

The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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M. N. Patterson

REGISTER.
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one o'clock, at the President's house. It was then one; I immediately went over. He expected that the two bills, for the admission of Maine, and to enable Missouri to make a constitution, would have been brought to him for his signature; and he had summoned all the members of the administration to ask their opinions in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State, upon two questions: 1. Whether Congress had a constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a territory? 2. Whether the eighth section of the Missouri bill (which interdicts slavery forever in the territory North of 36° 1-2-3d. latitude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or would extend to it after it should become a State? As to the first question, it was unanimously agreed that Congress have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories.

March 5.—The President sent me yesterday the two questions in writing upon which he desired to have answers in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State. He wrote me that it would be a time, if he should have the answers to-morrow. The first question is in general terms, as it was stated at the meeting on Friday. The second was modified to an inquiry whether the eighth section of the Missouri bill is consistent with the constitution. To this I can, without hesitation, answer by a simple affirmative, and so, after some reflection, I concluded to answer both.

March 6.—I took to the President's my answers to his two constitutional questions and he desired me to have them deposited in the department, together with those of the other members of the administration. They differed only as they assigned their reason for thinking the eighth section of the Missouri bill consistent with the constitution, because they considered it as only applying to the territorial term, and I barely gave my opinion, without assigning for it any explanatory reason. The President signed the Missouri bill this morning.

It will be seen that Mr. Adams explicitly says that the Cabinet only differed relative to the second question, which demanded whether Congress had the power to restrain the State of Missouri from excluding free negroes from her borders.—Upon the right to exclude slavery from the Territories, the Cabinet was unanimous.

Now for Mr. Monroe's testimony. At the time of signing the Missouri bill, he wrote a letter, which has been found among his papers by his son-in-law. It appears to be without an address, but is believed to have been intended for Gen. Jackson. That, however, is immaterial. His hand-writing is well known, and his son-in-law above suspicion. This is the letter:

DEAR SIR:—The question which lately agitated Congress and the public, has been settled, as you have seen, by the passage of an act for the admission of Missouri as a State, unrestrained, and Arkansas likewise, when it reaches maturity, and the establishment of the 36d. 30m. North latitude as a line, North of which slavery is prohibited, and permitted to the South. I took the opinion in writing of the administration as to the constitutionality of restraining territories, [and the vote of every member was unanimous and] which was explicit in favor of it, and as it was that the 8th section of the act was applicable to territories only, and not to States, when they should be admitted to the Union. On this latter point, I had at first some doubt; but the opinion of others, whose opinions were entitled to weight with me, supported by the sense in which it was viewed by all who voted on the subject in Congress, as that they appear by the journals, satisfied me respecting it.

It will be seen that a line is enclosed in brackets. Mr. Benton clears up this matter thus:

The words in brackets were crossed out by running the pen through them, and the word explicit substituted—a substitution evidently made to avoid violating the cabinet rule, not to tell the opinions of members, which the word unanimous would do. But the word explicit is sufficient.

Here, then, is proof positive that Mr. Calhoun, who now threatens to dissolve the Union, if slavery is prohibited, was, when a member of the Cabinet, the unqualified advocate of the doctrine that Congress may rightly restrict slavery. He cannot plead infancy, because he was then a Cabinet Minister, and distinguished for great talents. His only plea must be the statute of Limitations, which is never regarded as any proof of honesty or straight-forward dealing.

Mr. Benton brought this evidence to his notice in the Senate; to which he could only reply, that he had no recollection of having given a written opinion on the subject, while in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. He then undertook, as Mr. Benton remarks, to show the faithfulness of his memory, by stating the history of the Missouri Compromise. But unfortunately for him, Mr. Benton clearly proves that he knew nothing about it. His statement would disgrace the reputation of the cross-road or village politician, who reads his newspaper.

The truth is, old Bullion, in his Jefferson City speech, has put an extinguisher upon the feeble flame of Disunion. Mr. Calhoun's most ardent admirers, who have any sanity left, cannot fail to feel ashamed of him, after reading Mr. Benton's speech. His reckless ambition sticks at nothing. He introduced the Protective Policy into the Government; and then, because it was not abandoned at his dictation, he exerted every power of his mind to accomplish a dissolution of the Union in 1832. It is now clear that he advised Mr. Monroe to sign the Missouri Compromise Act, which "prohibits slavery in certain Territories;" and wrote an argument in favor of the Constitutional right of Congress to prohibit it. Now he attempts to excite civil war and disunion, if Congress passes similar laws for New Mexico and California to those which he recommended to Mr. Monroe.

