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RALEIGH REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, September 2, 1845.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.

For some days past, a female mendicant has been besieging the houses of our citizens, asking alms, and pleading such a tale of woe and distress as has been rarely, if ever before, heard of. She was very successful too, and may be, for aught we know, still about here. We have, however, pretty strong evidence to show that this woman is the same who recently figured so largely in Baltimore, dressing splendidly at one moment, and, at another, being clothed with rags, and soliciting charity. This warning may prevent some of the neighboring Towns from being fleeced, if we have been regularly "sucked."

We invite the attention of the Travelling public, to the Notice in this paper of Mr. J. D. Bown, of Charleston, S. C.

N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

We were pleased in attending the Lecture delivered before this Institution on Saturday evening last by MR. HAMPDEN SYDNEY SMITH, to see so respectable and intelligent an audience waiting, evidently showing that they expected a treat from the young gifted and beautiful speaker. His subject was American Literature, and the lecturer elucidated his theme, by a mass of interesting and valuable facts, conveyed in a chaste and unpretending style. We should esteem that mind dull or naturally vicious indeed, which could be led through the graceful details compressed in this modest and useful Address, without being interested and elevated. He literally stirred the paths of Learning with flowers, while he plainly showed, that it was not by merely skimming over the surface of Literature, and filling the mind with the light and rapid stuff of the day that the aspirant could hope for excellency. We are highly pleased with the introduction of Popular Lectures before our Seminaries of Learning; the plan has been strangely neglected, and it is creditable to the Principals of this excellent Institution, that they should have detected this deficiency in the generally practised systems of Education, and have thus afforded means of an immediate remedy. Science, in so many ages, has been locked up in dead languages, or concealed in shady cloisters, that we are pleased with the spirit of the age which strips her of pomp and mystery, and makes her familiar to the ordinary understanding. The Hall was handsomely decorated, and the whole affair evinced good taste and judgment, while it afforded pleasure and instruction to a delighted audience.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

The second No. of this Periodical has been placed upon our table, and its Editor says—"we now begin our regular indefinite series." Sufficient encouragement has not yet been extended to this enterprise to insure the projector from loss, yet it is greatly to be hoped that such substantial aid will immediately be given, as not only to secure the Proprietor, but afford him ample reward for his efforts to advance the interests of this hitherto neglected class of citizens. The present No. contains a considerable variety of information useful to the Farmer and Horticulturist, and is worthy of being liberally patronized. No farmer should be without a copy of it. It is published (monthly) in this City, by Thos. J. LEWIS, Esq. at the low price of \$1, if paid within 60 days from the date of subscription.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Nashville Whig, in speaking of the result of the election in that State, says that neither party turned out well, but the Locofoco went to the polls better than the Whigs. The aggregate vote for Governor, which can be accurately ascertained, was a large falling off of the Whig as well as the Locofoco vote since last year, but larger in the former than the latter. The Locofoco, therefore, ought not to boast of what they call their gains. They are only entitled to congratulate themselves on the fact that their losses are less than those of the Whigs.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Mobile Advertiser announces the election of Joshua L. Martin, the Independent candidate for Governor, by at least FOUR THOUSAND majority over Nathaniel Terry, the regular Locofoco nominee! We have, says the Advertiser, returns from all the counties in the State, except three, and having carefully corrected our figures in the table below, from our interior exchanges, and added the returns not before included, we find that Martin, in the forty-seven counties from which we have returns, leads Terry 3,932 votes. The three counties to hear from are Covington, Dale and Coffee. Covington is a Whig county, and will doubtless give Martin a small majority. Dale is a strong Locofoco county, but a letter in the Macon Republican says, that Martin has beaten Terry there. Coffee is a small county, and will give but a meagre majority either way.—We think, therefore, that Martin's majority will be increased by these three counties, and that his majority in the State will exceed FOUR THOUSAND!

HENRY CLAY and JOHN TYLER are visitors together at the White Sulphur Springs. We should think that Mr. Tyler would lack the moral courage to look Mr. Clay in the face.

GREENLY & McLELLAN, of New York, have published Part 3 of Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art. It contains, along with Lectures on several other subjects, a very able and interesting one on the effects of Lightning. The price of these Lectures is only twenty-five cents for each part. The whole work will be comprised in about twelve parts.

