THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, January 27, 1846.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.

We have had no Washington paper of a later date than Thursday last. There are now three daily Intelligencers due. We had hoped to announce the arrival of the Hibernia, to-day, with its anticipated important news, but, owing to the failure of the mails, we are without intelligence as to whether she has arrived.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The newly elected Board of Commissioners met on Friday night last, and the prescribed Oaths were administered to its members.

S. W. Whiting was elected City Treasurer.

James H. Murray was re-elected City Constable.

The Board refused to go into an election of Clerk, until next meeting, owing to the number of Candidates.

The *first* Saturday, in each month, was fixed on for holding the regular meetings of the Board.

MR. CALDWELL DECLINED.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that a letter has been received in this City from Charlotte, Mr. Caldwell's place of residence, stating that he declines the nomination for Governor, recently tendered him by the Loco Foco Convention. Should this information turn out to be correct, it will prove that Mr. Caldwell's claim to *sagacity*, so strenuously insisted on by his friends, is well-founded.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Allen v. Ferguson, from Caldwell, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Lamb v. Carroll, adm. from Sampson, affirming the decision appealed from. Also, in State v. Brooksbank, from Cumberland, declaring that the judgment was properly arrested. Also, in Johnson, adm. v. Corpening, *et al.* Ex'rs, in Equity, from Henderson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Grady *et al.* others v. Moore, in Equity, from Cherokee, dismissing the bill. Also, in Davidson v. Sharpe, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hall v. Hall, from Rowan, directing the decree to be reversed. Also, in Ramsour v. Hayes, *et al.* in Equity, from Lincoln. Also, in Parker v. Fulenwider, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill. Also, in Young v. Fulenwider, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill. Also, in Dwiggins v. Shaw, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Hoyle, from Burke, affirming the judgment.

By Daniel, J. in McKimpsey v. King, from Henderson; judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant. Also, in Wright v. Mooney, from Haywood, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wilkins & Rutherford v. Terrill, in Equity, from Rutherford.—Also in Shelton v. Hampton, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dawson v. Taylor, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in State v. Thomburg, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Arnett *et al* v. Wanett, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Clark v. Edney *et al.* adms. from Henderson, reversing the judgment below, and dismissing the petition. Also, in Edwards v. Edmondston, from Macon, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Springs v. Irwin, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Council v. Walton, from Ashe, affirming the decree. Also, in State v. Hailey, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY."

The second leading feature in the Sub-Treasury System, is, that it proposes to deposite the public money, when collected, for safe-keeping, in the hands of Officers, appointed by the President, and removable at his will. Yes, the operation of the Sub Treasury will be, to take the whole revenue of the country, and keep it in such hands as the President may designate—in *Gold* and *Silver*, too—locked up in vaults, the keys of which are not in the hands of Congress, but in the hands of the President and his underlings. It is a fearful and tremendous power, that ought never to exist in any country, and which, we hope, with the blessing of God, never will exist again in this country.

Suppose that Swartwout and Price had been compelled to deposite the public money as fast as received, in some Bank in New York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, what a different account would history now give of the manner in which they discharged their trusts? [By the way, it was to these leg-treasurers, that the President of the late Whig Convention applied the epithet "rogues and swindlers," which is stated by the "Standard" to have been used in reference to the "Democratic" party.] But Swartwout, and Price, and others, were allowed to keep the public money in a Sub Treasury vault, until the sum became so large as to tempt their cupidity—they pocketed the whole, stepped aboard a Steam Ship, and were soon across the Atlantic, revelling in London or Paris.

It is no argument in favor of this system, that these Officers are required to give bond for the safe-keeping of the public money. What was Swartwout's Bond for $100,000 worth, when it was not a twelfth part of the amount purloined by him? He could have indemnified his securies, and then have had a fortune left!

