

[From the National Intelligencer.]

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The "Observer" in the Intelligencer acknowledges his obligation to "Carolina" for the satisfactory and interesting information concerning South Carolina enterprise in her construction of railroads, especially that to Camden, in the direction to Raleigh, now under contract and rapidly progressing to completion. "Observer" is indebted to "Carolina" for details of which he had been ignorant, having perhaps strangely imbibed the idea that the railroads in South Carolina, leading from Charleston, were the fruits of private enterprise, and that the State of Georgia was entitled to the credit of the system of railroads in that State, and "now in progress to Tennessee in one direction and to the Chatahoochee in another." The "Observer" would not rob South Carolina of a single leaf of the chaplet she has earned by her glorious public works; and, on the contrary, he wishes her good speed, and that she may soon undertake the remaining "sixty miles in the direction of Raleigh as she is prepared at any time" to do, "if North Carolina can only be awakened from her slumbers." Is there no way to wake up Old Rip Van Winkle? Surely North Carolina will construct the "one hundred miles" in that State. Her intelligent and patriotic citizens cannot be so insensible to the interests of the "Old North" as to leave that link alone unprovided for in the great chain of railroads between the Potomac and the Mississippi. This link once under way, much time would not elapse before there would be a continuous railroad from Washington to New Orleans. The entire distance might then be travelled with safety in less than four days!

I now learn that to supply the deficient links between Washington and Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, would not require more than five hundred and seventy-five miles of railroad. Six millions of dollars would be a liberal allowance for its construction, and to put it in operation for the entire distance. According to the data for the construction of Southern railroads at this time, the cost might be considerably less. The links in the great chain unprovided for and unfinished are as follows:

Table listing railroad routes and distances: From Washington to Aquia creek, on the Potomac, about 50 miles. From Raleigh (N.C.) to Camden (S.C.) 160. From Portsmouth towards Montgomery (Ala.) 135. From Montgomery to Jackson (Miss.) 230. Total 575 miles.

From Jackson to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, there is a railroad now in use. If the Carolinas, or private associations, construct the railroads that are needed in those States, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the three hundred and sixty miles allotted to Alabama and Mississippi will be done also, as the cost would scarce exceed half that of the railroad between Boston and Albany, constructed by the enterprise of the citizens of Boston. In Massachusetts alone, there are now upwards of seven hundred miles of railroads in use, and other railroads are being constructed and are in contemplation. Their cost per mile has averaged more than three times as much as the estimate of railroads in Alabama. Yet the investment in every instance has proven to be advantageous. If the Yankees would but lend a hand, the hundred and sixty miles of railroad needed in the Carolinas would be speedily constructed, and at a cost not much exceeding one million of dollars. Perhaps their aid is not needed on the route from Georgia to Jackson, in Mississippi. On the completion of the railroad to that point it would probably be extended southward, by Baton Rouge, to New Orleans, about two hundred and seventy miles, at a cost perhaps of \$1,900,000; assuming, as data, the estimate for a railroad from Mobile to Pascagoula, at \$7,000 a mile. For less than eight millions of dollars it is very likely a continuous railroad might be made from Washington to New Orleans, in connection with the roads already constructed, that would lead from the seat of the National Government and pass through those Southern capitals—Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Montgomery, Jackson, and Baton Rouge. Why should not such a work be constructed? may be asked, in these days, with amazement. So soon as a continuous railroad shall be in operation as far as Montgomery, in Alabama, it is likely it would be continued in the most direct route to New Orleans by Mobile. Advantage, however, might be taken of the Jackson railroad nearly as far as Demopolis. From the intersection with it of the railroad to Mobile might be about one hundred miles; the cost of this branch might be about a million of dollars, but probably less.

From Mobile to Pascagoula, on the Gulf of Mexico, forty miles, the route has been surveyed for a railroad, and an estimate made, amounting to \$388,456 04.

"Upon inspecting the map of Alabama," says the report, "it will be perceived that Pascagoula is nearly in a direct line between New Orleans and Mobile. A railroad is now, 1840, in course of construction from New Orleans to Cat Island, distant from Pascagoula about thirty-five miles. In the event of the completion of these two lines, a continuous chain of railway communication will be afforded between two of the most important commercial cities in the South, with the exception of thirty-five miles of unavoidable steamboat travel."

