many years. Put Manly in the shade! By this time we think this scribbler is sick of the shadows, and if the speaking at this place is the criterion from which we are to judge, we think Col. Reid has also become well acquainted with the shade.

So far from putting Mr. Manly in the shade he exhibits the lustre of a systematic, talented and honest politician, a pleasant speaker, and an agreeable gentleman, and has much endeared himself to the people of Macon.

We suppose that the popular speech was to be a labored effort to draw off the attention of the people from the important issues before them, and amuse their minds with notions of "free suffrage."

And such it proved to be; and because it was supposed to be a popular doctrine in these parts great stress was thrown upon this point; and now, catching their cue from their leaders, with all the ingenuity of adroit politicians, the Locos drop all other issues and throw their influence and efforts upon this subject alone, so that the cry of free suffrage abounds.

They that a few days ago were more zealously engaged in contending for the justice of the Mexican war than in fighting its battles, are now as mum on that subject as was Col. Reid about Col. Polk's pass to Gen. Santa Anna. Thus they strive by their disingenuousness to gull the people into the support of Mr. Reid by declaring that an issue which is no issue, but a mere hobby to accomplish a purpose that they are conscious their party principles can never effect with the people.

But do these Locos presume that our ignorance is so great that we will be confused by a splutter, and stuned by a noise, so as to betray our cherished principles, give up all for a mere song, and sell our birth right for a mess of pottage?

We think they have mistaken the intelligence of our people.

But our Macon correspondent casts a still more direct aspersion upon the intelligence of our people, and as a specimen of his splenetic humor we will give his own language: "our country has been so flooded by Whig speeches, newspapers, coonskin songs and little brass-faced speakers, that it seems impossible to make the people believe that there is any body else but Henry Clay; Brownlow's Whig and the little 'Messenger' published at Asheville, are the law and the gospel, and the people would hardly believe any thing different from what they say, 'though one should arise from the dead.'"

Surely this is lamentable! Yet if Mr. Reid will put Manly in the shade he will get a majority, and that, too, without one rising from the dead!

The plain English of this is that the people of Macon are fools, that they have been long deluded, and that, by an effort, less than is necessary to raise one from the dead, they may be deceived again, if Reid will make a popular speech.

We will now inform our correspondent that Mr. Manly still enjoys the sunshine of bright prospects in Macon, and we, too, have learned that there is one Zachary Taylor who was the decided favorite of many of the Macon Democrats until the Baltimore Convention sent forth its dictum, but so soon as that was announced it was, "Presto!" change!

But "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," nor does Chas. Manly lie in the shade; and it is our design to let Col. Reid digest his scheme of free suffrage two years more, when we are willing again to give him a patient hearing.

As to the prospects of our candidates for the Senate and House of Commons our Whig friends are sanguine of success. We are never afraid to meet our opponents in a fair contest, for we rely upon the intelligence, firmness and good sense of our fellow citizens.

Though I already have said more than I designed, I wish to take leave of the Standard's correspondent. We would advise him when he writes again to learn some respect for our intelligence, and say less about brass-faced speakers, till his own age will give countenance to the superabundance of that article found in his own face. He should engage in the practice of the precept giving directions for the removal of motes and beams from the eye.

As to his disparaging language about "the little Messenger acting dogish," I shall say nothing, and leave that sheet to gain as much favor with him as he says it has gained with the people of MACON.

Celebration of the 4th of July at Hendersonville by the Temperance Society.

It being generally known that the Temperance Society would celebrate the 4th of July at Hendersonville, at an early hour large numbers of the good citizens of Henderson were seen flocking in from all directions, to join in commemorating that glorious day that gave their country birth. The day was celebrated in a very appropriate manner. An interesting march of ladies and gentlemen, conducted by the Marshal through the main street into the Court House, headed by music, and the Temperance banner proudly floating in the van.

The Temperance Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer from Rev. Wm. Kerr.

On motion of Capt. Hugh Johnson,

Resolved, That the Society proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The election resulted as follows: For President, Col. John Clayton; for Vice Presidents, Capt. John Johnson and Capt. James Brittain; for Rec. Sec. H. F. Johnson, and for Cor. Sec. Rev. James Blythe.

The President being conducted to the chair, addressed the Society in a few very appropriate remarks; when the Society proceeded to the regular exercises of the day.

