Correspondence of the Carolinian. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845. The following letter was written for last Saturday's paper, but the mail did not bring it. Therefore, part of it was out of date.]

Mr Rufus Elliott, on Saturday, appeared in the criminal Court, when his counsel moved for an immediate discharge, on the presentment of the grand jury, which they contended was equal to an acquittal. This presentment is as follows: "The jurors of he U. States do, upon their paths, present Mr R. Elliott for causing the death of W. Z. Kendall, by shooting him with a pistol, in selfdefence, when he was attacked by and retreating from said Kendall, on or about the 23d day of August, 1845."

The Court (Judge Crawford) delivered lengthy opinion on announcing the presentment, in which precedents are quoted, and which concludes with this guarded expression: "I know no responsibility but that which I owe to God and my conscience for an upright discharge of duty. Here, however, there is none but what rests in the grand jury, who discharged their duty with consciousness and integrity, I have neither doubt, nor right to

"I am of opinion the accused is emitted, under the presentment made, to his discharge, and so accordingly order."

Elliott was accordingly discharged, and left the Coust, accompanied by his relations. I incline to think the judge and grand jury do flot privately coincide in opinion, judging from the remarks just quoted and the fact that he refused bail when Elliott was first apprehended. Elliott was assuredly guilty of some erime, although partially on the defensive at the time, but, for want of a local definition, that crime goes matened for.

Professor Hewitt is determined not to le "Jepthab," or his daughter either, be sacrificed ... that oratorio having been brought out for the fourth time here on Tuesday last. The "Swiss Bell Ringers," Dr. Valentine, the Mimic, and Hannah Grouse, the Ohio dwarfgiantess, are all here tickling the fancies, twitching the faces, and taking in the " physical actualities" of our metropolites. As for the Bell Ringers, so much of the yankee has been attributed to them, that it will take them some time to "ring in."

I see nothing more of "Bundlecund," in the Union. Has he quitted the Tariffites? Really, if there were not so much said about war, one would almost find Gallon the Fool's "Haw! haw! haw!" infectious. How strange difficulties of having two governments or sets it is that party spectacles give things such a different complexion! The clear-sighted democrats see something new in Bundlecund's calculations, as plain as a pikestaff; but the whigs yow that he steals his idea from Adam Smith's wealth of Nations. Were they all as little addicted to figures as I am, Bunglecund would do as well-as "Bundle-Yours, &c.

Democratic Meeting.

IN SAMPSON.

At a meeting of a portion of the democratic party, held agreeable to previous notice, at the Court House in Clinton on the 20th inst., on motion of Dr Wm McKov, the meeting was organized by calling Dr B Stith to the Chair, and appointing Josiah Johnson Sec'y.

After a brief address from Dr Wm McKoy, on motion of A B. Chesnut, Esq., the chair appointed A B Chesnut, Wm McKoy, and Josiah Johnson, a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Shortly after, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been determined to hold a Convention of Delegates, to assemble in the city of Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable individual as a candidate to be supported by the democratic party in the ensuing gubernatorial campaign; and whereas we, a portion of the democratic party of Sampson, feel an abiding interest in every thing pertaining to the advancement of pure republican principles, and wishing to contribute all that lies in our power to that end, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting does most cordially approve of the object of the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting will appoint two or more delegates from each district in the county, to be named by the Chairman, to attend the said convention to be held in Raleigh on the 8th of January.

Resolved, That having the utmost confidence as to the result of the Convention, we ties and our difficulties full in the face. Let Legislature of New Hampshire, in relation hereby pledge ourselves to use all bonorable means to secure the election of its nominee, ple, auxious for peace; but ready for war." States to the whole of that territory; and conwhoever he may be.

In accordance with one of the above resolutions, the chair provided and appointed the following list of gentlemen as delegates:

Josiah Johnson, C F Shaw, Henry Moore, M J Faison, J C Williams, Win Bowden, JW Lane, Joel Hines, N C Faison, EC Gavin, J S Parish, David Murphy, Rich'd Herring. J P Treadwell. W T Owens, H Owens, M White, John Spell, Chas Cogdell David Spell, Kilba Lassiter. John Goodwin, G H Doughty, J B Cox.

On motion of J Johnson, it was Resolved, That the delegates have the power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

On motion of A B Chesnut, Esq., it was ordered that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Raleigh the answer to these inquiries of the resolutions, jects were presented. Wilmington Journal, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned. B. STITH, Chairman.

