

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 BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY APRIL 29, 1846.

No. 18

The Controversy Unsettled. Important Change and present position.

The men of this Continent have hitherto monopolized the argument ad hominem, and, in their deliberations, doubtless with patriotic zeal and judicious intentions, the part which it is to be performed by them, individually or severally in forthcoming events, which now "cast, their shadows before." But with equal armor patriots perhaps to evince their love for the lords of creation, "the last best gift to man," displays a similar inclination of domination over both men and territory, and it is traced by the desire for China, Japan, Thibet and indeed they have the "whole of our country." Possibly their wish for the possession of China is characterized like the tempestuous debates in Congress upon Oregon—the temper in a tea pot, while they "leave all manner things," and from Thibet grave questions—the various commodities they produce. It is, therefore, indubitable evidence, my certainty that the ladies present that anomaly which is affirmed, but which we do not believe, to be part of their character to go for protection and the tariff at the same time.

We confess we are in a predicament, endeavoring to serve all persons, and to dispense with sparing hand the benefits to be derived from the resources in our possession, impartially "without distinction of party."

We shall labor with increased cheerfulness in the cause of the ladies. My wish is to accommodate the various classes, to enable us to gratify them, their choice, their expressed wish is our law. During that month, one million and one quarter of dollars more or less will be distributed, the chances were more favorable to the successful than my contemplation himself upon the success of these prospects.

The careful in advising your orders early to S. J. SYLVESTER, 41 Wall Street New York.

Office of Literary Board, APRIL 4TH, 1846.

At a meeting of the Board this day, it was Resolved, That the sum of **Forty thousand Six hundred and twenty-two Dollars, 50-100**, (\$40,622 50.) in part of the net income of the Fund for the support of Common Schools, during the current year, be now distributed among the Several Counties of the State, in proportion to their Federal Population.

WILL A. GRAHAM, Pres't. ex officio, Literary Board. 31-15.

ATWATER GOULD & CO. No. 14 Wall St. (Near Broadway), NEW YORK.

Desire the attention of buyers in this market to their stock of Foreign and Domestic **DRY GOODS.** Prices (for cash or acceptable paper,) shall be made satisfactory.

Feb 23, 1846. 10-31.

MARKETING.

The subscriber intends continuing to furnish the Raleigh Market with good Beef, Mutton, Lamb &c. during the present year at much lower prices than heretofore. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Liberal cash prices will be paid by the subscriber for good Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb at all times during the year, and those having to sell will do well to call on him before selling.

W. A. HARRISON, Raleigh, April 8th 1846. 10-11

110 Bales Cotton, first quality, (Pett Gulf), for sale by the subscriber

ALSO, 300 Barrels Corn and 10 Barrels Old Apple Brandy.

ALSO, A few Bulls, Cows and Calves of the best breed in the United States—the Devon and Durham.

ALSO, Several good cheap work Horses, among which are several Brood Mares.

SETH JONES, Pomona, near Raleigh, 20th April, 1846. 17-31.

TO RENT,

A comfortable HOUSE AND LOT in the North-Western part of the City about two or three hundred yards from the Depot. The house is two stories, and there is a good well in the yard. Apply at the Star Office.

Raleigh, April 21, 1846. 17-11.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 17, for 1846

to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 24th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$40,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000
1 of 1,000 1 of 2,500
1 of 500 1 of 1,250
50 Prizes of \$1,000 each!!!
50 of 500 50 of 400
40 of 300 50 of 200

Tickets 10 dollars.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 18, for 1846

to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 24th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$80,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 3,140
1 of 1,000 1 of 2,500
50 Prizes of 1,000 each!!!
50 of 500 50 of 300
40 of 300 50 of 200

