LEIGH, N. C.

av, June 3, 1848. SISTENCY IS A JEWEL.

membered, that when the Hon. WM. resigned his seat in the Senate of tates, because he could not give his Tariff of 1846, he was assailed and d beslimed with all the filth of Loco and invective, as a traitor to his party. remembered that Asa Biggs, then tives, for a betrayal of his party, by ive his support to the then proposed

the course that this same party purrecent Loco Foco Convention, with Asa head. They went to Baltimore and MES BUCHANAN, as their FIRST CHOICE /-a man who was the avowed and e of the Tariff of 1842, and who has all a decided Protective Tariff man! They for him, but they stick to him, until e is no chance of his nomination. Trucy, thou art a jewel.

ss and Butler) are worthy, in every cordial and undivided support of the of the whole country; and their election as that the sun will rise to-morrow. Standard.

heard it said, that "to-morrow" never his be true, then the "Standard's" preno doubt stand good. But if the s that their election is as certain as the Sun the day following that on which l whilst clouds and darkness overshaizon of Cuss and Butler in all directions.

B. F. MOORE, ESQ.

rve in the last Halifax "Republican." oore, having accepted the appointment General of the State, has addressed a s fellow-citizens of Halifax County, in eclines accepting the nomination, tendera Convention, for a seat in the House of The "Republican" remarks, and in heartily concur, that Mr. M. when a the Legislature, served his Constituents y, energy and real; ever looking to the of the State. And we do Mr. Moore but e, in saying, that he had not a superior

been appointed Attorney General by the and Council, which under all the circumhas thought it his duty to accept. As a Mr. Moore stands pre-eminently high in in which he practices, and will give satthe people of this Circuit, in performing of Attorney General. He has our best success in life and the highest honors in

FALSE HOPES.

Standard," by way of deluding its readers belief that the split in its party, between nkers" and "Barnburners," had been, or t to be reconciled, has the following para-

ay state it, as a significant rumor, that the ners waited on Col. Benton in Washington on after they refused to take sents in the ion; and that immediately after they left nel's residence he called on Gen. Cass to late him on his nomination. Put this and

see how much truth there is this insinuat out to gull its readers. . The Washington ondent of the "Baltimore Sun," (Loco) of

efforts are making in this city to effect a retion between the hunkers and barn-burners, ar without any success. The suggestion that n-burners could be reconciled to the nominaa pledge of office, has been indignantly scoutome of the prominent members of that sect. eem determined to endure defeat and suffer om in the cause which they have espoused .re to meet in Convention on the 22d of June. purpose of taking such steps as will best tend re the defeat of the democracy in New York. who have supposed that they will then fall in le Baltimore nomination, must be very sanr grossly misinformed. They will make a tion for Governor, and very probably for Pre-

"Troy (N. Y.) Budget," is most bitter against mination of Mr. Cass, and has hoisted the of John A. Dix for President. It says:

he Baltimere Convention has accomplished a hich will long be remembered among the re-It has broken up the democratic party of the

representative of a parish meeting of forty is cast nine votes in the convention, while the State of New York was wholly disfranchised. oubt not the democracy of this State will be ated with a candidate worthy of support."

the same subject, the New York Globe, whose r was at the Convention, says:

ewis Cass will want from fifty to one hundred and votes of carrying the Electoral ticket of York. The man who thinks otherwise, knows of the extent of the popular indignation respect-he outrage committed on the New York demo-A revolution in parties is at hand. The st of all parties will come together, and the de-acy of the Union will become purified."

w, Mr. "Standard," "put this and that togethure enough, and what becomes of your "sigant rumor ?"

THODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. he following is, we believe, the plan of arbitraagreed upon by the Methodist General Conoce for the settlement of the property question the Church South. It provides for the selecof two delegates by the Conference, to act with hilar number from the Church South, added to her jointly chosen. The five members thus

GEN. CASS AND SLAVERY.

