

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following extracts of foreign news are selected from the papers of the Caledonia, which steamer arrived at Boston on the 20th ult., with news five days later than the last we gave by the Great Western. The speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, in relation to Oregon, were called forth by the allusions to the Oregon country in President Polk's inaugural address. It is on this account that the remarks of the Gentlemen above-named are not to be looked upon in as belligerent a light as some of the papers seem to view them. If they had been called forth by any action which our Government had taken on the subject, there would be more cause for taking serious notice of them; but they are merely rejoinders to the general remarks of President Polk.

The Caledonia was detained one day, by order of the government, for the purpose of bringing out the debate in Parliament on the Oregon question.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 4.

The Oregon Question.—Lord Aberdeen said he would willingly lay before the House the details of the negotiation on the subject of the Oregon Territory, and appeal to them for his entire justification in the face of Europe; but, although this might hereafter be necessary, it would now certainly be impolitic. He declined to enter into an examination of the British title to the territory in dispute, but proceeded to explain the course the negotiation had taken since the signing of the treaty of Washington, and quoted the expressions of President Tyler in his message of the 19th of February, as indications of a friendly feeling, and of a desire that the question might be brought to an amicable solution. In a fortnight after, however, Mr Polk had delivered his inaugural address, in which he claimed for the United States an undisputed title to the whole country. It was, indeed, to be observed, that this speech did not possess the force of an official document, as no ministry had been formed, Congress was not in session, and it formed no part of legislative proceedings; but it was still worthy of the most serious attention. Our position was precisely the same as it had been for the last nineteen years, under the treaty of 1827. The provisions of that treaty had been prolonged for an indefinite period, subject to the right of either party to terminate it by giving it a year's notice. This could not be done without a vote of Congress, and that body would not assemble until December, so that sufficient time was still left to bring the matters in dispute to a satisfactory conclusion. With the most anxious desire of peace, he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not, we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, which, continued the noble earl amidst loud and general cheering, by the blessings of God and the support of Parliament, the government is prepared to maintain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell, on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, called the attention of the house to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the Territory of Oregon. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at all into the question of the foreign policy of her Majesty's government; or even of their policy on this very subject of the Oregon, neither was it his wish by any observations which he might then make to embarrass their proceedings. But the inaugural address of President Polk had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some notice on the part of the members of that house. That distinguished functionary had adopted a course entirely new, which, if it were not met with something unusual on their parts, would let questions of great national importance be decided hereafter by popular addresses from the head of the government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom. The President, in his message, had alluded to the annexation of Texas to the United States—an allusion which he only noticed for the purpose of showing that the present policy of the executive government of the United States tended to territorial aggrandisement. In his next sentence, the President declared his intentions to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that part of their territory which was situated beyond the Rocky Mountains. "Our title," said he, "to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children." In consequence of this declaration, he (Lord J. Russell) felt compelled to call the attention of the house and the country to this question, in order that they might see how far the President was justified in saying that his title to the country of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations.

It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have obtained from entering into this question if it had been left as a diplomatic transaction between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the minister of the crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honor of the crown.

Sir R. Peel could not be surprised, and

could not feel regret, that the noble lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion that, whilst these matters were pending in negotiations between the two governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary.

He (Sir R. Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we have received no communication from our minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it. He thought it highly probable that Mr Pakenham would have continued with the present government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination; but if the proposals of the British government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interest of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; and that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them. A tremendous burst of applause, from all parts of the House, followed this announcement.

In consequence of an intimation which Sir R. Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the House not to express any further opinion at present on this subject, the matter dropped, after a declaration from Lord John Russell that he would not submit any motion on the subject to the House until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by her Majesty's government.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 27th ult. They represent the conspiracy which had lately been detected in that capital as one of the most serious character. It contemplated, we are assured, the assassination of the ministers and the imprisonment of the Queen. All who have been arrested are said to belong to the lowest class of society.

IRELAND.—It was reported in Dublin, that Mr O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure of the young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to reorganize monster meetings on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

Beet-root sugar is now manufactured at Portaferry, Downshire, and the produce last year, its first attempt, was 115 cwt. subject to 25s. per cwt. duty, same as colonial sugar.

