Communications.

For the Carolinian. MR EDITOR :- A writer in your last number, over the signature of " M.", questions the accuracy of the statement made by you on the subject of improving the navigation of Cape Fear River. Whether the amount stated, as the probable cost of the locks and dame, pecessary to the accomplishment of so valuable an object be correct, is not so material: but the true question is, whether the thing be practicable or not. That it is practicable, no person has ever before doubted;-practical men have so declared - reason and common sense would so declare. What, I would beg to know, is the mighty obstacle, if the means were provided? "M." says, "We have a river that, not unfrequently, rises 10, 20, 30, 40, and even 60 feet in a day or two," and then very sagely asks, "what would you do with locks in such a river?" I take it for granted, Mr Editor, that the Cape Fear is not the only river on this Continent that is subject to extraordinary swells, when there is a heavy or long-continued rain,; nor is it the only one whose waters are low when there is a protracted drought; but it is the first time I ever heard the objection to improving a river because it is subject to inundation. I am no engineer, and yet I think I can tell your correspondent what we can do with "such a river." By properly constructed dams and locks, navigation with steamboats could be relied on in the driest seasons, and when it rises, even 50 feet, rafts can easily and safely pass over the dams, while boats of every description could as easily and as safely pass through the locks. Sir, be it remembered, that the fulls, where locks would be necessary, are not so steep or so rapid as to require much labor or time in passing boats through them I have heard many well-informed persons express this view of the subject, and even Governor Morehead, that man of "practical vigor," was well satisfied that the improvement of the Cape Fear River could be rendered permaneut by locks and dams.

I sincerely hope the suggestion thrown out by you (in the number before the last of your paper) will be acted on. That the citizens of Fayetteville and Wilmington, whose interests depend so much on our river, will take the subject into serious consideration-that they will devise some plan for its improve ment, and that, whether we have 50 feet or 2 feet water on the shoals, we shall be certain of having, what is so desirable, an uninterupted navigation.

That the Navigation Company have done much to keep the river free from logs and obstructions, there can be no doubt. and, I suppose, there is as little doubt, that they are amply remunerated for their labor by the tolls they receive from the boat owners. I have never read the charter of the Company. and therefore cannot say what obligations the law imposes on them in return for their chartered privileges: but, as the timber business is getting to be one of great importance to the people living above the head of steamboat navigation, it is a subject well worthy of consideration, how far that Company are held bound to expend a portion of their tolls in removing obstructions in the river above this place. If they are not bound by the law to clear the river, as far as practicable, of existing obstructions to the safe passage of valuable rafts of timber and lumber, then some other mode should be devised by which this valuable and increasing branch of business can be safely prosecuted. If, however, the Act of such exclusive privileges, contemplated imberland, call loudly on them to do it.

by some that they will not.

MR EDITOR: I was a good deal amused at your correspondent " B," in the last Carolinian. He very sagely considers in his first paragraph, that "capital punishment" interests every body, and consequently, every body is interested in it! This is irresistible reasoning: no one can possibly deny so impregnable a position! And "B" not content with telling us that every body is interested, is particular to tell us that he wishes to be considered in that category; that is to say he wishes it to be understood that he is NOT nobody.

"B" seems to think all his "anti-hanging" friends are afraid of their own necks. We presume be belongs to the "stiff-necks," as be is not afraid of his own.

But, to lay aside jesting, do not the dictates of humanity point us to the abolition of capital punishment? Does not the spirit of the age call aloud for the abolition of this relic of ancient times ?

The golden rule is, to do unto others, as we would others should do unto us. Now, observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six than it has in its former channels. This very suppose "B" should have, unfortunately, a brother, or other near relation, condemned to death for crime, we ask him in all candor, if he would not be inclined, with all his predilec- he been elected to a second term, would have which the actual demand would have caused. tions for hanging, that the life at least of been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monhis relation should be spared, rather than see ree, all died on the 4th of July .- U. S. Jour. him, or hear of him, at the gibbet? We put this not as a probable or possible case, but merely to bring it home to "B" in its strongest form. He may say, in order to sustain his "stiff-neckedness," that he would prefer him hung, but if we could look into his heart through a glass in his breast, we could see otherwise.

