Rocks of Lake Superior,

BY LEWIS CASS.

Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about 50 miles from the falls of St. Mary, are the immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyager LE TOTTRAIL, the Pictured Rocks. This name has been given them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower and lofty dome, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape which the genius of architecture ever invented. These cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks rising to the elevation of 300 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast for 15 miles.

The voyagers never pass the coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblation, to propitiate the favor of their Monitas. The eye instinctively searches along the eternal rampart, for a single place of security; but the search is in vain.—With an impassable barrier of rock on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably assure destruction of the passenger, in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara.

The rock itself is a sand stone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep, that the masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath the waters until it is reduced to sand. The action of the waves has removed every projecting point.

When we passed this immense fabric of nature, the wind was still; the Lake was calm. But even the slightest motion of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these internal seas, swept thro' the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as it rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation.

No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface.

Resting in a frail bark canoe, upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in the air, so pellucid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragments would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a small speck upon the broad face of creation.

Our whole party, Indians, voyagers, soldiers, officers and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power, at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the ear to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No cathedral, no temple built with human hand, no pomp of worship, could ever impress the spectator with such humility, and so strong a conviction of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

The London Times.

There is no other newspaper in the world which wields so great an influence as the London Times. It has placed itself at the head of the press in Europe, and speaks with a degree of authority which kings might envy. The individuals concerned in its management are nothing—the paper itself is everything. In its columns public questions are continually discussed with masterly ability. It may easily be conjectured, that no one mind could originate, prepare, and utter, from day to day, the erudite, far-reaching disquisitions which tell so powerfully upon the opinion of the world; but that is a matter of no consequence. The Times speaks, and its word is potential. It is a gigantic impersonality—a disembodied oracle, whose voice penetrates every corner of the civilized world, and moulds the thoughts of a large portion of the human family. Those who are familiar with the way in which machinery is made to operate, know that many pens are regularly employed upon that sheet. Yet nothing is more evident than the fact, that all its articles, from whatever source they come, bear a single impress. The Times utters one language. It scorns to tell the public that it disapproves of what itself has said. It never strangles its own offspring. The absence of a "responsible," or indiscretion of an "assistant," is never proclaimed as the excuse for an acknowledged blunder. Such a practice would soon bring even that great journal into contempt.

Yet the Times has a "responsible editor," one who, while he scarcely ever writes any thing himself, carefully supervises, alters and corrects every editorial, and gives a consistent character to all the utterances of the paper. He never informs the public that nobody writes for his journal except himself, well knowing that nothing else he could say would injure it so much. Several men of learning, talent and experience are engaged upon a liberal stipend to write regularly for its columns. They furnish articles upon such subjects as may be suggested by their principal, or by their own judgment. They are all carefully read, examined, and usually altered and corrected by the editor. No writer can have any assurance that his production will appear in the shape given it by himself; and none is ever at liberty to claim in any way the authorship of his own articles. It is thus, by making the paper great, and those who conduct it nothing, that the Times has come to be the most considerable journal in existence. It well knows that the public care less than nothing about the individuals who sit at its desks. All its readers want is an able, intelligent, and comprehensive daily paper, and that it is careful to furnish. The machinery behind the curtain it has the sense and taste to conceal.

Rochester American.

Havana, from the Harbor.

Mr. FOOTE, in one of his interesting letters to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, thus gives his impression of Havana and its vicinity, as seen from the deck of the steamship Dee, (on which he was a passenger,) lying at the quarantine ground:

"The city looked very gay, nearly all the houses being painted white, light blue, pale green, yellow, or red—the blue and yellow predominating—with flat roofs, balconies and jalousies to the windows. The streets—such as we could see, in running past the town—are excessively narrow, many not more than ten feet wide, and crowded with people. The country immediately adjacent to Havana is not remarkably beautiful, but it is interesting to a visitor from the North on account of the tropical character of the vegetation, so unlike what he has been accustomed to see at home. The hills rise in gently-rounded eminences, dotted with groves of cocoa trees, or covered with plantations of the dark green coffee shrubs, or the pale, delicate green of the young sugar cane. Many of these hills command very pleasant views, but few, however, have been built upon.

