I have been led to these reflections, from seeing the conclusions to which some of our most intelligent and best informed citizens have arrived on the subject of a Penitentiary. Previous to the delivery of his last annual Message, Gov. Dudley had been directed to obtain all the information on the Penitentiary System which the experience of other States and Nations might afford. All North Carolinians I believe, will give he considered the best interests of the State than Gov. Dudley. It is with pleasure therefore that I quote the conclusion to which he arrived on the subject of a Penitentiary, after giving it that consideration which its importance and the station he occupied required. The following are the extracts which I wish here inserted :

FROM GOV. DUDLEY'S MESSAGE, NOV. 16, 1840. " Under a resolution of your honorable body, at its fast session, I addressed a communication to the Governors of the several States, requesting information on the subject of Penitentiaries, Lunane and Orphan Asylums, and Houses of Refuge; from whom several interesting replies have been received, but not sufficient to enable me to give you much light on those subjects. I hand you herewith, marked B. the information obtained, and solvent the following general tematics:—That all seem to concur in their usefulness; that by the establishment of a Pennennary, the punishment of crune may be more correctly grad nated to its atrocity. Under our present mode of e iminal law, many punishments are fixed, and other ers left to the capricious estimate of the Judge; and to many cases neither the one nor the other appears so fixed as to give satisfaction to public feeling. The result is, that in almost every case, a petition for par-don is preferred to the Executive, wan whom it is idle to say that the petition of many respectable perald have no weight. At hough he may be natiofied that petitions are generally drawn by purtial or prejudiced hands, in the absence of all informabushed to not satisfactorily to increal or justly to the State or pentioner; but where a doubt is raised, he feels impelled to act on the sate of many.

"In the establishment of Pentientianus and Liws."

for their government, punishments could be better graduated to the crime and leave less room for complant and petition. As they are generally used in all christian countries to avoid shelling hunra blood and the exposure of punishments, in obedisence to the most advanced state of civilization and refinement, profit and loss should not be a marter of consideration ain providing the means of saving life and of obtaining a mode of possishment adapted to the erine. Regarding them, however, in an econo pical point of view, it would probably be less burthensome to the country than the present mode of confinement

In order to call the reader's attention more particularly to them, I have stalicized some of the sentences in the foregoing extracts. In confirmation of Gov. Budley's opinion, that the punishment of criminals in a Penitentiary would be less burthensome to the community, I would here state, that in one county, by reference to the rety for maintaining its convicts in the county pail averages something like \$200 per annum. For one individual who was convicted of what should be a Penitentiary offence, the county had the sum 100 to have for maintaining him in prison as a annually that its criminals may be housed up in by other means than that of honest industry, such ped the monater cod on the deck !" confinement would only strengthen and confirm his lazy propensity.

king extracts from the Messages of Gov. Morehead, as follows :

FROM GOV. MOREHEAD'S MESSAGE, NOV. 21, 1842. "The establishment of a Penitentiary, in this State, has long been a matter of discussion, and it is proba ble, by this time, that Public opinion has determined topon its expediency. I therefore direct your atten-tion to the subject. Long experience in the practice of Criminal Courts, has satisfied me that offenders are often permitted to escape from a laudable human-ing in process who took upon the severity and ignomi-ny of the parishment that awaits the culprit, upon a serdigt of guilty, until their kindher feelings an oper up doubts enough to justify a conscientious adoptital, it is believed that a few years apprenticeship in a Petaleutiary, would cause many a verdiet to more nearly approximate the truth."

These views, it will be remembered, are from a gentleman of the first order of talent, with the advantage of a long and extensive practice in the Courts of North Carolina, with the additional advantage of having occupied the Executive Chair of the State for the two preceding years, where she interests of the Common wealth were under his supervision, and where he could more readily see the defects in our existing laws. And after acting as Chief Magistante two years longer. without any change in his previously expressed ions, Gov. Morehead comes out again unequivocally for the Penitentiary System.

FROM GOV MOREHEAD'S MESSAGE, NOV. 19, 1844.

