HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery. General Travelling Agent for the States of

Philadelplua, is our General Travelling of by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-WES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING-EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and

ATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY." ancement appears in another part of that the "Union" newspaper has been to Gen. Donelson, of Tennessee, and RITCHIE retires to private life, after amneetion with the Press. Mr. DoneLhown as the " midnight messenger, but appointed and despatched in the s of his administration, to execute

on resolutions of Congress. ing the charge of the "Union," Mr. D. the hope that his advocacy of the cause racy will tend to heal all sectional diathe Party, and re-unite them under the ional Democratic banner. How this is keed, the initiated best know, of course meratia party, at present, contains as mogruous elements as the witches' caul Nobeth. There are the Southern Com Democrats-Mr. Ritchie among the numthe Southern anti Compromise Loco sch 38 Turney, &c., who, by their maligecution of Mr. Ritchie, have forced that a into a penniless retirement. Then Wr Rhett, (and his devotees,) who so and Foote and Downs bravely standing at Davis and Mason. There is no tellterer, what Mr. Donelson's "advocacy of a and the inducement of " spoils" temptsplayed, may be able to accomplish tofision of the forces. Such things have pass. Napoleon, escaping from exile, cont of the widely scattered and dispirited nof his former legions, one of the most ramies, in point of appearance and gorsolay, whatever its solidity and strength, made Kings tremble or Nations afraid. ager occurrences have transpired. Mr. was once known to call Giddings his

NEW YORK SENATOR.

ME PLUNDER !"

ism, by a Telegraphic despatch received eday, that Hamilton Fish was, on Tues Adeeted United States Senator from the New York, for six years from the 4th int. No particulars are given.

ind," and even to speak in gentle terms

dispel all ill-feeling, " heal all sectional

and bring the Democratic Party mili-

the next Presidential campaign, with no

wint of disagreement than, if successful,

have the Lion's share, in the distribution

A correspondent in Washington County that there are one or two inaccuracies in mus Table, recently published in this siar, at least, as relates to that county.hats in that County were, our informant we presume, by authority, 105 instead spublished, and the population 5663, in \$656 as published. The first may have be mistake of the printer, but the latter we are confident, is an exact copy of escript furnished us by the Marshall.

We are indebted to the "NewBernian ht a copy of the Report of the Visiter of Schools for Craven County, The plan opted is well calculated to give a proper to the cause of Common School Educawe should be glad to see it obtain in County in the State. "In almost every othood in Craven," says the Report, "there he a lively and growing interest felt on bet sufficient to justify the belief that the a come will far exceed the past; for, with ing interest, increased effort will prevail."

CHEERING WORDS.

thall be pardoned for publishing the folextracts from a couple of letters, received the past week, in that such marks of ap tonstitute not the least agreeable part of

NEW ORLEANS, March, 1851. mgh personally a stranger, I take the lib tongratulating you upon the efficient aid rendering the great Whig cause, and you may long continue, as your distinpredecessors, to battle for Constitutional

LINCOLN COUNTY, March 13th, 1851. boly one that a true Southron should purbuth; and I hope you may long live in ment of a fat subscription list to do bate cause of the glorious Union of these Mich, I know you will concur with me in "must be preserved!" During the time I that I ever failed of a single No."

Hoa. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois, passed this City on Thursday last, en route fer than County, in this State—the residence rife's relatives.

McDuffie expired on Friday morning the residence of Richard Singleton, Esq.,

The Weekly Kaleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH 26, 1851.

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

A very nice question is to come up before the United States Senate, growing out of the election of a Senator by the Legislature of Florida, at its last session. It will be remembered, that after a number of ballotings Stephen R. Mallory was declared to be elected, to take the place of Mr. Yulee, whose term of service expired on the 4th inst. Mr. Yulee, at the extra session of the Senate, addressed a letter on the 8th inst. to that body, in which he calls attention to the fact that in the ballotings in the Florida Legislature on the 13th of January last, he (Mr. Y.) received 29 votes, and that there were 29 blank ballots cast; and he suggests that blank votes are not to be counted, (as has been the case in the recent ballotings in the Massachusetts Legislature,) and that he was therefore duly elected.

