CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. WEBSTER AND MR. RIVES.

A message was received in the United States Senate on Wednesday, from the President of the United States, communicating to Congress a report from the Department of State, containing copies of the correspondence between that Department and the Minister of the United States in Paris, respecting the political change which took place recently in France; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

From the documents, which are somewhat voluminous, the Republic has selected the following letter of Mr. Rives, and a letter of Mr. Webster:

Mr. Rives to Mr. Webster.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, DECEMBER 18 1851.

SIR:—The troubles which have broken out in the departments since the Presidential *coup d'etat* of the 2d instant have, it is understood, been almost entirely suppressed.—Not less than twenty five departments have been successively declared in a state of siege and put under martial law since that event, and the whole number of departments now in that condition is sixty out of the eighty six into which the territory of the Republic is divided.

The public tranquility in this city had not been disturbed in the slightest degree since my last despatch. The Government has, nevertheless, as a measure of precaution, dissolved and disarmed two of the Legions of the National Guards here; and this morning a circular of the Minister of the interior to the Prefects of the departments is published by which the Prefects are authorized, at their discretion, to suspend or dissolve the National Guards in their respective jurisdictions; to disarm citizens in whose hands the possession of arms may not be considered as a guaranty for the preservation of order; and also to fill vacancies among the officers by appointments to be made by the Prefect, instead of elections by the National Guards themselves, as heretofore practiced. Instructions of the same Minister to the Prefect of the Police of Paris are also published, by which that officer is enjoined to take prompt and vigorous measures for the execution of the decree mentioned in my last despatch, respecting persons placed under the surveillance of the haute police, which applies equally to all persons convicted of belonging to or being connected with any secret society. Both of these classes of persons are required to be immediately expelled not only from Paris, but, if need be, from France; and it is announced, in connexion with these orders, that the Government will have ready, in fifteen or twenty days, five vessels of war, capable of transporting to the penitentiary colony of Cayenne more than two thousand persons. These measures sufficiently mark the unrelenting spirit in which the Government pursues its system of repression.

Since the 2d day of December Presidential decrees have taken the place of laws; and the legislation as well as the administration of the country has been of the sole authority of the President.

To palliate, in some degree, this appearance of an arbitrary government, what is called a commission consultative, consisting as it is definitively constituted, of one hundred and seventy-eight persons, named by the President, has been organized under the Vice Presidency of Monsieur Baroche, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs. This commission, as its functions are defined by the decree establishing it, is to give its opinion on such *projets* of decrees in matters of legislation as may be submitted to it by the President, and is also to perform, in general, the functions of the *Council of State*, as that body was organized previous to the revolution of 1848. It is specially charged to sum up and verify the votes of the people at the polls to be opened on the 20th and 21st instant, for the prolongation and enlargement of the President's powers, on the returns from the departments.

I send you herewith the decree by which the consultative commission has been definitively constituted, and which contains the list of all the names which now compose it, embracing one hundred and thirty five persons who were members of the late National Assembly, some twenty generals, several persons who have belonged to former Cabinets of the President as well as the members of the present, and a few names belonging to the judicial magistracy. A former decree promulged the composition of the commission, not so numerous, but yet comprising the names of several distinguished persons who refused to serve upon it, some of whom notified their refusal in terms of lofty independence or proud disdain.

In my last despatch I mentioned to you that, since the late extraordinary events here, I had abstained from appearing at the usual weekly receptions of the President, while the rest of the diplomatic corps, with the exception at that time of the representative of Switzerland, had pursued a different course. Since the date of that despatch the representative of Switzerland, under instructions from his Government, has followed the example of the rest of the diplomatic corps, and I am now the only foreign diplomatic agent of any grade who has not attended the President's receptions since the revolutionary *coup d'etat* by which the Constitution was overthrown.