Of course the design of all punishments is, to give majesty to the law, and thereby to intimidate men from violating it; but I humbly conceive that this is as effectually done by THE subscriber, having made extensive preparaother means, as by hanging.

had better not call in the Bible for a witness. He will find it a two edged sword on this subject. If the Bible tells us an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, it also tells us that if a man take our coat give him our cloak also,

and if he slap us on one cheek to turn the other. But as "B" and myself agree on two points, I will turn to them. I must confess, I am rather doubtful whether any good can be accomplished by a Penitentiary. But there is one object in which every body is interest. ed, and therefore, as "B" would say, it interests every body! That is, good roads. All offences for which the criminal is not to suf fer death : but excepting all such as are of too light a character, should be chained and dressed in a certain uniform, something like that of the Penitentiary, and put upon the public roads, having an overseer or superintendent at a fixed ealary. I mean now that each County shall have the direction of its own criminals; appoint its own superintendents and pay them, and make its own regulations.

The first object to be accomplished should be, good turnpikes from each Court House to the other, being four good roads branching off at right angles from each county seat, leading to the next; thus would the facilities for travelling be increased, and as a natural cousequence, the travel would be increased, year doubly and trebly. Instead of being looked upon as a penalty to ride from one Court House to another as it is at present, these roads would offer inducements to go. This would form continuous turnpikes throughout the whole State, and when in the course of time, these should become complete, and there should be more force than necessary to keep them in repair, new roads may be cut as necessity and the growing population and intercourse might call for them; for be assured, that this first set of roads mentioned, once completed, there would be such a change in the business of this State-such an increase in its population, that new roads would become absolutely necessary as new avenues of business were opened. Every county town would feel the effects, and reap the wide benefits of this system. Every farmer would be blessed with an easy access to market. Travellers would not shun us as they do now, on account

In fact, Mr Editor, it is not possible now to enumerate all the effects of this system : the immense beds of coal that it would bring to Favetteville, Wilmington and Raleighthe building stone-the ores of our western mines.

The operations of these convicts need no be restricted to roads either. The streams of every county should be worked upon and made navigable as far as practicable. Every stream, of sufficient magnitude, might be made a thoroughfare of wealth.

But, it is useless to go on. If by writing until I could not hold a pen, I could accomplish my desire of bringing the public mind to a conviction of the practicability of this system, I would never cease. And how easily could it be accomplished? We need not as the State government for a cent. It would not cost us any more than the present system; nay, not as much; for now, the farmer, or other citizen, has to leave his crop, with his hands, or else hire hands, and go to work the roads; and after working them, they are scarcely passable. All this vexation would be avoided. But enough for the present.

NEW COMPANY .- We have been informed that a new Company has been formed by Assembly, granting the Navigation Company several of our enterprising business men for the navigation of the Cape Fear River, under marked, perhaps, with some surprise, that cut provements by them above the head of steam- the title of "The Cape Fear Navigation Com- ton has been falling in England, while flour boat navigation, why, then, the interests of pany." The object of this Company is to is as constantly going up. This may seem the people of Fayetteville and of Wilmington, place boats upon the river of such light the more remarkable in the face of a diminand of a large portion of the County of Cum- draught as will secure navigation at almost ished crop of cotton on this side of the water, every stage of the water. For this purpose and an increased crop of wheat. At first it I heartily join your correspondent "M." in new Lighters, of the very lightest draught, would seem natural that this should here adthe wish that the steamboat recently launched have been contracted for; and a gentleman vance cotton and depress wheat; but just the by the Henrietta Company, may noswer the has gone on to the North to purchase a new contrary is the fact. The short crops it purposes contemplated by its owners; but he steamer of the very least possible draught that England cause this seeming contradiction. surely cannot suppose that one boat can do all can be procured. The steamer Cotton Plant, It is thus explained: When the crops in Engthe business required on this river. It nothing belonging to the company, is now undergo- land are short, as is the case now, bread stuffs is to be done, as he seems to intimate, the ing a thorough repair. We learn that the rise there, and therefore the operatives are hoats already built will have to be laid aside Company will be ready to go into operation compelled to pay most of their wages for as useless (for a part of the year at least) and by the first of next month. By this new ar- bread, and thus have not the means to how their opinion and do as much to carry out their new ones substituted adapted to the low water; rangement, greatly increased facilities will be manufactures. This checks the consumption and the question then arises, will the boats of afforded to our back country friends for gett- of cotton, as the poor mostly wear cotton goods If every democrat will subscribe to this, we such light draught be safe on a freshet of 10, lug their goods from Wilmington. We wish Of course, as there is less cotton wanted, i shall live long and harmoniously together in 20, 30, 40, and 60 feet water? it is thought the new Company all manner of success, and the supply remains the same, the price must the democratic family. that its operations may prove profitable to it- fall. self and advantageous to the community at large. - Wilmington Journal.