The question here involved is of sufficient importance, certainly, to be brought formally before the Senate, and settled by it. The right of the Senate to go behind the certificate of the election, and to inquire into the manner in which the election was made by the Legislature of a State, has not, we believe, ever been decided by that body, or it may be that no question involving that right has yet been brought before it for decision. The article in the Constitution ra lating to the Senate, simply says that the two Senators from each State "shall be chosen by the Legislature thereof," leaving the manner of election for each Legislature to fix for itself. Under this authority, some States elect by the joint vote of the two houses of the Legislature, as in Maryland; some by concurrent votes, as in Massachusetts; some by ballot, and some viva voce. It is for them, as the practice would seem to say, to decide how the election shall be made, and when it is made. The informality, the error, and the doubt of an election, if there be any, are. so it appears, all covered by the final resolve of the Legislature declaring that such a person has been elected. This was the case in Florida. It was believed that the Democratic party had held there by the presiding officer of the meeting asfrom its ancient landmarks, and was no sembled to elect a Senator, that though Mr. Yulee tiled to confidence and respect; and, on received 29 votes, and there were 29 blank ballots, hand, John Van Buren, David Wilmot he was not elected. The Legislature acquiesced in who seem still to cling to this decision, and endorsed it as correct. At a subses would appear from the fact, that the quent meeting, Mr. Mallory received a majority of all www enjoying the support of the Massa the ballots cast, whether blank or not, and was for-Democracy. Besides these, we have mally declared to be elected. The Governor of the Dickinson arrayed against Hale and State issued his certificate in accordance with this devery well that the Senate should decide the question that is thus to be brought before it.

THE EXTREMES.

"Il Secretario," the able correspondent of the Richmond Whig," mentions an amusing circumstance, perfectly characteristic of the individual concerned, that illustrates very forcibly the meet ing of the extremes, at the North and the South in their disorganizing schemes and plots against the Union of the States. He says:

" You are aware that Senator Hale-a bold and very unruffled man-went down, some months mendiary and fanatic. Who then shall seasonable application of that famous parts of New Hampshire." Next morning, it aprinciple," of which Mr. Calhoun spoke, caught the attention of a Virginia gentleman; who, immediately on the qui rive, asked the barkeeper to point him out. It was done; and he forthwith accosted Mr. Hale; when the following dialogue ensued :

"Good morning, sir! Fine weather," "The same to you, sir! The weather is, it

"Allow me to ask, sir, if your name is Hale?"

" It is, sir, at your service."

" John P. Hale, sir?" "Yes, sir, precisely."

"Are you of New Hampshire, sir ?"

"Yes, sir, that is my State." " Are you Senator Hale of New Hampshire air?"

"I am, sir, just that individual." "Well, sir; did it not occur to you that this

was no safe place for you?" "Why, really, sir, it did not. I saw that it was safe for your Senators, Mason and Hunter, who have been voting with me all the session on the compromise bill; as did, indeed, in the other House, all the rest of your Democratic delegation, except one. If you don't mob them, why should

The anecdote conveys an important truth :-That those Southern members, who voted in company with the Abolition members from the North, against the Compromise acts, should be held amenable to the same odium for endeavoring to prolong the Slavery agitation, as the latter. The tendency and effect of the course of both classes of ultras were the same, whatever the motives But it is with deeper emotions of reverence—it is

MONTGOMERY, March 3, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I have just read your article in the Mercury of the 27th ult. headed "South Carolina, the Hope of the South," and concur in every sentiment herein expressed.

Every man who has looked philosophically upon the present state of affairs, must have long since made up his mind that there is no hope for the South, exept in South Carolina. Virginia, who should be the outhern Vanguard, is timid, and will not lead; and the other surrounding States must have some one to follow. None will lead but your brave little State, and if she does not do it, and do it soon, ALL IS LOST. If she falters, our common enemies will be encourag-

ed, and wreek and run will be our doom. There is no possible expectation of concerted action between the Southern States. The two attempts at a Convention in Nashville, conclusively prove it. It s synonymous with submission to place State action upon such a contingency. Let South Carolina go out of the Union by herself, and if the Federal Government dares to raise her hand against her, the slave States will secede in a body, and fly to her rescue.-Indeed, when one bold spirit acts, the more timid will do likewise. It is my opinion that the South will never do anything until some State withdraws from the Union, alone, and the fears of the others are quieted in their disappointment as to war. Coware quieted in their disappointment as to sear. Cowour wrongs, and but few have the spirit to resent them. Every day that passes schools us to submision, and a year or two more will make us slaves. If South Carolina has not degenerated, let her act without delay: the hope of the South is in her! To

ner every slave State is ready to exclaim: "Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand Between a splendid and a happy land."