With the reflecting men of all parties, the patronage of the Federal Executive has become a just cause of alarm. But the proposed measure will greatly enlarge this patronage. Already, has the President become almost too strong for the People. Already, has his patronage been brought to bear upon the popular will, and control, in a powerful degree, the freedom of Elections. What have we lately witnessed in our own State? A Federal Office-holder, in the enjoyment of a salary of $2,000 *per annum*, whose name had never been even suggested for the station, selected by the so-called Democratic party, to be run as their candidate for a *State* Office of high distinction! Will the people of North Carolina think of these things, and will they guard against the increase of a power, which thus threatens to sap the very foundation of Republican Government?

We shall continue our remarks.

AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW.

The January Number of this sterling Whig Journal is before us. It has always been good; but every Number seems better to us than its predecessor—*Crescit eundo*. It has an able Editor, and very able contributors. This is the only Whig Review in the country, and well deserves the patronage and support of the great Whig party.

The principal articles in the present Number are—"The Mission to Panama"—"Marshal Massena"—"Biographical notice of Mr. Justice Story"—and "California." These articles are powerfully written, and, alone, are worth a year's subscription.

This Review is published monthly at New York, by George H. Colton. Each Number contains 112 pages at least—$5 *per annum* for a single copy—$12 for *three* copies—for *five* copies, $20. Its subscription list is 3,500 strong. We earnestly urge its claims upon our Whig friends. Every Whig, who can raise $5, ought to order it forthwith. Its claims, on the score of literary merit, are of the highest order. As a political Journal, it is liberal, patriotic, and highly conservative. Success to the enterprize!

☞ A. O. P. Nicholson, Editor of the "Nashville Union," and the defeated candidate for United States Senator, has been elected President of the Bank of Tennessee. It is stated by the "Memphis Eagle," that no man in the State has been more *ultra*, in his opposition to banking institutions, than this identical gentleman, but yet he accepts the Presidency of one of these very "rag shops" which he has been so long denouncing as corrupt. Democracy, when one compares its *professions* with its practices, is a *queer* thing.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D., formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of this State, and now one of the Professors in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, has been unanimously elected President of the Wake Forest College, and it is understood will accept the appointment.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Gales:—The last *Standard*, in a piteous Jeremiad about that much wronged citizen, Louis D. Henry, laments that "the columns of the Register groaned in 1840, with the vilest and coarsest abuse of Democrats." The vilest "and coarsest" things I remember to have seen in your columns, were *since* 1840, about this very *democratic* and honorable gentleman, and known to be written by the same very nice and courteous gentleman who now edits the *Standard*. I confess I was ashamed at the time, to see you lend your columns to attacks so extremely "vile and coarse." I extract a specimen: "If he," (Mr. Henry) be a Democrat, but not a demagogue, he is a marvel," &c. Again "The truth is, and Mr. Haywo knows it, he (Mr. Henry) is a *pretended* Democrat and an accomplished demagogue," &c. See the Communication of "A Looker On," in Ral. Register of Feb. 25, 1842. The present Editor of the *Standard* was then "A Looker On." In the same number of his paper, in which he pours out his hypocritical tears over the supposed wrongs of Mr. Henry, he has admitted to *his* columns an article signed "A Looker On," of which, I suppose, he is not ashamed. There is nothing "vile, or coarse," or false in that—certainly not—it is from one "whose pen is always eloquent as it is graceful." It is remarkably nice, and classical, and truthful, too, by'r Lady! enough so, at least, for "sheepstealing dogs." Well may the *Standard* roll up its eyes, and pucker its pretty mouth with horror, at every thing "coarse." It is very becoming—very.

Some have expressed surprise that you allow the manifest misrepresentations of the *Standard* and its "graceful" (graceless?) Correspondents so often to pass unnoticed. The reason is obvious. This omission to notice, is worthy of your paper, of yourself, and of the Whig party. If these falsifications were few and far between, and adroitly made, they might require exposure and rectification. But bare-faced as most of them are, they correct themselves. And numerous as they are, crowded into almost every paragraph of that veracious sheet, if you were to attempt their correction, you could have room for little else. Let the *Standard* do its dirty work—it is its peculiar vocation. You have higher aims to accomplish, nobler duties to perform, than cleansing that Augean stable. Go on, and may success crown your efforts!