We have just given a hasty perusal to the celebrated Letter of Gen. Cass, to Mr. A. O. P. Nichouson, of Tennessee, and we have been struck with the strange dissimilarity of his views, and the principles contended for in the Virginia, Alabama, and Flerida Loco Foco Resolutions, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso and the extension of Slavery .-We will, however, first give the Resolution of the Democratic Convention of North Carolina, on this subject. It is as follows:

10. Resolved, That the Congress of the United States "has no control directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately over the institution of slavery," and that we are opposed to the Wilmot, Winthrop, or Webster Proviso, in whatever shape it may be Plorida at hand, but finding in an exchange those

of Virginia, we subjoin them as a specimen of the whole. Here they are:

Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Virginia, on Tuesday, Feb. 29th, 1848: 7th. That as Republicans, and citizens of one of the free and equal States of this Union, we do most

earnestly protest against the Winthrop and Wilmot Provisoes, as wanton violations of the Constitution. and wilful assaults on the rights and interests of one portion of our Confederacy, and do most solemnly declare that there is no power either in Congress, A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, which is it's creature, nor any where else, save only in the people of a territory in the adoption of a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, to prevent the migration of any citizen of any State with his property, whether it be slaves or any thing else, to any domain which may be acquired by the common bloodand treasure of the people of all the States.

8th. That this Convention heartily responds to the noble Resolutions of the Alabama State Democratic Convention, and will "UNDER NO POLITICAL NECES-SITY WHATEVER," support either for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, any person who shall not be the FIRM AND AVOWED OPPONENT OF ANY PLAN OR DOC-TRINE. WHICH IN ANY WAY interferes with the right citizens, of any one State to possess and enjoy all their property in any territory which may be acquired that morning, old Sol arose most bright citizens of any other State shall enjoy theirs-except so far as that being unwilling to disturb the Missouri Compromise, we are content with adherence to its principles.

9th, That subject to the indispensable condition already stated. we will support any Democrat who may receive the nomination of the National Convention. which will assemble in Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May next, and that it be and is hereby recommended to the Democracy of Virginia, to hold, at their earliest convenience, Conventions in the different Electoral Districts of the State, for the purpose of appointing four delegates from each of said Districts, to attend said National Convention, and also in equal number of gentlemen to act as alternates.

The question of Slavery in all newly acquired erritory, we are here taught, is of vital consequence, and should override all ordinary political issues .-In the Resolutions above given, the Virginia Democracy explicitly declared that they would vote for no man who admits the rights of territorial government to exclude slavery. Gen. Cass as explicitly admits this right; as every reader of the letter must concede. He contends that Congress has no power to enact the prohibition of slavery, and that the exercise of such a power, would be a violation of the rights of the people in their Territorial Governments. Gen. Cass admits, however, that circumstances might arise which would require the legislation of Congress to be practically extended over the territories, " meaning thereby," he says, "the different territorial Governments." Yet he adds, immediately afterwards, "How far an existing necessity may have operated in producing this legislation, (of Congress,) and thus extending, by rather a know nor. But certain it is," he proceeds, "that the ilous. principle of interference, should not be carried beyond the necessary implication which produces it."

The object of nearly all Gen. Cass' subsequent reasoning, is to show that "the principle of interference"-that is, the interference of Congress in legislation over the Territories, should not be extended to any law prohibiting the introduction of shaves. such a law would be an "interference?" Is it with the rights of the people of the Territories, or with the rights of the people in general of the United States, who according to the Alabama and Virginia. platform, cannot lawfully be restricted, by any authority whatever, from carrying their slaves to the Territories, at any time before their admission into the Union as States & To this question, Gen. Cass gives an answer, that cannot be misunderstood or

"It"—this principle of interference, he declares, should not be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled. and to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union-leaving in the meant to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their internal

Here, then, Gen. Cass says, that the regulation of all such, "internal concerns," (the admission or exdusion of Slavery.) should be left, "in the meanble events in the political history of the countime," before the "eventful admission" of the territories "into the Union, to the people inhabiting them." The Virginia Resolutions declare that "there is no power, either in Congress, or a territorial legislature, OR ANYWHERE ELSE," to prevent the immigration of slaveholders with their slaves-Gen. Cass affirms that "the people inhabiting" the territories may reg-

ulate this matter "IN THEIR OWN WAY." "They (these people of the territories, he next says) are just as capable of doing so it e. of regulating their internal concerns, as the people of the States; and they can do so, at any rates, as soon as their political independence is recognised by admissions the Human."

sion into the Union." We, therefore, have the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, first unequivocally conceding the right of the people of the territories to admit or exclude slavery as they please; and, next, affirming that there have as much capacity for doing so, "as the people of the States." What he thinks " the peo ple of the States" may do, is distinctly stated in the

first part of the letter, where he says: "Local institutions if I may so speak, whether they have repet to slavery, or to day other relations, domest public, are left to local authority, either original or derivative. Congress has no right to say that there shall be slavery in New York, or her jointly chosen. The five members thus that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is the five members thus there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is the five members thus there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is the five members thus there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any other human power, but the people of those Resolved, further. That these Resolutions be published in the papers of this City.