"The Spaniards do not seem to share in the English and American love of rural scenery. Towards the west, with the aid of the ship's glass, I saw several villas of fantastic architecture, partially shaded by trees and shrubs; but they were so few as to render the general barrenness of the landscape more remarkable. The renowned Moro Castle is built upon an enormous mass of rock, that rises abruptly from the water, and constitutes the east side of the entrance to the harbor. The castle is a large pile, looks strong, and mounts many cannon, commanding the entrance to the harbor, and, not less important, perhaps, the eastern part of the city. The high ridge of land running eastward from the castle is covered with extensive military works, of comparatively recent date, and constructed, as I am informed, by high authority, with much skill.

"The castle, imposing as it is in external appearance, is not regarded by military men as very formidable. The game played by the combined fleet, a few years ago, at St. Jean d'Acre, or an imitation of the reduction of San Juan d'Ulloa, by the investment of Vera Cruz, would very soon silence the guns of the Moro. The strongest defence of Havana is Fort Principe, on the height just without the town, on the west. This fort is said to be admirably constructed, and in a state of efficiency. In connection with the Moro, it commands the town, as well as the approaches to it. Besides these two, there is another, smaller but dangerous-looking fort, the name of which I do not remember, more inland, on a moderate elevation, at the southwestern extremity of the harbor. This fort was the last to give in, when the Island was taken by the British many years ago."

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT CHARLESTON.—There were exported last year from Charleston goods and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of that State, to the amount of $1,800,640. To Boston the value was $329,115. Providence $32,903, N. York $1,069,696, Philadelphia $215,833, Baltimore 858,740, and New Orleans $77,880. The amount of duties collected on the foreign imports into that port during the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1849, was $157,657 95.

PRESERVING MEAT BY FREEZING.—Everybody knows or ought to know, that meat will keep perfectly sweet so long as it remains frozen. But everybody does not know that their meat will be tender or tough, according to the method of thawing it.

If frozen meat is brought into a warm room and thawed by heat—if you have not good teeth and the digestive powers of an ostrich, you had better leave that part of the dinner for those who have. Therefore, bring from the larder, the night before it is wanted, the meat or poultry intended for dinner, and plunge it into cold water. The next morning a thick coating of ice will be found encrusting the whole piece. Take it off and change the water, and let it remain until the hour for dressing it. If to be boiled, put it over the fire in cold water—if to roast, put before a brisk fire, as there is always danger that the heart of a large piece may not be completely thawed, in which case it will be spoiled.

Vegetables should be thawed in the same way, and with few exceptions, they will be better for having been frozen. Potatoes, however, acquire a disagreeable sweetness.

PHILADELPHIA THE LARGEST CITY IN THE UNION.—The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, who recently spent some weeks in Philadelphia, has, since his return home, more than once alluded to the rapid increase of its population, and stated that, in that respect, Philadelphia is overtaking, if it has not already overtaken, New York. He arrived at this conclusion, not only from various circumstances and facts that came to his knowledge, but also from personal observation. After referring to the last census of the taxable inhabitants, and comparing it with previous ones, he says:

"The census of 1850, we have no doubt, will show that Philadelphia is the largest city in the Union, and that she has a greater population than any city in Europe—London, Paris, and Moscow, only excepted."

Spread of the English Language.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News says:

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Pennsylvania members, because the House refused to print a portion of the copies of the President's Message in the German language. They urge that about one-third of the villagers of Pennsylvania, knowing nothing but the German tongue, find this document a dead letter. The reply is, "it will be a greater inducement for them to learn English." It is a knotty question, and one upon which much might be said; but one grand idea is elicited from it, which is the future universal prevalence of our language. The history of the future is already clearly foreshadowed by the prevalence of our race and language, both at present and in coming time. The English is already spoken by a more numerous population than any other one language, as the following statement will show:

British Islands	28,800,000
Canada and Northern Provinces	2,100,000
West Indies, Guiana and Bermuda	1,000,000
Australia Colonies and New Zealand	250,000
India	350,000
Cape Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Liberia	300,000
United States	22,300,000
	55,000,000

The French language is spoken by about thirty-five millions; the German forty millions; the Russian forty-two millions. Now, from this tabular statement of the present, let us turn to the future. We know by mathematical certainty, that unless some unusual dispensation of Providence shall occur, our own race in America, in eighty years, will number two hundred and forty millions; and that there is nothing to human view to prevent their gradual spread through the whole American continent. As the French, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish have disappeared as far as the Rio Grande, so all others will vanish as far as Cape Horn.