Tickets 10 dollars.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 53,

for 1846, to be drawn at Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 13th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$80,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 3,235 300 dollars.
1 of 2,500 1 of 2,000
1 of 1,000 1 of 1,800
1 of 500 1 of 1,400
50 Prizes of 9,000 each!!!
10 of 5,000 dollars. 10 of 300 dollars.
15 of 300 dollars. 400 of 150 dollars.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 19, for 1846,

to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) Saturday, the 16th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$80,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 3,235 300 dollars.
1 of 2,500 1 of 2,000
1 of 1,000 1 of 1,800
1 of 500 1 of 1,400
50 Prizes of 9,000 each!!!
10 of 5,000 dollars. 10 of 300 dollars.
15 of 300 dollars. 400 of 150 dollars.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 21, for 1846,

to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$80,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 3,235 300 dollars.
1 of 2,500 1 of 2,000
1 of 1,000 1 of 1,800
1 of 500 1 of 1,400
50 Prizes of 9,000 each!!!
10 of 5,000 dollars. 10 of 300 dollars.
15 of 300 dollars. 400 of 150 dollars.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 22, for 1846,

to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$80,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 3,235 300 dollars.
1 of 2,500 1 of 2,000
1 of 1,000 1 of 1,800
1 of 500 1 of 1,400
50 Prizes of 9,000 each!!!
10 of 5,000 dollars. 10 of 300 dollars.
15 of 300 dollars. 400 of 150 dollars.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 23, for 1846,

to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1846. 75 Numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme \$80,000! \$10,000!
1 of 5,000 1 of 3,235 300 dollars.
1 of 2,500 1 of 2,000
1 of 1,000 1 of 1,800
1 of 500 1 of 1,400
50 Prizes of 9,000 each!!!
10 of 5,000 dollars. 10 of 300 dollars.
15 of 300 dollars. 400 of 150 dollars.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion. \$30,000!

W. WILKINSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, RALEIGH, N. C.

STILL continues to manufacture PIANOS at his old stand, in the city, and has just finished two, which he thinks will bear a comparison with those made at the North, especially in point of tone and touch. They are made with the Metallic Plate, extended sounding board, and other improvements; price \$175. They will be warranted to stand well in tone, and at the end of twelve months, the instrument need not come up to what is here said of it, the purchaser may return it, and the money will be refunded. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see them. Always on hand, Webster's patent Music Wire, all sizes. Old Pianos bought and sold, or taken in exchange. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to, at a liberal price, as well as in the City. Raleigh, March 10. 16-24p.

about the designs of the President,"

and is so unfrankable as to insist upon it that he should let them know what he intends to do on the subject of Oregon, and whether he is for peace or for war with Great Britain. Well, it is certainly very natural at least that all who have the welfare of their country, and of the world, at heart, at this critical juncture, should feel some anxiety to ascertain the precise position of an officer who from his exalted station has so much in his power, either for good or for evil.—But says the Organ, "Patience, gentleness! Would it be safe and wise for the President to show his hand at this period of the controversy? What would you think if your adversaries, in a game of whist, should call upon you to show your hand, while they carefully held back their own? If you complied under those circumstances, you would be sure to lose the game." So then the President is playing a game of whist, and the impertinent Whigs, who have nothing at stake we suppose, must not disturb him in his profound calculations! Now we are free to declare that we abominate all gamblers, and especially gamblers in politics.—We are old-fashioned enough, indeed, to think with Washington, that it is a "maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy." But honesty, we think, implies a certain degree of frankness, and even openness, in the management of affairs, and the settlement of disputes; and at any rate, it is as necessary in public as in private life, and is as necessary in public as in private life, and is as necessary in public as in private life.

Michelet, the great historian of France,

has lately published a volume under the title of "The People." The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says it is of a complexion and aim entirely democratic. The author embodies the results of his long particular study of the character, habits, conditions, rights and prospects of the humbler classes. In his preface he sketches his own life from lowly beginnings and mechanical toil, and concludes with a characteristic passage.—"Frenchmen," he exclaims, "of whatever social position, of whatever party, remember well one thing: you have but one sure thing on earth, and that is France! The condition of aristocracies subsists; and for them you are still guilty of the crime of having undertaken, fifty years ago, to deliver the world; they have not pardoned you; they will never pardon you; you are always in their danger. You may distinguish each other by party denominations; but, as Frenchmen, you are condemned alike. For Europe—mark this—France will never bear but one inexplicable name—*Revolution.*"

STUDY A CHILD'S CAPACITIES.