The position of the disunion party was weak and contemptible enough in North Carolina, before this speech of Mr. Benton's was delivered. After this, we predict they will not be able to muster a Corporal's Guard. Remember that Col. Benton is the leader—the great leader and champion of the Democratic party—and if there be a schism in the ranks, he represents nine-tenths against the one-tenth, who are led by the nose by Mr. Calhoun.

We have not been able, in the short compass of an editorial, to touch half the strong points of Mr. Benton's speech. His proofs of Mr. Calhoun's inconsistency on the slavery question are overwhelming, and his comments withering. Though long, we will endeavor to find room for much of

it in our columns. It deserves to be recorded as an important chapter in the history of the times. We commend it to the especial consideration of the Editor of the "Standard," whose zeal for Southern rights burns with so much apparent brilliancy at the present moment, and whose object doubtless is, to give countenance to the ridiculous attitude of the party candidate in the Orange District, without taking the responsibility of openly advocating dissolution and non-intercourse.—We respectfully request him to lay this Democratic speech before his readers. For years, the paper of which he has charge, has held up Mr. Benton as a model of patriotism, and we insist that his speech should be read by the Democracy of North Carolina.

We have not perused the concluding portion of the speech, but we understand that Mr. Benton takes ground in favor of Free Soil, and says that it was the Jeffersonian platform. We wish the Democracy of this State to know the platform they have been all along standing on—the Jefferson and Benton platform. Will the "Standard" publish the speech?

We understand that the report is quite prevalent abroad, that the cholera exists in Raleigh. This rumor is totally unfounded—not the first case of anything like cholera, we are happy to say, having occurred in this City.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Gen. THOMAS J. PERSON, of Northampton, not having the fear of inevitable defeat before his eyes, has come out as the Loco Foco Candidate for Congress in the above named District. We admire his pluck, though manifested so sadly at the expense of his discretion. We presume, however, that he acts upon the principle that "the moon can never be hit, unless aimed at." If the Whigs of the glorious Ninth do but half their duty, the accomplishment of the one aim will prove about as probable as the other.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice since our last notice: John Lyon Holmes, Wilmington. J. S. Amis, Granville. T. S. Haughton, Edenton. Col. J. G. McDugald, Elizabethtown. Jona. W. Albertson, Hertford. Joseph G. Carraway, Williamston, Martin Co. Wm. F. Carter, Wentworth. E. C. Hines, Edenton.

We shall not let ourselves down to the level occupied in that Convention by Mr. Badger. The first instance that we have ever heard, "by tale or history," of a man's falling up stairs. A regular Irishman's hoist, that!

The death of Mrs. ANN MARIA PINKNEY is announced in the Baltimore papers. This venerable Lady was sister of the late veteran Commodore RODGERS, and relict of the Hon. WM. PINKNEY, one of the most distinguished statesmen of our country.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

It will be seen, from the following Correspondence, that Mr. DANIEL T. TOWLES, a recent Graduate of our University, has consented to deliver an Oration, on the coming 4th.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to inform you, that you have been unanimously selected by the Committee, whose duty it was to procure an Orator for the approaching Anniversary of our Independence, to deliver an Oration on that occasion.

Permit us to add our individual solicitations that you will accept this invitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants—
 JAS. J. IREDELL, Com. on part
 W. R. MILLER, of the Citizens.
 Lieut. JNO. A. STUART, Com. on part
 E. YARBROUGH, Jr. of the Military.
 DANIEL T. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.

Raleigh, June 12th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 11th instant, informing me that I had been selected to deliver an Address on the approaching Anniversary of our Independence, was duly received.

Were I to consult my own feelings on this occasion, they would prompt me to decline; but believing that we all should, when called on, lend our aid in commemorating that day, ever to be remembered in our history, I accept the honor which you have conferred on me.

With sentiments of high regard,
 I remain your obt' serv't.
 D. T. TOWLES.

Messrs. Iredeell and Miller, Com. on the part of the citizens; Lieuts. Stuart and Yarbrough, Com. on the part of the Military.

The National Intelligencer.

The Editors of this able journal have embodied in a prospectus, (a practice only observed by them once in every twenty years,) the principles upon which they conduct their paper. This is done with their usual ability, frankness and courtesy—and in conclusion they say:—"Upon these grounds, the National Intelligencer presents its claims to a continuation and extension of that public confidence, which it is the highest pride of its Proprietors to know, that it already enjoys, to an extent exceeded by few Public Journals in the United States."