CONUNDRUM.—"I say, Clem," said one darkie to another, "can you told me why a nigger is neber dead broke?"

"No, Ginger," said Clem, "I don't know, and darfore draps de subjec widout a 'spression."

"Well, den," returned the other darkie, "I'll tell you why a nigger is neber dead broke; it's bekase he's always got a *scent* about him."

"Eh, eh, honey," said Clem, "but den you know it's a *bad scent*; so de nigger's dead broke, arter all!"

COOL.—The following mirth-provoking anecdote may suggest a moral, perhaps, if the reader has wit enough to find it out:

An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue moaning sadly at something lost.

"What's the matter, sir?" said the fellow.

"Oh, sir, a villain just stole my gold laced hat from my head, and ran away with it."

"Why don't you run after him?" asked the rogue.

"Bless your heart, sir, I can't run at all—I can hardly walk."

"The deuce you can't," said the rogue, "and he stole your hat?"

"Yes, he did, sir!"

"And you can't run?"

"No, not a rod."

"Nor catch the thief?"

"No, not at a snail's gate."

"Then here goes for your wig," and accordingly pulling off that thatch for the head, the fellow went like a shot, and the old man was left bald as a coot.

NEW AMERRICAN NAVAL STEAMERS.—There are now building for the American Navy, four steamers, Powhattan, Susquehanna, Saranac and San Jacinto. The first at Norfolk, the second at Philadelphia, the third at Portsmouth, N. H.; and the last at New York. The first two are 250 feet long, and 45 feet beem; the last two are 196 feet long, and 37 feet beam. The first two have side wheels, and two inclined engines, each with cylinders 70 inches diameter, and 10 feet stroke, the third has side wheels, and two inclined enginers, with 60 inch cylinders, 9 feet stroke; and the fourth has a propeller and two inclined engines, working across the ship, with cylinders 60 inches in diameter, 4 feet 2 inches stroke.

The first load of Cotton by the Granville and Columbia Railroad, came down on Saturday last. A freight car proceeded up the track to the plantation of JOHN D. FROST Esq. and returned with eighteen bales. The work is still progressing finely—the iron being laid down as fast as possible.

Columbia Telegraph.

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION.—Some years ago, when all the world were mad upon lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, and had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her upon the subject. One day, however, the master saw in the newspaper that the number was actually a prize of $100,000. Cook was called up—a palaver ensued—had known each other many years—loth to part, &c., in short, he proposes marriage, and is accepted. They were married the next morning, and as the carriage took them from church, the following dialogue took place:

"Well, Molly, two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else. But first let me ask you where your lottery tickit is?"

"Molly, who thought he was beginning a banter on the old subject, replied—

"Don't ye say any more about that—I thought how it would be—I never should hear the end on't—*so I sold it to the baker for five dollars profit!* You needn't make any more fuss about that."

SOMETHING FOR THE GIRLS.—Somebody has taken the trouble to collect statistics from the United States, England, Ireland, and Scotland, on which is based a calculation of the chances of marriage a woman has, at different periods of her life, taking one hundred as the whole number of chances she gets of marrying. The one hundred chances are distributed as follows:

"Between the ages of fifteen and twenty, 14½; twenty and twenty-five, 52; twenty-five and thirty, 18; thirty and thirty-five, 6½; thirty-five and forty, 3½; forty and forty-five, 2½; forty-five and fifty, 1½; fifty and fifty-five, ½; fifty-five and sixty, ¼; over sixty-five, one-tenth of a chance."

Young women should attentively study this table and regulate their conduct towards their suitors by it. Before twenty they can be as captious as they please, for their best chance has not come yet. Before twenty-five they can pick and choose, but after thirty their chances diminish in a frightful ratio, and the sooner they secure a husband the better.

A DISAPPOINTED GREAT MAN EMIGRATING.—The Fort Smith Herald learns from a gentleman who resides in the Seminole country, that the great Seminole chief WILD CAT is making arrangements to remove, with a party of his nation—his adherents—to Mexico. The cause, it is supposed, is in consequence of his popularity and influence being on the wane among his countrymen.

