

THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, September 9, 1845.

HEALTH OF RALEIGH.

While our Sister Towns, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville, are congratulating themselves on a good health of their Citizens, we would also, gratefully announce the entire freedom from disease and sickness which our beautiful little City enjoys. Not only does the usual good health for which it is celebrated, prevail—but we are not advised of a single case of fever or other sickness, being now within our limits, which can be attributed to any local cause. This is a blessing, for the enjoyment of which, the heart of man should be raised in humble adoration and praise to an all-kind and beneficent Creator.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM ROYSTER, of this City, came to his death in the following sudden manner: He had just concluded his family devotion, and his attention being called, he stepped to the door, and as he supposed, he was struck with an apoplectic fit, which precipitated him out, and on falling, his head striking first, his neck was broken, and he was thus hurried into eternity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belonged also to the order of the "Sons of Temperance," by which fraternity he was followed to the grave on yesterday. He has left a wife and six children to mourn his sudden and unexpected demise. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

ENGRAVING OF WASHINGTON.

The attention of our readers is called to the Advertisement in this paper, proposing to publish a splendid full length Mezzotint Engraving of Washington, &c.

THE RICHMOND LAW SCHOOL.

We direct the attention of young gentlemen looking forward to the Law as their Profession, to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of the Hon. Wm. Maxwell, LL. D., late President of Hampden Sidney College, and previous to his filling that station, the companion and equal at the bar in Norfolk, Va., of such men as Gen. Robert Taylor and Lytleton Waller (now Esq. Apart from the eminent qualifications of Mr. Maxwell as a Law Lecturer—who is scarcely known among us, as he is still better in States farther North—the advantages of the locality of his School are great and obvious—Richmond, being the Seat of Government, of the High Court of Appeals, &c.; and so, the head quarters of Law and Lawyers in Virginia. The very name, too, and bearing up by association, the distinguished and venerated men of former days, her Wythes, Pennington, Marshalls—to say nothing of the brilliant array of legal talent now found at her bar. We understand that good boarding may be had for \$3 per \$4 a week, and we are sure that few Cities in the Union can offer for social intercourse, a society of a more refined and intellectual caste than the Capital of the Old Dominion.

On Sunday night, (31st ult.) about half past two o'clock, there was a terrific meteoric explosion near this place. Accounts vary about the brilliancy of the light, but the explosion is agreed on all hands to have been the most startling ever known in this vicinity. It resembled the sudden discharge of a battery of artillery, and shook the houses even to such a degree as at first to produce the impression that it was the shock of an earthquake. The reverberation of the echo continued several minutes, and the effect was majestic beyond description. Fayetteville Observer.

We have heard several persons of this City, who witnessed this remarkable phenomenon, speak of it, and describe it as one of the most magnificent and sublime spectacles they ever beheld, while the explosion is said to have been very loud and startling. It is also noticed in the Wilmington Chronicle.

Just So.—A man came to a printing office to beg a paper, "because," said he, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors don't take one." Exchange paper.

We have several just such worthy "patrons," and we have tried so repeatedly to "bluff them off," but to vain, that we have given up all hope of "backing them out." Some people seem really to think, that the "Baltimore Clipper" says, that Printers should exist for the good of the world, without themselves being allowed to participate in the benefits conferred upon it through their instrumentality. With one class of persons, it appears to be thought that printers should, like fairies, which do not require to eat, drink, or clothe, subsist upon nothing and find themselves; or that, like the chimney, they should subsist upon air, which is boundlessly supplied, ready for use, without price or cost of labor.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—"We understand that Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., an accomplished politician, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of State."—Union.

We suppose, then, that his exquisite "accomplishments" as a "politician," were his chief, if not his only recommendation for his promotion, as in the case of Capt. Rydens, and others. Shades of Washington and Jefferson!

