of Commons, will be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary. The same Act requires subject. the Governor of this State to obtain such statis-I cal information as he may be able to procure from the Governors of the several States in which itentiaries are now established, and cause the same to be published, previous to the elecwill no doubt assist the voters of the State in coming to a correct conclusion in regard to the Penitentiary System, and is therefore looked for

In advance of this report, I wish to offer a few plain, practical hints touching the subject, for the perusal of your readers. And although I may not rival in philosophical reasoning or per spicuity of style, Mr. " Svivanus," whose first of a series of Nos. appeared in your last paper, copied from the Raleigh Register, yet if I can add any thing towards awakening an interest on the subject, and induce other more competent persons, entertaining similar views with myself in regard to the establishment of a Pemtentiary, to take up the subject and give it that thorough inmain object will have been attained

I believe the people of North Carolina are more loth to give up old established customs than perhaps any other State of the Union. We have no sudden changes in the political character of the State; such changes are gradual-almost imperceptible. In our agricultural pursuits, we follow, generation after generation, the same routine of our fathers before us. Our tathers cut down and cleared up just as much woods during the winter as they could, in order that they might have plenty of fresh land to till in summer, with very little effort to unprove and keep good that which was already cleared; we do pretty much the same thing The monomania for something new in religion has never taken possession of our people. A Millerite or a Mormon would hardly flourish on North-Caroli na soil. As a people, our old rules and regula tions, both in Church and State, are almost as unchangeable as those of the Medes and Persians. This policy, although it has caused us in some respects to be behind the age in which we live in improvements of various kinds, and to have the title of "Old Rip Van Winkle" applied to us, it has also preserved us from the d fficulties and enthralments under which many of the States labor. If our let-a-lone policy has not developed the resources of the S are so rully as might be desired, it has kept us out of debt. But in making the radical change in our crim-

inal code which would be necessary, should the Penitentiary system be adopted, we are not making a leap in the dark-we are not trying some new experiment, which may or may not succeed. Other States have tried it, and we can have the benefit of their experience, in the adoption of such a system. If any of them have abandoned, after once adopting it, I am not aware of the fact. The presumption is, that if a Penitentiary is a curse instead of a blessing to a State, the peo ple of those States that have so long tried them would have been sufficiently keen to have made the discovery and to have abolished the system. It is not often that you hear the Yankees accused of not attending to their own interest. But it may be said that our situation is so far different from that of the Northern States, as to render a course of policy injurious to us, which would be heneficial to them. In some things it may be so, But the South as well as the North has tried the Pennentiary system, and found it to work well. The nett profits of such an establishment in N Carolina might not, and probably would not be as great as those of some other States. The profits of the Sing Sing State Prison, N. Y, for the years 1837, '33, '33, amounted to upwards of \$39,000. In Tennessee, from which we may fits were for 1836, 37. \$14,430 41. But were I sure that a Penitentiary would be an annual expense to the State, still, as at present advised, should go for it, as a matter of sound State Policy, and better calculated to meet more fully and

impertially the ends of justice.

The No. over the signature of "Sylvanus" published in the Patriot of last week, contains but little which I feel at present disposed to controvart, being mostly made up of general principles and fine spon theories, that may or may not be correct; but which cannot, in the present state of society, be reduced to practice. For instance, it is said, with emphasis - The great predisposing cause of crime is the want of moral principle-a weak and percerted principle" It is even so. Be it very far from me to contend that a highminded. nonorable man-one that has had the principle of honesty and probity instilled into him from his youth up, is likely to commit larceny; or that a christian man will slay his brother. The writer then argues correctly that the strength of this "moral principle" is dependent upon the character of the precepts and education received by the child, and says that " if this view of the subject be allowed, it follows, that the predisposition to eschew crime or to commit erune, depends greatly on causes which are within human control," Yes, indeed, those causes may be "within human control;" but I see no sort of probability of their being controlled, aside from civil law. Induce each parent to bring up his children in strict accordance with the principles of religion, and the succeeding generation would find but little use for laws to restrain persons from the commission of crime, or punishment for crimes committed -Every one knows that this happy state of things will not exist for some time to come—therefore it is our duty to continue, with such improve ments as the state of society may require, laws which may be best calculated to suppress and punish crime.