States, respectively, which can change the relations existing therein; and they can say, if they will, we will WILLIAM T. BAIN, Secretary.

have slavery in the former, and will abolish it in the

Thus, by necessary construction, Gen. Cass asserts that the people inhabiting the territories, before their admission as States, may regulate their local institutions, whether they have reference to slavery or to any other relations, domestic or public," and "can say if they will," whether they will have slavery or not.

In the sentence next succeeding, he says: "During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into exercise a doubtful and invidrous authorsty which questions the intelligence of a respectable

portion of our citizeus; and whose limitation, whatmination—an authority which reviewed country."

The "Richmond Times," in speaking on this subject, remarks-how unseemly the language of this extract is for one who assumes the bearing of a statesman. He not only calls that "a doubtful" authority, "which would give to Congress desputic power, uncontrolled by the constitution; but treats the exercise of such authority as a question of cold expediency; and then he does not positively declare it to be inexpedient, but timidly suggests that it is " hard-

Our quotations, thus far demonstrate, that Gen Cass makes no question whatever of the right of the people of the territories to prohibit slavery before their admission into the Union, unless Congress may exert "a doubtful and invidious authority" in the premises, which he endeavors to show that it cannot do under the Constitution. Whether the right be in Congress or the people of the territories, the Southern Democracy are equally inhibited from supporting him.

on this remarkable letter; we shall resume the sub- terest in Mexico in favor of peace is abundantly ject in our next, by recurrence to additional ex- known. The church may come to the aid of the tracts, in which we will prove Gen. Case' position Government in keeping up a quorum by spiritual

We have not, in this number, referred to the for. But it makes one's blood run cold to think of position taken by the "Democracy" of North Car- the violence and bloodshed which will take place when olina, in the Resolution quoted in the outset. We shall attend to them in our next.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA. By the arrival of the Steamship Hibernia, at New York, we are placed in possession of highly important intelligence from Europe, of a later date by one week, than we had previously received. Its decommercial, political, and social point of view. are of the 13th inst., noon.

The news from France is very important An The "National Intelligencer" mentions one scene put the whole line of coast in a state of defence, and to mount guns on the detached forts, which are built a little way out at sea. The gates of the upper town a preparation for war.

There was an election in France for a President and Vice President of the republic, and a proclama-

The triumph of the liberal party is complete, and Louis Blanc and Albert have retired.

Several bloody conflicts have taken place between the Poles and Russians.

One of the most important points of this news is the declaration of war by Pope Pius the Ninth, against Austria, and that at the last accounts the sitviolent implication, powers not directly given, I | uation of the Austrian army in Italy was very per-

> Serious skirmishes have taken place between the and the Jews.

The I it appears, have completely blockaded the German ports.

There is nothing important from Ireland. A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the 7th ult., at 4 o'clock in the morning, which was With whose right, does Gen. Cass consider that suppressed after a sanguinary conflict which lasted several hours.

The number of the dead was not known, but it was considerably greater than in the insurrection of the 26th of March.

Thirty-four of the prisoners taken-one-half of them civilians, the other haif military men-were tried and sentenced to death by a court-martial, and were about to be shot when the post left.

It was apprehended that an armed demonstration in favor of the Poles would take place in Paris. Some of the journals announced that the Pope had

been deposed, and the republic proclaimed at Rome, but the news seems premature. A report prevailed in Paris, that the Pope, repent

ing his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his declaration of war; that in consequence, the people had risen en masse, and deposed him from his temporal authority—placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

pears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him. and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal prince. In fact, the entire exutive authority appears to be exercised by the ne ministry, without any control on the part of the

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, and Wake Forest Lodge, No. 97, at the Cross Roads Church. on Tuesday morning, the 30th of May, 1848, the following Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of human events, in his inscrutable Providence, to remove from our midst, our worthy and much ressected brother, Col. ALLEN ROSERS, formerly a Member of Hiram Lodge, and while we regret the loss which Masonry and the community in general have sustained in his death, we are forcibly remindfor Mexico early in next month, June. ed that we too are born to die, that sooner or later

we shall descend to the tomb, and be numbered with the pale intions of the dead. Therefore Resolves, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of our deceased Brother, and ten-der to them our sincere condolence for their loss, and in further token of our respect and regard for our brother, the members of the two Lodges will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, accompanied with our best wish-

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The "New Orleans Picayune" thinks the news from Mexico is filvorable to the ratification of the Treaty, in so far as it brings the proceedings of the Mexican Congress down to a period close on to the time of decisive action, without indicating any new element of opposition to it. The question as to the possibility of getting a quorum to transact business is settled; and that is about all that has been settled by the two last arrivals. It has been all along known that a majority of the members of Congress were in favor of peace if they could be got together. There now arises another question almost of equal ever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its ter- dignity with that of the property to the time of a decisive vote?