"For years past the subject of changing our Criminal Code by the evablishment of a Penttentiary System, has engaged public attention Doubtle-s you are aware of the wishes of your constituents upon the subject, and will fully comply with them. I am tabed that criminals often escape conviction from a mane being in the jury—and their unwithingness subject the offender to severe and ignominians correct punishment. And if a criminal he convicted, sent is but illy ententited do not wiel to be Miss Wilberforce for ever !"

esperate moral disease.

\*\* It is believed that the adoption of the system will be good economy; the profits brising from the labor of criminals willid exceed the expenses of carrying the criminal law into execution, and it would be an admirable system to apply the proceeds arising from the punishment and correction of the and attender to the Common School fund, to sid in the mont and intellectual cultivation of our youth. It would be rearing the beautiful and detorate flower of Virtus out of the fetid hot bed of Vice."

With the hope that I may find leieure to take up the subject again,"I submit the foregoing to the consideration of the readers of the Patriot. LUBENZO.

## STRANGE SIGHT.

The Boston Globe states that, on Monday af rnoon, as a drove of Cattle was passing up the Bowery, a bull-terrier jumped from the top of a stage, on which he was chrined, in front of the Theatre, broke his chain in the fall to the ground dashed into the heard, and seized a young steer by the nose. The afflighted bullock, sourring with pain, went off at full speed up the Bowery, with the dog clinging to his nose, and all the time swinging clear of the ground. The steer would stop occasionally, and endeavor to rid himself of the ngly jewel in his nose, by dashing it on the ground, and against the walls, and posts and trees, in his course, but still the unterritied dog held his grip, and would not be shaken off, not beaten off. The buillock kept on straight up Gov. Dudley credit for a large share of " milk of the Bowery, with his head and tail high above human kindness;" and no citizen has shown the attitude of the heads and tails of "the commore patriotic zeal for the advancement of what mon bord," until he was arrested at Vauxhali's Garden by some men, who thought he had carried the joke - we should say, the dog - far enough and who set about liberating the poor beast from the misers he saymed to be in, when to their ut. ter astonishment, they ascertained that the dog was dead! The bullisek, in his tremendous of torts to knock him off, had beaten the breath out of him, and though it is not known at what particular part of the route, the dog 'resigned his spirit' yet it is certain that he did not relinquish the hold he first took, in front of the Theatre, e. ven after he had consed to exist, but hung to the nose of the steer, a lifeless mass of bone and muscle, until he was taken off as aforesaid. do not believe that a parallel case can be found in the whole history of the canine race. We up a derstand that this dog was raised by a Mr. Kelly of the Sixth Ward who has more than once refused two hundred dollars for him. He was a specting dog, and was trained to lighting in the

> HORRID EFFECTS OF MILLERISM -- The Spring-Id Statesman s. 78: Mr. Ebenezer Walker, a armer of respectability, about 27 years of age, caving a wife and one child, was induced by mowas of carlosity to attend a Miller meeting in Beichertown on Sauday the 18 h. While there. he became definied by the threats and anothernas which were presched, and left the house after the close of the meeting in a state of mind bordering Common Anity The mandy continued to increase until he became a raving medman. While in this way he declared that his heart was sinful and most be plucked out or burned out. According ly he rushed towards a large cooking stove and thrust his left hand into the burning embers, and clenched the reil hot iron of the stove until the flash was literally burned from the bones of hehands before he could be secured. The poor man continued in this awful state until death came to his relief on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., at 8 o'clock. We also learn that one of the sons of Noah Nelson, recently decoased, of Branfield leaned from his bed one night tast week and passed through the streets with the cry that the "last fricap was sounding," in a state of perfect mental insanity. Great excitment prevails in Belchertown, and means will be taken to prevent any further spread of this accursed delusion

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER. - The Transcript copies from the London Sun, a pleasant cords. I ascertained that the charge on the Coun sketch of Daniel Webster, which concludes with the following amusing anecdote of this remarka-

