



"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, May 1, 1846.

GOV. GRAHAM'S APPOINTMENTS. Governor GRAHAM will address his Fellow Citizens at the places and times following, to wit: At Old Trap, Camden, Tuesday, May 5th. Edenton, Thursday, May 7th. Plymouth, Friday, May 8th. Washington, Saturday, May 9th. Greenville, Pitt County, Monday, May 11th. Snow Hill, Greene County, Tuesday, May 12th. Newbern, Thursday, May 14th. Beaufort, Saturday, May 16th.

JASPER shall appear on Tuesday. It is crowded out to day.

CORONER'S INQUEST. WILLIE SCOTT, Esq., Coroner of the County, held an Inquest on Wednesday last, over the body of FRANCIS ROBINSON, who had been found dead in his bed, that morning. The verdict of the Jury was—"Died by the visitation of God."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. It will be seen from a Notice of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, that the places of holding the next Convention of the Church, has been changed from Hillsboro' to this City.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. The "Richmond Enquirer" of the 28th ult. thinks it very doubtful, which party has carried the State. As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained 9 members, and lost 3—Nett Whig gain 6, equal to 12 votes.

OUR UNIVERSITY. It will be seen by a notice of the Secretary, in this paper, that the COMMENCEMENT of the University of North Carolina, will take place on Thursday, the 4th day of June next. We do hope, most earnestly, that this annual opportunity of enjoying a rich intellectual treat, will become more and more fashionable, for whatever is fashionable, is always in demand, and we have no objection to fashion, when it impales tend to our moral or mental culture. The attractions this year, will be unusually rich. B. F. Moore, Esq., of Halifax, a ripe scholar, and a student even to this day, is to deliver the Address before the two Societies; whilst our late popular Chief Magistrate, Gov. MORRISON, whose reputation as a public Speaker is co-extensive with the State, is to appear as the Representative of the Alumni Association.

If every friend of Education only knew, what an effect is produced upon the Student by the conviction, that an interest is felt by the community, (especially the fairer portion of it,) in the objects to which he is devoting his morning of life, it would, in the absence of higher motives, be sufficient, of itself, to induce a general attendance at these annual festivals of learning. As we observed on a former occasion, when a little younger than we now are, it is the first young budding of hope to a Collegian, to see on Commencement day, an ocean of bonnets and ribbons, and the banks of snowy gauze waving and rustling at his appearance, as if the gentle South had breathed upon a Wheat field; but, it is the full bloom of popularity, if, when he retires, he shall see the ocean torn with the emotions that roll deep beneath the surface.

MR. SHEPARD ON HIS TRAVELS. We learn from a friend, that Mr. SHEPARD made his stereotyped Speech at Columbia, Tyrrell, on the day of appointment, and was replied to in gallant style, by Mr. HALLEY, late member from that County. The auditory consisted of ten Locos, and about two dozen Whigs! Mr. S. commenced his address by charging Gov. Graham with being partial in his efforts for Internal Improvements, saying that they were confined to Raleigh and Hillsboro'. Mr. HALLEY reminded him, in his reply, of Gov. G's exertions in the U. S. Senate, in favour of Nag's Head, which, our informant says, "seemed to take him all back."

Mr. S. then got upon the Governor's bid about the Railroad, but Mr. H. convinced the people, that the Act of Assembly left the Governor no discretion in the matter.

He then took up the Tariff, and made a worse out than on State matters. His principal argument was, that it oppressed the poor, and gave no protection to Agriculture, (he was addressing Farmers.) Mr. H. replied most happily. He referred with great effect to the fact, that Massachusetts alone consumes more of the bread-stuff of the United States, than all Europe, in consequence of her citizens being engaged in Manufactures and Commerce.

This, of course, is a mere skeleton of our Correspondent's Letter. He adds a Postscript as follows: "P. S. Mr. Shepard spoke at Plymouth, Washington county, and I understand from good authority that he made several Whigs." Will the reader be good enough to compare this statement of facts, with the "Standard's" boast last week, that Mr. Shepard had "broken down the Whig party in Washington and Tyrrell."

THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTED. The last "Standard" contains a letter from Mr. SHEPARD, accepting the proposition made by Mr. LEAK, to refer back their relative claims to the Central Committee, to determine which of the twin hills have the honor of being beaten for Governor—Accordingly, Dr. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee, has summoned its members to meet in this City, on the 18th inst., to choose between them. We suspect that both candidates have found an up-hill business so far, and will each be glad to be relieved from a situation, where their "sufferings is intolerable."

"A CLOSE OBSERVER." The "Standard," in his last number, vouches for the writer of an article headed—"Gov. Graham—The Rail Road." The writer is well acquainted with his subject, and handles it with much force and clearness, says the "Standard." With the Governor's "increasing talents," growing in grace, polite genious, or perpendicular walking, we have nothing to do here, as they have no visible connection with the Rail Road, and as, in the language of the writer himself, "a man's public and not his private conduct, constitutes his qualification," (sometimes dis-qualification?) for office. "A close Observer" opens a tremendous battery on the Governor, because "he has involved the State in a heavy debt" in buying in the Rail Road at a single bid, for \$300,000, the amount of the Bonds, and the interest thereon up to the time of sale. The Governor ought to have bought it for \$50,000, says he. Perhaps, the large Stockholders, who were standing by, would not have let him. The Governor by law was obliged to make it bring the amount which it actually brought, to wit, the amount of the endorsed Bonds and interest—or he was directed to bid it off for the State. Does "A close Observer" suppose that those gentlemen standing by, and so deeply interested, would not have run the road near to the required sum, and then let it fall on the Governor, who was obliged by law to make it cover the liability of the Bonds? There they were, ready. Suppose one of them had bid \$300,000—he knew it would not fall on his hands, because the Governor was obliged to make it bring at least \$300,000. The Stockholder then had it in his power to make the Road bring \$300,000. And the "Close Observer" may be sure, that that would have been done.

But the "Close Observer" thinks it would have been so edifying, for the Governor of the State to have chaffered and higgled, and when a Stockholder bid \$50,000, the Governor would have winked to the Auctioneer, and said, "Fifty thousand dollars and five cents";—the crier dwells on the bid—at least one hundred thousand dollars is bid by some Stockholder—and five cents, says the Governor. Two hundred thousand dollars is bid—"five cents more," says the Governor. "Who's afraid? Go it boys! You have got to make it bring \$300,000, or you won't get it." "Three hundred thousand dollars is bid," says the crier—a dram to the next bidder—"And five cents," says the Governor, and takes a drink. Now this would have been so dignified, so becoming the State of North Carolina!

Moreover, low tastes—even Democratic tastes—may differ. "A close Observer" would have clapped his hands for joy, at all this. But Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS, who has lately quit those petty strifes, and could speak the honest sentiments of his heart about these things, a few days ago, pronounced this attack upon Gov. G. about his Rail Road bid, as a very contemptible affair. He said publicly, and in the presence of at least one distinguished Democrat, that Gov. GRAHAM had done right; and he would have been ashamed, for one, to have seen him bid for the Road as for a horse selling at Auction. He said he would support no man for Governor, who would use such "miserable slang." That is what Gen. SAUNDERS called it—the very words.

Neither "A close Observer," nor the Editor of the "Standard," who vouches for him, can attack the authority of Gen. S., for their names are both signed to a note of the 20th ult. asking him to a Public Dinner, in which they speak of their "appreciation of his high abilities as a Statesman, and his virtues as a man." "A close Observer" says, that for two-and-a-half years, the State has been entitled to the income of this Road, by a decree in Wake Equity Court; and in all of that time, "the Road has not paid the State the first red cent." If the writer means that the Road has not paid a good many red cents to the State, within the last two years and a-half, he had better observe a little more closely, out of regard to his own character for veracity. The Road has paid monies to the State, and monies too, which accrued before the sale of the Road to the State. What "A close Observer" means, is difficult to learn; but if he means that the State has received no monies from the Road, arising from profits made, before the State made the purchase, he is quite mistaken. In making heavy charges, the "Close Observer" should be quite sure of his facts; and also, that his opinions and personal criticisms, should so far resemble those of sensible men, as to screen himself from ridicule and contempt.

