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

The Controversy Unsettied. Important Change and present po-

sition.
The men of this Continent have hitherto mo The men of this Continent have hitherto monoro-lized the argumentum ad hominem canvassing and deliberating, doubtless with patriotic zeal and judi-cious intentions, the part which is to be performed by them individually or severally in forthcoming events, which now "east, their shadows before," Int with ecceptal armor patrice perhaps to evince their love for the lords of creation, "the last best gift to man," displays a similar inclination of do-mination over both men and territory, and it is por-trayed by the desire for China, Japan, Thibet and indeed they have the "whole is our country." Posnon Jegon—the tempest in a tea pot, while they "leave all measure things," and from l'hibet crave a shawl, from Japan Japanned were, & from all other countries, the rarious commodities they produce. It is, therefore, indiaputable evidence, may 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 conless we are in a predicament, endeavor-

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

We abolt labor with increased observabless in
the cause of the tudies. May, with its accompanie
ing magnificent scheness will 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 never more inversible; he who succeeds ces, were never more incomble; he who succeeds may congresulate himself upon the smiles of the hir, while S, Ivester will be proud in these prosperous efforts. Be excelul in addressing your orders early to S J. SYLVESTER,

ALEXANDRIA LOT I ERY, Class 17, for 1846 to be drawn at Alexandria, D C on Saturday, the 2d of May, 1816 78 numbers-14 drawn

Grand Febene \$12 000. \$40,000! 1 of 6,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 200 1 of 1 759 20 prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 20 of \$00 20 of \$00 20 of 300 40 of 300 Tickets 10 dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 18, for 1846 to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 9th of May, 1846. 75 numbers 12 Drawn Ballots.

Grand Scheme. \$20,000! \$10,000! 1 of 6,000! 1 of 3,140 1 of 5,000 1 of 2,500 50 Prizes of 1,000 each! 20 of 500 20 of 300

A certificate of a Package of 95 Tickets will be ent for 130—Shares in proper ion.
\$30 000?

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY. Class 53, tor 1846, to be drawn at Jersey City, N. J. on Wednesday, the 13th of May, 1846. 78 Numbers—15 Drawn Bullots.

Grand Scheme \$30 000! \$10 000! 1 of 3,255 20 dollars. 1 of 2 200 1 of 2,000 10 Primes of 8,000 each! 00 dollars. 10 of 300 dellars. 0 d dellars. 400 of 150 dellars. 10 of 5,000 dollars. 15 of 200 dellars.

Tickets \$10 - Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be seet for 120 dellars.

Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be seet for 120 dellars.

Shares in proportion.

St. 294 11-100!

ALEX ANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 19, for 1246; to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) Saturday, the 16th of May, 1846. 78 numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

8 dendid Scheme. 35,29411-000! 12,600! 1 of 3,895 89

50 of 1,900 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000 EACH! 50 of 500 70 of 200.

Lowest Prize to dollars.

Tickets only 10 dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets will be sent for 135—Shares in proportion.

\$30,000! ALEXANDRIA LOT PERY, Class 20, for 18 6to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 23.1 of May 1846. 75 Numbers-12 Drawn Splendid Scheme.

\$10 000/

1 of \$5 (X)0. 100 of 1,000!!! 10 of 300

\$30 000!

Lowest Prize \$10.
Tickets, Ten D llurs.
A Certificate of a Parkage of 23 Fickets will be seat for \$130-theres in preportion. \$50,000? ALEXANDRIA LOFTERY, Class 21, for 1846,

to be drawn at Alexandria, [D. C.] on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1846. 78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots. Splendid Scheme.

\$50,000/ \$20 000! 2 of T0,000 20 prizes of \$2 000 each!

Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion. Certificate of a Puckage of 26 Tickets will



PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER

RALEIGH, N. C. STILL continues to manufacture PIANON . his old stand, in the city, and hee just finish ed two, which he thinks will beer a comparision 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 late improvements; price \$175. They will be warranted to stand well in tune, and if, at the end of twelve months, the instrument love not come up to what is here said of it, the purel aser may return it, and the money will be refunded. Ladies and Centlemen are invited to call and see them. A'ways on hand. Weisster's parent Music Wire, all size. Old Pianos bought and sold, or taken in exchange. Repairing and tuning promptly at-Raleigh March 10. 1 1 10 1001 16 3tp.