"The distinguished man, just before Lafay. ette's last visit to America, formed one in a fish punishment for his crime. Mr. Eiliott, in his ing party in Massachusetts Bay He had been Report on a Penitentary, estimates the annual selected to deliver the welcoming speech to the charge on the State for the maintenance of its con. Frenchman, on his approaching visit, and during victs at \$15,000. Should this be considered too his occupation of hauling up colfish and tautog, large an estimate, yet we know there is a round he was observed to be very abstracted. It apsum paid for the satisfaction of having a number peared afterwards that he must have been study. of able bodied fellows wrapped up in blankets and long that part of his speech, in which he after colled down in the corners of dark, loathsome wards addressed Lafayette, for a gentleman who dangeons, where they are deprived of all the was fishing next him observed him pulling in his means by which they could benefit themselves, line overhand, with some difficulty, as if a large their families, or the community at large Take fish was booked, yet without exhibiting any satany view you may of the policy which confines isfaction on his face at having captured a prize. convicts in the common jail as a punishment of At length the fish was seen approaching the surtheir crime, and you will find abundant reasons face and gleaming through the green waters, like for its modification. It is no kery light burthen a lively bladder of quickeilver; still Webster's for the people of each county to be taxed \$200 face gave no smiling welcome; but just as the fish came to the surface, he burst out with ' Venuseless idleness. And if a person before being erable man! the representative of two homithus confined, was predisposed to get his living spheres, welcome to our shores," and down flop-

AN UNEXPECTED BUT JOYFUL MEETING .- A For fear of extending this communication to gentleman residing near Mariborough, in this too great length, I must content myself with ma- county, some days since, went to New York to get a hand to work for him on his firm. He chanced to have recommended to him a young man who had just emigrated from Germany, and through hired persons, (as the German could not speak English,) he engaged to work with him, and go on until stern necessity compels them to brought the young man over to his residence. At dusk the gentleman sent to a neighbor for a Girman who had been working there a long time, having emigrated from Germany many years since. Ion; but after all they have failed to make and whose steady habits had, as much as any thing, inflieuced him in retaining the young man, o come and talk with the new work hand. The German who was sent for, came and seated him self by the fire, back of the o her, who was drinking his tea. The family were waiting for the meal to be finished, expecting to hear some regular Dutch tale ; nor did they wait in vain, for the moment the young man turned from the table his eyes Were fixed on the other German. Both stood a moment regarding each other-and then rushed into each other's arms-they were brothers, and had met for the first time in many years!

The kind feeling, the unbounded joy, the reseated embrace, were worthy of lovers. These two bonest Dutchmen did talk real Dutch that night, and will probably do so a long time, as they

work on farms that adjoin each other. Marmouth Emuirer

WANTERSTO BE MARRIED .- When Mr. Wilber. force was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of the freemen who voted for her brother, on which she was saluted with the cry of Miss Wilberforce for ster! when she pleasently observed, "Thank way gentlemen-but I cannot agree with you, -for

ne semadies for | COTTON: A WORD TO OUR FARMERS! The news by the late arrivale from Europe has had the effect of depressing the price of Cutton. This stuple therefore now remains in the mands of our merchants, or in the warehouses at commercial points, the pro-perty of our farmers, with but a faint hope on the part of either class of holders that a rise will take place during the present season. We fear that even this faint hope will not be realized. We see nothing in the late news that promises a sise in prices, and on this side of the Atlantic what is thereto create an advance? The prospect is indeed a gloomy one; and now is the time for our of the Distillery whispered in his ear that his Cutton planters to profit by the experience of past seasons, as well as the experience of the present. We ask them to listen to us for a while, even though they should beed not our speculations or advice.

The majo, in fact the only cause that can avergrowth. Who can deny this ?-ant if it cannot but be admitted, who can remedy the evil ? Surely the Cotton planter is the only one that can apply the antidote. If the musting, it must be lessened, or the Cotton grower will evident'y be the sufferer. It is idle to talk of creating a demand by a forced consumption, and thus raising its value. At such attempts fail, and must ever fail. Last year when we were addressing our readers was opening which would in a very short Time create a demand annually for more Cotton then could be made in the Cotton States of the Union, with all Texas bysides. This market was China, upon which great expectations were based. Well, with the in such a speculation. Like others, it has hope indulged for a time has taken to itself wings and flown away. Our farmers though, greatly encouraged last season by the reasoning of many on this subject, in spite of every effort to the contrary, planted, as usual, largely-and now they are reaping a poor

reward for their toil. Another motive governed many in their course. Some were in debt, and argued that they could not pay out unless they made a certain amount of Cotton, calculating its sale at the lowest market price. The efforts of these to pay their honest debts were certainly commendable, and if any are to be excused for over-planting these must be the persons. But could not some of these have really made more profitable crops, than in planting Cotton so largely? Wheat and foru command money as readily almost as as Cotton; and we believe that this season the wheat and eorn growers have made more noney by a large per centage than Cotton planters. If this be so, why not, in future hen, profit by experience?

