RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, January 23, 1846.

THE MAILS.

We have had no Mail from the North, since Tuesday morning last. On Tuesday, it commenced raining, and freezing as it fell, which has rendered locomotion very precarious, and almost put an end to travelling, in every direction.

CITY ELECTION.

An Election was held in this City, on Monday last, for an Intendant of Police, and seven Commissioners, to serve for one year viz:

FOR INTENDANT:	
Weston R. Gales,	153
Scattering,	13
EASTERN WARD COMMISSIONERS:	
Wm. D. Haywood,	65
John Hutchins,	61
Henry J. Brown,	25
Willie W. Johnson,	21
MIDDLE WARD:	
George W. Haywood,	49
Fabius J. Haywood,	45
William Thompson,	43
Edmund B. Freeman,	29
John Primrose,	27
James Litchford,	26
WESTERN WARD:	
S. W. Whiting,	26
William Ashley,	24
C. W. D. Hutchings,	18
Albert B. Stith,	11

"THE WOUNDED PIGEONS."

We wish for no better evidence, than is afforded by the last "Standard," that the Loco Foco party has for once, through its leaders, involved itself in a dilemma, from which there is no escape. Public opinion will, we are fully persuaded, in regard to the two political Conventions recently assembled here, survive all the attempts which are making to stifle it; and that measure of odium and reprobation, which is so justly deserved, will be awarded to all concerned for the outrageous abuse uttered against, and the unprovoked insult offered to, the Whig Convention by certain Loco Foco leaders. The "Standard" Barely mentions, editorially, the indignity offered by Mr. HENRY to the Whigs. And why? *Because he cannot, dare not justify it.* That must be a bad cause, indeed, which the Editor of the "Standard" abandons, and his silence establishes conclusively all that has been said by the Whig Press.

The "Standard is reluctantly forced to admit that the term "sheep-stealing dog" was applied by Mr. HENRY to DANIEL WEBSTER and other Whig leaders. This is all that we asserted. We did not pretend to report his Speech, and hence the charge of the "Standard," about "misrepresentation," is all fudge—an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of "the masses"—a favorite expression with him, by the bye.

We are neither a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but we venture to predict, that this expression "sheep-stealing dog," (most reluctantly admitted by the "Standard,") will yet "stink in the nostrils" of the Loco Foco party. They will wish before August, that they had been "convened and organized" any where else, than in the Capitol of the "Old North State," where the expression was uttered.

As regards the abuse of the "Standard" towards us personally, because we dare to tell the truth, "without fear and without reproach," we "pass it by as the *idle wind*, which we regard not." We think no more of any thing he can say, than we do of the rattling of the "cannister tied to the dog's tail." He may rail and rail—abuse and call names—we shall not imitate his example, but shall, nevertheless, keep the people informed of the "fantastic tricks," which the Loco Foco leaders may continue to play "before high Heaven."

In the State of North Carolina, there are twenty-one crimes punishable with death.

We find the above in an Exchange paper. FALSTAFF's exclamation about a certain *propensity* of the world might be well repeated here! It seems to us, that North Carolina is made a sort of scapo-goat for the sins of all other portions of the Union.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM WHIG.

The name *Whig*, made its appearance in North Carolina, when *power* first began to encroach on the rights of the people. It made its appearance in England, when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestige of human liberty. It made its appearance in the thirteen Colonies, when the British Crown attempted to fasten cords of slavery on the people, and compel obedience to the dictation of a single man! Is the name then, a reproach? Then do all the Patriots who have stood up for the rights of the people, in opposition to tyranny, since the foundation of the world, bear the stain—*for they are all Whigs.* The name implies opposition to misused power, and we glory, as does every true Whig, in the name.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The number and class of vessels in the Naval service on the 1st day of October last, is stated by the Secretary as follows:

	In com'n.	In ord'y.	Build'g.	Total.
Ships of the line,	4	2	5	11
Frigates,	7	4	3	14
Sloops of War,	15	6	2	23
Brigs,	5	1	0	6
Schooners,	5	1	0	6
Steamers,	6	3	2	11
Store Ships,	4	razees 1	0	5
	46	18	12	76.

THE SUB TREASURY.