In speaking of recent removals made in the Custom House Officers at New York, the "True Sun," a neutral paper, says: "When will Mr. Lawrence bring up his courage to the sticking point, and discharge the President of the Empire Club, and one or two others whose appointment was an outrage upon all public decency and virtue. There will be no peace for the Collector until it is done, for the moral portion of the citizens are grieved, and feel deeply the shame of this rewarding crime."

GENERAL GAINES CONDEMNED.

The Union has the following condemnation of General Gaines:

"The fact is, that Gen. G. has acted without orders, and, he has motives as pure as they may, they cannot exempt him from the censure of the Executive. The command of the 'Army of Observation' was given to Gen. Taylor, and Gen. Gaines ought never to have meddled with his command."

SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

Do we not hear it openly and shamefully avowed by some, that Politics is nothing but a scramble for Power; that men have only to attach themselves to the popular or successful party, to ensure to themselves the emoluments of office! Hence the prevalence of such nefarious doctrines as "to the victors belong the spoils," and hence the appointment to places of trust persons who are qualified in no earthly way, morally nor mentally, except by the service he has done his party, and his "accomplishments" as a "Politician." The announcement and support of such a doctrine, comes only from such men as are conscious of their own degradation, and that they have become already the outlaws of honor, and who have now no other security left but to degrade the sanctity of virtue; for is it not an open bribe, to seduce from the free, untrammelled opinion of justice and right? The man is invited to connect himself with the dominant party, without examining its principles or approving its acts; but merely for the reason, that he may be personally benefited. Shame! shame! When our men in high authority, inculcate by precept and example such debasing and depraved maxims, they assume the form of a set of banditti much more to be dreaded than the midnight Robber; for baseness and prostitution has then fled from the bar of Justice, and assumed the robes of the Magistrate.—There is nothing which has more fatally contributed to the degradation of our Country, than the opinion that Politics is a mere scramble for power and office, between the two great contending parties of the Union.

DEMAGOGISM.

The curse of our country is the demagogue who infest it. The attempt to array one class of the community against another—the rich against the poor—is a favorite theme with the detestable class. They talk loudly of monopolies, aristocracy, and of democracy; of such and such schemes of National policy as only benefiting Towns and Cities—they tell us of the sweat-drops poured out by the labor of the poor, that luxury may riot, and pampered wealth enjoy it. They discourse most eloquently about the "poor People"—the "oppressed People"—while they would have you believe that they would shed the last drop of their heart's blood for the "dear people." It is the language of every popular hunter of every age, and of all designing demagogues in this and every country. "Le Pauvre Peuple," was the cry of DANTON, ROBERTSPERRE, and MARAT when revelling in the blood of the honorable, the brave and the virtuous of France. Their dark deeds of bloodshed and crime were consummated amid the approving shouts of the "poor People"—the "dear People"—until France, under the influence of their nefarious doctrines, was but a blood-stained shambles—one vast charnel-house. Corruption stalked through the land, and all of virtue and patriotism that escaped that scene of slaughter, fled from her soil, or wept, in obscurity and concealment, the disgrace of their country. Let us sad effects in France serve as a beacon to warn us of the frightful tendency such doctrines inculcate. We are one people—our hopes, our interests are one; and whatever system of public policy may be adopted, its beneficial or injurious effects are alike felt, by the poor man in his cottage, and the rich man in his mansion. Away, then, with this spirit of anarchy and discord, and let one and all adopt for their motto—our Country—our whole Country.

INCONSISTENCY.

"But, good my brother, Do not as some ungracious pastors do— Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven, Whilst, like a puff'd and reckless libertine, Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads, And wrecks not his own read."

Man kind are so accustomed to say one thing and do another, that they seem insensible to the inconsistency. Call upon a man to make a public address, on the Fourth of July, on the 22d of February, or before some Literary Society, and judging from his sentiments, you would suppose him to be the most exact saint that could be found. But the same man who urges temperance, chastity, and virtue so eloquently on such occasions, is not infrequently, a victim of the vices against which he warns others.—Nor does the inconsistency stop here. While he "wrecks not his own read," he is very quick to notice any inconsistency in others. He is forever commenting on the faults of Christians, and urging them as a reason for his own spiritual neglect.