1st, Declaration of Independence, read by Maj. J. C. Gullick.

2d, An Oration, by J. W. Byers.

3d, A Eulogy on J. Q. Adams, by H. F. Johnson.

4th, Temperance address, by Rev. Wm. Keer.

Interesting music on the violin was performed during each address.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Highland Messenger, with a request for publication.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society adjourn to meet at the Presbyterian Campground on Saturday before the 4th Monday in August next.

JNO. CLAYTON, Pres.

JAS. BLYTHE, Sec. pro tem.

For the Messenger.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Court House in Asheville on Tuesday evening of the Superior Court, the object of which was to organize a Rough and Ready Club; a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a constitution and bye laws for the Government of the Club, whereupon the following persons were elected officers of said Club, viz: J. W. Patton, Esq., President, Charles Moore and M. Patton, Esqs., Vice President, Alex. Henry and Marcus Erwin Secretaries.

After the organization of the Club, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the Western Reserve, gave an animated and glowing account of the meeting of the Convention, and the unanimity that prevailed in the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, together with the patriotic determination of those who preferred another, to use their utmost efforts to ensure the success of the nominees. After an eloquent and soul-stirring appeal to the citizens of Buncombe county, in favor of old Rough and Ready, he gave way to our talented and eloquent Attorney General, B. S. Gaither, who for an hour or more enchained a large and attentive audience, in a speech replete with sound argument and logical reasoning, going to encourage the support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting was then addressed in humorous and entertaining speeches by Messrs. Baxter, Chunn, J. W. Woodfin and W. Williams; after which, members of the Club were called for, when a goodly number attached themselves to the Club, among whom were some Democrats, who say that party influences are not strong enough to make them vote against Gen. Taylor.

On motion of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., W. Williams, Esq., was appointed Sub-Elector for the county of Buncombe, with a request that he attend and address the citizens of the county at the different public meetings that may be held during the summer and fall.

After resolving that the meetings of the Club be held weekly, the meeting adjourned and the crowd dispersed in the finest humor imaginable, determined to use their best exertions to secure the election of Taylor and Fillmore.

ALEX. HENRY, MARCUS ERWIN. } Secretaries.

CONSISTENCY.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the "Barnburner" State Convention in February last, having been reported by a committee of which JOHN VAN BUREN and Gen. GOULD were members:

"*Resolved*, That Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, by his masterly correspondence with the War Department, no less than by his heroic conduct and indomitable coolness and courage on the field of battle, has shown himself to be not only a distinguished military chieftain, but a man of great mental and moral power, and whose life has given evidence of a strong head, an honest heart, and a republican simplicity of character."

Some people have been a little curious to know why Mr. V. B. voted for such a resolution in February, when in June following he spoke of Gen. T. in his speeches in the most disparaging terms. In February Prince JOHN expected to support General TAYLOR; in June he had made up his mind to get the nomination for his father!—*Rochester Democrat.*

One ought to remember kindness received, and forget those we have done.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 2.

Late and Important from Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Guanajuato in the hands of the Insurgents.

The U. S. steamer Portland, Captain Place, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on on the 25th. She brought us letters from the capital to the 22d of June, and papers to the 20th.—The news would be deemed very interesting if the people of the United States gave much thought at present to the affairs of the sister Republic.

Paredes has at last committed overt acts against the Government. On the 15th of June he entered the city of Guanajuato at the head of about 400 men and made himself master of the military stores in the city. The garrison, after a show of resistence, joined him. Bustamente and Minon, who were sent against Paredes, are believed to be acting in concert with him. The State Congress of Guanajuato was immediately dissolved, the lawful Governor displaced, and the country is evidently alarmed at the prospect of the success of the revolutionists, though the press at the capital puts the best face possible upon the subject, and affect to treat the revolution as little formidable.

The designs of Paredes are believed to be shadowed forth in the following plan, although his name is not attached to it.—Jarauta promulgated it upon entering Lagos, and he is considered the "right hand man" of the ex President. We translate from El Monitor.

PLAN OF GENERAL PAREDES.

