

The Weekly Register AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1849.

REGISTER PUBLISHED BY TON GALES, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR. RALEIGH, N. C. Morning, January 27, 1849.

THE RESOLUTIONS—A PROTEST

The Faculty of several Members of the House of Commons, against the Resolutions adopted by the majority, will be found in another column. We commend it to the attention of the reader. It exposes the futility and inconsistency of the Resolutions, in the clearest point of view. We have repeatedly expressed a similar opinion in reference to them.—We regard them as a series of aimless abstractions, which have not even the merit of being dangerous, as those of the Virginia Legislature may well be regarded. They are a small party investment in the "funds" as a resource at the next election; but we incline to believe that the stock will be below par before that day arrives, and being their chief capital, that the party will be bankrupt.

The Virginia Resolutions look to a dissolution of the Union, as the remedy in the event of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, in forming Territorial Governments for California and New Mexico. We understand this, though we highly disapprove of it, means something, and that something is made known; but the Resolutions of our Legislature are without definite object: if nullification or secession is regarded as the remedy, they should say so.

We see no more reason for dissolving the Union on account of the Wilmot Proviso in a California bill, than there was last year on account of the same Proviso in Mr. Polk's Oregon bill. Virginia elected Mr. Polk, and sustained, and will sustain him to the last—as long as he has a crumb of patronage to bestow; and now her Democratic demagogues, with unparalleled effrontery, talk of dissolving the Union unless his Wilmot proviso policy is abandoned. We do not mean to charge Mr. Polk with favoring the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, but it is undeniable, that he admits the Constitutional right of Congress to exclude it. After signing the Wilmot Proviso, he could not raise his head in an intelligent company and deny it—such a course would convict him of perjury; and yet his supporters in Virginia would dissolve the Union, if the Proviso is again adopted in reference to other Territories.

It will be said that a portion of California is South of the Missouri Compromise line, and that Mr. Polk would not have sanctioned the Proviso as applicable to that territory. But is the Missouri Compromise a part of the Constitution? If the right to exclude slavery is constitutional for one territory, is it not for all? It will require the stupidity of a block-head, or the insincerity of a demagogue, to maintain the contrary; and we respectfully suggest to our Democratic friends, not to attempt it, unless they would be willing to figure in one or the other of these categories.

California and New Mexico, no more than Oregon, are capable of becoming Slave States. This is admitted, or rather boasted of, by Messrs. BUCHANAN and CASS; and Messrs. WALKER, of Mississippi, and President Polk concur in the same opinion—all, of all parties and sections, agree that Slavery can never be extended there. It is therefore not a practical question. The passage of the Proviso will not limit Slavery one inch, and its non-passage will not extend the institution. Why then dissolve the Union? We see no earthly reason for it, unless it be to gratify Mr. CALHOUN, and the Virginia politicians of the '98 School, in their dreamy abstractions. We believe that Mr. CALHOUN has long meditated a dissolution of the Union, and that many men of the same views cherish the thought, like patriots do its preservation. North Carolina should spurn and trample on the treasonable scheme. She should not only be free from guilt—but above suspicion. Politicians who have no higher motives to appeal to, should remember the odium which attaches to the Hartford Convention. If they would deprecate the shame, let them avoid imitating the conduct, which deserved it.

We believe that there is no respectable portion of the Northern people, who have any purpose of invading the Constitutional rights of the South.—There are doubtless a few fanatics there, crazy enough to conceive the idea, but their number is too insignificant to excite alarm or apprehension. We should as soon expect to see the Mormons or the Shakers, the dominant sect of Christendom, as to witness the triumph of the fanatical abolitionists over the Constitution. We will not deny, that the whole body of the Northern people, of every party, are opposed, strongly opposed, to Slavery and slavery extension—and none are more so than the Democracy—but men of all parties disavow any purpose of interfering, in the slightest degree, with slavery in the States. The right to exclude it from the territories they hold to be within the power of the Constitution and in favor of their construction, they quote not only the practice of the Government since its foundation, but the opinions of the ablest Jurists and Statesmen of the Southern Country.