Again: Every body in this country, claims liberty of conscience, and the right of private judgment; and yet in this same country, people are punished for exercising these rights. Some are removed from office; others are denied social privileges, and others still are ridiculed and abused, not for any want of capacity, refinement or piety, but because of their conscientious opinions. The same people who condemn in strong terms the cruelties of the Inquisition, act every day upon principles which, if carried out, would lead to similar results. Whenever a person is denied privileges to which his character and knowledge entitle him; whenever he is injured in his reputation, or obstructed in his lawful exertions, on account of his faith or distinctive sentiments, he is persecuted, and that by the same spirit which carried the martyrs of a former age to the stake. There is Mr. B. a young man of fine intellect, good habits, and engaging manners, who is kept at a respectful distance by every one who monopolize the right of deciding upon every one's claims to respectability. And there is Mr. H. a young man of feeble intellect, depraved morals, disgusting manners, and a regular visitor of certain unmentionable places, who we perceive is taken by the hand and even honored and caressed by those who claim to know what belongs to gentility and refinement, because he is of a certain cast of opinion. Never will the public morals reach that high standard which they should; never shall we shame ourselves into secrecy, or place before the rising generation proper motives to virtuous exertion, so long as this state of things continues. If we wish our children to cultivate good characters, we must respect good characters wherever we find them—whether of this sentiment or that—and if we wish to guard them against habits of dissipation and corruption, we must show in our social acts, that the vulgar and licentious are not respectable, though heirs to large estates, clad in purple and fine linen, and capable, when occasion requires, of making the most obsequious bows.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Discovery of Louisiana—New Orleans—More about Lafayette—Painting of the Battle on the 8th January, 1815, &c.

Louisiana was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1530, and also by the French from Canada, in 1674. This now great and growing City, (New Orleans) was founded in 1717, though the first settlement in the State was made at Baloxi, in 1699. It was conveyed to the Spanish in 1762, who in 1800 reconveyed it to the French. In 1802 it was purchased by the United States, and taken possession of by our Government, on the 20th of December of the same year, and became a State in August, 1812. This State is intersected by many great Rivers, emptying into the "father of waters," (the Mississippi) or immediately into the Gulf of Mexico. In 1810, the population of the whole State, or Territory as it then was, but very little exceeded 76,000—now, it is largely upwards of 300,000, and that of New Orleans alone, is considerably above 100,000!

The situation of New Orleans for Commerce, as is well known, possesses peculiar advantages. The Mississippi River, opposite the City, is half a mile wide, and from 100 to 150 feet deep. The level of the City is from 3 to 9 feet below the level of the River, at the highest water. To protect it from inundation, a strong and magnificent levee or embankment is raised on its border, from 4 to 10 feet high, and varying from 20 to 40 feet broad, affording one of the most beautiful promenades in the world. That part of the Levee in front of the Second Municipality, by the annual deposits made by the River and the filling up by the Corporation, is extended to five or six hundred feet broad. It extends from 43 miles below the City to 129 above it. Many of the Family Residences in the suburbs of the City, are surrounded by spacious gardens splendidly ornamented with Orange, Lemon, Magnolia and other trees. Take it all in all, I consider New Orleans one of the most desirable places to live at, in the United States, in proof of which I shall, at some future time, adduce some of the very best reasons.