This odious system, so repeatedly reprobated by the people of the United States, was fully endorsed by the late Loco Foco Convention, under the new name given to it by President POLK, viz: "the Constitutional Treasury." We have not, as yet, been able to extort from the "Standard," nor did the Convention deign to enlighten the public, why the principle of the Independent Treasury is not as applicable to the States, as to the Nation. Why the Revenue of the States should be paid in paper, while the debts of the Nation are collected in the Constitutional currency, is more than we can exactly comprehend. And, we predict, that if we have a Federal Sub Treasury, that the "progressive democracy" will have State Sub Treasuries also, if they can get into power. Are the People of North Carolina prepared for this state of things, or, are they prepared for the Sub Treasury at all? Let us look at this matter.

The "Constitutional Treasury" consists of two features: First, all the public dues are to be paid in Gold and Silver. Secondly, the money, when so collected, is to be placed in the custody and safe-keeping of Officers appointed by the President, and removable at his will. It seems to us only necessary to state these propositions, to receive the condemnation of every man jealous of his rights, and determined to maintain them.

The revenue of the Federal Government must be equal, at least, to its expenditures, which now reach nearly thirty millions of dollars. It is proposed that this large amount shall be paid in Gold and Silver, and nothing else. And, let us ask, whether this can be done without a great sacrifice to the commerce and business of the country. The celebrated Specie Circular, which wrought such disastrous consequences, required *Public Lands only* to be paid for in Gold and Silver, and what was its effect upon that source of our Revenue? It reduced it from upwards of twenty millions in 1835–36 to less than five millions in 1837–38. The Sub Treasury system proposes to re-enact, in effect, the odious Specie Circular, and to *extend* its obnoxious provisions. It requires *all* our public dues to be paid in *hard* money. Fellow-Citizens, are you prepared for such a system? Our County and State tax is, comparatively, a small one; but if our Legislature were to require it to be paid in Gold and Silver, we know you would with difficulty be prevailed upon to submit to the oppression of such a law. And yet, if the principle be good in the one case, it is equally so in the other—if correct in relation to the *large* amount of Revenue collected by the Federal Government, it must be in relation to the *small* amount, collected by the States.

By the law of 1816, all public dues are required to be paid in Gold or Silver, *or the Notes of Specie-paying Banks.* Having tried this system and found it to work well, why give it up for another experiment upon the Currency, when all experiments have so signally failed. Is the servant better than his master? Or, is the President and his Officers entitled to be paid in better currency than that which is used by the people? And yet the system does provide Gold for the Government, while it leaves the people to the use of paper-money. No one pretends that we can do without Bank-paper in this country. Such an idea would be absurd.

We shall continue this subject hereafter, believing as we do, that it is fraught with momentous interest to the people of the State and Union.

In the mean time, we publish the following from the "New York Journal of Commerce," a paper, which though it strenuously supported Mr. POLK, is now severely censuring the principles on which he was elected. The Editor, in speaking of Mr. DALLAS'S Sub Treasury bill, now before Congress, says—

"The whole measure evidently belongs to past ages. It is adapted to the condition of society before Banks or paper money, or the great system of credits was introduced. It would carry us back to wheelbarrows trundling specie about town. The bill is a blot upon our statesmanship, and altogether behind the age.

"It is moreover, a bill which will never go into operation according to its theory. Congress may pass it forty times, and annex what penalties they will—they cannot introduce such a monstrosity into New York as the payment into and out of a Sub Treasury, of a hundred thousand dollars a day in coin; nor will the public endure so injurious an agitation of the money market as would result from the keeping of balances locked up in an iron chest. A real enforcement of the bill would, in our judgment, overthrow any administration, however popular before. The money must and will and ought to be in the Banks. By the facility of checks and Bank notes, the whole business of this great city, is transacted with very little labor. Hundreds of millions are settled without the payment of any thing in specie, except change. Yet every transaction is for specie, and every check and bank note is payable in coin. When coin is wanted, it is drawn. When paper is more convenient, it is taken. The government receives and disburses twenty five millions of dollars annually. As the business is now done, every transaction is for specie. The importer pays his bonds in bank notes, or gives his check on the bank. These are payable in coin; but the government has no use for coin in ordinary business. It might demand specie for every bank note and check. But its own creditors do not want it. The government therefore acts like an individual. It places all its notes and checks in a bank daily, and draws its own checks for the various sums it has to pay. By this simple process the vast labor and hazard of counting and moving specie are avoided, and yet every transaction is for coin. After people have experienced the facility of doing business in this way, they cannot be driven back to the actual counting and moving of specie, except when specie is wanting.