"Sylvanus" sets down the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, as the most prolific source of crime. " Remove this," says he, "and we will need no Penitentiary." Yes, and remove the mountains and we will have level roads. Banish intoxication, and no one doubts but that crone would diminish. But what could be more fallacious than to shape the course of the legislation of the country on the supposition that such would be done, without better grounds for the opinion ! The triends of temperance have labored zealous ly for the attainment of this desirable end, but so far, have met with very moderate success. There fore this source of crime will hardly be removed ty "human agency" for years to come. Idlences is enumerated as another source of

law is proposed as the remedy. Let us see the practical operation of this law. When a person without any visible means of support, is saunter ing about, endeavoring to maintain himself by gaming or other undue means, he is committed

12 200

do not b I eve that it would make him industriour. Its enforcement perhaps would rid one community of a nusance by fristing it upon ano ther. Put the var in in a Pen tentiary, and the industrial habits that would be required of him there, in ght teach hun to love work.

I have extended this communication farther than I intended. There are some other things

which I wish to notice, and I may resume the LORENZO. [From His Highland Messenger] Asheville Gate, Jan. 20, 1846.

Mr. ATEIN: Suppleing your numerous read ers would be in erested in seeing an exact accoun of the number of emigrants to the West that have passed through my gate in the last three months, commencing the 1st of October and ending the 1st of January, inst , it is as follows : - 382 horse. men ; 38 6 horse wagons ; 37 5 horse wagons ; 164 4 horse wagens; 418 3, 2 and 1 horse wagens; 17 catri gen; 4 aulkies; 28 carts, 1 truck wagon-making, in all, 652 wagons, (the truck left out.) Accompanying these wayons were 7.172 persons, to wit :-- 1.304 males, most-Democrats; 1,650 females, mostly Whigs; 3,912 children and youth, a majority of whom lean to the side of their mothers and sisters in politics; 2,400 dogs, mostly of the ashey, mangy description. In addition to the above, great numbers have passed on foot, each member of a family carrying on its back a portion of the little of this world's goods with which they were encum-

In addition to those who have pased through my gate, a numerous emigration through a part of this county to the western counties of this State and Georgia, has been going on all the time; so that it is a safe estimate to say that the entire number of emigrants who have passed through Buncombe county during the three months past, amounts to fitteen thousand persons,-all of whom have sought homes in the Western States, where they will help to swell the Democratic vote for years to come.

An increased demand for fence rails has been created by their passing through the County. I B SAWYER. Yours &c.

Many years ago a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of establishing a London daily journal. That journal was named "The Times." On its first appearance it was a small dingy-looking sheet; but as it possesed talents which forced it into notice, it soon attracted public attention, and gradually increased in size. power, and influence. The property is, at the present time, divided into twenty-four shares, of which sixteen belong to Mr. JOHN WALTER -The political opinions of the journal are directed by the majority of votes on the part of the shareholders; and thus, as Mr. Walter possesses twothirds of the entire property, his voice alone controls the bias of the journal.

The "Times" is of course excellent property. It is said that Mr. Walter gave his daughter, as firing off Chinese crackers, sending up young her weddding portion, the profits of the first col. | rockets, and shouting "hurra for Jackson !-and on of advertisements in the first page of the Journal-a splendid fortune It never grants credit to any one, and is, in every sense of the phrase, a ready inner concern. Every notice of death or a marriage is charged for-the simplest announcement not being inserted for less than seven shillings and six pence, nearly two dollars. The value of the "Times," in a purely commercial point of view, is £ 312 000-each share being worth £ 13,000 The annual profit of the "Times," is about £45,000, of which Mr. Walter receives, as his portion, £30,000-a very pretty little income !

Wilmington, January 28. Reports are abroad, we learn, that the Small Pox is existing in Wilmington. The disease is not existing here; not a single case of it. The Port Physician informs us that at the Hospital, three miles below the town, there have been four cases, three seamen who came in vessels from New York and one black man who carried one of the seamen to the Hospital. Two of the seamen died, and the other two patients have nearly recovered. One of the men who died was taken sick in town on the 25th of December, so with that exception no one has been attacked with the disease here, and so long a time has elapsed since that attack that all danger has pas sed away. Our authorities who are specially charged with the duty of guarding the health of the town are exercising proper vigilance, and should there arise cause for alarm, the Press will not fail to make it known - Chronicle.

