

The Weekly Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LI.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 24, 1850.

Number 29.

RALEIGH REGISTER.
PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
The plans of fair delightful peace,
and by party rage to live like brothers.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Saturday, April 20, 1850.

MR. POLK and the WILMOT PROVISIO
A meeting was recently held at Columbia, Tenn., the former residence of Mr. Polk, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Nashville Convention. Resolutions in favor of appointing were offered by Major William H. Polk. Among those who opposed the resolutions, we find the name of the Hon. Barclay Martin, who was the Representative of the Columbia District, while Mr. Polk was President, and who was therefore entitled to be called Mr. Polk's Representative. The following extract from the "Columbia Intelligencer," reported to have been uttered by Mr. Martin, throws much light on Mr. Polk's opinions and conduct.

"Hon. Barclay Martin was throughly opposed to this Convention. He saw no necessity for it. He alluded to the Wilmot Proviso—said that it originated with Jefferson, had been sanctioned by Madison, Monroe and Polk—and he had voted for the Oregon bill with the proviso in it, by the request of Mr. Polk. Mr. Polk could not have signed the proviso in the Oregon bill, unless he thought it constitutional. Mr. Martin pronounced a most eloquent eulogy upon the Union—the time for such a movement as this Nashville Convention had not come, and he hoped and believed it never would come. If good should arise from the Convention, others were welcome to the honor. If evil, he wished it understood that he was not in any manner responsible for it."

What says the "Standard" now? Will it still contend that Mr. Polk, in signing the "Oregon bill," did not admit the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the Territories? Mr. Martin says he "voted for the Oregon bill with the proviso in it, by the request of Mr. Polk," and that Mr. Polk could not have signed the Proviso, "unless he thought it constitutional." And yet, it was stoutly denied by the "Standard" and the whole Locofoco party, South, that there was any sanction of the Proviso on the part of Mr. Polk, in affixing his signature to the "Oregon bill!" Now, when we have the truth from the lips of one, who must have known the opinions of Mr. Polk, we await to see what will be said.

Many, no doubt, acting upon the false ethics, avowed by one of the leaders of the party, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," will still stand out for their first assertion.

An article in a late number of the "New York Express," concludes in the following terms: "The North, then, it would seem, yields nothing but a point of etiquette in organizing New Mexico, and that point of etiquette is now in practical impossibility. A point of far higher importance to decide is, shall this slavery agitation be prolonged, at the peril of the existence of the government, the estrangement of all fraternal affection among our common countrymen, and for the nursery, South, of disunion, and North, of its correlative, abolitionism?"

It is pleasing to see such indications, and especially from such a quarter, of a determination to have the difficulties now pending between the North and the South, fully settled during the present session of Congress. We sincerely join in the hope that this controversy is not to occupy the attention of Congress during the whole session, to the exclusion of other important matters.

In our humble judgment, there is no better mode of securing speedy action on this subject, than by referring it to the proposed Committee of thirteen in the Senate. We are persuaded that, in order to have an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the matter, a committee must be appointed, and the sooner the better. We therefore, trust, that a committee, to take charge of the whole subject in controversy between the North and the South, will be designated. Does it not seem very probable that thirteen men could be selected from the Senate, wise and reasonable enough, to present some plan of settlement that would be satisfactory to all parts of the country?

We think so; and it would be a relief to get rid of the great number of speeches which are poured out weekly on this subject, and many of which are characterized with such intemperance and indiscretion, that they retard, instead of promoting, a settlement. Besides, if the following, which we quote from an exchange paper, be true, it shows plainly that the time for action has arrived, and that the necessity for sending the whole matter to a committee is urgently required:

"It is manifest that the friends of the Union have a majority in the Senate; and, as they believe that an adjustment can be had more speedily by referring all matters in dispute to a committee of thirteen, than by any other course, we hope that they will exercise their power and have the committee appointed and the reference made."

"The 'friends of the Union' having a majority, all that is wanting is a proper basis for action, and such a basis, we think, would be presented by the proposed committee. The wisest members of the Senate, such as Clay, Webster, Cass, and others of like views and feelings, would, no doubt, be placed on the committee, and to their good judgment, their sense of justice and their patriotism, the country would be willing to submit the whole matter for examination and report. The people are growing weary with so much talking—they want to see something done. The war of words has raged long enough, and all are anxious to see means devised for an effectual, a just and permanent settlement of all difficulties."