W.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

At one time since I last wrote, a hope was felt that Mr. Webster would soon recover from the shock occasioned by the denunciation against him, pronounced by his old Federal friend, the President of your Loco Foco Convention. It was suggested by his intimates here, that the language was used under excitement—that the worthy and amiable gentleman had not at his command a very choice selection of English words, and insensibly fell into the use of coarse terms in the tide and torrent of his patriotic fervor—and that upon sober second thoughts, he would mitigate somewhat of the fierceness of his abuse. Upon this suggestion, Webster began to look up—so far recovered his appetite as to pick a mutton-chop at breakfast, (having for more than a week felt the horrors at the very sight or smell of any variety of sheep meat,) and his friends hoped soon to see him in his usual health and spirits. But yesterday, news reached us here that so far from modifying what he had said, the President of the Convention deliberately adhered to his assertion, which places the Whig leaders in general, and Webster in particular, on a level with "sheep-stealing dogs."—Some pains were taken to keep this heart-breaking intelligence from Webster, but an imprudent friend mentioned it to him this morning while he was at breakfast, at the moment he had between his teeth the bone of his mutton-chop, which he was comfortably sucking after having carefully removed from it all the flesh. He turned pale, dashed down the bone, muttered a curse on all mutton chops, sheep-dogs and false friends, and was soon after conveyed to bed in an epileptic fit. His state is very critical: the medical men give no hope of permanent restoration, and the probable result is a recurrence of the fits until the great Daniel shall sink into utter idiocy.

We are waiting in much anxiety to hear news of Mr. Clay. What has so fearfully shaken the iron frame of Black Dan, may prove instantly fatal to him.

But if I am obliged to write despondingly as to Webster, I have good tidings for the country. I speak on good authority, when I assure you, the danger of an Oregon war is over. Yesterday, the Secretary of State received a note from Mr. Pakenham, earnestly soliciting a speedy interview, on matters of the last importance. Mr. Buchanan accordingly appointed 12 o'clock to-day as the time when he would receive Mr Pakenham at his office. Mr. P. attended at the hour, and I now give you what passed; and you may rely as certainly upon my account, as upon many other things which appear daily in the newspapers.

Mr. P. commenced the conference by stating that the English government had always desired an amicable settlement of the question about Oregon; that his original instructions had been to accept, and even to propose the most liberal terms of compromise, but in August last he had received a letter from Lord Aberdeen, covering a publication purporting to have been made by the Democratic Central Committee of North America. This publication was contained in a French newspaper, for which it had been translated from the original English; and his Lordship directed his attention to a particular passage in the Address, in which Oregon was acknowledged to belong to England; and remarking that such an admission by the representatives of the general Democratic party in the Union, must have a powerful effect on the government, now in the hands of their party—expressly directed him to refuse promptly any offer to cede the territory. "Hence," said Mr. P. "my abrupt rejection of your offer. But I have since found that the Address was put forth by the Democratic Committee of North Carolina, and that the Editor for the French paper by some blunder put North America for North Carolina; and I have this morning learned that the Chairman of the Committee denies all intention of admitting the title, but only the possession of Oregon by us. And now, Sir, I have desired this interview in order to make an explanation to you—to ask that you will make it known to the President, and use your good offices to have your proposal renewed, in order that Polk's party may accept it, and escape from the difficulty in which I find myself placed."

Mr. Buchanan laughed heartily at this explanation—assured Mr. P. of his best efforts in his behalf, and then the conversation proceeded somewhat in this way:

Mr. P.—Allow me to shew you the extract from the Address, which attracts the attention of Lord Aberdeen. Here it is—handing him a paper with a passage marked in the margin with black lines, which Mr. B. reads.) Now, does not that recognize Oregon as ours? Surely the gentleman whose name appears as Chairman must be a literary man, and understand English.

