

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.

I. Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be annually appropriated, out of the proceeds of the Literary Fund, five thousand dollars for the maintenance and education of such poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons as are unable to pay for such maintenance and education, to be selected in the mode that shall be prescribed by the Literary Board, provided, that such selection shall be made with a due regard to the claims of every portion of the State.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended, at the discretion of the Literary Board, either by hiring teachers to open schools in this State, or by placing such pupils as may be selected by them to such institutions of the sister States, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, as they may deem most advisable, due regard being had to the expense of instruction and maintenance in said institutions.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the terms of their respective Courts when the taxes are laid, may levy, in the same manner as taxes are now by law levied for the support of the poor, seventy-five dollars for the support and maintenance of every such deaf mute and blind person as is selected from their respective counties by the Literary Board, for the purpose of education.

[Ratified this 8th day of January, 1845.]

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

I. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction over all suits and judgments rendered by a single magistrate, when the principal money does not exceed one hundred dollars, although the principal and interest together with the costs may exceed that sum.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That if any suit shall be brought in the County or Superior Courts, or any judgment rendered as aforesaid, for any sum of less value than one hundred dollars due by such judgment, the same shall be dismissed by the court.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided however, that the provisions of this act shall not affect any suit now commenced or may be commenced within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

[Ratified the 24th day of January 1845.]

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

AN ACT to prevent fraudulent voting. Be it enacted, That if any person shall hereafter knowingly and fraudulently vote at any election, who by law shall not be entitled to vote at such election, he shall be liable to indictment in the County or Superior Courts of law, and on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and the amount of the fine to be not less than five, nor more than thirty dollars.

[Ratified the 9th day of January, 1845.]

AN ACT more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter no capias ad satisfaciendum shall issue, unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall make affidavit, in writing, before the clerk of the court in which said judgment may be or the Justice of the Peace to whom application is made for such process, that he believes the defendant has no property to satisfy such judgment which can be reached by a fieri facias, and has property, money or effects which cannot be reached by fieri facias, or has fraudulently concealed his property, money, or effects, or is about to remove from the State.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That no Court in this State shall permit an issue of fraud to be made up and tried, under the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, Rev. Stat., chap 58, section 10th, unless the creditor, his agent or attorney, shall file a suggestion, in writing, of such fraud or concealment, thereby specifying the particulars of such fraud or concealment, and shall annex to the said suggestion his affidavit that he verily believes the matters therein stated are true.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That whenever the plaintiff in any judgment shall be desirous of subjecting the bail of the defendant in such judgment to the payment thereof, such plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed, in the first instance, by scire facias against such bail, without having previously issued any capias ad satisfaciendum against the defendant; but such scire facias shall not stand for trial at the appearance term.

An Act in favor of Poor Debtors.

I. Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the property now by law exempted from execution, there shall hereafter, in favor of every house keeper, be exempted from seizure under execution, on debts contracted after the first day of July next, the necessary farming tools for one laborer; one bed, bedstead and covering, for every two members of the family; two months' provision for the family; four hogs; and all necessary household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed fifty dollars in value.

Sec. II. Be it enacted, That whenever any poor debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act, it shall be the duty of the Justice of Peace to whom such application shall be made, to appoint three respectable freeholders, disinterested and unconnected with the parties, to lay off and assign to such poor debtor the portion to which they are entitled under the provisions of this act, and to make report thereof to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county in which they reside.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all and every conveyance by sale, deed of trust, or otherwise, for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, of the property hereby exempted from executions, shall be deemed

and held, and is hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect.

[Ratified this 2nd January, 1845.]

An Act to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under execution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That hereafter when any execution shall be levied upon personal chattels, and bond and security taken for their forthcoming on the day of sale, it shall be the duty of the officer making said levy and taking said bond, to specify in said bond the property levied upon, and, moreover, to furnish, under his hand and seal, to the security, a list of the property levied upon, attested by at least one credible witness, and stating therein the day of sale; and all the property so levied upon shall be deemed in the custody of the security to the forthcoming bond, as the bailee of the officer; and all other executions hereafter levied on said property shall create a lien on the same from and after the respective levies; and shall be satisfied accordingly out of the proceeds of said property; but said officer thereafter so levying shall not take the said property out of the custody of the said security for the forthcoming of the same on the day of sale; provided, that all such sales shall take place within thirty days after the said security is given, and that such sale shall not be made within the time aforesaid, any other officer who may have levied upon the said property may sell the same.

