

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR HEROES AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27 1845.

No 25.

NEW SHOP.
FOR PLATING, CASTING, GUN-SMITHING, MENDING, &c. &c.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a shop on Morgan street, next door to the Coach Shop of the late Capt. William F. Clark, where he will execute all Silver and Brass Plating of Carriage Horns, old and new, and all other kinds of plating, in the neatest and most substantial manner, and at the shortest notice, in the old way—Casting Mill Rings and Saw Mill Boxes—Gun-Smoothing and repairing—all kinds of Lock-mending—Mending Brass Armatures, Shovels and Tongues, and Candle Sticks—and all fancy jobs—as cheap as the times require, for Cash.
Orders from a distance, as well as at home, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
WM. E. LEE.
Raleigh, May 6, 1845. 19-1/2

Daguerrotype Likenesses.
Taken in first rate style, glazed, colored and put up in neat cases, for \$2 50; call at John C. Palmer's Jewelry Shop.
Watches & Jewelry.
JOHN C. PALMER has a fine lot of Watches and Jewelry etc. which he will sell at very moderate prices for cash. Call and examine his stock, and be convinced of the fact. Cash at a small profit is much better for the seller and buyer than 30 per cent. on credit. He will keep the most fashionable Jewelry, and order those articles he has not for a small advance. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired to satisfaction, or no charge. 4 or 5 sets of best English Tea-Trays, five pieces each, will be sold from 10 to \$18 per set.
Raleigh, July 1, 1845. 27-1/2

W. B. BRIDGEMAN,
A PROCLAIMATION,
OF
"Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina."
WHEREAS, one HULAN SISK, late of the County of Stokes, stands charged on affidavit made before Matthew R. Moore, a Justice of the Peace for said County, with having on the 20th day of June last, in said County of Stokes, feloniously killed and murdered one James A. Terrell.
And whereas, it is further shown to me, by the return of an officer of said County, to whom was directed a State's Warrant commanding the apprehension of the said Hulan Sisk for the Murder aforesaid, that he, said Hulan Sisk, has fled from justice, and has probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.
Now to the end that the said Hulan Sisk may be apprehended and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Stokes County, or for his commitment to any Jail in the United States, provided the same be more than two hundred miles distant from Germantown, the Court House of the County aforesaid. And I do moreover enjoin and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to arrest and cause to be arrested the fugitive aforesaid.
Given under my hand, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21th day of July, A. D. 1845, and of the Independence of the United States, the 70th.
WILL. A. GRAHAM.
By the Governor:
HENRY GRAHAM, Private Secretary.
DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.
The said Hulan Sisk is a man of small stature—straight person, weighing 130 or 140 lbs., and is from 25 to 30 years of age. The only particular mark remembered about his person, is a small scar on the head. When last heard of, he was loitering about the Lead Mines in Virginia.
July 21. 30-31