Mr. B.—You speak like an Englishman, and suppose there is no English but such as Johnson and Addison wrote; but, my dear Sir, we are no longer your Colonists, and we have an English of our own. Besides, the gentleman is one of our genuine Democrats, who pays very little regard to rules of English writing; of this I will give you a proof at once. (Rang and handed a servant for the chief Clerk, who having received Mr. B's directions, left the room, and soon returned with a letter, which he handed to Mr. B—and resumed.) Before reading this letter, I must mention that when Mr. Van Buren was President, this same gentleman was appointed a Sub Commissioner to settle some claims under a treaty, and on reaching the Seat of Government, informed the Secretary of State of his readiness to commence operations. (Here he read the letter, which please read.) (Handing the letter to Mr. P., who commences reading aloud, but soon becoming convulsed with laughter, returns it to Mr. B.)

Mr. P.—Read it for me—I cannot.

Mr. B.—Well, then, here goes. (Mr. B. reads the letter as follows:

Washington, July 30th, 1845.

Sir: The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the President under the act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain, has the honor to announce, that in compliance with the direction of said act, he has this day convened in this City, and being organized, is ready to receive any communication which the Secretary of state may think proper to make.

I have the honor to be your ob't. serv't.

LOUIS D. HENRY.

To the Hon. John Forsyth, Sec'y of State.

Now, there's a letter for you! What would you think of such a letter in Downing Street? It wouldn't pass there, would it? But here it is a capital, good American English—the ideas well "conceived" and the words well "organized." You laugh, eh? Well, Forsyth and I have spit our sides over it before today.

Mr. P.—I am obliged to you for your confidence. It shall not be betrayed. I have learned a lesson, and hereafter when an American note is to be considered, I will be safe to seek assistance from an American interpreter. But I am detaining you from your business. Before I go, let me beg of you a speedy answer to my request.

Mr. B.—I will let you know this evening, and I hope, at the hour appointed, you will convene and organize yourself to hear my communication.

Mr. P. (laughing—I will convene and my organization shall be complete. And now I wish you good morning.

Mr. B.—Before you go, allow me to congratulate you and your Nation, at the danger you have escaped by your timely leaving the high ground you had taken. At a Democratic Convention lately held in North Carolina, over which this writer of the letter presided, a very valiant and warlike spirit was manifested. And one of the members, a Mr. McCaleb, or some such name, who is the District Attorney in that State, declared, that in the event of war, they would flog the British and the Whigs together. So you see, I very much fear that in the event of War, you would find yourself in the Predicament, drawing with some fifty or one hundred thousand Whigs, before I could make out your passports, and smuggle you out of the Country. I tell you those Democrats are very fierce, and you may thank your stars at the Lamb, that things are taking

Mr. P. (in much alarm)—For Heaven's sake my dear Sir, re-open the negotiation, and save me from these fire-eaters of yours! (here Mr. P. made the best of his way out of the Secretary's Office, and soon after Mr. B. proceeded to the President's House.)

It is understood that a Cabinet Meeting was held this afternoon, at which, it was resolved to renew the offer heretofore made by our Government and reported by Mr. P.

I congratulate you upon the prospect of peace—and conclude by saying that if your North Carolina Democrats had nearly got us into a War, they have contributed very much to get us out of it, by the good scare they have given Pakenham.

The South on Oregon.—It is a remarkable fact, which may possibly, we think, in time find its way even through skulls as thick as some of those belonging to the manufacturers of Locofoco opinion in the South on the Oregon Question, that on every occasion in both Houses and Senate, the leading Southern members of that party go against hasty and violent action. Look at the speeches and votes of Messrs. Calhoun and Haywood, and the votes of Messrs. Benton, Colquitt, Spright, Pennybacker, Levy and Westcott, in the Senate, and the speeches of Messrs Rhett, Yancey, and Hunter, in the House,—and Southern Locofocos and see how far they are from desiring to precipitate the country into war. They see and feel, as possibly their constituents may, sooner or later, that WAR WOULD RUIN THE SOUTH, and that there are yet honorable means to be tried to avert that dire calamity. This is the part of true patriotism,—though in the Whigs it is daily and hourly denounced by Locofoco Hotspurs and willings as Toryism.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Jan. 18, 1846.