Every day that Congress holds together is so much gained for the Treaty. If they are not scattered by force, frightened away by pronunciamentos, palsied by threats, or broken into by bribes, the Treaty will undoubtedly be ratified. This is about all that can be said of the future: and how much this may be saying, depends upon the faith any one has in the resistance a Government composed of an honest but feeble President, and a Congress of needy. corrupt and huxtering Deputies, can oppose to the infinences of dispersion that surround it. The great danger to the Treaty is in the power of

disaffected members to break up a quorum whenever they see at. No one pretends to say that the opposition members are kept at Queretaro by a sense of patriotism. They were tolled up to the present capital of Mexico by proffers of good pay in ready coin. They permitted themselves to be coaxed up to the public crib; and it may be feared that when the Government money gives out their sense of du-Our limits to-day, exclude further commentary ty will expire with it. That there is powerful inmeans combined with worldly appliances. If the Government money holds out, peace may be looked

> the American army evacuates Mexico. It is since said that the Congress broke up in a row on the 15th. Doubted.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

We get we expect but an inkling from the newspapers of the wrangling and contention carried on in the late Loco Foco Convention at Baltimore.tails are extremely interesting and important in a We have no doubt that if all that was said and done in that "dignified body," as the "Union" calls it The latest accounts from Liverpool and London | were reported, we should have a second edition of the scenes at Donnibrook Fair.

order had been received at Boulogue, from Paris, to which is not described in the reports of other papers. Its account is as follows:

In concluding, Mr. Yancey made some remarks at which umbrage was taken by Mr. Foreman, of Georare also to be repaired and fortified. This looks like gia, as referring to a private conversation, and for a few moments the Convention was thrown into an excitement which baffled the most strenuous efforts of the Chair to obtain order.

Mr. Hannegan placed himself between the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from Georgia in the aisle in front of the President's seat to prevent any collision, and other members assembled around them to render kind offices and restore peace and order. The President appealed to the Vice Presidents to give him their aid in restoring and maintaining order in the Convention, and one gentleman rose on the platform and desired the President to suggest to him how it was to be done! The tumult having subsided-

" The tumult having subsided !" !!

GEN. SCOTT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON. The Journal of Commerce states that at Gen. Scott's levee, on Friday morning, Alderman Crolius announced that Gen. Scott had received positive orders from Washington, which made it necessary for him to start for that city immediately. The General left New York on Saturday morning, and on his arrival at Philadelphia he was met by assembled thousands, who made the welkin ring as he hove in sight, and when he reached the wharf the enthusiasm was unbounded. Gen. Scott acknowledged the honor, by frequently bowing his thanks, and subsequently made a brief but feeling address to the multitude. The Bulletin says:

There were a number of beautiful and affecting incidents connected with this spontaneous demonstration at Philadelphia-this hasty exchange of salutations which we have not time to dwell upon. One, we cannot forbear mentioning. Gen. Cadwallader called to salute his late Commander. When these two heroes met the recollections of the late thrilling scenes through which they had passed - the glorious achievements of the troops they had led through iron storms to victory, they were overpowered by emotion, and involuntarily threw themselves into each other's arms. Gen. Scott embraced Gen. Cadwallader, pressed him, affectionately to his heart, and wept on him. The scene created a deep sensation!

Gen. Scorr repaired to Washington, and has The Journal des Debats confirms the above. It ap- | since left for the Court of Inquiry, now sitting in

> THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. We learn from the Philadelphia papers that some of the delegates to the National Whig Convention have already reached that city. It is expected that an immense number of reporters will be present, for whose accommodation the most ample arrangements are making.

> COLONEL PAINE. The "Edenton Sentinel" says-We much regret, that in consequence of the limited time of absence of Col. PAINE from his post of duty in Mexico, has prevented his partaking of the hospitality tendered

> > BUTCHERING.



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he intends continuing the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, and hopes to re crive a liberal share of patronage. The best of Meats to be procused, in market every morning. JAS. D. ROYSTER.