HENRY CLAY AND THE ALOE. - We have been permitted to read a letter from a distinguished Whig of Mathews county, (in Wise's old district,) Va , to his friend in this city. We take from it the following appropriate and beautiful extract:

Lexington (Ky.) Observer. "I have been long trying to get my domestic matters in such condition as would enable me to visit your State, more to see Mr. Clay than for any other purpose, and if God spares my life and his, another year, I mean to go, and if he dies, still I'll go, and see his grave and weep over it -bring some of the earth from it, and put it round an aloe, that my wife is growing : - for such a man as he, like the aloe, blooms but once a century, if, indeed, so often."

A PICTURE FROM LIFE.

The venerable Ednor of the " Christian Advocate and Journal," houself a Southern man, says, he has no sort of respect for the Northern men, who are slaveholders for gain, not from necessity or by inheritance, and adds--

We know them to be the most cruel and exacting of masters. A native Southerner, who has played with them when a child, and divided with them his bread and butier, and whatever else he had the good fortune to receive from an indulgent mother; accustomed to fisp the appellations of Uncle Jim, or Aunt Dinah, or Mam Sarah, when speaking to the elder servants, is, generally, when he serives at manhood, a kind and indulgent master. There are necessarrly exceptions, but we affirm that this is a general rule. But your northern man who is a stave-holder upon speculation, is with some exceptions possibly. an exacting and refratless wretch, who if gold could be sque-zed out of the pures of his slaves, would employ the hadraulic press for the purpose. He is the terror of all slaves and despised by all native Southern Masters. He is held to be, himself, the slave of Mammon, with no more feeling than his whipping-post, and no more conscience than his cow-akin.—

A specimen of this class of slave speculators ries for this picture. We draw from real life."

OUR TOWN.

As additional evidence of the increasing proc gaming or other undue means, he is committed to the county jail, either at his own expense or the county, the county is at liberty to take satisfaction for its least by giving the poor vagrant libity, other lastes and in operation in a few days. Presumently have persons, receiving favores for the converted of being no scount. I have parallely have persons, receiving favores for the state of the first of the parallely have persons, receiving favores for the state. If prices continue as they need to the stocks. If prices continue as they need to the stocks. If prices continue as they need to the stocks. If prices continue as they new vessels, including the one now on the stocks. If prices continue as they new vessels, including the one now on the stocks. If prices continue as they new are the experts from Washington for this year will, no doubt, amount to nearly two-millions of dollars.

North State Whig. perity of Washington, we may mention that a loud cheers with which our departure was hou-

POSTMASTER GENERAL IN DISCUISE BY SOL SMITH.

On my way to the North, in 1835, in company with several gentlemen of New Orleans, it happened that the stage in which we were passengers stopped for supper at a small village, situated between the towns of Columbus and Zanesville, on the Cumberland road, in the State of

There was a great gathering of military captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants, and cor-porals, with a considerable sprinkling of privates. all of whom had been exhibiting their patriotism during the day, by merching up and down the road, shouldering arms, carrying arms, presenting arms, and charging bayonets, preparatory to the intended hostile operations against the neighboring State of Michigan, the authorities of which and those of the State of Ohio, were at open war

-almost-about boundary. For the purpose of amusement, it had been agreed that the stage-driver should be informed. confidentially. that I was Amos Kendall. Postmaster General of the United States. travelling in disguise, and assuming the very common name of Smith, in order to discover abuses in the transportation department. With many invaterious nints, and under strict charges of secrecy. Jeho was made acquainted with the awful fact, that he was actually driving the important individual above named. The roins almost fell from his hands! "What, Mr. Kindle! Amos Kindle!" exclaimed the astonished driver-"it can't be possible ?" " It is possible," answered the gentleman who was imparting the information, and who was enjoying an outside seat ; " and it is his wish to be entirely private, in order to avoid the attentions that would otherwise be lavished upon him" The driver promised the most inviolable secrecy, and proceeded to corry down his borses

We had not been long in the hotel, where our supper was being prepared, before it was plainly perceptible that something was going on; curious glances were thrown into the bar-room where we were sitting-militia officers flitted about or collected into groups-the landlord and his family began to spruce up; in brief, it was evident our secret had been confidentially imparted to halt the village.

