

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
By Joseph Gales & Son.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM: one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Register.

To Major Jack Downing, of the 2nd Brigade Militia, at Downingville.

Having read several of your Officials and in particular, that of the 26th Dec. 1833, permit me to say a word also, in accordance with your views upon the subject of our dearly beloved country, the good of which there is no doubt you have much at heart, as well as myself.

Well Major, we will begin now with the General and the Government Bank. Although the General is committing a suicidal act, in giving the Bank a fatal stab by which he expects utterly to destroy it—yet Major, it is well known now, that the American nation of People and its Congress must and will have a National Bank to answer and facilitate the collection of its revenue, without the loss of a dollar too. But Amos and the General and some of the other kitchen Cabinet says, we shall not have such a good Bank for our country, because some individuals and some who live in another climate, with many widows, orphans and others, own some little of it. And the General says he rather this country lose all that the Government has there, than these individuals who own tither part, should be a little mite benefited and so he veto it, and all the way that the Congress pass to renew it. He vent all his malice and ambition to keep Congress from passing it. But Major, you know Congress have got more power than the General, if they are not afraid to use it, and we are sure they are not. Then, if they are not, the Congress of this great nation and the people will have a Bank, either by a renewal of the present one, with an increase of its present Capital, (or a new one.) It is said a better cannot be; it is good enough; and it is always best to let good enough alone because it can't be bettered, notwithstanding the General's objections and vetoes to kill it. Congress will act for the people, themselves and their country; they must and will have a Bank; so they bring it up again and again and so they will have it, well known and bear in their minds, the great loss of on or about one million four or five hundred thousand dollars already to their Treasury, called un- available funds—a total loss to the nation, occasioned by having so many these little Banks all over this great and growing nation. Well now, Major, if Congress are determined to have a Bank, I will give you my plan on it, and then you can give me your plan.

Well then, Major, my plan is to renew the present Bank & increase \$15,000,000—makin on it \$50,000,000—say \$3,000,000 for Uncle Sam, makin with what he is got, \$10,000,000—then the balance, \$12,000,000 be left open for new subscribers, excluding the old ones who now held stock from takin this new, thereby giving a fair chance to others who wish it if they like it; if not, they can let it alone and others will take it. And so, Major, you will see, and so will all the people see, that just such a Bank as this is the very one we should have, when all the money there will be good alike. There will be no shawing and shuffling and cutting, but every man can get and keep by him enough of this here good big National Bank money, to keep him from sufferin, and other people from shaving him of a cent—much less your difference in per cent. of 1 to 25, upon local Bank notes which will not pass out of their neighborhood. But when you start to travel any where and have got the United States Bank money in your pocket, you can travel from Maine to St. Mary's or to Baering's Straits, and be a free man, and not submit to imposition.

Now, Major Downing, can there be any mistake in having such good money, for all our country to use, to pass and repay, to live and let live. We are and should be forever one people, never to be divided—no, never, never! And this Bank is one we should ever encourage and have among all the people. It is the nation's salvation from many evils, & will be from many more, if Congress will in their wisdom keep it up—if not, it will be a great hurt to the good of this nation, and will finally lead to the most fatal consequences; which it is hoped, Heaven may prevent.

I am yours,
EZEKIEL HOMESPUN.

See tellis.—A man at Newark, N. J. was near killed to death by a horse, the other day, which he had leading unmercifully.

Mr. WEBSTER,
In Reply to Mr. Wright, in the Senate of the United States.

"Mr. President, I wish to say a word on another topic. This is an eventful moment. On the great questions which occupy us, we all look for some decisive movement of public opinion. As I wish that movement to be free, intelligent and unbiased—the true manifestation of public will—I desire to prepare the country for another assault, which I perceive is about to be made, on popular prejudice—another attempt to obscure all distinct views of the public good—to overwhelm all patriotism, and all enlightened self-interest, by loud cries against false danger, and by exciting the passions of one class against another. I am not mistaken in the omen—I see the magazine whence the weapons of this warfare are to be drawn. I already hear the din of the hammering of arms, preparatory to the combat. They may be such arms, perhaps, as reason, and justice, and honest patriotism, cannot resist. Every effort at resistance, it is possible, may be feeble and powerless; but, for one, I shall make an effort—an effort to be begun now, and to be carried on and continued with untiring zeal, till the end of the contest comes.