[Ratified this 8th day of January, 1845.]

An Act to prohibit the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to levy an execution on any growing crops.

[Ratified this 7th day of January, 1845.]

From the Richmond (Va.) Times and Compiler.

NORTHERN LIBERTY TO FREE NEGROES.

A great fuss has been made in the non-slaveholding States because South Carolina has thought proper to adopt certain police regulations, which she deems necessary to her own safety, and which deny to the free colored man the privileges extended to citizens of other States; and this discrimination is pronounced unconstitutional, although there is not one of these States which has not imposed civil disabilities on the black, which, as far as principle is concerned, is as much a violation of the constitution as the act of South Carolina. As a very curious comment on the fanatical ebullition against South Carolina, we state that there is a petition before the Ohio Legislature, with a very long list of signatures, praying the legislature to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes in that State. The memorial gives a variety of reasons for making this application, and complains that, notwithstanding the uniform policy of Ohio in discouraging the immigration of blacks, they are continually forcing themselves in, &c., &c. The memorialists then go on to say "they have done them no harm, and they only seek a like return, to insure which they ask that their thresholds shall be unvisited by their presence; and this alike for the welfare of both classes." The petitioners now ask that the blacks shall be incapacitated from buying or holding real estate, and that all contracts made by them or with them shall be null and void. The memorialists tell us that the laws of Ohio exclude a black man from bearing testimony when a white man is a party, exclude their children from common schools, and deny them other privileges of citizenship. This is all very proper for a free State in the eyes of the fanatics, but very improper in South Carolina!

WEBSTER PENSIONED.

We copy this paragraph from the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "Mr Webster will enter the United States Senate with the intention of devoting his time to the office. He has been rendered easy in his pecuniary affairs by the action of his personal friends in Boston. One hundred thousand dollars it is said have been settled on his family by a gift from a number of wealthy persons there, who chose to take that means of placing Mr Webster in an easy position. As it is an affair between the givers and receiver, we have nothing particular to say, except this: it is certainly an unusual thing for our public men, of capacity to support themselves and acquire a wealth, to accept of such gifts.

The tariff men of Boston have given the hundred thousand dollars to Mr Webster as a senatorial retainer, to advocate, for the six years come, the policy by which they make millions for his thousands. The hundred thousand dollars is not one per cent. on the gains they calculate on out of the present tariff.—Globe.

A RELIC.—A day or two ago "an oak was cut down at a short distance from Harrisburg (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as 'Paxon's Church,') which, upon counting its growth, proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly embedded in it, at a height of near thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle and an instrument very much resembling an axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in the crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and from an examination of the section it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flinty stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill."