Having spoken of LAFAYETTE in a previous number, it may not be uninteresting to your readers, to state some particulars relative to this character, who acted so conspicuous a part in the defence of New Orleans. It is well known that this man, with a band of Barratarians, kept up harassing excursions on the Commerce of the United States. Commodore PATTERSON received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to disperse this band of marauders, and was sent on to New Orleans for that purpose. Before his arrangements were completed, intelligence was received of the hostile intentions of the English, and it then became a question how he was to act. Our enemies were then attempting to conquer us, no less by division than by arms. The British Commodore published Proclamations, inviting the Spaniards, the Negroes, and amongst the rest, the marauders of Barrataria, to join their standard. Lieut. Col Edward Nicolson made overtures express and direct to Lafayette, promising him a guarantee of his property, &c. if he would join the British standard. This wily Officer demanded a fortnight to return a definite answer to his proposals, and the British Officer does not appear to have imagined that he was preparing to play a double game, but seemed to flatter himself with the services which he intended Lafayette would render to the British arms. But the antipathy which this Frenchman bore to that Nation, seems to have answered all the purposes of nobler qualities. He immediately despatched a messenger to the Governor of Louisiana with the intelligence, and tendered his services in defence of New Orleans. He embraced the favorable moment when he was morally certain that his former errors would be overlooked, to urge his request. In the critical situation in which New Orleans was at that time placed, it did not become the United States to have more enemies than one. Lafayette, therefore, was invited by the Governor of Louisiana to join the standard of the United States, and should he conduct meet with the approbation of Gen. Jackson, the Governor promised to intercede with the President to procure a pardon for him and his followers. Lafayette, on the strength of this assurance, joined the forces of the United States, and peculiarly signified himself in the defence of New Orleans. He was then recommended by the Legislature as a suitable object for Executive clemency, and a pardon was thus obtained for himself and all his followers.

The above facts go to show how dangerous a game is played by any Nation who endeavors to conquer, by holding out such lures and temptations to desperate men, or savage and unprincipled tribes, to join their standard. The British Officer who sought this alliance with Lafayette, was ultimately the cause of his going over to the United States. Had it not been for this invitation, Lafayette would in all probability have remained neutral. His hatred to the English would, no doubt, have prevented him from contributing to the success of their arms, and he clearly would not have assisted the United States, who was at that moment laboring for his destruction. The invitation, however, from the English, furnished him with the means of making his peace with our Government, and enabled him to wreak his resentment on them.

I had the pleasure of examining, not long since, one of the most beautiful and descriptive Paintings of the Battle of New Orleans, I ever saw. The picture is the property of a gentleman with whom I have become acquainted since my stay here, and in whose private Library I had the good luck to meet with it. The front of this interesting view is the left of the American line, with their ramparts of cotton bags, and the right, is the British assaulting party. Along the American line on the foreground, is a group of Kentuckians, in their plain homespun dresses, taking cool and deliberate aim at the enemy, who are with desperate valor attempting to mount the works. Lafayette, the Captain of the Barratarians, is here a prominent figure, in the act of spearing a bold but unlucky Eton who had ascended the bags, in the midst of a discharge of musketry. On the top of the ramparts, Gen. Jackson is to be seen, with a spy-glass in his hand, calmly observing the effects of the tremendous fire from the American line. A little behind him, are Generals Carroll and Hayne, and somewhat ad-

vancing, the figure of Gen. Coffee, in Riflemen's uniform, pointing with animation to the confusion of the British ranks. On the opposite side, we see the attacking party. On the foreground, the heaps of the dead and dying—the Officers exciting their men forward—the expressions of courage, rage and disappointment—these constitute a vivid display of the havoc of the fight. More in perspective is exhibited Gen. Packenham, falling wounded from his horse; still more retired Gen. Keane, borne away in the arms of his officers; Gibbs is still farther on, in perspective, amidst heaps of the slain. I have not time or space to delineate this picture more at length. Suffice it to say, that the eye is satisfied and the heart is filled, not only with the triumphant associations which it recalls, but with a complete and glowing exhibition of the deeds of our brave countrymen. I understand it is a miniature copy of White's celebrated Picture of 1815, taken from memory, by a young Artist of this City, several years ago.