If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to do well, notice the effort, and do not censure the dullness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being near-sighted, as for being naturally dull. Some children have a great verbal memory; others are quite the reverse. Some minds develop early, others late. Some have great powers of acquiring, others of originating.—Some may appear stupid, because their true spring of character has never been touched. The dence of the school may turn out in the end, the living progressive, wonder-working genius of the age. In order to erect the best spiritual influences, we must understand the spirit upon which we wish to exert the influence. For with the human mind we must work with nature, and not against it. Like the leaf of the nettle, if touched one way it stings like a wasp; if the other, it is softer than satin.—If we would do justice to the human mind, we must find out its peculiar characteristics, and adapt ourselves to its individual wants. In conversation on this point with a friend who is now the principal in one of our best grammar schools, and to whose instruction I look back with delight—"your remarks," said he "are quite true; let me tell you a little incident which bears upon the point. Last summer, I had a girl who was exceedingly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of the division, and seemed to care but little for her books. It so happened, that as a relaxation, I let them at times during school hours unite in singing. I noticed that this girl had a remarkable clear, sweet voice; and I said to her, "Jane, you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing." She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed to be very active. Her lessons were attended to, and she soon gained a high rank. One day as I was going home, I overtook her with a school companion. "Well Jane," said I, "you are getting along very well, how happens it, you do much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?" "I do not know why it is," she replied. "I know what she told me that other day," said her companion.

THE GAME.

The Organ at Washington complains, we see, that "the Whig Press is in 'full cry' out a word, took up the lad's dictionary, and on opening it, found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him. "Did you draw these?" said the teacher. "Yes sir," said the boy, with a downcast look. "I do not think it is well for boys to draw in their books," said the teacher, "and I would rub these out if I were you; but they are well done; did you ever take lessons?" "No sir," said the boy, his eyes sparkling. "Well, I think you have a talent for this thing; I should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure, at home, and bring it to me. In the meantime see how well you can recite your lessons." The next morning the boy brought a picture, and when he had committed his lesson, the teacher permitted him to draw a map. The true spirit was touched.—The boy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of the first scholars, and gained the medal before he left the school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of old masters, sent home productions from his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and in now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture as a token of respect; and while he was an engraver, the teacher received frequent tokens of continued regard; and I doubt not, this day, he feels that that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

There is an evident disposition throughout the Union to abolish those absurd and unjust restrictions which the common law imposes upon the equitable rights of married women in their property. To quote a master spirit of legislation, "it is not right to make the man a tyrant, and to reduce to a passive state of slavery the sex which, by its feebleness and its tenderness, most need the protection of the laws. The interests of woman have been too often sacrificed. The rules of Marriage are a code of violence; the man receives the lion's share." For years the attention of the most enlightened American legislators has been directed to this subject, but the age was too far behind the movement proposed, to enable them to accomplish much. Light is, however, gradually penetrating the darkest recesses of the public mind; and during the course of this winter, several of the Legislatures of the Union have passed laws to protect the rights of women.

In Ohio, the subject has been warmly discussed, and the Legislature have had under consideration a bill enlarging the powers of married women.

In Kentucky, the privileges of married women have been greatly increased. Slave property is to be placed in the same category with real, and is not to be liable to the debts of the husband, during coverture. "Nor," to use the words of the law, "shall the life estate of the husband, his wife living, be levied on, executed, or sold for his debts or liabilities."

Although we have not the data before us, we believe that the law in Alabama, also, has been materially amended, in this respect.

The time cannot surely, be far distant, when the law of the whole Union will respect woman equally with man. It is a relic of barbarism which denies to woman, when married, the right of disposing of her own property; and, holding these views, we are glad to see that a bill has been reported in our Legislature, to allow married females to hold and convey real estate.—There can be no reasonable objection to such a law—it is a simple act of justice, a restoration to women of the rights of which they have been long deprived—and, therefore, our law makers will do well to pass it.

