

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

T. J. J. LEAVY, Editor and Proprietor.

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

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. 37.

HALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY NOV. 4, 1846.

No. 45.

"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on!"
Shakespeare.
What! for Emory & Co's. Look here! List of Prizes sold and cashed by the renowned and lucky Lottery firm of Emory & Co. since the 1st of September.

See manager's official drawings.

\$50,000!

Huzza for the "Old Dominion"—Virginia, now takes the lead! We had the supreme happiness of sending this brilliant and momentous prize to No. 37 55, in the Virginia Lottery, class D, drawn Sept. 19th, in a package of whole tickets, (package No. 10) to an old Club of eight gentlemen, in the noble state of Virginia. Never despair, say to these gentlemen had, up to this last and lucky investment, received very little encouragement from the "Golden Fortune," but they persevered, for awarded to our famous office \$300, for a package of whole tickets, in the Virginia Lottery, class D, drawn Sept. 19th, and this time the "Golden Fortune" smiled graciously upon their efforts, and they realized collectively

42,500 Dollars!

Whole ticket, 7 63 70, a beautiful prize of 10,000 sent to Boston, Mass. Whole ticket, 1 14 36, a pretty snug prize of 4,000, sent to Lancaster, Pa. Whole ticket, a beautiful little fellow of 1,000, sent to Harrisburg, Pa. Whole ticket, 24 47 75, month or nearly one of \$300, sent to Canton, Ohio. Half ticket, 25 49 47, a magnificent prize of 50,000-dollars.

Real in Columbus, Ohio. Half ticket, 29 58 73, a brilliant prize of 12,000, sent to Mobile, Ala. Half ticket, 16 25 43, "though not ready" prize of 1,000, sent to Troy, New York. Half ticket, 9 66 69, a handsome prize of 600, sent to Cincinnati, Ohio. Quarter ticket, 5 17 35, a truly grand prize of 30,000 Dollars.

Real in Columbus, Ohio. Quarter ticket, 4 23 41, a fine prize of 4,000, sent to Winchester, Va. Quarter ticket, 2 19 60, a beauty of 2,000, sent to Richmond, Virginia. Quarter ticket, 30 40 78, a pretty little fellow of 1,000, sent to Nashville, Tenn. Quarter ticket, 13 36 66, another prize one of 1,000, sent to Harper's Ferry, Va.

We only enumerate above the largest prizes sold so far, and the most numerous—(innumerable)—less prizes we have sent from Maine to Georgia, to our patrons. We console all persons who may receive this paper to try their luck now at our far-famed and well known "Temple of Fortune." "Now is the day and now is the hour"—forward to us, by mail, 50 dollars, 10 or 5, for any of the prizes in the schemes that we have gone to great pains to prepare for your inspection in this paper, a fortune is yours. Success awaits all who patronize our old Established, well known and popular prize Agency. No postage need be paid on letters—and all answers to our correspondents, including letters containing the drawings, &c., are prepaid by us.

No more to address.

EMORY & CO.
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S,
BALTIMORE, Md.

OLD ROUGH AND READY!
50,000 Dollars!
In one Grand Prize!

2 Brilliant prizes of \$10,000 each
20 Splendid Prizes of 2,000
90 do do do 1,000
20 do do do 500
100 do do do 500
100 do do do 400
100 do do do 300
200 do do do 200

To be drawn 17th October, 1846.
GORGEOUS AND SUPERB!
1 Splendid Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
2 do do do 20,000 20,000
3 do do do 10,000 10,000
90 do do do 2,000 20,000
20 do do do 1,000 20,000
20 do do do 500 12,000
100 do do do 500 50,000

Tickets \$15—Shares in proportion.
Great chance for a fortune! Every man, woman, and child, should have a ticket in this great Lottery. Packages the best way to come at the prizes. Emory & Co. will sell a Package for \$200, halves and quarters in proportion.

Class I, for 1846, to be drawn on Saturday, 24th Oct. 1846. 75 Nos 12 drawn ballots.

Grand Scheme.
\$30,000! \$12,000!
1 of 6,000 dollars. \$1 of 3,500
1 of 2,500 dollars.

40 Prizes of \$1,000!
50 of \$500 60 of 400 63 of 300
53 of 150 &c. &c.

A certificate of a Package of 25 tickets will be sent for \$120—shares in proportion. \$35,204!

Class K, for 1846—to be drawn on Saturday, the 31st of October, 1846. 78 Numbers—14 drawn Ballots.