The derangement of the currency made under the theory of this bill, carried out, would be oppressive.—Our banks have now perhaps eight millions of specie, They do not think it safe to run lower. The government has perhaps balances of three millions to its credit here. To remove *that* in coin, and lock it up, would compel the banks to make such a contraction as could not be endured. Soon perhaps the government has large payments to make. Its specie is disbursed and returns promptly to the banks. Again its receipts are larger than its payments and three or five millions are again drawn from the banks. All this agitation would take place when no real change had come over the money market. Such useless mischief could not be continued. The system now operating, perpetuates steadiness. Balances not wanted, lie in the banks as deposits. If one man draws out, it is by his check, which is passed to the credit of the holder on the books of the bank. It is by these transfers on bank ledgers, that nine-tenths of the payments are made. The actual money is not touched; for every man prefers a credit on a bank ledger to specie. The government on this plan may have a million or five millions or nothing at all to its credit. If it draws out its whole amount deposited, it is only to pay to its various citizens and this being accomplished by transfers on the ledgers, the money market is not agitated. But to change millions into actual coin, would make perpetual agitation. Under the old sub-treasury bill, the effort to create payments in coin, in violation of the convenience and interests of the people, was abandoned at once. The subterfuge of getting checks, endorsed "payable in specie," was resorted to, though the checks were no more payable in it after the endorsement than before. Bank notes were also locked up, and a pretence made of separating the State from the banks, though in fact the money was all in the banks, and the actual union of the State with the Banks was not in the least abated, and it never can be. The government would not trust the banks, so it got bank notes and locked them up in a great iron room. If a farmer were to say he would not trust his neighbor, and to carry his threat into execution should gather together the notes of that neighbor and lock them up, there is no farmer who knows so little of financial matters as not to see through his delusion. Such a man will be reputed as crazy or idiotic. Yet the men at the head of government can do the same thing, and it passes for statesmanship.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Oregon! Oregon! is still the engrossing theme of political speculation at Washington. The Whigs seem to be consolidating for action, and very clearly hold the balance of power. On the contrary, the Loco Focos are breaking into cliques, though they do not appear to foresee the certainty of permanent disunion. All must perceive, however, that the chief leaders are no longer in harmony with each other.

☞ The Hon. WM. TAYLOR, a Representative in Congress from the Rockbridge District of the State of Virginia, died suddenly in the City of Washington, on Saturday last.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Post Master General suspects that Members of Congress, Clerks, &c., are abusing the franking privilege, and has issued orders to enforce the law of 1825, inflicting a fine of $10 on every abuse of the kind He more than insinuates that Members of Congress in these matters are no better than they should be.

☞ The benefits of the Tariff of 1842, the blessings which it is the direct means of showering down upon the industry and the labor of the country, are well summed up in the following extract from the leading article in the American Review:

Who, indeed, but a forty-bale theorist, can look around the country and fail to see, that all is well—that labor meets with ready employment and remunerating wages—that agriculture, pursued with the skill and the diligence which alone command success in other pursuits, is flourishing—that the mechanical arts and manufacturing industry are prosperous—and that commerce, the nursery of the navy—the improver, the civilizer and refiner of nations—is abroad on every sea, and only ask at the hands of government, permanency in all legislation which is to affect it? To the eye of common sense, and of comprehensive patriotism, all is well in these various pursuits—yet the abstractions of theorists, always the most obstinate and impracticable of men, and the ignorant clamors of ward meetings, appealing to a fancied shibboleth of party, are aiming to disturb this general prosperity, and to substitute therefor a system which, abandoning the care of our own labor, and preferring, by deliberate avowal, the work-shops of Manchester to those at Lowell, would open our ports to the unchecked competition of a world, which shuts its ports against competition from the products of our skill and industry

There can be no error in assuming, that the Whigs in united phalanx from North to South will be found in opposition to experimental philosophy such as this, and will resist to the utmost every effort to break down the legislation which scatters blessings and abundance through this land.

PROGRESSIVE RASCALITY.—The fellow John Bullock, lately arrested in Salisbury for abducting the son of a poor blind negro, is no stranger in these parts. Some time last summer he put up at Mrs. Motz's, in this town, from whose hotel he stole his own trunk, and then raised a hue and cry that he was robbed; he was liberal enough, however, to drop the matter in consideration of $20 in hand paid, with his tavern bill; he then took stage to Ashville. At that place, the mountain air being rather cool, Mr. Bullock saw fit to replenish his wardrobe out of the collection of one of his fellow boarders, for which he paid his scot at the whipping post.