Raleigh, June 2, 1848. IF Standard 3 times.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on May 29, the Vice President aid before the Senate a communication from Lewis Cass, of Michigan, resigning his seat in the

A mesasge in writing was received from the President of the United States transmitting a memorial from the Legislature of Oregon, in relation to the incufsions of the different hostile bands of Indian in their vicinity. The memorial was referred to the committee

on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed; Mr. Benton was appointed chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, vice Mr. Cass resign-

or bersons violating the secret proceedings of Congress. The bill to amend an act for the transportation

of the mails to foreign countries, was taken up amended and passed. The Senate spent the remainder of the day on

Private Bills. In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President of the United States in relation to the incursion of the Indians in Oregon. The message recommended the

Oregon territory. The message was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

granting prompt assistance to the settlers in the

A motion being made that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceed with the Appropriation Bills, a warm discussion ensued as to the order of business, many members proposing to take up the subject of the Oregon difficulties in preference to the appropriation Bills. The House finally decided to go into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Bill, which was perfected in committee and reported to the House on the rising of the Committee.

The House then adjourned. In the Senate, on May 30, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, offered a joint resolution, which lies over, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House adfourn their respective Houses on the first Monday in July, to meet again on the first Monday in October.

The Indian appropriation was then, on motion of Mr. Atherton taken up, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Atchison to include in the bill an appropriation for the payment to Richard M. Johnson of \$10,000, being the amount of a claim against the government for the buildings erected by him for the use of the Choctaw Academy at the Great Crossings, Kentucky, for remuneration for which, when those Indians should be removed to the Indian country west of the Mississippi, Col. Johnson had the implied promise of Mr. Barbour, Secretary of War at the time these buildings were so erected.

The Senate was occupied nearly the entire which Mesers, Atchison, Atherton, Crittenden, Bagby, Bell, Butler, Webster, participated; and finally, without any artion thereon, went into

In the House of Representatives the annual appropriation bill for the service of the post-office department, being first in order, the amendments in committee were agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Sawyer moved a re-consideration, but without any vote thereon, the House adjourned.

MA :RIRIEID

In this County, on the 24th ult, by Wm. F. Smith, Esq., Mr. David C. Dudley, to Miss Patience L., daughter of William Shaw, Esq.

TOTELOW. THE copartuership heretofore existing under the name of Royster & Utley, in carrying on the Butchering business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are

requested to make immediate payment to either of J. D. ROYSTER. the partners. QUINTON UTLEY.

June 1, 1848.

MODUCE. To Contractors and Builders.

HE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the west bider, on the first day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan f the new Court House in Richmond County .-Drafts and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out; and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful perform- 3 do ance of the work.

ARCH'D SMITH, ARCH'D S. McMILLAN, NEILL REGAN THOS. A. NORMENT, R. E. TROY,

Lumberton, May 26, 1848.

McPherson & Alston. MARITARITATE ST. C. Auction & Commission Merchants, and General Agents, FOR THE SALE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, GOODS,

WARES, MERCHANDIZE, &C. EFERENCES.-W. R. Gales, T. J. Lemay,

W. W. Holden, P Busbee, H. W. Miller, Esqrs., Col. J. H. Maniy, G. W. Haywood, Esq., R. Tucker & Son, Young & Bledsoe, J. F. Jordan, W. Evans-Fayetteville. Gen. Marsteller and Isaac Wells-Wilming-Hon. W H. Washington, W. H. Mayhew and A. T. Jenkius-Newbern. Jas. S. Leathers-Baltimore. S. T. Ball-Philadelphia. Wilson & Co .-New York Goods from the North may be sent via Wilming-

ton and Goldsboro', or Newbern Consignments will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. We can always be found at our Office on Main

Smithfield, May 29, 1848. BERTIS COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term 1848.

Henderson Wilson. Jos. Monegan. Original attachment returned to Bertie County Court

Feb. uary Term, 1848. ON motion in open Court, It is ordered by the Courte that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that unless the defendant make his personal appearance, at our next Court of Pleas and Quater sessions to be behr for this fleunty, on the second Monday in May Hext, and replacy and plead in said case, Judgment by default final will be re dered up sgainst him, and the property levist on condemned for the use of the Plaintiff a demand.

By order of Court, JON. S. TAYLOE, CIL. Pr. Adv. \$5 624. 38 6w

Professor Anthon's New Work Cicero, and the Life of Attieus; by Cornelius Nepos, with Notes, &c. by Charles Anthon, L. L. D. Just published and for sale by H. D. Turner. N. C. BOOKSTURE.

May 25, 1848.