Mexicans!—The work which iniquity and treason commenced in 1845 has just been consummated. More than half of the territory of the Republic has been sold to the enemy for a sum beneath contempt.—The remainder of our territory is occupied by the North-American soldiers, converted into a body-guard for the traitor Pena, to support a crime more attrocious than ages have revealed. The annals of the past recall to us Count Julian, betraying his country from a personal resentment: but the horrid deed is not comparable with the crime of Pena. That great criminal, blinded by passion, introduced the Moors into Spain at his personal hazard, but *this one*, to roll in luxury and enjoy power amidst the blandishments of the capital, sold his country without the least personal risk, after having disarmed the nation extinguished its public spirit, and he even seeks to persuade it that its dishonor is a public good, its disgrace renown, and the state of humiliation in which it lies prostrate at the feet of its enemies, is a brilliant position, with a flattering future.

And is it possible, Mexicans, that you will endure peaceably and unmoved this disgrace? Will you see in cold blood, your brothers of the California, New Mexico and Chihuahua actually sold!—brave men who have fought constantly as your advance-guard in support of the religion, the customs and the nationality of Mexico? No, no, a thousand times no!

We who subscribe this—though few in numbers, yet, resolve to perish in maintaining interests so dear—we invite you in pursuance of our example to take up arms against this traitorous Government, and fling forth the banner of insurrection.—Spain, Mexico and other nations appealed to it to sustain their independence, and they succeeded. We now do the same, proclaiming the following articles:

1. The present Government is disowned, having committed treason to the nation.

2. The States in consequence will resume their sovereignty.

3. They will take measures to replace the Government overthrown.

4. The Governors of the States will designate the person or persons to command the forces within each State.

5. The forces of the permanent army which adhere to this plan, shall obey, conformably to rule, the senior chief or general who second it.

Signed by Jarauta Ortiz, Negrete and others.

Lagos, June 1, 1848.

It will be recollected that Minon attempted to surprise Jarauta at Lagos, but fell back, his numbers being insufficient. A correspondent, an intelligent foreigner, writes us from the city of Mexico, on the 20th that 400 of Minon's troops went over to the insurgents, with their arms and baggage, and that the rest fled with the purpose of incorporating themselves with the insurgent Indians of Sierra Gordo, whose advance is within several leagues of Queretaro. Paredes is boldly accused of fomenting the war of the castes between the Indians and the whites, in order to give difficulty to the Government, and documentary proof is adduced to sustain the accusation.

The Government is pursuing a very energetic course against the opposition press in the city of Mexico. On the 20th four editors had been arrested, and warrants were out against several others who had secreted themselves.

It was reported in Mexico on the 20th that the insurgents had entered the city of Queretaro and pillaged the faubourgs of that town.

We translate from a letter addressed to us, dated—

MEXICO, June 18, 1848.

Mexico now presents the most mournful aspect one can possibly imagine. By the absence of the American troops and especially of their money, the inhabitants are left in a state of frightful misery, having no other means of subsistence than robbery and assassination. The existing Government has the most serious grounds of disquietude on account of the movements of Paredes and Jarauta. The troops which it has sent against them are revolting and swelling the ranks of the insurgents. The fall of Herrera is imminent, and the war will undoubtedly break out afresh upon the frontiers.

The monarchist party is active in the city, and is rallying many partisans:—They have the clergy for their leaders; in my next I will give the names of some.

[Our correspondent then gives the programme of the Puro party, for which we cannot make room to-day, and adds:]—This party has its connexions with the insurgents in the interior, and if the artillery which has just arrived from Queretaro and is stationed at Chapultepec, should join the Puros, revolution will take place within a fortnight and the Government be overthrown. Yours &c.

We omit a letter from the same source, dated the 26th, and come to the one of the latest date, which we translate:

MEXICO, June 22, 1848.

The revolution fomented by the Puro party makes rapid progress. The Departments of the North have taken the initiative in it: The present Government is in terrible anxiety. The two or three thousand men whom it can command are insufficient to put down the colossus. The revolution is inevitable.—A new law is anticipated daily against the liberty of the press. Arrests follow more rapidly than ever, although we are not yet sure what may be the purpose of Paredes, since he has not developed any plan of his own, but only followed that proclaimed by Jarauta. All the factions will unite upon him to attain these ends, namely: To drive Herrera from the Presidency; to refuse to observe the treaty of peace; and to renew the war upon the frontier.

Paredes is cousin-German of Arriaga, a priest who has great influence over the clergy, and who used Paredes in 1845 in emergency like the present one. He is besides a Jesuit, and most formidable one in the society.