> day, in looking at a work called the " Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office :

Born.	·············	Retired.
	John Adams,	1801
	Thomas Jefferson,	1809
1751	Jomes Madison,	1817
1759	James Monroe,	1825
1767	J. Quincy Adams,	1829

was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his prede- to just that extent has withdrawn capital from cessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after the cotton market. Where there is a quick Madison, and John Quincy Adams eight demand in any trade, capital soon finds its after Monroe. Ano her curious fact to be way under the hope of making larger profits years old when he retired; Jefferson was rush of capital from one to the other must was sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams had the other, far above and far below the price

TO BE HUNG, on the 12th December, Jack, the property of the late Jacob Phillipps, of Rutherford county, for the murder of his

The Nashville Banner of the 14th inst., mentions the death of Dr Joseph H. Peyton, the member of Cougress elect from that Dist

tions for keeping the Horses of the Preachers du:to the Bible to prove the morality of capital punishment. He may well say that. He more than the may well say that. He may well say that the say the say that the

The following from the correspondence of the Washington Union, shews what we are rejoiced to see:

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1845. You will observe that the tariff convention at Hollidaysburg, on the 12th iust., was a dead failure; and, as I expected, the democrats who came to attend the convention acted with prudence and courage. Governor Porter presided, assisted by sixteen or twenty vice-presidents and four secretaries. There were not many persons present from a distance; the number was much less than was expected. The whigs endeavored to make the convention decide in favor of the tariff of 1842, without rese ve : but the democrats were not to be balked in that way; and a resolution was adopted finally, incorporating the sentiments of Mr Polk's letter to Mr Kaue. Every effort was made in vain by the whigs to vote down the word "revenue;" but the democrate adhered to it throughout. An attempt was also made against the "Union." on the ground that its anti-tariff tendencies demanded that the representatives of this State in Congress should vote against it for the printing. This. too, the democrats defeated. You will see from this that the whole affair, from first to last, was rather a failure, and that the consequences are not destined to be of a very serious character. We are not wedded, of necessity, to the tariff of 1842 in this State. All classes, all sections of the people, desire that we should have a permanent revenue system : and, while the interests of Pennsylvania are such, of course, as call for the exercise of the principle of discrimination, where duties are laid with reference to the economical expenditures of the government, we are all willing to confide to the President of our choice the settlement of the whole question.

PENITENTIARY .- An Alabama paper is quite elequent upon the evil of putting trade. It says:

"It is known, perhaps to all, that the convicts in our State Penitentiary have been ever since its erection, employed in different branches of the mechanic arts, manufacturing only such articles as are produced by the honest and industrious artisans of the country. greatly to the detriment of the latter in several respects, and an annual loss to the State. The institution has thus far failed to pay expenses, and consequently money, raised by taxation, has to be appropriated out of the public treasury for that purpose, and while the mechanic of the country has had an opposition manufactory set up by the State, to comof his hard earning for the support of his giant competitor, in order that it may keep its head above water, and the more successfully prosecute it labors. Is this doing justice to the mechanic? Is it right to compel him to pay taxes for the support of an institution that comes in direct contact with his abors? Is it right for a sovereign State to establish within her bounds a grand mechanical shop, that comes in immediate competition with the trades of its own citizens and subjects? If it is, it is contrary to all rules of right and justice that we were ever taught; contrary to a genuine spirit of republicanism, and in opposition to the professed democratic doctrine, the overthrow of all monopolies."