Josian Johnson, Sec'y. CONTRACTOR OF STREET

We perceive by our Western papers, that several parties of emigrants are getting ready to start for California. One body, consisting of a thousand in number, contemplate leaving Arkansas next spring. Another and more numerous company is forming in Missouri, and in Illinois a band of pioneers are organizing-all destined for that Eldorado of ate had not been informed of 1 the present day.

29th Congress-1st Session.

SENATE. MONDAY, Dec. 15 .- A number of private laims were presented to the Senate and referred to the appropriate committees.

The important topic in the Senate was the esolutions of Genl. Cass, inquiring into the condition of the Navy -- Its capacity for defeuding the coasts of the United States, and whether an increase is not necessary, &c. Also inquiring into the state of the National fortifications, and whether other defensive works are not necessary-and into the state, condition and quantity of the military supplies of the country. Also inquiring into the condition of the militia of the United States, and instructing the Committee on the Militia to report such changes in the present militia system, as shall render it available for defence.

Mr Cass addressed the Senate in support of his resolutions. He said it was evident risis was fast approaching in the intercourseof England and the United States. and that nothing but a compromise by a voluntary sacrifice of the claims of could not submit to arbitration; the umpire would almost necessarily be selected from Europe, and the prejudices of European monarchies against free governments, rendered it unwise policy to tru-t American rights to those powers, who are, also, more or less under the influence of England. He knew there was no great party, and he hoped there were few individuals, in this country, who were prepared to accept even the most liberal offer of great Britain. Her pretensions and ours are so widely different, that there is no middle, ground. We claim the whole territory, but have made most liberal offers of compromise, which have been rejected. We cannot recede from this position. Nothing was ever gained by national pusillanimity It is easier to defend the first inch than the last - to defend the door-sill than the hearth-stone. We cannot recede-we cannot stand still; the current of emigration is onwards, and this government cannot if it would turn it back. Its citizens are taking possession of territory clearly their own; and they depend upon this government to protect them in their possessions; and it cannot be refused. The continuance of the joint occupancy he considered out of the ques tion-it could not exist. He spoke of the of laws over the two communities in Oregon.

He did not consider that the notice of the close of the joint occupancy was at all a beligerent measure—it was a treaty right. He hoped that England might awaken to a sense of her injustice, and yield, as she could do, honorably and rightfully. But he feared she would not.

He then referred to the disposition of Engand to interfere to prevent the annexation of lexas; and showed that while England was charging the United States with an immoderare grasping after territory, and eulogizing her own moderation, she, a "little island off the western coast of Europe, has girded the earth with her fortifications, and covered the ocean with her fleets." "The world has never seen. said he, since the fall of the Roman empire, such a colossal power as England has buil up. Her subjects, inhabiting her possessions, number more than one-sixth of the inhabitants of the globe, and her dominions in square miles making more than one-eighth of the habitable world."

The aunexation of Texas was the latest but he hoped it would not be the last acquisition to the American Union. He had no fear that the extension of territory would weaken our government. "We have an adhesive and life-preserving principle in the exercise of political power by the great body of the people." He then quoted the speeches of Lord Jno. Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Clarendon, made in Parliament on the receipt of the President's Inaugural, in which they said that Eugland could make no proposal less than the 49th degree to the Columbia, and thence the Columbia to its mouth; that British rights in Oregon are clear and irresistible, and they were prepared to maintain them, &c. "Under these imposing circumstances," said Mr Cass, " we may well ask of the watchthat the United States will give the notice of Britain, annul and abrogate that convention. the cessation of the joint occupancy, and if we do, and England will not compromise, we to the Committee on Foreign Relations. shall have war. Therefore let us look our duus exhibit the spectacle of an undivided peo- to Oregon, asserting the right of the United He thought that the only hope of avoiding a demning the interference of Great Britain to war was to exhibit a determination to prose- prevent annexation. cute it to the utmost should it come. It was these resolutions to the Senate and asked their the expediency of organizing a Government

the introduction of the resolutions as prema- the expediency of erecting blockhouses from tare. He said he had " a fair and generous the frontiers of Missouri to the Rocky Mounconfidence in the President." [We are glad tains, and organizing a corps of mounted to hear it.]. He had been led to believe that riflemen for the protection of emigrants to matters were a great deal worse than they are : Oregon; and instructing the Committee ou but since his arrival in Washington, he had Public Lands to inquire into the expediency found a degree of moderation quite unexpect- of giving lands to the settlers in Oregon; ined, and ' he was willing to commit all mat- structing the Committee on the Militia to inters of negoliation to him." But if he failed quire into the expediency of arming and orto settle it, and war must come, it would be vastly preferable to a surrender of the national rights and national honor, and he undertook to say, that if war should come, there would not be an anti-war man in the country.