Office of Litterary Board, ?
APRIL 478, 1846.

At a meeting of the Board this day, it was Resolved, That the sum of Forty thou-sand Six hundred and twenty-two Dollars, 50-100, (\$40,622 50.) in part of he nett income of the Fund for the support of State, in proportion to their Federal Population. WILL, A. GRAHAM, Pres't. ex officio, Literary Board.

No. 14 If all st. (Near Broadway,)
NEW YORK, Desire the attention of buyers in this marke o their stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS. Prices, (for cash or acceptable paper,) shall e made satisfactory.

Feb 23, 1846.

MARKETING.

The subscriber intends continuing to fyrnish the Ruleigh Market with good Beef, Mutton, Lamb &c. during the present year at much low-er prices than heretofore. No pains will be spar-

ed to give entire satisfaction.

Liberal cash prices will be paid by the subscriber tor good Beef, Mutton. Veal and Lamb at all mes during the year, and those having to sell will do well to call on him refore selling. W. A. HARRISON.

Raleigh, April 8th 1846.

110 Bules Cotton. first quality, (Petit Gulf.) 300 Barrels Corn and 10 Barrels Old Apple

few Bulls, Cows and Calves of the best breed in the

ALSO, Several good cheap work Harses,

which are several five Brood Mares. SETH JONES.

Pomons, near Ral igh, 20th April, 1846.

TO RENT,

A comfortable HOUSE AND LOT in the North-Western part of the City atout 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 Of-

Raleigh, April 21, 1816.

Evening Post, "how quietly the Whig them you are still guilty of the crime of party are submitting to the revival of the independent treasury. They, as well as "It is remarkable," says the New York we, appear to think it a matter of course. you; they will never pardon you; you are They seem to have even forgotten the always in their danger. You may disting standing phrases with which they used to guish each other by party denominations standing phrases with which they used to but, as Frenchmen, you are condemned but, as was only to direct the means of defence, while it was the province of the banks to keep the money collected for the wants of STUDY A CHILD'S CAPACITIES.

drawn. one of their first acts was to repeal the Sub-Treasury act. I he people have since were about; but whether they did or not makes not much difference—since their power to carry the measure, be it good. ad or indifferent, is unquestionable

unavailing opposition; they do not oppose any thing for mere opposition's sake. The without fair warnit g of its results. The action of the Sub-Treasury will be nothing its operation, if it is to be made really effiwhich may follow from its enactment may a hand in its establishments can affect to be surprised by them.

If the Whigs looked only to party advantage they would regard with sati-faction the restoration of the Sub-Treasury and the proposed repeal of the Tariff. No Ad ministration can stand under the responsibility of these two measures while the consequences of them are felt. Nevertheless the ordeal is too terrible to be contemplated without alarm. We would prefer to Balt. Amer. be saved from it.

THE GAME.

The Organ at Washington complains, we sec, that "the Whig Press is in "full cry" boy. One day the teacher wishing to look may be recapitulated as follows.

do on the subject of Oregon, and whether to him. he is for peace or for war with Great Britain. Well, it is certainly very natural at least Common Schools, during the current year, be now that all will have the welfare of their coundistributed among the Several Counties of the try, and of the world, at heart, at this critical juncture, should feel some anxiety to draw in their books," said the teacher, ascertain the precise position of an officer "and I would rub these out if I were you; who from his exalted station has so much but they are well done; did you ever take in his power, either for good or for evil .- lessons!" But says the Organ, "Patience, genticular ling.

Would it be safe and wise for the President | ling.