Pearl Street House, NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1848.

HE undersigned; being acquainted with the changes and improvements recently made in the PEARL STREET House, by the present ent Preprietor, Mr. GRORGE Speres its present Proprietor, having REDUCED THE FRIER OF BOARD TO ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DAY, is entitled to the encouragement of Business Men.

John Steward, Jr., & Co. Underhill & Lloyd. J. H. Ransom & Co. Woodbury, Avery & Co. J. & J. F. Seymour & Co. Van Antwerp, Hubbell Babcock & Co. Dan'i Houghton & Butler Lyman Cook.

Isaac Osgood. Robertson, Brother & Co. Sackett, Beicher & Co. Norton, Winslow & Co. McBribe & Lord. Clark, Work & Co. Dibblee, Richardson & Co. J. C. Meeker & Herbert. Jennings, Read & Co. Meads & Co.

D. & A. Wesson.

Kent, Pong & Co. Lee & Case. J. L. Cochran. J. G. Dudley & Co. Dennis Perkins & Co. Yelvertons & Fellows. Lippincott & Raynolds. Ira Smith & Co. Williams, Bradford & Co. Warner & Loop. Hopkins, Allen & Co. Ramsom G. Williams.

D. Paine & Co., MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES, RICHMOND, VA.

The following Brilliant Lotteries are presented to the patrons of this office for JUNE. They possess unusual attraction, and give evidence of the superior claims of Paine's Lotteries over all others: We call particular attention to the \$69,000 Lottery for 24th of June, 78 nos. 20 drawn ballots, a spiendid Lottery for packages. The great success which has attended our patrons in the sales of many splendid prizes within the past year, will be a sign post for those who are in the search of Fortune to send to D. Paine & Co., the oldest and most popular Managers in the United States. C. W. PURCELL.

Agent for PAINE & CO. Richmond, Va.

44 w7t

The following prices were sent to this Agency in the last 60 days-Paine's Lotteries-which continue to place them ahead of all others: Share 2 23 65 Mar. 22 @15,000. sent to Richmond do 15 39 58 May 10 5,000 do 45 56 64 May 13 15.000 do 19 41 60 May 20 2,500

whole 22 50 57 May 22. 3,000 do
The above tickets can be seen at our office. Schemes for June, 1848;

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class No. 6: To be drawn in Baltimore, June 10, 18484 75 Nos. 13 Drawn 1 prize of \$5,000 \$40,000 |

20,000 4,005 20 10,000 1.000 7,500 &c.

Tickets \$10, shares in proportion. MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class No. 81: To be drawn in Baltimore, June 12, 1848. 78 Nos, 13 Drawn

> 5 prizes of \$12,000 lo do Tickets \$8 -shares in proportion.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY. Class 29. To be drawn in Baltimore, June 14, 1848.

78 Nos., 13 drawn. 1 prize of \$40,000 | 20 prizes of 5,000 | 20 da Tickets \$12, shares in proportion.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY. Class 30 To be drawn in Baltimore, June 21, 1848. 75 Nos., 12 drawn. \$25,000 . 4 prizes of 6,000 6,000 4 do 4,000 20 do

2,250 Tickets \$10, stares in proportion GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class 8:

To be drawn in Baltimore, June 24, 1848. 20 drawn ballots out of 26 tickets. 260,000 | 2 prizes of 1,350 1,340 1,000 25,000 12,500 3 7,500 3,500 15 Lowest two number prize \$35 30.

In this lottery the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th drawn numbers will be entitled to \$20 each. The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th 19th and 20th, will be entitled to \$11 76.

Tickets \$20, shares in proportion. MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class 90. To be drawn in Baltimore, June 26. 75 Nos., 12 draws. \$100,000 in ten Prizes of \$10,000

\$5,000 | 1 prize of 3,000 20 do 2,000 Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

In purchasing by the package, deduct the price of three Tickets. Orders meet our usual prompt attention. Per Tickets in the above, or in any other Lottery, drawing daily, (price of Tickets from \$1 to \$20,) under our management, address tis, of

C. W. FURCELL Agent for D. PAINE & CO., Richmond, Va. COUTON YARNS, AT REDUC-

stant supply on hand, and shall try to make it and object for retailers to buy of us, by salling as low as WILL PECK & SON. Raleigh, May, 26 1848. SECT! SALT! SALT!

wholesale and retail. We expect to keep a con-

of the road; 150 Sector of the to come in large full Sacks, for sale lone of the SEA-WELL.

June J, 1848.