VOL. XLVII.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1845.

NO. 5.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, November 4, 1845.

MAIL FAILURE.

The Northern Mail due on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, did not reach here until 8 o'clock Monday morning, in consequence of the breaking of the Piston of the Engine, just after leaving Gaston.

THE BIRTH-DAY.

The antipathy to serious reflection entertained by the generality of mankind is such, that nothing but the occurrence of calamity, or the anniversary of some period marked by sorrow which we cannot forget, or by joy which we cannot recall, is capable of turning the mind to sober and useful meditation.-The giddy round of life goes on ; we engage in new projects, indulge in new hopes undismayed by the failure of old ones, and are incessantly occupied with the effort to banish the retrospection of the past, by endulging in the visions of the future. As has been ebserved, however, there are times when these efforts fall. And one of these, is the recurrence of a birthday-that subject of joy in childhood, and of seriousness, if not gloom, in maturer age. In the former. it is hurrying us on to the wished-for period, when we expect to act with independence, and to enjoy without restraint. In the latter, it is sweeping us headlong to the close of life, embittered to many by disappointment, and drawing to an end, for which all feel they are unprepared.

Reader, do not be alarmed! We are not going to write a Sermon, nor are we one, whose mind is soured by disappointment, or racked by remove.-On the contrary, we have attained the nil admirar sort of tranquility, inspired by experience, and becoming our age, and have learned to live on the philosophic principle, that "all that is truly delightful in life, is what all, if they please, may enjoy."

NEW HANOVER SUPERIOR COURT. The " Wilmington Journal" noticing the Superior Court for that County, says-" This is the first time Judge Caldwell has travelled our circuit, and we are much gratified to hear the encomiums which the members of the bar pronounce upon the dignity with which he presides, and upon the untiring industry which he exhibits in the despatch of business.

CRAVEN SUPERIOR COURT.

The "New Bernian" says-" Much business was one at this term, and Judge BATTLE left us, highly and most favorably impressed with the ability, impartiality, and gentlemanly bearing, with which he ischarges the important duties of his responsible

Our new Solicitor, John S. Hawks, Esq., discharged the duties of his office, with fidelity and zeal, and we think, very much to the satisfaction of the community generally. We cannot close these remarks upon the Court,

without saying that the despatch of business was ted, by the promptness, assiduity and attention, of our excellent Sheriff. It was remarked by one conversant with the fact, that every process from the Court was duly returned and executed, except a subpoena for a witness, who was absent from the County. The of ce of Sheriff is a very essential ene in the administration of Justice, and should be filled by a person "honest, capable and faithful."-We congratulate our County in having an Officer in Francis J. Prentiss that comes up to this description. If all our public men would evince the same pride in the faithful and honest discharge of their duties, and the same sense of the obligation they are under to those who have trusted their interests to their zeal, fidelity and ability, the public would be far better

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature of this State are trying to elect a United States Senator, and the Democrats appear to be in a perfect anarl. Though they have the majority, there are so many aspirants for the post, that they cannot rally a majority on any one of them .-The balloting commenced on the 21st October. The two prominent candidates were Turney and Nicholson, both Democrats-the Whigs throwing their votes chiefly, upon Bell. At the close of the 9th ballet. there was no choice, and the two houses adjourned The next day, four more ballots were had, and still no election. On the 13th ballot, the vote stood, Nicholson 40, Turney 39, Dunlap 9, Bell 6, Henry 5, Foster 1. On one ballot Nicholson received fortyone votes-and on another Turney received 42 votes

AMBITION. *

A late writer defines Amstrion to be "a mental dropsy, which keeps continually swelling and increasing, until it kills its victim." This is caustic, but strong, and very near the truth. Deeming naught flone, while aught remains to do, it is necessarily restless. Unable to bear any thing above it, discontent must be its inevitable portion, for even if the pinnacle of worldly power be gained, its occupant will sigh, like ALEXANDER, for another globe to conquer.

THE HENRY CLAY VASE. A magnificent Silver Vase, upwards of three feet in height, very skilfully and beautifully wrought, has attracted much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, in the city of New York. It is said to have cost a thousand dollars, and to reflect great credit on the manufacturer, Wn. ADAMS. The following inscription upon the Vase discloses its history

PRESENTED TO HENRY CLAY, By the Gold and Silver Artisans of the city of

As a tribute of their respect for the faithful and pa-triotic manuer in which he has discharged

his high public trusts, and espeeially for his early and uptiring advecacy of Paorgorion to Angaican Industry."