Mr. JEFFERSON, the great Apostle of Democracy, is the author of the famous Wilmot Proviso; and it had the sanction of Mr. MADISON also. Both of those Virginia Statesmen concurred in its expediency and constitutionality; and now Virginia politicians would overthrow the Union, to prevent the application of the principle to California. A few years ago, it was regarded by the Democratic party as political blasphemy to differ with Mr. Jefferson; while now it is regarded as the touch-stone of patriotism to discard his most cherished maxims.

GOLD! GOLD!

The latest news from California, officially communicated to the Government, by Mr. Larkin and Com. Jones, confirms the most extravagant accounts that have heretofore come to hand. The following extract from Mr. Larkin's letter, is all that we have room for at present. Com. Jones represents the country in almost a state of anarchy. It is impossible to keep the sailors or soldiers in a state of subordination, in consequence of the strong temptation to be desert.

Extract of a letter from Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., late Consul and now Navy Agent of the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated at Monterey, November 12th 1848, and received in this city on Friday evening last.

The digging and washing for gold continues to increase on the Sacramento place, so far as regards the number of persons engaged in the business and the size and quantity of the metal daily obtained. I have had in my hands several pieces of gold, about twenty-three carats fine, weighing from one to two pounds, and have it from good authority that pieces have been found weighing sixteen pounds. Indeed, I have heard of specimens that weighed twenty-five pounds. There are many men at the placer, who in June last had not one hundred dollars, now in possession of from five to twenty thousand, which they made by digging gold and trading with the Indians. Several, I believe, have more. A common calico shirt, or even a silver dollar, has been taken by an Indian for gold without regard to size; and a half to one ounce of gold—say \$3 to \$16—is now considered the price of a shirt, while from three to ten ounces is the price of a blanket. One hundred dollars a day for several days in succession, was and is considered a common remuneration for the labor of a gold digger, though few work over a month at a time, as the fatigue is very great. From July to October, one-half of the gold-hunters have been afflicted either with the ague and fever, or the intermittent fever, and twenty days' absence from the placer during those months is necessary to escape these diseases. There have not, however, been many fatal cases. The gold is now sold from the smallest imaginable piece in size to pieces of one pound in weight, at \$16 per troy ounce for all the purposes of commerce; but those who are under the necessity of raising coin to pay duties to the Government are obliged to accept from \$10 to \$11 per ounce. All the coin in California is likely to be locked up in the custom-house, as the last tariff of our Congress is in force here in regard to the receipt of money.

Could you know the value of the California placer as I know it, you would think you had been instrumental in obtaining a most ample purchase for our country, to put no other construction on the late treaty.

The placer is known to be two or three hundred miles long; and as discoveries are constantly being made, it may prove 1,000 miles in length—a fact which is not containing the intermediate miles yet explored. From five to ten millions of gold may be our export this and next year. How many years this state of things will continue, I cannot say. You may wonder why I continue my correspondence. I answer, from habit, and your many remarks of the interest you take in my letters.

The Slave trade in the District of Columbia.

It appears that John Randolph, of Roanoke, presented a Resolution for abolishing the Slave trade in the District of Columbia in the year 1816. It has been found by Horace Greeley in Niles's Register.—The Richmond papers contend that Randolph's Resolution is limited to the sale of Slaves in the District which may be brought from the adjoining States; while Gott's Resolutions extend to all sales of Slaves in the District, whether brought from abroad or otherwise. The movers of the Resolutions might have had these different purposes in view, but we think their language is identical in meaning. We submit both, and the reader may determine for himself.

March 1st, 1815. Mr. Randolph moved the subjoined resolution, the necessity of which, and of providing a remedy for a practice so heinous and abominable, [making this District a depot for the slave trade of the neighboring States; and a medium for evading the laws in force by collusion with the] he expressed by a variety of remarks; and concluded by declaring that if the business was declined by the House, he would undertake it himself; and ferret out of their holes and corners the villains who carried it on.

After some opposition by Mr. Wright, and support by Mr. Goldborough, and being varied at the suggestion of Mr. Hopkins, so as to refer the subject to a select committee, instead of the committee on the District, the resolution passed as follows: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of an infamous and illegal traffic of slaves carried on in and through the District of Columbia; and to report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

On the 30th April, "Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed some time ago to inquire into an illegal traffic in slaves, carried on through the medium of this District by persons in different States, reported various testimony collected by the committee, in the course of their investigation of the subject; but without other reports of facts or opinions. The documents containing the testimony were ordered to lie on the table."