Lincoln Courier.

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We understand that a little son, some 10 or 12 years of age, of the late *Michael Hoke*, Esq., of Lincolnton, was shot on Saturday evening last and died instantly. Himself and another boy, about the same age, were pointing their guns at each other, in sport, when accidentally the gun of young *Falconwider*, which is the name of the other boy, was discharged. This accident is more truly deplorable, owing to the fact that *Mrs. Hoke* has been in a very critical state of health, since the death of her husband.—*Rutherfordton Republican.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little negro boy belonging to *S. G. Hamilton* of this place, was killed a few days ago, by a cart loaded with pine turning over and crushing him beneath it.—*Ibid.*

LOCO FOCO NOMINEE.

The Loco Foco Convention came off on the 8th instant. We have not received any account of their proceedings; but private information has been received which states that Green W. Caldwell, Esq, of this town received the nomination unanimously, Mr. Fisher having by letter positively declined accepting. This has taken us all by surprise, and we doubt very much whether the gentleman nominated was not as much surprised as the rest of us. He may say, and well say, "*deliver me from my friends,*" for the opinion seems to be general that he had no aspirations in that way. We opine that this nomination has been brought about by some *very kind* friend who has his eye upon the superintendent's post, and supposing that there was no other way to displace him, set the wires to work to have this nomination made, which places the superintendent in quite a dilemma; and we must say that his situation is any thing but a comfortable one, for if he declines to accept, those who are no doubt fishing for his office will charge him with a want of patriotism, citing Judge Sanders as an example, in not leading his party to the victory they are so confident of achieving, and the attempt to remove him will no doubt be successfully made; and should he accept he will have to give up an office yielding a good salary without much expense, for one, should he be successful, yielding a salary that would not more than cover his expenditures. But this is no affair of ours, we therefore leave it to be settled between the nominee and his party.—*Charlotte Journal.*

"PRUDENT, FIERY AND BOLD."

Among the qualifications of Mr. Caldwell, as enumerated by the Standard, are those expressed in the words which head this article. The Polkites have a peculiar knack of compounding opposites, and this is a rare instance of it. We may expect to hear next, that some of the unterrified are mild, savage, and bland—or, solemn grave and comical.—*Independent.*

A Teacher Wanted.

A MAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, is wanted immediately, to take charge of a small School, eight miles south of Raleigh. One of some experience would be preferred. Testimonials of character, and qualification, will be required.

WILLIS WHITAKER,
ADAM G. BANKS.

Wake County, Jan 12, 1846. 7—w3w

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, *January* 15, 1846.

The Board met this day, pursuant to adjournment—Present, Weston R. Gales, Esq. Intendant of Police, F. J. Haywood, James Litchford, Sylvester Smith, C. W. D. Hutchings, John Hutchins, W. F. Collins, and Wm D. Haywood, Commissioners.

Mr. Wm. D. Haywood, from the Committee appointed to audit and settle the accounts of the City Treasurer, Reported that, they have examined the same, and find that he has received $3,647 61, and that the disbursements have been $3,353 16, for which, satisfactory vouchers have been produced, leaving a balance now in the hands of the Treasurer of $294 45.

An account in favor of Hugh McBane, for Rock furnished on the Street, for $1 80, was presented and allowed.

An account in favor of James Puttick, for Rock furnished, was presented, on which was allowed $2.

An account in favor of Dilworth Sledge, for $1, for repairs on Grave Yard fence, was allowed.

Mr. Collins, from the Committee, to whom was referred the application of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. in relation to his enclosures in the Grave Yard, reported, that they had not been able to discover any difference in the situation of Mr Devereux and other non-residents of the City, who had enclosed ground in the Grave Yard, and recommend that he be required to pay the same price.—Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Sylvester Smith, it was ordered that the names of persons signing recommendations to the County Court of Wake, as suitable persons to retail Spirituous Liquors, be published with the other proceedings of the Board.

Petitions were then presented from the following persons for recommendations to the County Court of Wake, as suitable persons to retail Spirituous Liquor, which were severally read and laid on the table, viz:

The petition of J. H. Bunch, recommended by Jno O'Rorke, Wm. H. Walton, and Charles Horton.