The views of Almonte are known to be favorable to a continuance of the war; but thus far he has given no signs of life.—Notwithstanding that the Government journals are lavish in their praises of Gens. Minon, Lombardini, and others for their good conduct and fidelity, we expect every day to hear that they and the troops under their command have passed over to the *pronunciados*.

Yours, H. P.

—

We have the most deplorable accounts of robberies upon the highways in all parts of Mexico. American deserters join the professional *ladrones* of Mexico, and even in Vera Cruz acts of violence are constantly committed with impunity.

We annex a letter from a correspondent now at Jalapa:—

JALAPA, June 23, 1848.

General Worth took up his quarters in town yesterday, his division being encamped near Gen. Kearney's, about four miles back. Gen. Worth was fully impressed, from information he had received at Perote that the majority of the troops had already embarked, and that sufficient transportation was in waiting at Vera Cruz for the whole army. He now expects to lay here some five or six weeks, as news was received yesterday that about two thousand of Gen Patterson's division were at San Juan, waiting the arrival of transports.—Gen. Marshall's division are scattered along the road between El Encero and the National Encero. The troops generally enjoy good health, though some apprehension is felt about their passage through Vera Cruz; many thinking that the last division will not get off before the *vomito* sets in with all its fury.

A band of American robbers, who have been infesting the road between this and the city of Mexico for some time back, were attacked some days ago by a large party of Mexican troops, and after a short but sharp conflict eleven of the robbers were killed, and sixteen taken prisoners—the latter were immediately shot by the Mexicans. Of those who escaped at the time, ten were arrested by our troops near Perote, and after being tried by a military commission, were sentenced to be flogged, branded and taken out of the country in irons. The two first portions of their sentences were carried into effect, and they are now in prison in this place. The gang was principally composed of teamsters and discharged soldiers, who left the city of Mexico before the treaty was ratified.—They were fully identified by one or two of our officers as being part of a gang who had robbed them near Rio Frio some time ago.

A report was circulating about the town yesterday that Jarauta had pronounced against the Government and with some two hundred followers had thrown himself into a place called Lagos, about fifty leagues from Queretaro in the State of Jalisco, where he was besieged by six hundred Government troops. It was also stated that Bustamente, at the head of 800 men, had marched to the assistance of the besiegers. With this exception, the arrivals from above report every thing quiet in the city and country. Yours truly, C. C.

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.

Seven days later from Europe.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

BOSTON, July 8, 6 P. M.

The Steamer, *Buena Vista* arrived at Boston this morning in forty hours from Halifax. She brings the foreign advices per the *Caledonia*, which vessel reached Hallifax on Thursday last at 12 M. and left in an hour afterwards for New York. The *Caledonia* left Liverpool on the 24th ult. and therefore brings news one week later than that brought by the *Cambria*.

Paris is still in a state of agitation.—Louis Napoleon's resignation of his seat in the National Assembly has postponed the crisis of trouble for the present, and perhaps altogether. There was to have been six candidates for the presidency, all of whom were already in the field, viz:—M. Lamartine, Thiers, Louis Napoleon Bohaparte, Marrast, Caussidierè, and General Cavaignac. The Orleans party, it is said, will support M. Berryer, the celebrated orator, and has declared openly in his favor.

The Legitimists (those in favor of the restoration of Henry 5th,) at present stand divided between Theirs and Lamartine.—If the election were to take place immediately there would be but little doubt of the result for Louis Napoleon, under the prestige of the Bonaparte name, and his recent discreet course, possesses a popularity which might ensure his election.—The feeling exhibited by the French people in his favor is of the most enthusiastic character, and if present appearances are sustained by future events, it is supposed that almost every electoral college would give him their vote. Accordingly the constitution has already been altered to meet the first difficulty that might be encountered in its working, and the President, instead of being elected directly by the people, in case he has an absolute majority of votes, is to be selected by the Nation Assembly from the five highest returned by the colleges.

The election of Louis Napoleon to the Colonelcy, is Colonel of the 4th Legion of the National Guards, has been definitively declared. Thus Louis Napoleon appears upon the stage in another character.

Another aspirant to the head of affairs is the Prince of Leuchtenberg, 1st son of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, and grandson of the Empress Josephine, and son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia, having married the Princess Olga, who although a foreignor is still a favorite with the French people.