Clerical Statistics.

Among the facts of our times is the great diminution which has taken place in the number of clerical persons in proportion to the amount of population. This is true in Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic countries. The statistical work of Mons. MOREU DE JONNES furnishes the following particulars on this subject:

"In France, in 1757, there were 40,000 curates, 60,000 other priests, 100,000 monks, and 100,000 nuns; being a total of 300,000, or 1 to every 67 inhabitants. But, in 1829, the entire clerical order had decreased to 108,000 members; that is, 1 to every 280 inhabitants. This is a decrease of more than four-fifths. At Rome, in 65 years, the decrease has been three-fifths. In Portugal, in 31 years, the falling off has been five-sixths. In Bavaria, in 28 years, the decrease has been the greatest; out of every 23 only 1 is left. In Sicily, in 51 years, the decrease has been one-half. In six of the States of Europe the Roman Catholic clergy, including priests, monks and nuns, has decreased 855,000 in the last sixty years! In Russia, where the Greek Church is the prevailing denomination, the decrease has been, in 33 years, more than one-third."

The same important process has been going on in half Protestant and Protestant countries, as is shown by the following facts. In Switzerland, in 37 years, the decrease has been one-third. In England, in 133 years, nearly two-thirds. In Denmark, in 20 years, more than one-half. In Sweden, in 60 years, one-third.

GEN JACKSON'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN CONGRESS.—When Mr. Gallatin was a member of Congress, in the year 1796, Tennessee was admitted as a State into the Union, and sent her first member to Washington. One day, when in his seat in the House, Mr. Gallatin noticed a tall lank, uncouth locking individual, with long locks of hair hanging over his brows and face, while a queue hung down his back tied in an eelskin. The dress of this individual was singular; his manner and deportment that of a backwoodsman. The appearance of so singular a character on the floor of the House of Representatives, naturally attracted attention, and a member at his side asked who he was? Mr. Gallatin replied that it was the member for the new State. "Well," said his friend, "he seems just the sort of chap one might expect from such an uncivilized regon as Tennessee." The individual in question was ANDREW JACKSON.

SECRET OCCUPATIONS OF PARIS.—There died in Paris, not long since, a man ruined by the Republic, and who always followed a business, productive as it was unique. One day he was reflecting on the numberless efforts he had made, in vain, to gain a livelihood. The idea crosed his mind: "There are annully lost in Paris, at least one hundred bank notes; one fifth of this money belongs to persons who have no faith in human probity, and are never reclaimed." Now of the persons who find these notes, three out of ten are honest. Of their honesty, now perfectly sterile, I will make use. This was the origin of a new industry. He caused to be printed, on credit, a number of handbills to the following purport:

"BANK NOTE LOST.—HONESTY ITS OWN REWARD.—A poor man, father of a family has lost a bank note sent to him for the reward of his toil, somewhere between Montronouge and Bercy. The finder will please bring it to No.—street, and will be amply rewarded by the consciousness of having done his duty."

This notice, placarded every month at the various corners of Paris, procured for its inventor an income of twenty-five hundred to three thousand francs, on which he contrived to live very comfortably.

The establishment of the Republic, which rendered the loss of bank notes must improbable, and almost impossible, put an end to this strange occupation.

TOO BUSY TO BE MARRIED.—A New York correspondent of the Sun tells the following funny story:

On Friday last, a young and pretty Dutch girl entered the Marine Court, and requested one of the officials in attendance to inform her, "If dat vas vere dey married de people?" Being told that it was, she looked smilingly upon the officer, and holding up her head as if impressed with the responsibility of her position, addressed him with, "Vil you marry me, den?" "Marry you," said the officer, "oh, I can't do that, I have a wife already." "I don't vant to be married to you, but I vaunt you to marry me," replied she. "Oh! ah, that is a different case; but who do you want to be married to?" "To Fritz, but he vas so busy he couldn't come, and said dat I might get it done." When informed that this marrying by proxy would not answer, the poor girl left, and the next day returned with Fritz, who had managed to quit his work to get married, and the happy pair were made one by his honor, the Mayor.

Lawyer and the Irishman.