The above which we take from the Alabama correspondence of the "Charleston Mercury," sufficiently exposes the purposes of the disunionists and it is for that reason we give it place in our columns. We had thought, however, that Georgia was to have "led" off, and South Carolina to have "followed;" but Georgia did not lead to suit, and it seems now that mone will lead but your brave little State.' As to the promise, that if South OF GEORGE McDuffie.—We regret Carolina go out the Union by herself, imme diately the slave States will secede in a body, we venture to enter a demurrer on the part of North Carolina. She acknowledges no such mad pioneer in the work of dissolution and ruin.

A correspondent of the "Petersburg Intelligencer" presses with much force upon the citizens of that town the importance of taking stock, so as to

rebuild the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. As an incentive to those of our own citizens, who are ha'ting in the work, we quote the to lowing ex-

No scheme, in my mind, has ever presented iself to our town, than the one now under consideration, the Southside Railroad not excepted, which is to be of greater benefit than this. Allow me to remark that on it, in some measure, depends the construction of the great Central Road of Noth Carolina. Another inducement is offered by the passage of the Roanoke Valley Railroad, from Clarksville to Ridgeway, which will most certainv be made. And will the terminus of that road be at Clarksville ? I aswer no. Halifax, and perhaps Dahville, will share its benefits. Already the champion of the Danville and Richmond Railroad. Tunstall, is looking with fear and trembling to the action of our and the people of the Old North State, for the reason that if the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad be rebuilt, the Central Railroad of North Carolina will also be fully completed; and there will be no use for the Danville and Richmond Rai road, as the Roanoke Valley Railroad will supersede it. Already its most warm and sanguine friends are halting and doubting; but let there be no halting and doubting in Petersburg; but let her citizens come manfully up to the work, and subscribe for Stock enough to give them the control of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Norfolk is looking with a longing eye to this road as a means to revive her trade, and hear what the Argus says on th s point :

"RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD .- We learn from one of the de egates from this city, who returned last evening from the Convention, which met in Raleigh on the 25th inst. of the old stockhol ders and others interested in this important work. that there was a full attendance, and the fines spirit prevailed among the members. The terms of the Legislature were accepted, and it was resolved to reconstruct the road without delay .-Books of subscription were directed to be opened n many of the towns and counties of North Carolina, and a so in Norfolk and Petersburg.

"The delegates from the latter place pledged a subscription on the part of that town to the amount of \$100,000. The citizens of the Old North State feel anxious that the people of Norfolk shou d be more intimately identified with them cision; and we incline to the opinion that the Senate favorable an opportunity to escape them. Surely Will recognize it as correct. Still, as we say, it is our city will not suffer Petersburg to outstrip her in enterprise and a just appreciation of the value of such a connection?"

> But she is like what John Rando'ph said of one of her late citizens, he was too weak for the draft, and too slow for the tur. Let every one do his duty in this matter, and we have nothing to fear but everything to hope and expect. Like Crocket, we are right, so let us steam ahead.

> We are glad to see this emulation between our sister towns; but where are our citizens in the race? Are they to be left behind in so vital a competition? Not, surely, unless every business man in our midst is blind to his own and the consequent interests of this entire section of the

THE SUPREME COURT.

On the recent occasion of the recurrence of WASHINGTON'S birthday, Mr. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, spoke as follows of the Supreme Court of the United States and its important functions. We may remark that nothing seems to have impressed De Tooqueville more profoundly in his examination of our political system, than the grave dignity of the Supreme Court of the United States and the implicit obedience with which powerful States acquiesced in its decrees. Long may it remain to the Republic as the uncorrupted temple of justice, the safeguard of rights, the palladium

"I do not know what others may think on the ubject, for myself, (addressing Chancellor Walworth, who sat near him,) I will say, that if all the labors, the sacrifices, and the waste of treasare and blood, from the first landing at Jamestown or Plymouth, were to give us nothing else but the Supreme Court of the United Statesthis reverend tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, (for such it is,) I should say the sacrifice was well made. I have trodden with emotion the threshold of Westminister Hall and lors and judges, surrounded with all the insignia of office, clothed in scarlet and ermine, who, within these splendid halls have, without fear or favor. administered justice between powerful litigants.