THE RIGHT PLAN. The names of a number of prominent Whigs in Rutherford County, have been presented as suitable Candidates for the Legislature. It is evident that union cannot be obtained without a County Convention, and we are happy to see by the last number of that genuine Whig Journal, the "Rutherford Republican," that this course has been resolved upon.—When a nomination is once made, let the past be forgotten, and every Whig put his shoulder to the wheel.

The citizens of Petersburg have broached the idea of a Ship Canal from that Town to City Point. The project has been favorably received.

Two deaf mutes were married at New York on Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. CAREY, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The ceremony was performed in the language of signs, and was attended by the inmates of the institution.

The war now going on between the two divisions of the Loco Foco party in New York—the "Old Hunkers" and the "Bara Burners"—bids fair to develop the true character of each. A number of the "bara burners" of Albany, have recently been indicted by the Grand Jury of the County, for assault and battery upon the members of a Convention of "old hunkers," and Attorney General Van Buren barely escaped enrollment in the indictment. The N. Y. News, an organ of the "bara burners," applies the following choice epithets to the editor of the Albany Argus—"Hypocrite," "Traitor," "Deserter," "Heesian," "Indian," "Cowboy," "Arnold," "Rogue," "insatiable Horse Leech," "worse than ten (only ten!) Turks," &c. &c. &c. These brethren of the Loco Foco faith, appear to have a pretty good idea of each other.

Mr. LEAK, one of the Loco Foco Candidates for Governor, will address the people of Wake, in this City, on Thursday, the 14th inst. Gen. J. C. B. EHRINGHAUS, of Pasquotank, has been nominated as the Whig candidate, to represent the Senatorial District of Pasquotank and Perquimans. He has accepted the nomination. ET Col. HENRY H. WATERS has been nominated by the Whigs of Brunswick, as their candidate for re-election to the next House of Commons.

MR. SHEPARD. This candidate of the Loco Foco party for Governor, who is indebted for his nomination to the Editor of the "Standard," is said to be excessive in his abuse of the Whig party, in all his public Addresses. That gentleman knows that the Whig party deserves no abuse from him. He knows that a purer, a more patriotic party, never existed, than that which he now deems it his interest to attack. But a few years have passed, since he was "one of them," and we call upon him now to say, whether he ever saw, or knew, of any corruption, designed or accomplished, or even talked about, among his Whig associates. Let him put his finger upon the man, or the act, or the design. We challenge him to the proof. Until Mr. SHEPARD came to reside in the "Democratic" County of Wake, it will not be denied, we presume, that he was a professed Whig. But a change soon came over the spirit of his dream. What appearances, if any, were used for his conversion, he best knows. One thing is certain—he was a Whig, and became a "Democrat"—and was soon appointed by Mr. VAN BUREN, United States District Attorney. In this office, he figured very disastrously for a short time, and resigned. He was next before the people of Wake, and had the glorious opportunity in the Senate, of immortalizing himself by his astonishing efforts to "relieve the people." He was elected to the House of Commons in 1844, where he cut such "high fantastic capers," that even his own party, (always excepting the Editor of the "Standard,") were mortified and chagrined.

When a man changes his politics, a very natural enquiry arises as to the honesty of the change—particularly, when he goes from the weak to the strong side, and obtains one favor, after another, which he could not have secured, without such change. These things may happen without political dishonesty, but, certainly, not without strong suspicion of interested motives. A gentleman, placed in this predicament, ought, at least, to be modest, in stating charges against those who have always remained true and firm to principle. Particularly, should a young man, ardent though he be, have a little respect to the gray hairs that he used to see and honor in the Whig ranks; those venerable Neatons, by whose side he once walked in filial reverence. Smart young men, it is pleasant to see, but there is such a thing as being too smart. "Precedency of genius," says an ancient worthy, "Let us keep prociency of manners." Let the young man, who took first rate at College, who became perfect in law by a few months study, who answered every question before the Judges, who had early in practice thirty cases on Wake County Court Docket, who has imbedded himself in the amber of his own "Bill, for the relief of the People"—let such a youth beware of the "preciency of manners."

