FOR THE REGISTER.

GALVESTON THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF TEXAS.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in an adjoining County, dated

Galveston, Texas, March 25th, 1846.

Galveston, the great emporium of Texas, and, when the visions of speculating dreamers are realized, the rival of New Orleans, is a pretty little Town, deriving its magnitude and magnificence mostly from wood and white wash. There are but few structures of brick, and the ingenuity of mechanism seems to have been exhausted in the effort to conceal simplicity of material under elaborate and fantastic variety of form and ornament. A City would, of course, be incomplete, unless it presented evidences of refinement of taste, and advancement in the Arts, and Galveston has been eminently successful in its architectural illustrations of the aristocracy of timber. The Island being low and flat, a high tide might accidentally one of these nights or days, subject it to the operation of baptism; and to guard against such a calamity, the people have generally elevated the buildings a few feet above the surface. In the distance, therefore, the Town has the appearance of being supported by stilts. Its growth hitherto has been rapid, being in fact the only point for exportation and importation on the coast of Texas. Yet as it has grown up like Jonah's gourd, under the night which prevailed here during the existence of the Republic—stars, and, therefore, the "lone star," cannot be visible by day-light—it may wither as soon, under the sun of annexation. A fire once kindled here, would spread with fearful rapidity, and would have a rich feast upon the frail structures which now form the City. Cisterns, which are the sole reliance at present, would soon be exhausted, and utter destruction, it appears to me, would be inevitable. The want of water must ever constitute a serious evil, unless the experiment which is now being made, of an Artesian well, should prove successful. The site of the City is frequently described as one of extraordinary beauty, but I am really unable to perceive the propriety of such distinction. The Island is a flat, barren, sandy waste, covered with a thin and sickly verdure; and that portion of it appropriated to the Town, forms no exception to this description. It is true the citizens talk very gravely, and extol very enthusiastically the beach, as being a rare curiosity; but here again I must acknowledge my inability to discover the beauties, or appreciate the fancy which creates them. At certain period of the tide, there is a slope towards the water 20 or 25 yards wide, where the curious conchologist may occasionally pick up a worthless shell, and which is inundated by the heaving and rolling of the waters of the Gulf so as to form a very comfortable carriage way. As far as the eye can reach in a westerly direction, you can see on one side the same desert prairie, the same desolate and solitary sand-bank, stretched like a huge alligator before you; and on the other, the waters of the Gulf, reposing in calm and silent majesty, or lashed into fury, rolling up its billows, as if to swallow up with its angry waves, the only obstacle to their progress. The beach here, therefore, I take it, is much like other beaches. You have as much water as may be desirable in one direction, and as much of a low, dreary, treeless, lifeless waste, as is agreeable, in the other. There is nothing grand and awful as at Nahant or Rockaway; nothing calmly and serenely beautiful, as at Newport or Sachem's head.

The business of Galveston—so far as is obvious to an idle observer—is not great, and appears to be essentially overwrought. The downfall of the Texian Revenue laws, has, I am informed, led to the recent introduction of merchandize in enormous quantities; the supply has immeasurably increased without reference to improved demand—the market is glutted, and the hammer of the Auctioneer, must ultimately be the knell of many a fancied capitalist. Its commercial importance is almost wholly factitious, as its existence is the growth of hot-bed stimulation. It is stated, that within ten years the Island has lost nearly a mile in length, at its eastern extremity; and if this wasting away continues, the Town itself must one day become migratory, and follow the impulse of the winds and waves. From what I have heard here, I should think that Point Bolivar, on the main land, must be decidedly the better position of the two, for a Town. It possesses all the advantages of Galveston, I am told, in a commercial point of view, and is sheltered in a considerable degree from the raw and inclement "Northers," which prevail during a large portion of the year. This position, however, received the first impulse, and will probably remain for years without a rival. Yet I apprehend that neither the one place nor the other, will ever realize the anticipations, or justify the predictions generated by holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, who, in consideration of such representatives of wealth, appear to think that they have a pre-emption right to speculate upon the feelings and pockets of all those who are credulous enough to become voluntary victims.

