, individually, moved the whole with little or no effort.

If our friends down the River will visit us with their Boats, we promise them no detention at the Bridge, and a hearty reception on their arrival at WELDON.

**THE NEW ORLEANS TROPIC OF THE 26th ult.** says that JOHNSON, the Local candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected. The districts heard from give him a majority of about 500. The Locals will have a majority in the Louisiana Legislature.

**ANONYMOUS LETTERS.**  
The Boston Transcript copies an article from this Paper, on the subject of anonymous letter-writing, and appends this comment—"Few persons have sufficient mastery over their own feelings, as at once to scout at the contents of such letters, and to pass them by disregarded. The mind is too prone to give some credence to the insinuations thus conveyed, and diligently to set to work to suspect the author. In this way the innocent becomes the accused person, friendship is broken, and love perhaps turned insensibly into hatred. This is certainly a fearful consequence, and one of the worst features of anonymous letter-writing."

*From the Highland Messenger.*  
**WHIG MEETING IN MAON.**

On the evening of Saturday, the 24th ultimo, after a short notice, a respectable meeting of the Whigs of Macon assembled at the Court House in Franklin.

Jacob Siler, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and J. Y. Hicks appointed Secretary, the Chair, on motion, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, to be responded to the action of the Whig State Convention, held on the 12th ultimo, nominating our present Governor, William A. Graham, for reelection; whereupon, Dr. H. G. Woodfin offered the following resolutions, the adoption of which he enforced in a short, eloquent and impressive speech, viz:

Resolved, That a Convention has been held in Raleigh by the Whigs of North Carolina, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate for the office of Governor for two years after the subsisting term of the present incumbent; and whereas the Whigs of Macon County were unrepresented in said Convention, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the great distance from this County to Raleigh; and whereas we have learned the result of the Convention with feelings of cordial approbation; therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty at this early day, to respond to the voice of our Whig brethren throughout the State, in language that cannot be misunderstood, assuring them of our co-operation in support of the judicious nomination they have made.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the capacity, integrity and patriotism of His Excellency, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM; that we fully approve of his administration; that we believe the honor and interest of the State will be promoted by his re-election, and that we will exert ourselves in the use of all honorable and fair means to effect it.

Resolved, That the strenuous exertions, and early preparations of the Democratic party, to deprive the State of the services of a faultless Executive, during his Constitutional eligibility, upon the grounds of party feeling alone, call aloud upon every Whig in the good old North State to be on his guard, and to sustain with undaunted firmness not only the principles for which we contend, but also the man who has proved himself not unworthy the high trust and confidence reposed in him.

Resolved, That the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM be respectfully requested to visit Macon County during the approaching canvass.

Resolved, That the State is deeply concerned in the policy hitherto adopted by Whig legislation, in matters both of a local and general character, and that it is our duty to make all laudable efforts to secure the election of a Whig Senator for this District, as well as a Whig Representative for this County, to the ensuing Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Highland Messenger by the Chairman and Secretary, for publication.

After Dr. Woodfin took his seat, on motion of N. H. Palmer, the resolutions were again read separately and unanimously adopted.

J. Y. HICKS, Sec.

**LONG FACED PEOPLE.**  
We find the following remarks in WELLS'S Mirror. If they serve to shorten the length of some lugubrious visage, or impart a bright and cheerful air to some sad and sallow face, they will well fill the space they occupy:

"Why are we Americans (as a nation) so grave a people? Walk the streets and a large majority of the persons you meet are alike solemn and sallow. They look as if they had just risen from the perusal of "Blair's Grave," or the "Elegy." In vain nature smiles upon them. They return it not—their eyes court the ground—their faces are filled with untimely wrinkles—their gait is rapid and awkward—their features gaunt and spectral; and their voices husky and uncomfortable, and their conversation quite unembroidered with wit or humor. Follow these people to their homes—still all is murky—they bend frowningly over the newspapers—they neither dance nor sing, nor frolic—they drive all gaiety from their wives and children, and make their domestic life as dull and senseless as one of Lillo's tragedies. Why is this? Is life a heavier burden, a more desperate struggle here than elsewhere? Are we cursed with a dismal climate or sterile soil?—Have we no business to do, or is our labor without reward? Gratitude forbids that we should say so. Nature has been most bounteous to us; she has given us a land as full of beauty and grandeur, as it is of all the elements of wealth. Fairer skies never canopyed mortals. Our lakes are seas; our rivers run their thousand leagues unwearied; our waterfalls sing their ceaseless song in the forest; our mountains are worthy of the valleys they protect; the rainbow yields us our peculiar boon; the earth yields us a hundred fold; we blush when we gather in returns so disproportionate to our labors. Our ancestors, too, have been most liberal to us. They have given us a good government and a good name. We are also blessed with minds naturally active and inventive, and kept in perpetual play by the freedom of our institutions. No other nation has such a mass of intellect in constant employment.