COTTON AND FLOUR-The one rises in price and the other falls. - It may have been

On the contrary, when the harvest is good up, because the people buy more cloths, since Coincidences .- We were struck the other they do not have to pay so much for bread. This intimate connection shows that it is almost impossible for flour and cotton to be at one and the same time high in England.

> It is said that notwithstanding the recent remarkable rise in all kinds of bread-stuffs, of dollars to the property of the North and the balance in a national point of view will scarcely be more than compensated. This possibly, illustrates the old adage "what is one man's loss is another mau's gain."

The present condition of the English cort Now, it will be seen by this that Jefferson market is undoubtedly affected by the speculative rush of capital into the Flour trade, which -Albany Argus.

ROOKS

For sale by R. W. HARDIE.

Annual of the season. Rose of Sharon, a religious souvenir for :846 he

Miss J. C. Edgarton. Christian's Annual for 1846. A variety of Juvenile Amuals for children.

Also, Bibles, Prayer Books, Altaulis, our books with fine bindings suitable for presents. Also, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Miscel'aneFrom the Releigh Standard.

It would appear from the Register of Friday under Cherokee laws and by a Cherokee last, that Governor Graham is to be the pext whig candidate for Governor. That paper says, no doubt officially, that Gov. Graham will vield to the harmonious mandate of his another Indian, who was called Musquito. political friends, and again enter the field in their service, however much it may conflict The sheriff had caused a gallows to be erectwith his private interest." That is, he will ed a short distance from the Court lodge, but run for a second term, provided his political friends desire him to do so.

We couless frankly that we care but little what federal leader the whigs run for Governor. We believe that with an able and efficient candidate in the field, and with all the forts of all the party, the democrats are certain of success. But one thing is clear to our mind, and that is, the announcement of Gov. Graham as the candidate is the strong. est proof of conscious weakness in the whig party. They feel that their cause is declining, and they seek to bolster it up by claims which have no foundation in fact to extraordinary popular esteem and regard.

Gov. Graham, then, is to be the Federal candidate. This is settled. The next question is, ought he to be elected? In all caudor and honesty, we think not. What has he done for the people? Where are the memorials of his services? What great public measure has he advocated? What system of public economy has he introduced? How much has he lightened the taxes of the people! But, says some one, he has made a good Governor, and ought not, therefore, to be turned out. Beg your pardon, Sir, no democial has any idea of turning him out. Let him serve out his present term; and if he does well, commend him, but if not, condemn him. preparations were conducted with the ut For this term he is now getting his reward most coolness, and the most perfect good unin honor and pay. Will this honor and this derstanding existed between the Sheriff and pay entitle him to more honor and more pay the Indian. n a particular Department? If it will, then go on, if your Constitution will permit you, convicts in a Penitentiary to be learned a and elect him, under this rule, Governor for

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. -- We must confess that we were much surprised at the limb upon which sat the poor victim, shout apparent recommendation of the editor of this ed-"Now, Nat, you red devil jump!" And sterling democratic paper, to let the whigs elect jump Nat did, and after a few struggles, hung their Governor without opposition, should Mr a mass of lifeless clay, to the infinite wonder-Graham be their candidate. Such a course ment of his red brethren, who had never bewould never do, at least in this State, which fore been regaled with the sight of an executhe present incumbent only carried by a small tion of this kind .- Albany Atlas, majority, which has been since considerably reduced. Our own District is eager to redeem itself, and show that it is not fairly re- tried at the late term of Wake County Court presented in Congress: and the interests of which excited much interest, was that of The the democratic party of the Union require that | State vs. Mr Sion Ellen, a young man charwe should maintain and show our strougth — | ged with having stolen a pair of suspenders. pete with him in his labors, he is at the same to contest every step of ground, and show the George W. Haywood and Duncan K. Mctime called upon, yen compelled to give part whigs that if they gain any thing they will at Rae, Esqrs., appeared for the State, and Gen. least have a brush for it. No, no, it will never Saunders and Col John H. Manly for the do to have the party scattered, as would be the defendant; and the case was argued on both result of the course pre-cribed by Mr Bayne; sides with considerable ability and eloquence. as, if they were, many, too many, tin-pans The Jury without leaving the box, gave a verwould have to be brought into requisition before they could be hived again. We must not remain inactive-we must have the proposed Convention, and that is not all-we should send delegates, and not stop at their mere appointment. - Lincolnten Courier.

