

FROM MEXICO.

THE RATIFICATION SPEECHES. The following remarks by the parties to the ratification of the Treaty with Mexico, will be found highly interesting, as closing up the scene of the war:

From the New Orleans Mercury, June 15. The correspondent of the Eco del Comercio, who dates at Queretaro on the 30th ult., gives an account of the exchange of the ratified treaty. On being presented to the President, Mr. Sevier spoke as follows: "Sir: We have come hither to present to you our credentials as commissioners of the United States for exchange of ratifications of the treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, with the modifications made in Washington by the Senate. The Mexican Congress having approved the treaty as modified, all that is wanting for the complete re-establishment of peace between the two countries is the exchange of ratifications. We sincerely congratulate you upon this auspicious result; and we shall ever have reason for the most grateful recollections, as we have been, in a measure, the instruments of accomplishing it. Your excellency may be assured that the wishes of the United States are for the prosperity of Mexico, and that they well know that in this prosperity their own interests are deeply involved.

May the two countries, like sister republics, ever maintain the most friendly relations; in both may liberal institutions flourish by means of mutual efforts, so that both may reach that height of national greatness whose foundation stone is intelligence, education, and virtue; and that in their elevation they may serve as a beacon light in the pathway of popular enfranchisement, in which the nations of the civilized world are now struggling and advancing with new vigor and unbounded hope. Sincerely animated by these sentiments, we have the honor of placing our credentials in your hands."

Reply of his excellency the President. "Gentlemen: With the greatest satisfaction I have received from your hands the credentials which you have presented for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty signed in the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with the modifications made in Washington by the Senate, which treaty has just received the approval of the Mexican Congress.

I owe you the most expressive thanks for the sentiments of friendship and goodwill which you have manifested towards the Mexican Republic. In its name, I assure you that these sentiments are complete reciprocated, and that, as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, I desire nothing more ardently than that our treaty may become the immutable basis of that constant harmony and good understanding which should cordially prevail between two republics, in order that they may be prosperous, powerful, and respected in the general society of nations."

After the exchange had taken place, Mr. Sevier again spoke as follows: "Gentlemen: In leaving your excellency, after the consummation of the object which brought us to this country, we can, with the greatest sincerity, declare, that never, during many years of vicissitudes consequent upon public service in the affairs of our country, has anything caused us more pleasure than the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty which re-establishes peace between the United States and Mexico. Indeed, sir, this event will be viewed with satisfaction by all honorable men of both nations.

We sincerely hope that the great part which your excellency and the other members of the administration have taken in the consummation of so desirable a work will always be remembered with gratitude by both countries.

My colleague, Mr. Clifford, by order of my government, and with the permission of yours, will remain in Mexico, and on my return to Washington, will, without doubt, be invested with a new mission, as resident minister at Mexico. Our government, whose confidence you so much possess, hopes that, in discharging its duties, by promoting the honor and well-being of the United States, it may conduct itself in such a manner as to acquire the sympathies of the Mexican authorities. As your excellency has previously permitted, I will return as soon as possible to the United States with the treaty of peace which is now confided to us, and I hope to arrive at Washington before our Congress has completed its session. It is scarcely necessary for me to inform you that my arrival at that city with the treaty of peace will be hailed with the greatest cordiality. I cannot sufficiently express our gratitude for the kindness and distinguished honor with which we have been received. We shall take pleasure in communicating this to our government. Our most ardent desire is, that you and your country shall enjoy peace and prosperity."

The Minister of Relations replied as follows: "Sir: This solemn moment, in which, after such great and strenuous efforts, peace and good understanding is reestablished between Mexico and the United States of America, will always be satisfactory to me. This memorable reconciliation will always be considered by the entire Republic as the most efficacious means of restoring its prosperity and grandeur. Though war always leaves behind such sad memories, you will only leave in Mexico a grateful remembrance of having so effectively intervened for the re-establishment of peace and harmony between two nations.

It is very pleasing to the President to know that Mr. Clifford will remain in Mexico, and that he will soon discharge the duties of resident minister. The government of Mexico will hasten to name a minister of the Republic to reside near the government of the United States of America. I sincerely desire that you may have a happy return to the United States, and that you may be received there with the sympathies which the circumstance of having been so directly concerned in the re-

establishment of peace between the two republics should excite in your favor. It only remains to me to manifest to you that the President has been pleased with the forbearance which your excellencies have manifested in the important conferences which preceded the ratification of the treaty. For my part, I shall never forget the cordiality with which, in these conferences, I have always been treated by you.