Why, then, are we so unhappy, thus surrounded by all the materials of happiness? Is not the simple truth this: we pervert our powers and abuse our privileges; we place our affections upon the wrong object—we utterly mistake the true prizes of life—we pass by nature, art, love, friendship, faith, and bow the knee to mammon; we idolize it, we erect costly temples to its honor, and on its alters we sacrifice health, character, our views, our children. To be rich, or to be thought rich, is, with too many of us, the sole, exclusive, all-engrossing object of our lives.—Thus the heart contracts, the affections droop and wither; no tears water them, no smiles warm them. Home becomes a dreary place; it loses its Sabbath and its holidays. The muses and the graces abandon it. Its songs and its festivities, its hymns and its prayers depart from it. Love and faith flee affrighted from its threshold. Sullenness, frowns, taunts, reproaches, these are its inmates. Its fireside becomes one constant scene of jealousy, conspiracy, and strife, till at last we almost long for death, to break up and destroy a place so depraved and perverted.

We will not dwell upon so gloomy a picture, but simply ask if health worth such fearful sacrifice? What honest heart can bemoan in its reply!

**AN ADVERTISING STORY.**  
The New Haven Courier "lets on" the following funny story about the origin of advertising:

It was the celestial empire, some three or four thousand years before other parts of the globe were made, and during the reign of Tiao-Long, or that of his son Long Cue, we have forgotten which, that advertising came in fashion.

A scarcity of the rice crop for which the Emperor was held responsible, because, as it was said, he consulted his own comfort more than the welfare of his people, in not knocking his head hard and often enough when he prayed for reasonable weather, had produced a rebellion in a distant portion of his realm.

Sacrifices for the purpose of quelling this had been offered in vain; sow's ears and dog's tails by the cord, cumbered the temples; thousands of Josses had been smoked black with expiatory fires of fœtic, but still the insurrection gathered impetus, and finally threatened to envelop the supreme glory of the brother of the sun and moon.

His majesty, finding that his gods were busying themselves about something beside his perplexities, and having fruitlessly issued vast numbers of special edicts of unusual size and magnificence, concluded it best to look to affairs himself, and collecting his most faithful troops, went forth to meet and punish his unloyal subjects.

Upon his second day's march towards the district where it was expected that the rebels would runaway from the sight of his arms, the emperor was seized with a violent thirst, which his physicians informed him could only be assuaged by copious draughts of Bohoa. His majesty, with that decision of character for which he was so pre-eminently celebrated, immediately ordered a halt, and had a superb pavilion erected under a tree, which his valiant soldiers had decorated with paper flags and artificial flowers, to make rude nature acceptable to the eyes of their sovereign, as well as to astonish the world with its magnificence.

The emperor's thirst increasing every moment, as soon as he entered the tent he roared like a lion for his remedial beverage. This with the expedition usual to those who anticipate capital punishment for remission of duty, had been already prepared, and all that was wanting to save them from execution was a vessel to serve it in.

Here, however, they were in a painful dilemma: the bearer of the Emperor's silver teapot had on the journey lost this indispensable utensil, and to set any other before him was not only blasphemous, but absolutely impossible.

Discovering the cause of delay, the monarch, blending authority with clemency, caused his careless servant to be decapitated in the most merciful and agreeable manner, and then sending for a number of his chief officers, commanded them upon the penalty of sudden death, a catastrophe equally unpleasant to Christians or Chinese, to bring the said tea pot into his presence, whether it could be found or not, in the course of the succeeding day.

Now the army (says the grandiloquent historian) amounted to over five hundred thousand men, beside camp followers, and to have gone to each individual for the purpose of inquiring whether he had stolen or found the tea pot, was an undertaking calculated to dishearten the most indefatigable. An old tiger-eater, with a cue as large and long as a ship's cable, finally bethought himself of an expedient, which had the happy effect of prolonging the lives of himself and brother dignitaries.

He had several hundred pictures drawn, representing a man returning the lost tea pot to the Emperor, and receiving the reward of his honesty, a button and a peacock's feather; while beneath was portrayed a thief running off with the vessel, and pursued by a grim executioner with an uplifted and vicious looking meat-axe.—These pictures were hung up on different poles, and the army marched by in companies to look at them; while, at the same time, they were informed that they would be kept marching in view of these drawings, without meat or sleep, until the tea-pot was restored to the thirsty Emperor.

Whether through the influences of fatigue, fear, or the hopes of lucre, the historian does not say; but the utensil was soon conveyed to the imperial pavilion, and in a few hours after, the rebels were cut to atoms.

When the story was told by the soldiers on their return home, many traitesmen supposing that tea-pots were to be more fashionable than ever, had boards embellished with these articles, and that there might be no mistake, had the name painted underneath. These were placed in front of their shops, and hence came signs and posters.

The custom once instituted became universal, and was carried by travellers to other parts of the world; and when newspapers were invented, they were seized upon as important agents for multiplying, and scattering these business references and guides, which were subsequently called advertisements.