Although my Letter is sufficiently long already, yet I cannot resist the temptation, of giving you, in connection with this subject, a description of a most laughable caricature, done in Plaster of Paris, which I saw yesterday. It is a representation of JOHN BULL on his return from America, after the late war. Four John Bulls stand on a pair of crutches, with a most melancholy physiognomy. His head, entirely destitute of hair, has a handkerchief in front, on which is engraved the words, "New Orleans." On the back part of his head, John has another handkerchief, on which is written "Plattsburgh;" the lower part of his body is swathed with another, where we see the word "Cape Mizen;" one of his hands holds the crutch, a band with another bandage, on which is written "Baltimore;" one foot is destitute of a shoe, where we discover the word "Erie." Ac. John is accommodated with an empty knapsack, although he bears on his breast the words "Beauty and booty." The image was all covered with dirt and dust, and his countenance presented a most ludicrous and wretched appearance. Yours,

COSMOPOLITE.

At a meeting of the Court, the Members of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, held in the Court-Room at Mocksville, on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1845, on motion of Burton Craige, Esq., Col Emanuel Shober was called to the Chair, and on motion of Giles W. Pearson, Esq., L. R. Roe was appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced that the meeting was called in consequence of the sudden death, this morning, of JOHN CLEMENT, Esq. late Clerk of the County Court of Davie, now deceased, and to offer to the memory of the deceased the usual tribute of respect and affection.

G. A. Miller, Esq., at the request of his brethren of the Bar, in attendance at this Term of the Court, introduced the following Resolutions and Resolutions, Whereas, JOHN CLEMENT, Esq. late Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Davie County, having been suddenly struck down by the hand of death whilst in the discharge of his official duties; and whereas, we the Court, the Members of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, sincerely sympathizing with the afflicted family and the community generally, in the death of one, who in the relations of his performed his duties with singular cheerfulness and industry; Therefore,

Resolved, That we lament his loss as a public calamity. Resolved, That we will cherish in our memories the remembrance of his virtues. Resolved, That we condole with his family in the melancholy and unperpetrated bereavement which they have sustained in the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind father, a faithful friend and brother, and a meritorious master. Resolved, That the Chairman present a copy of these Resolutions to his bereaved Widow, and also transmit a copy to his son, John Marshall Clement, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee to present these Resolutions to the Court, with a request that they be entered upon the minutes of the same. The Resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of Giles W. Pearson, Esq. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent for publication to the Carolina Watchman, North Carolina Standard, and Raleigh Register. The meeting was addressed by Burton Craige, G. A. Miller, G. W. Pearson, and J. A. Lillingston, Esquires. The Chairman appointed Giles W. Pearson, Burton Craige, and G. A. Miller, Esquires, to present these Resolutions to the Court at its next session. I. R. ROE, Sec.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Richmond, August 30, '45.

TO THE PLANTERS OF N. CAROLINA.

The increasing demand for good manufacturing Tobacco, over any other description, and the prospect for a small crop in Virginia, will be my excuse for again troubling you with a word of advice as to its management. First of all, and above all, allow your Tobacco to get thoroughly ripe before cutting; without this, it is impossible to make first-rate chewing Tobacco. When cut, leave on long stalks, so that the stalks will be about six inches from the ground. Allow it thus to remain some five or six days, as the weather may permit. It should not be crowded on the stalks, or scalded, nor when put in the house, thus hung, it will require but little if any fire. The houses should be open from half-way the bottom up, so as to admit a free circulation. If the weather should make it necessary to fire, it should be made of seasoned wood, split into small pieces about six inches long, in small stacks from three to four feet each tier; this is enough to keep up a "summer heat" in the barn, which is all it requires. It can hardly be ascertained that Tobacco managed in this way has been fired at all. Some fear this mode, because they say it will not keep. The difficulty is, that they strike too soon, and with improper means.—Good manufacturing Tobacco should never be thrown into market at the commencement of the inspection, mark the reason: the manufacturers are not putting up fine work so early, and though the Tobacco be fine, it is worked into common brands, because it will not keep till May and September. I have this year been compelled to sell Tobacco in February, March and April, at from \$4.50 to \$7.50, when if I had had the same in good order in May, June, July and August, it would have brought from \$6 to \$9.—Those of you who have good Tobacco for manufacturing or shipping, with good management, may expect to get a good price. With a request to the Editors that they will give this as general circulation through the Tobacco section as they can, (if they think it useful), I beg leave to say that I hope to pass through the Tobacco growing Counties of this State during the months of September and October, when it will give me great pleasure to make the acquaintance of all that may like a more extended conversation on the management, prospects, &c.