Long protracted anticipations of war, I verily believe, have an influence upon Commerce and the business affairs of a country, quite as withering as the reality itself. A rupture with England is a matter now so probable, that most people, in this section of the country, look upon it as a settled question—a question of *time* only. Accordingly, men of capital begin to contract their business; new contracts are cautiously made, and every speculation or enterprise which is now undertaken with the understanding that the country will ere long have to fight for Oregon, and measure arms with the Masters of the Seas. Hence the feverish anxiety, manifest among all classes, to learn the character of the political intelligence which it is expected the mail Steamer "Hibernia," now 11 days at sea, will bring, for it is understood these advices, favorable or unfavorable, will exert a so important influence upon the final action of Congress upon the Oregon question. Since my last there have been no new foreign arrivals, at this Port from Europe, viz. two from Liverpool, one from Liverpool and one from Havre, all bringing a little later news than was received by the last Steamship. The chief, I may, therefore say, the only topics of conversation are the prospects of a war with Great Britain, the adjustment of the Oregon question, and the Tariff in Congress, and we not enter the conflict with a little more confidence as to the final result, if our legislators at Congress should postpone the struggle "till a more convenient season." But alas! the appeals of Reason and the Claims of Christianity are as weak and impotent as these Comments are to the excited spirit of Locofoco republicanism, as they were on the fanatical revolutionists of Paris, in the revolutionary days of France. The sum total of their arguments is this, "We have whipped England twice—we can flog her again;" never, of course, reflect upon—or reflection they ought to—that, in our two former conflicts with Great Britain, our country was young, poor, and weak; it is in the present day, a vast and wealthy, gloriously settled—with hardly any roads laid out, no bridges built, no *large, wealthy*, and defenceless Cities, into which an invader can throw bombs and levy contributions from the people! Oh, people, people, it is certainly little—very little—to fear. An invading army had then nothing to lay siege. The contrast is now the case. The wealthy cities whose country lies along the Atlantic Seaboard, and whose more efficiently protected than is now, from the assaults of an enemy, in the event of a war, must, all fall a prey to the powerful navy here. The want of roads and bridges in the Revolutionary war, was, undoubtedly, a circumstance that aided our success. Both of these most necessary facilities for the progress of a large army we have now in profusion. We might break down and destroy them, certainly; but would we, in this respect, be the invaders or the destroying enemy? With a sea coast extending from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico our Enterprising Navy I much fear would not prevent the landing of British troops upon our shores. These troops, once in possession of an Atlantic City or two, we shall be to maintain themselves by plunder and spoil, without drawing upon the home government for means to prosecute the war. In the meantime, they, the armies of Eng and drew their supplies and support from their own country—a distance of 3,000 miles, a voyage of many weeks. Now, he would be benefitted by the sailing Steamers, she could reach us in eight or ten days, and in the manner would she be able to vigorously back her land forces with provisions and the necessaries to prosecute hostilities, or they, had to obtain their own subsistence by means of the enemy and the advantages of steam are all on England's side—not on ours; and, how much soever, our gallant tars would exert themselves to humble the disappointing pride of this "boasting Britain," they would find it a delicate task to flog a submerged pirate, or box a steam engine! Then again, we can hardly be considered as being more than their own independents to protect them from the rapacity of English soldiers, and the glorious example of New Orleans is cited as a conclusive proof of the fact. Should war come suddenly upon us, the unorganized population of the City of New York, would, I am inclined to apprehend, make but a sorry bulwark to the entrance of fifteen or twenty sail of steamers to the Bay. In order to bombard, disembarkation on the City would be unnecessary. In this position, then, how are the miscellaneous "citizen soldiery" to operate against the experienced and powerful Englishman? But even suppose that the City itself would be invaded, (and British troops within the last half century, have accomplished greater feats than that would be,) it cannot for a moment be entertained by those who know any thing of war, that they would retreat leaving the destruction of the City unaccomplished. All history proves that, in those instances where hostile troops effect an entrance into an enemy's city, and that city be the seat of a large and wealthy population, and without forbearance of any kind, the invaders are universally triumphant whatever may be the valor of the inhabitants. Saragossa is a memorable instance of this. The valiant inhabitants of that devoted city combatted with the veterans of France, from house to house, room to room—yet, in the end, discipline triumphed over the citizens who, unable to concentrate and unite their forces, fought disjointedly and at random, but in vain. Other instances I could remember—more examples of the folly of depending, *solely*, as we do, upon the exertions of the inhabitants to save our towns from destruction—I could cite, but my limits warn me to forbear.