Hon. Samuel Nelson, (at the time Chief Justice of the State of New York,) has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; thus filling a vacancy which has existed on that bench since the lamented death of Judge Thompson.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—In Senate, to-day, Mr Henderson, of Mississippi, made a very able argument in favor of the pending resolutions for the annexation of Texas. He answered and turned upon Mr Rives and Mr Choate their argument that Governor Morris was the member of the convention who moved the exclusion of the restriction, as originally proposed, that new States should only be admitted out of territory within the limits of the Union. These gentlemen showed that Governor Morris was hostile to the West, and therefore argued that he must be in favor of restrictions on the admission of new States. Mr Henderson showed that Governor Morris not only moved the rejection of the above restriction, but that he also moved the rejection of the restriction which required the assent of two-thirds of the States to the admission of a new State. The motive of Governor Morris was to admit new States out of Canada and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as provided for under the old confederation, so as to enable the eastern States ultimately to outnumber the western States. Mr Barrow, of Louisiana, next took the floor, and made an argument against the joint resolution, maintaining that its passage would be a violation of the Constitution. He denied totally that it was ever contemplated by the framers of that instrument that a new State (the territory being foreign) could be admitted into the Union by Congress, though he acknowledged, in opposition to Mr Choate's yesterday, that new States can be thus admitted at any time, provided the territory be previously acquired by the government. He insisted that the only way Texas could be possibly annexed would be through the instrumentality of the treaty-making power. Aside from constitutional objections to the measure, he took the broad ground that the acquisition of the territory of Texas, and its admission as a State into the Union, would be as destructive to the cotton and sugar interests of Louisiana as if her fair fields were devastated by floods and insects; and hence he was opposed to her admission on the grounds of expediency. He apprehended these blighting effects upon the planting interests of that State, because of an anticipated productive increase of those staples forgetting that, if Texas was not admitted, cotton, and sugar, and rice would be grown there to a much greater extent under the fostering influence of favorable commercial treaties which that infant republic might form with our enemy, England. He denied that the people decided in favor of this measure in favor of this measure in the late Presidential contest, as had been contended for by some of those who spoke on the democratic side. He denounced the doctrine inculcated by such an argument as most monstrous, and which no statesman or Senator should advance; that is, that they ought to act upon this particular subject, because the people had decided upon it; and if this doctrine obtained, it would overthrow all law and all government. He, however, averred that he did not say this because he did not respect the people.

In the House, Mr Sidel moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on rejecting the bill appropriating \$20,000 for improving the President's House, and after a slight discussion, the reconsideration was ordered—yeas, 47, nays 109. After some further discussion and some ineffectual attempts at amendment, the question was again taken on the passage of the bill, and it was again rejected by a vote of yeas 75, nays 77. The House then, on motion of Mr McKay, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union. (Mr Saunders, of North Carolina, in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which occupied the remainder of the day. One of the amendments adopted was an appropriation of \$14,000 for furnishing the President's house, and \$6,000 for improving the grounds.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—In the Senate, to-day, during the morning hour, the bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens for spoils committed by the French prior to 1830, was discussed by Mr McDuffie in opposition to, and Messrs Choate and Archer in favor of, the passage of the bill. It was then laid aside till to-morrow. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the House for admitting Texas as a State into the Union. Mr Colquitt being entitled to the floor, made a most able argument in favor of the constitutional validity of the proposition, and eloquent speech in favor of the expediency of the measure. He maintained that, as to Congress was exclusively given the power to admit new States into the Union, that branch of the government alone could legitimately admit Texas, being an independent State. If Texas were a territory, and not a State, the treaty-making power could acquire such territory; but being a State, that branch of the government could not, by treaty, annex her to the United States. Such a function had never yet been exercised by the treaty-making power, nor could it be without encroaching upon the constitutional prerogatives of Congress. He further maintained that Congress had the right to acquire Texas through the power which it had to make contracts, and which had been so frequently exercised upon other subjects with foreign States. He also alluded to the admission of Rhode Island and North Carolina into the Union as a precedent for the admission of Texas—arguing that those States, at the time, were as positively foreign, sovereign, and independent of the federal Union, as the State of Texas now is. After he had concluded, Mr Simmons obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate for a short time, without concluding, in an effort, by a recurrence to the early history of Rhode Island, to prove that she was not as foreign to the federal Union at the time of her admission into it, as the State of Texas now is; forgetting that, if Rhode Island had not entered the Union then, she would stand towards these States in the Union as Texas now does. The subject was passed over informally till to-morrow. A message was received from the President, vetoing the bill for putting a stop to the construction of revenue steam cutters, on the ground that contracts had been entered in for the construction of two; and if the bill was permitted to

become a law, it would be a violation of existing contracts. The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock—the whig Senators to-day having reconsidered the resolution passed yesterday to meet daily at 10 o'clock.

