

**THOMAS J. LEMAY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines in size) type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXII } "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."  
RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1841. } NO. 20

**J. BHANNAN & Co.**  
OLD DOMINION  
CLOTHING STORE.  
Opposite Messrs. Allison & Watts China Store  
Main Street.

We would beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we keep constantly on hand clothing of all kinds, and suitable for all seasons, which we will sell low for cash. We would invite all to call and examine for themselves, whether they want to purchase or not. All goods sold by us that do not answer in every particular, can be returned, and the money refunded, provided they shall not have been worn.

Richmond, Va., March 20, 1841. 13 12m.

**Walker on Intermarriage.**—Just received by  
**TURNER & HUGHES,**  
Feb. 3rd.

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY**  
For Sale.

The subscriber anxious of carrying into execution his long cherished intention of removing to the West, offers for sale that very valuable Establishment in the City of Raleigh, known as the CITY HOTEL. Having had personal charge of the Hotel for several years, the subscriber can speak from his own knowledge as to the productiveness and value of the property. To a person who is well acquainted with the business, the certainty of a profitable investment of his money will be assured. It always has commanded, and from its eligible situation, always must command a fair proportion of custom. Its advantages as a public house, are too numerous to be detailed in an advertisement, but can be demonstrated to any one inclined to purchase. The terms of sale, which will be very accommodating may be known on application.

DANIEL MURRAY.  
Raleigh, Jan 27, 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
Will be sold on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next, before the County Court of Johnston, in the following Tracts of Land, or as much as will pay the amount of Taxes due for the year 1839, together with the cost of advertising, &c.

- 103 Acres Between
- 60 Horrell Gilbert
- 53 Hurdle Jack
- 40 Hunter Eliza R.
- 50 Hurdle Daniel
- 52 Howell David
- 32 Hoffer Levin
- 130 King Thomas
- 70 Lassiter Kasper
- 100 Odom Thomas
- 30 Parker Wiley
- 128 Powell James, of Mo.
- 177 Perce Abraham
- 315 Parker James
- 1119 Rogerson Abel
- 300 Small Robin
- 100 White Roberson
- 55 Carl Richard

**TO BUILDERS.**  
The undersigned are appointed by the County Court of Johnston, Commissioners to construct for the building of a Fire proof Court-House, in the town of Smithfield. They, therefore, give this public notice to persons desirous of undertaking, that they will receive Proposals for doing the work, until the 31st day of May. They have a draft of the Plans ready for exhibition.

The building will be forty-four feet long, and thirty-six feet wide; two stories; Court-Room above, with the offices below; materials to be brick, except the basement; Window and door-sills to be of stone, or shingles of white oak in the vicinity. The building is to be completed in a year, or less after the contract. A large portion of the payment will be given during the progress of the work, under proper guarantees.

THOMAS RICE,  
JOHN McLEOD,  
DAVID THOMSON,  
J. O. WATSON,  
BYTAN BRYAN,  
Smithfield, N. C. 13th April, 1841.

**State of North Carolina.**  
NOTHAMPTON COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—  
March term, 1841.

John W. Southall, Original Attachment levied  
vs  
Sarah Petty, J. on Bond.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in this Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to answer to the complaint in error, judgment pro confession will be taken and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Wm. Bottom, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, 1841, 65th year of American Independence.

W. M. BOTTOM, CLK.  
13 6m.

**EDUCATION.**  
The Trustees of the Smithfield Academy Johnston County, have engaged the services of Mr. J. H. Brooks for the next year, to superintend the above institution, and would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the advantages which our pleasant village, good society, and beautiful situation affords for educating their children and wards. Mr. Brooks is a graduate of Wake Forest College, and has given practical evidence of his "aptness to teach"—is a man of unblemished moral character, and a Minister of the Gospel; and expects to make School teaching the main business of his future life, and will spare no pains to procure for himself such a reputation as will always insure business in his profession. Board, including washing, lodging, &c. may be had in the families in and about the village, at six dollars per month. Constant attention will be given by the Teacher and Trustees to the good management of the school and to the morals of the students. Prices of Tuition, as follows:

- For Spelling Reading, and Writing, per an. \$12 00
- Spelling, Reading, Writing & Arithmetic 16 00
- Arithmetic, Geography and English 20 00
- Grammar, 20 00
- The Languages, with any or all the above 24 00
- Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry or Rhetoric, an additional charge of one dollar.