The following is Gott's Resolution:

"Whereas, the traffic now presented in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the Nations of the earth.—Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report, as soon as practicable, a bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in said District."

The French on General Taylor.

The English papers (says the Baltimore Patriot) are sometimes remarkable for their utter disregard of the geographical character of this country, and a still more extraordinary want of information of our public men and measures. The French are determined to show that they are not a whit behind their English neighbors in these regards. A writer recently remarked, that every thing happens in Paris. We think this very likely; for a letter from that city says: "Several of the Paris Journals contain biographical sketches of Gen. Taylor, in one of which he is sent to India to fight, we may presume the Sikhs of Lahore; the last is curious. In 1810 he married, and immediately thereafter trouble broke out in India. Lieut. Taylor manifested so much intemperance in quelling them, that in 1812 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and nominated commander of Fort Harris." According to another of these articles, a grand national convention is to meet at Washington in February next, to proclaim his election."

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1849.

It is with profound gratification that I announce the passage of the Pasheco bill, previously referred to. It passed the House by a majority of 7—40 in the affirmative and 94 in the negative—but 22 Northern men voting for it. All lovers of Justice, quiet and good order, will rejoice at this; for had this bill been defeated, the dishonesty and injustice of the North towards the South, would have been established, and almost endless excitement and expensive talk upon it, and such like results, would have been the consequence. Now, a fair and honorable precedent has been established in this case, which will be the means of saving the country some thousands of dollars, by the avoiding of long speeches from those who have no more principle than to take a wrong position simply to please their constituents, and thus make the country pay for their folly.

A warm debate sprung up in the Senate, with reference to the printing of certain anti-slavery Resolutions from the Legislature of New York, presented by Mr. Dix, which contained some passages offensive to the South. They were ordered to be printed, however.

A correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" signing himself "X," who writes a great deal of trash, undertakes to ridicule Mr. Goggin's Post Office Bill. He shows, in this attempt, either ignorance of what he writes about, or a wanton disposition to misrepresent the tenor of the Bill. Either one is sufficient to make his article contemptible; and I only purpose showing up its untenableness on account of the circulation of the paper in which it is found. All this attack of Mr. Goggin's Bill is covert Loofism. It is feared Mr. Goggin and the Whig party will gain some credit by this cheap postage movement. The fact is, Mr. Hobbie, the present Assistant P. M. General, is indebted to Mr. Goggin for the practical portion of his report, that so much has been said in praise of Mr. Niles is indebted to Mr. G. also through Major Hobbs. Mr. G. has been Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for a long time, and has labored to create a bill that he thought would meet the wants of the country, and the approbation of the House. He is not satisfied that the provisions of his bill are the best; but they are undoubtedly as perfect as an original bill could be. He expects amendments to be made to it.

Since Mr. Greeley has been in the House, a great many reforms have been proposed and discussed.—There have been some bro't into notice that I should like to see adopted. I do not mean any pious measures of *expensive economy*, such as Greeley or Cave Johnson would suggest; but really practical retrenchment and reform. The Whigs now have the power of making these, and I desire they should have the honor of bringing them about. The first of these is in the Post office General, as set forth by Mr. Goggin's most excellent Bill. The second is the establishment of a Board of Commissioners to examine and decide upon private claims against the Government, as proposed by Mr. Reedwell's most necessary Bill. The third is the reduction of the mileage of members of Congress to 25 cents, which would be right. The fourth is the payment to each member of \$2,000 a year, as proposed by Mr. Schenck, instead of \$5 per day of session. This would do that much of the will have done something to reflect upon with pleasure when they adjourn. Though I fear they design doing but very little at this session—many of them at least have to agitate subjects foreign to the interest of the people.