"Well, I think you have a talent for this | "Well, I think you have a talent for this | leave me some." to show his hand at this period of the controversy? What would you think if your thing; I should like you to draw me somerarefully held back their own? If you com- how well you can recite your lessons." plied 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. The bay felt he was understood. He being his profound calculations. Now we are gan to love his tencher. He became unless that the beaute and for the beaute the took. free to declare that we abomittate all gamb mated and foul of his books. He took lers, and especially gamblers in polities. — delight in gratifying his teacher by his faith-We are old-fashioned enough, indeed, to fulness to his studies; while the teacher think with Washington, that it is a "maxim took every opportunity to encourage him no less applicable to public than to private in his natural desires. The boy became affairs, that honesty is always the best poli- one of the first scholars, and gained the cy." But honesty, we think, implies a medal before he left the school. After of their commercial importance, engaged in ertain degree of frankness, and even open, this he became an engraver, laid up money settlement of disputes; and at any rate, it is of old masters, sent home productions from hundred thousand tons or commerce, main manifestly incompatible with any thing like his own pencil, which found a place in some tained by each nation, will appear by the finesse and disguise. After all, we do not of the best collections of paintings, and in for complain that the President has not thought now one of the most promising artists of proper to show his hand-which is no doubt his years in the country. After the boy a very fair one-but we certainly regret gained the medal, he sent the teacher a that he has hitherto played his game so beautiful picture as a token of respect; and that he has hitherto played his game so badly that no one, we apprehend, can have United States,-the Devon and any very great confidence in his skill. But Rich. Rep. time will show.

Michelet, the great historian of France.
has lately published a votume under the
title of "The People." The Paris correspondent of the Nationgal Intellmencer says it is of a complexion and aim entirely democratic. The author embodies the recharacter, habits, conditions, rights and prospects of the humbler classes, In his preface he sketches his own life from lowly beginnings and mechanical toil, and conoludes 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 enalition of aristocracies subsists; and for always in their danger. You may distin-

the government, and speculate with it on the food well, notice the effort, and do not under consideration a bill cularging the law may, in fact, be considered as with- censure the dollness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being near-sighted, as The Whigs are in the habit of doing for being naturally dull. Some children their duty at proper times, in proper modes, have a great verbal memory; others are like men of sense. Their opposition to quite the reverse. Some minds develope the Sub-Treasury has been evinced too early, others late. Some have great powstrongly and with too much perseverance ers of acquiring, others of originating—to be soon forgotten. Three times during Mr. Van Buren's administration did they prostrate the monster. In the last year of touched. The dance of the school may hat Administration the bill to establish the turn out in the end, the living progressive, Sub-Treasury finally passed. In the year wonder-working genius of the age. In following the Whigs came into power, and order to erect the best spiritual influence, we must understand the spirit upon which we wish to exert the influence. For with chosen to put the Sub-Treasury party again the human mind we must work with nature, in possession of the Government; it is to be and not against it. Like the leaf of the supposed that the majority knew what they nettle, if touched one way it stings like a were about; but whether they did or not 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. The Whigs do not choose to wage an In conversation on this point with a friend who is now the principal in one of our best any thing for mere opposition's sake. The grammar schools, and to whose instruction Sub-Treasury is to be the law of the land look back with delight "your remarks" by a party decree; and inasmuch as no re- said he "are quite true; let me tell you a monstrances of the Whigs can prevent this, little incident which bears upon the point: it is the part of self respect to make none. Last summer, I had a girl who was exceed But this law will not go into operation ingly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of the division, and seemed to Whigs have left sothing undone on this care but little for her books. It so hap pened, that as a relaxation, I let them a times during school hours unite in singing. or it will be mischie ous The manner of I noticed that this girl had a remarkable clear, sweet voice; and I said to her, "Jane, cient, has been pointed out; its influence you have a good voice, and you may lead upon the currency has been announced be-forehand; its effects upon trade and busi-from that time her mind seemed to be very ness have been stited. The sufferings active. Her lessons were attended to, and be complained of, but no one who has had I was going home, I overtook her with a school compan'on. "Well Jane," said L "you are getting along very well, how hap pens it, you do much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?" know why it is," she replied. "I know what she told me the other day," said her companion.

"And what was that?" I asked. "Why she said, she was encouraged." Yes, here we have it-she was encour aged. She felt she was not doll in every thing, had learned self-respect, and thus she was encouraged.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there series of compilation, is of the naval forces was in Franklin school an exceedingly dull of the several maratime nations, which

about the designs of the President," and out a word, took up the lad's dictionary, is so untrasonable as to insist upon it that and on opening it, found the blank leaves he should let them know what he intends to covered with drawings. He called the boy "Did you draw these?" said the teacher.

