# EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 146.

All hall Saint Valentine ! The 14th of February is a grand gala day all over the Christian wor?d-a golden harvest to the letter-carriers-and a season of wast importance to the fair sex. As I pen these lines post men are soudding past my window in every direction, and the Post Office receipts will doubtleasly be greatly augmented by the proceeds accruing from the mutual transfer of a matory 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 magnificont description, exhibited in Colman's celebrated window, down in Broadway, the prices of which ranged from \$10 to \$75 ! Powerful indeed, thought I, must be the influence of the "little god" unon the poor love-sick mertal who is persuaded to purchase, at a rate so extravagantly exorbitant, such gaudy haubles for his mistress. However, I believe it has now passed into the currency of a proverb, that a man in love is a man without reason-and as an unreamable man is certamly a fool, everybody admits that " a fool and his money are soon parted !" Truthfully, indeed, did the "Last Minsteel" 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 fast epistle to the " Register, I expressed the high degree of out duction imparted to our chizens, and especially to these engaged in commercial pursuits, by the intelligence which had just been received from Washington, that negociations for the settlement of the Oregon dispute, had again been re-opened by tween the British Minister and the Secretary of Sale, and at the same time had oc casion to note the beneficial influence, a movement so desirable by the well-disposed of every party, exerted apon the business prospects of the City of New York; but I most sincerely regret that the uncompromising character of the recent diplomatic correpondence (subsequently made public.) between Mr Buchanan and Mr. Pakeubarn, compels me now to take back those agreeable statements, and remain the ovil effects which the Secretary's ill advised and precipitate rejection of the apparently friendly and honest offer of arbitration, exercises on our commer cial properity. So far as I can learn there is but one sentiment of condemnation prevalent in the pub lie mind, in relation to the extraordinary conduct of Messrs. Polk and Buchapan in this ninnentous matter ; and I much regret to mid that the latter fone

tionary, in his recent exhibition of dialogatic falcor and prodeace, contributes much to erase the very favorable opinions, entertained of his statesmans) and ability on former odensions. And, in the name of common sense, what can be more liberal, on the part of Great Britain, than the offer, made through her minister, to leave the settlement of the disputenot to crowned heads, but to a mixed commission citizens of both countries, selected by their respective Governments ? Buffhe truth is, the spirit of Loca focoism, true to its instincts, is averse to a speed 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 t manufacture political capital for their own individua Interests. If the Oregon question were settled, Tammany 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, wil 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, folly 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 twelve months grace, then will come the trut.

order to possess ourselves of that " magnificent territority," our government must raise, arm, and equi an army sufficiently potent in numbers and bravery o 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 murch

the expectation of bringing later news; and, in a third, that the craft neither carried out government despatches nor newspaper agents, but was fired by a gentleman, who has for the numerous creditors of many years been extensively engaged in the manufacture of Carpet at Astoria, L. I., and who, it is said, sailed from Boston, in the last steamer, leaving his business in such a situation as to alarm his friends, and particularly those from whom he had recently obtained large loans, under various pretexts. It is further stated that the name of the refugee is Richard Clark, and that he leaves his creditors minus about \$100,000. These, however, are hardly a tithe of the supposed objects of the vessel's mission across the Atlantic, chronicled, day after day, and with an air of mystery, in the city papers. suming that not one of them knows anything about the matter, we are obliged to fall back upon our own imagination, as to the probable cau e of a small Scl coner's being despatched in such haste, at this boist rous season of the year, across the Atlantic .---The whole affair is certainly very extraordinary, and it will probably not be explained until the "long, low,

black Schooner," returns to New York. The other evening a communication was sent to the Brooklyn Common Council, by the Brigadier General of the 44th Brigade, drawing the attention of the authorities to the unprepared state of the city and environs to resist the attack of an enemy in case of war, and urging upon them the necessity of taking some action in the premises. The danger was fully set forth that should war take place, hostilities would be carried forward to rapidly after their commencement as to leave but little time for preparation, and the first news of the arrival of a hostile fleet would e reported in the offing by the magnetic telegraph. Some debate ensued upon the communication, and a general feeling seemed to prevail among the meners that such a contingency was not an impossibility A special committee, consisting of three militar, gentlemen, viz: Ald. J. C. Smith, Barbank and Powell, was therefore appointed to make the necro-sary investigation into the subject, and report thereapon. To all who are familiar with the exposed and efenceless condition of Brooklyn, should a war be

precipitated upon the country, these movements will excite no surprise. " In time of peace prepare or war. The gentleman (Clason, of "The Mirror,") who cowhided Bennett, of the "Berald" in the Street, a short time ago, appeared at the Egyptian Tombs on Wednesday last, and give had to the amount of \$500 for his appearance to answer the charge of assault, t the next sitting of the Court.