The Commerce, and of course the commercial Towns of a country not manufacturing, cannot flourish, where the agricultural resources of that country are not many and varied, and susceptible of economical developement. That Texas presents these qualities in an eminent or even in a moderate degree, may reasonably be questioned. Its principal feature, is its grazing territory, which probably forms three-fourths of its entire area. Cotton may be grown along the banks of its shallow and insignificant streams, but the variableness of the seasons, and the consequent uncertainty of the crop, will not justify the planter, already safely located, in disposing of improvements at a sacrifice, for the purpose of making the dangerous experiment of producing more at less cost. Many a man, I am told, has been seduced by the promising appearance of the fields in the early part of the season, and the golden prospect thus presented, to part with his old homestead and sever old associations, for the purpose of removing hither, who has found on his arrival, that the desolating drought has blighted and destroyed the hopes predicated upon the bloom of Spring; and while bitterly lamenting the folly of his transition, finds his sole consolation in the fact, that if he makes one crop out of two or three, he is doing quite as well as his neighbors. Thus one dupe makes many, and these in their turn continue to multiply victims. If the planter trusts his seed to the high grounds, the crop is endangered by the parching rays of the sun, and the total absence of rain for months; if he plants in the low grounds, the chances are equal, that ruin comes from floods and freshets. He has no surety in either position, and the maturity of the crop depends upon accident rather than upon industry.—But in these regions there is one harvest that never fails; that owes its success neither to deluge or to drought; that is not exposed for sale in the market place, and is not quoted at the stock exchange—it is the harvest of bilious fever, and its reaper is death. Where the lands are rich and fertile, and *per se* worthy of cultivation, there sickness and disease flourish with rampant vigor; but where people can live unmolested by these unwelcome attendants, there the soil will scarcely repay the labor of cultivation. It may be true, that Texas has the purest air and finest land on the Continent—but from all that I can learn, they are never associated. The materials of the country appear to be as heterogeneous, though not quite so valuable, as were those of the monster image in the dream of Nebuchadnezzar.

To the cultivation of Sugar, all the preceding objections apply, and with them many others. The quantity of wood along the streams, and forests are not found elsewhere, is not sufficient to justify the introduction and establishment of Sugar plantations.—It is true, that the article has already been profitably produced in small quantities, but this fact is no argument against the position here taken. Tobacco has been successfully cultivated in Connecticut, yet no one would think of recommending that State as well adapted to such a crop. If the crops in this region were ordinarily successful—and there is no basis for such an assumption—it would become necessary in a few years to import the fuel requisite for converting the Sugar into a commercial state, and even the staves and hoops required to pack it for transportation. It is well known to the initiated, that the price of Sugar will not remunerate the planter, if compelled to resort to these extraneous expenditures, which would be annual and increasing, and from which the competitors in Louisiana are, and will continue to be exempt. Moreover, the latter always find a market at their doors, while the Texas planter must seek one abroad, and must then be dependent upon shallow streams and dangerous harbors for the means of reaching that market, when it is found. In consideration of the adaptation of Texas to the growth of Sugar, it is also necessary to remember that large capital is required at the commencement; that the fixtures and machinery for crushing, boiling, and granulating, are expensive; that the annual repairs are a constant tax, and that there must, consequently, be a certainty of remuneration, to induce wealthy and competent individuals to make these investments. With the prospect of the proposed Tariff of Mr. Walker soon becoming a law, and even with a reasonable surety of large and annual crops, it would be mere folly—worse than folly—to migrate to Texas for the purpose of cultivating this great staple. The article can be bought at Cuba for two cents, the proposed duty is six mills, the cost of transportation may be four or five mills, and thus we have Sugar from the West Indies at three cents per pound. No planter in the United States, with all his arrangements perfect, and a certain annual crop, can profitably cultivate Sugar at this price, though those who are already engaged in its production, will doubtless, from necessity continue. It can hardly be presumed then, that the force of folly will go so far as to persuade men not already sacrificed, to risk their all upon the Texas wheel of fortune.