"Yes sir," said the boy, with a downcast

"I do not think it is well for boys to

adversaries, in a game of whist, should call thing when you are at leisure, at home, upon you to show your hand, while they and bring it to me. In the meantime see

The next morning the boy brought a pieture, and when he had committed his ness, in the management of affairs, and the enough to go to Europe, studied the works nation; and the number of guns to each while he was an engraver, the teacher rereived frequent tokens of continued regard; and I doubt not, this day, he feels that that B 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.

he Union to abolish those absurd and unjust restrictions which the common law was 27,500—boys 2,000—marines 10,500, was 27,500—bys 2,000—marines 10,500, women in their property. To quote a master spirit of legislation, "it is not right The total number of vessels in the French

the rights of women. In Ohio, the subject has been warmly under consideration a bill enlarging the ernment vessels, of all classes, is 77; and powers of married women.

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. debts or liabilities."

Alt ough we have not the data before us, globe. we believe that the law in Alabams, also, has been materially amended, in this res-

The time cannot surely, be far distant, when the law of the whole Union will respect woman equally with man. It is a elic of Barbarism which denies to woman, when matried, 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 emples 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, thereiote, our law makers will do well to 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 the tonage, number of merchant ships and vessels, and the aggregate amount of comshe soon gained a high rank. One day as morce 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 re-"I do not quire a delay of several months. And that, under these circumstances, he had directed a board of Navai 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

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The number of each nation, in the order commerce and fisheries; the tonnage of each

following s	tatement.			
	No. of vessels	Tonage,	No. of g	uns
Great Britain	23,898	3.007,581	588	-11
United States	19,666	2,416,999	97	
France	13,782	839,608	1 063	
Sweden & N	or.	Septem in	150500	
way.	5,550	471,672	224	
Holland	1,528	241,676	683	
Russia		236,000	2.466	
Two Sicilies	9,174	213,198	159	
Austria	6.199	208.551	821	(356W
Turkey	2,220	182,000	1.461	
Sardinia	3,502	167,360	265	3473
Denmark	3,036	153,408	709	
From th	in wannet is		.h	

From this report it appears, that the number of vessels in the British navy is There is an evident disposition throughout 936-of which 141 are war steamers; the whole mounting, when armed, 17,681 guns. The number of men employed in 1845 46.

to make the man a tyrant, and to reduce to navy, apppears to be 846; the total number a passive state of slavery the sex which, by its feebleness and its tenderness, most need the number of men and boys in the naval the protection of the laws. The interests service, 27,554. The minister of marine, of woman have been too often sacrificed, in a recept estimate, proposes, during the The rules of Marriage are a code of violence; next seven years, to increase the effective the man receives the lion's share." For Eavy of France to the following maximum, years the attention of the most enlightened viz:-40 ships of the line-20 of which are American legislators has been directed to to be always ready for sen; 50 frigates-of this subject, but the age was too fer behind which 40 to be ready for sea; 60 sloops, the movement proposed, to enable them to accomplish much. Light is, however, transports. The entire force to consist of gradually penetrating the darkest recesses 270 vessels, of which 200 are to be kept of the public mind, and during the course of this winter, several of the Legislatures steam navy to be composed of 100 in all; of the Union have passed laws to protect viz:—30 of the first class, varying from 400 to 600 horse power, and 70 of the second class, from 90 to 100 horse power.

The total number of United States gov the total number of guns, when all armed, In Kentucky, the privileges of married 2.345. The number of seamen and boy women have been greatly increased. Slave employed in our naval service, in 1845-46, was 7,500 - marines, 1,224-total 8,724.

These statements place our navy in rath the debts of the husband, during coverture. er a disparaging aspect, in point of numer "Nor." to use the words of the law, "shall ical strength; it shows, too, that the number the life estate of the husband, his wife liv- of guns affoat, as compared with our coming, be levied on, executed, or sold for his merce, is much less than that of any other of the great commercial countries of the While the naval sucneth of Great Britain has kept pace with the increase o her commerce, ours has been exactly the reverse. Our commerce has grown with a rapidity unexampled, but our navy has lagged in a manner which it is difficult to ecount for.