80 Bales of Cotton.
First quality, of my own raising from the Pettit Gait Seed.
—ALSO—
30 Barrels Old Apple Brandy, equal, perhaps, to any in the United States. For sale by the subscriber.
Terms—Cash or undoubted paper.
SETH JONES.
Pomona, near Raleigh, 29d July, 1845. 30 31
Register 3 times.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.
I will open the 2nd Wednesday of June, on which day the Senior Class is publicly graduated. The collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The next session of College begins on Wednesday, the 1st day of August. It is best for students to enter College at the beginning of the first session; and for admission at that time into the Freshman Class, they must stand an approved examination on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader, Caesar, Sallust, Xenophon's Anabasis. If a student desires entering the Freshman Class until the beginning of the 2nd session, in addition to the preceding subjects, he must stand an approved examination upon Latin and Greek prosody, the Geography of Virgil, Livy, Xenophon's Cyropaedia, Roman and Grecian Antiquities and Boetius's Algebra (through Quadratics). It is recommended to students preparing for entrance into this College to use Andrews's Larger Greek Lexicon, and Lectionary's Manual of Classical Literature.
There are many young men who desire to acquire an extensive English and scientific education, without prosecuting the ancient Languages. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of all such, provided they present themselves at the beginning of the 1st session. And the benefits to be derived from the use of the Libraries and from attendance upon the Literary Societies which are attached to College, should form very strong inducements to such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order to enter upon the English and Scientific course, the student must be thoroughly acquainted with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.
The expenses of the Institution are as follows: Tuition for the College for a year \$40 00—Board for 4 weeks \$77 00. Holding and Washing \$30 00. Wood and Lights \$10 00. Incidental expenses \$30 00. Total \$187 00.
In the term of incidental expenses are included text books, and a few articles of furniture which the student is under the necessity of purchasing when he first enters a room in College.
The Preparatory Department is well organized and placed under the direction of a well qualified and experienced teacher. We can confidently recommend this school to all desiring a thorough preparation for admission into College. The expenses are the same as those in the College proper.
L. C. GARLAND, President.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Spring and Summer 1845.
RUSSELL & ESKRIDGE,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and the public generally, that they have received their elegant and well selected supply of
Foreign and American Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of heads of families and all others, being well assured that their stock cannot be surpassed in this section of the State, either for variety or cheapness. We enumerate (in part only) as follows:
Cloths, Casimires, Merino Jeans, Fancy Tweeds Brown and Grass Linens, Indigo and Linen Drills, American Nankeens, Lama Cloths, Gambroons, &c.
Bleached and brown Cottons, Bedtickings, Apron cloths, Ruffs, Virginia Ozanburs, Northern Plaids and Stripes, black and colored Cambric, &c.
Jaconet Cambrics, Cambric Madras, Checked, Book, Swiss, Medium and Lace Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns, Bobbinet, Swiss and Cambric Trimmings and Insertions, Grecian Netts, Thread Cambrics, Jaconet and Furniture Dimity, Corded, Grass and Alleghania Shirts, green Barges, black Thais, mourning Veils, &c.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Rich and magnificent Silks, elegant Balzorcines and Barges, new style Charlottees, French Lawns, Tarlatan Muslins, Alpacca Lustres, Organdie and Gingham Lawns, Earlston and Manel ester Gingham, &c., with an excellent assortment of Mourning and Half Mourning goods, comprising every style and fabric.
Shawls, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. &c.
Splendid Silk Barge, Chilly and Mouslin de Laine Shawls, Herani and Barge Scarfs, Hosiery of almost every kind, in great variety. A large lot of Garment and Furniture Calicoes, very cheap. Kid, silk, thread and cotton Gloves, Pic-nir, Lisle, Bagle and Silk Mitts, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons, Toilet Covers, Bird-Eye, Russia and Huckaback Diapers, Brown and Damask Table Cloths, Mosquito Netts, Hair Brushes, Toilet Combs, and indeed every article usually kept in a similar establishment.
Purchasers will please examine our Goods, before supplying themselves elsewhere.
May 14th, 1845. 21-1/2

\$3,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS AND CROCKERY, AT COST FOR CASH!
Consequently, lower than any other Store in this Place!!
200 pieces bleached and unbleached Domestic, Ozanburs, &c.
160 pieces Calicoes assorted.
6 dozen muskrat and other Caps.
10 pieces white, red and yellow Flannel.
10 pieces Linsey assorted.
Broad Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Sattinet, Broadcloth, Kersey, Jeans, Merino, Mouseline delaine, Bedtickings, Bobbinet, Edging, Jaconet, Check, Drilling, Cambric, Irish Linen Diaper, worsted Shawls, Vesting, black Velvetteen ready made Clothing, Bonnets, Artificial Hair Brown Holland, &c.
Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Basins &c.
We have observed that there are now too many Dry Goods stores (and still increasing) here, all of them seeming determined to overflow little the Wake county with an immense quantity of the very CHEAPEST BARGAINS ever had, (according to their advertisements,) chasing one another with those bargains continually.
We, not wishing longer to join in such a hunt, shall dispose of all the above, on hand, AT COST, for cash, and leave the field of Dry Goods, to the king of the defensive against the—mooch! Our attention in future will be devoted exclusively to the following, viz:
Confectionary, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Musical Instruments and Toys, on the usual terms. Always on hand a greater variety than in any other store in this place.
See specified advertisement in the "Raleigh Register." G. W. C. GRIMME.
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 26, 1844. 38-1/2