But that would be along a bay, sheltered by the island in the Gulf of Mexico. The distance by this route would not much exceed one hundred and twenty miles. A friend of the undertaking is of the opinion that—

"When the Mexican Gulf Railway and that from Mobile to Pascagoula shall have been completed, the distance between New Orleans and Mobile will be travelled in six to seven hours, and the great communication between the North and New Orleans shortened by those roads near twenty-four hours. How important, then, that the public mind be directed to this road to Pascagoula!"

The want of capital at Mobile, the depression of the price of cotton, and commercial embarrassments since 1840, have hitherto prevented the prosecution of the railroad to Pascagoula, notwithstanding entire confidence that it would be a profitable investment. The writer quoted adds:

"The estimate of cost would now be much less than at that time, 1840, labor and materials of all kinds having fallen. At the same time, that the expense of building the road would now be less, the travel would be greater. From the New State of Texas alone, to the North and East, on business, would be a large item; and as the rapidity and facility of getting to the East by this route is increased, so must the travel by the west be diminished."

Supposing the railroad from Montgomery to New Orleans, by Mobile, to cost a million and a half of dollars, (a liberal estimate, "ten millions of dollars" might nearly complete a continuous

route from Washington to New Orleans, both by Mobile and Baton Rouge. In case of war these roads would be of the first importance, as connected with the defence of the country. The Hon. A. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, in a late speech in Congress on internal improvements, appositely and forcibly remarked:

"As a means of national defence, a general system of Railroads, connecting our cities on the seaboard and penetrating the interior, was better and more effectual in an extended country like ours than any system of fortifications that could be devised. Should the enemy make a demonstration on any point on the seaboard, before he could approach and effect a landing, troops would be collected sufficient to prevent the success of his enterprise. Had we possessed such roads last year, this city [Washington] would never have fallen into the hands of his enemy; in two hours, troops might have been brought from Baltimore, who would have effectively checked the march of the invaders, and they never would have wrapped the Capitol in flames. But forts, except in very particular cases, may be avoided."

"In time of peace forts are useless; costing millions to erect them, they are utterly without value; while, at the same time, they continue to cost large sums to keep them in a state of repair and suitably manned. But railroads are as useful in peace as in war. They are well worth all they cost for the purposes of commerce and intercourse." "If railroads are a better means of defence than forts, then they are more constitutional, being more 'necessary and proper' for carrying out the defensive powers conferred upon Congress. "The military power in the Constitution empowered Congress to make military roads for the transportation of armies and the munitions of war. And so the commercial power authorized Congress to make commercial roads, whether over the land or by the channels or course of rivers."

"Whether the road be five or five hundred miles long, is a matter perfectly immaterial: the true question is, what is its purpose? 'Congress,' says the Constitution, 'shall have power to establish post offices and post roads.'"

And suppose a continuous line of railroads, direct from Washington to New Orleans, by the established post road, we shall no longer hear of "six miles" at a time being "due at New Orleans," no intelligence having been received there for more than a fortnight from Washington.

Concurring with the honorable member from Pennsylvania in the right under the Constitution, I beg leave to inquire how can Congress expend the public money better, in preparing for national defence, than in the construction of the railroad from Washington to New Orleans?

While the railroad is in progress South, I should be glad to see the Cumberland road in progress West, and that it also start, as it ought to do, from the seat of Government. It appears to me very strange that the link of railroad should be wanting between Washington and Aquia creek; and of the Cumberland road, about the same distance, between Washington and Fredericktown. Should such things be?

AN OBSERVER.