Sir, I see in those vehicles which carry to the People sentiments from high places, plain declarations that the present controversy is but a strife between one part of the community and another. I hear it boasted as the unfeeling security, the solid ground, never to be shaken, on which recent measures rest, that the poor naturally hate the rich. I know, that under the shade of the roofs of the Capitol, within the last twenty-four hours—among men sent here to devise means for the public safety and the public good—it has been vaunted forth as matter of boast and triumph, that one cause existed, powerful enough to support every thing, and to defend every thing, and that was—the natural hatred of the poor to the rich.

Sir, I pronounce the author of such sentiments to be guilty of attempting a detestable fraud on the community. A double fraud; a fraud, which is to cheat men out of their property, and out of the earnings of their labor, by first cheating them out of their understandings.

"The natural hatred of the poor to the rich." Sir, it shall not be till the last moment of my existence—it shall be only when I am drawn to the verge of oblivion—when I shall cease to have respect or affection for any thing on earth, that I will believe the People of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, cajoled, and drioged about in herds, by such abominable frauds as this. If they shall sink to that point—if they so far cease to be men—thinking men, intelligent men—as to yield to such pretences, and such clamor, they will be slaves already; slaves to their own passions—slaves to the fraud and knavery of pretended friends. They will deserve to be blotted out of all the records of freedom; they ought not to dishonor the cause of self-government, by attempting to exercise it; they ought to keep their unworthy hands entirely off from the cause of Republican liberty, if they are capable of being the victims of artifices so shallow—of tricks so stale, so threadbare, so often practised, so much worn out, on serfs and slaves; and the victims, too, of wicked and nefarious designs, so thinly cloaked—designs deep in purpose and in wickedness, but shallow in their pretences.

"The natural hatred of the poor against the rich." "The danger of a moneyed aristocracy." "A power as great and dangerous as that resisted by the Revolution!" "A call to a new Declaration of Independence!"

Sir, I admonish the People against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer in the country to be upon his guard against such delusion. I tell him, the attempt is to play off his passions against his interests, and prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty; in the name of patriotism, to injure and afflict his country; and in the name of his own independence, to destroy that very independence, and make him a beggar and a slave. Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor? Let him rather fold them and sit still, than be pushed on, by fraud and artifice, to do what will render his labor useless and hopeless.

Sir, the very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A decayed currency, sudden change of prices, paper money, fading between morning and noon, and fading still lower between noon & night—when all these things exist, it is the very harvest of speculators, and of the whole race of those who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race—the Catalines of all times—marked, so as to be known forever by one stroke of the historian's pen, greedy of all other men's property, and prodigal of their own. Capitalists, too, may outlive such times.— They may either prey on the earnings of labor, by their cent. per cent. or they may hoard. But the laboring man, what can he hoard? Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive frehold, his all, is his labor.— Whether he work on his own small capital, or on another's, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin, or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West, I would say to every man in the East, who follows his own plough, and to every mechanic, artizan, and laborer, in every city in the country—I would say to every man, every where, who wishes, by honest means, to gain an honest living: "Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing: whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into paper money, stabs your interest and your happiness to the heart."

The herd of hungry wolves, who live on other men's earnings, will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry, is the very system for them. A Government that produces or countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, rising and falling, and finally paper-money, is a Government exactly after their own heart. Hence, these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. A condition of public affairs, in which property is secure, industry certain of its reward, and every man secure in his own hard earned gains is no paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things—bring on change after change—let it not be known to-day what will be the value of property to-morrow—let no man be able to say, whether the money in his pockets at night will be money, or worthless rags in the morning; and depress labor, till double work shall earn but half a living—give them this state of things, and you give them the consummation of their earthly bliss.

Sir the great interest of this great country, the producing cause of all its prosperity is labor! labor! labor! We are a laboring community. A vast majority of us all live by industry, and actual occupation, in some of their forms. The Constitution was made to protect this industry—to give it both encouragement and security; but, above all, security. To that very end—with that precise object in view, power was given to Congress over the Currency, and over the money system of the country. In forty years' experience, we found nothing at all adequate to the beneficial execution of this trust, but a well conducted National Bank. That has been tried—returned to—tried again, and always found successful. If it be not the proper thing for us, let it be soberly argued against; let something better be proposed, let the country examine the manner coolly and decide for itself. But whoever shall attempt to carry a question of this kind by clamor, and violence, and prejudice; whoever would rouse the People by appeals, false and fraudulent appeals, to their love of independence, to resist the establishment of a useful institution, because it is a bank, and deals in money, and who artfully urges these appeals whenever he thinks there is more of honest feeling than of enlightened judgment, means nothing but deception. And whoever has the wickedness to conceive, and the hardihood to avow, a purpose to break down what has been found, in forty years' experience, essential to the protection of all interests, by arraying one class against another, and by acting on such a principle, as that the poor always hate the rich, shows himself the reckless enemy of all. An enemy to his whole country, to all classes, and to every man in it, he deserves to be marked especially as the poor man's curse!