No sooner, however, is one cowhiding affair settled n this goodly city than another follows in its wake A couple of darkies, (one a sweep the other a white refer,) analysed themselves yesterday, in Broadway or a comparant to, which basted a full half hour, an d its termination, the suble frontis piece of each howed that the blows interchanged, had been given with a right good will. The dispute it seems grew out of an alleged intimacy of one of the "genuner with the sponse of the other-an anniable daughter of Africa, who stood a gratified spectator of the combat between her admirers. The scene promised to last ome time langer than it did, when the arrival of a detachment of the "Star police," escorted the compatants to lodgings in the Watch-house.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing presents some very interesting tatistics to the general reader. On the 30th o September last in that prison there were confined 79 White nucles; White 596; Colored 201; 26 under 17 years of age ! 159 between 17 and 21 339 between 21 and 30; 175 between 30 and 40 and 98 over 49; 553 are Americans, and 214 ar foreigners. The following are the causes assigned by the convicts themselves for the commission of the

Mences with which they are charged : Want of protection in early life, 9 ; Intemperated f their parents, 2; Destitution, 84; No Conscience ; Innate depravity, 8; Insanity, 9; Weak princi-des, 31; Sudden Temptation, 24; Anger, 12; For ain, 61; Self defence, 9; Imbecility of mind, calousy, 3: Intemperance, 150; Evil Associating, 195 There are those who say they know us cause, and 1 refused to answer any questions, and 165 declared that they are innocent. HARFER, 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 Governo Wright.

As the Spring Election draws near, the various chemes resorted to by petty politicians, theoretical hilosophers and experimenting demagognes, for trythe popular pulse and catching votes, begin to delop themselves; and I am tempted to quote for our amusement, the following choice morsel, which prefixed to a very alarming appeal to " mechanics. ocers, artizans, and the working classes generally ande by a knot of visionaries, in this city, calling hemselves " National Reformers." [A branch, or, berhaps, a twig of the rotten trunk of New York Locopeoista, whose cardinal principles are Anti-Rentism. Agrarianism, capital punishment Abolitionism, and indred buffomeries : " WORKING MEN! STOP AND READ! You must (at the polls ?) demand the freehold, entire use, and rescise in your own proper persons, of your induenade right to your DONAIN, PERSON, LANOR, LIFE AND Sovenerson's !---before you can be redeemed from the five-fold dampation of the non-producing, earthsurping, rent-extorting landlords; of the ducing, 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 panishing, and war aggressing governments, and of the non-pr ng, reform, ignorant, corrupt, office hunting legista. ting hunkers for the non-producing class; who, to-gether, by means of rents, interest, banking, profits, ionopoly of machinery, hiring, reduced wages, eculation, taxes, tariffs, fees, salaries and exclusive privileges, monopolize nearly all the products of labor, vithout 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 ciety into the two great classes of a non-producing, aughty and unfeeling aristocracy, and an all propery-producing, toil-worn and destitute houseless and indless democracy."

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

The City papers will ere this have made you acquainted with the calamitons Shipwieck of the New Orleans and New York Packet-Ship .... John Mintorn," in the storm of last Sunday, off Sandy Hook, and the loss of between thirty and forty human beings, but a few particulars, lately transpired, in relation to this metancholy disuster, may not be uninteresting-Out of fitiy-one persons on hoard, 38 were lost, including Capt. STARE, his wife and two children. AIthough the underwriters had surf boats, and sitche necostary means of saving the lives of persons in distress. the people on shore, who had collected at the report wreck, and the escaped seamen, showed a most culpuble disregard of all the dictates of humanity, and made no attempt to render aid to the crew. The ef-forts of Capt Stark, nutil the time of his death, were constant for the preservation of his crew, and the more precious lives of his wife and children, who called, with all the confidence and earnestness of children. for safety at the hands of a father and hashand, who and no alternative but to say that all human help was in yain. Capt. Stark was dead before the Ship broke At this time his wife and children were for BDF.rt. ward, and when the Ship separated, fell between the parts, and no sound of hie was afterwards hear There was on board a large number of calm passengers, some of whom had a large amount of val-One man, who had on a girdle containing gol 1, in his distress, offered \$5.000 to any one who would place him ashore. Assistance was not to be obtained, and the unfortunate man and his gold perished together.