A duty now remains to us to fulfill towards those who have so directly intervened in this work of peace and concord—that of concentrating the efforts of our life in affirming and consolidating this peace, and in the policy, the humanity, and the civilization of two generations are interested."

The Mexican army is to be reorganized ten thousand strong, including officers. From the N. O. Delta. The Royal Mail Steamer Trent, arrived on Monday evening, the 19th inst. She left Vera Cruz on the 15th. We have received verbal intelligence by the Trent, to the 13th of June from the city of Mexico, and our correspondence from Vera Cruz to the last division of the army, under Gen Worth, which had been stationed at Tacubaya, three leagues from the city, broke up its quarters and marched through the city, bringing up the rear of our army. Immediately after the departure of Gen. Worth, the officers of Herrera's Government arrived near the city, and were escorted into it by the National Guards. Some firing was heard at this time, which, it was reported, arose from a conflict between the National Guards and the Leperos, the latter having declared their determination to overthrow the former.

Gen. Paredes was said to be in the city of Mexico. The health of Vera Cruz had improved. A norther had been blowing from the 9th to the 14th, an occurrence which has not happened at that season of the year for more than a quarter of a century. Many of the invalid officers and men are represented to have died on the march from the interior, being unable to undergo the fatigues of the journey at this season. Col. Sevier, our Commissioner, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and taken passage in one of the Government steamers for this port. Col. Dominguez and staff, of the Mexican Spy Company, formerly in the employ of Gen. Scott, had also arrived at Vera Cruz, and were to leave on the Maria Burt. His soldiers, 125 in number, were anxious to come to the United States, as they had been maltreated, and feared the vengeance of their countrymen.

Letters have been received from the interior from Americans stating that the Mexicans have begun to practice their atrocities on all the women believed to have been intimate with, and friendly to, the American army. The unfortunate creatures were branded on the cheek with the letters "U. S." despoiled of their hair, and, in some instances, their ears were slit. Many Mexicans who had been on amicable terms with the Americans, were anxious to come to the States, not deeming their lives safe after the departure of our troops. It is reported that upwards of 200 women were following the rear division of our army, with the hope of being thus enabled to quit Mexico, and avoid the fury of their countrymen.

New-Orleans, June 23. Steamship Palmetto arrived yesterday, having sailed from Vera Cruz on 18th inst. Mr. Sevier, left the Capitol on 12th, and was expected at Vera Cruz on the 19th. On his arrival, the Custom House would be turned over to the Mexicans. A conspiracy had been detected to overthrow the government. Five leading characters who were favorable to peace, had been assassinated by a party headed by Paredes and Jarauta. All the American troops were expected at Jalapa on 21st inst. The Palmetto brought over four Companies of Michigan Volunteers.

LUCKY DREAM.—The forms of small shots used by sportsmen are exactly spherical. The manner in which this advantage is secured is ingenious. It is said that a Mr. Watt, a native of Bristol, and a plumber by trade, had a dream, in which he saw the whole contrivance. A person appeared before him on the top of a high tower, with a sieve in one hand and a ladle of melted lead in the other; this he poured into the sieve, which he shook violently, and the liquid metal fell in drops, like rain, to the floor of the tower, but in its fall had recovered its solidified state. The imaginary person then descended from the tower, and examined some of the shot, and among them Watt saw several that were not either perfectly round or had tails to them. To separate them from the others, the man removed the shot to an inclined plane: those that were round ran down the plane, while those that were misshapen wriggled over the side. A perfect separation was thus effected. This was a lucky dream for Watt, as he sold his patent for £10,000; and a similar method is still employed by the manufacturers.

A SOLDIER'S FATE.—Hert Van Grone, who served as a volunteer in the United States army in Mexico, and was noticed for his gallantry at the battle near the National Bridge, has returned to Prussia, his native country, to fall in an engagement with the Danes, being shot through the head. He has left a number of friends in the United States.

THE LAST "BLUE LIGHT."—Harrison Gray Otis, the only surviving member of the Hartford Convention, signed the Whig call for a public meeting to ratify the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore, in Boston Massachusetts. —South Carolinian.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A recruit, named Dawson, a native of North Carolina, was killed at Carlisle, Pa., by a kick from his horse while leading him to water.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

These attached brothers, who have been residing on a farm in North Carolina for about nine years, intend to leave home next October on a professional tour through the Southern and Western States. They have a thriving plantation and exhibit among other fruits of their husbandry three children each. Mrs. Chang and Mrs. Eng are sisters. They were both married at the same time, and their children pair off admirably as regards age. Between the first and second children in the two families the difference of age is only eight or nine days.