From late English Papers.

A sensible Horse.—We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than that we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. J. Lane, of Fawcett, in Gloucestershire on his return home, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, he had been shod all four, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning, Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired: The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field, by unfastening the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed, than the horse, which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the ailing foot.—

The farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about, and set off at a merry pace for his well known pasture. Whilst Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "oh, he has been here, and shod, and gone home again," which, on their returning, they found to be actually the case.

An accomplished Artist.—A late London paper contains an account of the examination of Mrs. George Tweed, Esq. who was committed for trial under the following circumstances. She stopped her coach before the shop of a very respectable tradesman in Piccadilly, and requested to be shown some silks and satins, laces &c. After selecting a quantity, worth about 150l. she requested that a clerk might proceed to her dwelling with the bill, where she would pay it—not having brought her wallet with her. The clerk accordingly entered the coach, and it was driven—the little imagined whither. The lady stopped in front of the mansion of a respectable physician, and informed him that her son was in the carriage in front of his house, in a state of lunacy. She described his symptoms, stating that he supposed himself clerk to some establishment; and was continually talking about collecting bills, being swindled, &c. She proposed to leave him in charge of the doctor for a few days, enjoining upon him to keep the young man confined, as it was dangerous that he should be at large. This agreed to, the unsuspecting clerk was ushered into the apartment of the physician, where he was confined nearly two days as a lunatic; and it was not until the M. D. had sent a servant to the supposed residence of the lady, that he would heed the exclamations of the prisoner.

A countryman, a short time ago, on being liberated from St. Augustine's jail, walked into a neighboring ale house and asked for a pint of beer, informing the landlord at the same time, he had no money, but that if he would furnish the supply he would fill him something to his advantage. The landlord hesitated, but finding the man's countenance to wear an honest sort of appearance, placed before him "a tankard of mild." A few minutes had elapsed and the beer had vanished, and with it mine host's patience, for he eagerly demanded the promised information. "Hark ye," responded the newly released delinquent, "if you should be unfortunate enough to get on the treadmill, the easiest berth is against the wall." *Kentish Chron.*

Sympathy of Insects.—When we came into the parlour at the Inn at Fernoy, we found it black with flies. "Why do you not destroy these flies?" we enquired of the landlord. "Bless you," he replied, "that would only make the matter worse; when we kill one, all his acquaintance come to his funeral." *Cory's Letters from Ireland.*

LINCOLN TOWN SCHOOL.

A Classical School will be opened by the subscriber, at Lincoln, on the 17th of February. The price of tuition for the Latin and Greek Languages, will be \$10 per session; English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$5, in advance. Those who wish information respecting his qualifications as a teacher, are referred to Mr. W. J. Bingham, Principal of the Hillsborough Academy, and to the Faculty at Chapel Hill. GEO. W. MORROW. February 1st 1834. 14 5t

State of North-Carolina, Wake County.

COURT OF EQUITY.
FALL TERM, 1833.
Joseph J. Andrews and wife Lucy, vs. John Dunn, Administrator of William Andrews and others.

IT is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the defendant William Andrews to appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1834, and answer, plead or demur to said bill of Complaint, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by him, and a decree be entered accordingly. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. M. E. 14

This Day Received,



And for sale at the North-Carolina Bookstore, The second edition of the Life and Writings of Major JACK DOWNING, of Downingville, away down east in the State of Maine, written by himself. Sketches and Eccentricities of Colonel DAVID CROCKET, of West Tennessee, new edition. The Downeasters, &c. &c. a Novel in 2 vols. by Juo. Neal. Tom Cringle's Log, complete in 3 vols. A FRESH SUPPLY OF The American Almanac & Repository of useful Knowledge for 1834; also a few of the back numbers of 1830, 31, 32 & 33, may be had by immediate application. TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, Feb. 5. 14

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR New Building, on the corner of Fayetteville and Market Streets, Where they intend keeping a heavy and well selected Stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS-WARE, &c. &c. All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail on favorable terms. W. & H. are desirous to close their former Business to the present period—and respectfully ask of all indebted to them and to F. J. Haywood, to call and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be afforded. Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1834. 13

Richard Williamson,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT No. 19, Maiden Lane, New-York, L. P. MADEIRA WINES, In Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, entitled to debenture, from Howard March & Co. Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Scott. Geo. & Robt. Blackburn & Co. Leacock, Harris & Co. Orders received for the Wines of any of those Houses; and the Wine shipped direct as opportunity offers. Some of old & splendid quality, in bottles, including the rarest specimens.