The war in Denmark continues unabated. At a conference of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the grand Duke Constantine, at Copenhagen, the Russian cabinet in behalf of Denmark demanded that the Germans should evacuate both of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein before any negotiation could be entered into, and further, that if Schleswig has yielded up, the Emperor Nicholas would claim Holstein, in accordeance with the treaty with the Danes.

PRUSSIA.

Another emeute had taken place at Berlin on the 14th ult. The cause of the disturbance was a collision that took place between the Burger Guards and the populace, in an attempt of the former to disperse some workmen that had gone to the Minister to demand either work or money. In the melee, five men were wounded.—The news spread through the city like lightning. Barricades were instantly formed, and the People having discovered that the arsenal was unprotected, made an attack upon the building at about 11 o'clock. The attack was successful and he arsenal was plundered of about 2000 stand of arms. The rabble kept possession until about 1 o'clock, and then retired without further disturbance.

At Prague the Emperor of Austria having refused to confirm the Provisional Government, and Prince Windschgrotz having erected batteries around the town the mob became infuriated, and with the students rose en masse, demanding arms. The next day all was quiet, but one of the Deputies moved that the Assembly should send away all the troops, and put themselves under the protection of the people. This was carried, and the Government resigned.

Civil War in Paris.

Great destruction of Life.

MEDITATION OF ENGLAND ACCEPTED, &c.

The following despatch came to hand last evening from our correspondent at New York:

NEW YORK, July 9—8 P. M.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Courier & Enquirer, received at Liverpool from Paris, dated at noon on the 24th ult., says that the crisis has actually arrived in Paris.

On Friday, the 23d, the telegraph reports that the troops and the National Guards were fighting desperately with the people, and that a terrible sacrifice of life had already taken place.

NEW YORK, July 9—2 P. M.

An express from London received at Liverpool on the 24th ult., states that cotton was better than on the previous day, the decline of an ½d. having been recovered. Prices were firm, with an upward tendency. The continental disturbances alone prevented a good business being done.

Austria accepts the mediation of England with Italy.

During the conflict at Prague, Prince Windschgratz was killed by a rifle shot; and the Prince's son mortally wounded.

The Prince was rescued from the mob.

There was no English news of interest or importance stirring.

Ireland continued quiet, and the organization of clubs for training was increasing. They had about 12,000 members in Dublin alone.

A great monster meeting was to be held at Derry, at which the various factions of the Repealers were expected to unite.

The Irish newspapers are assuming a more daring tone.

It was rumored at London that great discontent was brewing in the French Provinces, and that four departments in the South alone drilled 72,000 men to march on Paris and put down the tyranny of the Provisional Government.

OBITUARY.

DIED at the residence of his father in Franklin, Macon Co., on Wednesday the 5th inst., Dr. ANDREW J. BELL, aged about 24 years.

At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity, called at the Court house on the 8th inst., in reference to the death of Dr. Bell—on motion of Mr. N. H. Palmer, Col. Wm. H. Roane was called to the chair, and H. G. Woodfin requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Woodfin and Palmer, and the following sentiments unanimously adopted:—

Whereas in the dispensations of an All-Wise Providence, our young friend and fellow citizen, Dr. Andrew J. Bell has been called from the busy walks of men to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, and while we desire to bow in humble acquiescence to the will of Him who holds the issues of life and death, and controls the destiny of individuals, we deem it prudent and proper at the same time to pay the respect due to departed worth, and treasure in our hearts those feelings of fond recollection which the character of the deceased so amply merited.

Just entering upon the duties of an honorable, useful and laborious profession, with bright hopes and fair prospects of success—his diligent attention to business, and his untiring assiduity in his studies soon placed his physical constitution beyond the reach of those remedies which he so anxiously desired to administer for the relief of others.

Resolved, That our sympathies are cordially united with the relatives of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the young men who were his associates, as well as his professional brethren, will wear the usual badge on the arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished the family relations of the deceased, and also published in the Highland Messenger. WM. H. ROANE, Ch'man.

H. G. WOODFIN, Sec.

DIED at the house of his father in Henderson Co., N. C., JAMES H., son of PHILIP and SOPHIA BRITTAIN, on the 28th of June, 1848, aged 19 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Thus we see that the young as well as the aged die and sink in the tomb; that death, with his icy touch, lays hold, not only on the gray headed pilgrim, but also on the youth, in an hour when he thinketh not. The gay tulip springs up in the valley, blossoms at morn, and ere even has gone, grows pale, withers and dies. So with you, dear friend.