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.—The Rev. Orville Dewey of New York, preached in the Hall of Representatives at Washington City, on Sabbath, 22d February 1846. The following is an extract from his discourse:

"There was once a man who stood in the loftiest seat of power and did not fall. Hallowed for all time be this anniversary of his birth. I cannot let this day pass, and in this place, without an allusion to his memory. Nor is it by any forced construction that I connect his example with the theme of my present discourse. For, much as has been said of the peculiar traits of his character, I do not know of any thing more marked in it than the discrimination upon which I have now been insisting. Our Washington was one of the few great men in the world, in whom the better sentiments were wrought into established and governing principles. This was emphatically his greatness. He was not among the greatest in intellect, in genius; but he was greatest in this, that his whole character was based upon steadfast and inflexible principle. I mark this trait in all his writings. I see every where, how all that there was of feeling and enthusiasm in his mind, was tamed down to the sedateness and strength of principle. I see in his whole life the same concentration of every thing to the one point of duty. Duty, principle, was the pole star that guided him through the troubled and trying scenes of his life. It is this which the sculptor has set forth, when he represents the victorious chief, with one hand surrendering to his country the sheathed sword, the emblem at once of command and of power, and with the other, pointing to heaven, in token of humble and solemn gratitude and allegiance to the Power Supreme."

"And this was—in the sphere in which he moved—it was greatness. It was a greatness of which many who are called great, are utterly incapable. It was a greatness which no man in similar circumstances ever exhibited. A Caesar grasping at the sceptre of empire, an Alexander sweeping the skirts of Asia with his hosts, a Napoleon or a Cromwell vaulting, when occasion served, to the seat of arbitrary power—what are those examples of misused greatness, to the sublime and Christian heroism of our Washington?

"This, my brethren, is greatness for every man. This demands a resolution, an energy, a nobleness, to be seen no where else. To abjure all ease, all softness, all indulgence, all ambition, at the solemn behests of charity; to bring to an end this eternal contradiction between our ideal and our practice, to pass through the great regeneration, from passive sentiment to resolved and active principle; this, in every walk, individual, social, political, in every career of communities or nations, is the only path to unfolding glory on earth, and eternal bliss in heaven."

We think the editor of the Jeffersonian has tipped Mr. Leak the cold shoulder rather unceremoniously, especially when it is borne in mind that he came out for him in a very decided manner. The editor had been informed by Mr. Leak that he had concluded to accept the nomination at the urgent solicitation of leading friends in all parts of the State. And when announcing him as a Candidate, he remarked that "the State Central Committee is, therefore, relieved from the difficult and very delicate duty of selecting a Candidate, and thus setting a precedent which only the most dire necessity would induce the people to tolerate." But notwithstanding this decisive language, as soon as the Central Committee makes a nomination be taken down Mr. Leak's name and puts up Mr. Shepard's, without any other reason than because he had been among those who invited and urged the Central Committee to act in this manner. Thus advocating a precedent, when there was no necessity, which a week before he had condemned. Will the people tolerate such a precedent?—Charlotte Journal.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—FRIDAY, April 3, 1846.

The Clerk of the House brought in the Sub-Treasury Bill passed by that branch yesterday, which was twice read by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A large number of reports from Committees, chiefly advisory, upon private cases, were taken up and concurred in.

The special order being resumed, Mr. Ashley made his long-interrupted speech. The most he expected to accomplish, he said, was the dressing up of old arguments in a new guise; still he could not feel justified as a representative of a sovereign State, in remaining silent upon a question which might possibly involve two great nations in war.

After defending the west from the charge of ignorance made by Mr. Archer, and comparing statistical notes to show that Virginia, though a hundred years old, was but a fraction of 1 per cent. in advance of Arkansas, only eight years old, on the subject of education; and after vindicating the Baltimore Convention from the charge of Jacobinism, made by the same Senator, Mr. A. entered upon a long argument concerning the title, and proved, to his own satisfaction, that we owned, and must have, "the whole of Oregon."

Mr. A. could not vote for Mr. Colquitt's form of notice because he believed that the House would reject it, and then we should have no notice at all; neither would he vote for Mr. Crittenden's allowing the President to give the notice any time after this session.

Mr. McDuffie next rose and moved an adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Burt, of S. C. rose to a privileged question, with reference to Army estimates.

The Committee on Military Affairs had directed Mr. B. to notice an Editorial in a late number of "The Union," in which it was maintained that no confidential communication had been made to the committee by the Secretary of War, as alleged in the House by members of the same, and as the reason for not making known the said recommendations and estimates.