Recent Publication.
**MEMORANDA of a Residence at the Court of London, comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1812 to 1825, including negotiations on the OREGON QUESTION, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain, by Edward Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, from 1817 to 1825. Historical Memoirs of My Grand Time, by Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart. author of Posthumous Memoirs.
The Poets and Poetry of Europe, with introduction and biographical notices, by H. W. Longfellow.
The Dog and the Sportsman embracing the uses, training, diseases, &c. of Dogs, and an account of the different kinds of game, with their habits. Also, hints to Shooters, with various receipts &c., by J. S. Skinner, former Editor of the Turf Register, &c.
Tokenath of the White Rose, an Indian Tale, by C. Southwick, Member of the University of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, and formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of London, &c. &c. &c.
The publishers announce that Dr. Lardner's harrowing brought to a close his public Lectures in this country, they have availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented to publish him to prepare for publication a complete and authentic edition of his Discourses. The general interest in every part of this country is universally felt and acknowledged. Probably no public lecturer ever continued for the same length of time to collect around him so numerous audiences. Nor has there been any excep-**

tion to this favorable impression. Visit after visit has been made to all the chief cities, and on every succeeding occasion audiences amounting to thousands have assembled to hear again and again these lessons of useful knowledge. The same simplicity of language, propriety of reasoning and felicity of illustration, which rendered the first Discourses so universally acceptable, will be preserved in the published report which will indeed be, as nearly as possible, identical with the Lectures as they were delivered.
The publishers feel that in the volume now proposed they will present to the American public a most agreeable offering, and an interesting and useful miscellany of general information, which will also afford that large class of persons who have attended the lectures, an agreeable means of reviewing the impressions from which they have already derived so much profit and pleasure.
The subjects which will be included will embrace a variety of topics in the Astronomical and Physical Sciences, and in their application to the arts of life. Among these the following may be mentioned, The Plurality of Worlds, Elec. & Mag. Telegraph, The Sun, The Moon, The Planets, The Comets, The Solar System, The Atmosphere, Popular Fallacies, Artificial Illumination, Light, Sound, Electricity, Galvanism, The bridge water lecture Heat, Lunar Influences, The Barometer, Weather Almanacs, The Thermometer, Babbage's Calculating Machinery, &c. &c. &c.
The work will appear in numbers, or parts, will be printed on good type, and copiously illustrated with engravings on wood. It will be completed in ten numbers, and the entire volume will be published within six months. The price will be 25-cents for each number. The first number will be published on the first day of May.
ZEIBER & CO. Philadelphia, REDDING & CO. Boston, SHURTZ & TAYLOR, Baltimore, ROBINSON & JONES, Cincinnati, and Book sellers and Country Merchants generally throughout the United States will act as Agents and furnish the above work as the numbers are published, to all who may apply to them. Postmasters remitting One Dollar will be entitled to five numbers. Our Agents who engage in the sale of this work are requested to send in their orders as early as a day as possible. Orders are respectfully solicited by
GREGORY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND UNITED STATES JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY.
We issue today the first number of the new series of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND U. S. JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY, which we consider the cheapest publication ever offered to the patronage of the American public. It will be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly as heretofore while under the charge of Mr. Kendall, and although it will contain more than double the amount of matter, there will be no increase of the subscription price. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to furnish their subscribers with a volume of 816 PAGES.
At the unprecedented low price of ONE DOLLAR ONLY! Being the cheapest periodical ever before issued in this country.
The EXPOSITOR will continue to be a faithful and fearless expositor of the great principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as it has been under its late highly gifted editor, who we are encouraged to hope, will materially aid us with articles from his eloquent pen; its pages will be adorned by contributions from the most distinguished political writers in the United States. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it worthy of being considered a text-book for the Democracy, in future generations. The publishers intend it shall occupy the high ground sustained by Niles's Weekly Register, in the prime days of that illustrious publication, and shall be a record of important political truths, for future use and reference, as well as an able expositor of still more important political truths, which will live through all time, and eventually, revolutionize the world.
We shall conscientiously and with the whole soul, devote ourselves to the cause of universal REPUBLICAN education; to this end we shall zealously endeavor to reform every college in America, and establish a system to educate all the children in the land in the saving principles of AMERICAN LIBERTY, instead of as present, growing up in thoughtless, unappreciative ignorance of what is even worse, if possible, becoming indoctrinated with the baleful principles of ENGLISH monarchy and aristocracy, the only system of education pursued at our fashionable seminaries of learning.
We shall oppose all Nullification—a high Protective Tariff—partial legislation—any National Bank, Distribution—Assumption of the State Debts—with nullifying, unremitting zeal. All these, as well as other Federal heresies, WILL BE HANDLED WITHOUT GLOVES. In short it shall be a volume worthy of being preserved by every lover of our republican institutions.
We shall pay the strictest attention to its business department, as well as to its editorial. Those who wish to subscribe may place the most implicit reliance upon our pledge that it shall be published every week, with unflinching promptitude and regularly, no one shall even have the slightest occasion to find fault in this respect. Care will also be taken to have the packages strongly and securely enveloped, so that they shall reach their destination in perfect safety. We submit our claims to the patronage of the Democracy, with unshaken and unobscuring confidence that we shall be generously supported.
TERMS
The DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND U. S. JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY, will be published weekly, each number will contain sixteen closely printed pages, making EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO in the volume, for the usual low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, to a single subscriber.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND COMPANIES. In order to extend the circulation of the EXPOSITOR into every part of our glorious Union, we make the following proposals those who forward ten dollars shall receive eleven papers for one year, those who forward twenty dollars, shall receive twenty-three copies for twelve months—reducing the price to EIGHTY-CENTS, for a volume of EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO PAGES! Our Democratic friends are respectfully requested to exert themselves in obtaining subscribers.
THEOPHILUS FISK, Editor
JESSE E. DOW, Editor
Washington, D. C. July 3, 1845.

