

The Weekly Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1849.

NUMBER 44

W. M. Patterson

REGISTER.
PUBLISHED BY
T. G. GALE,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 26, 1849.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Our neighbor of the "Standard," in common with the so-called Democratic press, generally, has hitherto indulged in a strain of unmitigated abuse of the Administration of the Whig party, for its proscription tendencies. The "Union" of Washington, has had a stereotyped article on the enormities of proscription in its editorial columns since the 4th day of March last; and any one who has read that paper or its echoes from the various quarters of the country, would draw the necessary conclusion that no crime in the catalogue of State offences, was to be compared to that of turning a Locofoco out of office. Certainly a Locofoco administration would never do such a thing as to turn a Whig out of office; no, not even if he should be guilty of a little quiet stealing, to the tune of a hundred thousand or so, as was the case with the Harries and Boyds, who flourished in the palmy days of rogues—in the era of JACKSON and VAN BUREN—or it with ELY MOORE, the Marshal of New York, he shall sell his office to the highest bidder, knocking it down to the rascal who offered most—for no honest man would bid; no such peccadillo as these could justify the axe of proscription—a thing in itself more heinous than Nullification and treason. The "Standard" in imitation of his file leader at Washington, had grown eloquent upon this subject, and had induced the simple to suppose that this thing called proscription was some huge monster of the deep, raised up by the incantations of Whiggery to devour honest Locofocos.

"But a change has come over the spirit of his dream." All of a sudden, the confession is made that the ground assumed by the Administration, and defended by us, is the true ground. The "Standard" assures us that whether we know it or not, we have "uttered sound Democratic doctrine." Well, one would suppose that the Editor would be satisfied, and that instead of assailing us, he would unite with us in sustaining this sound doctrine. The Editor calls our statement of the principle upon which the administration will conduct the Government, a "confession," and congratulates us upon making "a clean breast of it." A "confession" of what? Heretofore, and even in the same article, the Administration has been, and is denounced for proscription of the most heart rending character—now their principle of action is called sound "Democratic doctrine." If the Editor means to confound proscription with sound "Democratic doctrine," and to say that they are the same thing with different names, we protest against his construction of our language. We are no advocates of proscription, and though it is sound Democratic doctrine, we deny that it is sound Whig doctrine. We have only insisted that the higher offices should be filled by persons coinciding with the Administration, on the ground that they would take more pains to render the Administration acceptable to the people, than persons entertaining opposite principles and predilections. As to subordinate places, we have never insisted that it was important to have them filled with partisans of the administration. We do contend, nevertheless, that the party in power would be unjust to the Whigs who have placed them in office, if they failed to give them an equal share in the Government patronage, which they now have not.

The well known fact, that the Locofoco administrations of this Government, have uniformly tolerated men in office for their partizan services who were utterly unworthy, incapable, or dishonest, will account for the necessity of numerous removals, and common equity demands that their places should be filled by Whigs, who have hitherto had but comparatively little of the Government patronage. The "Standard" quotes from the "Union," a list of Whigs who were permitted to retain office under Mr. Polk. We have no means of ascertaining the truth of the statement, and must be permitted to indulge a little skepticism about its accuracy and truth. The very fact that the organ of the late administration is able to state with minuteness and mathematical precision, the number of Whigs and Democrats respectively in office in the City of Washington, is of itself ominous. It sounds as though the up-lifted "Axe of proscription," had been sentencing out its victims, and that the minions of power had been employed in the dirty work of hunting down men for their opinions. It must be recollected that there are in Washington from twelve to fifteen hundred office holders, nine-tenths of whom are mere subordinate clerks and messengers; and yet the late executive administration of this great Republic, as would appear by the "Union's" statistics, stooped to the little drivelling partizan meanness of hunting down these men, making a census of their politics, stating the precise hues and colors of political opinion entertained by the scribes and serving men about the departments. What could this be for? Is not the reason apparent? Was it not with a view to proscription? Taking the "Union's" statement to be true, it is evident that numerous removals were made, and as to the exceptions, we are led to believe that the Whiggery of those who were retained, was not of a very fatal character. Men in office are not apt to quarrel with the dispensers of office—and we have reason to know, that some of the most violent enemies which GENERAL TAYLOR and the Whigs had to encounter before the election, are now by the tenure of office, transformed into liberal Democrats, who have no idea of falling out with the administration without cause. The office holders at Washington are besides, out of the sphere of political action, and to turn them out, is only to send them to the States to become active partisans of the opposite party. In addition to this, many of them have friends or relatives of the opposite

parties, who can interfere for them, and being at the seat of Government, they are in a situation to counteract adverse influences promptly. It is on this account, that office-holders at Washington stand a better chance to retain office than those who are located in the States.