Grand Scheme.
\$35,394! \$10,000!
1 of 3,000 1 of 2,500
1 of 5,000 1 of 4,000 1 of 3,000
1 of 2,425 2 of 2,000 3 of 1,500
4 of 1,250

25 OF 1,000 EACH.
80 of 500 40 of 400 50 of 200
100 of 150 40 of 400 50 of 200

Lowest Price \$10.
&c. &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 120—Shares in proportion.

TO OUR FRIENDS ABRO-D.

In order to place those kind friends, throughout the United States, who patronize our firm, upon the same footing with our customers in Baltimore, we hereby announce to them, that we do not wish any who correspond with us, to incur the expense of postage; we preferring to defray such charges ourselves, and thus establish an equality between our patrons at home and abroad. For whatever custom our friends throughout the States may be pleased to extend to us, we shall always be very thankful, and pledge ourselves to attend to their orders promptly, faithfully, and upon the same terms as advertised by any other Lottery Brokers in the Union. Drawings always forwarded by first mail after the Lottery draws.

Please address always,
EMORY & CO.
BALTIMORE, Md.

PRINTED BY
JAS. LITCHFORD.

SHERIFFS SALE.

ON the second Monday in December next, I will sell at public Court House door in the town of Germantown, the following Land, or as much thereof as will pay the tax due thereon for the years 1844 and 1845, and all legal taxes, &c.: the same being unincumbered and subject to a double tax.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Johns Island
By James M. Mendenhall
By James M. Mendenhall
By James M. Mendenhall
By James M. Mendenhall

Where situated.

Valuation.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Where situated.

Valuation.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Where situated.

Valuation.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Where situated.

Valuation.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Where situated.

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Where situated.

Valuation.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Where situated.

Valuation.

By whom given in or to whom belonging.

Where situated.

Valuation.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN compliance with the Act of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in relation to COMMON SCHOOLS, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, have ordered the following distribution of the net income of the Literary Fund, for the support of Common Schools, for the year, ending the 1st of September 1846.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMS A. GRAHAM,
Pres't. ex Officio.

A TABLE.

Counties.	Popu- lation.	Dist's Spring.	Dist's Fall.	Total.
Adams	19957	792	1059	1851
Ash	7269	444	616	1060
Beaufort	10437	637	885	1522
Bertie	9484	579	804	1383
Bladen	6558	407	563	970
Brunswick	4449	271	374	645
Burke	9206	586	818	1404
Hoke	6184	378	524	902
Calhoun	8343	513	711	1224
Caldwell	5004	316	426	742
Camden	4991	316	426	742
Catawba	15293	937	1300	2237
Carteret	6047	369	518	887
Caswell	11883	725	1008	1733
Chatham	14116	863	1197	2060
Cherokee	3347	219	283	502
Chowan	3229	219	283	502
Crawford	6580	407	563	970
Columbia	3503	215	297	512
Craven	11153	682	946	1628
Cumberland	13125	809	1113	1922
Darlington	5860	358	496	854
Davidson	3290	215	297	512
DeWitt	3813	239	331	570
Duplin	9311	569	790	1359
Edgecombe	12730	778	1080	1858
Franklin	8852	541	731	1272
Gates	6703	372	508	880
Granville	15293	937	1300	2237
Greene	3427	215	297	512
Guilford	18117	1107	1527	2634
Halifax	13100	809	1113	1922
Haywood	4854	298	411	709
Henderson	3229	215	297	512
Hertford	10120	628	861	1489
Johnston	5279	341	473	814
Iredell	14193	867	1205	2072
Jones	9005	569	780	1349
Lee	3818	235	323	558
Lenoir	6130	375	508	883
Lincoln	10120	628	861	1489
Macon	4728	289	400	689
Madison	6510	398	538	936
Martin	4658	286	392	678
Middleton	15740	969	1334	2303
Montgomery	3077	190	251	441
Moore	7408	458	627	1085
Northampton	7565	462	636	1098
New Hanover	10760	658	917	1575
Northumberland	10663	659	918	1577
Onslow	6430	393	547	940
Orange	81570	517	703	1220
Perquimans	7208	453	627	1080
Person	6168	378	524	902
Pitt	8050	493	683	1176
Randolph	9245	588	809	1397
Richmond	12819	785	1080	1865
Robeson	7557	440	604	1044
Rockingham	9218	588	809	1397
Roxboro	11610	711	986	1697
Sampson	10760	658	917	1575
Stantley	18007	831	1143	1974
Stokes	10385	635	871	1506
Surry	15190	928	1284	2212
Tyrrell	14565	878	1218	2096
Union	4023	251	342	593
Wake	17920	1095	1480	2575
Warren	9645	589	813	1402
Washington	3845	236	323	559
Wayne	9420	576	799	1375
Wilkes	11045	673	927	1600
Yancey	3850	238	327	565

Included in Adams and Mecklenburg.