In pursuing this course I have taken counsel not merely of the feelings and sentiments natural to the bosom of an American citizen under such circumstances, but also of those higher considerations of principle and duty which should control the conduct of a public agent. Representing, as the United States do before the world, the great cause of free popular and republican institutions, it seemed to me that it would be in some measure to betray that cause if a person entrusted to act or to speak in their name should go forward with any appearance of indecent haste to solicite a dictatorial Power which had risen by violence on the ruins of a written republican constitution, however defective, here. On the other hand, the President having appealed to the nation to ratify his illegal acts, and pledged himself, in the event of an unfavorable decision, to surrender at once the position he now holds by no tenure but that of force, he can have no just cause of complaint if the representative of a foreign Power thinks proper to await the decision of the only rightful tribunal in questions of interior political organization whose judgment has been formally invoked.

These are the principles which, in the absence of instructions from my Government, I have assumed as the proper guides of my conduct in a novel and delicate situation, rendered the more responsible by the opposite course taken by all the rest of the diplomatic corps. I trust they may meet the approbation of those to whom alone I am accountable.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. C. RIVES.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Rives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 12, 1852.

SIR: Your despatches have been fully received up to the 24th of last month. The movement made by the President of the Republic of France on the 2d ult. created surprise here as well as with you, not only by the boldness and extent of its purposes, but also by the secrecy with which preparation for it had been made, the suddenness of its execution, and the success which appeared to have attended it.

It was quite natural that you should be in no haste to appear at the public receptions of the President after the overthrow of the written republican constitution of France. You sympathize, in this respect, with the great body of your countrymen. If that overthrow had become necessary, its necessity is deeply to be deplored, because, however imperfect its structure, it was the only great republican Government existing in Europe, and all Americans wished it success. We feel as if the catastrophe which has befallen it may weaken the faith of mankind in the permanency and solidity of popular institutions.—Nevertheless, although our own Government is now the only republic ranking among nations of the first class, we cling to its principles with increased affection. Long experience has convinced us of its practicability to do good, and its power to maintain liberty and order. We know that it has conferred the greatest blessings on the country, and raised her to eminence and distinction among the nations; and if we are destined to stand the only great republican nation, so we shall still stand.

Before this reaches you the election will be over; and if, as is probable, a decided majority of the people should be found to support the President, the course of duty for you will become plain. From President Washington's time down to the present day, it has been a principle always acknowledged by the United States, that every nation possesses a right to govern itself according to its own will, to change its institutions at discretion, and to transact its business through whatever agents it may think proper to employ. This cardinal point in our policy has been strongly illustrated by recognising the many forms of political power which have been successively adopted in France in the series of revolutions with which that country has been visited. Throughout all these changes the Government of the United States has conducted itself in strict conformity to the original principles adopted by Washington, and made known to our diplomatic agents abroad, and to the nations of the world, by Mr. Jefferson's letter to Governeur Morris of the 12th March, 1793; and if the French people have now substantially made another change, we have no choice but to acknowledge that also; and, as the diplomatic representative of your country in France, you will act as your predecessors have acted, and conform to what appears to be settled national authority. And while we deeply regret the overthrow of popular institutions, yet our ancient ally has still our good wishes for her prosperity and happiness, and we are bound to leave her to the choice of means for the promotion of those ends.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. DANIEL WEBSTER.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Register proposes to change the mode of appointing Delegates to the Whig National Convention. Instead of District Conventions as heretofore, the Register proposes that the Delegates present at the ensuing State Convention, from each District, be empowered to appoint a Delegate [and a Alternate] to represent that District in the National Convention.

We have thought for some time past, that this is a far more convenient mode of accomplishing the object. It may have some objections, but they are not material now, when there is no difference of opinion in the State as to the candidates for President and Vice President. As the Register justly remarks, Messrs. Fillmore and Graham are the first and the last choice of the Whigs of North Carolina. If the plan should be found not to work well, it can be discarded hereafter.—but for the present occasion we are decidedly in favor of the proposed plan. And we should add, that if any District should fail to be represented in the Convention, that that body be empowered to make appointments.

