EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORE, Feb. 14, '46. All hail Saint Valentine ! The 14th of February is a grand gala day all over the Christian world—a golden harvest to the letter-carriers-and a season of vast importance to the fair sex. As I pen these lines post men are seudding past my window in every direction, and the Post Office receipts will doubtlessly be greatly augmented by the proceeds accruing from the mutual transfer of amatory correspondence. The book-sellers' shop windows are gorgeously decked with all sorts of these sentimental missives,-Valentines,-varying in price as they excel in elegance .-Yesterday, I observed several, of the most magnificent description, exhibited in Colman's celebrated window, down in Broadway, the prices of which ranged from \$10 to \$751 Powerful indeed, thought 1, must be the influence of the "little god" upon the poor love-sick mortal who is persuaded to purchase, at a rate so extravagantly exorbitant, such gaudy baubles for his mistress. However, I believe it has black Schooner," returns to New York. now passed into the currency of a proverb, that a the Brooklyn Common Council, by the Brigadier man in love is a man without reason-and as an General of the 44th Brigade, drawing the attention unreasonable man is certainly a fool, everybody adof the authorities to the unprepared state of the city mits that "a fool and his money are soon parted !" Truthfally, indeed, did the " Last Minstrel" Sing-

"In peace Love tunes the Shepherd' reed In war he mounts the warrior's steed,-

At Court in gay attire is seen

'In hamlet, dances on the green:

Love rules the camp, the court, the grove

And man below and Saints above For love is Heaven and Heaven is love."