MILLERISM. We hear little about this item now-a-days. Occasionally the passing news affords us a development of the fruit which the corrupt tree has borne. We learn from the Springfield Republican, that a Miss Gleason has been arrested in that town and committed to jail, on a charge of stealing \$40 dollars from a Millerite sister, Miss Sarah Grauger. As we understand the story, it is this: Louisa and Sarah, both maiden ladies of no particular age, became enamored of Mr. Miller's doctrines, and embraced the theory of the speedy consummation of the world's history. They subsequently fell in love with each other, and fearing that time would not afford them an opportunity of making any other disposition of their love, they entered into a domestic co-partnership, and took each other for better or for worse. Sarah was the richest, and physically the weakest. She had some property; and by mutual agreement she was to furnish capital, while Louisa was to do the house-work; and the profits—that is, as long as time and the money should last—were to be divided equally between the two. Finding, however, that Father Miller's predictions as to the end of the world, were not likely to be verified, Louisa's temporal hopes began to revive, and she deserted her advent sister, taking with her \$10 of the root of all evil, being the whole of Sarah's available pecuniary interest in this world's goods. Sarah, coming also to the belief that the money might be of some earthly use, caused the faithless Louisa to be arrested; who, unless it should turn out that she committed the unnatural deed in a somnambule sleep, will probably have to undergo, within the cool walls of a prison, the penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM WILKES: Both the Democratic Candidates seem to be holding on. Several honest Democrats in our County, speak of voting for Graham. Let us prefer not to Shepard here. I heard a leading Democrat here, express the belief, that Leak would not get the Democratic vote of that County.

FOR THE REGISTER. TEMPERANCE ONWARD. The last "Organ" says, that the populous City of Cincinnati, in which "Rum has had its ascendancy in the City Council (or Board of Commissioners), and been most lately yielded," has now elected 17 Temperance and 14 Rum men to govern the City, giving a majority of three against granting licenses. This is considered a great triumph to the cause in that City.

FALSE RUMOR.—A rumor has spread through the country that the small pox is in Greensboro'. The village has lived down too many slanders of a similar character to be long injured by this false report. No place between the ocean and the top of the Blue Ridge has enjoyed a better state of health than Greensboro' does at this moment, and has for a long time past.—Greensborough Patriot.

A FIGURE OF SPEECH.—In the laudation article of the Union, on the subject of the Notice, we find the following: "The atose which the President's message, by a fling, cast on the top of the Rocky mountains, but which congressional procrastination suffered to roll almost to the bottom, is once more raised to the top. There on a rock stands the Chief Magistrate, a man of peace and slow to anger." Now what business the President has to be throwing stones up the Rocky mountains, and then to be standing up there on a rock, is more than we can divine.—Alex. Gaz.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14. ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MAIL ROBBER.—William Vaughn, suspected of having committed diverse robberies on the mails on the routes from Mobile to Nashville, and from Nashville to Memphis, was arrested in this town on Saturday last. The various amounts purloined at various dates, from December last to the present time, amounted to some \$10,000.

On his arrest three keys were found on his person, which readily opened the patent mail locks. Vaughn refused to make any disclosures. It is suspected that he has accomplices in Memphis, as he has frequently been engaged in suspicious conversations with various individuals.—He is known to have passed a \$50 Treasury note at Montgomery recently which, it is hoped, may be traced. It is supposed that 2000 letters have been extracted from the mail between Nashville and Memphis.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. NEW YORK, April 27, 1846. BROOKLYN, our "sister" City, over the River, is, ordinarily, one of the most quiet and orderly communities in the United States; but it really seems that she is getting jealous of the fame and notoriety acquired by the neighboring Cities of New York and Philadelphia, in consequence of their riotous and lawless propensities, displayed in times gone by here, but more recently in, the "City of brotherly love." Brooklyn, about a year ago, imagined that unless there were something done within her "walls," of a startling nature, such as would carry her fame from one end of the Union to the other, in this progressive age, people would, from her very silence, forget that such a City still stands on the South-western side of Long Island, that its population numbers some 70,000, and, besides boasting of a Navy Yard, its City Hall stands upon the identical spot, where, in the war of the Revolution, was fought the battle of Long Island. Well, six months ago, she more valorously inclined port, of the Brooklynites started on the road to fame by beating and dispersing a mammoth "Native American" political procession, which had the audacity to cross the river from New York, and proposed to traverse the streets; since which time, at intervals, a murder or a suicide has been perpetrated, which, however, not being on so grand a scale as those of Ellen Jewett, in this City, or Maria Bickford, at Boston, failed to attract much attention. Nevertheless, "perseverance overcomes every obstacle," and Brooklyn, during the week, has worn very much the aspect of a Town undergoing the process of a siege, the military forces of the Island having been summoned out to quell an insurrectionary movement of the Irish, employed on a Government work there, who, considering their wages too small for the amount of labor performed, first resolved to "strike," and then prevent the completion of the works, by intimidating others who might be disposed to fill their places at the same compensation. Accordingly, about 1000 of the malcontents, some of them armed, got possession of the "heights" overlooking and commanding the scene of their late riot, and declared their intention to show fight to about 200 Germans who were expected there, and who had been engaged to perform the abandoned works. At this juncture, the Military were called out—the Germans were escorted across by a detachment of U. S. Troops, and the Irish, for a season, abandoned their position; not however without killing, by a shot, "two of the bloody Dutchmen." Assembling again, the next day, they were implored to desert from their lawless proceedings by Father O'Donnell, a Catholic Priest, to whom they lent a willing ear, and after whose well-timed admonition and remonstrance, they once more, and it is hoped, finally, adjourned. The whole number of Irish employed upon the Atlantic Dock, was about 2,000. The work is done by contract, and it is said that the poor wretches engaged upon it, worked 13 hours per day for the small pittance of 64 cents. But it being feared the beginning of the week would renew the riot, the authorities have taken every precaution to prevent the spilling of blood.