EF A special election is to be held in the third Congressional District of Georgia on the 5th of Jan-nary next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the re-

"THE VENERABLE SCRAP." In relation to the document published under this

head by the "Greensbere' Patriot," and copied into this paper, the " National Intelligencer" remarks-

The document which accompanies the above The document which accompanies the above paragraph in the Patriot is signed by John Hancock, President, attested by Charles Thomson, Secretary, and dated Philadelphia, July 6, 1775. It is entitled, "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms." As the Editor of the Patriot appears to be unaware

of the origin and occasion of this ancient document, it may be acceptable to him, and perhaps to others, to learn something of its history. This Declaration of July, 1775, was the most important and one of the best known public papers of its time. It is to be found in many collections of Revolutionary documents, in one of which it now lies before us in extenso, belonging to the valuable antiquarian library of our friend and neighbor P. Force, Esq., to whom we are in-debted for some historical notes connected with the paper in question, which may refresh the memories many of our readers in relation to some important

On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress " Resolved that a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces raised or to be raised 'for the defence of American liberty." General Wassington was appointed the same day, and received his commission of General and Commander-in-chief on the 17th. He left Philadelphia on the 21st of June; arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and assumed the command there on the 9th of July, which date his first General Order bears. The Provincial army, previously under the command of General Ward, before Boston, now became the Continental army. It was in justification of this that the Congress published the Declaration now brought to notice

by the Greensborough Patriot.
On the 23d of June a committee of five members of the Congress (Mr. J. RUTLEDGS, Mr. W. LIVING-STON, Mr. FRANKLIN, Mr. JAY, and Mr. Johnson) was appointed "to draw up a Declaration to be published by General Washington on his arrival at the camp before Boston." The committee the next day re-ported a Declaration, "which was read and debated, and after some time referred for further consideration till Monday next," the 26th, when it was again considered, and, after some debate, recommitted; and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. JEFFERSON were added to the committee. The Declaration was again reported on Thursday, the 6th of July; when, after further debate, it was adopted and entered at length on the Journal of the Congress. It was read before the Army at Cambridge on Saturday, the 15th of July. The reading of this Declaration at Cambridge and

at Prospect Hill was thus noticed at the time: "Last Saturday, July 15th, the several regiments quartered in this town. (Cambridge,) being assembled upon the parade, the Reverend Dr. Langdon, President of the College, read to them ' A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.' It was received with great applaure, and the approbation of the Army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately answered by three huzzes. His excellency the General, with several other general officers, &c.

were present on the occasion.

"On Tuesday morning, the 18th, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled at Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congress was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer, when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General otnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto, ' An Arreat to Heaven,' and on the other side. ' Our transtulit sustinet.'

The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and the universal acceptance of all present; and Philistines on Bun-ker's Hill ' heard the shout of the Israelites, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array."

This Declaration was circulated throughout America in newspapers and pamphlets. An answer to the Declaration appeared, in a pamphlet of ninety-two pages, entitled "The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America: being an Answer to the Deciaration of the General Congress. swer was printed and liberally distributed both in Great Britain and America, at the instance, it was said, of the British Government. At least eight editions of the answer were printed in England and one in America, in 1770.

LATER FROM EUROPE. By the Atlantic steamer GREAT BRITAIN, we have

dates from Liverpool to the 11th ultimo, and from London to the 10th. The commercial news is, that Cotton had slightly

declined ; the market for bread-stuffs continued firm, with a tandency unward : business was brisk in the manufacturing districts; iron continued to advance in price; and the produce markets generally exhibited a buoyant feeling. The harvest, it is said, will yield indifferently; and

this combined with the failure of the crops on many parts of the Continent, from which large supplies have been drawn in former years, was expected to carry the prices of breadstuffs up higher than they have yet been. The general failure also of the Potato crop, formed a primary element in the upward tendency of prices. In England, however, the disease in the Potato in many districts had nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable es-