The Home and Foreign Markets.

Why should these be placed in opposition? We who advocate the protection of home industry never objected to foreign markets, never wished to disparage them. We say, let us buy freely of foreign nations whatever they can produce and we cannot, unless at a disadvantage; let them buy of us whatever they see fit to do. But to send our provision to Europe there to feed workmen who are to make our clothes and wares for us is surely a thriftless, wasteful, miserable policy, and we are utterly opposed to continuing it. Let us make at home whatever can be made here with as little labor as elsewhere—that is, whatever Nature does not forbid our making—and then let us buy freely whatever we may need, and sell whatever

WE NEED TO REMIND OUR READERS THAT THE EARLY PART OF THE YEAR 1833 WAS MARKED BY AN EXTRAORDINARY DEGREE OF EXCITEMENT, AND THAT THE ASPECT OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON WAS SUCH AS TO CAUSE THE BOLDEST TO LATER AND THE MOST SANGUINE TO DESPOND.

South Carolina had, after years of agitation and menace, nullified. The matchless eloquence of the Proclamation, hiding its insidious doctrines under lofty, and we believe sincere professions of patriotism, had raised the popularity of Gen. Jackson to the highest pitch. In the North and the East and the West, all the parties rallied to his support and espoused the ultra federal doctrines of that remarkable state paper. In Virginia, the mass of the party, which had aided in his elevation, gave virtual support to doctrines of war with all the theories of the constitution which they had hitherto cherished. The crisis and the majestic name overrid generally, all attachment to State rights. The small band, who preferred their principles and devotion to the doctrine of States' rights, to maintaining the administration of one who breathed nothing but vengeance against a member of the confederacy, was stigmatized as nullifiers and disunionists, and perhaps at no period of our history was political excitement more intense.

The 22d of February of that year was bright and clear, and of a delightful temperature. The Volunteers of Richmond were out in great force, and the Capitol square was crowded by the beauty and fashion of the city. The public grounds never presented a gay or more interesting scene. And yet to every eye another view it must have been apparent that some deeper and more apparent than that which usually prevails on a festive or patriotic occasion, agitated the crowd, which embraced much of the talent and official station of Virginia, and the elite of society. One might have inferred that a plot had been discovered for the subversion of the liberties of the country—or that war existed, and that the treason of some high functionary had been brought to light, so manifest was the excitement—so bitter the reproaches—and so deep the curses. This exacerbation of feeling was produced by no newly discovered plot against the public liberties, nor by any unwelcome sentiments deemed disloyal or treasonable. Governor Floyd it is well known, was a nullifier and openly sympathized with South Carolina. He was not the man to hesitate between his principles and his devotion to Gen. Jackson, and still less to conceal his sentiments. He had directed a flag to be made, with the Stars and Stripes to be substituted for the Stars and Stripes usually hoisted upon the Capitol on public days.

A rumor of this intention got abroad the day before, and excited such feelings as to induce the Governor to abandon his scheme. The national flag was hoisted, as usual, on the morning of the 23d, and the threats and curses alluded to were elicited by the very supposition of a subversion. We heard several gentlemen of standing—Jackson, Anti-Jackson members of the Legislature, and some who have since filled higher stations—say, that should an attempt, as was intimated, be made to pull down the national flag, they would lose their lives in resisting it. We believe some of the volunteer companies would, to a man, have rallied to prevent its being struck. On the other hand, many gentlemen, professing nothing but love and attachment to the Union and to the star-spangled banner, were equally explicit in saying, that if the new flag were hoisted, it should not be torn down but over their prostrate bodies. Certain it is, that a fatal and most deplorable collision was, that day, within an ace of taking place.

Virginia is not less devoted to the Union now than then—and yet, as we have seen, her own flag is to float by an unanimous resolution of her Legislature, over her own capitol. We must say, however, that we do not admire the flag, as described above. It is neither National, nor Virginian, but a hybrid. If deemed advisable, the Stars and Stripes might have floated over one end of the Capitol and the flag of Virginia over the other. We dislike their being blended. It looks too typical of the absorption of all State's power and rights in the mass of federal patronage.