Supreme Court at Washington. It is not that I have heard those strains of forensic eloquence, rarely equalled, never surpassed, trom the Wirts, the Pinkneys, and the Websters; t is because I have seen there is a specimen of the insignia of power, from the lips of some grave grey hairs would add no new titles to respect, the law of justice and equity has gone forth to the most powerful States of the Union, settling dangerous controversies, adjusting disputed boundaries, annulling unconstitutional laws, reversing erroneous decisions, and with a few mild words great and difficult questions?"

The following young gentlemen from this J. B. Bryant, C. P. Coppedge, T. D. Haigh, J. W. Hudson, S. A. Long, A. K. McDonald, G. C. Mc-Gregor, H. A. McSwain, W. E. Pool, and J. M.

ELECTION OF OHIO SENATOR. COLUMBUS, March 15th.—Judge Benj. F. Wade, Whig.) of Ashtabula county, has just been elected the United States Senate for six years. John Woods (Whig) was re-elected State auditor in the fifth ballot. The Whigs also succeeded in

electing two minor officers.

83- At the District Convention held at Richmond in the African Church on Friday last, Jno. Minor Botts, Esq. was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for that Congressional Disrrict at the approaching election. Delegates were in attendance from all of the Counties of the Dis-

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD. | PATRIOTIC AND MANLY SENTIMENTS.

It is truly refreshing to read such sentiments as those which we append below from a sermon preached in Hartford, Conecticut, by the Rev. Dr. Wheaton, Rector of the principal Episcopal give is from a sermon on the epistle to Philemon, showing from that epistle " the true reasons on which a Christian man, who honestly desires to do his duty, is expected as a matter of conscience to acquiesce in the law which demands that the fugitive from service, shall, on legal requisition, be returned. The following paragraphs contain some pungent truths boidly spoken. We cannot sufficiently admire the frank and courageous tone of this eminent divines He thus

hardly of our brethren of the South for retaining the institution of slavery, it is proper to remind such that it was not of their procuring in the first instance. I cannot but remember that it was forced upon them, in their then condition of colonies, by the mother country, in the days of her moral darkness, when neither she nor any one else supposed there was any thing wrong or even questionab'e in the slave trade. It does not become us to forget that the capital and the navigation of New Eng and-"the ships of Chittim," the navigating people-were largely, if not principal y engaged in transporting slaves from the parracoons of Western Africa to the shores of Virginia and the Carolinas; against the earnest proest, too, of both co onies. And when I remember all this, and consider how, in consequence, this domestic servitude has become so incorporated with the whole texture of southern institutions and society; how they have so grown up together, s'avery be suddenly torn out without the most deplorab'e consequences, both to the master and the servant-I think I see reason enough for a very kindly forbearance on our part. I recognise even a stern demand of justice irrespective of all written laws, that we religiously abstain from every thing like contumely and reproach, as well as from an officious intermeddling with what is now altogether their concern, and none of ours. And I go still further, and say, in view of the part taken by the North in former times, in stocking the sugar and cotton fields of the South with their sable cultivators, that whoever are entitled to cast the in interest, and we trust they will not permit so first tone, we are not that people. It seems indeed incredible that any amongst us should feel themselves at liberty to indulge in the language of puritanical forefathers for every virtue under Heaven, and continue to biuld the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchers of the righteous, through whose active agency the slave-trade was carried on, and all consequences incurred, of which many are now disposed to comp ain.

> 'Slavery having thus been imposed on our brethren at the South, not un willingly, we are at liberty to suppose, so far as a portion of them are concerned and become an integral part of their social existence, they cannot suddenly abolish it if they would. But whether they shall or shall not abolish it at all, is no business of ours. It was rightly said on a late occasion by one of our moselequent orators, while commenting on a remark of the foremost of our statesmen that we had less to do with the S avery of the Southern States than with that of Cuba. The latter we may discuss as we please, and publish what we please in regard to it : while the former is guarded against our approach by the very spirit and intent of our political compact. We cannot assail it without giving just ground of offence. Many seem to forget this; and talk as if we were under a moral obligation-some undiscovered, uninte ligible higher law-to wipe out this foul blot, as they are pleased to call it, from our na ional charac er. Why since the day our navigators discharged their living cargoes a the wharves of the Southern States, it has never for one instant been under our conrol, in any manner or shape wha ever. And whether it be a good or a bad institution, a blessing or a curse to the land where it prevails is not our concern. It can no more become a praccical question with the people of New England, than is the question of seridom in Russia or Poland. It is less so, for the reason I have just alluded to; and a good and sufficient reason it is why we should