THE FIRE IN THE SWAMP.—We learn from Capt. Dunbar of the schwr Virginian from North Carolina, that in coming through the canal, on Thursday, he passed along a distance of ten miles where the fire was more or less burning on the edge of the tract, on the South side, and with great difficulty preserved his vessel and her deck load of cotton and staves from being burnt, by spreading sails over the cotton and keeping them constantly wet.

The heat and smoke at times was so great that he was apprehensive of being compelled to abandon the vessel. Capt. Perry, of the schr John Martin, who was astern of him, was also near losing his vessel from the same cause.

By the way, what now becomes of Professor Espy's theory, for the establishing of which he applied to Congress for a good sum? Here is a test of it, which, while it has cost perhaps \$100,000, does not take a dollar from the public treasury—and it completely proves the Professor's theory to be a humbug. Here we have had a fire spread over some 500 square miles, for almost a fortnight, constantly elaborating clouds without a drop of rain!—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Louisville Journal says that Mr Wickliffe, late Postmaster General, passed through that city on the 15th inst., on his way to Texas. He protests that he goes on his own hook, and not on the Government's.

The shad and herring fisheries in the Potomac are said to be doing a very active business this season. Shad were selling in the District on Saturday at \$8 per hundred, and herring at \$3 per thousand.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Western (Mo.) Journal states that the two companies of 3rd infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Fort Jessup, and that they were to leave by the first boat.

Fort Jessup is on the Red river, immediately on the Texas frontier; and, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are now stationed there seven companies of the 2d Dragoons, eight companies of the 3d Infantry, and eight companies 4th infantry.—*Keystone.*

THE U. STATES AND BRAZIL.

Our readers are freshly reminded, by the comments upon it in the British Parliament which have reached us by the last steamer, of the Message of President Tyler to Congress, founded on communications received here in February from the Minister of the United States at Rio Janeiro, touching the prosecution of the Slave Trade by citizens of the United States as well as British subjects, notwithstanding the penal laws and the existing treaties between the two countries for its prevention and abolition.

Noticing lately, in many papers allusions to Mr Wise's conduct, I think some particulars of this matter may be interesting to your readers, and will therefore give them to you.

This affair was not commenced by Mr Wise, but by our former consul at Rio Mr Slacum, who, in April 1838, learned that American vessels were sold at Rio to slave dealers, to be delivered in Africa, there to change the flag, and bring slaves to Brazil; he at once tried to stop it.

When Mr Wise arrived at Rio, he met Messrs Proffit, Slacum and Gordon, learned all that had been done, and though a southerner and a slaveholder, he saw his country's flag sold to the slave-dealers at Rio and disgraced, and from the first used all his influence against it, and I hope he will yet succeed; being a southerner and slaveholder, he deserves the more credit for his conduct; it can only be caused by pure and patriotic motives.

The brig Porpoise had been trading between Rio and Africa in a very suspicious manner two years; she was said to be owned by a noted slave-trader, but still sailed as an American vessel, and Messrs Maxwell, Wright & Co., managed her business (nominally) at Rio. She last arrived at Rio, January 23, 1845; as usual, an American man-of-war's boat visited her, and, when leaving, a letter was thrown in, signed by four sailors, addressed to any commander of an American vessel of war, denouncing the Porpoise as a slave. Capt. Gregory or Commodore Turner received the letter and sent it to our consul, Mr Gordon, who came off, and with the consent of the proper authorities, the Porpoise was put under the guns of the Raritan, and Lieut. Shubrick was given command of her. The next day the Americans were taken on board the consul to be questioned, and the Brazilian and Portuguese passengers were allowed to go on shore.

Mr Wise and the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs had some conversation upon the subject, and all appeared to go on smoothly. When it became known that the passengers, on going on board again, had been detained, much excitement was caused by the slave-dealers and their friends, and the minister of justice foolishly allowed himself to be persuaded to send off six armed boats, in charge of a Brazilian officer, who was ordered to take possession of the Porpoise, crew and passengers, and to use force if necessary. He found Lieut. Shubrick on board the Porpoise, and by him was ordered off; he then went to Commodore Turner on board the Raritan, and told him his errand. Com. Turner told him he could not do any thing by force, as he had 500 armed men at his command on board the Raritan; he must send away his armed boats, and then he would treat with him and tell him what to do.