The steerage passengers of the Minturn (most of whom es aped) displayed a conduct on the awful oc usion more beliving demons than men. The trunk of Capt Stark was rifled, the Shin's very Chronome ter stolen and all the valuables about the vessel upon which-the wretches could lay their impious hands, were seized.

ere second. It is now definitely ascertained that, at last, a con-This how definitely according to by the Government, with an Ocean Steam Navigation Company," for the tablishment of a line of Steam Ships between New ik and Europe. A vessel is to sail semi monthly Cowes and thence to Bremen, and the Government has bound itself to pay \$ 100,000 per aumun 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 is to be hoped.) the nauscous principles it so zealously advocated.

Yesturday, 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 crease in the estimates which provide for their R. the streets.

#### THE MARKETS

Corrow .- At the commencement of the week the sticle was rather quist and but few sales effected. Since the wrival of the foreign news, transactions have la en made at a decline of fully } cent. The Sales for the week, just closed, sum up 4500 bales, at the following quotations :

Upland	41	10	ridan.	Mobile	F	N
Ord. to good ord.	61	a	63	64	a	61
Mid to good mid.	68	а	74	7	а	71
Mid fair to fair	71	а	7.8	8	п	11
	73	a	11	81	a.	94
Import since 1st inst	ani.	1	4,231	hales.	,	Th.
	Ord. to good ord. Mid. to good mid. Mid. fair to fair Fully fair to good fair Import since 1st inst	Ord. to good ord. 64 Mid. to good mid. 68 Mid. fair to fair 74 Fully fair to good fair 74 Import since 1st in-tau.	Ord. to good ord. 64 a Mid. to good mid. 68 a Mid fair to fair 74 a Fully fair to good fair 74 a Import since 1st in-stail, 1	Ord. to good ord. 64 a 63 Mid. to good mid. 68 a 74 Mid. fair to fair 74 a 74 Fully fair to good fair 74 a 74 Import since 1st instail, 14,231	Ord. to good ord. 64 a 64 (4) Mid. to good mid. 68 a 74 (7) Mid. fair to fair 74 a 74 (8) Fully fair to good fair 74 a 74 (8) Import since 1st instant, 14.2 it hales.	Mid. to good mid. 68 a 74 7 a Mid. fair to fair 74 a 78 8 a Fully fair to good fair 74 a 14 84 a

not much Wheat offering, Export from 1st to 17th Feb.: Corn, 121,490 Wheat, 9 276 bu ; Rye, 23,222 hu, ; Barley 500 bu.

FLOUR.-The foreign advices have had no visible lect on the market. Holders are firm at \$5 623.

No demand for export, NAVAL STORES.-2000 lbbs, North County Turpentine sold at \$4 50 per 80 lbs. Newbern Rosin, 6 cents. 300 bbls Tar, \$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 Baltamore Patriot in 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 more extensively applied, whether it may not be the Presidency nolens volens ! He will run a. in your power, after a careful review of the exgainst the Caucus or Convention system or nomination. His triends will speedily bring him into the field. They expect a scrub race in the further reductions and remissions as may tend 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 an election of a President, by the House of Representatives, from one of those four or five candidates, who of course would be first rate menstrongly lupregnated with the "odor of nationthan to run the risk of getting an ineffiality. cient, incompetent, tourth rate man, through a great interests of the country. I have full reli-Caucus nomination, selected solely on account of his negative qualities, and because he is not known to the American people. Mr. Cass's friends are busy, very busy ! They nean that the old General shall be the democra tic, Oregon candidate ? And as for the General considers himself just as good as elected for 18481 Meantime Mr. Polk is not idle. The power and the patronage of the Government are in his 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 Whice, in all portions of the Uniou-East, West, North, and of England and France to preserve the peace of South, to be united ! If they will, they caft gain glorious victory ! An incident occurred in the House of Representatives 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 other day, however, Mr. Ingersoll was seen at Mr. Adams's desk, and the two venerable gentlemen 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 witness. ng 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 mmities may be temporary ; my friendships eternal.