He thought the resolutions supererogatory. If the defences of the country were weak, the admission of Texas and on private subwould give the information in an official form | The joint resolutions passed by the House to the world. The Committees of the Senate, for the admission of Texas into the Union as he thought, would make the inquiries as a a State, were then taken up, and Mr Webster matter of duty, without the resolutions. He addressed the Senate in opposition to their said if the President was cetrain that war was passage; his objections being the danger of inevitable, he ought to inform the Senate extending our territory so much; and on ac thereof, in secret session-he ought to keep count of its being a slaveholding State. nothing from them; and that, in that case, elicit from Mr Cass whether there was any- and he could not vote against it. thing behind the screen which the whole Sen-

Mr Mangum thought that if ever a war with views, and without further debate, the resolu- ica.

He thought that every man in the United men. States ought to rise up against further colonization by any nation on this continent.

It had been suggested, he said, that Oregon might desire to become an independent government, but he considered that impossible. "When the American emigrant looks back to the graves and recalls the heroic deeds of their fathers in the cause of liberty and America, they will never dream of alienating themselves from the land where they first drew the breath of freedom."

Mr Mangum closed by moving that the further consideration of the resolutions be postpoued till to-morrow, but the Senate did not agree to it.

Mr Allen, of Ohio, democrat, then addressed the Senate. He hoped the resolutions would pass, and without the obstruction of a would do more to paralize the energies of the country, than any one act the Senate from public opinion in both countries that a could do. He thought there was no impropriety in the resolutions, even if we were on the most peaceable terms with all nationsmuch less in the present aspect. Our space will not permit so long a notice of the remarks one or both countries, to the Oregon territory, of the other speakers. Mr Allen replied to could keep the peace. The United States Mr Mangum, combating his objections to the passage of the resolutions.

Mr Archer, whig, also opposed the tesolutions. He believed the resolutions had only been introduced to afford a little splutter about patriotism. Mr Mangum called him to order. Mr Archer said he meant no disrespect to any body. [He showed it, if he did not mean it; or else he had not sense enough to know what disrespect was. [went on to show what he considered would be the effect of this debate; and while he declared his determination to vote for the resolutions, he made a real panic speech by depicting the horrors of war.

When Mr Archer closed, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr Peyton, of Tennessee, who died some

Tuesday, Dec. 16 .- After the usual business of the morning, of presenting petitions, claims, &c., the debate on Genl. Cass' resolutions was resumed by Messrs Niles, Crittenden, Webster, Sevier, Berrien, &c. The prevailing opinion of those who opposed the resolutions seeming to be that there would not be war on the Oregon question. Mr Sevier said, in his humble opinion war would come; for two reasons: one is, that G eat Britain has never receded from any position until forced to recede, and the other was, that the United States will never recede. Messis Clayton, Breese, and Woodbridge, also made some remarks, and the question on passing the resolutions was taken, and they passed UNANIMOUS-

WEDNESDAY .- The Senate to-day proceeded to complete the election of the Standing Committees, on motion of Mr Haywood. That being through with, the election of Printer next came up. Some were for fixing beforehand the price that should be paid; others were for electing and then fixing the price; and others for electing to be paid at the usual prices fixed by law. Mr Pennybacker of Va., said that the prices for printing were fixed by a law of the land, of 1819, and they had no right to alter it except by another law.

The election then came on, and Messes Ritchie & Heiss received 27 votes, and Gales & Seaton 20. The whig Senators, though anxious as they prelended, to have the printing done cheap, did not vote for the men that offered to do it cheap, but voted for their own party organ.

THURSDAY .- Mr Allen offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, advised to give, forthwith, notice to Great Britain, that the government of the United States will, in virtue of the second article of the convention of the sixth of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, between the United States and Great Britain, relative man, what of the night. I take it for granted been received by the government of Great to Monday. This resolution was read twice and referred

Mr Jenness presented resolutions from the

Mr Atchison offered resolutions instructing under these circumstances that he submitted the Committee on Territories to inquire into for Oregon territory; and instructing the Mr Mangum rose to reply. He regretted Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into ganizing the Militia of Oregon; establishing Indian Agencies and a post route.