In order to disprove the article in the "Union," and to set the Committee right upon the subject, particularly the Chairman and Mr. Burt, who had stated the confidential nature of the Secretary's letter, he read extracts from the same, by which it appeared that the estimates were confidentially submitted by the Secretary, and the Committee requested so to regard them.

On motion of Mr. Robert Smith, of Ill. the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Foot, of Vt. in the chair,) and took up for consideration the bill making appropriations for the continuance and completion of the Cumberland Road.

An amendment was offered providing that an appropriation of the Public Lands be made instead of money. The Bill appropriates \$100,000 for the State of Ohio, and \$150,000 each for the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn. perceiving that there was to be a general grab for the public domain, put in for 250,000 acres for the State of Arkansas, in the shape of an amendment, appropriating this much for the completion of a military road in that State.

There was somewhat of a protracted debate upon the question, whether the appropriation should be in money or land, in which Western and Southern members alone participated.—Upon the principle that land was better than nothing, and it was that or nothing, several from the West advocated it. The Committee rose, a resolution limiting debate to half an hour, when next taken up was adopted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—April 4th, 1846.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Notice Resolutions.

Mr. McDuffie having the floor, went into the able question of title, and argued that our right extends no farther than 49. He also adduced authorities to show that Oregon is worth nothing for agricultural purposes. He was with Mr. Webster, convinced that public sentiment on both sides the Atlantic is in favor of a settlement upon the 49th degree. He said no one could suppose for a moment that England would take less than 49. Hence it was either 49 or war.—The cost of a war would be at least 100 millions annually, and the whole territory was not worth a tenth part of that sum. He then drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the immense damage England with her steam navy could do us at the outset. He argued that the honor of this country could not at all be compromised by settling upon 49, as we were entitled to nothing more. He said he would vote in favor of the form of Notice which shall best express the views of the Senate in favor of compromise. He concluded by observing, that if he himself were to aid to bring on war by grasping at more than 49, he would deserve the execration of posterity and especially that of his own children.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the journal was read, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Linn Boyd, to the effect, that all debate in Committee of the Whole upon the Cumberland road, shall cease in half an hour, after the consideration of the bill shall have been again resumed.

Some conversation ensued, after which Mr. Boyd modified his resolution by substituting "two hours." After an ineffectual motion to lay it on the table, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 94 to 63.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, and spent some hours in the consideration of bills on the private calendar. At two o'clock, as usual, there being no quorum, the Committee rose without having accomplished any thing, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—MONDAY, April 6, 1846.

During the morning hour, numerous petitions and other unimportant matters were disposed of, after which Mr. Webster took the floor, and occupied the remainder of the day in a speech explanatory of the reasons which influenced him in closing the Ashburton treaty relative to the N. E. Boundary. It would be impossible to condense a speech of such a character into a reasonable space, as it covered the treaty and embraced voluminous documentary evidence. The object of Mr. W. was to refute the numerous charges made against him of compromising the interests of this country in favor of the British. He endeavored to show that his country instead of being a loser, was, on the contrary, a great gainer by the treaty. Without concluding, he yielded to a motion of adjournment. He has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was the regular day for petitions, but by unanimous consent, the Committees were first called on for reports.

A great number of private and local bills were then reported and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Cumberland road bill.

Messrs. Smith and McLaughley spoke until the expiration of the time allotted for debate, after which the committee proceeded to vote upon the numerous pending amendments.

The question was then taken on an amend-

ment giving every State of the Union 500,000 acres of land, and it was agreed to.

Some members offered an amendment providing that the said lands shall all be located north of 54 40, west of the Rocky Mountains. This was rejected amidst roars of laughter.

Finally, amidst great uproar, the bill, with sundry amendments, was reported to the House, and the previous question moved.

Mr. Dromgole moved to lay the bill on the table. It was negatived—yeas 74, nays 84.

The question then being on seconding the demand for the previous question, a call of the House was moved.

Motions were then made to adjourn, and numerous points of order were started. At length, in the midst of great confusion, the House adjourned.

THE FURLOUGH—AN IRISH ANECDOTE.

"Time was called."—ROXANA.