To that class though of Farmers who "go he whole" for growing Cotton, and who plant, and plant, and plant, to see how many pales they can make, taking all the chances, as they term it, for a good price, we again say, you are doing the Cotton interest a great injury ! To yourselves you are doing mjury-to your lands you are doing injury -and you are injuring your neighbor. Far better would it be for you to divert some portion of your capital to other uses, and to plant one half less on Cofton. It may be that near to you, and upon your own lands indeed, there is water power. Take advan- said, "Gentlemen, my name is not Bently!" age of nature's gift ! Build you a mill-reclaim your lands-grow wheat, and manufactore it into flour! Capital cannot be better employed. Or if you like not this, England town, at some distance from a near rel establish a Cotton manufactory, and our word ative, received a message one cold evening in for it the capital withdrawn from growing. November to basten to his residence, as he was the staple, will be more profitably employed in manufacturing it for your own home market. Other ways of investment are open, adependent of those, by which a clear profit an be made. To enumerate them though might be techous.

We would urge then upon Cotton planters Georgia, and in the whole South, to plant less Cotton. The season is fast approaching when the "seed will be sown" and now is the time when the Cotton lands are being prepared to receive it. Ought not every farmer to pause and reflect before he plants as heretofore, relying upon his Cotton, and Cotton alone, to reward him for his toil ?-Surely each one should, and we hope that all will! The crop throughout the United States reduced one-third will add to the one half, and the sales would be at 12, instead of 6 cents per pound! What a change would the Cotton grower then experience, and how much would they esteem one whose edict would produce so desirable a result? while we advise this course, that it will not be pursued. Many we know are auxious to pursue it, but there are many still who will acknowledge that they have wasted away their lands, and labored contrary to their own convictions of the truth, to make Cot. money 1

We advise the farmers of our State in that the low price of Cotton is caused by their action, in connection with Southern force and act accordingly.

Georgia Journal.

LAPPED IN ELYSIUM.- There is no end to foreign inventions with regard to matters of science and taste. Germany and France are noted for their ingenuity in such things, and indeed in all arrangements that blend the utile with the dulce. From Germany the latest novelty is a musical bed, which receives the weary body and immediately "lane it in Elysium." It is the invention of a mechanic of Bohemia, and is so constructed that by means of hidden mechanism, pressure upon he bed causes a soft and gentle air of Auber to be played, which continues long enough to full the most wakeful to sleep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to arise, when the time acriyes, the bed plays a march of Spontius, with drums and cymbals, and, in short, with noise enough to but finding that it proceeded from the inside of the glass, he at once pronounced the man alive, therefore, the ne plus ultra for the wakeful as and he was taken from his " narrow house," and well as the sluggish.

"PUT ME OUT!" The guardians of the night were not a little surprised to hear, from a lowly gutter, late one algebraic first week, a charp, carnet say — Par me ing TRACTS OF LAND, viz: out!" Put me out!" On drawing near, they found a lusty fellow sitting upon the curb, with his feet in the guiter, and leasing against the iron posts of one of the gas lamps. It was poor Fim Lightbody, and the terrors of delirium tremens had overtaken him in the gutter. His brains were on fire and his vitals burning up with rum. And now, as he leaned back against the post, so that the full glare of the brilliant gas light shone into his wild and blood-shot eyes, an Imp head was on fire! And poor Tim was in a condition to listen to the grinning, chattering sprite, and as it-disappeared down the neck of a bottle, he lifted up his voice and cried lustily ;-

" Put me out ! Put me out ! Pire! Spon-tane-ous combustion has, has, stock place ! I'm in he affected for the low price of Cotton is its a light blaze Sir! Away, away! ye wirey goblins! I know ye all! To are matches; Lucifer matches! Ye set me in a blaze! Put me out! Water! Water! Blow in my, my, ears, if they ain't burnt out! Blow down my throat - quick! ite red-hot! growth of Cotton be too great for the con. Oh! Somebody put me out! Put me out!"-And then the Charlies took him in charge, and put him in the watch-house, where he raved till morning, and then, very early in the day, died. Poor fellow! He was "put out," most effectually, and by an agent that has promaturely souff ed out the light of life many millions of times, and on this very subject, it was said that a market filled numberless graves with nameless, loathsome, unwept mortals. These are thy doings, all-destroying Alcohol !-- Albany Citizen.