While a number of Lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset, a few years since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. 'Let him crowd in among us,' whispered a limb of the law, 'and we will have some fun with him.' The Irishman took his seat at the table. 'You were not born in this country, my friend?'

'No sir, I was born in Ireland.'

'Is your father living?'

'No sir. he is dead,'

'What is your occupation?'

'A horse jockey, sir.'

'What was your father's occupation?'

'Trading horses.'

'Did your father cheat any one while here?'

'I suppose he did cheat many, sir.'

'Where do you suppose he went to?'

'To Heaven, sir.'

'And what do you s'pose he is doing there?'

'Trading horses, sir.'

'Has he cheated any one there?'

'He cheated one, I believe' sir.'

'Why did they not prosecute him?'

'Because they searched the wohle kingdom of Heaven, and couldn't find a lawyer.'

SCENE AT THE POST OFFICE.—One Saturday morning, at an early hour, despite the straightdownwardness of the rain, and the muddy, slippery, contemptible condition of the streets, a multitude besieged the Post Office for letters, which would have done honor to the intelligence of the proudest metropolis in the Union. Of course all could not be accommodated at once, and so "a way of coming at it" was adopted which reflected still more lustre on the American name.

Lines were formed, stretching down a slippery hill to the distance of eighty feet from the office. Shoulder to shoulder stood men from every part of the United States, and a step was gained whenever one had made his enquiries at the window and retired. After the lines were formed they remained unbroken, and accessions to the number must "fall in behind."

Not unfrequently would persons remain in the ranks for three and four hours. "Places" near the window were sold for five and ten dollars. All this was done in a rain, to bear up against which would have tried the fortitude of even *Oregonians.*

Alta California.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY.			1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMB'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMB'R.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMB'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The stocks are extremely light, the California markets having taken off all the surplus stocks of the fall trade, and thereby kept the markets here clean. The manufacturers are receiving more than they supply at present, and are generally unwilling to make contracts ahead, owing to the scarcity of leather and the apprehension of higher prices.—*N. Y. Express.*

ARMY NEWS.—The following is a list of the officers stationed at Fort Laramie, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, which we publish for the information of their friends:

Brevet Major W. F. Sanderson, Regt. Mounted Riflemen, Commanding Major and Surgeon, S. P. Moore, U. S. A.; Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, Ast. Qr. M. U. S. A.; Bvt. Capt. T. G. Rhett, R. M. R. Actg. Asst. Com. Sub.; Lieut. A. J. Donelson, Corps of Engineers. Capt. W. W. Scott Ketchum, 6th Infantry Co. C; Lieut. J. L. Tubbs, 6th Infantry, Com. G; Bvt. Lt. Col. B. S. Roberts, R. M. R. Co. C; Capt. Thomas Duncan, R. M. R. Company E.

Debating Society.

We copy the following proceedings of a debating club from 'The Town.'

Scene—Small room lighted by three penny candles, with four and twenty young men sitting round a table. President raps on the table and speaks.

President—Gentlemen of the Universal Eagle-winged Intellectual Debatin Society, the President begs leave to renounce himself in the cheer. The question of debate is; which is the most nourishin' to the human race—greens or taturs?

Mr. Brown has the floor.

Mr. Brown—Mr. President, I argues taturs!—decidedly. taturs! Don't we know that Alexander the Great fit, his most scrumptious battle arter eaten' a peck of taturs? Didn't Napoleon Bonaparte eat a bushel o'taturs afore he fit his last battle with St. Helena on the prararie west of the Alleghany mountains? Therefore Mr. President, I induce the fact that taturs is the most nourishin'! Let Mr. Smith spifficate that if he can? [Sits down in a heap.]

Mr. Smith—Mr. President, the gentleman says taturs—I says greens!—What was it that gave such delightful moments of rural ease to Mary Queen of Scots, when she was put in prisen by George III, for not reading the Bible? History answers greens! Where would General Washington have been afore the battle o' Waterloo without a pot of boiled greens? Ask history? What is it that makes Bob Tyler such a poet? Ask his father and his father will answer—greens! Mr. President, I have done.

President—Gentlemen of the Universal Eagle-winged Intellectual Debatin' Society, Iputs the question to vote; which is the nourishinest to the human race, greens or taturs?

(15 voices)—Greens!