> nature were offered, and the Senate went into Executive session to adjourn over to Monday. MONDAY. - A number of petitions against

Mr Berrien stated his reasons for voting

Great Britain occurred, her whole possessions | tions were passed, with but 13 dissenting | on this continent would be swept from her. voices, and they all whigs, and all northern MONFAY. Dec. 15 .- A remonstrance

against the annexation of Texas, was present ted by Mr Rockwell, from Connecticut. He made some remarks of the subject, not of much importance. He wanted it printed and referred to a committee, but it was laid on the table for the present. A number of petitious were then presented by members from the different States. Most of these petitions were from abolitionists against the annexation of Texas, as a slave State. One from Ohio, stated that the petitioners hoped the Ohio delegation would withdraw from the House and call on all the free States to do the same, and take measures for forming another confedera-

cy. This petition was laid on the table. THURSDAY .- The Speaker announced that solitary vote. He thought their rejection the special order of the day for consideration, was the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas as a State. The following are the resolutions:

Joint Resolutions for the admission of the State

of Texas into the Union. Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a "joint resolution," approved March the first, eignteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, might be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas. with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in congovernment, in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the fi at and second sections of said joint resolutions: And whereas the people of the said republic of Texas. by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution and erect new State, with a republican form of government and in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and acepted the proposa s, conditions and guarantees contained in the said firstand second sections of said resolution: And whereas the said constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the republic of Texas, has been transmitted to the President of the United States, and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution: Therefore.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one. and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on Interest at 6 per cent. on the an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

And be it further resolved, That, until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabi an's of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choos two representatives.

These resolutions produced quite a flutter of manœuvres were tried to get them laid on windy speeches on the subject, and were much missions abroad. disappointed because the majority would not allow the time of the House to be wasted in that way. Mr Rockwell of Massachusetts, ing the Resolutions, because Texas was a

all whigs but three.

the House, and one of the Nativists wished to any size you wish, from eighteen inches to have them referred to a select committee. by nine to the size of common brick; they This caused considerable debate, in which are generally moulded here as long as the Native Americanism fared badly. The debate wall is thick-say eighteen by nine, and six lasted all day, and was resumed on

took the floor and advocated the cause of Native Americanism. The whole day was occopied in the discussion of the question o the alteration of the naturalization laws.

FRIDAY .- Mr Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, by the general consent of the House, reported "a bill to provide for the organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and from the day on which such notice shall have the Union. The House then adjourned over rougheast from falling off, but it will stick

Mr Milburne of Illinois, Methodist clergyness was done.

VALUABLE STATISTICAL TABLE. - We are indebted to a friend for a useful little work just published in England, called "The Statistical Companion to the pocket book,"

Population of the Globe

	Population.	Area square miles.	
Europe	236,000,000	3,674,641	
Asia	430,000,000	18,000,000	
Africa	90,000,000 47,000,000 1,500,000		
America		14,050,000	
Australasia -			
Oceanica	20,000,000	10,000,000	
Total	824,500,000	60,734,841	
Classification	of Mankind, acco		

Religions. A number of other resolutions of a private Christianity in all its branches. 260,000,000 Judaism 5,000,000 96,000,000

Islam Brahmanism 80,000,000 Bhuddism 230,000,000 Other religious 153,000,000 Total 824,000,000

Classification of Mankind according to their Languages. The researches made by Balbi, for the con-

struction of his Atlas Ethnographique, have led him to set down the number of known every man of the Senate would stand by the for the resolutions. He considered that it languages as 2,000, at least, but the imperfect President. [This part of Mr Mangum's speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre of his to long as it was so, but now, it was the law, speech is said to be a manœuvre 5,000 dialects; of which number 143 lan-Mesers Niles and Huntington of Connec. guages belong to Asia, 53 to Europe, 115 to ticut, and Bagby of Ala., stated briefly their Africa, 117 to Oceanica, and 422 to Amer-