In a "P. S." to my last epistle to the " Register, I expressed the high degree of satisfaction imparted to our citizens, and especially to those engaged in immercial pursuits, by the intelligence which had just been received from Washington, that negociations for the settlement of the Oregon dispute, had upon. To all who are familiar with the exposed and defenceless condition of Brooklyn, should a war be again been re-opened between the British Minister and the Secretary of Sate, and at the same time had ocprecipitated upon the country, these movements casion to note the beneficial influence, a movement will excite no surprise. " In time of peace prepare so desirable by the well-disposed of every party, exfor war. erted upon the business prospects of the City of New York; but I most sincerely regret that the uncomcowhided Bennett, of the " Herald" in the Street, a promising character of the recent diplomatic corresshort time ago, appeared at the Egyptian Tombs on ice (subsequently made public.) between Mr. Wednesday last, and gave bail to the amount of \$500 Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham, compels me now to for his appearance to answer the charge of assault, take back those agreeable statements, and remark at the next sitting of the Court. the evil effects which the Secretary's ill-advised and in this goodly city than another follows in its wake. precipitate rejection of the apparently friendly and nest offer of arbitration, exercises on our commer-A couple of darkies, (one a sweep the other a whitecial prosperity. So far as I can learn there is but washer,) amused themselves yesterday, in Broadway, one sentiment of condemnation prevalent in the pubby a regular set to, which lasted a full half hour, and lic mind, in relation to the extraordinary conduct of at its termination, the sable frontis piece of each, Messrs. Polk and Buchanan in this momentous matshowed that the blows interchanged, had been given ter; and I much regret to add that the latter funcwith a right good will. The dispute it seems grew tionary, in his recent exhibition of diplomatic fairness out of an alleged intimacy of one of the "gemmen" and prudence, contributes much to erase the very with the spouse of the other-an amiable daughter of favorable opinions, entertained of his statesmanship and ability on former occasions. Aud, in the name Africa, who stood a gratified spectator of the combat between her admirers. The scene promised to last of common sense, what can be more liberal, on the some time longer than it did, when the arrival of a part of Great Britain, than the offer, made through her minister, to leave the settlement of the disputedetachment of the "Star police," escorted the combatants to lodgings in the Watch-house. not to crowned heads, but to a mixed comp citizens of both countries, selected by their respective Governments? But the truth is, the spirit of Locofocoism, true to its instincts, is averse to a speedy settlement of the difficulty, for the very good reason that the leaders of the faction which it animates, would be deprived of the material out of which to manufacture political capital for their own individual interests. If the Oregon question were settled, Tam-many Hall would have no pretext to rail at and abuse England-would, in fact, be deprived of their favorite hobby, "war with Great Britain" by the way always a favorite theme with the democracy in this section of the Country. England, however, will not always strive for a just and amicable adjustment ; and it is but fair to presume that she will offer no more, but, in the meantime, fully prepare to meet and combat any emergency which may arise, at the termination of the "year's notice," adopt a policy of "masterly activity." After the expiration of the twelve months grace, then will come the "rub." In order to possess ourselves of that " magnificent territority," our government must raise, arm, and equip an army sufficiently potent in numbers and bravery to drive the British from the banks of the Columbia. Not tarrying to speculate upon the chances of the President's succeeding in scraping together 50,000 men willing to shoulder their muskets, and march across the Rocky Mountains, through a dreary wilderness, infested by the Indian tribes, and, perhaps, without pay,-we can only meditate and calculate, with certainty, upon the horrors of a war upon our Atlantic Seaboard. But the opaque imaginations of our locofoco Legislators cannot comprehend in what respect the United States would suffer by an invasion from the Canadas, a combined naval attack upon the whole line of our shamelessly defenceless sea coast, the bombardment of our cities, or the destruction of our commerce. Nor, in fact, do they care what evils may befal their Country, if the spoils and emoluments of Office, the political patronage of the Government, and the exclusive administration of public affairs be reserved for themselves If a calamity so immeasurably disastrous to the Union as a war with England is in store for us-and, in that event, should the arms of the Republic meet with defeat, or the Government become embarrassed, demagogues such as Allen, of Ohio; McConnell, of Alabama; Cass, Ingersoll, Sawyer, Wentworth, Hannegan, Chapman, and a number of other "democratic" worthies who at pre-sent dishonor with their presence the councils of the Nation, would, in all probability, occupy, in the Capitol, at Washington, pretty much the same posi-tion as their " democratic" prototypes in disorganiza-tion, sedition, and war, (with England) did in Tuilleries, at Paris, during the "Reign of Terror," in revolutionary France; for, if any one who has the curiosity, or will take the pains to compare the bombastic nonsense about " the rights of Man," " the inevitable destiny of the Republic," "aristocracy," "equal rights" and the "ambition of Great Britain," uttered recently by some of the Western members in the House of Representatives with the effervescent ebullitions, on the same interesting topics, of such democrate as Saint Just, Couthon, Fouche, Billaud Varennes, Collot d' Herbois and their sanguinary Compeers of " the Mountain," he cannot but be forcibly impressed with the singular coincidence of the views, and principles generally, of our own Locofocoism, with those of the Parisian democracie, as ex-pounded in the French Convention, at the close of the last century. French Locofocoism however, in 1793, certainly possessed much more wisdom and political candor than do the inheritors of their principles on this side of the Atlantic : for while the former waged a war against Europe for the dissemination of their democratic doctrines, they, at the same time found and furnished ample means to wage the strife successfully and triumphantly, and, in so doing, showed the world that, what they preached, they did not hesitate to practise; but precisely the reverse is the conduct of democracy here, for with the same voice that clamors for war with other nations, for the purpose of extending the " area of freedom," they vehemently protest against any and every measure ne-

the proprietors of the "Sun" newspaper, whose | ly, a war should break our between the two nations, in agents, on board, were directed to wait a certain, will be the result of Mr. PoLK and his advisers' per-number of days after the departure of the 4th of verseness and uncompromising policy in regard to the question in dispute.

The City papers will ere this have made you ac-quainted with the calamitous Shipwreck of the New Orleans and New York Packet-Ship "John Mindespatches nor newspaper agents, but was hired by the numerous creditors of a gentleman, who has for turn," in the storm of last Sunday, off Sandy Hook, and the loss of between thirty and forty human beings, many years been extensively engaged in the manu-facture of Carpet at Astoria, L. L. and who, it is said, sailed from Boston, in the last steamer, leaving his business in such a situation as to alarm his but a few particulars, lately transpired, in relation to this metancholy disaster, may not be uninteresting. Out of fifty-one persons on hoard, 38 were lost, including Capt. STARK, his wife and two children. Alfriends, and particularly those from whom he had though the underwriters had surf boats, and all the nerecently obtained large loaus, under various pretexts. cessary means of saving the lives of persons in distress, It is further stated that the name of the refugee is the people on shore, who had collected at the report Richard Clark, and that he leaves his creditors miof the wreck, and the escaped seamen, showed a most nus about \$100,000. These, however, are hardly culpable disregard of all the dictates of humanity, and made no attempt to render aid to the crew. The efa tithe of the supposed objects of the vessel's mission across the Atlantic, chronicled, day, after day, and forts of Capt Stark, until the time of his death, were constant for the preservation of his crew, and the more with an air of mystery, in the city papers. Preprecious lives of his wife and children, who called, saming that not one of them knows anything about the matter, we are obliged to fall back upon our own imagination, as to the probable cause of a small with all the confidence and earnestness of children. for safety at the hands of a father and husband, who Scl comer's being despatched in such haste, at this boist-rous season of the year, across the Atlantic .--had no alternative but to say that all human help was in vain. Capt. Stark was dead before the Ship broke apart. At this time his wife and children were for-The whole affair is certainly very extraordinary, and will probably not be explained until the "long, low, ward, and when the Ship separated, fell between the parts, and no sound of life was afterwards heard from There was on board a large number of cabin The other evening a communication was sent to