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 bellige erent, 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 joint 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 Sates 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 conf cluded 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 Bri. tain 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 termina-Gentlemen of the House of Commons .- The

estimatés for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the impurtance 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 inefficiency

My Lords and Gentlemen-I have observed. with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassivation has been of late committed in Ircland. 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 ament that, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a definient 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 atmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity, and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Levislature. I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me, calculated to extend commerce and to stimulate domestic industry, by the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation o 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 testimonies in favor of the course you have pur

sued. I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, whether it may not be isting duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such

### CONGRESS. PRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1846.

The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the consideration of the bill relative to the mileage of Senators was recomed, and the previous 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 confmoncement of an extra one.

This was rejected. The bill was then read a 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 defects 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, anil the information of which he spoke could be brained.

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 tay the bill aside, and to bring in a soparate bill for their correction.

Mr. Graham rejoined, and spoke of the exerions 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 n answer to Mr. Graham. Mr. McKay went into an explanation of seveal 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. During the morning hour, a large number of

eports of a private nature were made from Committees. Mr. Haralson moved to go into Committee of the whole on the bill providing for the erection of military posts on the route to Oregon, but

without success. After the reference of a number of private ills 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 he 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

# PRECOCIOUS ROBBERY.

Hickey, the keeper of the Court House, was much surprised an evening or two since, which his attention was called to the done of that build ing, by seeing a large crowd of persons collected ing, by seeing a large crowd of persons collected on the side walks and in the streets watchin the movements of a small boy, who was built engaged in cutting off a portion of the copp pipe which conveys the water from the platter of the dume. The altitude must be over the hundred feet, but there should be little scamp interpole another the background the strength hundred feet, but there stood the little scamp a intensely employed in *hooking* a pound or two the county's copper; ha he would have been a *terra firma* playing a game of marbles for *large*. The first thought that struck the vigilant teep-er's mind was that he left the door which lead to the roof unlocked; and that the little fellow had found his way up to the dome by that mean. If he was surprised at finding him there, that feeling must have changed into horror when the boy, discovering him below, coolly put the instrument with which he had been at work into his 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 et. pected, for he walked to where the lightning rod, crossed over from the side of the main building 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 h hundreds of persons. To get the copper pipe was his only motive for undertaking it, and 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

SLAVE REVOLT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- The vas considerable of a revolt on the 13th instan among the slaves on the plantation of Mesan Hewett, Heran & Co, about ten miles from New Orleans, during which two of them were shot lead 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 crr of "Now let's kill them all- liberty or death!" number of the white persons were wounded with their hoes. The slaves from an adjoining plantation came to the assistance of their maters, and done efficient service in protecting their lives A number of them fled to the woods, but the re-

crown of justice - St. Louis Era

The fugitives will doubtless be soon overtaken as a party were in pursuit of them.

> FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

mainder were secured and placed in confinement

We observe that all the Whig papers in the Old North State carry the above at their masthead. 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 written upon their memories, and will no doubt hav written on their Tickets before long.

Rutherford Republican

# E. P. NASH STILL CONTINUES THE

BOOK AND PIANO FORTE BUSINESS. N PETERSBURG & RICHMOND, ON B Very extensive scale t is quite certain that larger supplies cannot be found n any two Stores North or South ; and as far prices are concerned, he is determined not to be unlersold. To prove the fact, he is willing that person in the habit of purchasing Pianos North, may fin select their instruments in Richmond or Petersburg and after ascertaining for themselves the prices North may return and take them at the same, adding er B. P. NASH. Deuses. Petersburg, Virginia, NASH & WOODHOUSE.