Sherry Wines of Spain,

From the best Vintage, in Pipes, Hhds, and Quarter Casks, entitled to debenture. Some extra quality, in Bottle. Wines of France, Chateau Margaux; Chateau Lafite. Palmer Margaux; Latour, Leoville. Pauillac, St. Julien, &c. Bordeaux Wine, low priced, for ordinary consumption. Champagne of the brand "Grape." Real Sillery do. Rose do. "A'choir," Sauterne, Barsac, Hermitage, Red & White, In Hogsheads Muscat de Frontignac, and Bottles. Vins de Graves.

Wines of the Rhine & Moselle.

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Brauneberger, Schwarzberger, &c. **Port Wines.** In Wood & Glass; some extra quality in Bottles. **Pure Table Wines.** In Pipes, Half Pipes and Quarter Casks, entitled to debenture. Old L. P. Tenerife, Sicily Madeira, Cape Madeira, Marselles Madeira, Old Lisbon, St. Lucia; Sweet and Dry Malaga.

Liqueurs and Cordials.

Of Italy, Holland, France & Martinique. Kichenwasser, from the forest of Noir, Curacao, Red and White, from Annetto-lam, Marschino di Zara, Anizette, Noyseau, &c. **Choice Liqueurs.** Under the Custom House locks, entitled to debenture, in Pipes, Half Pipes and Quarter Casks. Particular attention is paid in selecting Liqueurs.

BRANDY—Old Champagne, (1806.) Real Bordeaux. Cognac, (Old, Dunny & Co.) 1828. Rochelle, London Excise, &c. GIN—Old Cologne, London, 5d prof. Old Holland, and American. RUM—Old Jamaica, Portland, Old Antigua, and B. y. in bottle. WHISKEY—Old Irish, (Danishown,) Old Scotch, (Parintosh,) Anzac, 1803, &c. Old London Double Brown Stout, Dunbar's & Hibbert's brand, in Hhds. and Tierces. As also the finer choice Black and Green TEAS, in Chests, Half Chests and Caddies. Old Mocha, Java, South-American and West-India COFFEES. Refined SUGARS, in variety. Foreign FRUITS and PRESERVES. Spice, Sausces, variegated Pickles. Sardines, Truff's, Italian Pastes. Foreign Cheese, Capers, Olives, Anchovies. Bordeaux Table Oil, French Spiced Vinegar. Paris Wax Candles. HAVANA SEGARS, a large and well seasoned Stock always on hand, &c. &c. JANUARY 27. 14 1m

An Act to amend an Act

Passed in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, entitled an Act to revive the second section of an Act, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, entitled an Act to revive an Act, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, for the Regulation of the City of Raleigh, and for other purposes. WHEREAS, by the third section of the said Act, the Commissioners are authorized to class the citizens to set as a City Watch; and whereas it is found difficult to procure the punctual attendance of the said Watch for want of authority by the Intendant to appoint a Captain thereof:

Be it enacted, That the Intendant of Police, or other person appointed by the City Commissioners as Directors of the Watch, shall be authorized to appoint some one of each class as a Captain thereof; and every person so appointed, who shall fail to serve or shall discharge his charge before the time allowed by the City Ordinance, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered by warrant before the Intendant in the name of the Commissioners, for the benefit of the City: Provided, that no person above the age of sixty years shall be compelled to serve as Captain of any Watch. Read three times, and ratified in the General Assembly, 10th Jan. 1834. 5

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 5. Under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. McPHERSON, the Subscriber will give Instruction in the various Branches of Academic Education, on the following terms, viz: \$7 50—\$10 50—\$12 50—\$15 50, according to the grade of studies. The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. L. B. JOHNSON, 13

NOTICE.

State of North-Carolina. Wake County. In Execution. Kimbrough Jones, Sims and others,

Isham Garrett and Berry D. Sims. THE several parties (Plaintiffs and Defendants) in this case, are hereby notified, that according to an Interlocutory Order made in the above named cause, at Fall Term, A. D. 1833, which directs the Clerk and Master to advertise in the Raleigh Register, for three weeks, the time and place of taking the Account—That I shall, in pursuance to said Order, on the 5th day of March 1834, at my Office in the City of Raleigh, proceed to take said Account—at which time and place, the parties interested are respectfully invited to attend. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E. 13

TO THE PUBLIC.