passengers, some of whom had a large amount of val-One man, who had on a girdle containing uables gold, in his distress, offered \$5,000 to any one who would place him ashore. Assistance was not to be and environs to resist the attack of an enemy in case of war, and urging upon them the necessity of taking obtained, and the unfortunate man and his gold perished together.

some action in the premises. The danger was fully The steerage passengers of the Minturn (most set forth that should war take place, hostilities would whom escaped) displayed a conduct on the awful ocbe carried forward so rapidly after their commencecasion more befitting demons than men. The trunk ment as to leave but little time for preparation, and of Capt. Stark was rifled, the Ship's very Chronomethe first news of the arrival of a hostile fleet would ter stolen and all the valuables about the vessel upon be reported in the offing by the magnetic telegraph. which the wretches could lay their impious hands, Some debate ensued upon the communication, and a were seized.

general feeling seemed to prevail among the mem-bers that such a coutingency was not an impossibility. It is now definitely ascertained that, at last, a con ract has been entered into by the Government, with A special committee, consisting of three military gentlemen, viz: Ald. J. C. Smith, Burbank and the "Ocean Steam Navigation Company," for the establishment of a line of Steam Ships between New Powell, was therefore appointed to make the neces-York and Europe. A vessel is to sail semi-monthly sary investigation into the subject, and report therefor Cowes and thence to Bremen, and the Government has bound itself to pay \$400,000 per annum for the transportation of the mail.

The organ of Native Americanism in this City, "The Daily Times," started some time ago with an ample capital, breathed its last yesterday, and, with it, (it is to be hoped,) the nauseous principles it so

zealously advocated. Yesterday, Friday, we were visited with another severe snow storm, accompanied with a heavy gale of wind. The snow now lies 15 inches on a level in

the streets.

Corrow .- At the commencement of the week the article was rather quiet, and but few sales effected. Since the arrival of the foreign news, transactions have been made at a decline of fully 1 cent. The Sales for the week, just closed, sum up 4500 bales, at the following quotations :

Ord. to good ord. 61 a 61 61 a 61 Mid. to good mid. 64 a 71 a 7 Mid. fair to fair 8 a 8 71 a 71 84 a 94 Fully fair to good fair 71 a 81 Import since 1st instant, 14,231 bales.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Parliament met on the 22d of January and was

opened by the Queen in person. Her Majesty's Speech which we give below, is not at all belligerent, and is as follows :

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN. It gives me great satisfaction to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice. I continue to receive from my allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurance of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. I rejoice that in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our oint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquility of the East. For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavoring to effect a pacification of those States. The Convention concluded with France, in the course of the last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate exectuion by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa. It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be enjoyed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons .- The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their

My Lords and Gentlemen-I have observed with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland. It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime. I have to lament that, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been effected has prevailed to the

giving my assent to the measures which you have

presented to me, calculated to extend com-

merce and to stimulate domestic industry, by

the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation of

protective duties. The prosperous state of the

Revenue, the increased demand for labor, and

the general improvement which has taken place

in the internal condition of the country, are strong

consideration whether the principles on which

you have acted may not with advantage be yet

more extensively applied, whether it may not be

in your power, after a careful review of the ex-

isting duties upon many articles, the produce or

manufacture of other countries, to make such

further reductions and remissions as may tend

which you may adopt for effecting these great

objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by

and maintain contentment and happiness at

recommendation for an increase of the naval and

military force of the country, which he was sure

would meet the approbation of the House and the

nation. He expressed the more gratification with

and regulations which civilized nations observed

Sir Robert Peel responded to this as follows

"I never entertained the slightest apprehen-

sion that any contrast between the language em-

ployed in her Majesty's Speech in reference to

those unfortunate disputes that prevail between

this country and America, and that which has

been used by the Chief Magistrate of the United

States, would have been made in this House .---

never thought that that could be mistaken or

misrepresented. We have no hesitation in an-

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towards each other."