BEAUTIFUL SUPERSTITION.
In Poland, every individual is supposed to be born subject to some particular destiny or fate which it is impossible for him to avoid. The month of his nativity has a mysterious connection with one of the known precious stones, and when a person desires to present the object of his affections with an acceptable present, a ring is invariably given glittering with the jewel by which the fate of that object is

imagined to be determined and described. For instance, a lady is born in January—her ring must therefore be jacinth or garnet—for these stones belong to that peculiar month of the year, and express "constancy and fidelity."
Here is a list of every month, which we faithfully transcribe for the benefit of our fair readers.
January—Jacinth or garnet. Constancy and fidelity in every engagement.
February—Amethyst. This month and stone preserve mortals from strong passions, and insure them peace of mind.
March—Blood stone. Courage and success in dangerous and hazardous enterprises.
April—Sapphire and diamond. Repentance and innocence.
May—Emerald. Success in love.
June—Long life and health.
July—Cornelian or Ruby. The forgetfulness or the cure of evils springing from friendship and love.
August—Sardonyx. Conjugal felicity.
September—Chrysolite. Preserves from art or ills folly.
October—Aqua-marine or Opal. Misfortune and hope.
November—Topaz. Fidelity and friendship.
December—Turquoise or Malakite. The most brilliant success and happiness in every circumstance of life; the Turquoise has also the property of securing friendly regard as the old saying, that "who possesses a Turquoise will always be sure of friends."