Northern Mail.—To say the accommodation afforded this part of the country by the Northern Mail is bad, is to speak tamely. It is perfectly disgraceful. Why we have scarcely had a mail in regular time once in two weeks, for months past. We have heard it said that the contractor on the line beyond Greensboro' Mr. McLean, is mostly to blame, not supplying the line with horses sufficient to bring the mail through while the roads are in the condition they have been in during the greater part of the Winter and Spring. High waters may have caused the failures sometimes. This cannot be avoided; but if there is any remedy with the Contractor alluded to, this community would be glad he would apply it, and the sooner the better.—Salisbury Watchman.

Our attention has been repeatedly called, of late, by our Western subscribers, to the gross irregularity of the Mails, alluded to above. Where the blame lies, we will not undertake to say; but certain it is, that there is culpable remissness somewhere, and we hope to see it detected and properly exposed.

HON W. H. WASHINGTON.
In several of the late numbers of the "Newbernian," we have seen articles recommending this gentleman to the approaching Whig Convention for nomination as a candidate for Governor. Now, we fully agree to everything the "Newbernian" says in praise of Mr. Washington; we think it warm commendation of him just and proper—he deserves it all and more—and should the Whig Convention, in its wisdom, place him before the people of the State as the Whig Candidate for the office of Governor, we would give him our cordial support. But, since Mr. Washington has said that he could consent under no circumstances and upon no consideration, to have "his name brought forward in connection with that distinguished officer," we really cannot see what object the "Newbernian" can subserv by thus repeatedly presenting Mr. W.'s name, and evidently against his wishes.

COLD WEATHER.
We had a heavy frost in this section of country on Wednesday night last, and the weather still continues most unseasonably cold. The fruit has been completely destroyed, and the vegetables considerably damaged. We fear that much injury has likewise been done to the Cotton crop.

By reference to a dusty volume upon our shelves, we find that just such a series of heavy white frosts happened in this quarter, in the early part of May 1774, and at the same period of the year 1818. In 1845 and 1849, it will be recollected, we were similarly visited. In each and all of these cases, the effect upon vegetation was destructive.

P. S. By reference to the despatch, under our Telegraphic head, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the operator at Montgomery, Ala., and to the efficiency of the operator in this place, that it reached us in time for our going to Press, it will be seen that the Frost has not been so extensive as we feared.

THE EARTHQUAKE.
With our usual modesty, we have waited for some of our Metropolitan or Atlantic City journalists, to announce the serious fact of an Earthquake—a real bona fide Earthquake—passed through and shook all our borders on Saturday, the 30th March. We looked in all our exchanges last week and week before, to catch a cue and follow it up—and we looked in vain. No sign, no mark evincing signs of a shake, are seen in the Philosophical Register; the Philopoeitic Times; the Philomercator Commercial; the Philo Patrica Aurora; the Philo Historic Journal, nor the Philo Dundia Chronicle. The Lumbering Observer nor the Plundering Carolinian. The Amative Republican nor the Genitive New Bernian. We have looked in vain. Nothing indicates in the long list of our exchanges, that the "teeming earth" in their neighborhood has showed any evidence of

By the imprisoning of unruly wild? Yet we say the earth did shake. Yes, on Saturday, the 30th of March, in the year of our Lord MDCCCL, there occurred, at 40 minutes Post Prandium, an earthquake, very evidently shaking every movable thing in our neighborhood, and extending at all events as far as Fallin' Creek on the South, and Nahunta on the North, and lasting at least five-sixths of an instant. As an earthquake, it might perhaps be classed as rather a young one—but earthquake undoubtedly it was; and as none of our prouder contemporaries have seen fit to notice the astonishing event, we take the initiative and announce it to the world.

It came off at the time stated. We first were sensible of a rumbling and tremulous noise, which caused us to look out at the window, under the impression that Jim Knight's big Engine had broke loose and was covorting over the Rail Road. Now, Mr. Knight's Engine, the "North Carolina," does "shake the frame and huge foundation of the Earth," as she shoots like a comet with her long train through our streets; but the Engine was not there, and the shaking even exceeded that produced by the "North Carolina" with her train of freight cars a quarter of mile long.