In the autumn of 1824, some private affairs called me into the sister kingdom, and as I did not travel, like Polyphebus, with my eyes out, I gathered a few samples of Irish character, amongst which was the following incident:

I was standing one day at the window of mine inn, when my attention was attracted by a scene which took place beneath. The Belfast coach was standing at the door, and on the roof in front sat a solitary passenger, a fine young fellow, in the uniform of the Connaught Rangers. Below, by the front wheel stood an old woman, seemingly his mother, a young man, younger woman, sister or sweet-heart, and they were all entreating the young soldier to descend from his seat on the coach.

"Come down wid ye, Thady"—the speaker was the old woman—"come down now to your ould mother. Sure it's flog ye they will, and strip the flesh off the bones I give ye. Come down, Thady, darlin'!"

"It's honor," was the short reply of the soldier; and with clenched hands and set teeth he took a stiffer seat on the coach.

"Thady, come down wid ye fool of the world—come along down wid ye!" The tone of the present appeal was more impatient and peremptory than the last; and the answer more promptly and sternly pronounced; "It's honor, brother!" and the body of the speaker rose more rigidly erect than ever on the roof.

"Oh Thady, come down! sure it's me, your own Kathleen, that bids ye. Come down or ye will break the heart of me, Thady, jewel, come down, down then!" The poor girl wrung her hands as she said it, and cast a look upward that had a visible effect on the muscles of the soldier's countenance. There was more tenderness in his tone, but it conveyed the same resolution as before.

"It's honor, honor bright, Kathleen!" and as if to defend himself from another glance, he fixed his look steadfastly in front, while the renewed treatise burst from all three in chorus with the same answer.

"Come down, Thady, honey!—Thady, ye fool, come down!—O, Thady, come down to me!"

"It's honor, mother!—It's honor, brother!—Honor bright, my own Kathleen!"

Although the poor fellow was a private, this appeal was so public, that I did not hesitate to go down and inquire into the particulars of this distress. It appeared that he had been home on furlough to visit his family—and having exceeded, as he thought, the term for his leave, he was going to rejoin his regiment, and to undergo the penalty of his neglect. I asked him when his furlough expired.

"The first of March, your honor—had luck to it, of all the black days in the world, and here it is come on like a shot!"

"The first of March!—why, my good fellow, you have a day to spare, then,—the first of March will not be here till to-morrow. This is Leap year, and February has twenty-nine days."

The soldier was thunderstruck. "Twenty-nine days it is!—You're sartin of that same! Oh, mother, mother!—the Devil fly away with yere old Almanac—a base crafter of a book, to deceive one after living so long in the family of us."

His first impulse was to cut a caper on the roof of the coach, and throw up his cap with a loud Huzza!—His second was to throw himself in the arms of Kathleen, and the third, was to wring my hands off in acknowledgement.

"It's a happy man I am, your honor, for my word's saved, and all by your Honor's manes.—Long life to your Honor for the same! May ye live a long hundred—and leap years every one of them!"

WASHINGTON, APRIL 6.

We cannot conceive what motive the Administration can have in the language which it speaks, through its official organ, ostensibly to our own Senate in the tone of reproach but effectively also to the British Government, in terms well suited, and as if intended, to extinguish all hope of its amicable advances ever being met in a corresponding spirit on our side.

The official paper of Saturday night has an article of some length, (a continuation of which is promised), the burden of which is comprised in the following extract:

"Let us no longer put the cart before the horse." Negotiation will not come, until we give the notice. That is the first step in the process; and, when England sees that we are in earnest, she will then seriously consider what she is to do. Pass it (we respectfully suggest) without any formal compromise attached to it. Give the notice without flinching qualification."

Now, we think we do not mistake the opinion of intelligent men of all parties, including the Members of both Houses of Congress, when we say that it is the opinion of four-fifths of them that the very thing which the government paper enjoins upon them—that is, to give the notice without qualification—would, under present circumstances, be tantamount to an invitation to war, instead of peace.—National Intelligencer.

A young merchant of Cincinnati named Hubbard Dies has been detected in forgeries to the amount of \$7000. He is said to have wealthy connexions, and was on the eve of marriage to the daughter of one of the most opulent merchants of Cincinnati. He made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, one before and another after his arrest; by opening blood-vessels in his arm.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.—Cows will show their pliability at seeing those who are kind to them, by moving their ears gently and putting out their wet noses. My old horse rests his head on the gate with great complacency when he sees me coming, expecting to receive an apple or a piece of bread. I should ever be sorry to see my poultry and pigs get out of my way with symptoms of fear.—Jesse's Gleanings.