When asked how they like working on a farm, the twins generally reply "we like him much; him very good business for us." They do not express any desire to revisit Siam, being, as they say, "Americans now, and wives and children, they Americans too."

They sometimes express a wish to see their mother, but as the old woman "cant write American and they cant write Siam," there is not much prospect of a correspondence between Messrs. Chang and Eng and their maternal parent.

Their cash capital, about \$40,000, is invested in a wine importing company at six per cent., and secured by mortgage upon real estate in this city. They draw regularly for the interest, but never touch the principal.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has recently paid the twins a visit gives quite an interesting account of them, from which we take the following: "The Twins can chop wood remarkably fast, four hands being on the axe at the same time. They also shoot at a mark or game, with four hands resting on the gun. They drive their wagon 40 miles to Wilkes, themselves; and do any kind of work about the farm. Mr. Eng says that her husband is very kind to the negroes, and that Chang is very severe with them. Mrs. Eng is also much better disposed than Mrs. Chang, although Mrs. C. is much the prettiest. Mrs. Eng is very close and saving; and Mrs. C. is disposed to indulge in dress, and various other expenses. The Twins rarely differ about dress; but often differ in their ideas of purchasing negroes or land. The opinion of Eng is always the law; and Chang readily acquiesces. Eng does all the writing, including the signing of notes and other important papers. Eng is one inch taller than Chang, and Chang's wife is taller than Eng's.

Some old lady in the neighborhood, a few days ago, asked Eng which was the oldest; and he replied that he was just six months older than his brother? Well says the old lady, I thought there was about as much difference, for you are purty considerable bigger than your brother. They are both good on a joke, and the old lady was in good earnest. They have a blacksmith shop on their farm, and a shoemaker's shop also, I saw a good sized frame house that they made without any assistance, from foundation to roof. At the table, they both use a bench, and each has his own knife and fork.

I asked them if they both expected to die at the same time; and they replied that it could not be otherwise; for if the same disease did not take them off at one time, that the living one would have to be separated from the dead body, and the act of separation would be his death; but their general impression is, that they will both die of the same disease, and at the same time. Their affection for each other is very strong. Any of the neighbors offering an insult to the one, the other immediately resents it; and it would take a champion in strength to cope with them in a rough tumble fight. To use an expression of their neighbors, "they fight like cats."

"The Twins dress very poorly; when I saw them, they had on pants made of country homespun, and cotton Osnaburg shirts. They always complain of being very poor, say they must be very saving, big family coming, etc. The one being sick, the other is similarly affected. The one desiring anything—say a pipe, or any other luxury—the other also desires the same thing. When Eng first proposed courting the Misses Yates, Chang readily consented; but they differed a little as to which should have Sarah, and which should have Adelaide.

"I wish the ladies distinctly to understand, that in their courtship, there were no secrets among them. The ladies will also understand that they were married on the same evening, by the same preacher, and retired to rest about the same hour. A disposition manifested by one for sleep is always readily seconded by the other.

"I might give a great many other particulars connected with them, but I have given already matter enough for two letters, and will now conclude by giving a little incident that occurred just previous to their engagements with the Misses Yates. Miss Smoots, of Wilkes county, who has since changed her name, fell in love with them, and wanted to marry them both; but they said it would not be a fair shake for her to marry them both, when there was so many gals about, but if she would get a partner and furnish another, it might answer. She then rode fifteen or twenty miles to see a young lady of her acquaintance, and proposed the matter to her. The young lady replied that she would not have such an unwieldy bulk of mortality if they had a house full of gold."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—We learn that the Court of Inquiry met at Frederick, on Wednesday last, pursuant to adjournment, and received the summary of the testimony and defence of Gen. Pillow, and also a summary of the evidence presented by Gen. Scott. The latter, we learn, is short in comparison with that of Gen. Pillow's a copy of which we will probably receive in a few days. The court, after receiving the documents, adjourned to meet at Washington on Friday, where it will continue in session with closed doors, to make up its decision on the case.

Weather very warm—thermometer as high as 91 deg., every day this week.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

For the Carolinian. Mr. Editor: I would that you or some other well informed person would take up and advocate an improvement in the laws in relation to partnership. As they exist at present, no person can advance money to be employed in business, under a contract to receive a portion of the profits in lieu of interest, without subjecting the whole of his property to liability. Such laws exist in other States most advantageously, and are demanded by the circumstances and improved age of our country. Men of advanced age or retired from business, owing to such liability, are unwilling to risk the whole of their estates in undertakings useful and beneficial to the community, while under different and more favorable laws, capital would be freely invested in agricultural, mechanical, and commercial pursuits. The laws can be easily guarded and made to operate singularly beneficial.