All hands in the office were of the same opinion, when our attention was drawn to an ominous rattling on our composing-stone: it was a long congressional speech, too dry to hang together, set up with a dry hard labor, "toppled" into pi!

Our foreman swore, (we do not in our office use ordinarily profane language, but our foreman having served in that gallant army which conquered Mexico, and army men having been excused and privileged in that habit ever since Uncle Toby served in Flanders, we are constrained to over look his occasional aberrations in that particular.) Our Foreman swore the devil had a hand in the pi—whereupon the young imp, vulgarly known by the cognomen generally applied to other professions to "the gentleman in black down below," vamped, instanter, having an instinctive fear of a side-stick, with which "cubs" in printing offices are apt to become acquainted.

So far as we learn, the only damage done was that in our office.

We have duly copied all the alarming, astonishing, interesting, and horrible events, got up by our contemporaries, including even the Sampson blood and meat shower, and always given credit. Now, as we claim our more celebrated brethren of the type and form have been negligent, we do hope to elicit their philosophical attention, and hope in future the great phenomena of nature may be duly commented upon.

In neglecting the journalists of the day of accusing to record an important event, we speak advisedly—supposing of course all of them must have experienced the shock—though we hope not so impressively as we did.

Modesty forbids the belief the affair was got up solely for the astonishment, amusement, or even the punishment of the people of Wayne, and we hope by the next issue, to learn how far the shake extended. Goldsboro' Telegraph.

FOR THE REGISTER.
I have a few ideas to suggest in regard to a matter about which a good deal has been said, our Whig nomination for Governor. I have been much surprised at the reckless and unjust course, the "Raleigh Standard" has thought proper to pursue as regards this matter. In casting my eyes over a late article, in that paper, I see that its Editor is labouring zealously though falsely to impress upon the Whigs of the East and West—that there is a portion of the Whig party, which denounces the "Raleigh Standard." We are their exertions to dictate and to govern the Whigs in the other portions of the State.

Any man of common sense, can in a moment detect, the motive of the "Standard." It is nothing more than to create a false impression among us Whigs of the East, to excite local prejudices and sectional jealousies in our ranks. It is high time for the East to speak out, so she can be fairly and plainly understood. I for one, and I believe I express the sentiments of every true Whig in the East, am willing to yield my personal preferences to the wishes and action of our Whig convention. I do not acknowledge any such whigs as those who the "Standard" is pleased to denounce as the "Raleigh Club." We are true North Carolina whigs building for the same principles, and the best interest of our common country. I believe that unity and good feeling exist in our ranks, and such being the case, we are all willing to abide by the decision of our Whig convention. Let us go together as a noble band of brothers—let us snap and rend in pieces the cords of sectional jealousies, and local prejudices, if any exist, and rush together once more in that grand cause in which we have heretofore been so successful. I would not, for myself, care a fig for the part of the State from which our Candidate may come. I depreciate any thing like jealousy or unfriendly feeling on the part of the whigs of one section against those of other sections; and I would urge upon my fellow whigs of this district to remember the patriotic avowal of the immortal Gaston. Unity and good feeling are essential to our success. I believe it is the duty of every good whig to estimate properly the value of the Union, to cherish a cordial love to it. Let such be the case, and our banner will be found floating gallantly to the breeze, and our Eagle will fly aloft, exultingly, and amidst the shouts of victory. Pitt County, N. C.

A STRANGE SCENE.
We find the following in the St. Louis Intelligencer: "We witnessed, yesterday, in the Circuit Court of the United States, a very interesting scene. A Pawnee Indian was brought into court, to be sworn as a witness to testify before the Grand Jury, in reference to two other Indians now confined in Jail, on a charge of murder. The witness could not speak a word of English but could speak the Pawnee language; thereupon two Pawnee Indians were introduced as interpreters, but unfortunately they could not speak English. It was therefore, found necessary to swear a half-breed Indian, to interpret the oath, into the Pawnee language, and by the two Pawnee Indians it was to be interpreted to the witness. But the Indians seemed to be so profoundly ignorant of the nature of an oath, that after several ineffectual attempts to make them comprehend the object of the proceeding, it was abandoned by the court.