The petition of Henderson Smith, recommended by Willis Scott, and James Edwards.

The petition of James D. Royster, recommended by H. Hudson, John R. Williams and John Buffaloe.

The petition of Seth Taylor, recommended by A. B. Stith, R. Smith and J. H. Cooke.

The petition of Ransom Johnson, recommended by John Buffaloe and Caleb Malone.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the petitions which were laid on the table at the last meeting of the Board, were severally called up, and laid on the table:

The petition of Alvis Sorrell, recommended by Jno Creech, W. & A. Stith and John Buffaloe.

The petition of J. J. Ryals, recommended by R Smith and John Buffaloe.

The petition of Tyrrell Gill, recommended by Jno. Buffaloe, H. Hudson, H. Franklin, N. L. Stith and A. B. Stith

There being no other business, the Board adjourned.

WM. WHITE, Clerk.

Died

On the 7th inst., at his residence in Cleaveland County, George Cabaniss, Esq. in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was born in Northampton County, Va., September 15th, 1781, and came to North Carolina in 1803. It would seem that he was supernaturally convinced of his approaching dissolution—for on the day of his death, though complaining but little and attending to his business as usual he sent to one of his neighbors to write his will, and in less than three hours after signing the same, he died, not having taken his bed more than 20 minutes before the departure of that principle of vitality which had kept in cheerful activity the man who by his conduct and conversation, in all the social relations of life, proved to all who knew him, that

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

And from the course he had taken in the last few months of his life, we fondly hope that his soul had been sanctified by the office work of the Holy Spirit, and fitted for its everlasting abode with God, who gave it.

T.

OLD PRINCIPLE SEGARS,

OF the Steamboat brand, for sale at

P. F. PESCUD'S

Jan 21, 1846 7

☞ Standard copy.

DIRECT FROM PHILADELPHIA;

Each paper bears the label and warranty of

DAVID LANDRETH.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY D. TURNER,

at the N. C. Book-Store, Raleigh.

☞ Extract from the "REPORT" of the "VISITING COMMITTEE of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY," *unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.*

LANDRETH'S
Nurseries and Gardens.

"These extensive grounds are on Federal street, near the Arsenal. * * * * * The earliest collection of Camellias was made here. Some of these now in the possession of those distinguished nursery men, are ten feet high. * * * * * The selection of GREEN HOUSE PLANTS is valuable and extensive. * *

"In the NURSERIES we saw a great many Magnolias, of which there are no less than thirteen distinct species and three varieties. One plant of the M. grandiflora is 20 feet high and in full bloom.—Here are likewise the M. cordata 50 feet high; a beautiful M. emptica in flower, and a magnificent specimen, 18 feet high, of the M. conspicua; the curious Osage Orange, that retains its lurid foliage longer than any other deciduous tree. * * * *

"The NURSERIES are all *very correctly managed*, supplying every part of the union, a defect of which would occupy too much of our space; we therefore content ourselves with saying that the stock is very large, and in every stage of growth, consisting of

Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Creepers,

with a collection of herbaceous plants; FRUIT TREES of the best kind, and *most healthy condition*; large beds of seedling apples, pears, plums, &c., as stocks for budding and grafting, *a plan very superior to that of working upon suckers*, which carry with them into the graft all the diseases of the parent stock * * * * * *

GARDEN SEEDS

of the finest quality have been scattered over the country from these grounds, and may always be depended upon. The SEED ESTABLISHMENT of these HORTICULTURISTS is one of *the most extensive in the Union*, and its reputation is well sustained from year to year.

"To obviate the chance of mixture of the farina of the plants of the same family, they have established another nursery, at a suitable distance, so that degeneration cannot take place, and which secures to the purchasers "a genuine article" Knowing thus the age, quality and process of culture of every plant, *the supply from their grounds is recommended with great confidence*"

*** Since the date of the "REPORT" from which the above is abstracted, the ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT has been GREATLY ENLARGED. The collection of Camellias embraces all the finer kinds, and consists of some thousands of various sizes; so likewise of Roses, and other desirable plants, both tender and hardy—Fruit Trees, etc.

The SEED GARDENS, alone, cover *fifty acres*, and the whole is, as it has been for more than HALF A CENTURY, under the successful management of father and son, the MOST PROMINENT IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders received by H. D. TURNER, at the North Caroline Book Store, from whom Catalogues may be obtained, gratis.