CONGRESS. FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1846. The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of some unimportant mat ters, the consideration of the bill relative to the mileage of Senators was resumed, and the previcus question moved thereon.

Mr. Jacob Thompson offered his amendment providing that constructive mileage shall not be received, unless ten days shall elapse between the termination of a regular session and the commencement of an extra one.

This was rejected. The bill was then read third time, and passed by a vote of 115 to 10. After an ineffectual attempt to get a call of the House, owing to the absence of a quorum, the House went into Committee of the whole and took up the bills on the private calendar. When the Indian Bill was under discussion in

the House of Representatives-Mr. Graham reviewed at length the provisions of the bill, and pointed out many abuses and de- crossed over from the side of the main building fects in the Indian system, especially in the annuities, and said that the bill ought not to be passed upon further until information could be obtained, so that the abuses and inequalities which he knew to exist, and which he specified, could be corrected, so far at least as they could be corrected in an appropriation bill. He moved, therefore, that further action on the bill be suspended in the committee for a week or more, until the information of which he spoke could be obtained.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, spoke in answer to Mr. Graham, without, however, attempting to controvert the abuses and frauds which Mr. G. had specified; but called upon him to withdraw his motion to lay the bill aside, and to bring in a separate bill for their correction.

Mr. Graham rejoined, and spoke of the exertions he had long made, as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to have such measures adopted as would, in his opinion, correct the abuses and frauds of which he had spoken. And he also showed why his zealous and anxious endeavors had proved fruitless. Who that had been here for some years, was not familiar with the old song, "let this bill pass, and we will bring in a bill and pass it to correct all these abuses.' was a song annually sung. He thought it was better to postpone the singing of it this year, and correct the abuses in the present bill. It was the only sure way to do it.

Mr. Houston again spoke upon the subject, and in answer to Mr. Graham.

Mr. McKay went into an explanation of several items which had been objected to by various members yesterday, as well as to-day, and read documents to prove they were correct.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

PRECOCIOUS ROBBERY.

Hickey, the keeper of the Court House, was much surprised an evening or two since, when his attention was called to the dome of that build ing, by seeing a large crowd of persons collected on the side walks and in the streets watching the movements of a small boy, who was busily engaged in cutting off a portion of the copper pipe which conveys the water from the platform of the dome. The altitude must be over one hundred feet, but there stood the little scamp as intensely employed in hooking a pound or two of the county's copper, as he would have been on terra firma playing a game of marbles for keeps. The first thought that struck the vigilant keep. er's mind was that he left the door which leads to the roof unlocked, and that the little fellow had found his way up to the dome by that means. If he was surprised at finding him there, that feeling must have changed into horror when the boy, discovering him below, coolly put the instru-ment with which he had been at work into his pocket, buttoned his jacket closely around him. hundred feet, but there stood the little scamp as pocket, buttoned his jacket closely around him and prepared to do as he was bid, which was to come down; but not by the route the keeper ex. pected, for he walked to where the lightning rod. to the dome and clasping it with his hands and feet, slid down it to the cornice of the main buil. ding and from thence to the ground in safety .-This was a most daring feat, and witnessed by hundreds of persons. To get the copper pipe was his only motive for undertaking it, and he went up by the same means he came down ; but ! he must have been ignorant of the fact that he was committing a depredation upon the very crown of justice .- St. Louis Era.

SLAVE REVOLT AND LOSE OF LIFE-There was considerable of a revolt on the 13th instant among the slaves on the plantation of Messra, Hewett, Heran & Co, about ten miles from New Orleans, during which two of them were shot dead and a number dangerously wounded. One of the slaves was being whipped for some offence, when the remainder, seventy in number, stopped work, and rushed on their overseers, with the cry of " Now let's kill them all- liberty or death!" A number of the white persons were wounded with their hoes. The slaves from an adjoining plantation came to the assistance of their masters. and done efficient service in protenting their lives. A number of them fled to the woods, but the remainder were secured and placed in confinement. The fugitives will doubtless be soon overtaken, as a party were in pursuit of them.

> FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM A. GRAUAM.

We observe that all the Whig papers in the Old North State carry the above at their mast. head. It is all well enough, but we know it to be entirely unnecessary about here, for every person that we see, has the name indelibly writ. ten upon their memories, and will no doubt have written on their Tickets before long. Rutherford Republican. E. P. NASH STILL CONTINUES THE BOOK AND PIANO FORTE BUSINESS. IN FETERSBURG & RICHMOND, on a very extensive scale. It is quite certain that larger supplies cannot be found in any two Stores North or South ; and as far as prices are concerned, he is determined not to be un-dersold. To prove the fact, he is willing that persons in the habit of purchasing Pianos North, may first select their instruments in Richmond or Petersburg,

R. efficiency. THE MARKETS.

Upland & Floridas. Mobile & N.O.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing presents some very interesting statistics' to the general reader. On the 30th of September last in that prison there were coafined 797 White males; White 596; Colored 201: 26 are under 17 years of age! 159 between 17 and 21; 339 between 21 and 30; 175 between 30 and 40; and 98 over 49; 583 are Americans, and 214 are foreigners. The following are the causes assigned by the convicts themselves for the commission of the offences with which they are charged :

The gentleman (Clason, of "The Mirror.") who

No sooner, however, is one cowhiding affair settled

Want of protection in early life, 9; Intemperance of their parents, 2: Destitution, 84; No Conscience, 2; Innate depravity, 8; Insanity, 9; Weak principles, 31; Sudden Temptation, 24; Anger, 12; For gain, 64; Self-defence, 9; Imbecility of mind, 6; lealousy, 3; Intemperance, 150; Evil Associating. 195. There are those who say they know no cause, and 14 refused to answer any questions, and 165 declared that they are innocent.

HARPER, who, a month since, was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of an individual, in July last, has had imprisonment for life substituted for the halter, a commutation for which he is indebted to Governor Wright

As the Spring Election draws near, the various schemes resorted to by petty politicians, theoretical philosophers and experimenting demagogues, for try-ing the popular pulse and catching votes, begin to develop themselves; and I am tempted to quote for your amusement, the following choice morsel, which s prefixed to a very alarming appeal to " mechanics, aborers, artizans, and the working classes generally." made by a knot of visionaries, in this city, calling themselves "National Reformers." [A branch, or, perhaps, a twig, of the rotten trunk of New York Locofocoism, whose cardinal principles are Anti-Rentism, Agrarianism, capital punishment Abolitionism, and kindred buffooneries :]

"WORKING MEN! STOP AND READ! You must (at the polls ?) demand the freehold, entire use, and exercise in your own proper persons, of your inaliena-ble right to your DOMAIN, PERSON, LABOR, LIVE AND Sovereignty !- before you can be redeemed from the five-fold damnation of the non-producing, earthusurping, rent-extorting landlords; of the non-producing, body-selling, whip-driving and labor robbing masters; of the non-producing, hired-labor-forcing and profit-mongering capitalists and bosses; of the non-producing, tax-consuming, capital punishing, and war aggressing governments, and of the non-producing, reform, ignorant, corrupt, office hunting, legislating hunkers for the non-producing class; who, together, by means of rents, interest, banking, profits, monopoly of machinery, hiring, reduced wages, speculation, taxes, tariffs, fees, salaries and exclusive privileges, monopolize nearly all the products of labor, without contributing any productive employment, in the face of the astounding fact, that nothing but labor can produce property and give title to it, or cultivation give a right to the use of the earth ; and thus divide society into the two great classes of a non-producing, haughty and unfeeling aristocracy, and an all property-producing, toil-worn and destitute houseless and landless democracy."

An elegant and commodious steamship called the Palmetto" the first of several others to be built for the "New York and Charleston Steamship Company," was launched on Friday. She is expected to take her place in the line about the first of April.