There is one more point, in relation to the whole habitable portion of Texas, so peculiar in itself, so wholly unique, so thoroughly *sui generis*, that it is entitled to special attention. It is the fact so forcibly presented by Col. Benton, in, I believe his celebrated speech at Boonville in 1844, that to almost every acre of land here, there are divers and sundry claimants, under divers and sundry titles.—There is an original Spanish grant, then a Mexican grant, then a Texian grant, then a "head right," and the latter perhaps transferred very frequently; so that the actual fee simple is involved in a labyrinth, the clue to which can only be found in the tortuous track of winding wickedness which Justice seems to have adopted as the only avenue to her temple.—Where the carcase is, we are told, there will the eagles be gathered together; and with the natural instincts or characteristic shrewdness of their profession, lawyers in myriads are coming to the country, to garner up the harvest reared by revolutionary rotations. The purchaser of land here has secured to himself a lasting lien upon litigation, a legacy of lawsuits in reversion for centuries, and involving the combined obliquity of the civil and the common law. If the numerous titles could be actually spread out over the country, they would envelope the soil like the coats of an onion; and some enthusiastic geologist eager for novelties and discoveries, stumbling thus upon the country, would imagine that he had found a new formation, which he might possibly designate as the paporial—he-transition—revolutionary series. Whatever lands that may now be in Texas, and not covered by this multiplicity of titles, may doubtless be considered as a legitimate and acknowledged range for the Comanches; since it cannot be presumed that the holders of thats and head rights, which may be located at will, would invoke the expense, delay, and harrassing anxieties of litigation, and risk the total loss of their estates, when other lands equally valuable, could be procured, which involve no questions of title. And when the United States shall assume, as is proposed, the incalculable debt of Texas, and shall take the public lands of the latter in exchange, they will have effected a bargain, the profits of which, will defy the powers of arithmetic to calculate, and will have erected a monument to their wisdom, as lasting as the memory of the Mississippi bubble. Would it not be better for the government at once, to make the donation without disguise, than to go through the forms of a contract, in which, as the lawyers say, the *quid pro quo*, the *bona fide* consideration, would be all on one side?—The Texians I take it, would be equally gratified with the arrangement, and would not have a worse opinion of the wisdom or sagacity of Congress.

In every view then in which Texas may be considered, with reference to fertility of soil, freedom from disease, geniality of climate, regularity of crops, certainty of ownership, and title to lands, facilities for transportation, convenience and safety of harbours, and proximity to markets, it is probably equal to but few of the States, and superior to none. And this simple fact explains the great secret that the people with a unanimity unparallelled on any other subject, joyfully relinquished their sovereignty, and voted for annexation. None knew so well as they, that the country was almost wholly destitute of the resources of an independent power, was utterly exhausted by a prolonged contest, and that its government was an unwieldy machine, imbecile and corrupt. Its action for years had been but the convulsions of expiring energy, and when the people of the United States came to its relief, it was probably in the agonies of dissolution. The people of Texas imagined that the Imperial Republic of the North, would restore them to life and vigour, and that the gold to be introduced into the country by their gigantic schemes of expenditure, matured in advance, would infuse its own warmth into the torpid and prostrate corpse of the body politic. But it would require a repetition of the fabled power, which created Pallas perfect and complete, from the brain of Jupiter, to restore to energy and activity this ghost of a departed nation.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

A resolution, we regret to see, was moved in the Senate yesterday, calling on the President to communicate to that body a statement of the disbursements of the appropriation for foreign intercourse, generally called the secret service fund. With great respect for the gentleman who moved this call, and for the honorable motive which prompted him to move it, we must say that we regret it. The law which places an annual sum at the sole disposal of the President, for "means of intercourse with foreign nations," to be expended, if he shall see fit, without explanation, is coeval with the Government. The first act, we believe, was passed as early as the year 1790.—It was a confidence reposed in the Chief Magistrate for the public service, and was wisely reposed; but these calls to expose to the world the purposes to which the fund may have been applied, virtually repeals the law. If, to answer personal or party ends, the veil of privacy may at any time be torn from transactions which, however important for the country, publicity would have embarrassed or frustrated, what President will hereafter venture to touch the fund? The public good may urge in vain, if considerations of State, or those either of safety or delicacy enjoin secrecy. Such cases arise under every form of government, and have arisen under every Administration of our own. Who believes that the trust has ever been abused? Certainly he must be a very prejudiced person who does so. The fund may have been injudiciously or unnecessarily applied, for aught we know; but who supposes that it has ever been corruptly applied? This high discretion placed in the hands of the President was a salutary and wise one, and heartily as we approve the motive which dictated the call of the honorable Senator, we cannot but regard it as inexpedient as it is unnecessary for the end he has in view. If the action and example of the other House be pleaded for the call, we can only say that the best respect we can show to a bad example is to avoid copying it.