IMPERTINENCE PUNISHED .- We find in the N Y. Courier des Erats Unis an account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in lights before us, we see no cause to includge Paris. A young lady, Miss A——, celebrated for her beauty and her wit, presided at one of proved to be a visionary calculation, and the the tables. Among the throng which pressed around the fair vender of elegant fancy articles, was a young gentleman of much assurance, who gazed upon the young lady with offensive freeon, and affected to admire the various accides exposed for sale; but who bought nothing "What will you please to buy, sir?" asked

Miss A \_\_\_\_\_, with a smile of poculiar meaning. "Oh," replied the exquirite, with a languish ing look," what I most wish to purchase is unhappily not for sale." "Perhaps it is," said the lady.

" Oh, no, I dare not declare my wishes." "Nevertheless," said Miss A-

ne know what you wish to buy. " Well, then, since you insist upon it, I should

ike a ringlet of your plessy black hair." The lady manifested to embarrassment at the old request, but with a pair of scissors immedistely clipped off one of her beautiful locks, and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that the price, was five hundred francs !

Her bold admirer was thunderstruck at this demand, but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the ronversation. He took the hair, paid over the five handred francs, and with an air of mortification and sadness left the half!

A good 'UN .- A man named Bently was a most confirmed drunkard, but would never drink with a friend, or in public, and always bitterly denied when caught a little too steep, ever fast ing liquor! One day some bad witnesses conealed themselves in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arm crooked and his mouth open, and holding him fast, asked him with an air of triuurph- Ah Bently, have we caught you at last -you never drink, ha !" Now one would supposed that Bentley would have acknowledged the corn. Not he; with the most grave face imaginable, he calmly and in a dignified manner

QUITE RATIONAL -- A man, residing in a Newin a dving state. When he arrived, he was told that his friend was a little better, but that his reason had entirely left him. The sick man presently turned his head, saying in a faint voice Who is that I"

He was informed that it was his relative who had been sent for.

"Oh! ah!" said be; "yes--oh, yes! He must be a-cold. Make him a good, warm toddy -yes, a toddy, hal toddy."

'I guess he ain't crazy," said the visitor to the friends standing around; "he tolks very rational.

LIFE INSURANCE.-We are gratified to hear that Mr. John Thornton, whose sudden death was reported in our paper of yesterday, effected an insurance on his life for 2000 dollars, on the 23d of last month, at the office of the New York Muprice in the same proportion. Reduce it tual Benefit Life Insurance Co. He has left a young wife and five children, to receive the benefit of his thoughtfulness. We learn that Mr. Thornton was respected as an industrious and worthy citizen, and by paying about 35 dollars in cash, he has secured 2000 dollars to his bereav Left though to their own free action, we fear, ed family. These offices are a blessing to the widow and fatherless, in their distress.

CITY OF AUSTIN. (Texas.) Jan. 21. Horse Strating -On the night of the 13th inst, the Wacoes and Keechies stole thirty five horses from the citizens of San Antonio. They were closely pursued by Capt. Gillespie and his corps of Texas Rangers, and after a hard and rapid man h of seventy miles were overtaken. Beplain terms, but without the intention of ing encamped in the edge of a cedar brake, they offending, and hope, when we say to them fled into the fastness of the thickets and defied discovery, or even pursuit. Capt. Gillespie gathered the stolen horses, and took up the line of farmers generally, that they will feel its march for, and reached San Antonio, on the 16th. On his arrival, he had the pleasure of restoring the horses to their respective owners, who were, as might be expected, highly gratified.