Winter, from present appearances, has no intention of "going off" so pleasantly as we were induced to imagine. As I write, a terrible Snow storm, accompanied with a severe gale of wind, has set in, and promises to continue for some time. The effect of this unfavorable change, will undoubtedly be the shutting up of the North River again. A Steamer which came down yesterday reports navigation unobstructed as far as Newburgh.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The Foreign news by the Steamer CAMBRIA, was received in this City at noon on Thorsday, at the office of the Herald. BENNETT, the Editor of that BRIBERY !-- On Tuesday no little excitement was fort which is consistent with national honor, for rope by one of the Packet Ships, in order to redeem Halifax ; but the heavy snow storm of last Sunday baffled the exertions of the " triple alliance" and gave victory to " Napoleon" of the " Herald" I mention this, not merely to mark the anxiety manifested by the community to obtain information from England while the Oregon question remains in its present menacing state, but also to cite another proof of the enterprize of the New York Press. Of the news itself, I may say, with truth, that, in its remarkably pacific character, it has effectually silenced the apprehensions of hostilities ensuing between England and the United States, beretolore, and not without some show of reason, indulged in by the advocates of peace. It seems this to be a bad piece of financiering. now to be pretty well understood that if, unfortunate-

GRAIN has been rather dull the past week. s not much Wheat offering.

Export from 1st to 17th Feb.: Corn, 121,490 utmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all bu ; Wheat, 9,276 bu ; Rye, 23,222 bu. ; Barley, such precautions as it was in my power to adopt 6.500 bu.

FLOUR .- The foreign advices have had no visible | may be caused by this calamity, and I shall coneffect on the market. Holders are firm at \$5 621. fidently rely on your co-operation in devising No demand for export. NAVAL STORES .- 2000 bbls. North County Tur-

pentine sold at \$4 50 per 80 lbs. Newbern Rosin, 86 cents. 300 bbls. Tur, \$2 371.

[In consequence of the late hour at which this letter came to hand, we are compelled reluctantly to curtail it of much of its "fair proportions."]

EDIT. REG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot in testimonies in favor of the course you have pursued. I recommend you to take into your early his letter of Saturday communicates the following items:

I will give you a piece of information you may rely upon. Mr. Calhoun will be a candidate for the Presidency nolens volens ! He will run against the Caucus or Convention system or nomination. His friends will speedily bring him into the field. They expect a scrub race in the next campaign with four or five candidates in to insure the continuance of the great benefits the field, and they contend that the country and to which I have adverted, and, by enlarging our its institutions will be likely to suffer less from commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds an election of a President, by the House of Rep. of unity with Foreign Powers. Any measures resentatives, from one of those four or five candidates, who of course would be first rate men strongly impregnated with the "odor of nationality," than to run the risk of getting an inefficient, incompetent, fourth rate man, through a great interests of the country. I have full reli-Caucus nomination, selected solely on account ance on your just and dispassionate consideraof his negative qualities, and because he is not known to the American people.

Mr. Cass's friends are busy, very busy ! They blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, mean that the old General shall be the democratic, Oregon candidate 1 And as for the General he considers himself just as good as elected for additional security for the continuance of peace, 1848!

Meantime Mr. Polk is not idle. The power home, by increasing the comforts of the great and the patronage of the Government are in his | body of my people. hands !- The Oregon question is in his hands ! The wires that turn the machinery that keeps all his rivals at bay, or pits them against each other, are in his hands ! Mr. Polk is ambitious as well as his rivals and will not easily be taken in this matter, at his word. Mark it !

Now then is the time for the Whigs, in all the two nations. It was in the power, he said, portions of the Union-East, West, North, and of England and France to preserve the peace of South, to be united ! If they will, they can gain the world. He approved heartily of the Queen's glorious victory !

An incident occurred in the House of Repre sentatives a few days ago, well worth reading .-Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll and Mr. John Q. Adams as is generally known, have been anything but warm personal friends for years past. The oth- this "when he found the Chief Magistrate of a er day, however, Mr. Ingersoll was seen at Mr. great country, from whom he expected better Adams's desk, and the two venerable gentlemen things, venture to set at naught all those rules were conversing together in the most courteous and friendly manner. After Mr. Ingersoll had repaired to his own seat, a member observed to Mr. Adams that he had been pleased in witnessing the meeting between Pilate and Herod ; Mr. Adams thanked the gentleman for the remark, and then observed that, just before the downfall of Mark Antony, Cicero made friends with several of the Roman Tribune with whom he had been on terms of bitter enmity for years. His friends charged him with inconsistency !-Whereupon Cicero replied, "I desire that my enmities may be temporary ; my friendships eter-

EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG .- ATTEMPTED civilized world, in continuing to strain every ef-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. During the morning hour, a large number of reports of a private nature were made from Comfor the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which mittees.