THE CAUSE OF RELIGION in the United ! pal denominations in the United States, according toreturns made by themselves in 1843

and 1845:-	1	
	Minis-	Commu-
Churches.	tere.	nicants.
Roman Catholics, 675	709	1,071,800
Protestant Episcopal'ns, 1,232	1,236	72,099
Presbyterians, old school, 2,156	1,523	166,487
Do. new do. 1,494	1,263	120,645
Cumberland Presbyte'ns, 570	300	60,000
Other classes do. 539	293	45,500
Dutch Reformed, 279	271	31,214
German do. 750	191	75,0:10
Evangelical Lutherans, 1,232	501	146,000
Moravians, 22	24	6,000
Methodist Episcopal, -	12,445	1,157,249
Methodist Protestant	1,300	60,000
Reformed Methodists, -	75	3,000
Wesleyan do	600	20,000
Germ. do. (Unit. Breth'n) 1,800	500	15,600
Allbright do (Evan. Ass'1) 600	250	15,000
Mennonites, 400	250	58,000
Orthodox Con'ga'nalists, 1,420	1,275	202,256
Unitarian do. 300	250	30,000
Universalsts, 576	500	60,000
Sw. denborgians, 4!	30	5,000
Regular Baptists, 9,479	5,297	719,973
Sixth Principle do. 17	22	3,055
Seventh Day do. 69	52	6,000
Free Will do. 1,165	771	61,372
Church of God do. 125	83	10,000
Reform'd do, Campb'intes 2,500	1,750	2:.0,000
Christian do. Unitarians, 650	982	35,000
Total, 28,074	32,563	4,456,544

If we allow 12,000 churches for the Methodist de nominations that are left blank in the table, we will find that the whole number of churches in

the United States is The number of Ministers amount to And the number of communicants, 4,456,544 From this it appears that the whole num-

ther of regular communicants is about onefifth of the population of the United States. If we put down the cost of erecting all those churches at between 5 and \$10,000 each, the gross amount paid out for that purpose will be \$305,550,006. The gross amount of money expended in religious worship will

then appear to be as follows: Salaries of 32,563 Ministers, at \$500 each, \$16,281,500

cost of the churches. 18,333,300

Total, \$34,614,800 Thus we see that the religious worship of one-fifth part of the people of this country costs annually the immense sum of \$34,614,among the whigs of the House; and all soits | Soo, being a greater amount than is required for the expenses of the government and all i the table, or postponed, but it would not do. branches, to which may be added several mil-Some of the whigs wanted to make long and lions more, paid in supporting and holding

HOUSES OF UNBURNT BRICK. Mr J. B. Bagwell, in a communication to however, a whig, made a short speech oppos- the Albany Cultivator, dated Chinguacousev Cauada West, August, 1844, says:

We have a method of building cheap good After every obstacle had been thrown in the houses here of unburnt brick, of which I way, without effect, the resolutions were at last | don't recollect that any notice has been taken passed, by 141 to 56. The whole North in your paper, and which I think are admira-Carolina delegation, democrats and whige, bly, adapted to any part of the country. The voting for their passage, to their honor be it plan is as follows : First find out some strong said. All that voted against them were abo- adhesive clay, the stronger the better, throw litionists, or the abettors of abolitionists; and up a quantity of it and mix plenty of straw or sedge grass, cut about six inches long. WEDNESDAY. - The resolutions of the Leg- Put in sufficient water to make a strong morislature of Massachusetts, respecting the re- tar and tread with oxen or horses to a convision of the naturalization lays, were before sistency to be made into brick. Mould them inches thick. After being dried in the sun, THURSDAY, when Mr Levin, a Native like other brick, they are ready for building, American whig, from the city of Philadelphia, and can be put up with either clay or mor tar, or lime mortar, as it is convenient. Lime is of course the best. They should be built on good stone or oak sili foundation, 18 in ches from the ground, and the eaves of the roof should project over two foot, to prevent the water lodging. The chimney can be built of a smaller size, except the fire place and above the roof. The plaster is put on the wall without lathing, both inside and outdisbursement of the public revenue;" which, side, it being usually roughcast. If five or to the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory; on his motion, was read twice, and referred six nails are driven into each brick, to within and, after the expiration of twelve months to the Committee of the whole on the state of half an inch of the head, they will prevent the close enough to the wall on the inside with-MONDAY .- To-day the House elected Rev. out. A frame is fitted on the wall where floors are wanted for the joists to fit into, if man, Chaplain to the House. No other busi- for good houses, but if for a cheap kind, simple two inch plank are laid on the wall, and the joists laid on them for the floor.

The houses are at once cheap and durable being very warm in the winter and cool in the summer, and always free from damp .- Being generally frost proof, flowering plants can be by C. R. Weld, Esq, and it abounds with kept in them in the winter with the greatest useful statistical information, a few specimens ease. A friend of mine, a few miles from here, who formerly lived at Albany, Mr John Holmes, has built a very good one of this kind and he finds it all that he can desire a house to be. Mr Ellsworth, of the Patent office at Washington has also built one.