We trust that the meetings hereafter to be held will either approve or dissent from this recommendation.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE STATE OF OHIO.

In the Message of Gov. Wood, of Ohio, which has just been laid before the legislature of that State, no allusion whatever is made to National politics. Amongst many other things of interest to the State, it exhibits its finances to be in a sound and healthy condition, and sets forth the ability of the citizens of Ohio to meet promptly every public engagement without question or doubt. The receipts into the State Treasury for the past year have been $2 878 656; expenditures, $2,690 369; taxes $1 429 207. The public debt amounts to 15,585 893. But, large as it is, it is gradually diminishing, and it is believed will eventually be liquidated without any essential increase of the burdens of the people.

Among the subjects of legislation recommended are, a regulation of the mode of applying for pardons; a revision of the Judicial system; and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; suitable accommodations for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb; the organization of the militia, and the calling in and protection of the public arms; a revision of the revenue system; fixing the salaries of the judicial and executive officers; the subject of licenses; and the erection of houses of industry for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

DIDDING FOR STATE BONDS.

We learn that bids for the State bonds recently advertised by the Public Treasurer, were opened by him on last Monday in the presence of the Comptroller of State and C. Dewey, Esq. The successful bids ranged from 1 to 2¼ per cent. premium. The whole amount bid was about two hundred thousand dollars, mostly by citizens of the State. Mr. Courts immediately despatched letters to the successful bidders.

All the bonds thus far sold, by Mr. Courts, have been taken, with one exception, by citizens of our own State; and we learn also the gratifying fact that that officer has thus far realized for the State is premiums between two thousand and twenty-five hundred dollars.—*Standard.*

From the National Intelligencer, Jan'y 23.

PETITION TO LIBERATE IRISH EXILES.

The Delegation of the Friends of the Irish exiles, O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, arrived here yesterday in the second train of cars, at about half past twelve o'clock, having been detained two hours on the way in consequence of some unexpected derangement of the cars. The delegation from Baltimore was quite a large one, numbering, as we have been informed, upwards of two hundred. They were met at the cars by a committee, and conducted to the National Hotel, whence, soon after three o'clock, attended by a large accession of sympathizing friends of our own city, they walked in procession to the President's House.

The East Room being the only one in the Presidential Mansion any thing like capable of accommodating so large a deputation, the President met them there. On entering the room, and the preliminary introductions over, Dr. Chaisty, of Baltimore, on the part of the delegation from that city, addressed the President at length on the subject of their visit, and presented a petition, very numerously signed, praying the intercessory intervention of this Government with that of Great Britain to remit the further execution of the sentences of the exiles, and to grant them their liberty. Mr. McGhee, Editor of the Boston "Celt," also presented a petition from Boston and the neighboring towns and villages, to which over five thousand signatures were appended. He also addressed the President with much fervor, eloquence and ability.

To these addresses the President replied as follows:

"Sir: It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States should feel a deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed, all the humane and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and by whatever cause occasioned.

"I have become acquainted with the memorial which you have presented. It is ably written, and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with all just minds, and cannot fail to awaken in every bosom a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object. Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings; yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered.

"It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interferred in such a case as you present.

"When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion in arms, G. n. Lafayette, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz in Austria. The President was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to accomplish a purpose so dear to his own heart. I shall regard this principle of this precedent, and, together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with such principle.

"You and your friends, sir, will probably see, on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object than any interference, which might be justly deemed offensive, according to the usages of nations and the well settled principles of public law. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this Government, which such Government might treat with disrespect, and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to M. Kossuth. But in his case this Government made no representation or application to the Government against which he had committed alledged offences. The representation of this Government was made to Turkey, and not to Austria.

"In regard to our own citizens, the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such intercession for one of them. This has been done by myself, and by my predecessors, in several instances. But we have never interfered between a Government and its subjects or citizens.