H. D. MONTAGUE.

NEWBERN, September 2.

HEALTH OF NEWBERN.

For the low country, our town is at all seasons remarkable for its healthiness. But the past summer, notwithstanding the unusual predominance of hot weather, has been particularly noted as being a very healthy one. There are very few cases that we are aware of, of local disease in town at this time, and none that are considered dangerous.—New Bernian.

REMARKS.

In Orange County, on the 24th ult., Mr. Wm. T. Tate, to Miss Mary Jane Strayhorn. Also, Capt. Thomas H. alt., Mr. John Sykes to Miss Elizabeth Barnades, daughter of Robert Barnades.

Bit

On the 20th ult., near Lynchburg, Va., Mrs. Mary Ann Ivers, eldest daughter of Walter M. Lewis, Esq. of Milton, N. C., and grand daughter of David Hinton, Esq. of this County. In Cabarrus, on the 10th August, Mrs. Rosina Hartwell, relict of the late Gen. Hartwell, aged about 75 years.

NEW FALL GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY

H. A. Badham & Co.

Black and Blue Cloths, Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, Black and Fanny Cassimere, Cashmires and Mousin de Laines, English, French and Domestic Calicoes, Irish and Brown Linen, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cambric, Jaconet and Victoria Lawns, Rib and L. C. Handkerchiefs, Mitts, Gloves, &c.

We flatter ourselves that these Goods are purchased at low prices, and if customers will call and look at them, they probably will find it to their advantage to buy of us.

H. A. BADHAM & CO. Sept. 9 71-11

FALL STOCK, 1845.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

DAVID R. NEWSOM

Has made complete arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade, and would call the attention of his friends and Customers in Virginia and North Carolina to his extensive

Stock of Fresh Goods.

embracing every article usually kept in a large Shoe Establishment, viz: Boots, Shoes and Brogans, of every quality. Hats and Leather Trunks, Saddlery, Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper, and Shoe Thread; all the above Goods will be sold as cheap as similar articles can be purchased in any Southern Market, and on his usual liberal terms.

DAVID R. NEWSOM, Petersburg, Va. 71-11

Sept. 9. 71-11

Richmond Law School.

The term of this Institution commences on the 15th of October, and terminates on the 15th of March, following.

There are two Courses of Law in the School: the General or Elementary Course, embracing outlines of the Law of Nature and Nations, Civil Policy, with particular views of the Constitution of Virginia, and of the United States, and the principles of the Municipal Law of Virginia with the subjects of Pleading and Evidence; and the Practical or Professional Course—embracing the Principles of the Municipal Law of Virginia in connection with the various forms of action in use, together with the points of Pleading and Evidence, applicable to them respectively, and other matters, at some length. And there is also a Course of Rhetoric, embracing the principles of the Art, more particularly as applicable to argument at the Bar. There are Lectures, Readings, Recitations, Examinations and Exercises of different kinds for the students in all the Courses. The fee for instruction is \$60 for the term, for either of the Courses of Law, or \$75 for both of them (or parts of them) together; and \$20 for the Course of Rhetoric—payable in advance. The instruction of the School will be modified to accommodate Students from other States. WM. MAXWELL, Richmond, Va., Sept. 9. 71-11a25

AM NOW RECEIVING

MY FALL STOCK, which I invite the public generally to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. I will keep every description of Rhetoric, and will warrant each article to be equal to any manufactured in this part. I now offer

Gratiatior Workmanship

Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Divans, Serpentine Centre Tables, Side Tables with marble tops, Ladies' Work Stands, of different patterns, Washstands of different patterns, Mahogany and Maple Chairs of all kinds, Mahogany and Maple Bedsteads, Book Cases, &c. &c. Furniture made to order, and repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Upholstery done. I will receive orders for any style of work either of Northern or Home manufacture.