KICKING A YANKEE.
From the St. Louis Revue.
A very handsome friend of ours, who a few weeks ago was polked out of a comfortable office up the river, has betaken himself to Bangor, for a time, to recover from the wound inflicted upon his feelings by our "unprincipled and immolating administration."
Change of air must have had an instant effect upon his spirits, for from Galena, he writes us an amusing letter, which, among other things, tells of a desperate quarrel that took place on board of the boat between a real live dandy tourist and a real live yankee settler. The latter trod on the toes of the former; whereupon the former threatened to 'kick out of the cabin' the latter.
"You'll kick me out of this cabin!"
"Yes, sir, I'll kick you out of this cabin."
"You'll kick me, Mr. Hitchcock, out of this cabin?"
"Yes, sir, I'll kick you, Mr. Hitchcock!"
"Well, I guess," said the yankee, very coolly, after being perfectly satisfied that it was himself who stood in such imminent peril of assault—"I guess since you talk of kicking, you've never heard me talk about old Bradley and my mare, there to hum!"
"No, sir, nor do I wish—"
"Wal, guess it won't get you back much, any how, as kicking's generally best to be considered on. You see old Bradley is one of these scoundrelous, long faced hypocrites, who put on a religious suit every Sabbathday morning and with a good deal of screwing manage to keep it on till after sermon in the afternoon, Wal, he had an old roan mare that would jump over any sixteen rail fence in Illinois, and open any barn that had a padlock on it. I two or three times I found her in my stable and I told Bradley about it, and he was 'very sorry'—an unreluctant animal—would 'watch her,' and a hul lot of such things, all said in a very serious manner, with a face twice as long as old Deacon Farrar's on Sabbath day. I knew all the time that he was lying, and so I watched him and the old roan came to my stable about bed time, and just about daylight Bradley would come, bridle her and ride her off. I then just took my old mare down to the blacksmith's shop, and had some shoes made with 'orks about four inches long and had 'em nailed on to her hind feet! Your heels, mister, ain't nothing to 'em."
"I took her home, gave her about ten feet halter, and tied her right in the centre of the stable, fed her well with oats about nine o'clock, and after taking a good smoke, went to bed, knowing that my old mare was a truth-telling animal, and that she'd give a good report of herself in the morning. I hadn't got fairly to sleep before the old 'oman hunched me, and wanted to know what on earth was the matter out at the stable. Says I, go to sleep, Peggy, it is nothing but 'Kate'—she is kicking off flies, I guess? Purty soon she hunched me again, and says she, 'Mr. Hitchcock, da git up and see what in the world is the matter with Kate, for she is kicking most powerfully.' 'Lay still, Peggy—Kate will take care of herself, I guess. 'Wal, the next mornin'' about daylight, Bradley, with bridle in hand, came to the stable, and as true as the Book of Genesis when he saw the old roan's sides, starn and head he cursed and swore worse than you did, Mister when I came down on your loss."
"After breakfast that mornin' Joe Davis came to my house, and says he, 'Bradley's old roan is nearly dead—she's cut all to pieces, and can scarcely move.' 'I want to know,' says I, 'how on airth did it happen?' Now, whilst we were talkin', op cum that everlastin' hypocrite, Bradley, says he, 'Mr. Hitchcock, my old roan is ruined!' 'Du tell,' says I. 'She is cut all

to pieces,' says he; 'do you know whether she was in your stable last night?' Wal, with this I let out: 'Do I know it!—the Yankee here, in illustrating, made a sudden advance upon the dandy, who made way for him unconsciously, as it were—'Do I know it, you no-son-of-a-bitch-headed, old night owl you!—you hay-hook in', corn-grubbin', fodder-fuggin', cent-shavin' whittlin' of nuthin' you!—Kate kicks like a mere dumb beast; but I've reduced the thing to science!' [The Yankee had not ceased to advance, or the dandy, in his astonishment, to retreat; and now the motion of the latter being accelerated by an apparent demonstration on the part of the former to "suite the action to the word," he found himself in the "social hall," tumbling backwards over a pile of baggage, and leaving the knees of his pants as he scrambled up, a perfect scream of laughter stunning him from all sides. The defeat was total; a few moments afterwards he was seen dragging his own trunk ashore, while Mr. Hitchcock finished his story on the boiler-deck.]
MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.
We learn (says the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday afternoon) that orders have been received from Washington for Major Ringgold to hold his regiment of mounted artillery ready to proceed at a moment's warning to the South—supposed to be to Texas.
The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st, says that the 2d regiment of United States dragoons, under Col. Twigg, took up the line of march for Texas from Natchitoches on the 25th ultimo—last Friday. The Chronicle says that they are to be stationed at San Antonio de Bexar.
Companies C and D, of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, reached St. Louis on the 30th ult., and took passage down the Mississippi, destined for Texas. They are under the command of Captains Graham and McCall.
We learn that orders have also been forwarded to various other military points, holding the troops there stationed to be held in readiness to proceed to Texas.
These orders are, as we understand, precautionary. No information of an authentic character has been received, that Mexico is about to make a military movement on Texas, but it is to be prepared for any thing of the kind, that the orders referred to have been issued.