We cannot close the brief remarks we have taken the freedom to make on this subject, without expressing the great surprise we felt at understanding an honorable member of the House to intimate in debate, that he had the privilege of examining the vouchers of the secret service fund.—*National Intelligencer.*

During Mr. Gough's sojourn in Petersburg, *twelve hundred* persons signed the total abstinence pledge. Mr. G. in his farewell address, made an eloquent and earnest appeal to those who had not joined the society *not to tempt those who had signed the pledge.* He also promised that if possible, he would visit Petersburg again during the month of June next—*Petersburg Republican.*

GEN. SCOTT.—We understand that preparations are being made by our citizen soldiers to present a gold medal to Gen. Scott, at Castle Garden, on the first or May.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—MR. WEBSTER—MR. INGERSOLL.

After quietly suffering for some years from calumny and detraction in reference to his conduct in negotiating the Ashburton Treaty, Mr. Webster has at last come out with a triumphant defence of himself, and forever nailed to the counter the foul aspersions upon his character as a Statesman and an American citizen.

In reading his great speech in the Senate, we were struck at almost every line with the perfect ease with which he disposed of his puny assailants—the Allens, the Ingersolls—*et id omne genus.*

If the former individuals's course had not been so contemptible and disreputable—if his whole political life had not been that of a Tory-turned demagogue, we should feel some pity for the dreadful castigation which he has received.

No culprit at the whipping post ever writhed under a more dreadful punishment, and unless his conscience is seared, we doubt if any culprit ever felt more conscious of getting his deserts, or a more complete sense of his inability to 'help himself." Never has there been any thing like it in Congress, and for the sake of justice, morality, and decency, we trust that Ingersoll's fate will prove a warning to all who act on the iniquitous maxim that "all is fair in politics."

From the following extract, it will be seen how Mr. Webster dealt with Mr. Ingersoll:

MR. WEBSTER. In the National Intelligencer, as corrected, by Mr. Ingersoll himself, and so it would appear that if not inserted by the member from New York, there is one falsehood in the case which the original author was not so graceless as to retain. But I go on with this speech:

"Out of this controversy arose the arrest of Alexander McLeod. What he intended to state now, consisted of facts not yet generally known, but which would soon be known, for they were in progress of publication, and he had received them in no confidence, from the best authority. When McLeod was arrested, General Harrison, had just died, and Mr. Tyler was not yet at home as his successor. Mr. Webster—who was de facto the administration—Mr. Webster wrote to the Governor of New York, with his own hand, a letter, and sent it by express, marked "private" in which the Governor was told that he must release McLeod, or see the magnificent commercial emporium laid in ashes. The brilliant description given by the gentleman from Virginia, of the prospective destruction of the city in the case of a war, was, in a measure, anticipated on this occasion. McLeod must be released, said the Secretary of State, or New York must be laid in ashes. The Governor asked when this would be done? The reply was forthwith. Do you not see coming on the waves of the sea Paixhan guns? And if McLeod be not released, N. York will be destroyed. But, said the Governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and even if he be convicted he may be pardoned. Oh no, said the Secretary, if you even try him, you will bring destruction on yourself."

Well, now, I say that a series of more distinct unalloyed falsehoods—absolute, unqualified, entire—never appeared in any publication in Christendom. Every allegation here made—every one would entirely justify the use of that expressive monosylable which some people are base enough and low enough to deserve to have thrown in their teeth, but which a gentleman does not often like to utter. Every one of them, from beginning to end is false. There is not a particle of truth in them—there is not the slightest foundation for any one of these assertions. "Mr Webster wrote a private letter, &c" False sir—all false. I never said or wrote such a thing in my life to the Governor of the State of New York. "McLeod must be released." It is false. I never said any such thing. "New York must be laid in ashes." The Governor asked when this was to be done!" What does this mean? Why, it implies that the Governor of New York wrote to me another letter in answer to mine, inquiring when New York was to be "laid in ashes" and the reply was "forthwith." And here we have this—Mr. Ingersoll himself preparing this speech for the press, italicising the word forthwith, as if I had written another letter to the Governor of New York, "telling him" that New York was to be laid in ashes "forthwith." What follows? Steam force. I never mentioned steam force nor any other force.