Yesterday (Sunday) we were visited by a severe snow storm, intermingled with rain, and while I write the heavens wear a very threatening aspect—Yet the weather in this favored region, since the commencement of the month has been singularly mild. The bay is free of ice, the North River is navigable as far as Poughkeepsie, and vessels run regularly to Newburgh.

Brooklyn, our sister suburb, which aspires to be the capital of the "State of Long Island" over the water, is fast rivalling her mammoth neighbor of Manhattan, on the way of confusion and disorder. During the last week and less, three Mayor's proclamations have been issued, offering rewards of $50 for the detection of a man, been $50 for the apprehension of certain Vandals who assaulted themselves, some time since, with breaking the windows of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and $25 for that of a wretch who tried to fire a public school house. They seem to entertain a lively hostility to religion and education "over there."

The Keans managers at the Park, filling all Dr. Rice's old alley night with an array of beauty and fashion, so attracted thither by the unsurpassable genius of Ellen Kean. I take not that name, *Mrs.* Kean, since Ellen, in her clothing Shakspeare's noblest poetic expression, *wears the Thorn*, which has been her lot as the enterprising manager, on a scale of enlarging grandeur, and with a fearlessness of accuracy in her assurance to justice in talent, that reflect great credit on herself and family. Kean's personation of the Duke in Measure for Measure has been terribly handled by critics, the newspapers, as a matter of course. I at least, have to assert, that never since the days of Kean the elder, Jordan, and George Frederick Cooke, have the glorious characters of the "Immortal bard" been so faithfully and so perfectly acted as by Mr. Kean, at the Park. The Tempest enchantingly commencing thus:

"Tis now the dead of night,
And hab'ra the world
In a profound sleep; darkness being
Was the fitly fit time, never composed—seldom, if ever, equaled; and the long and loud thunders of applause that burst, at its conclusion, from an enthusiastic and enraptured audience, one would naturally suppose, were sufficient to drown the cavilers, and silence the petty strictures of critics of the City Press.

RICHMOND.

P. S. The Cotton market, last week, was more than ordinarily active. The news from Liverpool the previous week of Oil and Rosin, on Tuesday, stimulating a sympathetic state of the market, which had the effect to immediately increase sales to 1,500 and, in the afternoon of the same day, there was more activity apparent. Transactions were made at the following rates, which do not vary much from the quotations given in my last:

	Uplands & Florida.	Mobile & N. O.
Ord to good ord.	4 a 4¼	4¼ a 4½
Mid to good mid.	4¾ a 5¼	5 a 5½
Mid fair to fair	5¾ a 6¼	6¼ a 6¾
Fully fair to good fair	7 a 8	8¼ a 8½

The sales of the week amount to 3,000 bales.

The Flour market during the last week, presented no new feature. Holders asked $5 75 and exporters offered $5 50. The probability of the Corn Law repeal has had the effect to suspend all sales, and their probability be relinquished accordingly. The next steamer is anxiously looked for by the speculators in the article. It is said that the French government have ordered, purchased, and shipped from this port for Gibraltar, and thence to Algiers, 5,000 bushels of Wheat and other grain, intended for the French army in Africa. Although Wheat is cheaper which received in the Mediterranean than the U. S. than it would at present have to leave, yet the government, it is said, were desirous to diminish the stock in the Port of Frank.