DAVID THOMSON, Pres. Trustees.  
April 22d, 1841. 17 3m.2am

**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND GENERAL AGENT, AND COLLECTOR,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake, Orange and Granville. Claims of every description thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REFER TO  
Thomas J. Lemay and  
Ruffin Tucker, Esqrs., } Raleigh.  
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hillsborough.  
Hon. Robert B. Callam, Oxford.

**COMMITTED.**  
To the jail of Northampton County, N. C. on the 21st December, 1840, a negro slave, as a runaway, calling himself  
SYLVESTER.

He says he is the property of Alexander Walker, of Augusta, Georgia, that he was raised in Halifax, N. C. and was sold by Mr. Austin of said place, to Mr. Davis of Petersburg, about three years ago. He is about 40 or 45 years of age, dark complexion, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has on common home made clothes. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. S. BILBRO, Jailor.  
Jackson N. C. Jan. 7th, 1841. 2 1/2

**NEW JEWELLERY STORE.**  
JOHN C. PALMER has commenced the above business in the new building lately erected by Mr. Richard Smith on Fayetteville Street, a few doors above his Store, where he intends to carry on, in all its branches. In a few days he will receive from Philadelphia, a new and fashionable assortment of Jewellery and Watches and Cutlery consisting of gold and silver Letters and plain Watches, Watch Chains, Keys and Straps, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a fine assortment of Knives and Razors and all other articles not necessary to mention, all of which he engages to sell as cheap for cash as they can be sold in this part of the country.

Watches repaired in the best manner. He flatters himself, from the long experience in the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction. He has in his employ first rate workmen. Watches and Clocks can be made to keep time, will be warranted for twelve months. He repairs the citizens of Raleigh and country around, will call and give him a trial and find out for themselves. Call at the sign of the Watch, nearly opposite the Log Cabin.  
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 14, 1840. 46 if

**A Treatise on Agriculture.**—By John Armstrong, with notes by J. Buel— for sale by  
**TURNER & HUGHES,**  
Feb. 3rd. 6 if

**State of North Carolina,**  
Hertford County,  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Colleen W. Baran, vs.  
Or'g'l. attach'm't levied on land.  
Martha E. Beal.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is ordered therefore by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Star and North Carolina Gazette, giving the said Martha E. Beal notice that she be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply to the property attached and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered up against her, and the property levied on condemned subject to the recovery of the plaintiff, accordingly, to set of as if assembly in such case made and provided.

L. M. COWPER, CLK.  
Price adv. \$5 62. 15

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** offer for sale privately, their well known Farm and Mercantile stand, which is believed to be the best country stand any where in the County. The farm is simply situated for three or four hands; the dwelling is large and commodious, with three rooms below stairs, and three rooms with five fire places, framed kitchen and Stone chimney, with good houses for servants use. The Store House is sixty-two feet long with two fire places, and the Store thirty-eight feet in length, and sixteen feet wide, and not too large for the business of the vicinity. Also a Gin House, twenty-four feet square, and a Church close by the Store, within twenty paces. There are besides, all necessary Out-buildings. Further particulars is deemed unnecessary. On application, any person can examine for themselves. If we should not sell by the 1st of May, we may go to business again ourselves.

A. S. WYNNE & CO.  
January 15th, 1841. 3-15m.

**A SITUATION WANTED!**  
A Gentleman, who is qualified to prepare students for admission into any College in the United States, and who has had several years of successful experience in teaching, both in the North and South, wishes to exchange his present location for a more healthy one. He is willing to take charge of either male or female Seminary; but as his Lady, who is prepared to teach the solid and ornamental branches of female education, is desirous of continuing her present employment in teaching the latter would be preferred. Satisfactory testimonials, as to character, abilities, and faithful discharge of duties will be cheerfully furnished. Address J. H. O. BARNES, Carteret, N. C.  
P. S. He is prepared to teach French, Mathematics, and all other branches usually introduced into Academies. His lady teaches Music upon the Piano Forte, Drawing, Painting, &c.  
April 26, 1841. 17 16p