"Be assured, sir, that it would give me sincere pleasure to see the prisoners to whom your memorial refers set at liberty. Whenever that happens—which I hope may be soon—should they see fit to come to this country they will find a safe asylum, and full protection under its laws.

"Accept, sir, for yourself, and your friends, my respects and good wishes."

At the close of these ceremonies the party returned in the same order that they had observed on their entrance.

A complimentary Dinner, given to the deputations from abroad by the Irish citizens of Washington, came off last evening at Carusi's Saloon, to which some two to three hundred sat down. As might be supposed on such an occasion, every thing went off most joyously. Addresses were delivered by Senator Douglass, G. W. Curtis, Esq., Mr. McGhee, and other gentlemen.

FOUR MILLIONS A WEEK.

We gave in our Commercial review on Saturday morning a statement, official, of the import of Dry Goods the current week, into the port of New York. We have now the figures to show that the import other than Dry Goods will swell the total of the week to *Four Million Dollars*, less, $15 655 viz:

Aggregate of Dry Goods . .	$2,756,887
Aggregate of other Foreign Goods	1,226,458
Total	$3,984,345

This vast total has taken nearly one more or less by surprise, as, during the fall, every assurance, so far as our own importers, proper, were concerned, was given that the importations would decline with the immense decline in the value of our leading staple, already more than ten millions since the 1st of September.—*New York Times.*

The man that rides the night-mare, it is said, has challenged the telegraph to trot fifty miles before a waggon.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The First Article of the Amendments to our State Constitution provides that, "The Senate of the State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts, which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly at the first Session after the year 1841, and afterwards, at its first Session after the year 1851, AND THEN EVERY TWENTY YEARS THEREAFTER—and the average of the public taxes paid by each County, in o the treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, that no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more Counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a County or Counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the County or Counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the County or Counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such County or Counties each shall constitute a Senatorial District."

It will be readily seen, from this provision of the Constitution, that should the Loco Foco Party have a majority in the next Legislature, they will have it in their power to practice unfairness towards their political opponents in apportioning the Senatorial districts. Whatever apportionment is made will have to stand *for twenty years thereafter!* It is unnecessary, in this connexion, to enter into the inquiry whether, should that Party have the power, they will make an unfair and unjust apportionment of the districts. Being forewarned, we should provide against the possibility of such an act. Experience is the best teacher in this, as in all other matters of like character. In laying off the Congressional Districts after the census of 1840, the most glaring and outrageous injustice was done the Whigs of the State. The voice of the majority of the People was not only suppressed, but a still greater wrong was done. It was *misrepresented*. In 1840 the Loco Foco Party were defeated in the Gubernatorial election, by upwards of 8000 majority—and in the Presidential election by upwards of 12,000 majority. Again, in 1842, they were defeated by upwards of 4,000 majority, yet what redress was given to our representation in Congress, by the Gerrymandering which the State underwent at the hands of that Party, which is, at all times, ready to utter loud but empty protestations of respect for the will of the People? Na man can recur to *that act of gross injustice to, and fraud upon the People of North Carolina, without feelings of indignation!* Have we any reason to expect better things hereafter from this same Party? With their past conduct before our eyes, are we willing, by inactivity and dissensions amongst ourselves, to give them the power to commit similar wrong? Are we willing to afford them an opportunity of stifling the voice of a majority of the People *for twenty years to come?*

And let it be remembered, that it is not in the apportionment of the Senatorial districts of the State alone, they will have the power, (should they carry the Legislature) of doing us gross injustice. At the next Session of that body, the Congressional Districts of the State must be readjusted. Is it a matter of no moment with us how it is done? Do we desire that our State should again be forced to assume a false position in the national councils? If not, if the principles of our Party are worth perpetuating, if we are sincere in the opinions we have so often expressed, that the doctrines of the Party opposed to us are ruinous in their tendency, then can we longer hesitate, as to what is our duty, as men and patriots?