(8 voices)—Taturs!

(1 voice)—Both!

President—Here's a division. I have the casting vote. I say that greens and taturs is both the most nourishin' to the human race!

Gentlemen, the question for next Monday evening is—what becomes of a tad-pole's tail when he turns to a frog?

The meeting is adjourned.

MARRIED,

In Windsor, Bertie county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. BLOUNT CHESHIRE, WILLIAM HILL, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH OUTLAW.

In Onslow county, on the 8th inst., by B. M. BARRY, Esq., Mr. THOMAS JERMAN, to Miss NANCY GREAVES.

In Bladen county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. SIMPSON JONES, the Rev. P. W. McDANIEL, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late JAMES GILLESPIE.

In Fayetteville, Mr. WILLIAM H. MASSY, to Miss HOLLAN POWERS.

In Cumberland county, on the 10th instant, ARCHIBALD McLEAN, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Capt. J. W. WEISEGER. On the 3d instant, Mr. WILLIAM McLEAN, of Robeson county, to Miss FLORA, daughter of Mr. DANIEL MONROE, of Richmond county.

In New Hanover county, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. C. SHAW, Dr. ROBERT H. TATE, to Miss MARY BAILY MURPHY. By the same, on the 20th ult., Mr. NATHANIEL BONHAM, to Miss THANKFUL NEWKIRK.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, wife of Mr. MURDOCK CAMBELL. On the 29th, Mrs. S. W. McNEILL, wife of Col. A. S. McNEILL. On the 5th instant, Mr. LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 88 years.

In this town, on Sunday night last, 13th instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Mr. JAMES M. BABER, aged about 29 years. She was a native of Beaufort county, in this State.

Commercial.

NEWBERN, Jan. 15.—Turpentine, $1 75 to $1 80 for dip and $1 05 to $1 10 for scrape. Pork, green, $4 per cwt.—Corn, $2 per bbl. Peas, clay, 40c.; lady peas 70c.; black eye 60c. Rough rice, $1 per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—6 P. M.—Flour $5 06¼ a $5 62½. Corn meal $2 87½. Rye flour $2 75 a $2 94. Wheat, $1 03 a $1 05 for red, and 1 08 a $1 14 for white. Corn, 51 a 53c for white, and 54 a 56 cents for yellow. Oats 32 a 34c. Rye 60 cents. Mess pork 11 87 a $11 94, and prime $8 87. Lard 6¼ a 6¾c per lb. Rio coffee 12½ a 13c. New Orleans sugar, 4¾ a 5¾c per lb, and molasses 27 a 27½ cents per gallon. Rice 3¾ a 3¾c per lb. Cotton has advanced ⅜ to ½ cent per lb; fair Orleans 13½c per lb. Whiskey 26½ a 27c per gallon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—6 P. M.—Flour 4 75 a $5 50. Corn meal 2 94 a $3 12½. Rye flour $3. Wheat, white $1 15. Corn, 60c for mixed, and 61 a 62c for yellow. Oats 35 a 42c. Rye 60 a 61c. Mess pork 10 50 a $10 75, and prime $8 37½. Lard 6¼ a 6¾c. Rio coffee 12 a 12½c. Rice 3¼ a 3½c. Cotton has advanced ⅜ to ½ cent; fair Upland and New Orleans 13½ a 13¾c. Naval Stores are steady but not active. Spirits Turpentine 32 cents per gallon. Whiskey 26 a 26½ cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Coffee, rio, new crop, 13 cts. and old crop 12½ cts. Flour, $4 81½ a 4 87½. Corn, yellow 52 a 58 cents, and white 50 a 51. Oats 33 a 35 cents. Bacon, western shoulders 4¼c.; Baltimore hams 7¼. Lard 7½ cents. Whiskey 27c.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 18, 1850.—[19-tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In pursuance of a deed of Assignment made to me by JOHN R. HAWES, bearing date 16th June, '49, I will sell at auction, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, on Monday of county Court week, in March next, a tract of land in New Hanover county, patented by JOHN R. HAWES, 23d February, 1846, estimated at **500 acres**, lying on the east side of Black River, adjoining the lands of LAW & SAVAGE, DANIEL ROBERSON, THOS. J. SIKES and DANIEL WELTONS. THOS. D. MEARES, *Assignee.*

Jan. 18, 1840.—[19-ts

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y, MARION C. H., S. C., January 7, 1850.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, will be held at Sumterville, S. C., on Wednesday, 30th January, 1850. A full representation, either in person or by proxy, is requested, as some important matters will be submitted to the meeting. By order of the President.