In the course of the proceeding, the Pawnee entered into conversation with the elder of the two Caws, and finally, extended his hand to him, which was accepted. He then held out his hand to the younger Caw—a fine, straight, athletic young man with bare and brawny arms and chest. The young man indignantly refused the proffered hand, with a gesture of contempt, and with an air of offended dignity drew back from the Pawnee. We have rarely witnessed a more striking scene, or one which placed in bolder relief the haughty dignity of the Indian character.

COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.
Contrary to our expectations, Congress has gone through the past week, without advancing a single step towards the settlement of the question which agitates the country. We fear that personal animosity has its influence in the Senate; that several of our distinguished Senators are more anxious to have measures bear their own impress, than to quiet the anxiety of the public mind. Mr. Webster warmly advocates the reference to the Committee of thirteen, towards which Mr. Webster turns the cold shoulder—and Mr. Benton wishes to add nine additional instructions to those already proposed. Under our congressional head it will be seen that Mr. B. declines the course of Mr. W. (say to be an honorable one—open and manly—but he could not agree with him. We suppose not; the Senator is decidedly for a different course. He has resorted to parliamentary expedients to obstruct the reference of all matters in dispute to the proposed committee. There is no calculating the time which it will require to debate his propositions, and he seems determined to weary the Senate into the admission of all of them, without any conditions relative to southern rights. We would not if any of Mr. Benton's family speculations depend on an early admission of that territory?

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, April 5.
NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
We are indebted to James Sinclair, Esq., for the following extract from a letter to him from A. Mc. Demott, dated Selkirk's Colony, Feb. 13, 1850: "A packet has just arrived from McKenzie's river, which brings news that the ship that went in search of Captain Franklin is wintering in McKenzie's river. This packet is sent post haste by the States. It is thought that the Captain is still alive." "Sir John Richardson and Mr. Bell are to leave this place in a few days, taking with them all the men, except eight, two of whom are to remain here during the summer, whilst the other six are to accompany me down the river to the Polar Sea, when, I hope, if the season proves favorable, to add a little to the chart of these regions."

Mr. Sinclair has also kindly favored us with an extract from John Rae, dated at Fort Confidence, 30th April, 1849. The writer is attached to the expedition of Sir John Richardson, and his account of the very favorable weather during the winter of 1848-9, leaves reason to hope that the search for Sir John Franklin was prosecuted under the most favorable circumstances, and we have reason to hope with success.

Mr. Rae says: "The weather here has been very fine compared with the experience of Dease and Simpson; there have not been eight days during the last six months so stormy as to prevent travelling. We have had an excellent house to live in, with an abundance of wood and venison, and a very fine fish, as much as we could consume, with a large stock on hand, in the store at present."

When the packet arrived here I was absent, at the Kendal River, with the first portion of stores and provisions for the summer's consumption, but returned two days after. Great number of deer were seen, all migrating northward."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
(REPORTED FOR THE REGISTER.)
WASHINGTON CITY, April 18, 11 o'clock 20, A. M. }
In Senate yesterday Foote's resolution for a Select Committee of thirteen was under consideration. Benton, in course of discussion, said the South cried Wolf, when there was no danger; that the whole trouble commenced with the Southern Address.

Foote replied and used personalities. Benton then advanced hastily and violently towards Foote, who immediately retreated into the aisle in front of the Vice Presidents Chair, drawing a revolver. Great confusion ensued, chairs and desks being broken in the melee. Benton cried out, "let the assassin shoot!" Order was finally restored, after great excitement and consternation.

Foote, in explanation, said that he presumed Benton intended to stab or shoot him and drew his pistol to defend himself. Benton replied that it was "a lying, cowardly pretext, for assassination." A Committee was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Clay moved that they be bound over to keep the peace—to which Benton replied that he would "sooner rot in a prison."

(Telegraphed for the Register.)
WASHINGTON, April 18th, 1850.
Richard M. Young, Democrat, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, was yesterday elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the ninth ballot, by a majority of one vote.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)
NEW YORK, April 18th, 1850.
Cotton firm—waiting arrival of the Steam, which is hourly expected. Sales of yesterday 1600 bales, Middling Orleans, 12 1/2 cents; Middling Upland, 11 1/2 cents.
The Europa has sailed with 130 passengers.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19th 1850.
There was no frost in this region night before last. The weather, on the contrary, is rather uncomfortably warm.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)
NEW ORLEANS, April 17th, 1850.
Cotton brisk—full prices. Sales in two days, 12,000 bales, at 11 1/2 a 11 1/4 for middling. Rice, stock large, and market dull.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)
WASHINGTON, April 19th, 10 o'clock 25 A. M. }
In the Senate, yesterday, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell, and Shields were appointed a committee of investigation into the difficulty between Benton and Foote.