Mr. Douglas's Territorial Bill has passed the Senate. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, has introduced his Territorial bill in the House, which is somewhat dissimilar to Mr. Douglas's; but if proper action is had upon them, an honorable and fair compromise may be effected that will be satisfactory to the sensible portion of the citizens of every section of the Union.—I earnestly desire to see this question settled and the people for whose benefit these bills are designed, may have the advantage of an early day, if a movement of some kind extended over them by the United States. Mr. Hilliard has also introduced a resolution into the House, calling upon the citizens of New Mexico and California, to meet for the purpose of forming a constitution preparatory to being admitted into the Union as a State or States. And another bill to establish the boundaries of Texas. The bill of Mr. Hilliard proposes to take from Texas all the territory north of 36° 30', beginning its northern boundary on that parallel; run along that line to the summit of the Nevada Mountains; thence south to the parallel of 30° 30'; and thence west to the Pacific,—providing Texas assents. This new territory being thus added to Texas, to be subject to all the conditions upon which she was admitted into the Union; and that of New Mexico to be free from slavery if the people of that territory desire it. The North did not, and will not, approve of Mr. Douglas's line. If the consent of Texas can now be obtained to Mr. H's bill there will be no longer any difficulty in this matter.

Mr. T. Butler King's Panama Rail Road bill is deserving attracting great attention, and has elicited a universal interest. No intelligent reader of this elaborate report, can fail to recognize the uncommon abilities of its author. Such men as Mr. King are the most valuable ornaments to a nation. He shows his abilities in all his movements. The country is proud of him. His bill will pass this Congress; and it will be a matter of much rejoicing. I hope to see this whole country bound more firmly together by an extensive system of internal improvements entered into by the General Government.

The Southern caucus held another adjourned meeting in secret, last night, in the Senate chamber. Mr. Calhoun's modified address was adopted by a large majority over Mr. Berrien's. This was as much an act of courtesy towards Mr. Calhoun as any thing else; he being the prime mover in the matter. Mr. Berrien's address will also be published shortly. The address of Mr. Calhoun is now made to the whole Union, which if made at all, is right. Mr. Berrien's I much prefer. There was undoubtedly *mischievous* counselings in this affair in the commencement. The silly efforts of the "Court Journal" to threaten the Southern men with anathemas if they did not join Mr. Calhoun's leadership, evincing the fact. To him is the country indebted for much of the faction and distraction that now exists. I would minutely register all the sayings of Mr. Ritchie, as contained in the Union; but a spirit of charity prompts me to draw the veil of compassion over his many follies and foibles, evinced throughout the whole issue; and compassion, too, swayed by a respect for old age under all its infirmities, leads me to forego the ostensible demonstration that would necessarily follow.

Mr. Calhoun is at present suffering from indisposition caused by a slight paralytic stroke. It is thought he will shortly be able to resume his place in the Senate, however. He has not looked well for some time.

There is no statement in the Gold Fever.—Washington is all excitement upon it; and every later account from the gold region increases the desire in our citizens to be off; or, settles them more and more. What the result will be, cannot now be determined.

CONSUMPTION DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS!!

HASTING'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha.

DR HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hacking Coughs, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

This celebrated preparation is pleasant to the taste, and is so speedy in its operations; that patients plainly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking the first dose.

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among all our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest. It has been recommended in the worst state lungs. It is being recommended by Dr. Mott, of New-York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Ga., writing to the agent at New-York, under date of Jan. 30, 1848, says: "I received the half dozen Hasting's Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient in the Compound Syrup. I have used it and I have cured twenty five patients, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."

None genuine without the *Written Signature* of M. A. F. HASTING on the wrapper. Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade. For sale by FESCUD & JOHNSON and WILLIAMS HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.

FOR THE REGISTER.

WHEREAS, by an insupportable decree of Divine Providence, our esteemed and respected fellow-member, WILLIAM C. STOKES, has been cut off in the flower of his youth and the pride of his maturity; and whereas the deceased, in all his relations, sustained a pure and enviable character, and by his generous and noble qualities was endeared to all who knew him: Be it Resolved, That the Dialectic Society has heard with profound regret the melancholy tidings of his untimely death, and most sincerely sympathizes with his afflicted family.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for his memory and admiration of his virtues, the customary badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the "Raleigh Register" and "Standard" with a request for publication.

KEMP P. BATTLE, JOHN A. WHITEFIELD, HENRY HARDIE, } Committee, Chapel Hill, Dialectic Hall, January 23d, 1849.