A GREAT OPENING FOR ENTERPRISE, And the Employment of a Small or Great CAPITAL TO MUCH PROFIT.

THE Undersigned, Thomas S. Hinde, Proprietor of the Town of Mount Carmel, Wash County, Illinois, and Doctor Jacob Lesher, late of Wolmesdorf, Berks County, Pennsylvania, having purchased the Tract of Land embracing the Grand Rapids, or Great Falls of the Washah River, have also been employed by the Washah Navigation Company, who have obtained a charter for the water privileges for four or five miles above and below said Falls, to dispose of Stock, or dispse of the rights and privileges granted by said charter, for forty years, renewable for ever, and securing the Water Power connected with a short Canal, eight miles in length, opening the Navigation 400 miles above, and connecting with the Washah Canal, the Ohio, and the Lakes, thro' this channel, of the greatest importance, have thought proper to notify and apprise the entire community, of the facts in relation to the situation and localities of the place.

The Washah River is the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, for 200 miles or more, from the Ohio, embracing the greater part of the Eastern side of Illinois, and with the two White rivers, connecting the most fertile regions of Indiana; the White river forming a junction with the Washah, one and a half miles below the Grand Rapids, or Falls. The climate is mild, being about the latitude of Lexington, Kentucky, 38° 25' N. latitude. The soil is good, generally equal, if not superior, to that of the greater part of the West. The productions of the earth are abundant; and this region of country is preferred by those who have traversed the whole country. It is healthy, being moderately a rolling country; and the water privileges commanding a district of country for 150 or 200 miles round by land and water. It is thought, that from the abundance of iron ore and coal, the great water power of twelve feet fall in four miles, and sixteen feet fall in eight miles, any portion of the Washah river may be employed by water works; and that the General Government of the Union could not fix on a more desirable point for a National Armory in the West.

Having obtained these important advantages, with a flourishing Town of five, six, or seven hundred inhabitants, at the foot of the Falls, who, after many years laborious work, have prepared the place for an agreeable residence. Here is wanted capital to cut the Canal, the cost estimated at eighty or one hundred thousand dollars, which, when done, will employ a capital of from five hundred thousand to one million dollars, to carry on manufactures and machinery. We, the undersigned, therefore, have thought proper to employ two Agents, Mr. Benjamin T. Kavanaugh and Dr. Joseph C. Lesher, to visit the Atlantic States, the one in the South, the other in the East, who will be prepared with plans of surveys and necessary draughts, to exhibit the true situation of the Canal, Town & surrounding Country. But as there is a growing disposition to visit the West, and the ground-work of a great Western enterprise is laid, and preparations are making to connect the outlet on the rising generation, as well as the aborigines of the West, with the other privileges & advantages of the place and country, it is earnestly solicited and requested, that those who desire to emigrate to the place or desire to invest capital in the undertaking (the Books will be opened for Stock, and the sale of Property will take place in Mount Carmel, on the 7th of April next), those persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages set forth, do visit the country, or employ skillful men to visit it, and report whether this region of country, with the advantages suggested, answers the description already given.

We will be willing, also, either to obtain a loan of \$100,000, or more, on pledging the property, to carry on said canal and work, as far as to open it for the passage of Steamboats, and employ the water power for machinery; or, on very reasonable terms, we will relinquish to, and assign over, all our individual rights to a large tract of land, embracing the Grand Rapids, together with the rights and privileges under the act of incorporation, to an independent Company, that may be disposed to take the whole concern into their own hands, and manage it in their own way; it being the object of the Board of Directors to have the Canal opened as speedily as practicable, as there is no point on the Western waters which holds out such inducements for capitalists to employ their funds more profitably and with equal safety. T. S. HINDE. JACOB LESHER. Mount Carmel, Washah county, Illinois, Dec. 9, 1833. 13 2t

N. B. Since the above notice was drawn up, I have the assurance of the members of the Legislature of Indiana, that \$40,000 will be appropriated to meet the object contemplated, and about \$12,000 having been appropriated by Illinois, will afford about \$52,000 for the commencement of operations. It is contemplated that a dam below the mouth of White river about eight feet high, with locks, on the Indiana shore, will afford a safe navigation over the Falls at all seasons of the year, and afford water power of 10000000 of horse power, and machinery and manufactures. When the means of employing capital has become so precarious, it is thought that, at the present time, there is no opening more safe or more satisfactory for its employment than the one now offered.