Students who enter Williams College are required to sign the Temperance pledge—which if they violate during their College term, they will be expelled.

The Annual Commencement of Yale College was held on the 21st ultimo: An Oration was delivered before the Literary Society by Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, on Study. On the day preceding the Commencement, a meeting of the Alumni of the College was held. The venerable John Cotton Smith was called to the chair, and near him sat other venerable Alumni, among whom were Dr. Darling, a graduate of 1776, and Judges Daggett and Baldwin.

MR. McLANE'S MISSION.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says—Mr. McLane's Mission to England is said to be conciliatory. The London Economist says its object is to submit "a particular proposition" to the Mercury of the 5th says—"Mr. McLane, entertains a confident hope of bringing all the questions at issue between Great Britain and America to an amicable and satisfactory termination. He spoke very cheerfully on the subject to one of our first merchants, shortly after his arrival. For the sake of humanity, and for the best interests of two countries united by so many ties of blood, language, religion, and institutions, we hope that Mr. McLane may be right; but we have our fears."

SILVER MINES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Report of the Washington Silver Mine of Davidson county, North Carolina, recently published, represents this mine, according to the following statistics to be very profitable, and a good speculation to the proprietors:—

From the commencement of mining operations to November 1, 1842, a period of twenty-seven months, the actual produce of silver and gold was \$13,288 66; this being the net value allowed by the U. S. States Mint. The litharge made in obtaining the precious metals netted \$5,443 11—making an aggregate product of \$18,737 79. The building, machinery, and other expenses of outlay was \$29,824 84. The entire produce of the mine to the 1st inst. (July, we suppose) has been \$10,379 47. The argentiferous load of this mine appears to yield rather more than 240 ounces of silver to the ton of 2000 pounds.

A correspondent of the "Alexandria Gazette" states that during President Polk's recent "tour of inspection" among the Pigeon holes of the Departments at Washington, a head of one of the Bureaus was particularly anxious to press upon him the necessity of newer and better accommodations for the papers of the office. "See, Mr. President," said he, approaching a large table which contained a number of drawers, "it is in these unsafe and insecure places, that we have to keep the most valuable public documents"—when, suiting the action to the word, he pulled open one of the drawers, and lo! it was found to contain a bottle of Porter and a respectable luncheon of crackers and cheese. The President laughed—the head of the Bureau didn't quite faint!

One house in Philadelphia, says the U. S. Gazette, has prepared and sold within the last three years, 17,000 pounds of Calomel. The consumer pays the apothecary for the medicine, at prices varying from \$50 to \$500 per pound. Putting the above quantity at only \$60, it would appear that the price paid for it has exceeded a million of dollars. It is supposed that the quantity manufactured by other houses is at least six times as much. If so, the cost of calomel in three years, has been \$6,000,000, or an average of two millions per annum.

A Letter from Concord, Calaruss County, says—"We are literally burnt up here; no telling what we will do to keep our stock from starvation."

FOR THE REGISTER.

I cannot, Mr. Editor, although in a greater measure a stranger to you, forbear troubling you with the following hurriedly written lines, being desirous to express through the medium of your truly valuable journal, the gratification I felt in witnessing the examination of the different Classes in the North Carolina Classical, Military and Scientific Academy, during the morning and afternoon of Friday last.—Having been so often deceived in examinations, which in many instances have turned out to be mere exhibitions, I would certainly not have attended on that occasion, had I not been earnestly solicited by a gentleman of this City, to whom, since my arrival here, I had the honor of an introduction, and who, to his credit be it spoken, seemingly takes a warm interest in the cause of Education. In this case, however, I was agreeably disappointed, having discovered before I was many minutes seated in the examination room, that my attendance would be amply rewarded; and in this I was not mistaken.

On entering the room, I found a Mathematical Class engaged at the "black board," demonstrating some difficult problems, who, from the correctness with which they answered the different questions put to them by their Teacher, whose name I understood to be Mr. Buck, and several of the visitors, I found, had not only acquired a superficial knowledge of this highly useful branch of education, but were perfectly acquainted with the "whys and wherefores."