VAN AMBURG, the great Lion-tamer, arrived in this City, a few days ago, with a new collection of wild beasts, taking chiefly in Africa and Asia, whether their enterprising keeper has recently been travelling in quest of the Lions, Leopards, Jackals, Hyenas, Kangaroos, Bears, Elephants, and the many other natural and unnatural wonders which make up his extraordinary exhibition. He makes a Southerly tour during the Summer. The "Great Western," if she sailed on the day she was advertised, may hourly be looked for. The "British Queen" leaves Liverpool on the 4th prox. The "New York and Erie Rail Road Bill," has been lost in the Assembly, failing to receive a two-thirds vote in its favor. This is much to be regretted, inasmuch as a large portion of the Stock has been taken up by individuals. A reconsideration of the vote is, however, resolved on, and it is certain to meet with a better fate in the other branch of the Legislature. THE MARKETS. Cotton.—Since my last, the sales have been about 3000 bales, at a decline of about 1 cent on the price of last week. The following are the rates now current: Upland & Florida, Mobile & N. O. Ordinary to good old 64 74 64 74 Middle to good mid 73 84 73 84 Middling fair to fair 72 84 72 84 Fully fair to good fr 71 84 71 84 The sales at the Havre market during the week previous to the sailing of the last Steamer, were 10,829 bales, as follows: 3185 Bales New Orleans F 57 to 79.50 1174 " Mobile 58 to 72.50 1790 " Upland 62.50 to 74— 444 " Mobile, to arrive, — to 67.50 3284 " New Orleans, to arrive, 69— to 83.50 The imports during the same period, amounted to 3008 bales. The Circular of Messrs. Irving & Co., one of the first Houses in England, thus speaks of the prospect of the English market: "The Cotton market is laboring under the effects of the general depression. The estimates of the new crop are now reduced to two millions of bales; and yet, in the face of this falling off in the staple, the price continues so low, that the rates who rule in this market, involve a loss of not less than 20 shillings per bale, on a comparison with the prices which prevailed in America! The statistics of the trade show a gradual decline on the sales since the measures of the Government were announced, and the trade will certainly not recover its tone until all doubt has disappeared. Flour.—No large sales were made. Genesee \$5 25 and \$5 31 1/2; Ohio, Troy and Michigan, \$5 35; New Orleans, \$4 7 1/2; Howard St. and Petersburg, \$5. These rates show a decline of 12 c per bush, since my last report. Export from last to 21st inst. 46,849 bbls. Grain.—Southern Corn 66 a 68 c; Yellow 69 a 70; Northern Oats, 42 a 44 c; Southern do. 38 c. Export from 1st to 21st April, as follows: 4872 bush. Wheat, 17868 do. Rye. Nothing doing in barley. Rice.—The market is unusually quiet. Small sales are making at \$1 1/4 a \$1 50. At Liverpool, no rice, in the form of this falling off in the staple, the price continues so low, that the rates who rule in this market, involve a loss of not less than 20 shillings per bale, on a comparison with the prices which prevailed in America! The statistics of the trade show a gradual decline on the sales since the measures of the Government were announced, and the trade will certainly not recover its tone until all doubt has disappeared. Provisions.—Pork is dull, and has declined; sales of Ohio Mess at \$10 75; and Prime \$9 37 1/2. There is but little doing in Beef, and no change in price; Butter is very dull; Cheese is in fair request. Exports from 1st to 21st of April, Beef, 3553 bbls.; Pork, 4,265 bbls.; Lard, 7,366 kegs.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—We had forgotten, until the fact was recalled to our memory by the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, that Mr. Ingersoll, the defamer of Mr. Webster, some years ago, is a like spirit of wantonness, charged the late Chief Justice Marshall, when a purer man never breathed, with having been corruptly influenced in his celebrated decision in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank—a charge which, like those recently made against Mr. Webster, recoiled upon him who made it. His appetite for slander must be insatiable. But, henceforward, his poisoned arrows will prove innocuous, except to himself. "The man recovered of the bite, 'The dog it was that died!"—Rich. Whig.