JOHN McRAE, Jr., Secretary.

January 18, 1850 19-2t

JUST Received per Schr. Charles Mills.—1 dozen Pepper Sauce, pints; 1 box Chocolate; 1 case Sweet Oil; 4 bbls. Red Beets; 2 do. white Wine Vinegar; 4 do. Cider Vinegar; 1 hhd. best Porto Rico Sugar; 2 bbls. best granulated or powdered Sugar; 6 bags Buc. Shot; 3 dozen Brooms; 4 do. painted Buckets; 25 more of those fine Beef Tongues, all low for cash at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of the Rev A. C. McNEILL, A. M., (whose high qualifications as a Teacher are well known,) as Principal of the Male and Female Departments.

The Spring Session will commence on Monday, the 14th of January, 1850.

For health, cheapness, and efficient instruction, the Trustees can confidently recommend this School to the public.

The rates of Tuition vary in each department from $8 to $12 and $15 per Session of five months, according to the advancement of the pupils, with extra charges in the female branch. Music on Piano $16, Wax Flowers and Fruits $10, Drawing and Painting $5, Greek, Latin, and French $5 each, &c.

Board, including lights, fuel and washing, can be had in the village at $7 per month, and at from $5 to $6 in the neighborhood. SAMUEL J. PERSON,

Chairman Board of Trustees.

January 12, 1850 [10ts] 19-3t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, N. C., January 18th, 1850.

Beatty, Dr. and Lady.	Jones, Mrs. Margaret 2.
Richards, Joseph P.	Sutton, M. T.

J. H. MEREDITH, P. M.

Jan. 18, 1850 19-2t

HAVANA and Principi Cigars.—10,000 Ben Franklin; 10,000 Justo Santo, superior articles. For sale by J. WILKINSON & Co.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1850.

BACON, per pound.		NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 9 a $ 9½	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
Middlings,	7 a 8	Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 1 80
Shoulders,	6½ a 7	Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
Hog round,	7½ a 8	Hard,	0 00 a 1 10
Western,	5 a 7	Tar,	0 00 a 1 10
BEANS, per bush.		Pitch,	0 00 a 1 00
White,	60 a 70	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,		Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 1 00
Per pound,	18 a 00	Do. No. 3,	65 a 70
BUTTER,		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24 a 24½
Per pound,	15 a 20	Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.		OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50 a 14 00	Sperm,	75 a 1 37
Do. Prime,	7 00 a 9 00	Linseed, N C.	80 a 85
BEEF CATTLE,		Neats Foot,	00 a 0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	3 00 a 4 00	PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,		Ground,	75 a 90
Per bushel,	50 a 52½	Black Eye,	60 a 65
Meal, bush.,	65 a 70	Cow,	60 a 65
COFFEE, per lb.		PORK, per barrel.	
Rio,	12½ a 14	Nor. Mess,	12 50 a 13 50
St. Domingo,	11½ a 12	Do. Prime,	9 50 a 10 00
Laguyra,	12 a 14	Fresh, per lb.	4 a 5
Cuba,	10½ a 11½	POTATOES.	
Java,	13 a 15	Irish, bbl.,	1 75 a 2 00
CANDLES, per lb.		Sweet, bush.,	40 a 50
Tallow,	14 a 16	POULTRY.	
Sperm,	40 a 45	Chickens, live,	10 a 15
Adamantine,	31 a 32	Do. dead,	12½ a 25
EGGS, per doz.,	15 a 18	Turkeys, live,	40 a 70
FEATHERS,		Do. dead,	40 a 1 00
Per pound,	00 a 35	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Clean, cask,	3 00 a 3 25
Canal,	7 00 a 7 50	Rough, bush.,	75 a 76
Fayetteville,	4 75 a 5 25	SALT, per bushel.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.		St. Martins,	00 a 00
North River,	00 a 00	Liv'l sack,	85 a 00
Eastern,	64 a 67	SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
IRON