The first demonstration that was made, consisted of an invitation to inv friends and myself to accept the use of the private parlor. This being at once agreed to, the landlord ventured to suggest that if not disagreeable to me, my fellow citizens of the village would like to pay their respects to me, and take me by the hand. "No objections in the world," said I, "let the

worthy citizens come in." Then followed a scene of the richest kind of fun-but Dickens has described a similar adven-

ture, and I pass on. Supper was announced. I was placed at the head of the table-the richest viands and preserved fruits were set in profusion before us-We feasted !- and during the operation numerous female heads-or, rather, heads of females -were continually popping in at the windows, and open doors, while the piazza was filled with boys of all sizes, who amused themselves by

Supper over, we retired to the bar, and demanded our bill of expenses. The landlord smilingly answered, that he was too happy to enter tain us without compensation-he telt honored by my sitting at his board, and my friends were equally welcome. After much urging, I consented to receive his hospitality gratuitously, since he insisted on it, but my friends. I would not coneent that they should feast at his expense-oh, no! They must be allowed to pay for their splendid supper. Well if I insisted, he would take pay from them-and he did.

"Could I say two or three words to you in private !" asked the landlord, in a low voice as he walked by my side towards the coach, which was waiting.

"By all means," I replied; and he led me landlord commenced: "Whatever others may think of you, sir, I con-

sider you an honest man "Sir, I feel very much obliged by the favorable estimate you have formed of mea"

"Yes, sir, let the opposition say what they please, I believe you to be a conscientious individual-I do. "Well, sir, considering this is the first time

extraordinary; but I thank you for your good an Navy into that of the United States. opinion."

"Ah, sir, though we have never met, I know officer, and a deserving man." "It is true, I am tolerably well known in the Western and Southern country, and, as for my

efficiency. I believe I do push ahead as hard as man conveniently can. "That you do-all parties must acknowledge it. You have effected many improvements in

your department." "Yes, I flatter myself that in the stage department I have made some improvements. "Your remocals have met with general appro-

val in this part of the country." "Removals ?-Oh yes-I do travel a great "Yes, you do, and to some purpose. Now I

wanted to speak to you about our Postmaster " Indeed! Well, what of him ?"

" Are you not aware that he is a Whig?"

" No !-is he !" "Yes, he is-and it is thought by the friends

of the Administration here, that he ought to be removed, and a good democrat appointed." "What is the office worth !" " About \$500 a year."

" Who would be a proper person for the office!" "Why, I couldn't exactly say-but if-" Would you accept the appointment?", " Most willingly, if you should think

"Well, I'll tell you what you'd better do Write on to the department-state the matter as you've stated it to me, and perhaps"-

" If you would just make a memorandum in would be sufficient." " My dear sir, don't depend on any thing that

passes between us here-here I am Sol Suith, as on may see by the way bill; but at Washing. on-you understand"-"Yes, I understand. Then I'll write on to the department."

"Sir, I shall depend on your good offices." "Sir, you may-your supper was excellent, Buall not be lorgotten-farewell -write on to the department, by all means." The worthy aspirant to the Postmastership of the village, accompanied me to the coach, carefully turned up the steps when I had entered,

SENATE -TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1846 Memorials were presented from New York, teking that all difference of a national character may be referred to arbitratore

Mr. Culhoun presented the Memorial and Recolutions of the Memphis Convention. On his Messrs. Atchison, Semple, Barrow, and Chal-

The bill providing for the construction of ter War Steamers, next came up for consideration, but Mr. Westcott, who was entitled to the floor, not being ready, it was laid over.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Ashmun offered the following resolution, which lies over :

Resolved. That the President be requested to communicate to the House any information in his posession, not heretofore communicated, which affects the relations existing between the United States and Mexico, and particularly, whether the Army and Navy of the United States, or any part feither, has been ordered to move towards that Republic; and what occurrences have come to the knowledge of the President, to require such a movement, provided the information can, in his pinion, be communicated without detriment to the public interest.

Several private matters having been disposed of, the House went once more into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

Messrs Leak, Strong and Sawyer, made each speech, after which Mr. Bell obtained the floor, but members not being desirous of a fourth dose of Oregon medicine, supported a motion that the committee rise.

On motion of Mr. Collamer, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place on the Oregon question subsequent to the delivery of the annual message.

SENATE.-WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1846. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented a memorial for the adoption of international rules for the settlement of difficulties between nations. He also presented a memorial for the assumption by the United States, of the unpaid Mexican in-

Mr. Benton, from the Finance Committee, re ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the duty on Salt, and for other purposes.