The Memphis Convention, to which delegates have been appointed from the States of Michigan. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvanja, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkausas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and the Territories of Iowa and Texas, will assemble on the 12th day of November instant. Its proceedings will be watched with deep interest. To show the purpose of this gathering of different States, we refer briefly to the following, as some of the important objects which will be considered: 1st. The military and naval resources of the South and West. 2d. The improvement of the Ohio river. 3d. The improvement of Western rivers. 4th. Connection of the Illinois river with the lakes, by a ship canal. 5th. A Western Armory. 6th. Military road from Memphin through Arkansas to the frontier. 8th. Western mails. 9th, Marine Hospital on Western waters. 10th. Agriculture of the South and West. 12th. Railroad connection from Memphis to Charleston, S. C., and the connection of the Atlantic with the Western waters by other proposed routes. Much interesting information will doubtless

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT BOSTON.

The City of Boston was thrown into great comnotion on Monday morning, by the development of an appalling outrage committed the preceding night, involving the double crime of murder and arson, and, in its character, bearing a melancholy resemblance to the celebrated Helen Jewett tragedy. The particulars of this dreadful affair, as detailed in the Boston Times, are in substance as follows:

" A woman named Maria A. Bickford, a young married weman of great beauty, aged 23 years, was murdered in the morning about half past 4 o'clock, at an old brick house in Cedar Lane, in the West part of the city, occupied by Joel Lawrence. The husband of Mrs. Bickford is now understood to be in Maine. The unhappy woman was found in her room, on the floor, at the west part of the house, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor lying at

The house in question has been considered by the Police for several years to have been used for illegal purposes. The murdered woman to all appearances was first lying on the bed, when the razor was applied to her throat. She then probably leaned over the side of the bed where she bled in the seat of a chair, and at last fell, or was pulled off on to the floor near the fire place. She had only a chemise on her person, and that was partially burnt. The bed clothes were set on fire, also a closet in the room and a bed in an adjoining room, and some bed clothes that were piled against the door of the front room, in which some of the lodgers slept. Her free and body were a good deal burnt, as also a considerable portion of hair on her head. From a view of her person as she lay on the floor, she possessed much beauty of person. The contour of her form was full, her face vas round and indicative of health, and her hair was of raven blackness.

The individual who did the deed, left behind in his light a pair of drawers, a vest, a stocking, and a bunch of keys, &c.

A jury of inquest visited the premises in the foreon at half past II o'clock, and found the room, which is on the second floor, in much confusion.— Among other things, a trunk of clothes, in which matches had been introduced was much burnt. The body of the murdered woman was much disfigured. and presented a horrible appearance. She lay in her blood on the floor, and the articles in the room were more or less stained with it. Some matches and a comb were found in the bed on which she had lain Among the articles in the room we noticed some lives of music, an accordian, a bottle of cologne, a parasol, gloves, shoes, &c. The jugular or windpipe was cut, and the throat entirely laid open. It seemed by the bloody water in the wash bowl that the murderer, after consummating the deed, coolly went to the wash stand and washed his hands

The individual who passed the night with the deceased, and who, it is supposed, is the murderer, went to the house in question at 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, stayed half an hour, and was again there at F P. M. We learn forther, that when he retired from the room, after the act, he was heard by the inmate of the house to slip on the stairs and partially fall down. Some of them have recollection also as to a scream being uttered by some one, evidently by the

woman who was murdered.

The jury found among other things in the room, s etter addressed as follows : - "A. G. T. to M. A. D." l'he unfortunate female's maiden name was Maria A. Dunn. She formerly lived in the vicinity of Bangor und was married to a thormaker by the name of lickford.

The suspicions of the police have fallen on Albert G. Tirrell. He escaped early in the morning from the City. About five o'clock, soon after the was perpetrated, he went to the Stable of Mr. J. F. Fullum in Bowdoin Square, and got a person to take him out of town immediately, and in the direction of Weymouth.

o'clock, A. M. yesterday. Soon after his return, the required legal process was provided, and four officers, ully prepared for any emergency, started in pursuit. He can scarcely escape an arrest. We learn that he has a wife and two children at Weymouth. It has been ascertained that the keys found at the room of the murdeted woman exactly fit the locks of some

In the late Message of Gov. Jones, to the Tennesre Legislature, we find the following excellent paragraph. He considers that among the first and nest efficient auxiliaries in the accomplishment of the object of a well-regulated system of self-government, is a perfect and enlarged system of education :

" I have no confidence in man's capacity for selfgovernment only as it is predicated on virtue and inelligence. Millions of public treasure are canually onsumed in giving strength and security to our overnment, by raising armies, fitting out fleets and building fortifications, and scarcely a thought is be-stowed on the far more reliable safe guards of liberty, irtue and intelligence. The policy of the govern ment seems to be, millions for an army or navy, no one dollar for education, not one incentive to virtue As a means of giving strength and permanence to our institutions, the influences that are constantly manating from your schools, colleges and academies are far more to be relied on, than all the armies and navies that the government can command.