You had just sprung up in the vale of life.—The buds of hope had scarce bloomed in your path, when death, with a wild laugh of victory, called you his own. But we humbly trust you are gone to that heavenly place,

"Where fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
And joys supreme are given."

When we look around, and behold the young and the aged thickly falling under the conquering arm of death, how clearly is it shown to our cloudy minds that all below the sun is vanity; that the gaudy objects pursued in this fleeting life are visionary—mere phantoms of an hour, that fade like morning mist before the rising sun. Yesterday we were born, to-day we blossom, to-morrow die. How fleeting! how transitory!

Yet come, O death! thy freezing kiss
Emancipates! thy rest is bliss!
I would I were away.

May the young be warned by the early death of our departed friend, to remember their Creator in the days of their youth; that they may be ready to give a willing farewell to earth and all earthly enjoyments, when the summons shall come to bid them to their final home. H. F. J.

We are authorized to announce Col. THOMAS MORRIS as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the next election.

Religious Notice.

The funeral of James Sharp, a volunteer who died in Mexico, will be preached at Turkey-creek Camp-Ground on the last Sabbath in July, by Rev. R. M. Whaley and Rev. John Reynolds. July, 1848.

$25 REWARD.

I will pay a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any one who will apprehend and lodge in jail so I get my boy

LEANDER,

He left me last night near Hendersonville, and I am at a loss to conjecture in what direction he will travel. He is about 20 years old; a brown or copper color, about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, a muscular and stout form, keen and well built. His countenance, when spoken to, is quite peculiar, looking as if suddenly alarmed, and when so, is slightly inclined to a stoppage or stammering in his speech when first spoken to.—His dress, when he left, consisted of one pair of grey or blue cassimere pants, a bluish colored sack coat, a brown long skirt over coat, an old cloth cap and a pair of old boots.

Address the subscriber,

JAS. BRITTAIN.
Hendersonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1848. — 412—tf.

☞ The Jonesborough Whig will copy 3 times and forward account.

Administrators Sale.

On the 24th day of August next, at the late residence of James Carter, deceased, on Ivy in Yancy County, we shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, all the personal property belonging to said Estate, consisting of from

30 to 40 Mules,

seven or eight horses, about eighty cattle, a large stock of hogs, supposed to be from

ONE TO TWO HUNDRED,

Farming tools, Blacksmith tools, a quantity of Iron, Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Waggons and Harness, and a variety of other articles.

A credit of TWELVE MONTHS will be given on the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sale to continue from day to day until completed. NATHAN YOUNG. } Adm'rs.
EDWARD CARTER, }

July 11th, 1848. 412—tds.

"Our doubts are traitors."—SHAKS.

PYFER & Co.

LOTTERY BROKERS, AND

Bank Note dealers,

No. 1 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

This old established and truly lucky Lottery firm, is famed from one extreme of the Union to other as the oldest, fortunate, celebrated and popular Lottery agency in the country.

☞ Prizes promptly paid in Gold!

Orders from any section of the country, (with the amount to be invested enclosed,) will be faithfully and immediately attended to.

The printed official drawings always sent by the first mail to those who order from our firm. One order to us may realize a Fortune!

July Lotteries.

40,000 Dollars.

SATURDAY, July 22d.

18 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers.

1 prize of 40,000 dollars is			$40 000
1 of	12,730 is		12,730
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,	

Tickets $15, shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
25 whole tks.	$180	25 quarters,	45 00
25 halves,	90	25 eighths	22 50

30,000 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, July 26th.

72 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of 30,000 dollars is			$30,000
1 of	12,500 is		12,500
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,	

Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
24 whole tks.	$120	24 quarters,	30 00
24 halves	60	24 eighths,	15 00

50,000 Dollars.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1848.

78 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.

1 prize of 50,000 dollars, is			$50,000
1 of	15,000 is		15,000
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,	

Tickets $15—shares in proportion,

Certificates of			
25 whole tickets,	$222	25 quarters	55 00
25 halves,	110	25 eighths,	27 50

The exchange business in all its branches is conducted at the lowest rates.

"Pyfer & Co's Bulletin of Lotteries" forwarded free to all who wish it.

Our handsome prize and prompt returns always address the far-famed, truly lucky, and old established house of PYFER & CO.

No 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md