Jan. 1846. 7—

WHOLESALE

Hat and Cap Warehouse,

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 158 WATER STREET, NEW-YORK.

JENNINGS & OGDEN, continue to manufacture HATS of every Description and Quality, embracing *All the Different Styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim Hats*, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver and Russia Hats,

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a *Neat and Tasty Article* for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchant, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the Most Reasonable Terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan 1846. 7—3m

Garden and Flower Seeds.

I HAVE this day received a supply of

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Which can confidently be recommended as being fresh and genuine, and which I warrant to be of the growth of 1845.—Below, I can insert a few of the varieties. A more full and extensive catalogue can be found at my Counter:

BEANS and SNAPS—Early Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Early Valentine, Early Thousand to One, Black Tampico, Red French, Large White Lima, White Dutch Case Knife.

BEETS—Long and Turnip Blood, French, Sugar.

BROCOLI—Large Purple Cape, Early Purple.

CABBAGE—Early York, Early Sugar loaf, Early Heart-shaped, Early Battersea, Early large York, Large late Drumhead, large late Flat Dutch, large late Bergen, large Cape Savoy, large Green Globe Savoy, large Yellow Savoy, large Flat Dutch.

CAULIFLOWER—Early and late.

CELERY—White solid

CUCUMBER—Early cluster, early frame, long green Turkey.

LETTUCE—Large lazy, royal cabbage, ice or cos, Dutch cut.

MELON—Bonapartie, nutmeg, citron.

MUSTARD—White and black.

ONION—Silver skin, large Yankee.

PEAS—Early Washington, early frame, early Charlton, early Cedo Nulli, tall Marrowfat, tall Sugar or Salad.

PEPPER—Ox heart, Cayenne

TOMATO—Large red

Also, nearly every variety of Egg-plant, Indian Corn, Kale, Nasturtium, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinage, Squash, and Shalot seeds.

1000 Papers of Flower Seeds, of superior quality, numerous to classify—not all of which are selected 20 of the most approved varieties, which I put up in a neat fashion, and retailed at One Dollar.

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist,
Raleigh, N. C

Jan 21, 1846 7

☞ Standard please copy.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing in the Town of Wilmington, N. C.

A TRI-WEEKLY PAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE COMMERCIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, urged by the encouragement held out to them by many of the enterprising and business men of the town, and convinced that such an establishment is required by the increasing trade and growing importance of Wilmington, respectfully submit these proposals to the consideration of the community in this place and the neighboring country.

One of the primary objects of THE COMMERCIAL will be to give early and correct Commercial and Marine intelligence, the state of the Markets here, in the different parts of the Union, and in foreign countries, with which our people have intercourse.

Foreign news, domestic incidents, and political events, will receive proper attention, and every effort will be made to render THE COMMERCIAL interesting to all classes of readers.

The subscribers do not think it proper to enlarge their promises in a Prospectus. They hope their proposition will be met by the generous confidence of the community, which they will sedulously aim to deserve by strict attention to business and the faithful performance of all the duties connected with their establishment.

So far as the Editors may discuss political topics, the character of this paper will be decidedly Whig, and appeals will be made to the judgment and patriotism of the people, in support of the Tariff and other great measures of the party, so necessary to the glory of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

THE COMMERCIAL will be issued on *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, of each week, on a Royal Sheet, at the moderate price of $3 per annum, payable, in all cases, on receipt of the first number.

THE COMMERCIAL will be found a prompt medium for advertising, on account of the frequency of its publication, and will be made as economical to the advertiser, as a reasonable support for the publishers will possibly admit.

The first number will be issued on the third day of March next, being the first Tuesday in that month.

WILLIAM SPRINGER,
J. B. WHITAKER.

Wilmington, January 16, 1846. 6

A CERTAIN MEDICAL PRACTICE ANNOUNCED,
And some pernicious errors exposed.