But what has been the course of the late Administration in regard to the Postmasters, Custom-officers, and others? Has it been tolerant and liberal, acting on the Jeffersonian principle? The fact is notorious that every valuable office in the Union was monopolized by Locofocos of the deepest die—and when the rupture took place in the Democratic party, last year, at Baltimore, the axe of proscription, which had lain for two years, rusting for the want of victims, was again called into requisition, and every Bomber in office was decapitated without mercy.

We conclude with the following condensed statement from the report of the Post Master General, as illustrative of the spirit of Locofoco proscription: "The total number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st of July last, was 16,159. The number of appointments made between the 4th of March, 1845, and the 1st of July, 1848, was 13,507. Of this number, the removals were 1,598; the balance were made in consequence of resignations, deaths, changes of sites of the offices, or the establishment of new ones." This bloody record needs little comment. We will, however, remark, that in this day and generation, people are not in the habit of dying out of, or resigning good offices of their own accord. In every case where the office was worth having, there can be little doubt that the resignation was forced. The incumbent had the option of resigning or suffering the disgrace of being turned out. We may therefore set down that at least ten thousand removals and forced resignations took place in the Post Office department, during Mr. POLK's Administration. If the Whigs slay their thousands, he has slain his ten thousands.

NULLIFICATION BREWING.

The politicians of South Carolina, who are never at all happy or comfortable, except in the midst of an awful crisis, involving ruin and devastation to the country, have recently held a Convention at Columbia, in which they have been engaged in their favorite sport of plotting a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Huger presided, and among the "Executive Committee, we notice the names of F. H. Ellmore, Wade Hampton, and the renowned Pickens, who was born "insensible to fear." Of the precise object of this "Executive Committee," we are unable to speak with certainty, though we presume it is in the nature of a high Commission Court, with full powers to dissolve the Union, and wind up the business of the concern. We trust to the benignity of these gentlemen, that they will not proceed rashly with the affair, and that they will be lenient towards those ignorant and misguided persons who have hitherto cherished a desire to preserve the Union of the States, from a superstitious reverence for the names of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, MADISON, &c., who framed it, and thought it essential to our liberties, prosperity and peace. Those old Gents of the Revolutionary times, were very knowing for their day, but what were they in comparison with the modern Chivalry of South Carolina! WASHINGTON told us in his Farewell Address, to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of an attempt to dissolve the Union;" but these antiquated notions have had their day, and he who now advances them, evinces a want of spirit.

But why has South Carolina been so aristocratic and exclusive in this matter? We feel mortified and aggrieved, that our goodly State has not been invited to participate in the sport which the Chivalry have monopolized to themselves. We would have the Palmetto State to know that we have a few imbeciles in the old North, who would have felt proud to share in the noble work of disunion. We believe that the number of such persons is small, but it is not down-right arrogance in the Chivalry, to pass us by in this way?—Have not some of our leading politicians exhibited sufficient proof of demerit on this subject? Has not a leading Locofoco member of Congress from this State proposed non-intercourse with the North, and confiscation of Northern ships which may enter our harbors? Is not that absurd and quixotic enough to entitle him to membership in a South Carolina Convention? But, we will not quarrel with the Chivalry for their bad taste, or pride, or whatever it may be. *De gustibus non disputandum.* What we have to say is, however, that we want a Convention of our own disunionists—and we hope they will not condescend to invite South Carolina, and thus be revenged. As to its proceedings, we see no reason why it may not vie with South Carolina in absurdity and folly. Why cannot Mr. Venable offer a string of mock-heroic Resolutions as long as those of any PICKENS or RHETT, of South Carolina? And why should they not serve as well to frighten us? That is the question.

By way of encouragement to the Chivalry, we will inform them that they are not without friends, even at the North. A certain set of fanatics in that quarter, called the Garrison party, who have the cholera. Immediately upon his death, an express was despatched, which arrived at Port Lavaca on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, being just twenty-four hours on the way. We cannot learn any particulars of the sickness and death of this distinguished officer—these are probably given in the despatches now on their way to Washington.