Mr. Haralson moved to go into Committee of the whole on the bill providing for the erection such other means for effecting the same benevoof military posts on the route to Oregon, but lent purpose as may require the sanction of the without success. Legislature. I have had great satisfaction in

After the reference of a number of private bills from the Senate, the House went into Committee, and held a long talk upon the bill for the relief of Col. Grayson. At three o'clock the Committee rose, and the House, on account of Monday being the anniversary of the birth of our glorious Washington, adjourned to Tuesday next.

L. A. W.-LAW.

Somewhat remarkable, yet not altogether singular in the history of county courts, have been the proceedings of this our Febuary term for Guilford. After the annual county business was despatched, the docket of civil causes occupied the court untill Thursday evening. Some four or five litigated cases, which consumed nearly all the time specified, resulted in recoveries amounting in the aggregate to one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents, more or less ! So "they say" -and Mr. They is as good authority we suppose in matters of law as of politics.

such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss To give a more accurate idea of the litigation to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the of the week, some particulars, derived from divers gentlemen of the legal and other professions, are annexed. Not having been in the court-room tion of matters so deeply affecting the public ourselves, we cannot youch for complete accurawelfare. It is my earnest prayer that with the cy; but we can say that all whom we heard to report upon the subject seemed honestly desirous you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings to develope the grand idea of the matter. between different classes of my subjects, provide

One case, perhaps the first in order, was a suit for the entrails of a fat hog ; damages charged to the amount of seventy-five cents, and a verdict obtained for sixty-two and a half cents.

On the next day in the House of Commons 2d. A suit about a lot of corn, in which some Mr. Hume introduced the relations of Great Brithing like a dollar and a half was involved.

tain and the United States. He said he hoped 3d. An ox, an old blind bridle, and some of our the Prime Minister would be able to apreserve reporters say also a hame-string, were in controthe good understanding which existed between versy. The plaintiff recovered a verdict for seventy-five cents, which, after final process, will probably be paid over in actual cash.

4th. A suit where both parties were admitted to be insolvent. There being, therefore, no possibility of either party recovering or losing any thing, we did not inquire which way it went. 5th. A suit on contract for certain rent corn. where for want of soil, or elbow-grease, or rain most probably, a third of a crop was not made!

and consequently not recovered. We have no room for the declarations, examination of witness, arguments of counsel, charges to the jury, &c., &c., on these important cases. Some men will go to low, in spite of good counsel from lawyers, friends, and every body else .-But it is a duty which the legal Profession owe to their own elevated standing, and it would always be an act of good grace to the community, to keep such picayune business as much as por sible out of Court .-- Greensborough Patriot

nouncing our sincere desire, for the interest of THE REV. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD .- This promthe United States, and for the interests of the ising and popular clergyman (son of the late lamented Senator Southard, of New Jersey) has declined the call to be Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, and it is the first instance of the kind on record. The salary, house-rent, and perqui-sites are about \$5,000 per annum; and when it is borne in mind that this is for life, Mr. Southard essential rights, or of the national honor, shall be responded to and supported by this House, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would are pleased to learn that the vote for calling Mr. Southard was the largest, on a first ballot, ever given to any Rector or Assistant. Mr. Southard is, too, the youngest Divine who has been honored with such a call ; and his haying declined it is evidence of his conscientiousness and of his devotion to the present flock, from whom he receives in all but \$1,700 per annum. This is an exhibition of disinterestedness as refreshing as it is rare .-. N. Y. Courier.

and after ascending for incinection of public er-may return and take them at the same, adding er-penses. E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia, NASH & WOODHOUSE. Richmond, Va. Fcb. 17, 1846-4t. THE NATIONAL Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Office No. 62, Wall Street, Capital \$150,000-all paid in TILL effect Insurance on Dwellings, Stores

and after ascertaining for themselves the prices North,

Merchandize, on the most favorable terms. JOS. W. SAVAGE, Pres't.

WM. JAS. Boges, Sec'y. Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its vicio ity, will be made to the Subscriber. D. W. STONE, Agent.