We remarked on Saturday that at the time of his death, General Gaines was the senior officer in the Army. Such was our impression. On looking over the Army Register, however, we discovered that Col. Warbach, of the 4th Artillery, entered the Army on the same day with Gen. Gaines, (January 10, 1799,) and that the venerable Colonel Many, of the 3d Infantry, entered it June 4, 1798, six months earlier than either of these gentlemen.—National Intelligencer.

GENERAL ITEMS.

LAUGHING AT CALAMITIES.—At the Olympic theatre, in New Orleans, they are playing an aquatic farce called "Hydraulics, or the Age of Water."

The Odd Fellows' jubilee and procession, at New York, on Monday, is represented by the press of that city to have been a grand affair. The purpose for which so many delegates of the order from the neighboring cities, united with the New York lodges, was to mark in some public manner, the completion and dedication of their splendid newly erected hall, at the corner of Centre and Grand streets.

The Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital report 126 patients in the Asylum, on the 31st March. The whole number under treatment during the year was 250, of whom 105 were discharged; 70 recovered, 28 improved, and 17 unimproved; died 18.

Lately, an enthusiastic hunter of autographs, resolving to have the signature of a distinguished poet, took up his bill for £20, held in despair by his tailor!

A lady wrote, with a diamond, on a pane of glass:

"God did at first make man upright, but he—"
 To which a gentleman added:

"Most surely had continued so, but she—"

Gen. Leslie Combs declines being a candidate for Congress in the eighth district of Kentucky. The reason assigned is, that he is not willing to distract the Whig party. C. S. Morehead is the regular Whig candidate, and S. F. J. Trabue is the candidate of the Natives.

AN INVENTION is announced to protect banks and shops from robbery. The moment the rogues touch the locks, inside or out, a galvanic battery knocks them down and rings a bell.

HON. HENRY CLAY was among the lay-delegates to the Kentucky Episcopal Convention, assembled lately at Frankfort.

The terms "gullotine," "decapitation," "beheading," "execution," &c. having been found to be too weak to express the sense entertained of the atrocity of reprobating a Democratic office-holder, the ex-Commissioner of Patents now calls the process "BUTCHERY." The force of language can no further go.

REITERATED.—The New Orleans Bulletin reiterates its statement that of the 150 office-holders under the late Collector of the Port of New Orleans, only 10 were Whigs.

THEATRES IN CONNECTICUT.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut have refused to concur with the State Senate in allowing theatrical and other shows to be licensed.

LIME.—We would caution persons against the use of slacked lime as a disinfecting agent. It has no more virtue than so much sand. Unslacked lime, according to the testimony of all who have tried it, possesses great virtue. Where the former has been used, it should be immediately substituted by the latter.—Alex. Gazette.

THE MOTHER OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Frankfort, Germany, under date of May 8, which says: Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone on Jew street, an old unfrequented quarter, where her husband first established himself, and which she always refused to leave, though her oldest son, the present head of the house, has been long living childless and also alone, in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfort. She was ninety years old.

OZONE.

The Alexandria Gazette acknowledges its obligations to Caleb S. Hallowell, of that place, for the following remarks on Ozone:

"Ozone, to which Dr. Bird accredits the cholera, was discovered by Professor Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton. It is generated by the passage of electricity through air, and is the cause of the peculiar odor perceived during the working of an electric machine, or after a stroke of lightning. It bleaches powerfully, and is in many respects analogous to chlorine.

"Ozone is said, may readily be generated by exposing common phosphorus to moist air, and it is probable the peculiar smell of phosphorus arises partially or wholly from the presence of this substance.

"The question has been asked, what is ozone? In answer, we give the words of Berzelius: 'We have thus arrived at the highly important result that ozone is no peculiar element, nor any combination of known elements, but is oxygen gas peculiarly modified.'

"Lench has asserted that galvanized air, owing to the ozone it contains, can be used to advantage for bleaching, and is, in fact, one of the most effective bleaching agents known."

SORROWFUL.

A poor Editor out somewhere, falling into the hands of the Philistines, breaks forth into the following gizzard-spaving appeal:

Sheriff, spare that Press!
 Touch not a single type:
 Don't put me in distress,
 To stick to me through life!
 'Tis all in all to me—
 If lost, what shall I do?
 Then, why not let it be!
 Oh, Sheriff!—boo!—boo!—boo!