Foote's resolutions for select Committee of 13 to consider Clay and Bell's resolutions was taken up. Voted down all Benton's amendments, and finally the resolution passed; yeas 31, nays 25. Balloting for a Committee to-day at 1 o'clock.

In the House, Brown, of Mississippi, preferred charges against the door-keeper which were referred to a Select Committee. Went into discussion on the California bill.

(Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.)
ST. LOUIS, April 11.
California Emigrants—trial of the Montezquios.
We learn that 221 teams have passed St. Charles Mo., since March 24th, on their way to California, by the overland route.
The trial of the Montezquios has not yet closed. For the defence, yesterday, Count Gerard De Cassac, brother-in-law to the prisoners, was put upon the stand to testify as to the insanity prevailing in the family of the Montezquios, two members of which—the father and the brother—had been particularly subject to the dreadful malady, which in the former, terminated in a suicidal attempt to take his own life.
Objections were raised by the prosecution to the introduction of this evidence, as presented at a wrong time, after evidence in rebuttal had been brought forward by the prosecution. The court overruled the objection, and the defence went on to prove by testimony taken before the authorities of Paris, and written documents, that insanity did exist in the family.
ST. LOUIS, April 15.
The trial of the brothers Montezquios, for the murder of young Barnum, is drawing to a close. The defence was opened on Saturday by Mr. Bates. Much sympathy is felt for these unfortunate strangers. The court room is daily crowded to excess, and a large number of ladies are in attendance.
AN OFFICE GOING BEGGING.
The post of Treasurer of the mint in New Orleans with a salary of \$2500, cannot find an occupant throughout the whole army of office-seeking Whigs. Two have actually been appointed and it has been tendered to three others. The official bond is for \$300,000.
The late incumbent, Mr. Macmurdo, has resigned, and the mint is now closed, to the great inconvenience of the commercial community of New Orleans.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS
YARBROUGH'S HOUSE
Apr. 16th. Prof. Gritzer, Wash. City, 476.
" " J. D. Backede, Lancaster, Pa.
" 17th. John Smith, Orange, N. C.
" " Robt. Solomons, Gloucester City, N. J.
" " T. H. Biverson, Philadelphia.
" 18th. W. L. Brodie, Warren, N. C.
" " Seth Jones, Jr., Wake, N. C.
" " Dr. P. Jones, Hillsboro', N. C. 483.

LAWRENCE'S (CITY) HOTEL.
Since April 16th.
Wm. F. Strayhorn, Hillsboro',
C. A. Blackman, De Soto co., Miss.
R. D. Sanders, Wake co.
Philip K. Alston & Lady, Chatham co.
H. C. Bunn, Wake co.
Miss C. A. Bunn, Wake co.
J. B. Northam, Wayne co.
R. T. Sanders, De Soto co., Miss.
H. Pennington, Wake county,
J. C. Scales, Rockingham co.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
1850.
HAVING permanently located myself in the city of Raleigh, I would give notice to owners of Steam Mills or Steam Engines, however employed, that I will attend to setting up and Repairing Engines and Machinery, of all descriptions and in any part of the State. Information respecting the cost, application and advantage of Steam Engines as prime movers will be given, if required, gratuitously. Coal and steam communications addressed to me or to SIXAS BEANE, Esq., will receive prompt attention. Unexceptionable references given, if required. HENRY G. BRUCE.
Raleigh, April 19th, 1850. 33