We know full well, that there are questions of State policy which are calculated to distract us as a Party. We regret this, deeply regret it. But we have confidence in the patriotism of the Whigs of North Carolina, and we hope and believe that when they shall have assembled in Convention and interchanged views, they will be able to agree on measures as well of State as National policy. This is all that is necessary to insure success. Nothing is wanting but union and organization. These can be brought about by the April Convention, if our Whig brethren will come together with the proper spirit. That they will bring, from all sections, such a spirit, a spirit of conciliation and union, we hope and believe! Let us rally then once more around the old Whig banner, have a full Convention, organize for the campaign, send out our standard bearer, do our duty through the conflict, and all will be right!—*Raleigh Register.*

"THE SOLIDARITY OF HUMAN INTERESTS."

Many persons have asked us for an explanation of the above phrase, which occurs in one of Kossuth's earliest speeches in this country. The word "solidarity" is of course not English, and of course cannot be found in Webster's Dictionary of the English language.

The French word '*solidaire*,' (adjective,) according to Fleming and Tibbatts means 'bound for the whole.' The corresponding adverb '*solidairement*' signifies '*in solido*, for the whole, altogether and one for all.' The noun substantive *solidarite*, (with the acute accent over the final 'e,') means 'being bound, binding.' This is the word that Kossuth used, the English forms of y' being substituted for the final accented 'e' of the French. In its connexion, as used by Kossuth, it is significant enough, meaning that each member of what he calls the family of nations is bound for the whole, and that the whole is bound for the acts of any member. In other words, this expression conveys the idea of intervention in its broadest and most unlimited terms.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

We are indebted, through a friend, to M Togno now resident near Wilmington in this State, and well known as an accomplished scholar in almost every department of erudition, for the following definition of the word '*Solidarity*,' taken from the most approved source:

SOLIDARITE.—*Engagement, responsibilite mutuelle, entre plusieurs, qui s'obligent l'une pour l'autre. Il y a solidarite entre eux.*

Which we translate loosely: An agreement, mutual obligation or responsibility, between many persons, who bind themselves, respectively, the one for the other. Which being the case, there is a *solidarity* between them.—*Register.*

From the Charleston Courier.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN AT HALIFAX

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25, 1852.

The British mail steamship America arrived at Halifax at midnight on Saturday.

The Markets.—The sales of Cotton since the departure of the Asia on the 3rd instant, comprised 48,000 bales. The quotations were, Fair Orleans 5¼; Upland 4⅝; and Middling Upland 4¼d. Flour was firm.—Corn was improving. Sugar had declined. Trade in Manchester was active. Money was steady.

☞ The Forest Divorce case has at length terminated, the jury having returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Forrest had been guilty of adultery, that his wife was innocent. They also awarded an alimony of $3000 to be paid her annually. This decision has caused great excitement, but has given general satisfaction. The argument for a new trial was to commence on Tuesday the 27th ultimo.

TRYING EVERY BODY.

The new Code of New York must be a rare combination of sense and absurdity.—Every sort of evidence seems to be admissible and in the Forrest case it is sometimes difficult to tell who is on trial—the witness or somebody not named in the suit. Even the dead are not suffered to lie quiet in their graves. The testimony has been disgusting enough in its details, yet it seems to find readers in abundance.

A tomb-stone in Jersey bears the following epitaph—Died of thin shoes, Jan'y. 1829.

MR. JOHN W. FORNEY—THE FOREST CASE.

We have for some days had on file a very remarkable letter elicited in the course of the Forest trial. The letter to which we allude is written by Mr. Forney to Mr. George Roberts of Boston, the editor of the Boston Times. It has been acknowledged by Mr. F. as having been written by him. It discloses a plan which Mr. George Roberts is urged, by an appeal to his friendship, to execute, by which he was very much to endear himself to Forrest. Mr. Forney informs Mr. Roberts that Mr. Forrest had discovered a very suspicious intimacy between his wife and Mr. Geo. Jamieson, and had determined to separate from her. To obtain a divorce, however, he wanted proof of the illicit nature of this intimacy; and Mr. Roberts was urged by Mr. Forney to procure it in the following manner: (We quote from Mr. Forney's letter:)

"I named you to him, (Forrest,) as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, and he will never forget what you may do for him in this, to him, most vital matter. *He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J., and then induce him, either in your presence or in company, to admit as a thing to be proud of, his connexion with Mrs. F. He is fond of a glass and possibly in a convivial mood might become communicative.* No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest, and any admission he may make may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a hateful bond.