> Of course, we always prefer agreeing with our political friends on matters of party policy; but it seems we differ with some of them in this case; and we cannot help it. We but gave our opinion candidly and frankly. Nevertheless, as we said before, the Courier will find us by his side, zealous in the endeavor to elect Mr Fisher, (for we believe he will and ought to be the candidate,) or whoever may the finest specimens of the horse ever seen be nominated. We have no doubt, too, but what the requisite number of delegates will go from this county to the Convention. We are not of that sort hinted at by our worthy friend above, who, because things do not go exactly him. as they think is best, will hang back and throw cold water on the efforts of the rest of the pary. We only ask to express our opinion : if the majority think differently from us, our democracy teaches us to submit at once to policy, as we would had they adopted our own.

"Chough and Crow."

Advance ye then, my merry, merry men, It is our opening day!"

from that State. - She is the mother of several For New-Year's & Christmas Gifts children of unusual size, enjoys good health, and is good tempered.

At the last session of the Massachusetts Odd Fellow's Offering, for 1846, the prettiest Legislature, the Whigs passed a resolution, The Gift for 1846. The following are some of in all the formality of law, to which Governor the contribu ors to this work : H. W. Long'el ow, B. igg. affixed his official signature, the Joseph C. Neal, N P Willes, Gilmore Simais, Mrs amount of which was that whenever the au-Signurney, and others of the best writers in the pexation of Texas should be consummated, Massachusetts would no longer consider her-

self a member of the American Union. In view of this, the Westfield Standard asks the following pointed question - Are we in the United States or not P'-Times.

An Indian Hanging .- The first Indian WHIG CANDIDATE for GOVERNOR. that was capitally executed by the Cherokees sheriff, was a man pamed Nat, who was banged several years ago about five miles from Van Buren, Arkansas, for the murder of We have the particulars from an eye witness. when the culprit was brought to it, he being a very tall man, it was found to be too short for his accommodation, and some other place had to be sought for the execution.

The whole band of ladings with the sheriff and Nat in the midst of them, then betook themselves to the banks of the Arkansas, in search of a proper tree from which to suspend the prisoner; and after a little time, a tall cotton wood was found, with a projecting branch far up the trunk, that in the opinion of all was suitable for the purpose. Nat. now that all things were ready, expressed a wish to bathe in the river once more, which he was permitted to do, carefully guarded by rifles from the shore. He went into the water, frolicked about for some time, swam to and fro with great apparent pleasure—then came to the shore donned his blanket and stood ready for the last act of the drama.

The sheriff now told him to climb the tree. which he commenced doing, the officer of the !tinique-schr Fiorida from N York. 22. Barque law toiling up after him with the tatal cord Nat reached the projecting limb of the tree, and was desired by the sheriff to work himself as far out upon it from the trunk, as he couldwhich was done, when the sheriff adjusted the the poose around his neck, and tied the other end of the rope around the limb. All these

When all the arrangements were completed, the sheriff told Nat that he would slide down the tree to the ground, and make a signal when he, the prisoner, must jump off the limb -to which Nat cheerfully assented. The sheriff reached the ground and looking up to

WAKE COUNTY COURT .- The only case dict of acquittal.

The Hon, William H. Haywood, Jr., occupi d the beuch with other Magistrates during the term, and contributed very much, by his legal knowledge, and discriminating judgment, to the advancement of business of suitors and of the County. - Raleigh Stand.