IT The Whigs of New York City had a grand neeting on Tuesday evening, preparatory to the elecion of next week. The following is one of the Resolutions adopted:-

Resolved, That in triumph or disaster, in glory or loom, there is one American statesman whom we an never cease to regard with a confidence and love llied to veneration; that, in the great calamity of ast November, while our first thoughts were of our Country, our second were of him; and since then. thenever gladdened by tidings which assure us that the reign of shuffling incompetency and mousing me-diocrity approached its end, our hearts instinctively prompt the exclamation—
Here's to you HARRY CLAY!"

The allusion to HENRY CLAY was received with oud, long, protracted shouts and cheers equalling all which the announcement of that name has ever done

We are glad to see, by the following statement n the " Augusta Constitutionalist," that Mr. GARN-ETT was not so seriously injured by the Railroad colision as was represented by the first accounts.

"The accident upon the State Road, 18 miles a bove Marietta, which occurred last Tuesday night. a very shocking one-but the first accounts we received were exaggerated. The cars which were ransporting iron to be laid down, came in contact, on their return to the Depot, with a car loaded with iron which had been left on the road. The Conductor. Mr. Highsmith, had his leg so badly mangled, that it was neccessary to ampulate it. It is thought that he cannot survive. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Carnett, suffered a simple fracture of a thigh bone. He is doing well. Mr. Stockton jumped off the platform he was standing on, at the moment of the collision and received so violent a jar, that he was picked up insensible, and was delirious for more than a day af-ter. He has since recovered his mind, and may get well. He received no external confusion, but it feared that he has sustained internal injury, which not give a verdict for matice unless satisfied that i

COMMUNICATIONS.

It has always been a matter of astonishment to me,
Mr. Editor, that the Whigs of Raleigh should be so
and peril. This cannot be. 3. If there ever was own candidate, and cast their votes for a Democrat. I am more surprised at this course, because it is the seat of Government and a highly intelligent popula-tion, a majority of whom are Whigs. I look upon such proceedings as wrong; and when I see a man roting for an opponent in preference to the nominee of the Whige, I can but view it in the light of an atly acknowledging those of the opposite party to be ting evidence, unless it removes every reasonable and correct. What encouragement is there for men of substantial denist." standing and intelligence, to become candidates for any appointment, when they know there is a major-ity of Whigs but, judging from past occurrences, have no reason to expect that they will sustain their principha Ly casting their votes for the person who they know will carry them out. In the late Election for Cargress, many Whigs voted for the Democratic Candidate, in opposition to their own. That course gave the Democratic candidate a very large majority n the District, which went abroad as a real gain to the Democratic Party. And, this too, in the most important District in the State. What reason have we to call for aid upon the other Counties, and count so strong aften them to support Whig principles, when re, the currens of Ruleigir, having a large majority of Whogs, at neary every election, vote for men of opposite parties. There is no dependence to be put er Counties say, who would, from our lond prof. scions, expect us at all events to vote the Whig strength in the Town. I have known men in the Town, who were good Whogs and would make good Officers, solicit the petry Office of Constalde, and instead of being supported by the suffrages of their party, when they knew the Democrats would vote for their caudidate to a man, the Whigs have been capiled into the support of men, who would as good thailt of putting their hands in the fire, as in the hallet box with a Wing vote in it. Such proceedings are cal-culated to make the Wings block arm, and drive many from the ranks, that would otherwise be staunch supporters of Whee doctains and Whig mea-sures. I trust, Mr. Editor, hereaver, these things to east our sufflage a no matter have manuportant he Office may be on dered it all have an milaco and many exercise that influence greatly to the prejudice and detriment of the Whig party; there will be a Whig rails and unamenty unrivalled in the annals of voting in the City of Raleigh.