A DEFAULTER.
Mr. Sturgeon, treasurer of Fairfield county, Ohio, has absconded, with \$9,300 of the dear people's money. The day of a treasurer's return is returning.
ANOTHER.
It is said that the Hon. Levi Lincoln, for some time Governor of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, and Collector of the Port of Boston—in which several capacities he lost his fortune—has recently received, by the will of the late Daniel Waldo, the sum of eighty thousand dollars.
HORRID MURDER IN CINCINNATI.
The Cincinnati Commercial of the 5th inst. thus records a frightful tragedy which occurred in that city on Sunday night last: "Some four or five persons were sitting in the bar-room of Yost's House during Sunday evening, and among them the murdered man, Boylan came in and took off his hat, which contained about half a dozen cigars, and threw the contents on the floor. He subsequently picked up the cigars and threw them on the table, asking the company to take a smoke. Soon after he laid his head upon the side of the table and pretended to be asleep.
"A little past 9 o'clock part of the company went up stairs to bed. The Frenchman had made some litter upon the table, and a few words passed between the parties concerning its removal, but nothing arising or insulting was said, as far as we could learn from the testimony. Boylan, however, drew a large jack-knife from his pocket, approached his victim, and plunged the blade into his bowels up to his hand, and fully up to the handle of the weapon. He then gave it two or three twisting surges further into the body, and drew the blade forth dripping with blood, in the real tragic style, and then stepped to another part of room. The man fell instantly to the floor, dead!"
"As soon as this tragic act had been completed, Boylan seated himself on a bench in the room—let down his pantaloons, and it is supposed, inflicted a wound upon himself on the outside of the right thigh. The gash he cut is large but not dangerous. His object was to make it appear that the murdered man had attacked and wounded him, in order to clear himself of the awful charge of murder in the first degree; but the ruse will fail, for witnesses testified that deceased had no knife, was an inoffensive man, and to all appearances his murder was unprovoked, deliberate and he might add unheeded of."—It happened in a Rum-shop!
AN INCIDENT.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot narrates an incident, which shows the influence that operate upon the high public officers at Washington. A lawyer, who is a Liberator like-wise visited the head of a Bureau, to examine a Report which had been made on some case in which he was agent. The Report was against him; whereupon he denounced the head of the Bureau with unmeasured severity, telling him that he

had three 'Democratic' newspapers under his control, which he would use to the utmost of his ability to expose the corruption of said functionary, and get him whisk ed out of an office which he disgraced.—The functionary replied that he had done his duty and he defied him: But the next day, on again visiting the Bureau, he found the Report re-written, and the decision in his case reversed!! Can this be true?

The Oregon Question having been discussed by the British newspapers, it is now taken up by the Quarterly. It is proper that our readers should be kept possessed of the various indications from time to time exhibited on this subject, on both sides of the water,—inasmuch as it has and will have a very important bearing on the relations between our country and Great Britain.
The Edinburgh Review proposes to have the whole question referred to arbitration. It thinks that neither party has a perfect title to the territory in dispute. "All that any prudent Englishman or American can wish," it says, "is, that the controversy should be speedily and honorably settled. A week's interruption of confidence—such, for instance, as followed the reception of Mr. Polk's inaugural speech, costs each party twenty times the value of the matter in dispute."
The result of a fair arbitration, it is thought, would give to England all the territory north of the forty-ninth degree, and to the United States all South of the line. Vancouver's Island, which would be divided by such a line, is claimed for England. "The decision of an arbitrator," says the Review, "necessarily saves the honor of each party; and in the present case there is nothing else to contend for. We have heard that America objects to arbitration, and that her objection is founded on her conviction that the right is on her side. But as there are few disputes in which each party is not convinced that he is in the right, it follows, that if such a conviction were a bar to arbitration, that mode of adjustment could scarcely ever take place."
The pacific tone of the Edinburgh is not adopted by the Foreign Quarterly. The latter refers to the Oregon occupation bill, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, and takes it for granted that it will come up again—but does not think it will be passed by both Houses of Congress. "We venture to predict," says the quarterly, "that it will be thrown out, simply because it cannot be carried without a war with England; and there are three sound reasons why America cannot go to war, she has neither men, money nor cred it."