"Can you manage this thing, my friend? *It will require skill and caution*, and if successful will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he *will spend half he is worth* to be released from it. This matter must be kept secret. *Above all, do not name me in connexion with it*—excuse me for troubling you with regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now won't you help to relieve him?"

As a further means of accomplishing the plan, Mr. F., suggests that one John Green, an actor, who is a devoted friend of Forrest, may know Jamieson, and help to beguile him. This is one of the coolest plots we ever read of. It seems to have been copied from Iago's scheme to ruin Cassio. This plotting of Forrest and Forney—this making a man drunk to draw him confessions pleasing to his vanity of what may or may not have happened, will hardly elevate either in standing or respectability.

INTERVENTION.

It is very evident that many of the leading politicians at the North and North West are determined to press this policy on the country, and make it an issue in the next Presidential election. The Loco Foco Freesoil Governor of Massachusetts, who was elected by the infamous coalition, which placed Sumner in the Senate of the United States, has come out in his Message to the Legislature of that State, in favor of the principle of intervention. He is presumed to speak the sentiments of those who elected him, and that they will urge it as a means of strengthening the cause of Abolitionism there can be but little doubt. The Legislature of Alabama has passed strong Resolutions against the policy, and we hope that the voice of those who are devoted to the peaceful and prosperous policy of the Founders of our Republic will be heard in bold and resolute tones from all sections of the country, before the ruinous principles avowed shall have the ascendency.—*Register.*

☞ Judge Sharkey, it is said, is extremely dissatisfied with his position at Havana. The Captain-General refuses to recognise him as Consul, but has intimated that he will acknowledge him as Commercial Agent of the United States, if he will make the application. Judge Sharkey, however, it is alledged, has determined either to act as Consul or not at all.—*Baltimore Sun.*

KOSSUTH'S MOTHER NOT DEAD.

The *Constitutionelles Blattions Bohmen* has a letter from Pesth, dated Dec. 20, stating that the report, which had been in circulation, that the mother of Kossuth had deceased, was entirely erroneous! We also find the same statement in the Vienna papers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's PEPSIN, The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific Evidence of its value, furnished by the Agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Obituary.

Died, at Belvoir, near Lenoir, in Caldwell county, on Friday morning, the 23rd of January, 1852, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN MOTT, consort of the Rev. T. S. W. Mott, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged about 38 years. Thus passed from earth to heaven, one of Christianity's purest gems, and one of society's brightest ornaments, leaving a kind and devoted husband, and an affectionate family to mourn their irreparable loss. But

"There is a voice which sorrow hears
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,
'Tis Heaven that whispers 'dry thy tears,'
The pure in heart shall meet again."

"Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit,
Throned above;
Souls like thine with God inherit
Life and love." W.

Commercial Record.

CHARLOTTE, FEBRUARY 4, 1852.

Cotton,	7 a 8	Nails,	a 04
Apples,	$1 a 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Butter,	12½ a 15	Salt,	2¾ a $0
Beef,	4 a 5	Corn,	90 a $1
Flour, bbl.	$4¾ a 5	Meal,	90 a $1
Irish Potatoes,	$1½ a 00	Oats,	50 a 60
Pork,	7 a 0	Beeswax,	20 a 00
Lard,	12½ a 00	Feathers,	25 a 30
Bacon,	12 a 00	Bale Yarn,	75 a 00
Sugar,	7 a 8	Sheetings,	3½ a 10
Coffee,	10 a 11	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	40 a 50	Sole Leather,	15 a 18

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

There was an improved demand for cotton in our market to-day, but prices remained unchanged.—Sales 1,500 bales, at 6¾ a 8¼.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

COTTON.—The sales of the week foot up 2,752 bales, at prices ranging from 6¼ a 7¾ cents.—*Carolinian.*

J. W. HEARN,

Saddler,

Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C.,

IS prepared to execute jobs in his line, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon the most moderate terms.