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Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.—We had forgotten, until the fact was recalled to our memory by the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, that Mr. Ingersoll, the defamer of Mr. Webster, some years ago, is a like spirit of wantonness, charged the late Chief Justice Marshall, when a purer man never breathed, with having been corruptly influenced in his celebrated decision in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank—a charge which, like those recently made against Mr. Webster, recoiled upon him who made it. His appetite for slander must be insatiable. But, henceforward, his poisoned arrows will prove innocuous, except to himself. "The man recovered of the bite, 'The dog it was that died!"—Rich. Whig.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, April 24, 1846. The Senate did not sit to day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the bill for applying the deficiencies in the general appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, reported back the same, having agreed to some of the amendments and rejected others. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Post Office appropriation bill. A long discussion arose upon the item for foreign mail Steamers. It was contended that those Steamers ought to be built on the most approved plan, so as they might easily be altered so as to serve as War Steamers, after the manner of the British mail Steamers. During the debate, the Chairman of the Post Office Committee, in answer to a question from Mr. Payne, said that the Committee would, probably as early as next week, report a bill to slightly increase the present rates of postage. At an early hour the Committee rose, without any final action on the bill, after which the House adjourned.

SAURDAY, April 25, 1846. The Senate did not sit to day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the disposal of some unimportant matters Mr. McKay moved to go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the amendment of the Senate to the bill for supplying deficiencies in the General Appropriation bill. The motion failed—Yeas 74, Nays 70. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and passed one private bill relative to a patent manager stopper. Having done this, they went into Committee upon another private bill to pay an old soldier sixty years of age a few hundred dollars, but without disposing of it, the Committee rose, and the House, at an early hour, adjourned.

Who will suffer from that painful disease, I verily believe, when immediate relief, if not a positive cure, may be effected by the timely use of WISTAR'S BALSAM, for proof of which read the following: Waterbury, N. Y. May 7, 1846.

Dear Sir: In the year 1841, I was severely attacked with Liver Complaint, and was so nearly unable to attend to my business, I considered such the best of physicians in my place but they could give me no relief. In the winter of 1842, I procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and before I had used one half of it, I was able to resume my business as usual. I have since that time used the WILD CHERRY Balsam, and have been entirely free from pain, and with the exception of a bad cold in February last, have enjoyed better health than I ever did before. W. M. C. POTTER. We are well acquainted with Mr. Wm. C. Potter, know that he was afflicted in the manner he describes, and that his cure was effected by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM. SCOTT & WELLS, Merchants, No. 106 Nassau Street, New York.

For sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., wholesale and retail, Raleigh, N. C.