Feb. 17, 1846-41. Richmond, Va. THE NATIONAL Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, Office No. 62, Wall Street

Capital \$150,000----all paid in,

across the Rocky Mountains, through a dreary wilder-ness, infested by the Indian tribes, and, perhaps, without pay,-we can only meddate 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 befastheir 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 in 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, Ingersoil, Sawyer, Weniworth, Hannegan, Chapman, and a number of other " democratic" worthies who at present dishonounwith their presence the councils of the Nation, would, in all probability, accepy, in the Capitol, at Washington, pretty much the same position as their "*Hemocratic*" prototypes in disorganiza-tion, sedition, and war, (with England) did in Tuilleries, at Paris, during the "Reign of Terror," 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 i the House of Representatives with the effervescent ebuilitions, on the same interesting topics, of such democrats as Saint Just, Conthon, Fouche, Billaud Varennes, Collot d' Herbois and their sanguinary Compeers of "the Mountain," he cannot but be forcibly impressed with the singular coincidence o the views, and principles generally, of our own Locofocoism, with those of the Parisian democracie, as expounded 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 nceratic 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 natious, for the purpose of extending the " area of freedom," they vehe mently protest against any and every measure nessary to place the country in even a posture of defence !

And yet the threatening cloud that menaces the tranquility of our country, despite the intrigues of political garnesters, may be depelled, through the kind interposition of a Divine Providence-if not-

"What ministrel verse may sing, or tongue may tell, Amid the awill stelle from sea to sea,

How oft will hostile banners rise and fail, Still dreaded in defeat as victory !

For that and pageant of events to be Shows every form of fight by field and flood, Slaughter and rain, 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 beat 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 comment. In one quar-ter, it has been averred that the clipper was specialchartered by the British Minister for the purpose ly chartered by the British Minister for the English of transmitting important despatches to the English govergment ; in another, that she was sent out by

An elegant and commodious steamship called the Palmetto" the first of several others to be built for he "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 intentior of " going off" o 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 romises to continue for some time. The effect of his unfavorable change, will undoubtedly be the shutting up of the North River egain. 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, WES eccived in this City at noon on Thursday, at the of-

fice of the Herald. BENNETT, the Editor of that famous sheet, having been beaten by several of his City cotemporaries in publishing late news from Enrope by one of the Packet Ships, in order to redeem his tarnished fame, had made desperate efforts to procure, at the earliest possible momeny, the Cambria's intelligence, and for the successful accomplishment of his design, spared neither trouble not 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 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 che another proof of the enterprize

of the New York Press. Of the news itself, I may say, with truth, that, in its temarkably pacific character, it has effectually silenced the appreliensions of hostilities cessuing between England and the United States, heretofore, and not without some show of reason, indulged in by the advocates of prace. It seems now to be pretty well understood that if, unfortunate

EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG .- ATTEMPTED BRIBERY !--- On Tuesday no little excitement was created at Harrisburg, Pa, in consequence of Col. Poilet, a member of the Legislature, one of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Lehigh Co. Bank, rising in his place and stating to the house, that he had been twice called upon at his room by a Mr. McCook, of Ohio, who represented that he was interested in the fate of said bank, and that he desired a favorable report to be made in respect to its condition, &c. Col. P. then listened, as he says, with a determination to expose the proposition, and that was, \$400 to be ven then, and \$100 afterwards. Mr. McCook then left a sealed package behind him on his se cond visit; and the moment he departed Col P. called up to his room Mr. Buchler, his landlord, before whom he counted out the money. A reslution was immediately adopted directing Mc-Cook to be arrested, which was done just as the Cars were leaving. The \$400 were directed to be placed in Bank, subject to the order of the Speaker of the House. Mr. McCook will find this to be a bad piece of financiering.

Baltimore Chipper. Avres.

five candidates in | to insure the continuance of the great commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of unity with Foreign Powers. Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the ance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare. It is my earnest prayer that with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings etween different classes of my subjects, providadditional security for the continuance of peace. and maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts of the great body of my people.

On the next day in the House of Commons Mr. Hume introduced the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He said he hoped the Prime Minister would be able to preserve the good understanding which existed between the two nations. It was in the power, he said, the world. He approved heartily of the Queen's 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. It oppressed the more gratification with this "when he found the Chief Magistrate of a great country, from whom he expected better things, venture to set at naught all those rules and regulations which civilized nations observed towards each other."

Sir Robert Peel responded to this as follows :

"I never entertained the slightest apprehen ion that any contrast between the language emloved in her Majesty's Speech in reference to hose unfortunate disputes that prevail between this country and America, and that which has een used by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this House .---I never thought that that could be mistaken or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire, for the interest of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every ef-

fort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. [Hear.] I never had any apprehension that our intentions or our language would be misrepresented ; and the speech which the Hou. gentleman, (Mr. Hume.) the uniform and consistent advocate of the strictest economy, has just made, confirms me that my auticipations will not be disappointed. [Cheers.] And if any disposal which her Majesty's Government may feel it their duty to make for the maintenance of 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 be the greatest misfortune if a contest about Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not, by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion." Cheers.)