The Quarterly does not appear to know much about us. Its article concludes thus: "The British minister has solemnly announced that he is not only resolved but prepared to assert the right of the British crown in the Oregon Territory. This is not an idle threat; and it has been echoed back by the universal conviction of a country too well instructed in its own power, too confident in the integrity of its cause, and too well assured of the advantages of peace, to embark hastily in an expensive war. We have the means of vindicating our rights, and we will employ them, should it become necessary. The mere addition to our naval estimates this year amounts to £1,000,000 sterling—a sum nearly equal to the total naval estimates of the United States, and our squadron in the Pacific under Admiral Seymour is a sufficient pledge of the sincerity of our intentions in that quarter."
"But we do not believe that America will submit the Oregon question to solution in the field of battle. She is not in a condition for such dangerous experiments, and, if she were, a dispassionate investigation of the case most finally satisfy her that the claim she sets up could be settled much more speedily to her own honor and ultimate advantage, by peaceful arbitration.—It is the interest of both countries to settle their claims amicably; but it is chiefly the interest of America, for the experience of all history concurs in this warning—that when a subject in litigation between two powers is removed from the cabinet to the camp, it must be at the cost of the weaker party."
Such are some specimens of the mode in which public opinion expresses itself across the Atlantic. We gave the other day some account of the present state of the general feeling in the far West on this subject, as indicated by the great meeting at Marion, Illinois, and by the letter of Senator Breese. The following is from the South Carolinian, a paper which represents a portion of the dominant party generally supposed to be indifferent to the Oregon controversy:
"The rumor that Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan were meditating a settlement of the Oregon question, according to the British claim up to the forty ninth degree of north latitude, which has been rife for some time past, is flatly contradicted by the Union. The Union, indeed, does not say that no such plan of compromise has been proposed or discussed, but says, 'we undertake to affirm that no such arrangement has been effected.' This is looked upon, in some quarters, rather as an evasion than a contradiction of the rumor, that such a compromise was under discussion, and some go so far as to charge the administration with having thrown out the report as a feeler, to ascertain how such a treaty would be received by the American people. 'We cannot believe that the present Ad-

dition of the Oregon question, according to the British claim up to the forty ninth degree of north latitude, which has been rife for some time past, is flatly contradicted by the Union. The Union, indeed, does not say that no such plan of compromise has been proposed or discussed, but says, 'we undertake to affirm that no such arrangement has been effected.' This is looked upon, in some quarters, rather as an evasion than a contradiction of the rumor, that such a compromise was under discussion, and some go so far as to charge the administration with having thrown out the report as a feeler, to ascertain how such a treaty would be received by the American people. 'We cannot believe that the present Ad-

dition of the Oregon question, according to the British claim up to the forty ninth degree of north latitude, which has been rife for some time past, is flatly contradicted by the Union. The Union, indeed, does not say that no such plan of compromise has been proposed or discussed, but says, 'we undertake to affirm that no such arrangement has been effected.' This is looked upon, in some quarters, rather as an evasion than a contradiction of the rumor, that such a compromise was under discussion, and some go so far as to charge the administration with having thrown out the report as a feeler, to ascertain how such a treaty would be received by the American people. 'We cannot believe that the present Ad-

dition of the Oregon question, according to the British claim up to the forty ninth degree of north latitude, which has been rife for some time past, is flatly contradicted by the Union. The Union, indeed, does not say that no such plan of compromise has been proposed or discussed, but says, 'we undertake to affirm that no such arrangement has been effected.' This is looked upon, in some quarters, rather as an evasion than a contradiction of the rumor, that such a compromise was under discussion, and some go so far as to charge the administration with having thrown out the report as a feeler, to ascertain how such a treaty would be received by the American people. 'We cannot believe that the present Ad-