TO THE CANDID PUBLIC:

THE Subscriber, years since, obtained a United States patent for practising Medicine. And now, after a satisfactory trial, in his family and elsewhere, he announces his willingness to serve the public under the peculiar auspices of the Thompsonian or vegetable system. But he begs leave to state, as to his pretensions generally, that he has not only a Collegiate education, (as his degree of A. M. can prove,) but has read and studied the usual *routine* of the *mineral* system, as well as attended a course of Lectures pertaining thereto. But, under all considerations, he declines the responsibility of using *calomel*, or other *minerals*, or the *lancet*. Yet, let it here be distinctly understood that, as no humbug artist, to denounce the *preferences* of *others* in anything lawful, (however known to be often *fatal* in effect,) he merely means, that he would not have any come to *him*, who *choose* the aforesaid medical practice. For, in common with Drs. Thompson, Brandreth, and Moffatt, and it may be added many of the most eminent of the mineral faculty, adopting their theory and practice after candid examination, he deems the vegetable medicines in *lieu thereof*, as *Pills, No. 6*, &c., &c., not omitting *Wine*, (accounted worth all other medicines by most eminent Physicians,) as far *more safe* and *efficacious*, as well as *economical* and therefore adapted to *all classes* of a republican community of equal rights, privileges and interests, without *sure* pecuniary *oppression* or *ruin* to any. For as also *peculiar* to the vegetable system, the charges are but *half* the *usual* of the mineral. And not excepted in this *moderate* scale of compensation is *Dentistry*, so far as extracting, filling and cleaning teeth—which is done by the subscriber as skilfully as by any, with the best of instruments, procured for him by a most eminent Dentist. And as a further peculiarity as to self in particular, the subscriber, for reasons too tedious to name, does not choose to bind himself to attend patients at *night*, nor in the *day*, when thinking best to *MYSELF* prescribe and furnish the appropriate remedies for applicants present or absent. And as, having been essentially benefited himself, as well as having saved, what, great *pain* and *expense*, and even life perhaps, by the like, the subscriber proposes, that any one choosing to avail themselves of Post Office facilities, may send a paid letter, enclosing, say a quarter eagle, or equivalent, (as remuneration for trouble merely,) with a description of his disorder, and he engages, that if not answered with a *simple, safe* and *appropriate* remedy, the money, on assurance or proof thereof, will be returned. In particular, prescriptions for *Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Cancer* and *Sore Breasts*, have been thus given, and speedy and complete cures ensued.

Moreover, the subscriber is constrained here to state, that whatever be the reception of this medical announcement, (calculated for *general* as well as *particular* benefit,) by the *half* learned, *prejudiced*, and illiberally selfish, and therefore really quack doctors of either system of medical practice, it is believed, that the *really skilful* and *scientific* of both systems will doubtless consider him as well entitled as *themselves* to respect in his peculiarity of practice.—And he believes that, as for a number of years he endeavored to benefit the public, with little or no pecuniary reward in one profession, or as a clergyman, so the really candid and intelligent will be gratified to learn, that in another profession, he realizes due patronage and compensation. And he further believes, that the most worthy and public spirited (not the *ultra* and *professionally humbugged*,) of the community, will also be pleased, that now the so called *new* (but really *as old* as herbs and plants and their *antique* use in the *healing art*,) vegetable system, can be resorted to by all, as administered by one at least, having the proper requisites of learning and experience. Or that, no longer without any competition, all shall be necessarily confined to the *danger of destructive quackery*, and often exorbitant charges of the *old system*.

And as to education, the subscriber has spent *thousands* for the *hundreds* spent by some *half* learned experimenters on human vitals, who, instead of a *moderate* profit on *their outlay*, as in *other* business of life, *demand three thousand* per centage, and *grasp* it too, when opportunity is given them, to *drain the purses* as well as *veins* of their patients; or, when they can take a *dead set* upon human *life* and *livelihood*, through knocking and keeping down all *competition*, in like manner as some anti American *tilters* against ALL protective tariffs, would destroy the resources of our country, and her dearbought liberties, by ruining her manufactories and trade competition with other nations, and thus making her succumb to them.

And as the subscriber is aware that some of the most unworthy of men would impute his standing and influence by unworthy *epithets*, such as "*old this*" and "*Uncle that*," (since their other modes of attack failed of intended effect,) he would notify such sinister minded characters, that he will not heed in any way their disrespectful appellations, nor their spoken or written *low-lived* ridicule. But while careful to address respectfully all in the community, and by their *proper titles*, he expects the same gentlemanly, Christian courtesy of others, and will treat clownish and evidently designed disrespectful intrusions with the contempt and utter disregard merited by the buffoon-like persons using them through professional jealousy and *anti-republican* prejudices.—His announced title of *Doctor* may now save such the trouble of *inventing*, and *all manners*, of *using misnomers*.