Do wake up our legislators on the subject; one half of the time spent in discussing national politics, devoted to the improvement and advancement of our local State interests would make the Old North State "blossom as the rose." M.

MR CLAY'S POSITION TOWARDS GEN. TAYLOR.

The following Editorial article on this subject from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last, will be read with much interest: Much anxiety is evinced in all quarters to learn what are Mr. Clay's views with regard to the nomination of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and as to what course he proposes to pursue in respect to that nomination. The New York Mirror has declared itself in possession of a letter from Mr. Clay, expressing his intention of giving to the nominees his hearty support. Notwithstanding these contradictory rumors, we feel confident, from information we have received, that as late as Saturday last, five days after Mr. Clay had received intelligence of the nomination of Gen. Taylor, he not only disapproved of his selection, but hesitated as to whether he would support him as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. His language was that he must first learn what are the views and opinions of Gen. Taylor on questions of great national importance, by which he could form some judgment as to whether his election will or will not be beneficial to the best interests of the country. He could never consent to grope in the dark in a matter of such vital importance.

FIRE.—Just after 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last, smoke was observed issuing from the closed Dry Goods' store of Mr. C. H. Lippitt, on the East side of Front Street, about midway between market and Dock. The door was burst in, when almost the whole interior of the store was found to be in flames. The books and papers were secured by some one of those who first entered, and the door was then closed again; to keep the fire in. The engines were soon brought into use, and in less than an hour the fire was completely subdued, not having been allowed, by the expertness and activity of the firemen and citizens, to reach beyond the building, although at one time there were just apprehensions of an extensive conflagration.

The goods were so much damaged by fire and water that the whole stock brought at auction only about \$350.—Wilmington Chronicle.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—We have in our office for exhibition, the model of a newly invented Apparatus intended for use at fires, which we think will prove highly serviceable in times of danger and peril from this destructive element. It is called by the inventor, Mr. R. S. R. Chreitzburg, the "Cylindrical Fire Ladder." We are unable, from a want of the proper knowledge of mechanical terms, to describe it properly, but will merely state that the Apparatus itself is placed on a four wheel carriage, the front wheels turning under the body, so that it can be handled easily in confined places—by the turning of a crank, a perpendicular column is raised, from which spring from cylinders several sections, increasing the height to any desired extent, and unwinding a ladder which reaches from the extreme end of the carriage to the top of the column, giving the ladder a sufficient inclination to enable a man or men to mount it with ease.—Charleston Courier.

ANDERSON C. H., June 22. ATROCIOUS MURDER.—We have never perhaps heard of a more cold-blooded, fiendish murder than was committed, on Friday last, in the neighborhood of Pickensville, on the body of Robert Wilson. The perpetrators of the deed, Carroll Henderson and John Henderson, had had some altercation with Wilson previously, respecting some family difficulty; and instigated or encouraged by their father, had deliberately threatened his life. On the morning of that day, the two brothers set out from home in search of Wilson and found him in his field at work with no one present but a boy about fifteen years of age. They rode up to the fence, and called for Wilson to come to them, when they renewed the quarrel. After passing a few words, one of them knocked Wilson down with a rock, and then jumped on him with his knife, literally butchering him on the spot. The boy ran off to the nearest neighbor's house, about a quarter of a mile distant, and gave the alarm, when two gentlemen proceeded immediately to the place, but were only on the ground in time to see the unfortunate man breathe his last. One of the murderers was a brother-in-law of the deceased.

Capt. B. G. Bates, one of the most experienced Engineers in the Rail Road Company's service has been appointed to the command of the Gov. Dudley, vice Capt. Wade, resigned.—Wilmington Commercial.

THE WEST INDIA TROUBLES.

From the New-York Herald, June 13. FROM MARTINIQUE.

By the arrival of the brig Columbus, we are placed in possession of intelligence from Martinique, one of the French West India Islands, to the 2d instant.

All the previous accounts relative to the horrible butchery of the white inhabitants of the island, by the slave population, are corroborated, and many additional particulars furnished.

The blacks were massacring the white inhabitants daily. Some thirty six persons, including women and children, were on one occasion driven into a house, the building set on fire, and with its unfortunate inmates, entirely consumed.