Mlle. JENNY LIND.—The following is the latest edition of the grossly busy English press, in their exploded stories of the marriage of the Swedish nightingale to Mr. Harris:

We have it on good authority, that the marriage of Mlle. Lind with Mr. Harris, is finally broken off on the ground of settlement. A handsome annuity was to have been settled on him, but it transpired that a still larger amount would have been more convenient. This raised doubts as to the disinterestedness of the party, and Mademoiselle departed for Paris.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.—The compliments which the Republican Press pay to President Bonaparte exceed any of our most violent partisan papers, in the choice character of the epithets. The following is a literal translation of some:

"Perjured traitor;" "a madman of whom France must be rid, at whatever cost;"—this Bonaparte poignards the Republic abroad, and tramples the Constitution under foot, at home; a sheer adventurer, who reached the highest post in the State by intrigue, and administers it for his own benefit solely; he persecutes all who dare to reveal his turpitudes, and invite the citizens to their Republican duty. The Republic was nearly at the end of its melancholy troubles; the golden branch of liberty was in her hand;—there arrived suddenly, we know not whence, a crazy wretch—in fou—who had long been the laughing stock of Europe. This man whom nobody had called, but whom others had sent, brought a name which the Republic had learnt to admire, and which, it is suspected, he has no right to bear. France felt no distrust; she caught at the beggary; and the crafty knave, when she expected it the least, swindled her of her freedom."

THE GREAT DIAMOND.—The great diamond of Russia, recently taken among other treasures, by the British in India, is worth £20,000. It is the size of a hen's egg, exquisitely white, and brilliant beyond description. This prize is destined for the Queen of England.

The citizens of St. Louis have resolved, in town meeting, to suspend business for one day, and to devote the same to the cleansing and purifying their respective yards, buildings and premises, to guard most effectually against the spread of cholera.

HOOSIER WEDDING.

The ceremony of tying the nuptial knot is very much simplified in the Hoosier state, as the following scene will show:

"What is your name, sir?"
 "Matty."
 "Any relation to Van Buren?"
 "No."
 "What is your name, miss?"
 "Matty, do you love Polly?"
 "Wall I do!"
 "Polly do you love Matty?"
 "No mistake, squire."
 "Well then you want to be tied?"
 "I reckon so."
 "Well, then, I pronounce you man and wife."
 "Thank you, sir!"

MEETING OF HUNGARIANS.—The natives of Hungary, now resident in New York, Brooklyn and Newark, held a meeting in the former city last week, and adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a suitable flag be sent to the brave Hungarian nation by their brethren in New York, as a proof of their enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, and sympathy in their actions, and that a committee of six be chosen to superintend the design and execution of this flag.

Consumption disarmed of its Terrors!

HASTINGS' Compound Syrup of Naphtha.

DR. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Husky Throats, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Coughs, 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 plentifully 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 lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Ga., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30, 1845, says: "I received the half-dozen bottles of Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. I enclose twenty five dollars, 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."

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by PESCUO & JOHNSON and WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.

MARRIED.

At Davidson College, by the Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, Mr. Hugh H. Wilson, of Sumter District, S. C., to Miss Mary E., daughter of Rev. S. Williamson, D. D., President of the Institution.

In Petersburg, Va., by the Rev. George W. Charlton, Mr. Wm. H. Moring, of Greensboro', N. C., to Miss Mary Jane Jackson, of Petersburg.

In Pitt County, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, R. H. Lewis, Esq. of Greene County, Alabama, to Mrs. M. F. Foreman, of the former County.

Died.

At his residence, Beach Island, S. C., on the 25th ultimo, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Dawson Atkinson. He was a Virginian by birth, but in early life removed to North Carolina, where are surviving him a number of relatives and friends.

Auction.

WILL be Sold, at Auction, on Saturday next, at our Commission Store, a handsome lot of Household Furniture, Kitchen ditto, Silver Plate, and Ready-made Clothing, Brown Sugar, and a variety of other articles. There will also be a Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c. &c., at early candlelight, on the same evening.

Raleigh, June 14th, 1849. A. B. STITH, Auct'r.

Female School,

Hillsboro', N. C.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL, Principals.

Miss KOLLOCK, Teacher of French, Drawing, and Painting.

Ms. KERN, Teacher of Music on Piano and Guitar.

THE Summer session will commence on Monday, the 2d of July. Terms made known on application to the Principal. As the number of Boarders is limited, and we have only two or three vacancies, those who wish a situation in our family should make early application.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1849. 47 3v

To Revolutionary Claimants.

FOR several years past, many inquiries and searches have been made, and without success; for the official proofs of the grades and services of the Officers in the North Carolina line, in the War of the Revolution; and for the want of such proofs, the claimants for those services have been unable to establish and obtain pay for the same.