In the House, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up at an early hour. Committee of the Whole, and occupied the attention of the House for the whole day. Among the amendments offered was one by Mr Pratt, appropriating \$30,000 for the commencement of a new public building for the executive departments on a plan adopted by the Committee on Public Building and Grounds. A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr John W. Foster, his secretary, enclosing despatches recently received from the Hon. Henry A. Wise, American minister at Brazil, communicating some very important information relative to the great and alarming increase of the slave trade on the coast of Brazil, carried on, as there was too much reason to apprehend, by American citizens and British subjects. The message was read and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Several communications from the executive departments were laid before the House, and appropriately disposed of.

Friday Feb. 21.—The Senate, to-day, was occupied in discussing the joint resolutions of the House for admitting Texas as a State into the Union. Mr Simmons finished his argument in opposition to the resolution, replying at some length to the argument of Mr Colquitt yesterday, that Congress could through the power admitted by the constitution, grant to the State of Louisiana the right to enter into such a contract with Texas as might acquire that territory. Mr Merrick next took the floor, and supported the joint resolutions, by a most lucid and able argument, maintaining that Congress could admit new States into the Union, whether formed of territory belonging to the United States or not. To show that Congress was not restricted to the admission of States, but of territory belonging to the government, he quoted from the writings of Gouverneur Morris, who assisted in the framing of the constitution. He showed how important it was, on grounds of expediency, to admit Texas, and exposed the fanatical spirit at the bottom of the most of the opposition to that measure from the North. He was followed by Mr Huntington, (who had not concluded when the Senate adjourned,) in opposition to the resolution. He denied the power in Congress to admit a State, until the territory of which it was formed was previously acquired by treaty.

In the House, a number of bills from the Senate were read a first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr Saunders, of North Carolina, in the Chair—and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill. A number of amendments were adopted, among which was one making appropriation for an outfit and salary for a minister plenipotentiary to China. At half past four o'clock, the committee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the House; when the previous question was moved and seconded. The House then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr Huntington furnished his remarks in opposition to the joint resolution from the House for admitting Texas as a State into the federal Union. He was followed successively by Messrs Ashley and Dickinson in able speeches in favor of the joint resolution. By a tacit understanding, the question will be taken on Wednesday next.

The House was occupied all day with the amendments to the general appropriation bill, which were reported yesterday by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After disposing of them, the majority of them being concurred in, the bill was read the third time and passed under the operation of the previous question. Mr McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to take up the army and navy appropriation bills.

Monday, Feb. 24.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr Dayton occupied the morning session in making his speech against the joint resolution from the House for the admission of Texas as a State into the Union. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the passage of the bill for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union. Mr Berrien obtained the floor upon the Texas question, and on his suggestion the Senate took a recess till 5 o'clock.

After the recess, (Mr Berrien being indisposed, could not avail himself of his right to the floor,) the Senate passed upon several private bills, and then resumed the consideration of the subject of an annexation. Mr McDuffie, though much indisposed, entered upon the discussion of the joint resolution.

In the House, a number of communications from the executive departments were communicated by the Speaker and appropriately disposed of; several bills from the Senate received their first and second readings, and were referred. On motion of Mr Rathbun, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr Weller, of Ohio, in the Chair, and took up the bill from the Senate to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the post office department. After some remarks from Mr Hopkins in opposition to the bill, and from Mr Rathbun in its favor, the committee rose, and Mr Hamlin submitted a resolution to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the above bill in ten minutes after the House should again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr H. having modified his resolution so as to substitute two hours for the duration of the debate instead of ten minutes, after a short discussion and various ineffectual motions for amendment, adjournment, and calls of the House, the question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, yeas, 104, nays 72. Mr Cary of Maine then moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken; whereupon a debate ensued involving the general merits of the bill, in which it was opposed

by Messrs Carey of Maine, and Payne. Mr Mr Jemison then moved the previous question; and, after some further discussion, the motion for reconsideration was laid on the table. Mr McKay moved that the House take a recess every day for the remainder of the session from half-past 2 to half-past 4 o'clock. Pending that question the House adjourned.