CASTOR OIL MADE PALATABLE.—Castor oil nav be most easily taken mingled with orange juice-a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange is not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE.-The Newbury port Advertiser says that a Mr. Short lately slipped from a wagon, and it was supposed died soon afterwards; but while preparations were making for interment, and the corpse placed in the cof-fin, the doctor, discovering the glass in the coffin-lid was somewhat covered with vapor, took his handkerchief for the purpose of removing it, I he is now as well as ever he was in his life to

Persons names.	No of	Location of lands.	Valua-	Amount
Afkins, J Q Keiste	455	Kocky creek -	l tion.	for Taxe
Bird, Denj	305	Clark's creek	\$500	
Bird, William	800	Town do	305	Company of the last
Bratin, Shaber heire	200	Little Banks creek	225	
Copeland, Wm	500	Naked do	200	
Christian, W B Estate	200	Who sun do	100	
Deuton, Isaac	350	Djek's do	200	
Perrill, Laton	200	Denmon's Flat	300	
France, Picarant	100	Little river	50	
Giald, Joseph, Jr	200	do do	125	100
Haywood, James	100	do	100	The second second
Humble David	- 75	Bumpens' fork	100	100
Hurly, Hannah	60	Barnes' creek	110	
Harris, Mary	225	Horse-pen do	1 99	3.7
Hill, Martin	400	Hamer do	300	Alexander and a second
Hailey, Isainh	164	Town do	123	
logram, Jeonett	375	Hamer do		
Kelly, J B	370	Drawing do	279	
Kirkham H	400	Williams do	740	Links to the second
Linch, James	200	Rocky do	400	
Little, Alexander	352	Pee Dee river	600	4 90
McLeod, Neill	6' BO	Mountain creek	880	7 52
McQueen, Murdock	200	Cheek's do	50	20
Morris, William	215	Cedar do	- 75	
Mills, John	119	Richland do	150	528 0.337553
McRae, J H.	500	. 1221777777	250	1 00
McRae, Dawson	116	1227 7772	500	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Neighbors, James	100		205	2 07
Palmer, Robt	100	Denson do	150	60
Richards -n, Geo	\$ 72.2	Grassy do	75	30
Russell. Agey	200	Denson do	100	2.4
Singleton, Charles	553393	McLane's do	100	40
Shamburges, J beirs	100	Cheek's do	125	17.70
Sills, Mary E-tate	200	Denson do	200	80
	. 100	Salisbury road	50	20
Storey. Ander-on	337	Town creek	33	131
Scarbrough Benj	400	Hamer do	260	2 05
Steed, Mark beirs	100	Barnes' do	100	40
fhomas, James	74	Dò do -	250	2 45
Tillman, David	3159	Pee Dee river	300	1 20
Thom s, Elijah	50	Unknown *	50	23
Tasbutton, Joseph, in right of his wife	60	Hamer creek	116	44
White, Thomas	120	Thickety do	150	
Williams, Rowlin, Estate	50	Pee Dee river	= 50	20
Williams, Wm G	75	Cinrk's creek	160	3 14
February 16, 1845.	P	r. Adv \$18	SANDER	S, Sheriff.

## OLD COURT FORTUNE.

220 PROADWAY. PECIAL AGENCY for the City of New York, where millions have been distributed to the forwhere millions have been distributed to the for-

The subscriber would invite the early attention of all ersons desirous of a chance in any of the following Brilliant Schemes, soon to be drawn, under the manigement of Messes. J. G. GREGORY & Co., successurs to Messes. YATES & McINTERS, and Messes. D. PAINE & Co.

Every person ordering tickets of the subscriber will receive the official drawing, published in the Builetin, newspaper. The same paper will also contain a list f schemes nhead. Money on all the solvent banks in the United

postage is always paid by the subscriber on all letters ontaining #5 and opward. 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

Be particular and address JOSEPH HOUGH, 220 Broadway.

A Graud Capital Prize of \$50,000. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY

CLASS A FOR 1846. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday,

	March 14, 1846,	
78	NUMBERS-15 DRAWN	BALLOTS.
	J. G. Gregory &	
	SCHEMÉ.	
1	\$50.000	\$50.00
1	20,000	20.00
1	10,000	10.00
1	5,000	5.00
1	4.277	4 27
1 2	3,000	6.00
50	1,000	50,00
50	500	25.00
50	400	20,00
100	250	25,000
193	200	9,600
63	130	8.130
63	110	6.936
63	80	5.040
63	60	3,770
63	50	3.150
252	40	10,080
6.048	30	181,440
29.295	15	439.425
6		

36,365 amounting to 8912.912 Wholes \$15 - Haives \$7 50-Quarters \$3 75. A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for \$190-Shares in proportion.