By this afflicting dispensation, Gen. Worth's family have been thus suddenly deprived of their protector, almost as soon as they had arrived at the point of destination, where they anticipated a residence for some time to come; and the whole country deprived of the services of a man whose brilliant achievements are deservedly the pride of the people, and will adorn the pages of our history to a remote generation. The death of such a man is truly a national bereavement, and will undoubtedly be followed with demonstrations of mourning throughout the whole Union—these are probably given in the despatches now on their way to Washington.

With inexpressible pain (says the New Orleans Picayune) we are called upon to announce the death of Major Gen. Worth. The news, so sudden and appalling, was communicated in the following letter from Major Deas:

ASS'T ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, 8th DEPT.,
San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, May 7, 1849.

EDTORS PICAYUNE—I have to announce to you, for public information, the death of Major General Worth, who expired to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., of cholera.

I make the above announcement, in order to set aside all doubt as to this melancholy event. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. DEAS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

It is not for us to write the eulogy of the gallant soldier who now sleeps in death. For thirty-six years he had served his country in the army; and his noble deeds are a monument to the glory of the republic. A friend who was with him at his death, himself a soldier, has addressed to us these few lines:

SAN ANTONIO, May 7, 1849.
Dear Sir—It is with feelings of the deepest regret, I have to announce to you the death of Brevet Major Gen. W. J. Worth. He died to-day about 1 o'clock P. M. He was attacked last evening with cholera of a most virulent type, defying the very best medical skill.

It is a very sad event, one of overwhelming grief to his dear family, and of sincere regret to a large circle of admiring friends. Worth had his faults—we all have; but none can deny him the honor of being a gallant and whole souled soldier, one who threw his every energy, his whole heart into the performance of his duties. In this hasty announcement, nothing like any notice can be taken of his eminent services. He died as he lived, a true soldier, conscious to the last, surrounded by his broken hearted wife and children, and his military staff and other friends. May his march to the great hunting ground meet with no impediment!
Yours, truly,
G** DE L*

Metropolitan District.
Maj. WILLIAM J. CLARK, of this City, has declared himself a Candidate for Congress, in this District, in opposition to the Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL.

Third Congressional District.
We announced in our last that Mr. LITTLE had agreed to abide by the decision of a Convention in the selection of a Candidate for Congress in this District. We now have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. INGRAM, with the magnanimity of a true Patriot, has made the same declaration. Mr. L. says:

The conflicting interests of the Whig candidates must be reconciled in some way, or we will inevitably suffer a defeat; and I think that the most rational way to accomplish this is to hold a Convention and nominate a candidate, and I promise that if I am not nominated myself to give the nominee of the Convention my cordial support.

These are the sentiments of true, disinterested patriotism. We regret, however, to have to add, that Gen. Dockery persists against holding a Convention, and intimates unless it is a Mass Convention, he will not abide by it. Gen. D. says:

If we are to understand that the Whigs generally over the ten counties are to co-operate and sanction by their acts the proceedings, in numbers approximating the Whig strength, I answer I would most cheerfully acquiesce in their decision—but in the event of the assembling of but small portions or fractions of the people in Convention, without the essential basis of pretty general constituency, I should not feel the slightest obligation to respect the decision.

There is but one course now left for the Whigs of the District to pursue. Let a Convention be held, and whoever is the nominee, let him receive the undivided vote of the Whig party, and all will be well.

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Yours, truly,
G** DE L*

It is only yesterday, as it were, that Gen. Worth left New Orleans. Immediately before he left, he complained of illness, and his departure was delayed one day in consequence. Prior to that illness he appeared to us in vigorous health, and seemed the picture of manly, intellectual beauty—a proud and high spirited soldier. Those who have seen him in action assure us that language cannot do justice to his noble bearing in the field, his eagle eye glancing fire and his whole countenance beaming with intelligence and proud defiance. Alas! how speedily are all his noble traits quenched in death. To survive the perils of a hundred battles and to be carried off in the maturity of strength by disease, seem a hard fate for a soldier. The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable.

GENERAL ITEMS.