"But, said the Governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and if he be convicted he may be pardoned." Here is another letter—a third letter from me! "Oh, no, said the Secretary"—why, here I am writing a *fourth* letter!—"if you even try him you will bring destruction upon yourselves." This is stated by a man or a thing that has a seat in one of the houses of Congress. I promised to keep my temper, and I will. The whole concern is infinitely contemptible, and cannot disturb the temper of a reasonable man. But I will expose it. Such, then is the contents of the letters which this person describes as the "facts not generally known, for they were in progress of publication, and he had received them in confidence from the best authority." Well, I do not know where he got his "authority," unless, as suggested by a friend near me, it was from some chapters of his own recent work!—But let me state what did actually occur, and so prepare the minds of the Senate for some degree of astonishment, that any man in the world could tell such a story as that. When McLeod was arrested, there was a good deal of conversation in Washington and elsewhere about what would happen. It was a subject of very considerable conversation, and certainly of embarrassment to the Government. It was hoped and expected by me, and I believe by other gentlemen, that the governor of New York would see that it was a case in which, if he were invested by authority, by the constitution and the authority of the State, he would recommend the entering of a *nolle pros.* by the prosecuting officer of the State of New York. It was expected that he would do that, and General Harrison one day said to me that he had received a letter from a friend, in which he was informed that the Governor of N. York had made up his mind to take that course, and that he was very glad of it, as it relieved the Government. It was about the time that the Attorney General was to proceed to New York, to see how the matter was, because this information was not authentic, and the case was to be tried immediately within ten days at Lockport, in the western part of the State of New York.—Having heard this, however, General Harrison directed me to write a note of thanks to the Governor of New York; stating that he had done exactly what was proper, and by so doing had relieved the government from some embarrassment, and the country from some danger of a collision with a foreign power. And that is every thing said in that letter written by me to the Governor of the State of New York. The letter is here if any body wishes to see it.

They have a gambling establishment at Corpus Christi, called the "Tiger's Cave," and it is a common expression there to say, "come let's go down to the cave and tame the tiger." We imagine the "tiger" gets the upper hand of his customers, as the games he plays are those ending in the "more you put down the less you take up."

The hope of a nation is based upon the virtue and intelligence of the rising generation.

TRIAL OF MR. RITCHIE FOR KILLING MR. PLEASANTS.

We find in the "Richmond Republican" a portion of the evidence taken on the late trial of Mr. THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr., for killing Mr. PLEASANTS. The first witness, Mr. Deane, testified that he was present on the 24th of February, when Mr. Archer delivered the following message from Mr. Pleasants to Mr. Ritchie:

"That next morning at sunrise, he (P.) would be on the Manchester side of James River, armed with side arms—excluding shot guns, rifles and muskets—with two friends similarly armed; that he would be 200 yards above the cotton factory." Mr. R. gave no answer to the message in my presence. Sometime during the evening, about 6 o'clock, Mr. Greenhow called at my room to see Mr. Archer, who was not there; but I told him he would be there by 8 o'clock. Mr. G. then asked me to go over to the field as a mutual friend. This I declined. I then asked Mr. G. if this matter could not in some way be adjusted. I asked him "if after the parties met on the field Mr. P. should come armed ready to fight, and showing no indications of fear, Mr. R. would withdraw the imputation of cowardice?" He answered me, as well as I remember, "No: Mr. R. conscientiously believes Mr. P. to be a coward." I did not see him again until we met on the field next morning, and heard nothing further about the affair until after 10 o'clock.