The boats were sent away, the Brazilians and Portuguese were given from the Porpoise to the officer, but not one American, nor the vessel, was he allowed to have. The minister of justice appears to have been influenced by the slave-dealers, and to have acted very foolishly. Com. Turner acted rightly. A few days after the Porpoise was released, as but little could be proved against her, so well was her business hidden, and no law or treaty authorizes Americans to seize in a Brazilian port any vessel without the consent of the Brazilian authorities.

News of a later date, by vessels arrived at Philadelphia, state that the difficulty has been amicably settled by Mr Wise.

OREGON EMIGRATION.—We understand that a large number of emigrants are congregated at Independence preparatory to their emigration to Oregon. There are two separate companies organized, and they will start about the 20th of April. They number about one thousand persons, and have a good supply of wagons and animals. All the houses in Independence were filled, and a large number were encamped in tents in the vicinity.

At St Josephs, in the Platte country, there was another large company with about 220 wagons. They expect to start about the same time as the company from Independence.

Another company, with about thirty-five wagons, was assembled at another point on the river.

It was supposed that considerable accessions would be made to these companies before their departure. Lieut. Fremont is about to start on another expedition beyond the mountains, and one hundred and fifty young men were at Independence engaged to go with him. They were furnished with mules and equipped for their journey. The rush of emigration beyond the Rocky mountains will be very great, and those who expect to join the company should repair to the frontier immediately. The companies are very particular to preserve the character of the expedition. No person is permitted to join an emigrating company until he has undergone an examination, and if he be a criminal, a refugee from justice, or a man of infamous character, he is excluded.—*St. Louis New Era.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—A mad named McKee, at Cleveland, was engaged on the 16th at the bottom of a well, clogging it out. Whilst he was thus at work, a part of the well above him caved in, and the falling stones and earth completely buried him alive. Shovels were industriously plied, and in about three quarters of an hour he was taken out, nearly suffocated, but alive and unharmed!

The Key West, Florida, salt works, are in active operation, and an excellent quality of salt, weighing 86 lbs. to the bushel, is now manufactured there, and delivered on ship board at 24 cents per bushel.

CHEATED THE GALLOWS!!!

At the last term of the Court of General Sessions for Greenville District, S. C., Ambrose H. Jones, aged about 50 years, was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in June next. He had been previously convicted of the murder of his step-mother. The cause of this outrageous deed, was alleged to have originated in the desire of the prisoner to come into possession of some of her property. After his sentence, Jones expressed no penitence, and did not seem disposed to hearken to the warnings of the good messenger of Christ, who visited him for the purpose of awaking his reflections to the contemplation of things beyond the dark portals of that grave which he was soon to enter. He took leave of his wife on Monday, the 14th inst., and told her, she would never see him alive again. He requested her to return in an hour. The Jailor opened the door in about half an hour after this, and discovered him hanging from the grate of his cell. He had torn his blanket, and by twisting it, he had made a rope which was knotted securely to the bar; to this, he had tied a new pair of suspenders, made of strong cotton cloth, which was securely fastened around his neck. Standing on a chair gave him sufficient elevation to consummate the deed. He stepped from the chair, and when Mr. Goodlet, the Jailor, came up, upon calling him he received no answer, and opening the wooden door, discovered him hanging in the situation described. He called for assistance, and Mr Gower coming up, they found upon cutting him down, that the spark of life had fled. His wife, who was with Mr Goodlet, sank down in the passage in a fainting fit, as soon as it was suspected he had hung himself. In his pocket was found the following note to the Sheriff:—*S. Carolinian.*

"Col. D. Hoke: Dear Sir—I have saved you the trouble. AMBROSE H. JONES. "I am innocent of the charge."

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others rotted off at the bottom. While looking for the cause, he found that those posts which were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew were sound. Those which were set as they grew were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The new Postmaster General has prepared instructions to deputy postmasters, under the new post office law, which goes into operation on the 1st of July next. The limitation of the franking privilege of postmasters has cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscriptions to papers. The following method is therefore substituted, by the Postmaster General, a provision for the transmission of money much preferable to that now in use.

Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to the postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The M. is in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster. Who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be debited himself therewith in his account, and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses.

THAT \$50,000.—The Pittsburgers are a noble set of fellows, as the following shews:

The Pittsburg Morning Post of Monday says:—The Fifty Thousand Dollar Donation from the State has been a theme of much conversation since the news of the appropriation reached the city. From what we can gather of the public feeling, we are clearly of opinion that if the receiving of it be left to a vote of the citizens they will respectfully but positively decline to receive it in the shape of a donation.

It has been proposed, and the idea has numerous and ardent advocates, that the \$50,000 voted by the State, be loaned out to individuals who have lost their houses, for five years, without interest; bonds to be taken in favor of the Commonwealth—after five years, if the money is not repaid to the State, the bonds to bear interest at five per cent, until they shall be discharged—thus taking the \$50,000 as a loan and not as a gift. Other modes of disposing of it—always considering it as a loan—have been spoken of—but we have not conversed with a single man that thinks it should be received as a gift. Though all are penetrated with a sense of the kind intention of the Legislature, none can imagine what they have seen in the conduct of Pittsburg that should induce the opinion that she is so devoid of pride or patriotism as to take so large a sum as this from the impoverished Treasury of Pennsylvania.

But there is another strong objection to receiving the donation, and which, in our opinion, is sufficient to convince every man, that it would be entirely useless as a measure of relief to the sufferers. Unless it should be distributed pro rata among all the sufferers, it will be impossible to avoid the charge of making invidious distinctions; and we would ask, of what benefit each individual's share of fifty thousand dollars be to him, even if it should be equitably divided among all who lost by the fire. Ten times fifty thousand would not be sufficient to restore to them a tithing of what they have lost, and the portion of the \$50,000 that three-fourths of the sufferers would receive, would not be sufficient to buy a barrel of flour. Although the sum is large—too large for the State to throw away—yet it is clear to every one that it would be entirely insufficient to enable those who were burnt out to retrieve their losses.

Under these circumstances it is the desire of all with whom we have conversed, that the money be returned to the State Treasury. They believed it was appropriated without authority; that it would establish a dangerous precedent which may be of incalculable annoyance and injury to the State, and they have no desire that such results should be chargeable upon our city.

There is a man in St. Louis who does nothing all the time, and pities it up the next day. He has a clerk to keep tally.

ROW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Star, that a most shameful riot has occurred at the University of Virginia. The students; it seems, commenced a series of mock serenades, on the "Calabumpian" principle, which being denounced by the Professors, their houses were mobbed, one after the other fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful scenes were followed up night after night, until it became necessary to call in the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now in the possession of a body of 500 soldiers. Some efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a formal meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them. Most of the students have left; the Faculty. It is understood, will resign, and for the present the college appears to be broken up. Many of the students, says the Star took no part in this shameful affair, but there is a point of honor among all students not to be tale-bearers, even upon the guilty. This is a point of honor, in such a case, more honored in the breach than the observance.—*Phil. Keystone.*

THE FIRST FRUIT OF OUR TRIUMPH.—In the many evidences of prosperity which daily present themselves, we perceive the first fruits of our glorious triumph and of the general tendency of democratic principles. From all sections of the country, says the Republican, we read continued and flattering accounts of increasing prosperity and confidence. The spirit of activity is now the animating principle of our countrymen; and, feeling confidence, as they do, in the eminent ability and honesty of those who now manage the ship of State, they give full scope to the enterprise which forms so great a portion of their national character. And even those whig spirits which were among the most vociferous in predicting ruin to business and prostration to energy, cannot now withstand the force of facts, but are compelled by their duty, as public journalists, to become the recorded monuments of the falsity of their own predictions.—*Philadelphia Keystone.*