At Thursday's session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia, the following resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. John Coleman, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote:—"That the removal by the House of Bishops of the disabilities imposed by that body, on the Right Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D., would give great satisfaction to the individuals, clerical and lay, composing this Convention; and also, it is believed to many others, as well in the Church generally, as in the Dioceses under his jurisdiction."

At Cincinnati there were six deaths and seventeen new cases of Cholera, during the 24 hours ending on the 18th inst.

Hon. Daniel Duncan, late a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Ohio, died in Washington at 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, the 18th inst.

A LADY EDITOR.—Mr. Renet, late editor of the Yazoo City Whig, having died, his widow has taken charge of the paper, and will in future conduct it in her own name. She writes us a beautiful letter (say the Richmond Whig) requesting us to exchange with her. She had only to command, and we should most cheerfully have obeyed.

We welcome the fair editress into our ranks, with all our heart. We have long wanted the presence of a lady in the corps, to soften the asperities which beset the path and harden the character of political editors rendering them but too often insensible to the comities of life. Our fair sister will, we no doubt, become the pet of the whole fraternity. All will unite in protecting her, no matter how often they indulge in the sport of tearing out each other's eyes.

Our new found sister, we are happy to learn, like the majority of the better sex, is a genuine Whig—We look forward to much pleasure and instruction from her pen.

A CANDIDATE FOR GEN. JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—Lieut. M. Reed, who distinguished himself highly in the Mexican war, submits his claims to Gen. Jackson's curious bequest, in a communication in the New York Post.

Information has been received by the United States Government, and is in possession of the Department, of preliminary arrangements in progress for the formation of a Government in California, which, it is said, will be formed before the meeting of the next Congress.

Most of the most of it!—Steamboats are advertised in the New Orleans papers for excursions up the river "to see the crevasse,"—for 50 cents each way, children half price." One-half of this city is dreading the prospect of being submerged, while the other half arranging for pleasure excursions through the streets.—N. Y. Express.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, being in conversation yesterday evening, with a remarkably pretty young lady, said to her that he had a friend who would be a suitable match. "If he get me, I will be a little mistaken," said the young lady. "I perfectly agree with you," replied the gentleman, "that in such a case you will be a little Miss-taken!"

Mr. MACREARY has transmitted from Boston, to Mayor Woodhull, of New York city, \$1,000, to be given to necessitous relatives of the persons killed in the recent riot at the Opera House. So we learn from the Express.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—From the Southern Christian Advocate we learn that there are nineteen Annual Conferences in the Church South, covering the Southern States and the Indian territory. The general superintendence of the whole, is in the hands of four Bishops; the regular pastoral and missionary work is entrusted to the care of 1,476 travelling preachers, being an increase, during the past year, of 73. The total number of supernumerary preachers is 108; and of local preachers 3,026, a decrease of 116, though some of the Conferences give no returns. The total number of members is 491,786, viz. whites 354,255, colored 134,153, Indians 3,375, exhibiting upon the returns of last year, the large increase of 26,223. The Missionary collections of the past year are reported from sixteen of the nineteen Conferences, and amount to a little upwards of \$65,000. Putting down the Conferences not reported according to the returns of the previous year, the aggregate Missionary revenue will stand at about \$67,000, an improvement of more than \$1,000 upon last year's operations.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir:—Mr. Hervey Hill, whose certificate I give below, is one of our most respectable and honest farmers, and his wife now enjoys good health.

Very respectfully yours,
W. M. A. SHAW, M. D.

Beaufort County, North Carolina.
Chocowinity, near Washington, Aug. 12, 1847.
The undersigned, feeling grateful for the relief afforded by the use of Dr. WILSON'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, deems that it is but an act of justice to say, that but for the use of the valuable remedy, his wife, long afflicted with what she and all others considered consumption, would have probably been, ere this, in her grave. But all the dangerous and unpleasant symptoms have been removed by the use of a few bottles, and she now attends to her daily avocations as usual.

HERVEY HILL.
None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

NOTICE.

In Stokes County, April 26th, Dr. F. F. Fountain, late of Henry County, Va., to Miss Mary Follen, of Stokes.
On the same day, by the Rev. Robert Hill, Mr. Leven Williams to Miss Nancy Bostick.
On the 16th of May, 1849, by the Rev. John Watkins, Dr. Edward W. Perkinson, of Petersburg, to Miss Elvira A., daughter of Wm. B. Ligon, of Amelia County, Va.
In Halifax County, on Tuesday the 1st instant, by Jesse Pittard Esq., Mr. Samuel Ives to Miss Lucretia Herbert.
In Wintington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Brown, Mr. John B. Quince to Miss J. Athalia Brown.