With the Class in Geography, I was not only pleased, but delighted. The readiness with which many difficult questions were answered, convinced me that their Teacher, Mr. GRAY, had spared no pains in drilling them thoroughly in this important and interesting study. The Class in English Grammar acquired themselves honorably. In Parsing, without which you know, Mr. Editor, the beauties of the English language cannot be discovered, they seemed perfectly at home. The Greek and Latin Classes gave signs that their knowledge of these studies, (especially the latter) was not confined to the mere translation part, which, is now-a-days, by too many Teachers, considered the leading feature in a Classical education, but that the minutiae of the language had been attentively, and to a great extent, successfully studied. With Mr. GRAY's mode of teaching, I was well pleased, considering it the only one through which a critical knowledge of these languages can be attained. I have attended examinations in various Towns and Cities in this country, including New York, wherein were employed men of undoubted classical attainments, and whose modes of examination was searching, yet I must confess, that in no instance was I better satisfied than I was with Mr. GRAY's.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I trust that the "City of Oaks" will for years to come, proudly boast of her youths, some of whom may at so far distant day become an ornament to her, are being instructed by one so well qualified to discharge so responsible a duty. VEGITAT.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.

It is not at all surprising, situated as we are contiguous to the theatre of war in the threatened rupture between Mexico and the United States; that with us considerable excitement should be felt and exhibited in relation to it. Every arrival is looked for with the most intense anxiety, and the levee is crowded, to hear whether news may have been brought from our hostile neighbor. The War fever is at its highest pitch. The call upon the Governor for Troops, by Gen. GAINES, the prompt response, the drum and life and glittering musketry constantly parading our streets, the burning up of fire-arms, all, indeed, do look very war-like. The Volunteer Companies of the City, or at least most of them, have offered their services to his Excellency, and many an old "Long Tom" has been cleaned out and re-filled, that has lain in "statu quo" perhaps ever since the times when old Hickory gave the British such a lambasting here. The question does not seem to be, "who will have to go?"—but, "who will be allowed the privilege of going?" The Companies, (and some of them, indeed most of them, are as fine looking, well-disciplined, and handsomely uniformed as any in the world) are engaged in constant drillings, anxiously awaiting a call for their services in the cause of their country.

From the preparations which are being made, the amount of force likely to be called into service, and the seeming determination of Mexico to endeavor, at all hazards, to reclaim that part of their own Province, as they term Texas, it looks like we are not to have a mere sham affair of a battle or two with that "little pusillanimous Nation," and then "the war will be over." With a force of 10,000 strong, aided by the mercenary tribes of Indians which inhabit their territory, and the millions of other slaves which they may secure, Mexico may yet prove a troublesome customer. It is true, that we have no cause to fear a defeat from that Power;—that there is no reason to doubt that the proud Eagle of America, who has on more than one occasion made the brave Lion of England cower and tremble, will perch in triumph again on our victorious banner;—yet, there are other considerations, which should cause us to deplore this collision between our own and that of a friendly Government. It certainly will be a war which can add no fresh laurels to the prowess of our arms, and one, when victory shall have been gained, will be thrown up as having been achieved over an imbecile and unequal foe. But it is too late now, to mourn over the imprudencies which have involved us in this dilemma. We are in it;—and now that it is conceded, on all hands, that a war of some sort is inevitable, let us take for our motto—"Always right, if possible,—but always for our country, whether right or wrong."

The Whigs have long and loudly proclaimed, that war, with all its incidental horrors and evils, individual suffering, privation and death—a National debt, high taxes, the interruption of Commerce, and corruption of the public morals, would be the fruits of the measure of "Annexation." Their voice of warning was drowned in the cry of the "progressive Democracy," in its eagerness for the success of the project. Well, the thing has been accomplished; and the predictions of the Whigs are about to follow in its train. But, however much we may have differed as to the expediency, policy and justice of the measure, yet the Whigs will, I know, be every where found ready, active and efficient, in the defence of their country, and in carrying out this measure now, as the most ardent advocate of Annexation any where to be found; and no matter what the emergency, or when the call is made upon them for their services, whether it be to seal the annexation of the disputed territory, or to reëntrench in any manner, by force of arms, the Whigs will come with their American hearts and hands, and be foremost in the fray and in the midst of the thickest of the fight. And it is the sheers of folly, if not of madness, to suppose, that because they were opposed to the project, they will be indifferent and idle lookers-on in the conflict. Not so!—We are all Americans—the question is now purely a National one, and whether the load burden of the stars and stripes be unfurled, there will every true American rally,—and though they may have differed at the ballot-box, yet from the same arena, and in amity and concord, will we meet and republish our cart-ride-box.