CAUSE OF WORMS.

A CURIOUS CASE.
WORMS are formed from the foul humors which settle in the stomach and in the intestines, because these matters have acquired by their degeneration, a strong slimy nature, proper to the generation of the insects.—these matters are always named—the formation of worms; they are variously named—the round worm, generally in persons of tender years; the tapeworm, a most troublesome insect; and also, the long threads worms, the tenia or tapeworm, &c. They exist under different forms, sometimes they knit together and go out in balls; often they divide and go out one after another. When they ascend thro' the intestinal canal, they may be ejected by the mouth and even by the nose. When this happens, the patient is in much danger, such symptoms being strong evidence that his system is dangerously encumbered with the corruption, and its re-union, and these two affections when united, may cause instant death, or a short illness, ending in inevitable death.

The tapeworm is almost always found alone. It is sometimes very long. The Brandreth Pills have brought them away over fifty feet long. The tapeworm is fat, jagged from one end to the other. It is seldom ejected entire.

Those who are afflicted with any kind of worms, have usually a pale complexion, the circumference of their eyes is usually black; they are pale and debilitated; palpitation, a miserable weariness on the least exertion, and other unpleasant affections. Children are subject to small and middle sized worms; the tenia or tapeworm is principally found in grown persons. Vermifuges are often more injury than benefit; they never entirely evacuate the worms, but by breaking the mass which contains them, and in which they have ever been formed, they become scattered among the folds of the intestines, pierce their tunics and cause the most fatal accidents.

It requires but a common understanding to conceive well the cause and formation of worms. A simple and natural comparison plainly shows the principles of their formation. Every one knows they are not to be found in fresh meat; and that, on the contrary, they are engendered in spoiled meat. It is then evident they cannot be engendered in the body of a person whose humors are sound, but in those persons only where humors are corrupt; therefore, to cure and prevent the formation of worms, the humors of the body must be purified—must be free of corruption.

Brandreth's Pills remove not only the worms of whatever kind, (being equally adapted for the round or tapeworm,) but also the humors which form them, and upon which they feed. Besides, they have the property of evacuating every substance which might favor a new formation of worms by regenerating the mass of humor.

The following testimony in proof of the powers of Brandreth's Pills as a remedy against worms, is inserted here. Dr. Brandreth can assure the public that he has known much more surprising cases, where he is liberty to refer to individuals.

Tenia or Tape Worms entirely eradicated by Dr. Brandreth's Pills.
READING, Fairfield Co. Conn.

Dr. Benjamin Brandreth: Dear Sir—I have been troubled with the tape worm for 12 years; many times some from me, from 20 to 30 feet long—more or less every day of shorter ones—every two or three weeks I had a sick time from them—pressure at stomach—heavy load—many have crawled from me while at work—injure my health so much that I was not able to work one half the time—spent a great deal of time and money, in consulting physicians and taking their prescriptions—without effect—last Fall heard of BRANDRETH'S PILLS—as a CURE ALL—had but little faith in them, but was determined to try any, every thing, I could find at all probable to cure, thinking that without some remedy I must be destroyed by them. I procured one box, took one dose, and one worm came from me 10 feet long—took the second and third, which cleaned them all out, and I have not had one since. I have, however, taken several boxes of pills since, but have seen no appearance of worms. It is now ten months since, and I have gradually recovered my health, and am now able to attend to my business as usual, and no doubt have all extinct. When I was afflicted with worms, I wanted to consume three times as much food as I would if I was in good health. Now I take my regular meals, and am hearty and enjoying good health, and able to do a good day's work. The last worm that came from me was 12 feet long. I have not the least doubt that it was Brandreth's Pills (your valuable Vegetable Medicine) that effected the cure, as every thing else that I could hear of, was tried without effect.

The above Pills are on sale, by regular Agents, in every County of the State, and by WILL: PECK, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Raleigh.