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1850.
WE are now in receipt of our entire Spring stock, embracing every thing in our line, New, Durable and Beautiful, Cloths, Cassimeres, Drop detes, Drillings, Satins, Silks, Marcellines, Stables, &c. &c.—all of which will be made up to order as heretofore with neatness and dispatch. Thankful for past favors we earnestly solicit a continuance of patronage. Our new Stock was selected by Mr. Oliver in person, and we can with confidence recommend it not only to be "Fresh and Fine" but of the very latest Importations. OLIVER & PROCTER, Merchant Tailors, Raleigh, N. C.
April 19th, 1850. 23
P. S. Paris, London, and American Fashions at hand. O. & P.
[From the Opera of the "two SUITORS."
Translated on Fayetteville Street.
I dreamed that her favoring glances fell
On a well dressed Beau at her side,
And I could not tell why the laughing Belle,
Had refused to become my bride,
But a single glance at my rival's Coat,
Told me there lay the strength of the game;
And I said if the Tal-in's in Town who can do it,
I'll have the Coat of my rival, yet face,
Then I dreamed that I searched the Town all over,
For the gem that would win her heart,
Till I found myself standing in front of the Store,
Where clothing is fashioned by art;
And then I remembered that this was the place
Where the Coat of my rival was made,
And entering in, right before my face,
Lay a Broad-Cloth, exactly the shade,
The Coat was sent home, and like Caesar I sped,
I came, and I saw, and I won;
For she smilingly said, when I asked her to wed,
"What an elegant Coat you have on!"
Three days from that time, perhaps it was more,
I induced her to alter her name;
And I still buy my Coats at the very same Store,
And she loves me as ever the same.
OLIVER & PROCTER makes them Coats.
Raleigh, April 19, 1850. 32

"HERE DEY IS."
OLIVER & PROCTER.
WE have on hand, of our own manufacture, a handsome assortment of Business Coats of Cloths, Linens, &c. Also, Vests and Pantaloons, together with a splendid assortment of Shirts, Cravats, all kinds of Gloves, Suspenders, Gowns; in fact every thing kept by Mercantile Tailors generally. Call and examine for yourselves. Raleigh, April 19, 1850. 32

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH N. C.
The 12th Term of this School will commence on the 5th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.
For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the undersigned.
ALDERT S. MEDES, Rector.
April 17th, 1850.
Staudard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and National Intelligencer will insert to the amount of \$3.00 each, and charge A. S.

MILL and Cross Cut Saws, Anderson's Patent Hand Saws, Patent Curbs, Combs, Augers, Chisels, Handaxes and Files, Wedging Hoes, Collis Axes. For sale by J. BROWN, No 9 Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, April 18th, 1850. 32

NEW BOOKS.
ENCYCLOPEDIA of Chemistry, by James C. Beane, A. M.
Annual of Scientific Discovery, a Year book of facts in Science and Art.
Literature and Literary men, by Gillilan.
Works of Edgar A. Poe.
Women in America.
Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor.
Conecrain, by Lever.
Capt. Simon Suggs.
Dal Smith's theatrical Apprenticeship.
Trial of Prof. Webster.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Raleigh, April 19, 1850. 61

MAYNARD & NOYE'S BLACK WRITING INK, FOR METALLIC OR QUILL PENS.
THE Manufacturers have been engaged more than thirty-five years in the preparation of this article, and during this time have devoted themselves to improving and perfecting it, and the result of their efforts is seen in its wide circulation and general use throughout the United States and other countries. Those who may be ignorant of its superiority and reputation are invited to make trial of it themselves. When the best judges, of twenty odd more years' trial of the article, express themselves in one manner concerning its superior excellence, it is quite evident that no one need be troubled with bad ink.
By HENRY D. TURNER, Raleigh, April 19, 1850. 61

DEED.
In this City, on the 15th inst., John C. Hudson, son of Robt. A. and Sallie E. Hudson, aged 19 years, six months and five days. The deceased was a workman in this Office, and commended himself to all who knew him by the amiability of his disposition and the honest uprightness of his character. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and died in the full hope of eternal happiness.

THURSTON'S FOUNTAIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY BELTZHOVER'S)
Head of Light near Baltimore St. BALTIMORE.
THE increased patronage of this long established and popular Hotel, under the management of its present proprietor, has inspired with such confidence in its merits that no expense or attention has been spared to increase its accommodations and comforts, during the past season, the Hotel has undergone many changes, the Proprietor having made heavy outlays in introducing some of the best and latest improvements—such, together with its central position, being located in the will near the business portion of the city, and near the centre of Baltimore Street, and within a few minutes walk of all the Deposits and Steam Boat Landings, it invites the Merchant, the Farmer, the Artisan, as well as the Man of Pleasure, to call and patronize it. His home during his sojourn in Baltimore.