The white inhabitants were fleeing to every place that afforded the possibility of an asylum from the vindictive assaults of their foes.

The new governor appointed by the French republic, had not arrived, but was daily expected.

The decree of the French government, abolishing slavery in the colony, took effect on the 24th May. The official announcement of the fact is contained in the Courier, de la Martinique of the 24th of may.

GUADALOUPE.

We received news yesterday from Guadalupe, and we are informed that the Governor of that island, on being made acquainted with the events here, immediately abolished slavery likewise, in the island of Guadalupe and its dependencies; but in so doing took such precautionary measures as to protect life and property, and matters there passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—Capt. Searies, of the brig Allen King, arrived last night in the 14 days from Port au Prince, informs us that the Haytiens were still fighting. A report was received at Port au Prince previous to his leaving that port, that a battle had been fought, and a large number slain on both sides. Capt. S. reports all kinds of business dull.

Later From Europe.

The steamer Buena Vista arrived at Boston on Sunday evening, from Halifax, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe, brought by the steamer Britannia, which had arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, on her way to N. York.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool for N. York on the 10th of June, and has consequently been sixteen days on her passage. She brings dates seven days later than those brought by the America.

Cotton.—Sales are for the most part confined to the immediate wants of the trade. Prices have slightly receded from last rates; quotations, Mobile fair 4 1/8; New Orleans 4 5/8. Corn 32s. to 35s. Flour, U. S. 28 to 28s. Wheat, U. S. red, 7s; 6d; white 7s. 6d. to 8s.

The money market remains without alteration. With the exceptions of engagements which have taken place between the Italians and Austrians during the week, and the surrender of some Danish soldiers to the Prussian army, affairs generally look somewhat quiet.

France, is however, still the theatre of considerable confusion. A report was spread, in the course of the sitting of the National Assembly, on the 8th inst., that the police were in search of a high person, who arrived in the morning at Paris in the Diligence, from London. From information, believed to be correct, this personage has been arrested. The person here alluded to is the Prince de Joinville. Prince Louis Napoleon is understood to be in Paris.

After a stormy debate in the National Assembly, a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets was carried by 478 against 82.

The authorities of Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish securities for their conduct. Arrests are daily taking place in Madrid, and the cholera is again making sad havoc in Russia. According to the Berlin papers, there were 155 cases in Moscow, 58 of which terminated fatally.

AUSTRIA.—We have accounts from Vienna to the 2d inst. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Viennese as most extraordinary. A deputation of ladies to present a petition, requesting his Majesty to return to his capital, had been treated with marked rudeness.

ITALY.—Advances from Turin to the 1st have brought the important intelligence that the Peschiera had surrendered and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert, and that an engagement had taken place at the same moment at Gonto, between 30,000 Austrians, who last marched from Verona, and 16,000 Piedmontese; the result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry were flying in confusion.

It is said that Pope Pius had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip the population made a brilliant manifestation in his favor.

IRELAND.—The Repeal Association and Orange Confederation have at last fraternized. A new society, to be composed of the members of both of these bodies is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the Irish League. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting in their behalf are daily increasing.

The sale of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place on the 5th instant, and attracted an immense audience, and many persons came from forty or fifty miles in order to purchase some relic. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. Those books with Mr. Mitchell's

autograph, brought in many instances one hundred times their original cost.

ENGLAND.—The London papers give a lengthened account of the arrest and examination of three of the Chartist leaders. Their names are Joseph Williams, Joseph Russell and Ernest Charles Jones. The latter is a barrister of the Jewish temple.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

Extract from the Minutes, June 8, 1848. The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to superintend the annual examination of the students at Floral College in the present year, make the following REPORT:

Tuesday the 30th of May was spent in the examination of the Senior Class. According to a standing rule of the Board, this Class was examined on the entire Collegiate course. Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in examining the other Classes,—in granting Diplomas, and attending to the exercises in Music.

There were thirty-seven classes examined, comprehending the whole "course of studies" in the institution; particulars, therefore, need not be mentioned.

The last day of the examination being far spent, the President of the Board announced to the large assembly, that all the young ladies had been examined on some, and the more important of their studies; that few classes had not been examined, and time did not allow it; that other necessary business required the suspension of the examination; and that, after a short intermission, the honors of the institution would be conferred on the young ladies of the Senior Class.