Shop North East of the Court House. 1.tf.

☞ Examination.

THE Examination of the Students of Davidson College will be commenced on Tuesday, the 27th of February and be continued on the two following days. The Literary Contest between the Societies is expected on Thursday night of the same week. The meeting of the Board of Trustees is expected on Thursday the 26th.

☞ Dissolution.

THE firm of Wriston & Rigler is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle between this and April Court, or they may expect to pay cost, as the business of the firm must be closed.

WRISTON & RIGLER.

January 1, 1852. 2=4c

Removal.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole of the

Tin and Sheet Iron SHOP,

has removed it to the house of R. H. Brawley, nearly opposite J. B. Kerr's Hotel, where he hopes to see all of his old customers and friends, as he is determined to sell **Tin Ware** lower *FOR CASH* than it has ever been sold in Charlotte, either by the Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase would do well to give him a call before supplying themselves elsewhere.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work or ware.

☞ JOB WORK, such as **Roofing, Guttering, Stove Pipes, &c.,** done at the shortest notice.

☞ ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to.

SAM'L T. WRISTON.

January 1, 1852. 2tf

FRESH FIELD CARROT SEED for sale.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

February 2, 1852. 3t

☞ Notice

HAVING qualified as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Susan Sumrell, dec'd, all persons indebted to the estate are required to come forward and make payment; and those having claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

S. H. ELLIOTT, *Executor.*

January 23, 1852. 2tf

LOST.

THE subscriber has lately lost his Pocket-Book, containing a number of Notes and papers, and he takes this method to forewarn all persons whatsoever from trading for any of said Notes, payable to himself, either in his own individual capacity, or as Guardian, Trustee, Executor or Administrator, as the same will not be paid to holders.

SAMUEL A. DAVIS.

Charlotte, February 2, 1852. 2tf

Land and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 18th instant, at his residence, Belvoir, near Lenoir, in Caldwell county, his beautiful farm, now in a high state of cultivation, and several

LIKELY NEGROES.

—ALSO—

All his Stock, Farming Tools,

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

February 3, 1852. 3

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell upon reasonable terms, a first rate Cotton Farm, containing about 250 acres, in Providence Settlement, about one and a half miles from the Rail Road Depot, finely timbered.

A. C. WILLIAMSON.

Charlotte, February 4, 1852. 2tf

Final Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the 12th section of the amended Charter, passed in the year 1848, the President and Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company will offer for sale, at the ensuing times and places, the amounts of STOCKS, to pay the arrears due by the said Company owing the said Shares, viz:

25 Shares at the Court House of Mecklenburg county, in the town of Charlotte, on the 12th day of March next.

Those Stockholders who are in arrears are most especially notified to observe the advertisement of the above sales of stock.

EDWARD G. PALMER, President.

February 4, 1852. 2t2d

MRS. MARY PORTER,

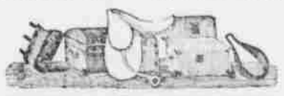
Milliner and Mantua Maker.

HAS returned to Charlotte to revive her former pleasant acquaintances, and she hopes also, her former flourishing business. She is now prepared to render entire satisfaction in her line of business to all who may favor her with a call, as she has recently returned from the North where she has been engaged, for a period of more than twelve months, improving the character and style of her work.

She has taken a room in the house lately occupied by Mr Parks, North of the large brick building.

Charlotte Jan 26, 1852. 1tf

NEW FIRM.



H. H. & J. H. HOLTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles, Harness, & Trunks,

WOULD Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

They may be found 2 Doors above Kerr's Hotel.