The following interesting sketch is from the N. C. Standard:

"With the number of the 13th instant the Hillsborough Recorder commenced its twenty-sixth volume. The editor in an address to his patrons and readers, in which, by the way, he says several good things, states that he finds on his list many 'who were subscribers to the first number, and many others who are but continuations by the sons of subscriptions commenced by their fathers (twenty-five years ago.'" The editor felicitates himself on his rigid adherence to principle, and calls upon the whigs of Orange to stand by him in the evening of his days. Venerable, sensible, but unpretending old man! That thou art honest we deny not; that thy principles are dangerous we affirm, and we offer to prove them so on every field in Christendom. Twenty-six years! In that long sweep how many great men have diminished in stature, and descended to the common level! Twenty-six years ago Mr Clay was what he now is not, and Mr Adams had not bargained himself into the seat tendered to Jackson by the people. But a truce with politics just now. Our first readings in the "black art" date themselves at the Recorder Office, and many a time and oft have we tugged through the town as the distributor of that unambitious sheet. Then as now, it was a federal paper. Now an Adams was its champion, and then a White, and then again Old Tippecanoe was honored by being put in its largest capitals. One by one they have gone down—two at them to death's chambers, and the other to merited oblivion, so far as the love of the people is concerned—but that old sheet still lives on, and comes each week to remind us that the life of the type is stronger than that of men, and that federalism still flourishes at the ancient headquarters of Lord Cornwallis. Then—twelve years ago—Mr Graham was a County Court lawyer, and gave to our Carrier's one bright Christmas morning five silver shillings (which he doubtless has forgotten) for certain verses of very questionable poetry; now he is Ex-Senator and Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, and the State's Overseer for Swamp Lands. But Rome fell, and so must the Recorder. Time and Truth have coupled themselves and made an oath against it, and though judgment may linger, on account of its venerable head, it will yet fall, and leave no token save old types, worn-out files, and a lot of pie to be devoured by the stomach of the Foundry."

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Abraham Dubois, deceased, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These lands are very valuable both for the Lumber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Intention respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.) I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders. Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorized to make sale of the same. THOS. J. CURTIS, Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1845. 314-15.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Thomas H. Massey, will be sold on Monday the 17th of March, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following real and personal property, viz: One tract of land containing 200 acres, being the tract of Land on which said Massey resides. Also, one other tract adjoining Ray and others, containing 155 acres. Also, one lot of land on Hay street, corner of Hay and Burgess streets. Also, one lot on which there is a Store house, on the north side of Hay street. One wagon and gear, one old wagon, three mules, two horses, one saddle and bridle, five head of cattle, six beds and furniture, six chairs, two wheel tables, one side board, one bureau, one candle stand, two flat irons, five pots, one tea kettle, one lot of crockery, two sets knives and forks, two wooden trunks on the corner of G. H. Spill and Franklin streets, on the grounds of Joseph Arvey, Esq. The said property or so much thereof as will discharge the debts provided for in and trust, and charges and commissions will be sold on that day, where the terms of sale will be made known. WM. MITCHELL, Trustee. March 1, 1845. 314-15.

State of North Carolina—Sampson county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1845.

Edmond Sutton and others, Benjamin Sutton, Administrator of Thos. Sutton, dec'd, and others. Petition for distribution. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry B. Sherrill and wife, J. McLean and wife Nancy, David, Thomas, Penny, Zilphia, Daniel and Margaret Cogdell, Thomas Sutton, Cornelius McCullen and his wife Elizabeth, Susan McCullen, and Henry Gilson and wife Nancy, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of said State; on motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, published at Fayetteville, notifying them of the filing of said petition, and also requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court on the 3d Monday in May next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Thos I. Faison clerk of said Court at Office the 3d Monday of February, 1845. THOS. I. FAISON, Clk. per adv \$3 25.

Just Received on Consignment,

50 Hhds. and 11 Tierces MOLASSES, of very prime quality, and will be sold low for C&S.H. or acceptable 90 day paper. ALSO—200 bbls prime New Orleans MOLASSES expected in the Henrietta, for sale as above by HALL & JOHNSON. 314-31.