Mr. Gales: In the last number of the Register I e a notice of the case of Tostas Godwin, who as on may, " may have been the victim of a harsh leral presumption." I know the opinion is very general among the Legal profession, and is often found in the English text-books, that when a homicide is once proved, the law presumes malice and makes it murder, unless the prisoner proves his innocence. Com may be easily supposed, like that of Gooday, in which this presumption might lead to the most deplorable results. It is well, therefore, to ask whether this be indisputably the law. It has at least been disputed by some Judges. Judge WILDE, in giving dissentient opinion in York's case, reported in 7 Law Reporter, 497, speaking of this strange and maly in Criminal Law-which relieves the State from the onus of preving its char ges, and imposes on the The person conveyed him out, and returned at 11 trembling Preoner, in a case of life and death, the necessity of proving his innocence of malice, thus traces this stringent presumption to its source: "If the resumption ever was a rule of law, it

arose in early and barbarous times, when the rights of the accused were few and ill secured, and the rules as to evidence were arbitrary and irregular. It has nowhere been a subject of discussion in the books, and we apprehend that no decision of later times can be found to support a The dicta relied upon from the books are taken from the cases of special verdicts, where the mestion of the burdea of proof did not soul could not arise. The earliest case is that in Kelyng. which is on a special verdict. So in Oneby's case, knowledgements to her friends and the public generality for their past favors, and pledges herself that that the jury were to find the facts, and the court to there shall be no diminution is her exertions to please Judge of the matice or extenuation. And so it was for a long time considered, and the decisions were on special verdicts. The question of malice or not did not present itself to the jury. Yet the few dicta in these cases are the foundation of the language handed down in the books. Now, the jury are to judge of the malice upon the evidence itself, and not by preminptions of law applied to it. If they had found pecial verdict an this case, it would have been that he homicide was proved, but that as to whether it cas in malice or in heat of blood, they entertained reasonable doubts upon the evidence, though the preponderance of proof that it was malice. ourt, upon such a verdict, have passed sentence of Clearly not, because a material fact, characeristic of the crime, was not sufficiently proved.

There is another view of the origin of this supposed presumption. Murder, according to Blackstone, was riginally applied only to secret killing, as its derivation denotes. If was made a distinct crime by Canute. to prevent the secret assessinations of his countrymen by the English. It was continued, for a like purpose y William the Conquerer, in behalf of his Normans. o it continued until Stat. 14 Ed. III. ch. 4, by which the difference between secret and open homesdes was abolished. The ground of the presumption, i any good ground ever exacted, was then taken away. Why text-writers have not traced fire maxim to its source, is certainly very remarkable. But it has never been a subject of discussion, nor have any nodern cases been decided upon it, that I can find: Blackstone says, that every homicide is presumed to be malicious until the contrary appeareth, and ites Foster. But Foster only cates Oneby's case, in which is only a dictum, and a reference to a similar dictum in Kelyng. These dicta were in cares of reference to Foster and to Lord Hale; but Hale does not support the presumption in question. He speaks only of a killing without provocation, or by olson, which is deliberate and cannot be extenuated Coke, in 3d Inst., says that mulice is implied when one killeth another without provocation, or by posen. Neither Coke nor Hale give countenance to the presumption contended for. The case in S C. & P. 35 was one of secret killing, where the prisoner offered no evidence whatever to explain the circumstances. But in the same volume, p. 15, Park J lays down a rule, the reverse of the one contended for, namely that the homicide fixed on the prisoner may be man laughter or murder, as it may turn out in the evidence, unless the prisoner shows it to have been ex-

In my judgment, the following positions may be maintained. 1. The presumption of malice from the mere fact of killing, is arbitrary and unreasonable. 1. The presumption of malice from the and had its origin in a barbarous state of the criminal law. 2. If it c. er justly applied, it was only to secret homigides, as open homicides were not murder, until 14 Edw. III. It cannot be extended to homicides committed in presence of witnesses In such cases the jury decide whether it is done in malice or in hol blood, according to the facts before them, and must was of malice. If the presumption of law is applied,

the only material fact is the killing; and the weapon used, the manner of the act, and all the circum-stances become wholly immaterial. Evidence as to

blinded to their own interest and to the successful ac-camplishments of the aim and wishes of the great Whig party generally, as in all the elections that take rumption is well founded—the prisoner cannot be conplace, though they may have candidates of their own visited, especially on a presumption so unreasonable, politics, from some frivolous reason, abandon their and so dangerous to life. 4. The burden is on the government to prove the crime charged, and that beyoud a reasonable doubt. Especially should this rule apply in capital trials, where the specific fact to be proved is mulicious killing; and where nothing ought to justify the sensence of death, but an unbiased moral conviction of the prisoner's guilt of that specific ctime. 5. There is no principle of authority in bandenment of his own cherished principles and the criminal law is tilying a consistion on prepondera-