The statements made by the Hon. Joh M. Clayton, in the course of his speech is the Senate, on the subject of notice to Great Britain, are fully confirmed by this report. Those who attempted to discredit the disparaging contrast between the numerical strength of our navy, with those of Britain and France, as then so powerfully drawn, may now realise that the material was derived from authentic sources. In view of these facts, and the condition of our foreign relations, where is the wisdom of Congress refusing to make liberal appropriation for the increase of the navy!-The number of our national vessels should be doubled with all reasonable despatch. Alex. Mess

In the city of New York the ladies furnish a statement of the Naval power of have substituted "Tea parties" for each maratime nation of the world, with "Fairs" in order to raise funds for charita ble purposes. The correspondent of the Philadelphia American thus speaks of

them: The ladies get up a varriety of tasteful articles, which are exposed for sale, and of course eagerly purchased by gentleman at enormous prices. The nett proceeds are piously devoted by these a miable ministers of charity to the alleviation of the suffering of the sick poor -The plan seems to me an excellent one, uniting a high degree of innocent recreaeffective benevolence.

One of these affairs took place at Niblo's on Friday evening, at which a for the benefit of our readers. The first very handsome sum was collected and appropriated to the poor. The saloon was a brilliant and fashionable jam-the tables were magnificent, and every thing

went off with decided success. Among the cotrivances for the occasion was the device of a post office, the letters for which were written by some of the most distinguished persons in the city. There was also a beautiful and sparkling little newspaper, called the "Night blooming Cereus," written principally by one of our most popular members as well of the literatias of the beau monde. It had, as the daily publishers say, "a most un precented circulation." The only differ ence between these tea parties and the ordinary fairs is that the former are s rictly private and not accessible to any but those who are invited.

The Way the Irich woman Took to stop her husband from getting drunk.

MR. EDITOR:-Our aged friend, who has heretofore furnished interesting matter for your paper called in this morning to say that he had lately heard a tempera ee anec a place in the Dew Drop.

A rosy daughter of sweet Erin was

busy at her wash tub, when some looker-on observing that she wrung out her clothes with he her left hand, "What Judy, are you left handed?" Niver," she replied. "It is not left handed I am since there's only two things that I do with my left hand. One is to do what you see me doing now." "An the other is to whip Jemmy." "What, whip your husband How is that?" "An' I'll tell you how it is, place ye, Jemmy would get drunk, and so I whipped him. Well did that makehim leave off! Niver a bit for sure, the' more I whipped him the more he got drunk.

And what did you do then Judy? Oh! an place ye I left off myself. "As Jemmy would'nt leave off geting drunk for my whipping why, just then, like a reasonable woman I loft off whipping him for getting drunk. And I took him on another tack, Seys I to him one b. ight evening as we two were siting alone, "Jemmy." says I "What is it, my Judy." said he?—So says I, Jemmy, if ye is not agoing to lave off geting drunk, I'll tell ye what I am going to do next. What's that said Jemmy, lookink up to see if I was in carnest, Well, I'll tell ye says I am going to get drunk myself. Don't do that Judy says he. An' sure. I will, not be a spree no and then that I'll have but I'll spree all the time. It is not getting drunk every Saturday night that'il be drunk every day in the week. Sad every night too, 'An' we'll sell our table and our chairs. and our bed too, Jemmy to by rum. An' wellbe turned out of doors because we can't pay our rint, an then the officer shall pay our rint, an then the officer shall come and carry us off to fail! Stop! stop! says he and sure don't mean so. An' sure I do, said I.—Jemmy hung down his head, and said nothing. Says I, Jemmy But he said nothing and went to bed. The next morning he was up betimes. and after breakfast says he to me, Come Judy put on your things, and go along with me. An' where is it ye are going, said I. Never mind that said he come along. So I went with him, and we both signed the pl-dge and niver a drop of the critter has he tasted since.—Deso Drop-

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 debute 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 pal-pable 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 ter ritory also. The limits of this jurisdiction are not defined - except that it is made to cover all he territory belonging to the United States on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. Insemuch us our claim goes to fifty four forty, the law must be held to operate to that line, unless a definite boun dary is agreed upon speedily between the United States and Great Britain.

The bill provides for the erection of forts in the Oregon not mere 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 termine existing convention will be given. Whe er the operation of the bill is made condi-tional and to take effect only when the period included in the notice shall have passed, we are not informed. If so, and if, mareover, 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 secondary conby treaty as our own. In any other conish authority and government must ensue.

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

No man has a through tast for prosper ity, to whom advocsity never happen