But it appears to me to be supremely ridiculous to talk of getting over this war so easily as some would have us think. It must be at the sacrifice of immense loss of life, and of an incalculable amount of money. We know that it cost our Government seven years' war, and Forty Millions of Dollars; to subdue the miserable tribe of Seminoles in Florida; whereas, in this conflict, we shall have to contend with the Caymans, the Pawnees, the Sioux, the Karokas—who are Cannibal giants who literally roast and eat the victims of their warfare—with the no less barbarous and unprincipled Mexicans, and a host of other confederates and allies whom they may bring to bear against us. The frontier will have to be kept well guarded—immense numbers of soldiers constantly kept to man them. What an enormous sum must it require, to effect these immense enterprises! But my people will, to "cheer us" with all our might. Let us have no half-way work about it, but let us give them such a warm reception at the outset, that they will be glad to hurry back to the heart of Mexico, and leave us in the peaceful possession of our newly acquired territory. We should do this as an act of mercy; for if we meet them with so small and insufficient a force as to give them the least pretext of an advantage, it will only lead them on to more speedy and sanguinary destruction. This is the only policy we can pursue, fully to awaken them to a sense of the superiority of their foe. Surely, our object is not revenge and bloodshed. It is not that we wish to revel over the slaughtered carcasses of the vanquished—but to maintain the authority of our Government, and to defend and protect its citizens. If defeated, routed, discomfited and broken up, in the outset, the futility of persisting in a warfare with us, will deter them from any renewed effort; whereas, a less decisive and effectual blow, instead of intimidating will fill them with vain hopes and idle vanities, in their madness and folly. Heaven only knows what will be the end of these things; all I have to say is—success to the American arms, and God save my country. YOUNG.

COSMOPOLITE.

F. S. The Steam Schooner "Angusta" has just arrived, but brings no news of a definite or novel character. A private letter, which is published in the Bee of this morning, states that the loan which Congress was recommended to make, is almost completely negotiated. War is recommended to be declared, when they receive news of the arrival of American troops in Texas. A force of about 10,000 is stationed along the line of the river, under Armas, Parades, and Gonsas. Gen. Bustrants goes to New Mexico. The writer says:—"Thus far, however, notwithstanding these preparations, I believe that hostilities are not so imminent as might at first be thought. There is no General-in-chief appointed yet—no contracts for the necessary supplies of a campaign, or a serious incursion in Texas."

The Volunteer troops leave to-day, on board the Alabama Steamship, for Corpus Christi. The story about 10,000 Mexican troops being on their march for Texas, is now believed to be a vague and unfounded report.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.] NOTES OF A TRIP TO NIAGARA AND CANADA.

St. Lawrence River, July, 1845.

I was awakened from a fever dream by the roar of water, and the breaking of waves against the little Steamer's side, and looking through the window, my eyes were greeted with a view of unique loveliness. We were amongst "the thousand islands," and hurrying with Rail-road speed down one of their numerous Rapids. Momentarily roused into forgetfulness of my sickness, I hastened to the deck.—The River is here spread out into Lake-like width, and full of the prettiest little islands imaginable; some but a few yards long, some containing perhaps an acre, and all covered with fresh verdure, and trees, and wild flowers, and coming upon the sight in endless variety of change as you shoot rapidly down the channel. Ugh! said I, as disease gave a clutch at my inmost being, and placing a hand respectively on head and stomach, I staggered down to a berth. An hour passed on, when I was roused by the tumult of waters, and went on deck to watch for a little while the waves dashing against the sides of fairy grotto-sides, where the feet of man has never trod—where the Deer lie in undisturbed repose, and the Eagle and Heron soar over primeval forests, without the fear of the sportsman before their eyes. Towards evening, we reached the most dangerous of the Rapids, but having been disappointed about a Pilot, the Captain landed for the night at a village one mile above Montreal. Being anxious, however, to reach the Capital, I hired a conveyance, and in an hour was at the City.