I went over the next morning to the appointed place, and found all the parties on the ground, viz: Mr. Ritchie, Greenhow, and Scott. I saw Pleasants and Archer going on as I approached. I advanced to Mr. A. who told me that as Mr. P. had but one friend on the field, they had consented to withdraw one of theirs, and that he had made to them a proposition which they were then considering. I then drew near where Mr. Ritchie, Greenhow and Scott, were standing, and told them my object in coming over, viz: to prevent, if possible, the combat—at which Mr. G. expressed himself much pleased that I had come. I then renewed the proposition made the evening before. I said that Mr. P was now on the ground ready to meet Mr R in mortal combat, and hoped that the charge of cowardice would be withdrawn. To which Mr. G. replied, "that he would keep his friend on the ground 15 minutes and no longer." I then suggested the propriety of moving higher up as they were in the range of the cotton factory. Mr. G replied—"The ground has been measured, this is 200 yards above the factory, and we shall not move." They were then standing near a large oak tree—Mr. Greenhow and Mr. Ritchie near, and Mr. Scott against or rather to the side of the tree, near the cotton factory, wrapped up in a cloak.

[Here a diagram of the ground, drawn by Mr. Radziminski, was introduced, upon which Mr. D. pointed out according to his remembrance the position of the parties.]

Mr. P. had passed up by Messrs. G., R. and S. along the slip of land between the two canals and crossed over the bridge upon the land next the river. I left the latter standing there, and as soon as I went up and informed them of my proposal and the reply, the combat began. Dr. Warner was at the time near the tree, but came up to where I stood. When I went up Pleasants and Archer came down. Dr W. at this time was near me near the bridge, about 100 or so yards above. I saw from where I was what was going on. P. armed himself on the river side of the factory canal—as he passed down by Greenhow and Archer I saw that there was an interruption—I heard A. and G. call to him to stop, and Dr. W. and myself joined in the call, though we did not know the reason at the time. A. and G were from 30 to 50 yards below the bridge when P. passed. Dr. W. and myself were near the bridge, and had not changed our position. No shot had been fired when the call to stop was made. P. did not stop but proceeded. He approached within 50 yards of R. when the latter fired his pistol. P. continued to advance toward R. until he got within a few feet of him when he fired, as I believed, his first shot. R. had fired several times before that, I cannot say how many. When P. fired his pistol we ran up, thinking he would certainly kill R. As we ran up I saw P. strike R. with something but cannot say with certainty what. I think it was with the pistol.—P. had at the commencement of the combat, a sword cane under his arm, but I cannot say whether it was with that he struck him. I think R. fired his revolver during this time, but I cannot be certain. There were several shots. They were almost touching at the time. The firing ceased before we got up. P. fell just before we got up. R. and his party then retired. P. walked to the toll house on Mayo's bridge and was taken in a hack to Richmond. R. and his party left in a hack. I did not observe them after they left the ground. I did not notice Mr. R's. weapons particularly. He had pistols in his belt about his waist, but I do not know their number. I did not see any sword on him before the rencontre, but saw it after it had terminated. He seemed to be in the act of putting it up when I got up.—This was after Mr. P. fell. Mr. P. had two duelling pistols and a revolver, a sword cane and bowie knife. The revolver was in his coat pocket. It was taken out after he fell. He did not use it at all—his sword cane was under his arm. He did not draw his bowie knife, it was taken out of his bosom afterwards with the sheath upon it. I do not know how many shots were fired. I was under the impression that P. fired only once, because I remarked to Dr. W. "he seems determined to put it on a single fire." I saw P. before and after death, after the combat. He died of the wounds received in the combat.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) April 4th.

A young man named J. M. Rainey, was arrested in this place on Saturday evening last, charged with having robbed the store of Richard Carson, Charlotte, N. C. We understand he will be detained until demanded by the authorities of North Carolina.—*Chronicle.*

THE BIG HOUSE.

Passing the City Hall square yesterday, we were surprised to see an immense edifice in the course of erection, on which a multitude of workmen were busily employed. On inquiry, we were informed that it was for the great National Fair, or exhibition of the products of American skill in manufactures and the mechanic arts, to be held here in May. This vast building we found to be *five hundred feet long* by *sixty* to *one hundred* in width. It is to be closely and tightly built, and perfectly safe for any species of goods, however fine or valuable.—*National Intelligencer.*

We see by the "Highland Messenger" that the good people in that part of the State, are not going to take things as they have done heretofore. A proposition is out to hold a Convention to be composed of as many Counties west of the Yadkin as choose to send delegates, the object of which is to take into consideration measures for the improvement of Western Carolina, either by bringing into use its immense water power, for manufacturing purposes, by encouraging a more enlightened system of Agriculture—improving the facilities of transportation,—by all or any portion of them together, going to develope the immense resources of this delightful region of country.—*Carolina Watchman.*

Firmness—Energy—Perseverance—three great requisites for success in life.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.