Charlotte, Jan. 26. no1.1f

REA & TERRES,

DEALERS IN

Choice Liquors

AND

CONFECTIONERIES.

All kinds of catables on hand,

Havana Cigars, &c.

Charlotte, January 28, 1852. 1tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Proprietors of the North Carolina Whig are prepared to execute all Job Work in the neatest manner.

To our Patrons.

WE do sincerely return our thanks to our friends and patrons for their generous and continuous support they have thus far extended to us. We have labored and studied hard to please, and hope they will not think us troublesome, if we take occasion to remind many of them that they are in arrears and they upon reflection must know that we cannot pay workmen or purchase goods without money.

A. Bethune, & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

(one door east of Sadler's Hotel.)

Charlotte, January 21, 1852. 13

A. C. WILLIAMSON,

Attorney at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in this and the adjoining counties and will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office on Tryon street, below Boyd's old Tavern.

Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 1tf

A. BRUNSWIG & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

One door east of Sadler's Hotel.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

HAVE just received the largest, and best selected Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

AND

Tailors' Trimmings

ever offered in this market, which will be made up to order, as neat, and with as good taste, as any in the United States, and, at short notice!

We will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

of our own manufacture, which we will insure to be of good material and well made.

Our furnishing Department contains a full and complete assortment. We deem it useless to enumerate all; however, you will find a large assortment of

Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Cravats,

STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

☞ Call and examine our Stock. We will take pleasure in showing them.

Our Goods will be sold as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash, or on a short time, to punctual customers.

January 1852.

TOOLS, &c.

A New Supply of Tools, Hardware and Iron at BREM & ALEXANDER.

No 1, Granite Range.

January 17, 1852.

NEW WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

At No. 5, Granite Range.

Just opened a Splendid Assortment

OF

Gentlemen's Hunting Cased Gold Lever Watches,
Ladies, do do do
Silver Levers of the best quality,
do do Low priced ones,
Good Lepines, very low,
Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains,
Chatelaines, beautiful patterns,
Bracelets, Breast pins, Ear rings,
Finger Rings Box and Glass pins,
Lockets and Keys, expressly for Daguerreotypes
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Spectacles,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Forks, Butter knives, Plain and Threaded,

with many other articles of use and fancy to Cash Customers. Great inducements will be offered. A large assortment of fashionable Cuff pins.

Persons having open accounts are earnestly requested to come and settle by cash or note.

THOS. TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 17.

, Concord Mercury copy 3 times.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a New Supply of Goods of all varieties. Call and see them.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

No. 1 Granite Range.

Jan. 17, 1852.

Military Claims

OF all kinds settled with fidelity and dispatch, for Officers, Soldiers, widows and their heirs. Apply to WM F. DAVIDSON,

Charlotte, N. C.

January 21, 1852. 14

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING And Paper Hanging.

ALL orders from a distance will be attended to. J. W. RAINEY.

Charlotte, N. C. no 1—tf

J. A. FOX,

Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the surrounding Counties. He will attend to the collection of all debts given him in charge. Also to the settling of pension and land bounty claims.

Office—No. 24, Boyd's Row.

Charlotte, January, 1852.

Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road.

THE DIRECTORS of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company will meet at Columbia, on Thursday, the 5th of February next.—A punctual attendance is desired.

EDWARD G. PALMER, President.

January 21, 1852. 1—tm

HARDWARE.

W. T. HOWELL & Co.,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers IN

Foreign & Domestic

Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

No. 181 Market St., Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand a large and General assortment of Goods in their line, which they offer for sale at as low prices and on as liberal terms as any other house. Merchants visiting the North are respectfully solicited to call and examine their stock. Their long experience in the Carolina trade enables them to fill orders by mail about as though given in person.

January 7th, 1852. 1:3m.

JUST received Raisins, Currants, Figs, Apples, Malaga Grapes, &c and for sale by the subscriber. T. J HOLTON