NO CHANGES IN THE WEATHER will materially affect the body of the blood is pure—Every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of that original pure blood of our common mother Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of his life, and is in constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humors, which are the cause of disease in the individual. By purging the body of this diseased individual of his bad humors, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground and to make blood of a better quality, and so on progressively till the whole mass is regenerated; for the good principle or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humors. Let all who wish to be in a fine healthy habit; who wish to have a sound mind in a sound body; who desire to be able to stand without injury the continual changes of this climate; who desire to have healthy children, use the Brandreth Pills, which will effectually cleanse the blood of all bad or corrupt humors, and restore the human body to the state of health enjoyed before the introduction of mineral medicines. Remember Brandreth Pills place within reach of all health and long life.

The above Pills are on sale, by regular Agents, in every County of the State, and by WILKIE, PECK, wholesale and retail Agent, Raleigh.

There will be an Address delivered before the Members of Concord Convention No. 1, Sons of Temperance, on their Anniversary, Saturday, 2nd of May, at 11 o'clock, at the old Baptist Church. The public are most respectfully invited to attend. Seats reserved for the Ladies. THE SCHEME. April 29, 1846.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. Having been informed by the Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, of the existence in that place of a Small pox, I hereby, as authorized by Canon, give notice to the Parishes of the Diocese of North Carolina, that the ensuing Convention thereof will meet in CHRIST CHURCH, Raleigh, (27th of May next,) instead of St. Matthew's Church, appointed by the last Convention. L. SILLIMAN IVES, Bishop of North Carolina. Edenton, April 24th 1846.

New Goods. The Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of both DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, comprising nearly every thing usually kept either in a Dry Goods Store or Family Grocery; which having been bought under his own inspection, he feels confident that he can sell as low as any regular house in the place. Among other things, he has a first rate article of Sugar-house Syrup, Pine Apple Cheese, Mayland's best Virginia Scotch Snuff, also, Mrs. Miller's Scotch Snuff, Powdered Sugar, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, &c. Ladies fine dress and walking Shoes, Misses Shoes, all qualities; Slippers, Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots, &c. Muslins, Cambric, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Drill, Paisies and Parasollets, Checks, bleached and unbleached Domestic, Canvas Larding, Calicoes, of all qualities; Nankens, Tweeds, Cloth, Brown Linen, Colored Cambric, Bed Ticking, &c. His Goods will be sold low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. S. M. WHITAKER. Raleigh, May 1, 1846. Star and Standard one insertion.

For sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., wholesale and retail, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Certificates for twenty-three shares of the Capital Stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, standing in my name on the books of said Bank, have been lost; and application will be made to said Company, that new Certificates for said shares of stock may be issued to me, in conformity with the by-laws of said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, in such cases made and provided. MARY P. HARRISS. Feb. 10, 1846. 14—aw3m

University.

THE Public University Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 25th day of May ensuing, and be continued from day to day until Thursday, the 4th day of June, being the first Thursday in the Month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College. The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation: His Excellency WM. A. GRAHAM, Governor and President ex officio. Hon. D. L. SWAIN, L. L. D. President of College. Charles Manly, James T. Morehead, Samuel F. Patterson, Thomas Ruffin, Romulus M. Saunders, James S. Smith, Richard D. Spaight, John D. Toomer, Charles L. Hinton. All other Members of the Board of Trustees who may attend, will be considered Members also of this Committee. By order CHARLES MANLY, Secretary. Raleigh, May 1, 1846. Star and Standard.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. JOHN C. MOORE, Auction and Commission Merchant, Raleigh, N. C., has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and acquaintances, that elegant establishment, recently fitted up on Fayetteville street, next door to Dr. Hinton, nearly opposite the Post Office, only a few steps south of the City Hall, and about 100 yards North of the Court Square, where he will be glad to attend, whether day or night, sun shine or rain, to serve his friends and customers to the utmost of his ability. As he has now so fine and commodious an establishment, and so good a stand, he will receive and sell on Commission, at Auction, Wholesale or Retail, any Goods, Wares or Merchandise, with which he may, from time to time, be entrusted by his friends, either of this City, or of the North. His sales, made to serve the public in his particular calling, of my best or best of his stock, not to say extraordinary qualifications as an Auctioneer; but he flatters himself from the experience already attained, and the wonderful success which has hitherto attended his efforts, that he cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to all those who may kindly patronize him with their business. Of one thing however he must boast, and that is, he is always in a good humor, which it must be conceded, is a great gift for an Auctioneer;—and in speaking a good joke, or telling a funny tale, will cause goods to sell well