Mr. Niles, from the Post Office Committee. reported a bill authorising the Post Master General to enter into contracts for the mail service

After a short time spent in Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The resolution to terminate the Oregon debate on Monday next, at 2 o'clock and the previous question demanded, but without

After an ineffectual motion for a call of the House, a motion was made to lay the Resolution on the table. The motion was carried-Yeas 93, Navs 91.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Joint Resolution authorising the President to give the Oregon notice.

Mr. Bell, of Ky., having the floor, gave his views at some length.

Messrs. Chase and Jones followed, after which the resolution was laid aside, and the Committee took up the bill making an appropriation of \$4.000, to enable the President to take possession of certain public property in Texas. After a brief delittle one side, into a dark part of the piazza - bate, the Committee rose, and reported the bill to After two or three heres! to clear his throat, the the House. In spite of several motions to adjourn, the bill was then read a third time and passed. When the Oregon Resolution will be disposed of, is another matter.

> SENATE .- THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Mr. Speight presented the credentials of Mr Chalmers, Senator elect from Mississippi, in the place of Mr. Walker.

Several petitions having been presented, Mr. we have ever met. I must say your liberality is Bagby introduced his bill to incorporate the Tex-

After the adoption of a resolution to adjourn from to day to Monday next, the Senate took up you well-we all know you for a most efficient the bill making appropriation for the construction of ten iron war steamers.

Mr. Westcott having the floor, supported the hill with much spirit. He said it was essentially necessary for the protection of the Southern coast in case of invasion, and expressed his firm determination to vote for no Oregon measure until this bill had been passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to Ex-

ecutive business. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, Mr. Price offered a resolution providing for a termination of the Oregon debate on Monday next at three o'clock. There being but a thin attendance, a call of

the House was ordered and proceeded with until most of the members had arrived. The question then being put on the resolution

it was adopted by a vote of 109 to 87. So the debate will terminate on Monday. Mr. McKay, after alluding to the fact that there are many gentlemen who have not vet

spoken, moved that from this time until the Or egon debate shall have been disposed of the dai. ly meeting of the House shall be 10 o'clock, A. M. This motion was carried by a large major-

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution, authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice.

Mr. Gentry having the floor, alluded to the resolution passed a few days ago by the House calling on the President for information as to whether there has been any correspondence on the Oregon question subsequent to the delivery of the President's annual message. He said that it was not astonishing that the President had not returned any answer to either that resolution or to a similar one, adopted by the Senate antecedent to it. How was it to be supposed that the House could act understandingly on the subject matter stands ! After further remarks, he called upon Mr. C J. Ingersoll, the Chairman of the Committee on foreign affairs, to say whether there had been any correspondence on the sub-

the country could be compromitted by such a circumstance renders these little girls, scarcely

FRIDAY, Feb. 6th, 1846. enate did not sit to-day.

USE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House met, or rather the doors were open at 10 o'clock, two hours earlier than usual. When the Speaker took the Chair, a large majority of emply seats were present. Here and notion the matter was referred to a Select Com. | there might be seen a stray legislator with his note before him and his eye upon the clock, anxiously calculating on the expiration of the hour, so that he might take a spring for the floor.

The consideration of the Joint Resolution, au-

horizing the President to give the notice having been resumed in committee of the Whole, Mr. J. Davis took the floor. He went in strongly for the whole and entire rights of the country without any regard to the power or the course of Great Britain. He was one who believed that this country was able to maintain ber rights.

When he concluded, sixteen gentlemen who had been watching him as sixteen cats would a mouse, sprang upon their feet and shouted in all the keys of the gamut, " Mr. Chairman," but only one could get the floor, and that was Mr. Houston, whose partially bald head probably did the business, as it rendered him conspicuous above all the rest.

Mr Cathcart having given his views, Mr. Martin, of Tennessee, took the floor. And so he was for the motion, and declared that he did not care for the British Lion nor his paw .-So far as his constituents were concerned, he was sure that if war should come, they would be ready. He said that during the whole debate, gentlemen had failed to convince him of one thing, viz : that in the contest we shall get whipped. It was said that in Tennessee they had no General, but he would tell them that if war should come, the people of Tennessee would get General Jackson's cocked hat and coat, and hang them on a pole. This would be enough to cause fifty thousand brave men to rally around Grand Consolidated Lottery, Ulass No. 8. To be the pole.