Mr. Harris, of Va. has been confirmed in Executive session as Charge d'Affaires to Buenos freshing as it is rare .-- N Y. Courier.

he time specified, resulted in recoveries amoun ing in the aggregate to one dollar thirty-seven nd 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.

To give a more accurate idea of the litigation of the week, some particulars, derived from divers gentlemen of the legal and other professions, are annexed. Not having been in the court-room ourselves, we cannot youch for complete accuracy; but we can say that all whom we heard to report upon the subject seemed honestly desirous to develope the grand idea of the matter. 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.

2d. A suit about a lot of corn, in which some thing like a dollar and a half was involved. 3d. An ox, an old blind bridle, and some of our reporters say also a hame-string, were in controversy. 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 law, 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 possible out of Court .-- Greensborough Patriot.

THE REV. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD - This prom sing and popular clergyman (son of the late lamented Senator Southard, of New Jersev) has declined the call to be Assistant Rector of Trinity Churchand it is the first instance of the kind on record. The salary, house-rent, and perquisites are about \$5,000 per annum; and when it is borne in mind that this is for life, Mr. Southard may be considered as having declined the most valuable pecuniary office in the United States .--The Judges of the Supreme Court-the only permanent station under our Government-receive but \$4,500 per annum, yet whoever re-fused the offer of a seat upon the Beach ! Except the high station of Bishop, a call from Trin-ty has ever been considered, and justly, too, one of the highest honors in the Church; and we

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, foo, the youngest Divine who has been honored with such a call ; and his having 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 re-

JAMES W. HUNT, C.S.T.

(Pr. Adv. \$10.)

and other Buildings, and on Furniture s Merchandize, on the most favorable terms. JOS W. SAVAGE, Preil WM JAS. Bongs, Sec'y. Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its vice ity, will be made to the Subscriber. D. W. STONE, Agen.

January, 1846.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- URAND COUNTY-Superior Court of Law, Fall Tent A. D., 1845, Wesley Gray,

Narcissa Gray.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that a subprena and sh subprena have been duly issued in this case, a hat the defendant. Narcissa Gray cannot be four and that proclamation bath been publicly made the Court Hou-e door by the Sheriff of Craven Cou ty, for the said defendant to appear and answer mmanded by the said subporna ; it is ordered the Court, that notice be given in the Newbernin and Raleigh Register, two newspapers printed in the State, for three months, for the said defendant Narcissa Gray, personally to be and appear at it Superior Court of Law to be holden for the count of Graven, at the Court house in Newbern, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of Mart next, then and there plead and answer to the penno of Wesley Gray for Divorce, or the same will be take pro confesso and be heard according to the act of th ieneral Assembly in such case made and provide

Witness, William S. Blackledge, Clerk of th Superior Court of Law for the County of Craven. Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monde September, A. D. 1845. WILLIAM S. BLACKLEDGE, C. S. C.

(Pr. Adv. \$10.) Dec 23, 1845. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -- CARTER COUNTY, -- Superior Court of Law, Fall Tom

Mary Tarbox,

James Tarbox. Petition for Divorce.

In this case, it being made appear to the satisfa tion of the Court, that a subpens and alias supera had regularly issued as directed by law, to the deler dant, commanding his appearance in this Court I plead or answer to the petitioner's petition, and the a copy of such aforesaid subparts had been left arth last place of the abode of the said defendant in the State more than liftern days before the day of th return of each of said subpanas, proclamation w therefore made by the Sheriff, at the door of t Court-house, for the said defendant to appear a answer as commanded by the said subpornas; the said defendant being so called, made default : s therefore ordered that the Clerk cause notice bendency of this petition to be published in Newbernian and Raleigh Register for three month and that at the next term of the Superior Court Law, to be held for the county of Carters, at the Court-house in Beaufort, on the third Monday and the fourth Monday of March next, an issue of issue be submitted to a Jury to ascertain the worth of

material facts, charged in the petitioner's petition. Witness, James W. Hunt, Clerk of the Superi Court of Law, for the county of Carteret al Beaute the third Monday after the fourth Monday of Se

A. D. 1845.

tember, A. D. 1845.