**Information Wanted**  
Concerning ELISHA BURTON or his children.  
The above named Elisha Burton, if living or if dead his children, will be entitled to something from the estate of his deceased brother, All in Burton, by application to the Subscriber at Tusculum, in Franklin County, Alabama. The said Elisha Burton resided near the Shawlow Ford, on the York River, in North Carolina, where he had heard from, and had emigrated from Virginia to that place.  
OSCAR A. HOLDFE,  
Ex'r. of Allen Burton, dec'd.  
April 17th, 1841. 19 6m

**Leave the choice of your Piano to myself, and I'll insure you a fine one.**  
There are many persons who would purchase Piano Fortes if they were sure of being satisfied without much trouble. To such, I would say, leave the choice of your instrument to myself, and if I send you an inferior article it will be my own loss, simply send in your order and say what priced Piano shall be chosen.

I have thoroughly convinced myself that my Pianos are superior, and, in order that others may be convinced also, I will agree for them to be tried before being paid for. It is out of my power to make a more liberal proposition.  
E. F. NASH,  
Book and Piano Forte Store, Petersburg Va.  
January 21.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.**  
**STODART, WORCESTER & DUNHAM'S**  
PIANO FORTES.

E. P. NASH, sole Agent for Va. and North Carolina. It has been remarked by some of the most distinguished musicians in the United States, that few instruments are to be found in any country equal to those made by Stodart, Worcester & Dunham, New York. Their tone is remarkably soft, pleasant and mellow, and at the same time powerful. They are made with particular reference to durability and keeping in tune.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg.  
February 6 14

**BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**THE CHILD OF ONE SENSE.**  
In a brief notice of the North American Review, on Saturday, we particularized as among its contents, an article relating to the Boston Institution for the Blind, particularly devoted to the extraordinary case of the deaf, dumb and blind child, Laura Bridgman—certainly the most interesting member of the human family whom we have ever seen. Since penning that reference to the North American, we have received a letter from a friend in Boston, from which we make the following extract, which we are persuaded will be most acceptable to every reader.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Boston, May 1, 1841.

But among the many noble monuments in this sober city none has interested me more than the Institution for the education of the Blind.

This establishment has within a few years risen rapidly from nothing to that high rank in public estimation which will ensure its perpetuity.

It is now permanently located in a magnificent edifice, upon Dorchester Heights, and seems to be conducted in the most liberal scientific manner. The education of the blind has become a familiar subject with the public, and we have in New York a school, with the *modus operandi* of which you doubtless are well acquainted, but there is in the Boston institution a pupil whose case is so interesting that too much cannot be written upon it; I mean that of the *one sense girl* Laura Bridgman.

You know that writers upon intellectual philosophy have supposed that much light might be thrown upon that subject by careful observations of the phenomena in those deprived of one sense, and much more in those deprived of two senses.

Hence the rare cases of double deprivations have attracted much attention. The most noted of these are the boy Mitchell, whose case is detailed by Dequard Stewart, in his great work, and Julia Brace, now at the institution for deaf mutes at Hartford. But this case transcends all others in interest and importance, because, in the first place, the others had possessed their senses for a considerable period, while she lost hers totally during infancy; second, because they possessed a wonderful nicety of smell, which extended their range of knowledge, while she has no smell at all; and third, because they never could acquire an arbitrary language by which to express their emotions, while this child has completely mastered the figure language of the deaf mutes, and can rapidly telegraph to the world without all that passes within her own mind. She is totally and hopelessly blind, deaf, and almost without smell, and with a blunted taste. Thus her privation is much greater than any other on record, while her attainments far transcend them.

Again, the other unfortunate cases upon record seem to have been such as we should suppose they would be, disagreeable in appearance, perverse in temper and unhappy in their desolation; but this girl is positively very pretty, for she has a graceful figure, a beautiful shaped head, a clear glowing complexion, regular feminine features, soft hair, fine skin, and that delicacy of organization down to the very finger nail, which marks the intellectual temperament.

Her sightless orbs are covered indeed with a green ribbon, but this does not put out the light of her countenance; for when she is talking with her fingers her features are animated with life, and her whole face is radiant with intellectual expression.

Then she is as full of motion and life as a bird, and frisksome as a lamb. Her soul seems to be as transparent as crystal, for she shows no guile, and suspects none in others, while her natural language of endearment proves that her heart is overflowing with confidence and love toward all around her.