Accordingly, at 3 o'clock the crowded Assembly again met in the College Hall. The necessary arrangements having been made for the purpose, the President of the institution delivered to the Graduates, individually, those evidences of scholarship to which, by their industry and application, they were entitled. The names of the Graduates and places of residence are as follows:

- \*Miss Mary Graham of Fayetteville, N. C.
\*Miss Isabella Lee of ditto.
\*Miss Julia Turner, Cumberland county.
\*Miss Ann E. Wright, Sampson.
\*Miss Margaret Ann McCollum, ditto.
\*Miss Mary Ann Echerr, ditto.
\*Miss Sarah J. Underwood, Sampson.
\*Miss Jane P. Little, Richmond.
\*Miss Sarah Drake, Robeson.
\*Miss Margaret Ann McCollum, ditto.
\*Miss Mary Ann Echerr, ditto.
\*Miss Sarah J. Underwood, Sampson.
\*Miss Jane Easterling, Marlborough, S. C.
\*Miss Frances M. Murphy, Cumberland county.
\*Miss Jane E. Williams, ditto.
\*J. T. Morrisey Esq., of Sampson county, who was to deliver the Annual Address to the Students and graduated Alumnae of Floral College, was next introduced to the auditor, and soon after delivered his Address. This was well received, was delivered with dignity and power, and was full of merit.

Next came the Music performers. These gave strong evidence of skill in Piano music, and your committee are of opinion that all the proficiency in this fine art which is usually attained, may be had under the skill and direction of Mrs. McIntosh and the Rev. Mr. Hester.

Finally, although there were, as usual, a few members in several of the classes that were deficient, yet your committee are of opinion that the students have done themselves as much credit in this examination as in any former one. All which is respectfully submitted.

\*Not present to receive, but entitled to Diplomas.
†Who completed the course last session.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

Turbridge Orange Co. Vt. Nov. 25, 1845. Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir, I hereby certify that one year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with some pain and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following I was again attacked with a cold, and was not free from it until the first of March. During that winter I lost about the same amount of blood, and physicians with whom I advised could give me no relief. It was thought by that I should never recover of the beneficial effects of your medicine, I purchased a bottle of your medicine, and used it as directed, and was completely cured, and from that day to this have not been troubled with a cough, or any other ailment. I feel as if I am a man of great value, hoping others may be benefited by using it, and thus become convinced of its merit, and perhaps saved from the same fatal consumption. None genuine, unless signed J. Butts on the wrapper. For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hindsale; in Raleigh by Wm. Haywood & Co.; in Wilmington by Wm. Shaw and Druggists generally in North Carolina.

"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 the other as the oldest, most 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 first office. One order to us may realize a fortune!

July Lotteries. 40,000 Dollars!

Consolidated Lottery of Maryland. SATURDAY July 1. 75 numbers and 12 drawn ballots. 1 Prize of 40,000 dollars is \$40,000. 100 of 1,000 is 100,000. Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$140 25 quarters \$35 00 25 halves " 70 25 eighths 17 50

45,000 Dollars. WEDNESDAY July 12th.

66 numbers and 10 drawn ballots. 1 Prize of 45,000 dollars is \$45,000. 100 of 1,000 is 100,000. Tickets \$15. Shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$225 25 quarters \$56 25 25 halves " 112 25 eighths 22 50

3 of 25,000 Dollars each. SATURDAY July 15, 1848.

75 numbers and 12 drawn ballots. 3 prizes of 25,000 dollars is \$75,000. Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$140 25 quarters \$35 00 25 halves " 70 25 eighths 17 50

40,000 Dollars. SATURDAY July 20th.

18 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers. 1 Prize of 40,000 dollars is \$40,000. 1 of 12,750 is 12,750. Tickets \$15. Shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$180 25 quarters \$45 00 25 halves " 90 25 eighths 22 50

30,000 Dollars. WEDNESDAY July 26th.

72 numbers and 12 drawn ballots. 1 Prize of 30,000 dollars is \$30,000. 1 of 12,500 is 12,500. Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$125 25 quarters \$31 25 25 halves " 62 25 eighths 15 62

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. Tickets \$15. Shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets \$225 25 quarters \$56 25 25 halves " 112 25 eighths 22 50

We very respectfully solicit persons at a distance from Baltimore to favor us with orders for packages, certificates, tickets or shares, in any of the above splendid lotteries, by ordering packages of tickets, at as least 20 per cent is thereby saved. Strangers passing through immediately converted into gold or bankable funds, by applying at our office, No. 1 Light Street. 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. For a handsome price and prompt return always address the far-famed, truly lucky, and old established house of PYFER & Co., No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.