SPRING 1846—NEW GOODS.
Richardson & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers, 83 Main St., Richmond, Va.
ARE now receiving, by various arrivals, a large Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS.
Their assortment, this Season, of Fancy articles, suited to both Ladies and Gentlemen, will embrace the greatest variety they have ever had, of the latest styles imported; and their Stock of STAPLES will be found equal to any in the City.
Merchants from the Country, are requested to examine their Goods, with the assurance, that they will be sold on reasonable terms.
Richmond, March 21, 1846. 25—17tp

State of North Carolina—WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.
Rebecca Bufalo vs. Kimbrough Brown and wife Sally, John Davis and wife Mary, and Divers. P. E. HARRISS, Clerk.

This case, coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Kimbrough Brown, and wife Sally, John Davis, and wife Mary, Jeremiah Lassiter, and wife Riney, and James Bufalo, are non residents of this State; and is therefore, ordered by the Court, that public Advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, successively, for the said non-resident Defendants, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to answer, or demur to said Petition; or otherwise, the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso.

Witness, James H. Marriott, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.
March, 1846. [Pri. Adv. \$5 62] 23—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JUNIOR COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.
Thadew W. Whitley, Adm'r.
vs.
The Heirs of William B. Allen, dec'd.
Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hinton Vinson and wife Pherbey, John Vinson and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court house in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur; otherwise, judgment will be taken by default.

Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said Court, at Smithfield, the 27th day of March, 1846.
THOS. BAGLEY, Clerk.
[Pri Adv. \$5 63] 25—

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS.
THE Subscribers, Patentees and Manufacturers of the NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, are prepared to supply the trade with their imitations, Neapolitans, for which they received two Silver Medals at the two last Fairs of the American Institute, and which for style and finish are unsurpassed. Apply to PATTENSON, NOB & CO., 25 Delancy St. March 10—Im. (Fr. \$3.) New York.

WATCHES, Watches and Jewelry!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, as well as all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.
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LECTURES.
During the Session, Lectures on Popular subjects will be delivered, of which due notice will be given in the Public Prints.
VISITERS.
Gov. Graham, Dr. Hill,
Rev. A. Spotswood, Dr. Baker,
Rev. D. Lacy, W. R. Gates,
Rev. B. T. Blake, E. B. Freeman,
Rev. J. J. Finch, Chas. Hinton,
Hon. G. E. Badger, Thos. J. Lemay,
Hon. Jas. Ireuell, Geo. Little,
Hon. R. M. Saunders, W. J. Clarke, Esquire,
Letter-writing, with English and Latin Composition, will be closely attended to.
A cheap Uniform is adopted—Dress Parade day, Friday.
No deduction made for absence, unless in case of protracted sickness.
A few Pupils can be boarded in Mr. Gray's family, Raleigh, Dec. 5th. 96—

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Certificate for twenty-three shares of the Capital Stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, standing in my name on the books of said Bank, have been lost; and application will be made to said Company, that new Certificates for said shares of stock may be issued to me, in conformity with the by-laws of said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, in such case made and provided.
Feb. 10, 1846. MARY P. HARRISS. 14—oawtm

To the Friends of the Insane.
THE Directors of the VIRGINIA LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Williamsburg, would inform the Public of the Southern States; that by a recent Law of the Legislature, they are empowered to receive Lame Patients, paying board, from other States.—This is the oldest Institution of the kind in the Nation, having been founded by the Colonial Government in 1769; and is, from its location, best adapted for Southerners, being removed from the piercing cold of the North, and from the enervating heat of the South. Its curative capacity is of the highest order. Nine out of ten cases, recover, if received within the first six months of the disease. It is easy of access, as Steamers daily stop at a Wharf, not far from the Asylum.
The modern treatment, upon the non-restraint System, is in successful operation. The aptest admit of classification of Patients, according to their state of mind, and also a complete division of the classes of society. The fare is excellent, and the Parlor tastefully furnished, with the best of Carpets, Sofa, Centre-table, Ottomans, Mirrors, Books and a Piano; a very Verandah for Summer retreats; an extensive enclosure for evening rambles; a Carriage for morning and evening rides; a Reading Room, furnished with Books and Newspapers; and