I have seen an article in the "Standard," published some time since, headed, "the Senator from Stokes," remarking that I was voted one a Democrat from Stokes; and that if I had voted on "Wednesday," Mr. Badger would probably not have been elected. Does not the writer know that there had been an intellectual effort made for nearly three weeks to select a Senator, and that hundreds of dollars had been spent of the State money in these fruitless attempts? If the writer of the article had consulted the interest of the State and community at large, he would not have made such a charge. Whenever the citizens of Stokes condemn my course, it will be time enough for him to speak his sentiments. I think that the majority of the citizens of Stokes are too intelligent and well informed to be humbugged by such violent partisan denunciations, or to sanction an unbecoming obstinacy in fruitless attempts for weeks to effect an election. I am not disposed to spend the money of the Treasury to please a few, who, it appears have no other object in view than the gratification of their own personal or political ends. I came to the Legislature for the purpose of doing my duty, and acting an independent and honest course; I had no pledges to fulfil in casting my vote. On that ground, I consulted the interest of the State and my constituents, and not the will and wishes of such men as the writer of the article.

He further says that I am not reliable in a party struggle, and it would be bad enough for Stokes to send a Whig, but still worse for a Democrat to take the advice of Whig leaders. Now, as to taking the advice of any person, I can only say that I shall upon no occasion take the advice of any gentleman and persist in preventing an election, which would no doubt, in the present instance, have met with the approbation of the writer, regardless of consequence and loss to the State. I shall only, in conclusion, say, that whenever the citizens of Stokes seek any advice from this sapient individual relative to my course here or elsewhere, it will then be time for him to proffer it. Otherwise, they disregard an impertinent interference.

J. REICK.

Poor Lewis Cass.

We have advices from the capital of Michigan to the 11th inst. The House went into an election for U. S. Senator on the 9th, which resulted as follows: Lewis Cass, 34; Epaphroditus Ransom, Loco, 11; Edwin Lawrence, Whig, 15; Joseph R. Williams, F. S., 1; and Dewitt C. Lawrence, F. S., 1. The Senate, on the 11th, indefinitely postponed the election. The Ransom men in the Senate carry everything their own way. Only 34 out of the 66 Loco-foco members attended the Legislative caucus on the 6th inst., at which Cass was nominated. The indefinite postponement, by the Senate, of the Senatorial question, is considered a great victory by the Ransom men, and renders it pretty certain that Mr. Cass' own State has repudiated him after the fashion of the entire Union. Michigan will be ransomed by that rival of his, with the awful hard christian name.

We have since learned that Gen. Lewis Cass has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Michigan.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

We have it from the best authority, that Mr. Crittenden has declined accepting the office of Secretary of State, and at his solicitation, the office is to be tendered to, and will be accepted by John M. Clayton. It is no idle rumour, for it is from the lips of the General Taylor and Mr. Crittenden. We are not at liberty to say how we obtained the information, yet the result will prove that we have made no mistake.—*Richmond Southern.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The brig John Peity, Capt. Flavel, cleared yesterday, and we drop down to Hampton Roads this morning—for San Francisco, California. The following is a list of her passengers: From Norfolk—James W. Bary, W. L. Higgins, C. Hall, Jr., John Rogers, John Lappin. From Richmond—O. B. Taylor, J. W. Paine, H. B. Read, S. P. Taylor, E. Baker. From Williamsburg—Wm. T. Galt. From Northampton—L. Uphur. From North Carolina—Dr. C. W. Norcom, Joseph Gordon. Dr. C. W. Norcom, of Edenton goes out as Surgeon of the expedition.

Norfolk Herald of Thursday.

Consumption disarmed of its Terrors!!

HASTING'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha.

DR HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hacking Coughs, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

This celebrated preparation is pleasant to the taste, and is so speedy in its operations; that patients plainly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking the first dose.

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among all our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest. It has been recommended in the worst state lungs. It is being recommended by Dr. Mott, of New-York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Ga., writing to the agent at New-York, under date of Jan. 30, 1848, says: "I received the half dozen Hasting's Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient in the Compound Syrup. I have used it and I have cured twenty five patients, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."

None genuine without the *Written Signature* of M. A. F. HASTING on the wrapper. Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade. For sale by FESCUD & JOHNSON and WILLIAMS HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.