The sales of Grain generally to be very large—3,000 bushels Southern Corn, mostly for shipment, were sold on Saturday last at 65 a 69 cts. per bush. The exports from 1st to 12th of January have been as follows: Corn, 30,153 bushels; Wheat, 12,311 do; Rye, 18,392 do; Barley, 24,651 bu.

Since the foregoing letter came to hand, we have received the *New York Extra Herald*, containing four days later English news. The dissolution of the Peel Ministry, on the Corn Law question, is the only and all absorbing topic. The event had created an immense excitement in England, and its effects will be felt in other nations. Its consequences cannot be calculated. Lord John Russell has been entrusted with power to form a new Ministry. His address to the Corn Law League was somewhat more announced, and hence he may be expected with the aid of Sir Robert Peel, to attempt an essential change in the Corn Laws. The newly chosen Speaker will now be more anxiously looked for than heretofore, to ascertain the immediate consequences of his description of the old Conservatives and Tory Majority. Opinions of the ultimate consequence of the dissolution of the Ministry, upon the relations between this country and England are various and contradictory. Without touching our readers with any opinion of our own upon the subject, we shall briefly state what other editors think of it.

The Government paper (*the Union*) argues rather well from it of the change. It has some misgivings, however, but states *per contra*, as follows:

"Still it cannot be denied that the platform upon which the administration now comes into power is one which should certainly predispose them more than ever to a conciliatory spirit towards America. They have offices substantially pledged to open their ports to our breadstuffs. They hope to send us their manufactures free of duty in return. This double movement might remove the fearful pressure now bearing so heavily upon the English nation."

The *New York Aries*, whose Editor has just recently returned home from a trip to London, concludes his observations on the subject with the following rather gloomy forebodings:

"On the whole, therefore, in either alternative, whether the Whigs can maintain themselves in office or, by the bowing of the new Premier to the *decidedly unfavorable* one, be succeeded by a Tory Ministry, it appears to us no very and possible supposition which does not exceedingly behove us to see and seriously consider against any such probability, which, we conceive, is the imperious and manifest duty of *preparation for the worst*."

The *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, long headed and generally sagacious upon questions involving commercial and mercantile interests, takes the matter easily, and disposes of it in few words:

"What effect this change will have upon our relations with Great Britain it is not easy to say; but it will probably be favorable. A new Minister to Washington may be appointed; in which case some of the existing obstacles in the way of the adjustment of the Oregon question will be removed."

The *New York Express* takes the news more deeply to heart, and speaks of it with foreboding earnestness, as follows:

"We confess that, as Americans, we hear of this change of Ministers with deep anxiety, if not with alarm. The accession of the Palmerston Ministry to power is, it is true, changed in character, a belligerent Ministry, and a Ministry far less disposed, and with far less power, to make amicable treaties with the United States than the Peel and Aberdeen Ministry.

RAMBAUT & DAVIS,
TOBACCONISTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Bank Street, (opposite the Virginia Bank,)
PETERSBURG, VA.,
Will give their personal attention to consignments of Produce and Merchandize made them.
G. V. RAMBAUT,
GEO. A. DAVIS.
January, 1846. 8—3t

Education.

A GENTLEMAN who is, as he can satisfactorily show, an experienced and approved Teacher, wishes to undertake, in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, the education of a limited number of pupils, whom he will thoroughly prepare either for College or the Counting-house. Ten per cent. on the first year's income, will be given for information as to where a Select Classical School, such as he contemplates, can be established. Any Communications on the subject addressed to the Editor of this paper will be forwarded to the Advertiser.

January 20, 1846. 8—5t

LOOK HERE!
CALL! CALL!!