Died.

In Warren County, on the 18th inst., of Dropsy Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Thos. J. Jenkins, Esq.

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham. Chapel Hill, N. C., May 24, 1849.

HOUSE AND LOT And Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and lot in Chapel Hill, in a very pleasant part of the Village. On it is a good Dwelling, a well of fine water, and all necessary Out-Houses—all of which have been built in the last three years. The lot contains 2 acres. Also, my Plantation, 4 miles North of Chapel Hill, containing about 500 acres, well watered. On it is a large Dwelling and Barn, with a good wheat machine and all necessary Out-Houses for a farm of that size; all of which is in good condition. Any persons wishing to purchase any of the above named Property, will do well to call soon and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell.

WILLIAM J. HOGAN,
Chapel Hill, May 22, 1849.

"Get the Best" "All young persons should have a Standard Dictionary," at their elbows. And while you get about it, get the best; that Dictionary is

NOAH WEBSTER'S; The great work unbridled. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your hand.—Phrenological Journal.
"Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English Language."—London Morning Chronicle.
"This volume might find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere."—London Literary Gazette.
Containing three times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.
For sale in Fayetteville by E. J. HALE.
May 24, 1849.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

REV. G. MORGAN, Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Teacher of Language and Criticism, Mathematics and Experimental Sciences.
Miss MARIA MORGAN, Associate Principal.
Miss H. M. PEARSON, Teacher of Drawing, Oil Painting, Landscape, &c., and of the French Language and Literature.
Miss JOSEPHINE PARLEY, Assistant in Water Colors and Flower Painting.
Miss M. A. S. KERN, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal music.
Mrs. Erey has attained a high reputation in the city of New York, and her services have been secured with a view of creating a new interest in the South for her department in the Fine Arts. Her science, taste and skill of Mr. Kern in Music are confirmed by his success during the past year and by testimonials of distinguished musicians. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will devote their experience and time to the improvement and happiness of their pupils. The number is limited to thirty five. They form the Edgeworth Family. The term of ten months of May. Bills are paid half yearly, \$50 in advance, and \$75 on all expense for the half year, except the usual tuition for ornamental branches. Greensborough, N. C., May, 1849.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. J. RYALS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and, as the business is winding up, we request all persons having claims against the said firm to present them for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to call and make settlement, as longer indulgence will not be given. In retiring from business, the undersigned tender their thanks to their old patrons and friends for their liberal support heretofore.

J. J. RYALS & CO.
Raleigh, May 25, 1849.

Runaway!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday the 19th inst., SALLY, a colored woman, between the color of negro and mulatto, full size, erect bearing, weighing about 135 or 140 lbs., of fine teeth, which she shows very plainly when laughing. Said woman was purchased in Raleigh, and is supposed now to be in that vicinity, or in the neighborhood of the residence of the Pollards, near the edge of Orange or Chatham Counties. A Reward of \$25 will be given for her apprehension and delivery, to Dr. James H. Cooke, in the absence of the undersigned.

JOSEPH FULTON.
Wake County, May 25, 1849.

Grand Lotteries For June, 1849.

J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.
\$40,000.
\$15,000—\$10,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 70, for 1849.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 20 of June, 1849.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME
1 Prize of \$40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,100, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500 &c.
Tickets \$10 Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50
Certificates of packages 25 Whole tickets \$130 00
do do 25 Half do 65 00
do do 25 Quarter do 32 50
\$50,000.
\$12,000! \$10,000
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 72, for 1849.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 9th of June, 1849.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots!
SPLENDID SCHEME
1 Splendid Prize of \$50,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,286, 30 of 1,500, 30 of 750, 30 of 400, &c. &c.
Whole Tickets \$12—Halves \$6—Quarters \$3—Eighths \$1 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$150 00
do do of 25 Half do 75 00
do do of 25 Quarter do 37 50
do do of 25 Eighth do 18 75
Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages to be sent to the Managers, who will receive the most prompt attention, and all office accounts of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. & C. MAURY, Agents.
Alexandria, Va.