The next morning was spent in driving with a friend round the Mountain which stands a mile or two from the City. It is the fashionable drive, and an exceedingly beautiful one, from the variety of views of scenery which is obtained at different points. Our horse took fright during the drive, at an old, white, and very unimpressive log of wood, and after a severe struggle between man and beast, succeeded in upsetting the vehicle and making two of the "lords of creation" bite the dust in very ungraceful style. No other damage, however, was done, and we were soon trotting on again.

Montreal is pretty regularly laid out, and the houses are generally substantially built of stone.—The principal public building is the Catholic Cathedral, a granite one, of immense size, but finished inside with singularly bad taste, the most noticeable part of which is the huge window filled with large transparent pictures of Saints, done in the most gaudy style of coloring. I ascended to the belfry, and had the bells set ringing while there.—The effect is a stunning one, and I imagine that loss of hearing would be the result of remaining in that "noise of sweet sounds" long. I was glad at once to give the signal for them to stop. The view of the City is very imposing from the Tower. But, dear reader, in this letter I must bid farewell, so let us hurry on. I passed over the St. Lawrence to La Prairie, thence to St. Johns, and down Lake Champlain in that best regulated and best equipped of all Steamers, the Burlington; thence over the classic ground near Mount Deschamps, where Roxbury marched on to neither victory nor death; listened to the echoes which answered like living things amongst the Mountains, as the evening gun was fired on Lake George; bathed in its clear, mirror-like waters; chafed myself almost hopelessly with clouds of dust, during a twenty mile ride; flirted and fished a few days in Saratoga and Saratoga Lake; rolled down the Hudson River, and after doing the hundred and fifty miles in nine hours, once more reached the home of the Empire State, having made a circuit of some 1700 miles—the most imposing one probably in the world for variety and splendor of natural scenery. And now,

"A long good night to Marinnion!"

CATS AND BABIES.

The "Pottsville Journal" states that a woman left her infant on the bed, while she went down stairs to attend to some domestic duties, and on returning she found a large cat lying upon the infant's breast; with its head near the child's mouth, as if in the act of sucking its breath. Upon examination the child was discovered to be dead, having met its death in this most extraordinary and distressing manner.

From the Charleston Courier, 25th Aug.

SUMMARY PROCESS.

On the 9th inst., four negroes named Aaron, Bill, Lorn, and Dolly, the property of Thomas Hanrahan, of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., were stolen out of his field at sundown, by three white men, William Sharp Hooper, John B. Hester, and Abner H. Smith, also residing at Greenville. The negroes were transported in a wagon, circuitously and chiefly by night, to Wilmington N. C., where they were entered by the false names of Martial, Henry, Seth, and Ann, on the 12th instant, at the Custom House, and thence by the steamboat reached Charleston on the 13th inst., in charge of W. S. Hooper and A. H. Smith, leaving J. B. Hester in Wilmington, N. C. W. S. Hooper on arrival here, assumed the name of John Graham. A. H. Smith gave some other, not his real name. Graham, without references, letters or visible title of any kind whatever, left the negroes in charge of a broker in Charleston, and, too late for the afternoon boat of the 13th instant, left with Smith on the 14th, in the Wilmington steamboat. On the 21st, a letter was received by the Mayor from Hamburg, S. C., detailing the theft, and describing the negroes, whereupon, after prompt enquiry, a communication was sent to North Carolina, and on the morning of the 24th inst., the owner, Mr. Thomas Hanrahan, with Gould Hoyt, Esq., of N. C., arrived at Charleston, and forthwith called upon the Mayor, who issued a search warrant in charge of Constable Levy, who arrested the negroes, and conveyed them before the Mayor, corresponded fully with the previous description, were identified and proved to be the property of Mr. Tho. Hanrahan, and delivered to him. Messrs. Hanrahan and Hoyt, and the four negroes, departed for Wilmington, N. C. by return of steamer yesterday afternoon. We understand that John B. Hooper was arrested at Greenville, and confined in the Jail at that place.

Recently, in Salisbury, Mr. Charles F. Fisher to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Caldwell.

MARRIED.