· When the people of the southern colonies, as they then were, or lately had been, were about to unite with those at the North in a mutual confederation for commercial and other purposes, they were as independent of us as we were of them. They had their local laws and institutions as we had; and they had a right to require, as they did the Palace of Justice in France-I have thought that of the conditions of the compact should with respect of a long line of illustrious chancel- be that they should continue to manage their domestic affairs in their own way, without any interference from us. It was one of the mu ua stipulations that persons he'd to service in one State escaping into another should on requisition be given up. That was a part of the compact, with something like awe—that I have entered the and a very important one to those States wh were encumbered with a numerous population this class; and they had a right to say that unless that condition were made a part of that compact the negotiation should not go on. They did not ask the North to sanction slavery, nor the perfection of the moral sublime of human af- to pronounce any opinion in regard to it; no such fairs. From its low, dark bench, destitute of all thing. All recognized it as a fact, an existence, a thing that was-subject to no control but their and venerable magistrate, to whom years and own; and, moreover, that fugitives from labor should be restored-a thing of no consequence to them. To these conditions we assented, and very properly; the federation could not have been consummated on any other terms. And now, if we deliberately violate these conditions, or through a culpable negligence, permit them to be violated; if we allow a noisy faction, whatever their modred fold more important than those which, within tives may be, so far to prevail as to set the laws the past year, from the plains of Holstein, have at defiance, and in any way to render the recoveshaken the pillars of continental Europe, and all ry of a fugitive impossible, whether by connibut brought a million of men into deadly conflict | vance, or sham legal proceedings, or by open rewith each other. But, sir, when the Union is bro sistance, or by exhortations to resistance, then ken, when the States are separated, what of your what follows? Why, the compact is broken by Supreme Court then? How are you to settle us; we refuse to fulfile its stipulations; and the aggrieved States may, if they choose, at any moment declare the Confederacy dissolved When their rights in this matter, as agreed upon and The following young gentlemen from this confirmed in the Constitution, the great instru-State have recently had the degree of M. D. conferred upon them by the Medical Department of any longer be enforced, the bond is broken, and the New York University, to wit: H. M. Banks, they are cast loose from all obligation to observe theirs; the crime of disunion lies at our door, and not with them. All this seems plain enough.

> A NEWSFAPER PRINTED IN GOLD.—We are indebted to Mr. Simmons, of Oak Hall, who has just returned from a business visit to California, for a look at a copy of the "Alta California," printed in gold, and designated for the great exhi bition in London. The paper is white satin, printed on both sides with some preparation of the real dust, so as to exhibit a gold face, rendering the paper a more emphatic illustration of the character and productions of El Dorado.

Boston Traveller.

Twenty-one hundred dollars, mostly specie, was found in a secret drawer by the appraisers of the estate of Molly Scholly, an elderly maiden, recently deceased near Lebanon, Pounsylvania. — That is "where the silver goes."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Malleville, a Franconia Story; by the author of the Rollo Books. New York, Harper & Bros.

We confess to a childish interest in stories written for children, and when we meet with real-Church in that city. The extract which we ly good ones, they afford us almost as much amusement as those for whom they are intended. Why is it, when there are such multitudes of books for juvenile readers, they are so soon laid aside and forgotten ! One seems to displace another, but there are some, such as Mother Goose for the little ones, and Sandford and Merton, and Robinson Crusee, for their elders, which seem laid up in their hearts and memories. We would not compare Mr. Abbott's books to these nursery classics, perhaps he would not feel flattered by the comparison, but they are much better adapted to 'If any amongst us have been taught to think young readers, than most we meet with of the present day. A child does not generalize, he cannot carry in his mind a long connected story, and therefore striking pictures drawn in detail are what he likes best. They may be of things familiar to him, or they may be ever so monstrous and improbable, only let the scenes appear vividly in his sight and he is satisfied, whether it be a great giant with seven-leagued boots, or three little pigs. This is a story of Malleville, a little girl six years old, who was visiting her Aunt in New Hampshire. She has a little dog named Franco of whom she is very fond, and her cousin Phonny and a French boy, "Beechnut," for play mates .-There are some pleasant snow scenes, and she learns how to make sugar from the maple sugar tree. There is a story of a giant, a real giant, and are so intermingled, that by no possibility can | who has a silver bowl, which will no doubt captivate the children. The series is to consist of five volumes, Malleville, Wallace, Mary Erskine, Mary Bell, Beerhunt, and will form a pretty and useful addition to any nursery library.