Advertising has now become so necessary to the property of all branches of mercantile and industrial pursuits, that Robinson Crusoe in his garments of goat skins, would be less an object of curiosity, than a business man who does not publish his goods in the columns of a public print.

Of the beneficial effects of advertising, our duty to the community compels us to speak more pointedly on another occasion.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 10, 1846.	
Flour, per bbl.	\$5 00 a 5 50
Corn, " " "	60 a 65
Meal, " " "	60 a 65
Bacon, " " "	7 00 a 8 00
Lard, " " "	8 00 a 9 00
Butter, per lb.	15 a 20
Custard, " " "	5 00 a 5 50
Tobacco leaf, " " "	6 00 a 6 00
Rice, " " "	6 a 7

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 6.	
Flour, per bbl.	\$6 50 a 7 00
Corn, " " "	65 a 70
Bacon, Hams	per lb. 10 a 14
Middlings, " "	per lb. 9 a 10
Shoulders, " "	per lb. 8 a 9
Westerns, " "	per lb. 7 a 7
Lard, " " "	per lb. 8 a 9
Rice, " " "	per hundred. 4 50 a 4 62
Liverpool Salt, " sack.	1 25 a 1 35

Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 7.	
Flour, per bbl.	\$5 25 a 5 50
Corn, " " "	65 a 70
Bacon, " " "	" " "
Lard, " " "	" " "
Butter, " " "	12 a 15
Cotton, " " "	5 a 6
Tobacco leaf, " " "	8 a 9

**PURIFICATION.**—It is a settled creed in all correct medical jurisprudence, that unless the blood is kept free from impurities, the whole system must inevitably become diseased. When the blood becomes clogged, thick, and more through the veins and arteries with a sluggish motion, we may rest assured, that sickness, with its concomitant train of evils, is about to ensue. The utmost care and greatest precaution are therefore necessary, and the system should be closely watched. Those who generally provide themselves with mild and aperient physio, should give a preference to such as are of a strictly vegetable nature. Branth's Vegetable Universal Pills appear to be the universal favorite, as they are composed entirely of the Vegetables and cooperate so effectually—cleanse the system—purify the blood and removing all undue biliary secretions.

LT The above Pills are on sale, by regular Agents, in every County of the State, and by WILL PECK, wholesale and retail Agent, Raleigh.

**CONSUMPTION.**  
There is, perhaps, no disease which our country is afflicted with, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiable monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No wealth of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its devastating shafts. The old, the middle aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its tenacious grasp upon his vital, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which can look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to vouch, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aids" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Wait on to fame" the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

For sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., wholesale and retail, Raleigh, N. C.

**MARRIED.**  
In Guilford, on the 2d, Mr. Thomas F. Hoskins to Miss Anna Macy.

**Dir**  
Near Windsor, Bertie, on the 21st ult., in the 68th year of his age, William L. Gray, a highly respectable citizen of the County of Bertie.

In Jefferson county, Virginia, Mrs. Lucy P. Todd, only surviving sister of Mr. Madison ... This amiable and excellent lady had in early life married George S. Washington, nephew and one of the heirs of General Washington. After the death of Mr. Washington she became united in marriage with the Hon. T. Todd, of Kentucky, one of the Judges of its Supreme Court of the United States.

**Fire Company.**  
THE requisite number of Citizens having volunteered as members of the "Raleigh Fire Company," they are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon next, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of organization.  
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1846. 12—31

**Notice.**  
I HAVE been appointed by His Excellency, William A. Graham, Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Commissioner for the State of Virginia, will full power to take the acknowledgement or proof of any Deed, Mortgage, or other conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying or being in this State, and to take the private examination of married women, parties thereto, in the manner now required by law, or any other writing under seal to be used in this State; and to administer an oath or affirmation to any person who shall be willing or desirous to make such oath or affirmation before me; and to take depositions and examine witnesses under any commission or commissions emanating from any of the Courts of the State, relating to any cause depending or to be brought in any of said Courts. Any business under said commission which the public may desire shall have my strict and faithful attention; and I request that those who may have business with me, will make it convenient sex to call on Wednesday.

AUGUSTUS C. FINLEY.  
Clarksville, February 2, 1846. 12—31

**Dissolution.**  
THE Mercantile Copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES MCKESSON & SON, is now dissolved by mutual consent. The Store at Morgantown, from February 1, 1846, will be continued by JAMES MCKESSON, and the Store at Gold Hill, in Burke County—at Val'dor, Brackett-town and Minersville, in McDowell County, will be continued by WILLIAM F. MCKESSON.

The Mining Copartnership between the same parties is also dissolved, except that the Mine, long known as the "Wilkinson Mine" is still joint property, and is operated as such.

It is very desirable, that those who are indebted to the late Firm, should close their accounts immediately, by Note of JAMES MCKESSON & SON.  
Morgantown, Feb. 1, 1846. 12—31

**Ranger's Notice.**  
ON or about the 12th or 15th December, taken up on the Plantation of Alexander McKnight, in the County of Franklin, and State of