Most of those who visited this interesting being with me, wondered that although she was so enveloped in thick darkness her footsteps were firm, and her motions about the room and house were as free as their own—that though she heard no sound, she could perceive the approach of others by the vibrations of the floor, or of the air, and that she could recognise her friends by touching one of their fingers. I too marvelled at these things, but much more did I admire the inward guide which keeps her footsteps in the path of rectitude—the inward light by which she walks upright, honest, truthful and trustful—the inward sense by which she knows the true from the false, her soul's friends from her soul's enemies.

The attention of others seemed fixed upon the physical wonders—the astonishing acuteness of her single sense—but I marvelled most at the mental phenomena, and adored the power and the wisdom of Him, who out of this mental oasis could cause to spring up such beautiful moral productions; and who filled her "darkling soul" full of the light which lighteneth every one who cometh into the world.

But I am rather indulging in my own reflections than describing the object of them. As I have said, Laura Bridgman is totally and hopelessly blind; totally deaf, and so nearly smellless that her olfactory nerves are never affected but by pungent odors; and hence of course her taste is much blunted. She had thus been cut off

from the million avenues which the senses open between the mind and the outer world, since her tenderest infancy, and she has no conception of sight, or sound or smell. She is now eleven years old, and has been under instruction three years.

Imagine to yourself, if you can, the situation of this being when she came before her present teachers; a living, breathing creature, with the figure and stature of a girl indeed, and which probably contained a human soul in embryo, but which had no more means of expression than an animal; which would smile like a dog when fed or caressed, and whim-like him when chidden; broken to this figure, and it seems not to speak, but it hears not; take hold of it, but it understands you not, and in fine, instead of saying as her teacher did, "there is almost as much hope of instructing a spaniel as this creature, would you not have said, a dog with all his senses is more teachable than this human figure?"

But the result showed that the human soul is a thing *in general*, and that with one single sense it can manifest an immeasurable superiority over brutes with five senses sharpened to their greatest acuteness.

This child by various devices was made to comprehend the relations between signs and things, for her mind from the first seemed intuitively to reach out and clasp the hand that was extended to it, and her teachers, guided by the light of philosophy, contrived such expedients as soon enabled them to hold communion with her mind.

By a process too long for me to detail here, she learned the alphabet of the deaf mutes, she rapidly acquired a knowledge of the names of things, mastered the adjectives, the verbs, the pronouns, and all the parts of speech, except the articles, and now can hold a very intelligible converse about material things, and even express many of her emotions.

But she has not stopped here; she learned to write a legible hand, to compose whole sentences, and can, and does, write legible and sensible letters to her mother and friends. All these things I have seen her do myself, and have not yet done wondering at it, and I have now a letter which I saw written, and which runs in this wise:

"My Dear Mother,  
"I want mother and Addison and John to come to see me with father. I will go to Halifax in vacation. I am very sorry mother cannot come to see me because she is very busy to work all days. I stay with Miss Jeanette all days. I am very well. I have got doll, and bed and chair, that Mrs. Clifford gave me them. I send love to my mother. Miss Draw teaches me. Miss Swift teaches me to cipher. I think mother loves me very much."

I have dwelt longer on this case, because it seems to me of very great interest to all humanity—because in it all the workings of mind seemed manifested and made clear as by a microscope. I am pleased to find that great interest too is felt for the same reason, by those who manage it, and that they not only watch carefully all the phenomena, but give to others the facility of doing so. I advise you not to miss an opportunity that you may have of studying it yourself.

So far our correspondent.

In a conversation with Dr. Howe, a few days ago, he informed us that he has recently acquired another pupil laboring under the same deprivation of sight, hearing and speech. Should the doctor be equally successful in developing the faculties of the immortal mind in this case as he has been in that of Laura Bridgman, he will thoroughly establish his fame—not as a philanthropist, that is established already—but as one of the most remarkable men of the age.

**THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.**  
The season is unusually backward, more so probably than any one for years past. The wet and cold have greatly retarded the labor of the farmer, in ploughing the ground and getting in his corn and oats. In a general way, the spring operations in regard to these crops, are probably two weeks "behind time." The effect must be, to greatly crowd the other labors of the agriculturist for the current month. In Western Pennsylvania, we have accounts that the wheat crops look thick and unpromising and that some fields in Washington county, had been ploughed up, with a view of sowing spring grain. This, however, it is hoped, will not be done in many cases, or without due consideration. When the "growing weather" does at length come, a week or two makes a wonderful difference in the aspect and promise of a wheat field.—Dall. Pat.

**PEACH TREES.**—We have seen it stated in one or more of our exchange papers, Peach Trees will be effectually protected against the depredation of the worm and other insects that destroy them, by having planted around them, any of the bitter herbs that grow in our gardens, such as tansy, rue, wormwood, &c. As the experiment could be made with little trouble and no expense, we hope some of our farmers and gardeners will make it, and let the public know the result.  
Lexington Observer.

**CHOKING OFF A LAWYER.**  
The best and most effectual check ever given to a verbose pettifogger, says the *Picayune*, occurred in a well known western city, and is within our knowledge as a fact. Much against his will, a shrewd, plain spoken, straight forward citizen was called from his business and forced upon a jury to pronounce a verdict over some trivial point of litigation. He sat some time patiently, until he got the merits of the case, and saw that the matter was just worth a toss of a red cent, and far worthier of being so decided, than thrust into a court of justice. Yet a pedantic looking small lawyer got up, having a ostentatious display of law books before him, and giving every indication that he was going to commence a prolix *fanfaronade*, a kind of forensic oratory for the place. Some what celebrated among the different justices' courts and other bars of the place. After several pompous hems and haws, he commenced:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—  
"Look here," said our jurymen, rising and pulling out his watch—"I've got one remark to make before you go on. If you talk more than five minutes, I'll give my verdict against you. Now you see the less you say the better."

The lawyer took the hint, consented to be choked off, and was rewarded by the paltry verdict he wished to gain.

**PETER'S WIFE'S MOTHER.**—A rich gentleman, remarkable for preaching many Sundays from one text, had nearly run through the year from these words, Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The church bell tolled one morning earlier than usual. The minister dispatched a servant to inquire who was dead. The sexton pointed real ignorance, but returned for answer—"That he believed it was Peter's wife's mother as she had been sick for a long time!"

**The Nightingale and the Hawk.**—A hawk pounced upon a nightingale singing in the hedges, crying, "Since you have such a sweet voice, how delicious you must be to eat!"

Was this ignorance or irony in the hawk? I don't know, but I heard some one say yesterday, "That young lady who sings so delightfully, would make an excellent wife."  
Lesing.

**Every thing ought to be well done.**—A good many things are told of the late Wm Gray, a distinguished merchant of Boston. He was familiarly known by the name of "Billy Gray." He left at his death a large estate, and used to say that the chief source of his worldly success was his motto, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." On one occasion he had reason to find fault with a mechanic for some slovenly job. The mechanic recollected Mr. Gray when he was in a very humble condition, so he bore the rebuke with impatience. "I tell you what," said he, "Billy Gray, I shan't stand such jaw from you. Why, I recollect when you was nothing but a drummer in a regiment." "And so I was," replied Mr. Gray, "so I was a drummer, but didn't I drum well, eh! didn't I drum well?"

**President Tyler.**  
There is a Roman dignity about this patriot which must strike all. We have been perusing his speeches and letters, and we find them full of it. He seems never to be swayed by passion, or fettered by party. His words are simple—his thoughts direct, and they burn and breathe with the spirit of a man. "I dare not touch the Journals of the Senate," he said in 1834, when instructed to vote for the Expunging resolutions, "I dare not touch the Journals of the Senate. The Constitution forbids it." That was enough for him. Its authority was above all other authority. It alone is the object of his political worship. And I will not, be continued, "be the instrument to overthrow it. I resign my office, and I desire in so doing to set an example to my children which will teach them to regard as nothing, place and office, when either is to be attained or held by the sacrifice of honor." That example his countrymen have not forgotten, and they rejoice now, mournful as was the occasion which placed him where he is, that one so true to duty and the Constitution, rules over them. What that constitution directs—or enjoins that will JOHN TYLER do; now as heretofore, he will stand by that sacred instrument. I know, he nobly says, no other post of honor or safety.