These books may be procured at Mr. Turner's.

THE KENT COUNTY MASSACRE.

We lerrn from the Kent News that four more nen have been arrested, named Jesse Ford, John Herron, John McCool, and Benjamin Brandon. and committed on the charge of participation in the murder. The Centreville Times, in arrest of Benjamin Brandon, says that when taken he had in his possession a loaded gun and a quanvituperation, so long as we insist on praising our tity of amunition, and manifested a disposition to resist the officer. The Kent News, after announcing the arrest of those men, adds:

Something must be allowed for the excited state of the public mind, for men and women live in dread of the murderer's assault when the perpe rators of the horrible massacre can go unpunished The police of the cities are requested to be assiduously vigilant and skilful, for thereby ' hangs a tale,' which we connot now reheares. Let them do their whole duty, and justice may yet be done. It must be done, for,

"Blood, though it sleeps a time, yet never dies, The Gods on murd'rers fix revengeful eyes," We venture the prediction, that when the hand f Providence shall dispel the mystery that hangs over this bloody tragedy, the unteeling monster who butchered the inmates of the house will be found to have had his hands previously and deeply imbrued in human blood! No man ever commenced a career of mustler by drenching his hands in woman's blood—that is the last stage of depravity which the heart can reach-and while such a being lives, he is an enemy to our race, and every individual in our wide spread country is nterested in detecting and bringing him and his accomplices to trial and punishment.

The most rapid piece of legislation ever recorded in the anna's of any legislative body, was the passage of the Light House bill, in the United States Senate. The motion was made to take up and carried; it was read a first, second and third time and passed; sent to the House for the signature of the Speaker and for enrollment : returned to the Sanate, signed by its President and sent to the President, within the space of five minugs. The motion to take up was made five min utes before the expiration of Congress.

A negro in Pau'ding, Miss., having committed an outrage upon the person of a white lady, and afterwards mordered her and her son, the citizens turned out en masse, and arresting the negro, burn-

80- Martin F. Tupper is one of the passengers arrived by the steamer Asia at New York.

The fugitive "Shadrack" . . . shakes off the iron grip of the law with much greater ease and good fortune than his unlucky Scriptural namesake of the lion's den.

The Times, like Gov. Bell, of Texas, must have a version of the Bible translated a "little freer" than that issued by the American Bi-

MARRIED.

In this City on Wednesday evening last, Mr. William M. Brown, to Miss Frances E., eldest daughter of Mr. Henry J. Brown, all of this City



B would most respectfully invite public at tention to our extensive and well selected for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are-

Rich Chene and Chamelien Silks. Furlard and India Black Gro De Lyon Glace and Silver Grey White and colored Satins. Organdi Silk Tissues. Challys and Grenadines. Printed Constantines. Pancy French Jackonets. Organdi Muslins. Barege De Lane. Imperial Chene Gingham Pink and Buff Linen do Orange. Purple and Mode Colored Lawns. Dotted Swiss Muslins. Embroidered and Solid Tartan do Marcelines and Plorences. Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook and checked Muslins Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cape and Cuff Ribbons. Fimbroidered Canton Crape Shawis.

Needle Werk Capea, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs
do do Chemisets and Undersleeves.

Embroidered and Corded, Bordered, Scalloped

Paris Kid Gloves, first quality. Milk and Binen Buttons, and Trimmings, Rical and Imitation Valencians, Edgings, &c., R. TUCKER & SON. Number 25.

EVANS & COOKE. One Door Above Richard Smith's

OLD CORNER. Barbren, 7. c.

E would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping stantly on hand a full supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establish ments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock Cheni, Jasper and Black Silks.

Silk Tissue and Alborines, Embroidered Granadines and Berage, Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Poplins and Berage Delanes, Em. White Crape Shawle, Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffa. Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits, do Embroidered L C Hdkf's. Tellia and Bonnet Ribbons, Lace Capes and thread Laces, Cheni and Embroidered Parasols. Ginghams and Calicoes, Shees and Boots of every quality and price, Bonnets and Hats of every description, Black French Cloths and Casimeres,

Black Satin and Marseilles, Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery, Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee, Adamantine Caudles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend elling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fay-

H. L. EVANS. GEO. T. COOKE. Raleigh, March 19th, 1851.

tteville Street.