Abolitionism and Locofocoism.

The Whig presses are endeavoring to direct the attention of the official editor of the Union, to the daily accumulating evidences of anti-Southern feeling among Northern Democrats, by way of offset to his charges upon Northern Whigs; but we are apprehensive they will be unable to do so; or rather to induce him to confess that he has seen or heard of them; notwithstanding, as we shewed Friday, so numerous are they, that they have absolutely found their way into the columns of the Union. An instance of some prominence is communicated by the last mail. Quartermaster Brinkerhoff has addressed the people of his district in a circular, in which he makes it a chief point why Locofoco representatives should be supported, that they, the Locos of the free States, are the men who must be relied on to stop the progress of Southern principles, and especially Slavery! The Columbus (Ohio) Journal thus states the two leading facts brought out in the address:

1st. That he Jacob Brinkerhoff, was the

man who wrote and had presented through Mr. Wilmot, who acted as his instrument for the time being, the proviso that California should only be annexed as free territory.

2. That the Locofocos of the North are determined, if possible, to cut under the Whigs and outstrip them entirely in position to Slavery. John C. Calhoun means to march his southern forces out of the Locofoco camp and under his own banner.

It further appears that Mr. Brinkerhoff has "the original now in my (his) possession, which I intend to preserve as an heir-loom for my posterity."

After congratulating the Locofocos of Ohio on the expressions they have put forth in vindication of his anti-slavery proviso, he says:

"I hail them with delight, as affording unmistakable indications that the day is past when subservience to Southern dictation is made the standard of political orthodoxy, and a man whose representative is required to be more subsisting for Southern interests than he is for those of his own section.

I am respectfully yours,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Comment is unnecessary. We would merely say that this furnishes us good text for a sermon under the head of "the South in danger!" as any we have seen.

SCARCITY ABROAD.

The foreign journals by the last steamer give fearful accounts of the scarcity prevailing in various parts of Europe, with statements of actual famine in some quarters. While the potato crop has failed in the British dominions and elsewhere, the eye crop, much depended on in Germany, has failed there. In France great apprehension is felt with regard to subsistence. A riot occurred in Paris on the 1st of September in consequence of a rise in the price of bread. The shops of the bakers were attacked. The Paris Reform of September 24 has the following:

The apprehensions of scarcity are not less serious in Germany than in France. In the Northern states rye and potatoes, which constitute the principal food of the inhabitants, have completely failed. They will, of course, be obliged to make up the deficiency with wheat, the surplus of which is annually exported to the northern harbor of France. This accounts for the extraordinary rise in the price of wheat on the shores of the Baltic, and the inability of the orders sent by French merchants to the markets of those countries. Southern Germany has, in its turn, become alarmed. The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has decreed the free importation of foreign grain and flour. The King of Wurtemberg, by an ordinance of the 14th instant, also permitted the free importation of flour and foreign farinaceous productions until the 1st of May, 1847. In Bavaria, the wealthy inhabitants of Nuremberg have just founded an association for the supply of grain. That society, which has been authorized by the King, will manufacture bread and sell it to the poor classes under the market price.

But it is in Ireland that the greatest distress is felt—Four millions of the people dependent on potatoes for subsistence are now by the failure of that article reduced to the verge of starvation. The Government has been actively busy for some time in endeavoring to alleviate the pressure of this terrible evil. Victualing establishments are in operation to grind corn and manufacture bread; work is provided for the people who are destitute of employment; and not less than twelve Government steamers are engaged on the Irish coast in the transportation of corn meal, and in otherwise ministering to the distressed and distracted condition of that unfortunate island.

Such efforts as these may be efficient to alleviate misery so far as their influence reaches. But what are such efforts in the midst of a nation's famine, when the long interval of almost a year's most lapse before another harvest? Supplies from day to day, to meet the demands of a constantly recurring want, call for something more than one vigorous interposition, or two or a dozen. The subsistence of one day will not suffice for the hunger of the next day. The ills of present suffering, dreadful as they may be, are aggravated by the gloomy despondency, the utter despair, mingled with the prospects of the future. The London Times of Sep. 23 makes the following reference to the condition of Ireland:

The worst symptoms of the Irish famine, as we had intimated yesterday, have begun to show themselves in the way of popular gatherings and processions, which at present are only turbulent, but may soon become outrageous. The twin powers of Fear and Rumor have lent their hands to the coloring of a picture already sufficiently sombre. The people have made up their minds to report the worst and believe the worst. Human agency is now denounced as instrumental in adding to the calamity inflicted by Heaven. It is no longer submission to Providence, but a murmur against the government. The potatoes were blighted by a decree from on high, but labor is defrauded by the machinations of earthly power. Such are the first aspirations of discontent, "inflamed by rumor, and diffused by fear.