An Immense Horse. - Carter, the Lyon King has purchased the largest horse in England. He has named him "General Washington." He is twenty hands high, and looks as large as an elephant. He is a black gelding, beautifully dappled - his mane is nearly four feet long; his tail sweeps the ground; he is perfectly formed, and is regarded as one of in Great Britian. He is only six years old, he will be exhibited shortly in London, and then sent to the United States. A most splendid covering of blue silk velvet, frieged with a deep border of gold, is being made for

CHARLOTTE-ITS BUSINESS AND

PROSPECTS. As an inland Town, we venture the assertion that Charlotte, in its present condition and prospects, is inferior to no similarly situated village in the Southern country. The number of business men, and their standing and enterprise, would honorably compare with any, even of the northern villages. We have here the U. S. Branch Mint, in rapid course OYSTER HUNT .- "Shell out," seems to be of re-building, and will be ready for operations the cry along the Sounds, annually, on the in the Spring. We have a Branch of the in England, bread is lower, and cotton goes first of November. On that day, we are told Bank of Cape Fear, doing a fine business. by a Northern paper, the laws of Connecticut | And we have three Churches - Presbyterian, for the first time permit the taking of Oysters. Methodist, and Baptist, and the Episcopalians Accordingly, it is a busy day for the people. have contracted for the crection of a hand-At New Haven the scene is described as be- some editice for worship. We have the finest ing particularly animating from surrise to looking and most convenient Courthouse in sunset! The signal is usually given by the the State-two Academies, male and female, ringing of a chur hbell, and in an instant the both in a floorishing condition. Two printand which has unquestionably added millions bay is alive; each boat shoots out from the ing-offices, (one, to be sure, is rather a weakwharves, impelled by vigorous seamen, and ly concern.) Eleven Dry Goods Stores, West, the loss on the cotton crop is such that the scene looks like a regatts on the leagues whe e customers can get any thing they want, of Venice, without the display. They all usually found in such establishments, very speed towards the spot where the finest bed is cheap, of course. Three Towerus, all well supposed to be located, and the "take" of the kept. Eight Groceries, where they keep the day is some times susprisingly large. The best liquors, fruits, fish, &c., and the most of oysters in the meantime say not a word but them, of any similar establishments we ever submit to their fate in silence. The oyster- came across. One Jeweller and Silversmith men, however, sing, or might sing, if they -two Tailors-three Sadlers and Harpesschose, the buiden of Johanna Bailey's makers. Four Blacksmiths-one Tannertwo Plasterers -- two Dinggists, five Physi-Brick-masons, &c. One linner-one Cabinet-maker, and one Book-binder. Three

cians - seven Lawyers, and lots of Carpenters, portance of such an issue is, it seems to the under-A LARGE WOMAN; -A correspondent of Milliners, and a variety of other trades-folk. State, (4 party which casts 40,000 votes.) especialsixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe clearly increase the price of one and depress the Cincinnati Gazette savs :- There is a Business of every sort is brisk in our streets, ly as the Federalists have two Semi-weeklies, in woman living within 15 miles of Mobile, Ala, and the various kinds of produce raised by addition to two papers to our one in the State.

(Mrs C.) who weighs four hundred and sixty the farmer commands a better price here, than such publications must inevitably exert upon the pounds, being forty pounds heavier than the in any village within a hundred mi'es of us. public mind. Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, member of Congress To add to all this, we are surrounded by a The Weekly Standard will be published as hererich country, settled with undustrious farmers, tofore, and, the undersigned flatters hims if, will and gold mines innumerable, shere the stuff for the "yellow boys" is produced in the greatest abundance. All we lack to make Charlotte the greatest town all about, is a Rail Road; and that we shall have to Charlestou in a year or so .- Meck. J.ff.

> PUMPKINS .- The editor of the Standard is in luck this year, with pumpkins. He received onefrom Wake weighing 140 pounds; specifully and earnestly solicited; and subscribers one from Edgecomb, weighing 127 pounds. His friends have no idea of letting him want for pumpkin pies.