NUMBER 274

ARRIVED AT RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH 31, 1849. Mr. Seth W. Fowler, Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating to you my experiences in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I own a very valuable negro girl who was attacked with a violent attack of the asthma; I consulted some of our best physicians, who pronounced her case incurable, or that they could do no more for her. I tried many remedies, but none did any good. I saw some bottles of Wistar's Balsam, and thought I would try it, and had little faith in it. I procured a bottle, which was administered according to directions, and I saw she began to mend; and before the first bottle was gone she was up. I procured a second and she took that, and now she is, I think, cured, or nearly so. She attends to her daily labor, and I have no complaints from her.

R. L. JEFFERSON.

None genuine, unless signed R. L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale in Raleigh, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS HAYWOOD & CO., and by Drug gists generally in North Carolina.

\$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above Reward, for the apprehension and delivery to me, at my Residence, near Emmit, Wilkinson County, Georgia, of my negro man ERIN; or 25 dollars for his delivery in any safe jail, so that I can get him. Said negro is about 45 or 50 years old, of malto color, 5 feet one of two inches high, stout built, high forehead, heavy beard and a little grey, bushy head of hair, head nearly all gone, particularly his back teeth; voice smooth, and is plausibly when spoken to; weighs about 160 or 70 pounds; had on when he left, a blue mixed homespun frock coat, coarse homespun shirt, black sateen pants, grey mixed homespun vest; home-made shoes, closed with tanned leather strings; a wool hat, white and flat crown, nearly worn out; No doubt he will try to pass off as a free negro, and will tell a plausible tale to suit his design.

JOHN FREEMAN, Senr, Emmit, Wilkinson Co. Ga.

Brilliant Lotteries

For February 1849. J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.

\$40,000! \$20,000! \$10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 19, for 1849; To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 3d, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Balls!

GRAND SCHEME: 1 Prize of \$40,000, 1 20,000, 1 10,000, 1 5,000, 1 4,000, 1 3,250, 20 prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500 &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$3 50 Certificate of packages 25 Whole Tickets \$130.00 do do 25 Half do 68.00 do do 25 Quarter do 32.50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address J. & C. MAURY, Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers; Alexandria, Va.

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SPLENDID PRIZE: Thousands of the distant Correspondents of this Old Established and well known temple of the GODDESS FORTUNE Can testify to the uniform Brilliant Luck that they have had within the past year at this Lucky House, and did not

PROBIBIT MORTUITY: The names of Persons living from MAINE TO GEORGIA. No Postage need be paid on letters to Plyer & Co. (More than enough to fill this paper) might be given who have been successful, and had FORTUNES BUCKLED ON THEIR BACKS! By a timely remittance to the Popular and truly Fortunate House of

PLYER & CO. Witness this great Luck! Just in time for the New Year! PLYER & CO.'s the Head Quarters for Prizes, and no mistake. \$20,000, Quarter Ticket, (net \$4,250) sent to Adams Co. Pa. The first trial. \$6,500, sent per mail to a Lady in North Carolina. She sent us \$5. \$4,000, sent per mail to a merchant in the City of New York. \$3,000 sent per mail to an old patron in Columbus, Ohio. \$2,000, sent per mail to Logan Co., Va. All paid in December, paid, and may be seen on file at PLYER & CO.'s. Names of persons who drew prizes never published by Plyer & Co. BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR JAN'Y, 1848. Send to PLYER & CO. always for a handsome prize.

Date Capital Number of Prizes Price of Prizes. Jan. 27. \$100,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn 15 \$4 00 29. 25,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 8 27 50 30. 22,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 8 27 50 31. 37,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 10 29 50

ORDERS answered by the return mail invariably. The packages of Quarters Tickets only is published in this paper. Packages of Whole and Halves in proportion.

Official and Public drawings always forwarded by the first mail after the drawing, accompanied and sealed.

PLYER & CO. pay prizes at sight in Gold. Forward orders a few days in advance of the date of drawing.

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have on every Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Saturday an Extra Class, (entirely new) Small Prize Lottery, which will be drawn, in which the high prize is \$4,000. Tickets \$1.00. Packages \$3.75. Orders promptly attended to.

For any of the Handsome Prizes in the above schedule, it is only necessary to order a Ticket or a Package from the old established and far famed house of PLYER & CO.

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