A London journal of later date, the *St. Paul*, of October 1st, gives a more distinct picture of the sufferings experienced in some parts of Ireland.

Unhappily the patience of the unfortunates is at length exhausted. We have now before us that most appalling spectacle of national agony—a people driven to desperation by the pangs of hunger, and braving a violent death rather than endure the bitter torments of a more lingering dissolution! After sustaining the direct woes of starvation with a most noble fortitude, after pining in their hovels under an accumulation of all human misery, penury, irascibility, neglect and despair, and after bearing these extreme sufferings with a meekness and a tranquillity beyond all praise the labors of Ireland have been tasked to the uttermost limits of endurance, and have now risen against their more affluent neighbors. Towards the conclusion of last week a slight glimmer of the approaching insurrection was observable in the vicinity of Clonmel, where a vast concourse of the emaciated peasantry assembled together in the village of Goleen, to proclaim that their wretchedness was no longer endurable.

The sullen anguish depicted on every one of these melancholy faces is described by an eye-witness to have attained sufficient "extremity of their distress." "A more appalling spectacle could not be witnessed," writes one correspondent. "Want and despair was the prevailing characteristics of the multitude. The dark promise of violence and insubordination has been given. At the very commencement of this week, namely, on Monday morning, the peasantry at Dungarvin assumed such dangerous numbers, that the military were called out—several shots were fired upon the mob—many of the starving rioters were wounded, and on Tuesday two of them died from mutilation. By the context of this miserable intelligence from Waterford, we are informed that brickbats and other missiles were hurled at the dragoons; and that notwithstanding the recent discharge of musketry, a dwelling house at Cappa was assailed, and that know of insurgents were scattered over the country intervening between that locality and Cork.

The severity of the distress in Ireland and other parts of Europe is the more oppressive from the fact that the scarcity is chiefly confined to those articles of produce which form the main subsistence of the poorer classes. The wheat crop in England has turned out well; we may infer from the favorable accounts before us that it is an abundant crop, or at least beyond an average one. "At the present time," says the *Manchester Guardian* of the 19th ultimo, "purchasers of American flour for shipment to France, are making in the English market; and as the prices of grain are now higher over a large part of the Continent than in this country, it is highly probable that until some change takes place in this respect the exports from England will exceed the imports." It will be incumbent on the wealthy classes in Great Britain and Ireland to minister out of their abundance to the wants of their poor and destitute neighbors; for it will not be in the power of the working classes to buy flour or meal although there may be in the country good supplies of both.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce
Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The original plan of operations in Mexico has been lately modified. The plan at first adopted would have divided and weakened our forces. That plan was probably agreed upon at a time when it was supposed that the Mexicans would make no show of opposition to the invasion. It has since been urged upon the Executive to concentrate all the forces upon one subject, and it is asserted to day that these necessary changes have been in the original plan.

It now appears that General Wool is to join Gen. Taylor at Saltillo, moving by way of Coahuila, and having a garrison there; and that Gen. Kearney is to march to the same point by way of Chihuahua—a fearful long march.

General Patterson with a large force, is to be transported to Tampico, and means of transportation have already been prepared. His force will, if found necessary, be ordered to unite with General Taylor at San Luis Potosi; and, if not, may be employed in a contemplated attack on Vera Cruz.

If this is the plan, it is a sensible one; and it will prevent danger, but no apparent of the utter sacrifice of Taylor's command. After allowing for all the troops left at Tampico, Saltillo, Monterey, Chihuahua, Santa Fe, &c. General Taylor will thus be enabled to meet Santa Anna at San Luis, with a force of seventeen thousand men.

From the Charleston News, October 17.

Incidents at Monterey.

We have been furnished by an officer of the army, with some memoranda in relation to the incidents which occurred at Monterey, from which we make the following extracts:

Captain Randolph Ridgely, the man who distinguished himself so much in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was again conspicuous at Monterey. Having found a 12 pounder in one of the