Some *miserants*, not worthy to be identified with either political party of our country, called the great and good General Harrison, *old granny*, &c. &c., in order to *destroy* his *rightful* influence. And some such *drunken* characters, and their auxiliaries of *quack* doctors and *hypocritical* religionists, still manifest *spite* and *malice* for having been justly and publicly exposed by the subscriber, for their said vituperation of the General, and their denunciations of the so-called "great political *debauch* of *hard cider*," &c in the campaign of 1840.

Some justly denominated *hypocritical, rancorous, viper* and *serpent*-like characters *of old*, called the greatest pattern and exemplar of Christian morals *himself*, "*a wine bibber*," for making and partaking of a *most excellent vegetable* medicine, and *occasional* beverage. And they also denounced him a "*fellow*" for performing *cheap* and *wonderful cures* on the human system. And the imminent danger to our country, of modern *coarsely* and *vulgarly abusive political humbuggery*, as well as of *half fledged* scholars, in the shape of *jealous pated quack* doctors, may be inferred from the fact, that some *ancient times* actually brought about the *ruin of their country*, under the specious pretence of *saving* it from Roman power, through the *unjust* and *cruel* crucifixion of the great Redeemer of mankind. Such like *modern* wicked wretches are filled with spite and malice against all virtuous examples, for improving their own morals by *contrast*; and therefore, instead of considering "*an honest man the noblest work of God*," they deem nothing *so desirable* as to destroy, through most dishonorable and detestable means, the influence, and even characters, if not *lives* of the most virtuous in Christian communities, who seem to stand in the way of *their profit* or *pre eminence*.

And some *snub* writers of the *small fry* of the *half* learned medical quack doctors, (no reflection upon any *half* learned, and *not* having the self conceit and low envy of some such against the liberally educated,) are fond of expatiating on the vending of *No. 6*, and *other* their so called *vegetable quack* nostrums, robbing the widow and the fatherless; while, themselves, by their unmanly bleeding, (blood letting measurably laid aside now by the most scientific and skilful of the mineral faculty, and rife with *negro* quacks mostly,) and giving mercurials in such a way as no better than poisoning, in their hands, not only make widows and fatherless children, but *rob* them after they are made. And yet they would persuade the deceived relatives of their victims, that *all is right* on their part, but that *sale vegetable remedies are all money*. And as still further evidence of their abundance in the art of deception, for "filthy lucre's sake" many are induced to entertain the most unrighteous judgment of *perverted appearance* merely, emanating from said professional jealousy and therefore to attribute the *many deaths* under the mere ubique (not scientific) practice, to the *providence* of God only, but the comparative few under the *vegetable system*, *entirely* to the *peculiar treatment* of that practice, or, as often held forth by such deceivers and their dupes, *all deaths* under the latter practice are no better than murder. O! how long will any be hoodwinked by such absurd, unjust prejudices, and such too, as conceal the lurking danger of the loss of their property and life!!

Moreover, the subscriber is conscious of no motives but those of self defence and public good, in the above incidental strictures on *real quackery* and the most unworthy means of *unprovoked* attack upon himself. And, as no profession, party or praise-worthy class of people as such are exposed therefore guilty individuals only, or those conscious of bad motives, unjust qualifications, professionally, themselves, will impugn his for this, or feel themselves aggrieved.—Or, if any classes of the most unworthy in Republican Christendom are meant, they are those medical, political, or religious *ultra* humbuggers of our day, whose course of most dishonorable frauds, low tricks and coarsely vulgar, spiteful slings, against all excellent or of good report, thereby to deceive the ignorant and unwary, not only tend to make "*virtue itself ashamed*," and to countenance and exalt vice, but unchecked by any public exposure, such as by *our presses* as palladiums of private virtue and national safety, would destroy the best interests and blood-bought liberties of our State and country.—WASHINGTON, the father of our political happiness, being himself the judge of this position, in teaching that "*Morality* and *Religion*" are the *only perpetual safe-guards* of our republic.

But how, let it be asked, are virtue and religion to be perpetuated, if the most virtuous and really unoffending in the community, must have their respect and good name destroyed by the unresisted false issues and vile aspersions of the most corrupt and wicked?

In fine, under all considerations, the subscriber hopes he is as rightfully entitled as any, to the appellation here appended to his name, and therefore he is most respectfully, the public's humble servant,

SIDNEY WELLER, M. D.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, January 16, 1846. 7—4t