The Salisbury Watchman has a long and good article on the peruicious practice of treating by candidates before election

It was an honorable trait in the candidates for Cumberland county, for the last Laislatore that they entered into an agreement not to anpeal to the people in this fneshing manner,

A New TERRITORY .- It is said that Pitchlyu the elective chief of the Chocters. in the West, will visit Washington this win. ter, and apply for the admission of his nation into the Union with territorial privileges,

The South Carolinian says they have adopted a constitution by a regular vote of the pation, and have taken all preliminary steps for submitting it to Congress, and have selected this distinguished chief as their representative.



Nov. 19. Brig Selma from Gandeloupe-Brig Wm Purrington from Mariegalante -- schr Malvina from St. Croix. 20. Big Thomas Cooks from N York- Brig David Deffle from N York-schr N Carolina from Baltimore - Packet schr L P Smith from N York. 21. Brig Mary Pennel frem Mar-Benjamin Adams from St. Thomas - Brig Casilda from Fall River. 23. Brig Tangier from Newport echr Batavia frem Providence. 24. Big Seaman from Fall River -- Packet schr Jno D Jones from N York -- chr Volusia from N York. 25-schr Shylick, fom Bath, Me. 26-schr Tioga, troin New York - schr Tito, from Boston - schr Ellen. from Philadelphia-ba que June, from Portland. 26-Brig John Crosby, from Martinique schr Phænix trom Boston-Brig Clarendon from Boston -- Brig Charles Henry from Bath-- Brig Majes ie from St. Kitts-schr Sarah Ann from Shallotte--Brig Electro from N York.

SPLENDID J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

\$50,000! \$15,000! \$10,000!

Splendid ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 47, for 1945.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday

3 5		December, 18 ANT SCH	
1	Grand Capit		\$50,000
1	splendid priz	e of	15,000
1	do		10,000
1	do		5,000
1	do		4,000
1	do		3,333
50	Prizes of		1,000
100	do		400
150	do		300
	&c.	&c.	&c.

78 Numbers-13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10 -- Halves \$5 --- Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 26 wl ole tickets \$140 26 quarter do 35

\$60,000!

In 6 Prizes of \$10,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 48, for 1845. To be drawn in Al-xandris, D. C., en Saturday Drc. 20, 1845. SPLENDID SCHEME:

6 Capitals of \$10,000 amounting to 860.000 ! \$3,500! 2,340! 25 Prizes of \$1,000

75 Number Lotterv - 13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5 - Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Parkages of 25 whole tickets \$130 25 quarter de 32 50

\$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 49, for 1545.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Drc. 27, 1845. GRAND SCHEME:

35,294 12,000 6,000 dollars 3.000 dollars 2.073 dollare 75 prizes of \$1,000! 140 prizes of \$400!

Ticke's on'y \$10 -- Halves \$5 -Quarters \$2 50 ertificates of packages of 26 who e tickets \$140 26 half de 70 26 quarter de Packages in the shore Splendid Letteries will re-

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of ceive the mest prompt attention, and an official ac count of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us .-- Address,

J G Gregory & Co., . Managero, Washington City, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR ISSUING The North Carolina Standard. SEMI-WEEKLY.

The undersigned proposes to publish The North Carolina Standard af er the first of February, 1846. twice a wrek. Mar y democrats, in various quarters of the State, desire this, and it is believed it can be done, if exertions are made in its behalf among the democratic party generally. The imsigned, too apparent to require argum ats in ite favor. A semi-weekly paper ought surely to le sustained by the great democratic party of the such publications must inevitably exert upon the

be much more interesting and valuable than it is at present. It will contain at least eight columns more of reading matter than it does now.

TERMS: The Semi-weekly Standard will be published at Four Dollars, if paid within the first three months, or Five Dollars if payment be delayed hevond that period; and the Weekly Standard at Three Dol-

Both the Weekly and Semi-weekly will be printed at the present size, on fine paper and with new type. Subscriptions to both papers are most reto the present paper, who are willing to take the Semi-Weekly instead of the Weekly, will please inform the undersigned of the fact, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 8th of January, 1846.

Raleigh, Nev. 18, 1845. W. W. HOLDEN.