> THE WHIGS OF THE STATE STIRRING. In another column may be found a report of the proceedings of a Whig meeting held in Buncombe county on the 7th instant, having reference for the next election for Governor in this State, which will occur in August of the ensuing year. It would seem full soon to agitate the subject of the next Gubernatorial election, but we do not know that any harm-will come of it --At any rate, there is no necessity for enternor into the battle yet awhile. It may be as well though, to look about, survey the ground, an stand prepared to take up an advantageous pos-

The Buncombe Whigs it will be observed recommend the holding of a Whig Convention aout the first week in January. The Raleigh Register thinks it will be too early a period, and greats that the month of March or April will be quite early chough. We are inclined to think that the latter part of January will be a more pronitious season for the purpose than either refer-The first week of January is one during which the people generally are very much eaand April are planting months. Men could leave home to after La Convention lowards the Let of angary it as likely with as little inconvenience is at any other time of the year.

The resolution adopted by the Buncomb Whogs appredictory of the administration of Gov Granam, will, we feel warranted in saying, by warmly responded to by their brethsen of this State, and should his many be again presented to them for their suffrages, they will not be back ward in bestowing more him renewed tokens of their confidence.— William for Chemiste.

Arabitaniano.

In this City, on Monday morning, at the Preshyteon Church, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, F. A. S. Ma sews, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Ungabeth City, to Thes Frances Budeult, daughter of Col. S. Budeail. At Chapel Hall, on the Zeth ult., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Richard J. Arick, Esq., Afterney at Law, of Hillsborn, to Alos Mary P. Mitchell, daughter of the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D.

Did

In Bladen county, Mr. Rebert Wooten, aged 17 In Wilmington, Alice, infant daughter of Lieut. Wm. Hanry Wright, U. S. Engineer Corps.

100 KEGS Superior White Load, 9 Barrels of Lineced Od.

Just received and for sale very low, at the Drug

WILLIAMS, HAY WOOD & CO.

CITY HOTEL.

Adjoining the Court Bouss Square, KALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE liberal encouragement received by this establishment during the last twelve months, prompts Mrs. Lawners to tender her sincere nethose who may favor her with their patronage, She also promises that the accommodations of the House, especially the Tubie, shall not be excelled by any in the City; and the charges will be as moderate as can possibly be afforded.

Travellers and Boarders will be accommodated by the day, week or month.

An Owner's will siways be in attendance to

onvey Passengers and buggage, to and from the Rait hoad Depot. November 3, 1845.

FRESH OVSTERS & FISH. To the Citizens of Ruleigh and the Country generally.

HE SUBSCRIBER, through the medium the Press, begs leave very respectfully to render his sincere thanks to the Public, for the very liberal encouragement extended to him in his line of business, as caterer of Cysters much Time, heretofore and would beg leave to inform his cu-tomers, that he has again resomed the businers, and has located his establishment in the building known as the Cannon Office, near the Office of the " Standard," where he will be happy to serve his former Patrons and others, with Oysters, Fish, and such other delicacies as e may be able to procure in the Norfolk market.

ONNECTS, fresh and fine, will be received daily; baring accidents upon that Road and Steamboat. Also, FREENSE FERSES on Wednesdays and Fridays -- which may be relied on. would in conclusion say to my parcons, that whatever I offer for sale, whicher the application be made

in person or through servants, will be recipine.

I would also add, that persons in any of the adnining Counties, or all such places as may be practicable to send Overers with salety, will have then orders promptly and faithfully attended to, they giving positive directions as to the conveyance.