DISCOVERY IN THE PREPARATION OF COFFEE.—It having been well known in Prague, that the water of the wells in that town is better adapted for use in making coffee, than the river water, a comparative analysis of the water indicated that this depended on the carbonate of soda contained in the former. It has since been found that a small quantity of the carbonate added to the coffee much improves its flavor; and it has therefore been recommended by chemists that an addition of 43 grains of the pure carbonate of soda be added to each pound of roasted coffee as an improvement to the flavor, and also to the therapeutic effects of this beverage, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The following account of a terrible earthquake, and its effects upon the city of Mexico, we find in the Charleston papers. It occurred on the 7th of April:

At the moment we write, says the Siglo of the 5th, the inhabitants of the capital of the republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday, at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M., the oscillations began, slight at first and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration. We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent frightfully, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the Cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity. At 56 minutes past 3 the movement had ceased.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured; others are tottering; and others entirely fallen. San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompeate, Zapu and Victoria streets and the Grand street have particularly suffered. The arcaded were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlale is demolished. The Hospital of Saint Casaruz is in ruins, and the Churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured. The magnificent chapel of Saint Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented succeeded in escaping. At 8 o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

At three quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest, to carry help to the victims, and restore the arcadeducts which furnish water to the city.

Wm. C. Bryant, the poet and editor of the New York Evening Post, sailed on Tuesday in the fine packet ship Liverpool, Captain Eldridge, for England. He goes to Europe for the purpose of recreation, and it is understood will confine his travels mostly to Great Britain and the northern parts of the Continent, where he has never before been.

AN UNRIVALLED SKATER.—A Belgian paper mentions that Wischock, of Archangel, who is admitted to be the most expert skater in Russia, had arrived in Brussels, and was to exhibit his talent on Sunday the 15th, on the basin of Josseten Noode. Wischock enjoys a vast reputation in St. Petersburg, where, in the art of skating, so highly cultivated in that capital, he is acknowledged to be without a rival. In 1828 he won a match in skating, against a reindeer on the sledge driven on the Neva. This race was won in the presence of the Czar, who, on that occasion, presented to Wischock a magnificent pair of skates, set with precious stones. Since that time he has, by dint of the most laborious practice, attained such perfection that he can perform all sorts of feats and gambols on the ice. He can skate on all fours—that is to say, having skates on his hands as well as feet; at the same time imitating perfectly the movements of the polar white bear, whose habits he has had an opportunity of observing in the frigid regions of his native country.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road has ceased operation for want of funds. The Norfolk papers recommend it as a great speculation to capitalists.

A NEW KIND OF INK.—An English Lord had discovered a new Ink which is colorless unless used upon paper expressly prepared for its reception. If spilled over linen, furniture, or any thing else, it leaves no trace behind. It is called the 'Queen's Ink,' and is much used.

GEN. JACKSON.—The Washington Constitution of Thursday, says: "By letters received in the city within a few days, the melancholy and unwelcome truth is disclosed to us, that Gen. Jackson probably can survive but a short time longer.

The Democratic Convention of Florida recently held at Madison, have nominated Col. W. D. Moseley as their candidate for Governor, and the Hon. David Levy for Congress.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TEXAS.—The Madisonian says: "We learn that Gen. Houston has at last openly declared himself against annexation. We have been long expecting this—consequently we are not disappointed in the slightest possible degree."

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MAY, 1845.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000 dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 19, for 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 10th of May, 1845.

CAPITALS.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. 1 prize of \$30,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 6,000, 1 do 3,140, 1 do 3,000, 1 do 2,500, 1 do 2,000, 50 do 1,000.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130

Do do 25 half do 65

Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

\$30,000 Capital.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 20 for 1845.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 17, 1845.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. 1 prize of \$30,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 6,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 3,650, 1 do 2,500, 100 do 1,000, 100 do 500.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130

Do do 25 half do 65

Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 21, for 1845.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 24, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. 1 prize of \$30,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 3,000, 1 do 2,500, 1 do 1,017, 100 do 1,000.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130

Do do 25 half do 65

Do do 25 quarters do 32 50

\$30,000 Capital.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 22, for 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 31, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. 1 prize of \$30,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 6,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 4,000, 1 do 2,500, 1 do 2,000, 1 do 1,747, 25 do 1,000, 25 do 500.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130

Do do 25 half do 65

Do do 25 quarters do 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.