Prolapsus Uteri Cured by External Means.

DR. R. THOMPSON'S PELVIC CORSET AND UTERO ABDOMINAL BANDAGE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of making and vending Dr. ROBERT THOMPSON'S Pelvic Corset and Abdominal Bandage for the prevention and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Hernia, &c., in the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Chatham, Orange, Johnson, and Cumberland, respectfully present them to the notice of the Medical [illegible] offering superior advantages [illegible] treatment for the cure.

These instruments are in the Newbernian, principles, and to any one not acquainted in this system and with the diseases which it is pendant, relieved, the utility of the instrument will be appreciated. They have the unqualified approbation of the Medical Faculty in all parts of the Country where they have been introduced.

Physicians throughout the State are invited to examine them, as we are satisfied they must be convinced of their excellence and applicability. They will be put at such prices as to place them in the reach of every patient.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Feb. 1846. 14--

RALEIGH, FEB. 16, 1846.

We have examined Dr. R. Thompson's Apparatus for the relief and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, &c., as well as the testimony and opinions of highly eminent Members of the Faculty, and are of decided opinion that they are worthy the attention of the public and cheerfully recommend them as equal, if not superior, to any instruments for similar purposes we have ever seen.

WM. G. HILL,
L. W. SCOTT,
W. H. McKEE,
N. L. STITH,
RICH'D B. HAYWOOD,
FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Nash, made in the case Bennett Perry *et al ex parte*, ordering the sale of the Real Estate of the late HENRY PERRY, dec'd for Partition amongst his Heirs-at-law, I shall sell on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of May next, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in the County of Halifax, on the North side of Fishing Creek, containing about thirteen hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Johnson, Samuel L. Arrington and James Carter Nicholson.

Also, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May next, I shall sell on the premises, one other

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in the County of Nash, known as the Reedy Point Plantation—containing about five hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Willie Powell, and others.

Bonds with good and able sureties, payable in two equal instalments at twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E

Nashville, N. C., April 6, 1846. } Pr $6 29—ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JOHNSTON County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Greene & Hastings
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 Phereby, 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 62½] 26

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

HARRIS' HOTEL,

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the North west corner of the Court House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. His house has been thoroughly repaired—his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any in the State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ask is a fair trial. Call and judge for yourselves.

KIAH P. HARRIS.

Concord, N. C., May 13, 1845. 40—

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

New Fruits, Confectionary,

CAKES, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders to her friends and customers, in the City of Raleigh, and vicinity, her grateful thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and humbly begs them to give her a call, before purchasing any article in her line. She is now receiving her Spring Supply of fresh FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, all of which have been purchased for *Cash*, and will be sold cheaper by the pound, than has ever before been offered in this place.

My assortment of CANDY comprises Lemon, Cinamon, Cream, Peppermint, Rose, Star, Chocolate, acidulated Lemon drops, and every other variety.

I have constantly on hand fresh CAKES, of every description and quality.

As the season is near at hand for ICE CREAM, I give notice, that I shall always keep a plentiful supply on hand.

I am prepared, *at the shortest notice*, to furnish any quantity of ICE CREAM, and FRENCH CAKES, for Parties, in the very best style.

MARON HARDIE.

Raleigh, April 8, 1846 29—6tw

THE NATIONAL

Fire Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,

Office No. 62, Wall Street,

Capital $150,000—all paid in,

WILL effect Insurance on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, and on Furniture and Merchandize, on the most favorable terms.

JOS. W. SAVAGE, Pres't.

WM. JAS. BOOKS, Sec'y.

Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its vicinity, will be made to the Subscriber.

D. W. STONE, Agent.

January 1846. 9-6mw

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. L. S. IVES, D. D. VISITOR.

REV. ALBERT SMEDES, RECTOR,

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of June, and continue the 10th of November. The Winter Term will immediately follow, and continue from November [illegible] during a Session of [illegible] religious character [illegible] ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

March 2, 1846.

State of North Carolina—Eastcoun County. Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1846.