Departed this life, on the 15th ultimo, in Kinston, Fenwick County, N. C., of Bilious Congestive Typhoid Fever, Mr. THOMAS SMITH CLARK, a native of Dinwiddie County, Va. (though for the last two years a resident of Lenoir) in the 30th year of his age; leaving behind him an aged father, (whose attachment to him was particularly ardent) several devoted brothers and sisters, and numerous relatives and friends, to deplore his untimely death and their irreparable loss.

OBITUARY.

Not to enlarge the dead, but to benefit the living, is the object of the simple memorial, now presented of one, by whose bright example, we are now proud to be "lovely and of good report," he, though dead, may "live to brighter worlds and lead the way." The subject of this notice, was long and favorably known to the communities in which he lived, both in Virginia and in this State, where all were his friends—enemies, he had none. An acquaintance with him, began more than ten years ago, and for the last two years of his life we were intimate, and I may be permitted to say, that few of his age ever died, possessing more of those qualities of mind and heart which elevate and adorn our nature. Possessed of acknowledged talents, and a richly cultivated mind, stored with treasures obtained by scientific and historical research, and characterized by the most amiable and moral worth, of zealous and unfeigned piety, which elevate the man, grace the gentleman, and adorn the Christian. As a most exemplary Citizen, prompt and gentlemanly in his demeanor, courteous in his manners, generous and charitable in his feelings, kind and affectionate in his disposition, he acquired in a high degree, the confidence, respect and esteem of all who made his acquaintance.

His excellencies, however, were more beautifully displayed, in the relations of a son, a brother, and a friend; but above all, as a zealous and consistent Christian. The glory of God, appears to have been the prevailing and paramount desire of his soul, and in the earnest of his heart, for his own acceptance with his Maker. He was no less concerned, on all occasions and at all times, as the ready and able supporter of such objects, that tended to improve and ameliorate the condition of his fellow man; in Temperance, Morality, Masonry and Religion, he availed himself, when occasion presented, by precept and example, to foster and advance their time-honored principles. At the time of his death, he was a faithful member of the Temperance Society, an active and devoted member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Senior Ward of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is the beautiful consistency of his Christian character, which we would exhibit, for the imitation of those who read this testimonial of his devotion to moral truth. That faith, hope and love which he had for several years proclaimed, because they could live and flourish in his cold embrace. It was, indeed, most satisfactory to weeping friends, surrounding his death bed and witnesses to the fact, that while disease was spreading its ravages through the "tabernacle of clay," invading and shaking the powers of his gifted understanding, so as to render his comprehension imperfect of such subjects, yet so regarded Religion, distinct as to moral duties, his hope unshaken, and his soul abiding in the love and faith of Christ. His last words of utterance, were about Heaven; and when questioned by a Reverend brother of his Church, (who attended him, with numerous others of his friends, in his last moments,) "did he not hope he had a better world than this? He replied, with the greatest confidence, "that he did not, but that he trusted, if he was in Heaven,"—and again he answered, that his "trust was in God alone"—that he "loved the Lord Jesus supremely."

While we would tender to his devoted father and beloved family, our unfeigned and unqualified sympathy in this severe and sad affliction, yet we find consolation in an abundant reason for our consolation. In mitigation of his sorrows, in the assurance he has given us, that "our loss would be his eternal gain." Why, then, the falling tear? Why the deep and secret sigh? Having died at peace with his Maker, his election is sure, his happiness complete. "But how is he dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

Prepared and published by Richmond Whitt, Petersburg Intelligence, and Richmond Christian Advocate, will please copy.

BALTIMORE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM!!

The Citizens of Raleigh, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the above named Establishment will open this day, (at the Store adjoining Mr. BAZZ B. SWAIN'S, on Fayetteville Street,) a splendid assortment of

Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style and best material, which will sell at Baltimore prices, and twenty-five per cent. less than in this City. As the Proprietor is determined to please, he would solicit the Citizens to call and examine the Stock, to which he will be making weekly additions, to keep pace with the season and fashion. It consists in part as follows:— Super and Extra Super Wool Black Dress and Frock Coats. Super and Extra Super Sack and Dress Overcoats, and Custom Cloth. " Tweed " Black, Fancy, Plaid and Tweed Cassimere Pants, of the most beautiful patterns, and at the lowest prices. Best Super and Extra Super Vest, Satin, Silk, Valentin and Marseilles Vests. A good assortment of ready made shirts and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Socks, Gloves, &c. Gentlemen wishing suits made to order, can be accommodated in ten days from our Baltimore Warehouse, we will leave their measures; and all orders warranted to fit. Also, CUTTING in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. GEO. W. TAYLOR, Agent. Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1845.