N. Y. Herald.

COMMERCE AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

A resolution passed the Senate of the United States on the third of February, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a statement of the Naval power of each maritime nation of the world, with the tonnage, number of merchant ships and vessels, and the aggregate amount of commerce of each. The Secretary of the Navy has reported, that the records and files of that department do not contain the information required; and that to obtain information of the highest authenticity would require a delay of several months. And that, under these circumstances, he had directed a board of Naval officers to compile answers to the enquiries of the Senate from such materials as were immediately accessible. The compilation of the board of officers accompanies the Secretary's report, and inasmuch as it contains valuable and useful information, we make a few extracts for the benefit of our readers. The first series of compilation, is of the naval forces of the several maritime nations, which may be recapitulated as follows.

Nation	Ships	Tonnage	Men
Great Britain	23,898	3,007,581	588
United States	19,668	2,416,999	97
France	14,782	839,068	1,063
Spain	5,550	471,672	234
Holland	1,828	241,676	683
Russia	236,000	2,466	
Two Sicilies	9,174	213,199	154
Austria	6,199	208,531	821
Turkey	2,230	182,000	1,461
Sardinia	3,262	167,360	265
Denmark	3,036	153,408	709

Nation	Ships	Tonnage	Men
Sweden	1,828	241,676	683
Prussia	1,828	241,676	683
Portugal	1,828	241,676	683
Belgium	1,828	241,676	683
Italy	1,828	241,676	683
Germany	1,828	241,676	683
Denmark	1,828	241,676	683
Norway	1,828	241,676	683
Sweden	1,828	241,676	683
Prussia	1,828	241,676	683
Portugal	1,828	241,676	683
Belgium	1,828	241,676	683
Italy	1,828	241,676	683
Germany	1,828	241,676	683
Denmark	1,828	241,676	683
Norway	1,828	241,676	683

The number of each nation, in the order of their commercial importance, engaged in commerce and fisheries; the tonnage of each nation; and the number of guns to each hundred thousand tons of commerce, maintained by each nation, will appear by the following statement.

No. of vessels Tonnage No. of guns.

Great Britain 23,898 3,007,581 588

United States 19,668 2,416,999 97

France 14,782 839,068 1,063

Spain 5,550 471,672 234

Holland 1,828 241,676 683

Russia 236,000 2,466

Two Sicilies 9,174 213,199 154

Austria 6,199 208,531 821

Turkey 2,230 182,000 1,461

Sardinia 3,262 167,360 265

Denmark 3,036 153,408 709

THE OREGON BILL.

The Oregon Bill, which extends the laws of Iowa over the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, will probably be carried through the House of Representatives today. All debate upon the bill is to close at two o'clock.

In so far as we can judge of this bill, without having seen a copy of it, the palpable force and meaning of it is to assert practically our right of sovereignty over the Oregon territory. It extends the jurisdiction of our laws, not over persons merely, citizens of the United States, who have gone to reside in Oregon, but over the territory also. The limits of this jurisdiction are not defined—except that it is made to cover all the territory belonging to the United States on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. Inasmuch as our claim goes to fifty-fourty, the law must be held to operate to that line, unless a definite boundary is agreed upon specifically between the United States and Great Britain.

The bill provides for the erection of forts in the Oregon—not more trading posts with temporary fortifications, but permanent fortresses intended for occupancy. Lands also are given to settlers; a residence of five years is required to perfect the title. Here is a right of sovereignty in its most complete sense.

The bill is evidently formed upon the supposition that the notice to terminate the existing convention will be given. Who here the operation of the bill is made conditional and to take effect only when the period included in the notice shall have passed, we are not informed. If so, and if, moreover, a boundary line shall be agreed upon by the legislature of the two governments within twelve months after the giving of notice, the bill may go peacefully into effect; for, then, its operation will be confined to that portion of the territory which shall have been acknowledged by treaty as our own. In any other condition of the case a collision with the British authority and government must ensue.

Balt. Amer.

A boy being told that his new coat was rather shabby, said he thought it would be long enough before he got another.

No man has a through test for propriety, to whom adversity never happened.