[illegible] connected [illegible] Rosey Pope, Sale [illegible]

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible, increase the claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board, and English Tuition, per term of 5 months	$100
Tuition in French	[illegible]
" in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar	[illegible]
With $3 for use of Piano or Organ,	
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument	4[illegible]
" in Drawing and Painting	1[illegible]
Pens and Ink	

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name *in full*. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions. This consists in Summer, of a straw bonnet with light blue ribbon and a plain white dress. Their ordinary apparel is to be of any material suitable for School girls. Jewelry and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in its Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. From their friends or relatives in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the *day* only, not a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, nor are they allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher.

Raleigh, April 2, 1846. 28

Sheriff's Sale.

A LIST of Land to be sold for the Tax of 1845 by JAMES F. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Iredell, on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House door in Statesville, Iredell County:

William Daniels	200 Acres.		Tax $2 [illegible]
Peter Browley	261 do	do	1 [illegible]
Henry Long	474 do	do	1 [illegible]
Joel Plyler	67 do	do	1 [illegible]
Martha Garner	50 do	do	[illegible]
Moses Shuping	86 do	do	[illegible]
Ephraim Shuford	1 Town Lot	do	1 [illegible]
John Barnes	50 Acres	do	[illegible]
David Irwin	115 do	do	[illegible]
James Fleming	328 do	do	1 [illegible]
John Mackey	61 do	do	[illegible]
Mathew Seats	147 do	do	[illegible]
Andrew Reid	152 do	do	[illegible]
Wilford Turner	190 do	do	1 [illegible]
Arthur Blankinship	100 do	do	1 [illegible]
Gabriel Hardin	50 do	do	1 [illegible]
N. Leaster's Estate	104 do	do	2 [illegible]
John McAuley	175 do	do	3 [illegible]
Philip Phifer	125 do	do	[illegible]
Osney Rogers	80 do	do	[illegible]
Etheldred Edwards	590 do	do	2 [illegible]
Sarah Thomas	164 do	do	[illegible]
William Lemon	150 do	do	[illegible]
H. W. Mays	144 do	do	1 [illegible]
Thomas Gray	125 do	do	4 [illegible]
Williams Robins	96 do	do	1 [illegible]
William Ramsey	16 do	do	[illegible]

JAMES F. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

April 1, 1846. $7 24—30d

FOR SALE,

Valuable City Property, and other REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will be sold at Public Auction, before the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, the following Property to wit:

One parcel of ground in the City of Raleigh, situate on the West side of Fayetteville Street, having thereon three brick tenements, and being formed of parts of Lots, No. 147 and No. 163, in the Plan of said City.

One other parcel of ground in said City, known in the Plan thereof, as Lots No. 133 and No. 117, on which is situated a Dwelling House, &c. late the residence of JOSEPH PEACE, deceased.

One other parcel of ground in the said City, numbered 213 and 229.

One Tract of Land, situate in the County of Wake, containing about 1,771 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, situate in the same County, called the "Cat-Tail Tract," containing 778 acres.

One other Tract of Land in the same County, called the "Piney Grove," containing 196 Acres.

One other Tract of Land in the same County, containing 91 Acres, called the "Rogers land."

Three lots of Land, adjoining the City of Raleigh containing together 16½ Acres 20 poles, conveyed to JOSEPH PEACE, by Commissioners appointed by an Act of the General Assembly, passed 1813.

Also, three other lots of ground, adjoining the said City, containing together 4 Acres, and 3,340 square yards, sold by the Commissioners nder the said Act of the General Assembly.

TERMS—Six months credit, as to one moiety, and twelve months, as to the residue of the purchase money, from the day of sale—the purchasers giving bond with approved surety therefor.

ALSO—on the same terms, and under the same authority, will be sold by THOMAS B LITTLEJOHN, Esquire, at the Court House in Oxford, Granville County, on the 1st day of June, a Tract or settlement of Land, situate in the said County of Granville, lying on Tabb's Creek, containing one hundred and ninety-six Acres.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

April 4, 1846. 28 wts

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, living near Little Cat-fish P. O. Marion District, S. C. a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shoulders, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off a brown woollen round coat and pants, rather ragged and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Maj. Arch'd McKay, of Richmond county, N. C. in November last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.

March 23, 1846. 26—tf

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 cases made and provided.

MARY P. HARRISS.

Feb. 10, 1846. 14—saw3m