**Cin. Rep.**  
**New mode of Punishment.**—The Cincinnati Republican states that a few nights since, a man was caught in the act of purloining some goods from a flat boat, at the landing of that city. The boatmen brought him up to the mark at once, and gave him his choice, to let them cut his throat, or do it himself. He chose to be his executioner, and after deliberately sharpening his penknife, commenced operation. He cut one side of his throat pretty badly; on the other the incision was only skin deep; but he is, to the relief of the boatmen, who only wished to alarm him, doing quite well in the hands of a skilful surgeon.

Poverty is no disgrace. An honest man, with six-pence in his pocket, is worth more than a dishonest one, with millions at his command.

The publication of a paragraph that General Jackson had become greatly embarrassed in his pecuniary concerns, has elicited the following contradiction from his adopted son. The Nashville Banner, in publishing it, adds—"We take occasion to add our testimony in behalf of Major Donelson's statement:—nobody here doubts for a moment its truth and accuracy."

NASHVILLE, April 22d, 1841.

Sir—I was not aware until your paper reached me this morning, that there were statements in the public prints representing that Gen. Jackson had become embarrassed on account of his liabilities for me. You are correct in the notice you have taken of these statements. General Jackson has never paid nor been called upon to pay, a debt of mine, that I am aware of; and he has no liabilities on my account that could under any contingency give him the slightest inconvenience. He is not an endorser for me in any Bank here, or elsewhere; and he is responsible for no contract of mine in any shape or form, for the discharge of which I have not abundant means of my own.

It may not be improper for me to add here that the rumor so industriously propagated, representing Gen. Jackson's estate as insolvent is entirely unfounded. From my personal knowledge of his pecuniary affairs, I can say with confidence, if he were called upon to marrow to close all his liabilities, that his estate, worth at least \$100,000 would not be diminished a fraction.

I request that the editors of newspapers who have given circulation to the statements in question, will do me the justice to publish what I have here said respecting them.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. J. DONELSON.

To Mr. J. G. HARRIS,  
Editor of the Nashville Union.  
From the New York Herald Extra.  
FOREIGN.

**ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.**  
Important News—The China Difficulties Settled—The Steamship President not arrived—Great fall in Teas.

The Steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, bringing intelligence from England up to the 19th ult. She left Liverpool on the 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 6 o'clock, A. M., and left at 2 P. M. the same day, making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 15 1/2 days. She brings papers from London to the 19th ult., and Liverpool to the 20th. She brought 50 passengers to Halifax, and 29 to Boston; and took in at Halifax, for Boston, ten.

We regret to say that the Steamer President, which left here on the 11th of March, had not arrived, nor had any intelligence been received concerning her. It was greatly feared that she had foundered. Captain Fayer, who formerly commanded the President, had written a letter expressing an opinion that she had lost her rudder in the heavy gales on the 13th and 14th of March—and had gone to Bermuda for assistance. Commenting on the above, the New York Journal of Commerce says—"This hope is now annihilated, for we have Bermuda advices to April 20, and not a word concerning the President."

The cotton Market at Liverpool on the 17th and 19th was dull, and sales small, at a decline of 1-8d.

The Queen of Naples has been delivered of a prince. Queen Victoria's health remained as good as usual.

The steamer President had not arrived out and great excitement prevailed in Liverpool and London in consequence. Nearly all hopes of her safety were given up, and insurance could hardly be effected on her at any rate.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family are in a painful state of suspense as to the fate of their second son, Lieutenant Lord Fitzroy Lennox, who is on board the President steamer. His lordship, who has just exchanged from the 43rd regiment to the 10th dragoons, and Mr. Courtenay, eldest son of Mr. P. Courtenay, M. P. for Bridgewater, are the only officers in the British army, who had taken their passage in that vessel.

**Settlement with China.** By the overland mail, which arrived at Marseilles on 4th ultimo, and reached London on the 6th, intelligence had been received of the settlement of the dispute with the Chinese authorities at Canton. This was not effected until two of the forts at the passage of the Bogue had been stormed by the British forces, the fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for procrastination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commenced the negotiation, which speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least so far as he had the power of settling it. The following are the terms agreed upon:

1. The cession of the island and harbor of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.
2. An indemnity to the British government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.
3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.
4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

The details of the settlement of the China Question are not fully given, but so far as they were understood, it appears they