Messrs. Ficklin, Parish and others continued

COLTON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY

We have received from the Publishers, Mesers A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, a copy of this work, which is got up in a style worthy of its object, being beautifully printed, and written in a clear and forcible style, abounding with interesting facts and documents, many of which now see the light for the first time. We have found it difficult to lay down the work, so replete is i with interest and instruction. Full justice is done to that most encouraging example to the youth of such a country as this, the rise of Henry Clay, from obscurity to greatness; and new interest is imparted to the steps by which he ascended. His career as a public man-his wonderful command over the judgment and feelings repeatedly brought this power to bear for the rescue of his country from the impending civil convulsions in which the madness of others was about to plunge it-are all set forth as such things should be set forth.

But the most striking part of the book is that which exposes, with a masterly hand, the beginning and the end of that " Great Conspiracy' of which Mr. Clay has been made the victim, and Gen. Jackson the beneficiary. In any other civilized country under the sun, it would have been required that the accuser should make good his accusation before conviction. But not so here. Locofocoism has only required that Jackson should accuse, and that Clay should be the victim. I mattered not that the accuser was flatly contradicted by his own friend and witness, Mr. Buchanan, and that he never has been able to bring one particle of proof in support of his charge. It mattered not that testimony was piled mountain high, to prove the utter falsehood of the charge. It mattered not that the accuser was to be personally and immensely benefitted by gaining credence for the accusation. Nothing mattered with the blood hounds of party, who have pursued for twenty years the one great man who was too honest and independent to bow the knee to Andrew Jackson, "that thrift might follow fawning."

This book shows, most clearly and conclusively, that instead of Mr. Clay or his friends bargaining for office with Adams, it was Gen. Jack. son and his friends who endeavored to secure Jackson's election by the very means which they charged upon their opponents! It is shown beyond controversy, that James Buchanan, the present Secretary of State, after consulting with Major Eaton and Mr. Markley, (both leading Jackson men,) and Gen. Jackson himself, called on Mr. Clay, and, in the presence of Mr. Letcher, said, that if elected " Gen. Jackson would not go out of that room for a Secretary of State!" looking at Mr. Clay at the time. And this fact, so important to Mr. Clay's vindication, and so easy of proof, Mr. Clay has been repeatedly prevailed upon by Mr. Buchanan himself not to disclose So also Gen. Houston, one of Jackson's most intimate friends, said to Mr. Sloan, a friend of Mr. Clay, "Well, I hope you, from Ohio, will aid us in electing Gen. Jackson, and then, your manmeaning Mr. Clay -- can have any thing he pleases." And these, too, are merely links in that most complete chain of testimony, positive and circumstantia, which the work exhibits.

What melancholy reflections arise on the contemplation of the complete success which attended this most foul conspiracy! But we have no heart to write them .- Fayettev'lle Observer.

The Baltimore American justly remarks, that is a little singular that when the successor of Mr. Monroe attempted to carry out into some organized form the principle of repelling foreign intervention from this continent and for that purpose roposed to send an Ambassador to the Congress at Panama, the plan was opposed and defeated by the very party which is now in power. It is on record, too, that Mr. Polk himself, who now reiterates the declaration of Mr. Monroe, was active Monroe's language the strength and consistency of a permanent policy by bringing the South Ane effort of Mr. Adams to give Mr. merican States into agreement with it. Alexandria Gazette.

Mrs. Niles, a French lady, wife of Dr. Niles of Massachusetts, and mother-in-law to the celebrated French author, Eugene Sue, is at present in Washington. She has two daughters-twins, young and pleasing girls, of most amiable characters, and resembling each other in appearance most remarkably. These girls are the originals from which Bue drew his celebrated characters Rose and Blanche, in the Wandering Jew. This twelve years old, objects of great admiration. Correspondent of Dedkam (Mass.) Dem-

Sister of Capt. L. Millian, of Baltim

ACRES FOR D. PAINE & CO.

RICHMOND, VA THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON Nos, of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3, Drawn January 17: 8 55 56 21 63 60 3 26 28 7 25 75 14

0,000, 100 of \$1000.-66 Nos. 10 Drawn

Lowest three number prize 1000 Dollars!