PRILLIANT LOTTERUS. J. W. Maury & Co., Managers. FOR APRIL, 1851.

BAPITAL PRIZE! \$40.000! \$20,000! 10,000! 10 of 2,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class 38, for 1851, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 5th, 1951.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78 ! Splendid Scheme! Prize of 40.000, 1 of 20.000, 1 of 10 000, 1 of 5,

000, 10 of 2,000 10 Prizes of 1,200, 20 Prizes of 1,000. &c. dec.

Whole Tickets \$10 Halves \$5-Quarters \$2,50-Eighths \$1,25. Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets 130 00 of 26 Half

of 26 Quarter Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of ackages in the above Splendid Letteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. W. MAURY 4 CO.

F. MORRIS & CO., Successors to D. Paine & Company, Managers of Lotteries.

PURCELL has the pleasure of presenting for his correspondents the following brilliant schemes for January, under the management of P. Morris & Co. sole contractors and managers. All schemes of the Maryland Lotteries are examned and approved by the State Commissioners, and

all drawings conducted under their personal super-Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the State Commissioners to secure the payment of all

The many splendid prizes which have been sold and paid at sight by PURCELL in the last five years, has given his tickets a decided preference over all others. There is no scarcity of large prizes at his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to address orders to F. MORKIS & CO., Managers, or C. W. PURCELL. Richmond, Va.

Splendid Lottery for March 15th. 30.000! 20.000! 10.000! Susquehanna Lottery, Class 15 to be drawn at Bal-

imore on Wednesday March 26th. 78 Nos. 13 30,000 | 1 of 20,000 10,000 50 of 5,000 | 50 of Tickets \$10; Halves 5; Quarters 2 50.

SPLENDID LOTTERY FOR 29th MARCH 75,000! 50,000! 25,000 Fifteen drawn ballots out of each package of 25 Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class H, to be drawn t Baltimore, on Saturday, March 29th. 78 Nos.

15 drawn. GRAND CAPITALS. \$75,000 | 40 of 50,000 | 40 of 25,000 | 40 of 12,000 | 40 of 8,068 | 40 of Tickets \$30; halves 25; quarters 7 50.

Certificate of a package of wholes \$330; shares Gooders meet our usual prompt attention. or Tickets in the above, or in any other Lottery under our management; address us, or C.W. PURCELL

> A Country Scat and Negroes FOR SALE.

tion on Wednesday, the 19th of March, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. The place contains 1271 acres of land which lies well for cultivation; it is pleasantly situated in sight of Pittsboro' where there are Churches, and Schools, &c. There is a dwelling house with various out-buil-

dings, a good Spring and the land is bounded on the cast by a rivulet. ALSO A five acre lot south of the above place and ad

joining Mr. London's residence, covered with trees affording a beautiful site for building. At the same time several likely negroes, young men and women, will be offered for sale, on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers to give bond with two ap-

proved securities.

For further particulars, application may be made to the Subscriber at Pittsbero'.

GREEN WOMACK. Favetteville Observer and Wilmington Comme gial insert this 4 weeks and forward bills to the

Feb. 11th, 1851.

TRIAL OF MINS, ANN K. SIPEPER.

Charged with the Murder of her Huebend, Alexander H. Simpson, by Poisoning with Americ.

Reported by Wm. H. HAIGH Esq., of the Payetteville Bar. Second Edition.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

Spring Styles--1851. R. TUCKER & SON have now a ers, a large supply of HATS, suitable for the assess,

consisting of Beebe's and Warburton's extra Moleskin Hate. French Style Men's Medium Brim Beaver Campeachy and Panama Fashionable Shape Leghern Boys and Children's Summer

Men and Boy's Mexican do do California Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Pearl Straw March 19, 1851.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE, takes this means to inform.
his triends in North Carolina that he contra-

CAMERON, HAYWARD & EDWARDS. (LATE LINDSLEY, CAMEBON & MAYWARD.)

> who have removed to NO. 161, BROADWAY.

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now epating and will continue to receive by every Steamer. from Europe the neatest, richest and most desira-French, German, English, Italian and India

Silk and fancy goods, to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Mer.

chants visiting the City, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved cred. t : orders will meet with strict attention." New York, Feb. 22, 1251. , sw4w 16

WIGS AND SCALPS.