## A Grand Capital Prize of \$30,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY For the benefit of the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures. Class F, for 1848,

To be drawn at Jersey City, Wednesday, March 25, 1846. 75 Numbers-12 Brawn Ballots.

J. G. (	GREGORY & CO.	MANAGERS.
	SCHEME.	
1	\$30 000	\$30.0
i	10,000	10,0
1	6,000	6.0
1	5.000	5,0
. 1	3,000	3,0
1	2.500	2.3
1	2.195	2,1
.25	2,000	50,0
50	200	10,0
50	150	7.5
80	100	8,8
63	90	5,6
63	80	5.0
63	70	4.4
63	60	3,7
126	50	6.3
126	40	5.0
3.654	20	73.0
23,436	10	234.2

27,814 amounting to \$472. Wholes \$10—Haives \$5—Quarters \$21. \$472.675 A certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be sent for \$120. Shares in proportion.

## PACKAGES.

It will be observed that the price of a Certificate of a Package of Tickets is the amount of risk only— or, in other words, the difference between the cost of a Package and the lowest amount it can possibly draw. When Packages are ordered the amount of risk only han to be sent. When single Tickets are ordere the whole sum must be enclosed.

All money letters invariably come safe by mail, it diressed to JOSEPH HOUGH, 220 Broadway, N. Y. Referende-Mounto. J. G. Gregory & Co.

OF IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS Prolapsus l'teri Cured by External Menus. DR. R. THOMPSON'S PELVIC CORSET AND UTERO ABDOMINAL BANDAGE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of making and vending Dr Roskar Taoxraus Peivie Corset and Abdominat Bandage for the preven tion and cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Hernia, &c., in . Countles of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Chatham, C ange, John-on, and Cumberland, respectfully present them to the notice of the Medical profession as pos sing superior advantages over every other kind of in

strument for the same purpose. These instruments are constructed upon scientific principles, and to any one acquainted with the female system and with the discuses which are sought to be relieved, the utility of the instrument will be apparen Money on all the solvent banks and the they have the couquations appropriately where they states, and Canada, received at par for in kets sold at cal Faculty in all parts of the Country where they

have been introduced.

Physicians throughout the State are invited to examine them, as we are satisfied they must be convinced of their excellence and applicability. They will be put at such prices as to place them in reach of every patient.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. Feb 1846.

Wilson Arendell, Hezekiah Arendell, Wilson Arendell, Joseph Patrick and Wife Elizabeth, Joseph B. Hathaway and Wife Eveline, Nancy Spruitt, Sarah Kenady, Wm. D. Davenpor and Wife Polly, and James A Spruill.

To the Court of Equity of Washington County N. C. Fall Term 1845.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Arendell, Hezekish Arendell, Jeseph Ainsley and Wite Asha, Priscilla Ainsley, and Milly Terry are non-residents of this State: Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk and Master advertise at the Court House, and in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, for the parties absent from the State to appear at the next term of this Court, on the second Monday in March, 1846, at the Court House in Plymouth, and plead, answer or de-

will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, Thomas B. Nicholls, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Plymouth, Washington County North Carolina the second Monday of September, 1845. T. B. NICHOLLS, C. M. E.

Pr. Adv. 85 524 A MESSAGE FROM BALTIMORE

From the Old Established TEMPLE OF FORTUNE, OF COLVIN & CO.

(MUSEUM CORNER,) N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets. WIO give distant adventurers a fine opportunity to enrich themselves, and partake of the luck of our Office, we present them the following splendid Lotteries for the close of February:

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In the above magnificent Scheme, in which there is 13 Drawn Numbers to every parkage of 26 Tickets, making every other Ticket's Prize; and in which Packages that cost \$312 and can draw the four highest Prizes amounting to the splendid fortune of titicate Packages of 26 Whole Tickets for \$160

26 Half 40 26 Quarter 20 26 Eighth \$7,500. \$25,000.

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