BIGGER is perticularly bucky in these Lotteries having sold and paid 3. Grand Capitals of \$30.000, 1 do of \$25.000, 2 do of \$20.000, 11 do of \$10.000.

And numerous other Grand Ones, amounting to millions and millions of dellars. The same brilliant success may still be expected by all those who send their orders to the constant prize sellers and prompt T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.

\$30,000, 12,000,-Lowest 2 No. Prize \$40. Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7. To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1846. 75 Nos. 14 GRAND CAPITALS:

1 of 30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000 t of 2,000. t of 1,993, 30 of 1,000, 30 of 500 30 of 400, 30 of 300, etc. etc.

Tickets only \$12—Halves \$6—Quarters \$3 00

A Certificate of 25 Wholes costs \$141 60 25 Halves costs 25 Quarters costs

drawn Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1846. 78 Nos. 13 GRAND SCHEME:

1 of 30,000, Tof 15,000, 1 of 7,500, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3 000, 1 of 2,384, 100 of 1 000, 20 of 750, 20 of 500, 20 of 400 20 of 300, 100 of 200. Tickets \$12 Halves 6-Quarters 3. A Certificate of 26 Wholes cost 26 Halves cost

26 Quarters cost 35 85 BIGGER & CO.'S FAVORITE. Old Style Sottery Sixty-Six Nos, Ten Drawn \$30,000, 12,000, lowest 3 No. Prize 1000: Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 9. To be drawn Saturday, February 28th, 1846. 66 Nos. 10

1 of 30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7328, 1 of 5000, of 2500, 4 of 2000, 4 of 1500, 4 of 1250, 100 of 1000, 56 of 1 and 2 drawn 300, 56 3 and 4 drawn 200 Tickets only \$16-Halves \$8--Quarters \$4. A Ceruficate of 22 Wholes cost Do 22 Halves cost 22 Quarters cost

GRAND CAPITALS

A solendid Lottery to buy a Package in. We will sell 22 Tirkets at \$304, which we warrant to draw not less than \$136; making the risk on the same. not more than \$168 ;-- shares in proportion Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three Tickets. The Tickets in the shove Letteries are received,

and all orders addressed to us will meet the most prompt and confidential attention. We have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20, and when a remittance is made to us, large or small, we will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on

The Drawings sent when requested to all who er-On all letters enclosing CASH or Prize Tickets, the postage need not be paid T. RUSSELL BIGGER & CO.

STATE OF NORTH UAROLINA,-CRAVER COUNTY-Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, Wesley Gray,

Narcissa Gray. Petition for Divorce, It appearing to the Court that a subporns and alias subposus have been duly issued in this case, and that the defendant. Narcissa Gray cannot be found, and that proclamation bath been publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff of Graven County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subposine: it is ordered by

the Court, that notice be given in the Newbernian. and Raleigh Register, two newspapers printed in this State, for three months, for the said defendant, Narcissa Gray, personally to be and appear at the Superior Court of Law to be holden for the county of Craven, at the Court house in Newbern, on the fourth Monday a ter the fourth Monday of March next, then and there plead and answer to the petition of Wesley Gray for Divorce, or the same will be taken pro confesso and be heard according to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.
Witness, William S. Blackledge. Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Craven, at Newbern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1845

WILLIAM S. BLACKLEDGE, C. S. C. Dec 23, 1845. (Pr. Adv. \$10.) 4-3n TATE of North Carolina-Nash County. Court of Pleus and Quarter Sessions. November Term, 1845. Evan H. Morgan,

George R. Bell,

Original Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Coast that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State : it is therefore ordered, that problettion be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to replevy or plend to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim. Witness, Francis M. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, the second Monday is

November 1845 FRANCIS M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

HEDBOTTOM ACADE the present year on 2nd inst. The Preceptor of this School was educated in Middlebury College in the State of Vermont, and has testimonials of good character from some of the most respectable men of that State. The terms for tuition are, for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$6, for the higher branches of English, \$7.50. For the Classics and Mathematics, \$15.00 per session of 6 months. The attempts of the states of the states of the states. The accident to the end of the Brasion.

The Academy is located 8 miles South of Raleigh, in a healthy region, and in the midst of a moral and highly respectable neighborhood. Board can be had convenient, in good bourse, from 4 to 5 dollars per month.

WILLIE WHITAKER,

ADAM G. BANKS.

11_w3t JOD Printing EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.