FROM TEXAS.—We extract the following items from the Charleston papers of the 19th:

"The Texan Congress adjourned on the 3d inst. Previous to adjournment, the nomination of Gen. Terrell as Charge d'Affaires to England and France, and Col. Reilly as Charge to the United States, were rejected by the Senate. It is said that the chief cause of opposition to these gentlemen was owing to their hostility to annexation.

"Congress refused to receive the petition of a meeting of the citizens of Rusk county against annexation, from which it may be inferred how strongly the members yet are in favor of that measure."

"The Telegraph states that the difficulty between Gen. Green and President Jones has been adjusted. Gen. Green, it is said, had signified his determination to become a citizen of Texas, and had written to the U. States Secretary of State to that effect, and also desiring his appointment as Consul to Galveston to be annulled, before the misunderstanding occurred."

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The travelling public generally will be gratified to learn that the bill reducing the rate of fare on the Baltimore and Washington railroad to one dollar and a half, was on Wednesday passed by the Senate. It was previously passed by the House; and is now, therefore, a law. This measure has frequently been urged by the directors of the company on the legislature, as one required alike by the interests of the State and the company. We have no doubt that it will secure the interests of both.—Balt. Sun.

The authorities of Georgia are having the census of that State retaken, at their own expense.

The Young and beautiful Stallion ELKSWATTAWA,

Will stand the ensuing season at Fayetteville, at the following extraordinary low prices (for a horse of his blood): \$1 the single leap; \$5 the season, and \$8 to insure; payable when the foal is ascertained or the property changes hands. Any mares sent to the subscribers care will be safely kept and well attended to for 30 cents a day; but no liability for accidents or escapes.

Elkswattawa is a beautiful dark bay, with black mane and tail; fifteen hands high, and is not yet 17 months old. PEDIGREE.—ELKSWATTAWA was got by Betrand the Younger, or Pisto, by a foal of Kentucky, the most celebrated Stallion in America, and for whom the largest price was offered and refused. (Mr Lind-ex, his owner, having declined an offer for him, of \$30,000.) Pisto's dam was Col. Richardson's (of S. Carolina) Goldenrod, of pure blood, and whose Pedigree, if desired, can be furnished. ELKSWATTAWA'S dam, Ellen White, was by Citizen, he by Broad-nose's Citizen; Citizen's dam was by J. P. King's Bay Dotted, and he by the imported Dotted; Bay Dotted's dam was Pandora, she by Wild-Air, her dam by Jolly Roger, a grand dam by Farnight, grand dam by Shock, a grand dam by Farnight, Jolly Roger, Sobor John, Shock and Farnight, were all imported Horses. Ellen White's dam was by Bay Dotted, also; her grand dam by Wrangler, and he by the celebrated Wrangler, who was got by Jolly Roger, a grand dam by Marplot. Elkswattawa is a beautiful dark bay, with black mane and tail, and is not yet 17 months old. He is now in first rate order.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES. J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers. \$30,000 Capital. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 11, for 1845. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 15th of March, 1845. PRIZES!

30,000	dollars
10,000	dollars
5,000	dollars
3,000	dollars
2,500	dollars
1,017	dollars
100 Prizes of \$1,000!	&c.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.	
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130	
Do do do 25 half do 65	
Do do do 25 quarters do 32 50	

30,000 dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 12, for 1845. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 23d, 1845. SPLENDID SCHEME.

30,000	dollars
10,000	dollars
5,000	dollars
2,367	dollars
6 prizes of 1,500 dollars!	
100 prizes of 1,000 dollars!	
110 do 500 do	
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.	
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140	
Do do do 26 half do 70	
Do do do 26 quarters do 35	

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 13, for 1845. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 24, 1845. FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS. SPLENDID PRIZES.

30,000	dollars
10,000	dollars
5,000	dollars
4,000	dollars
3,400	dollars
2,500	dollars
2,000	dollars
1,500	dollars
10 Prizes of 1,000 dollars!	
10 do 500 dollars!	
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.	
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140	
Do do do 25 half do 60	
Do do do 25 quarters do 30	

Orders for Tickets and Shares and certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it over to all who order for us—address, J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers, Washington City, D. C.