CIGARS—CIGARS.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh, and the public generally, that we have opened a Cigar manufactory in Raleigh, where we constantly keep on hand a full assortment of highly flavored imported Cigars, including REGALIA, ESPERANZA, CAZADORE, CUBRY, HAVANA, JAZNORMA, WERNER, PRINCIPE, &c. &c. and all kinds of domestic manufactured Cigars. A general assortment of superior chewing TOBACCO, MARLBORO, Congress, Robber, Nipper, and Scotch SUFFY, Cigar cases, Snuff Boxes, and all articles in the line, which we offer at New York prices, by the wholesale or retail. All orders thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. Purchasers, and the lovers of good Cigars and Tobacco, will always be furnished with the best kinds, suited to the taste of the connoisseur. Call and try at KRAUSE & MILLER'S, Fayetteville street, opposite the City Hall. Sept. 3.

FALL SUPPLY OF Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

SAMUEL DRUMMOND, No. 8, Hollingsbrook St., Petersburg, Va.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, purchased by himself in the month of July of the manufacturers, at the North and East.

PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE in the price of Shoe stock, which has been very considerable since the first day of August.

His stock is now large and complete, inferior to none in the State in point of variety and quality, which is now offered to the country trade exceedingly low.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS visiting Petersburg are respectfully requested to call and examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, being assured every possible inducement will be presented for their benefit.

SAM'L DRUMMOND, No. 8 Hollingsbrook St. Sept. 2.

Cancer, Scrofula and Goitre.

A MEDICAL experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so effectual in removing the above diseases, as Jayne's Life Preservative. It has effected cures that have been truly astonishing, not only of Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates disease wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargement of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole Materia Medica. Its perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.

No remedy has ever been found to remove the above diseases so promptly and effectually as Jayne's Expecto- rant. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heats and invigorates them. Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puff of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgment of the error of our belief. An intimate friend of some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, mouge all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle of two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his direction, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the rockiest sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age. Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

Jayne's Curative Balm.

It is well known that regular physicians are aghast of the nature of the use of that class of remedies commonly called "Patent Medicines," but so conspicuous have been the curative powers of the preparation, in its wonderful effects, that some of the first physicians in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States, have voluntarily come forward, and furnished Dr. Jayne with certificates of its sanative influence. It is now extensively prescribed in medical practice, as a remedy for cholera infantum, dysentery, cholera, dyspepsia, and all diseases proceeding from a disordered action of the stomach, liver, intestines or secreted matter in children, or persons of adult age. It acts directly upon the secretions, and purifies the blood, by purifying the elements of which it is composed.

HAMILTON, New York, Oct. 8, 1841.

Mr. J. J. FOSTER—Dear Sir: I cheerfully add my testimonial to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which have already been given. I have found his Curative Balm successful in my family in cases where all other means had failed. I have also used with decided benefit his Expecto- rant. I would not be without either of these Medicines in my family for any consideration.

It is the gratification of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne. He is an exemplary member of society, and sustains a high reputation in Philadelphia as a regular and skilful physician. J. S. MAGINNIS, Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

A CARD—PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1842.

MEANS EDITOR: As there are many persons who are suffering much from Hemorrhoids, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, but that I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, which has not only cured me of the Piles, but has greatly benefited my health otherwise. HUMANITY.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE.

An Alterative and Depurative Preparation, combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deturbative properties for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous Cancerous and Indolent Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Secury, Neuralgia, or Tic-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchitis (swelled-neck) enlargement of the bones, joints, or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the efficient alterative of the skin, such as scurf, ringworm, boils, pimples, eruptions, &c. dropsical swellings, constitutional disorders, &c. disease originating from a diseased or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, and for sale by Williams, Haywood & Co., Agents, Raleigh. Sept. 3.