THE undersigned being engaged, and holding a position that brings his services in immediate connection with the guests of the above Hotel, he trusts, offers a further inducement to his numerous friends and acquaintances of the "Old North State," when they visit Baltimore, to stop at the "Fountain," where he assures them that they will receive cordial and fraternal attention, and that all shall strengthen their acquaintance and secure for its Proprietor their goodwill and patronage.
W. STRINGER, Late of Wilmington N. C.
February 26th, 1850. 17 2m

"CAST THY BREAD UPON THE WATERS."
THE world wide renown which has imperishably inscribed in glowing characters
First on the Scroll of Fame
The name of
PYFER & CO.
Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed
LOTTERY BROKERS,
NO. 1 LIGHT STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.
(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Fickle Goddess" to their Correspondents), has now rendered entirely unnecessary any previous self-glorification, for their
CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.
Every section of the Union will bear witness to the glorious and almost magic Luck of this fortunate House.
Correspondents all over the Country have realized splendid Fortunes from small outlay at
PYFER & CO'S
GREAT PRIZE AGENT.
Continued Success!
Wonderful Distribution of Prizes!
Paid out in Prize Money during the month of March, by the far famed PYFER & CO to the patrons of their truly lucky House, residing in the following States:
\$25,000, sent to Tennessee.
\$18,000, sent to Alabama.
\$20,000, sent to Ohio.
\$13,500, sent to Ohio.
\$20,000, sent to North Carolina.
\$15,000, sent to Virginia.
\$8,000, sent to South Carolina.
\$5,000, sent to South Carolina.
\$4,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.
One Order to this great prize firm may secure a Fortune.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.
FOR APRIL—1850.
Confidence Strictly Observed.
Date, Capital No. of Price of Price of
April Prizes Ballots Tickets Packages.
22 315,000 75 Nos. 11 drawn 5 21 00
23 24,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 5 18 50
24 30,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 10 35 00
25 20,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 5 18 00
26 12,500 75 Nos. 15 drawn 4 12 00
27 75,000 75 Nos. 11 drawn 20 78 00
29 25,000 75 Nos. 11 drawn 8 25 50
30 20,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 6 18 00
The prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is valued in this paper.
Please mail orders a few days, before the Lottery draw.
Letters always strictly enveloped and care fully sealed.
None but the Managers' printed Drawings sent from PYFER & CO.
Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return mail.
Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.
One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals!
Money in any sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.
For a splendid Prize, prompt payment in Gold and Silver, and faithful attention to the Order of a correspondent, former remittances should be made of cash, Drafts, or Prizes tickets, to the truly fortunate and established and far-famed Lottery firm of
PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light St., Baltimore Md.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!
THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of the public to the splendid, highly finished Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos, with an extra Cast Iron Frame, handsomely carved and gilt. This Iron Frame combined with entire instrument, prevents it from warping and getting out of Tune. The climate or change of weather has little or no effect on the instruments. The quality of their tone and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any other Factory in the Country.
Principals of Academies, Professors, Merchants, and the Public generally, will please send their orders and they shall be promptly attended to.
ANTHONY KUHN & CO.,
No. 4 EUREKA ST. BALTIMORE.

LIST OF PRICES.
Pianos with metallic plate in Rosewood or Mahogany cases 6 octave, from \$180 to \$250. Metallic frame, from \$250 to \$300; 64, 62 in proportion, and 7 octaves from \$300 to \$400.
Please refer to Arch Carter, Mooreville; Josh Boner, Salem; David Scott, Greensborough; Mr Holden and Dr Thornton, Milton; and Cad. Jones Esq. Hillsboro'.
July 20, 1849 29 2am1y4

Boxes Candles, best Brands Spices, Admantine and Talloil, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

W. N. O'Connell

Advertisement for a steam mill or engine, mentioning the services of Henry G. Bruce.

Advertisement for a new spring and summer goods, mentioning the services of Oliver & Procter.

Advertisement for St. Mary's School, mentioning the services of Aldert S. Medes.

Advertisement for Mill and Cross Cut Saws, mentioning the services of J. Brown.

Advertisement for new books, mentioning the services of Henry D. Turner.

Advertisement for Maynard & Noye's Black Writing Ink, mentioning the services of Henry D. Turner.

Advertisement for a deed, mentioning the services of John C. Hudson.