This is to inform those interested, that the subscriber has turned his attention to a laborious examination of thousands of old papers and records in the Capitol, and after much time and labor spent in the search, has found among files long since deemed useless, the Records in question, where they had been misplaced and supposed to be lost—showing the official proof of the grades of thousands of such officers; such as Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns.

And the Subscriber will promptly attend to letters to him addressed, postage paid, calling for such proof; and will forward official certificates in due form of law, of the grades of such officers, on reasonable terms.

J. H. KIRKHAM.

Raleigh N. C., June 10th, 1849. 48 ft

We are requested to announce that Henry B. Hayes, Esq., is a Candidate for the County Court Clerkship, at the approaching August election. June 6, 1849. 45

State of North Carolina—CHATHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1849. John Gilmore and Sally Gilmore, vs. Thomas Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, sen., Benjamin Johnson and wife Abby, Wm. Burns and wife Delilah, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children of Anna Parish, dec'd. Caveat to Will of Stephen Gilmore, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children of Anna Parish, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Register, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August next; and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said Will of the said Stephen Gilmore, dec'd., shall not be admitted to probate and record. Given under my hand at Office, the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1849.

N. A. STEDMAN, C. J. Pr. adv. \$5 62. 47 -w6w

The Buffalo Springs.

THE recent appearance of Asiatic Cholera in the principal cities and several of the interior towns in the State of Virginia, together with the general prevalence of the Cholera Diarhoea throughout the country, induces the belief that its ravages will be much more widely extended than in the memorable visitation of 1832. Under the influence of these appalling apprehensions, it is perfectly natural for every individual to look around him for some place of safety during the sojourn of this fearful visitor. The all-absorbing question presents itself to every one: What shall I do, or where shall I go to escape this terrible scourge!

Among the few places of comparative security, I beg leave to call the attention of the public and particularly of those residing in the cholera districts, to the Buffalo Mine Spring, situated in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, Va., two miles South of Dan River, and seven West of the town of Clarksville. The tonic powers of this water, its potent in imparting tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and its diuretic qualities, so efficient in purifying and cleansing the blood, can hardly fail to brace up and fortify the system against the insidious approaches of this pestiferous malady. We are told that whatever gives tone and energy to the stomach, bowels and skin, and brings into play and harmonious action the innumerable sympathies pertaining to these organs, are the best preventives to Cholera. Such is believed to be the effect of the Buffalo Water. It is especially worthy of remark in this regard, that in almost every country and region visited by this epidemic, its appearance is preceded by some derangement of the stomach and bowels; or what are called preliminary symptoms, and, if not relieved, it is supposed, by some pestiferous poison, diffused in the general atmosphere. It is to prevent the coming on of these precursory symptoms, as likewise to hold them in check when they exist, that the Buffalo Water is recommended. While it imparts tone to the stomach and increases the appetite, it stimulates the liver to a healthy secretion of bile, and that fatal current of fluids, drawn, it may be, to the bowels by the collocation there of the Cholera poison, is turned in a different and less dangerous direction, to be finally diminished and thrown off by the venal organs. This view of the operation of the Water is not a mere hypothesis, patched up for the occasion, but a matured opinion, based on a long experience and observation in its use, in the ordinary bowel complaints of the country. It is certainly not the least familiar of the laws governing the animal machine, that whatever increases the secretory action of the kidneys, lessens the quantity and quality of the fluids thrown on the bowels.

Apart from the value of this Spring as a prophylactic in warding off the Cholera, it is located in an elevated and healthy section of country, where that fearful disease has never yet made its appearance.—The proprietor has made arrangements for the comfortable reception of three hundred visitors. Those who may think proper to seek this pleasant Summer retreat, remote from the usual haunts of Cholera, will find good appetites, good mutton and good society. Added to these solid comforts, the young and the gay will meet with all those light amusements and recreations common to other watering places in the old Dominion.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.
 Mecklenburg County, June 7, 1849. 48—w5w

THE HOME JOURNAL, Edited by Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis; Published every Saturday.

THE first number of a NEW SERIES of this widely-circulated and universally popular FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

will, for the accommodation of new subscribers, be issued on SATURDAY, the seventh day of July next, with several NEW, ORIGINAL and ATTRACTIVE FEATURES. THE HOME JOURNAL is wholly a special paper, abounding in every variety of Literature and News; and, besides being one of the most elegantly printed and interesting sheets extant, it is by far the cheapest—the terms being only Two Dollars a Year (in advance) or THREE CENTS for FIVE DOLLARS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.—EDWARD MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors, at the Office of Publication, No. 107 Fulton Street, New York. June 16, 1849. 49