At the new Confectionary of J. R. Whitaker's, near the Presbyterian Church, where I am receiving almost daily Fresh Candies of all kinds, Fruits of all kinds, Nuts, Palm, Pecan, Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, French Walnuts, Chesnuts, &c., also a large lot of cocoas. All of the above will be sold as low as can be bought in Petersburg and pay the expense here, that is to the wholesale to those who wish to buy to sell again. I shall also sell by the retail; all those in want will please give me a call as I am determined to please both in quality and price. I shall at all times try and keep a well selected assortment, and of a good quality. Families going to have parties will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel assured I can please them. I also keep constantly on hand all kind of Cakes, warranted fresh and good, made of the best materials. All orders in Town or from a distance punctually attended to, and the articles packed so as to go safe to any part of the State. I also keep constantly on hand, Northern Cheese, of the very best finish and Flavor, any person wishing to see them will please call at my residence and any person from a distance wishing one, if they will write to me, it shall be promptly attended to.

JOHN R. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, N. C. 8—3t
☞ Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer, 3t.

MANAGER'S OFFICE.
T. Russell Bigger & Co.,
AGENTS FOR B. PAYNE & CO.
Managers of Lotteries.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.
Drawn Nos. of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5, Drawn January 17:
60 8 55 56 21 63 60 2 26 28 7 25 76 14
Whole 7 21 68, $1000
Half 8 14 56, $1000!
Both sent in the country and will be paid when presented by the prize sellers.
BIGGER & CO.

BIGGER & CO. present to their numerous correspondents the following Grand Schemes, for the month of February. They particularly call attention to the Grand Scheme for the 28th:

$30,000, 100 of $1000.—66 Nos. 10 Drawn! Lowest three number prize 1000 Dollars!

BIGGER is particularly lucky in these Lotteries having sold and paid 3 Grand Capitals of $30,000, 1 do of $25,000, 2 do of $20,000, 11 do of $10,000. And numerous other Grand Ones, amounting to millions and millions of dollars. The same brilliant success may still be expected by all those who send their orders to the constant prize sellers and prompt payers.

T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.

$30,000! 10 of $2000!!
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 6, to be drawn on Saturday, February 7, 1846.—78 Nos. 11 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:
1 of 30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 2,416, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,200 10 of 1000 etc.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
A certificate of Wholes will be sent for $111
Do Halves do 55 50
Do Quarters do 27 75

$30,000, 12,000.—Lowest 2 No. Prize $40.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7. To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1846. 75 Nos. 14 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:
1 of 30,000, 1 of 12,000 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,000, 1 of 800, 1 of 593, 30 of 1,000, 39 of 500, 30 of 400, 30 of 300, etc. etc.
Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3 00
A Certificate of 25 Wholes costs $141 00
25 Halves costs 70 50
25 Quarters costs 35 40

$30,000, 15,000, 100 of 1000.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 6. To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1846. 78 Nos. 13 drawn.

GRAND SCHEME:
1 of 30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,500, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,384, 100 of 1,000, 20 of 750, 20 of 500, 20 of 400 20 of 300, 100 of 200.
Tickets $12 Halves 6—Quarters 3.
A Certificate of 26 Wholes cost $143 48
Do 26 Halves cost 71 70
Do 26 Quarters cost 35 85

BIGGER & CO'S FAVORITE.
Old Style Lottery Sixty-Six Nos, Ten Drawn.
$30,000, 12,000.—lowest 3 No. Prize 1000!
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 9. To be drawn Saturday, February 28th, 1846. 66 Nos. 10 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:
1 of 30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7328, 1 of 5000, 4 of 2500, 4 of 2000, 4 of 1500, 4 of 1250, 100 of 1000, 56 of 1 and 2 drawn 300, 56 3 and 4 drawn 200.
Tickets only $16—Halves $8—Quarters $4.
A Certificate of 25 Wholes cost $128
Do 25 Halves cost 64
Do 25 Quarters cost 32

A splendid Lottery to buy a Package in. We will sell 22 Tickets at $304, which we warrant to draw not less than $136; making the risk on the same, not more than $168,—shares in proportion.

☞ Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three Tickets.

The Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to us will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

We have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20, and when a remittance is made to us, large or small, we will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.

The Drawings sent when requested to all who order from us.

On all letters enclosing CASH or Prize Tickets, the postage need not be paid

T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.