A FEW PIANOS LEFT

which will be warranted for twelve months, and sold at cost. Two second hand ones, very good, will be sold cheap. Oil Case-Chairs re-bottomed. For bargains call at Mechanic's Hall, Petersburg, Va. JOHN LITTS, Sept. 6. 71-12

The Fare from Gas-

TON, North, by Richmond & Washington City, has lately been reduced 50 cents. 71-11

Sept. 9. 71-11

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers. Alexandria Lottery, Class B, for 1845.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, September 20, 1845.

CAPITAL: 20,000 Dollars! 12,000 Dollars! 8,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 4,000 Dollars! 1,847 Dollars!

25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars! 25 do 500 Dollars! &c. &c. &c.

75 Nos.—13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 Do do 25 half do 68 Do do 25 quarter do 32 1/2

THE SPLENDID

\$75,000, \$25,000, \$15,000!!!

Grand Alexandria Lottery,

Class A, for 1845. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 27th of September, 1845.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

MAMMOTH SCHEME:

1 Grand Capital of \$75,000!!! 1 Splendid Prize of 25,000 1 do do 15,000 1 do do 10,000 1 Prize of 9,000 1 do 8,000 1 do 7,000 1 do 6,000 1 do 5,000 1 do 4,000 1 do 3,000 5 Prizes of 2,000 10 do 2,000 20 do 1,500 50 do 1,000 100 do 500

Besides Prizes of \$400—\$250, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$20—Half \$10—Quarter \$5—Eighths \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$260 Do do 25 half do 130 Do do 25 quarter do 65 Do do 25 eighths do 32 50

50,000 Dollars!

THE SPLENDID ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class B, for 1845.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 11th, 1845.

75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 Grand Capital of \$50,000 1 Splendid prize of 25,000 1 Prize of 10,000 1 do 6,000 1 do 3,000 50 Prizes of 1,000 50 do 500 50 do 400 &c. &c. Tickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.875

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets \$180 Do do 25 half do 90 Do do 25 quarter do 45 Do do 25 eighth do 22 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above Splendid Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order tickets from us. Address J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers, Washington City, D. C.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received fine

Full Supply of Family Groceries,

not to be surpassed in point of quality in any ever offered in this market; and for thinks he can please all who will patronize him, as his stock was selected with great care, and great pains taken in selecting the very best qualities; and as his stock is very heavy, I will sell by the wholesale or retail, low for Cash. My stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, and as I have tasted my attention particularly to selling Family Groceries, I do assure all those who deal with me, that they shall not be disappointed in getting the best articles. My best Soaps are put up in whole, half and quarter barrels, to suit Families, and as I intend to use every means in my power to please, I hope still to receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me; for I do assure the public at large, that no pains shall be spared in trying to satisfy all who may call on me, both as to quality and price. Call and examine for yourselves. The subscriber has also made considerable arrangements, so that he is now prepared to take any amount of GROCERIES, (except Liquors), on Commission, or any thing else which the Merchants of Petersburg, Wilmington, or Fayetteville may wish to entrust to his selling, and he assures all those who send Goods to him to be sold in this way, that every exertion shall be used to get a fair price, and the money paid over promptly, when the Goods are sold, or a part, if wished. JOHN B. WHITAKER. Sept. 8 1845. 70-4w

NEW FIRM.

THE UNDERSIGNED having commenced the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

YOUNG & BLEDSOE,

most respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that they now have, and will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Persons wishing to purchase on terms to suit the times, are respectfully solicited to give them a call, at the Store formerly occupied by J. H. Beckwith & Co. SAMUEL H. YOUNG, M. A. BLEDSOE. Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1845. 71-21