The wife of Mr Morse, a member of Congress from Louisians, was delivered of a son on board the steamer Cincinnatus, while accompanying her husband to Washington. The boy was named Cincinnatus, in honor of the steamer.

A Miss Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh, in Fulton county, N. Y., has been convicted of poisoning her husband, and sentenced to be hung on the 24th of January next.

EXTRAVAGANCE. - While thousands are pinched by the hard gripe of poverty and are suffering from the want of the absolute necessities of life, we see on the other hand instances of extravagant expenditure which befit rather the spleudid show of an Eastern court than the plain simplicity that should distinguish a republic. At a sale of Chinese others \$250 each. And this too in a city whose police reports are continually informing over to all who order from us. -- Address, us of people dying of cold and destitution. Charleston News.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES States would seem to be in a highly prosperous It is high time for the people of the United condition. "The American Almanac and States to hear the truth, and understand their Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1846," is a very useful compilation of statistics concerning the United States. From it we extract the following summary of the princithey have had serious difficulties; and with what nation have they not had disturbances. growing out of her overweeping commercial cupidity? Walpole's maxim was, "that every man has his price," and, if he could not anproach him directly, it could be done indirectly. France and Spain often acted on the same principle—the latter of whom had a pensioner in Kentucky in her supreme court from 1787 to 1795, and for many years previous to our late war, England had her John Henry in Boston to intrigue with the federal traitors of Massachusetts to corrupt and mislead the ambitious demagogues of that "noble old State." ,One of Bolivar's aids was an Englishman, who, for several years previous to 1828, controlled many of his political movements, and secured exclusive advantages to the commerce of that nation, until the people of Bogota tose in their wrath, and put him to death. So England, during Bonaparte's continental wars, had her emissaries in every of Bonaparte's cabinet. So, at this moment, she has her pensioned scoundrels and presses in the United States !! Do you wish to know who they are, Mr Editor? Just mark the man of the press who is always taking sides against his own government in its controversies with other nations. Who but a traiter to his own country would wish to surrender Oregon and Texas into the hands of England and Mexico, and cut off our highway to the Parific ocean, and compel us to go ten thous. and miles round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope to get to I ade with China and the East Indies; or leave our whole southwestern frontier, as well as the great emporium of the Mississippi valley, open to invasion to the pirates of the Old and New World - Union.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES FOR JANUARY, 1846.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 2, for 1546. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Jan. 10, 1346. 75 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID CAPITALS: 30,000 dollars 20,000 dollars 10,000 dollars 6,000 dollars dollars 4,000 3.000 dollars 2 628 dollars 2,500 dollars

25 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 500 dollars ! &cr. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5- Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets \$130

25 half 26 quarter do 32 50 ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 3, for 1846. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday 17th January, 1846.
78 number lot ery—14 drawn ballets.
MAGNIFICENT PRIZES:

Grand Capital \$50,000 1 Splendid Prize 25,000 15,000 do 10,000 1 Prize of 9,000 8,000 7,000 do 5.172 2 Prizes of 4.000 2.500 2,000 1,000

&c. Tick ts \$15-Halves \$7 50-Quarters \$3 75-Eighth \$1 571. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$190 26 halves do 26 quarters do 47 0 26 eights do 23 75

> ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 4, for 1846.

To be drawn in Al- xandria, D. C., on Saturday Jan. 24, 1816. PRIZES: 30,000 dolla: s

12,500 dollars 6.000 dollars 4,000 dollars 3,577 dollars 3.000 dollars 2,600 dollars 20 of 2,000 dollars! 20 of 1,000 dollars !

500 dollars ! &cc. 75 Number Lottery -- 12 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10 -- Halves \$5 -- Quarters \$2 50 Certificate of Packages of 25 whole tickets 130 25 h.lt 25 quarter do 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 5, for 1846. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday

GRAND SCHEME: 10,000 dollars 5,000 3,177 3,000 dollars 2,500

40 Prizes of 1,500 dollars ! 400 dollars! 300 dollars! &c.

75 Numbers-12 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10--Halves \$5--Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 25 half do 65 Do 25 quarter do 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will recount of each drawing sent immediately after it is

J & Gregory & Co., Managers, Washington City, D. C.