January, 1846. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-CRAVES COURTY-Superior Court of Law, Fall Term,

A. D., 1845. RET TAT.

Wesley Gray,

Narcisea Gray. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that a subporne and alias subporna have been duly issued in this case, and that the defendant, Narcissa Gray cannot be found, and that proclamation hath been publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff of Graven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpone : it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given in the Newbernian, and Raleigh Register, two newspapers printed in this State, for three months, for the said defendant, Nareissa Gray, personally to be and sppear at the Superior Court of Law to be holden for the county of Craven, at the Court house in Newbern, on the of Craven, at the Court house in Newbern, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there plead and answer to the petition of Wealey Gray for Divorce, or the same will be taken pro confesso and be heard according to the act of the General Assembly in such case mule and provided. Witness, William S. Blackfedge, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Uraven, at Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of Sentember A D 1945

of September, A. D. 1845. WILLIAM S. BUACKLEDGE, C. S. C. Dec. 28, 1845. (Pr. Adv. \$10.) 4-3m STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -CARTERET COURT. -- Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1845. Mary Tarbox, James Tarbox, Petition for Divorce. In this case, it being made appear to the satisfac-tion of the Court, that a subpose and alias supcena,

had regularly issued as directed by law. to the defer-dant, commanding his appearance is this Court to plead or answer to the petitioner's petition, and that a copy of such aforesaid subpose had been left at the last place of the abode of the said defendant in this State more than fifteen days before the day of the return of each of said subposes, proclamation was therefore made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court-house, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subprenas; and the said defendant being so called, made default : It the said defendant being, so called, made default : It is therefore ordered that the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this petition to be published in the Newbernian and Raleigh Registers for three months, and that at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Courret, at the Court-house in Beaufort, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, an issue or issues be submitted to a Jury to asserter the worth of the material facts, charged in the petitioner's petition. Witness, James W. Hunt, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law, for the county of Carteret at Beaufort, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of Sep-tember, A. D. 1845. JAMES W. HUNT, C. S. C.

6- 3m

(Pr. Adv. \$10.)

defence ! tranquility of our country, despite the intrigues of political gamesters, may be dispelled, through the kind interposition of a Divine Providence—if not— " What minstrel verse may sing, or tongue may tell Amid the awful strife from sea to sea, How oft will hostile banners rise and fall, Still dreaded in defeat as victory ! For that sad pageant of events to be Shows every form of fight by field and floed, Slaughter and ruin, shouting forth their glee, Beholds, while riding on the tempest-scud The waters choked with slain, the earth bedrenched with blood."

The sailing of a pilot heat from this port, on Mon-day last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Liverpool, on an errand not divulged, has created among the quid nuncs a prodigious excitement, and given the press a rare theme for speculation and compare the press a rare theme for speculation and comment. In one quar-ter, it has been averred that the clipper was specially chartered by the British Minister for the purpose of transmitting important despatches to the English government ; in another, that she was sent out by

famous sheet, having been beaten by several of his created at Harrisburg, Pa, in consequence of the purpose of amicably terminating those dis-And yet the threatening cloud that menaces the City cotemporaries in publishing late news from En- Col. Poilet, a member of the Legislature, one of putes. [Hear.] I never had any apprehension the Committee to investigate the affairs of Le. that our intentions or our language would be his tarnished fame, had made desperate efforts to pro- high Co. Bank, rising in his place and stating to misrepresented ; and the speech which the Hon. his tarnished fame, had made desperate efforts to pro-cure, at the earliest possible moment, the Cambria's intelligence, and for the successful accomplishment of his design, spared neither trouble nor expense. On the other hand, to annihilate the "Napoleon of the Press," the "Sun," "Tribune" and "Journal of Commerce," combined to run a special Express from given then, and \$100 afterwards. Mr. McCook be responded to and supported by this House, then left a sealed package behind him on his second visit ; and the moment he departed Col P. be the greatest misfortune if a contest about called up to his room Mr. Buchler, his landlord, Oregon between two such powers as England before whom he counted out the money. A res. and the United States could not, by the exercise olution was immediately adopted directing Mc. of moderation and good sense, be brought to a Cook to be arrested, which was done just as the perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion." Cars were leaving. The \$400 were directed to (Cheers.) be placed in Bank, subject to the order of the Speaker of the House. Mr. McCook will find Mr. Harris, of Va. has been confirmed in Executive session as Charge d'Affaires to Buenos

Baltimore Clipper. Avres.