JOHN - WILSON,

Caution to Druggists and the Public. THEREAS Wistor's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularv. has, since Oct. 1841, been extensively countras rairen in Philadelphia, and between three and four thousand bottles of the spurious imitation throw nto the market and extensively circulated—this is to Caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any MIXTURE BEARING THE SAME OF With Carner, except that having the new wrapers, which always bears the written signature of

I. Burrs. No other is ground
SETH W. FOWLE.

Proprietor and General Agent.
138 Washington St.; Boston. A fresh supply just received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAT WOOD & CO. Only Agents for Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH RICE. UST received and for sale at the Drag Store of WILLIAMS, BAYWOOD 4 CO. CROW & SCOTT, Commission Merchants. AND FORWARDING AGENTS, IN THE TOWN OF PETERSPERS, VIRGINIA,

Store, nearly opposite to Friend's Hotel and the l'ost Otheg, and next to West Hill Ware House. They give prompt and personal attention to the ing of Cotton, Tobacco, and all kinds of Country Produce, and always intend obtaining the best market prices and have the money ready, when Sales

are made. They have now in Store, the following : 150 Suche Sult. 75 Bogs Rio, Java and Lognira Coffee.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, 50 Bbls. Maine Mercer Potatoes,

50 " New York Apples,

50 Boxes Cheese.

30 Kegs Gosben Butter,

20 Cheste various Teas, 100 Bbls. Family and Superfine Flour,

20 Boxes Adamantine Candles,

Twine, &c , 4c , 4c.

25 " Speem 20 " Mould Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soaps, Wrapping Paper,

WM H. CROW. JAMES D. SCOTT.

November 1, 1245. > O'tlaid Democrat, Hillshore' Recorder and Cartom' Piess copy 2 months each, and forward their hills to C. 4 2

\$10,000

Sold, by Joseph Hough, at his Lucky Office, 220 Broadway, in the ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 41, drawn Oct. 25, 1815-Combination, 4 23 53-the whole of a 10,000 Dollar Prize.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE

FALL TRADE. At the old Court of Fortune, 220

Brend way, New York.

PECIAL AGENCY for the City of New Yorkwhere millions have been distributed to the for-The subscriber would invite the early attention of all persons destrous of a chance in any of the following trainent Schemes, soon to be drawn, under the man-

agement of Mesers J. G. Ginsount & Co., successors to Mesers. YATES & McINTTRE, and Mesers. D. tivery person ordering tickets of the subscriber will receive the official drawing, published in the Bulletin,

newspaper. The same paper will also contain a lies Money on all the solvent banks in the United States, and Canada, received at par for tickets sold at the old Court of Fortune, 220 Broadway; and the postage is always paid by the subscriber on all letters

contaming \$5 and upward C. Money can be sent by mail with perfect safety. and all letters are invariably answered the same day as received. All communication with this office

strictly confidential. Be particular and address
JOSEPH HOUGH, 320 Broadway.

> A Graud Capital Prize of \$50,000 I

Alexandria Lettery, Class C for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1845.

78 Numbers-13 Drawn Ballots. J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers. BCHEME. 50,000 20,000 10 000 5,000 3 ()()0 8.000 2.858 89 000 13 000 65 5.200 112,320

Tickets \$12-Halves \$6-Quarters A Certificate of a Package of 28 Tickets will be sent for \$100-Shares in proportion.

824,480

A Grand Capital Prize of \$20,000.

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures, Class 112, 1845, to be drawn at Jersey City. Monday, Nov. 24, 1845.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

		SCHEME.	
1		20,000	20,000
1 1 1		5,000	6,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1.088	1.088
10		1.000	10,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		200	2,000
10		150	1.500
60	5.	110	6.600
250		100	26,000
61		50	8,200
64		40	2,560
64		30	1,930
64		20	1,280
128		15	1,920
.440		10	54,400
,224		8	141,120

34,412 amounting to Wholes \$5 - Haives \$21 - Quarters 12.

A certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be send or \$66. Shares in proportion.

It will be observed that the price of a Certificate of a Package of Tickels is the amount of rick onlyor, in other words, the difference between the cost of Package and the lowest amount it can possibly draw. When Packages are ordered the amount of risk only has to be sent. When single Tickets are ordered, the whole sum must be enclosed. All money letters invariably come safe by mail, if

JOHEPH HOUGH, 320 Broadway, N. K.

Reference-Messre. J. G. Gregory & Con