NO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose bair is falling, Dr. Quirk, the Rejuvenator.deems it only necessary to say, that he has made arrangements to visit Ris leigh on or by Monday the 24th inst., when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or ouring diseases of the head and restoring the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is new offered for the defective or diseased Heads, if applied to on his arrival, which will be published. Step cannot THOMAS QUIRK.

THOMAS QUIRK, of 490 Broadway, N. Y. Extraordinary and Romantic Adventures:

ALOOLAH, or journeyings to the Diebel Kumri-an Autobiography of Jonathan Komer, by W. S. Mayo, M. D. The most singular and captivating narative since "Robinson Crasoa!" Received this day, Raleigh, March 15,at the N. C. Book Store, ALSO: The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas. A

tale of Morocco, by W. S. Mayo, M. D.,

Raleigh, March 19th 1851. NORMAL COLLEGE. REV. B. CRAVEN, A. M., President and Protessor of Languages and General Literature.

- Professor of Mathematics and General HIS is an old and popular Institution in Rate dolph county, formerly known as Union Insti-tute; but has recently been chartered and organized as a College. It has the usual Collegiate privileges, and in addition thereto, a Normal establishment for Teachers. The regular Collegiate occupies the usual course of four years, with a common preparatory. The Normal College is specially organized for those who intend to teach, and a course of three years is necessary for graduation as a Teacher. Those who necessary for graduation as a Teacher. Those who may stand an approved examination upon the course of the first year, evincing suitable trient for tracking, will receive from the College a certificate empowering them to teach in any part of North Carolina for one year, without being subject to the examination of country committees; those who pass upon two years, will receive a certificate for two years, and chose who pass the whole course, will be graduated and receive a certificate without limitation. By mante of special study, lectures and a model school, tonchers are thoroughly prepared for their profession. Large and commodious buildings are in progress, and every means used to make the condition of students pleasant and profitable. The position of the College makes it very cheap; the entire expense per

The Spring session will commence on the 25th of March. For further information address B. Caven. Institute, N. C. H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres of Board, J. P. H. Russ, Sec'y March, 19, 1851. 1m 23

session for board, &c. ranging from \$33 to \$40.

PRIME SHOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. And the best Imported Cigars, MAY BE FOUND AT GINDRAL VARRIET STORIS.

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel, Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Pancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries al Doz. Guitara, on hand, from \$1 to \$35. 4 Doz. Violins, from \$1 to \$25. A Variety of Accordeons.

Nov. 24th, 1850.

HENRY KEIM. MANY years ago, STEPHEN

SPARKS removed from Mecklenburg County, Virginia, to North Carolina and a few years ago he died intestate in Franklin County, He left no child but it is believed he had brothers and sisters. If this notice should reach any of them, it may serve to inform them that they are interested in his Estate and upon application to me, I will instruct them how and where they may ascertain its value, &c. By request of the Administrator, W. H. HAYWOOD Jr. National Intelligenceringert four weeks and forward bill to this office. Raleigh February 27th, 1851. 4w 17 7

City Tax List!

OTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the autrent. year, according to law.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD

Raleigh, March 0, 1001.

ADIES White Kid Slippers
do Satin do do Satin Black Kid do do de Walking Shees.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON

l'eachers Wanted. FINHE Trustees of Beaufort Male and Female A.

Pittsborough, formerly the residence of John Henderson, dec'd, will be offered for sale at aud-ment of the Academy. academy are anxious to secure the services of a A liberal salary will be paid to the tenchers of either department who shall produce testimentals of proper qualifications to teach the branches assally taught in the higher male and female Schools.

The Town of Beaufort has a most pleasant and healthful.

healthful location, near the Sea coast of Sea and Seatern North Caroline, in this away Address Trustees of Beaufort Male and Pemale Beaufort. Feb. 22nd, 1851. NOTICE

AThhe November term of Wake County Court, the Sabscriber qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of David Hinton, Dec'd, and is prepared to settle all claims against the Estate.

C. L. HINTON, Ext. Feb. 18th, 1850.

Heck with's Anti-dyspeptic Pine.
PRESH supply just revival, for the in CYER.
A large or small quentities, by
P. F. PENCUD, Drugs
Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1886.
TOWN LIME,

A THOKER 4 SON;