

GENERAL ITEMS

DUEL IN FRANCE.—Louis Rollin and M. Desjoly fought a duel on the 14th ult.—notably aurt. M. Charles Blanc, brother of Louis Blanc, fought with M. Locombe and shot him in the thigh.

GEN. CAVANAGH, M. M. Larnard, George Lafayette, and Pierre Bospierre, were among those in the French Assembly who voted against the expedition to Civita Vecchia.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN ONE DAY.—Alexander Jones, the negro convicted of arson at New York, is to be hung on the 24 of June next—the same day that Matthew Wood is to suffer for the murder of his wife.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The Washington Whig thus remarks upon the appointment of Thomas E. Swanwick, of New York, to be Commissioner of Patents, in the place of Edmund Burke, removed:—

"Mr. Swanwick is a gentleman, whom the scientific world will, with one accord, pronounce to be a most fit person for this important post. A better man could not have been found in the country; indeed, we question whether so thoroughly qualified a scholar could have been selected. We congratulate all those who have to do with this office upon their good fortune. They will have ample cause to be thankful to an administration, that so boldly entrusted their peculiar business to a man so peculiarly fitted to do justice to it."

THE SLAVE TRIPS were visited by large crowds of ladies and gentlemen during their stay in Washington city. The Whig says:

"They are remarkably polite, good humored, and intelligent, answering all questions readily and satisfactorily. They said, in reply to a question whether if one was pricked with a pin, the other could feel it, that Chang had a tooth drawn, but Eng did not experience pain in consequence. Their age is thirty-eight; they came to this country twenty years ago, and have good wives and farms in North Carolina, and children, too. They are whigs, and voted for Gen. Taylor—a double whig."

A good story is told of Judge Collamer, Post Master General. It seems he has adopted the purpose not to appoint any body who is addicted to strong drink. Some days since an applicant for office presented himself with recommendations, &c., all in orderly array. Collamer very coolly asked the applicant if he drank whiskey, which the latter misunderstood for an invitation to take some. "No I thank you," replied he, "I would prefer a glass of brandy and water." His appointment has not yet appeared in the papers.

A GENUINE PROGRESSIVE.—Major Lewis Figg of Nelson county, Ky, who claims to be the real George "Tommeah Killee," offers himself as a candidate for the Convention to re-model the Constitution of that State. He announces that he will not only advocate the election of Judges, Magistrates, etc. etc. by the people, but will go for the election of Prescholars, School Masters and Tavern Keepers. As to Sheriffs, Constables, etc. he regards them as nuisances, and says he will go for abolishing them.

He considers it quite Anti-Democratic to grant any set of men exclusive privileges merely to belevil and harass other people about paying their debts, while they never pay their own.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, says: "That our government intends detailing, forthwith, two of the national ships in search of the lost exploring expedition of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas; one to go East, around Cape Labrador, and through Davis' Straits—the other West, to Behring's Straits." We are glad to see our government taking an interest in this subject, and trust that exertions to discover the lost expedition, will not be confined to national vessels, but that our whalers will lend their aid.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states, that Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, is strongly recommended for the mission to Berlin, now held by Mr. Hannegan, who resigns next month.

Gen. Taylor and his advisers will find that there is a good deal of truth in the old adage, "honesty is the best policy"—Baltimore Argus.

Of course they will, but it is more than his predecessors ever found.

A CHEROKEE'S IDEA OF RENOVALS FROM OFFICE.—The Cherokee Advocate, in speaking of new appointments by President Taylor, says:

"We are amused at the tone of some of the papers opposed to Gen. Taylor. They cry 'hypocrisy,' 'party,' 'proscription' and persecution too. It reminds us of boys playing marbles; one cries, 'Vence round; buckle down; no fudging; if you fudge it shan't count. It shan't count; you fudged.' 'Well,' says the other, 'didn't you fudge first?'"

Just so with the Democrats. They fudged first and if they are fudged out of office they make a great do to. Gen. Taylor, we guess, is the best judge of who are "honest and competent."

WILL S. BLOWY has been appointed Post Master in Washington, N. C. vice B. M. SEXTON.

THE CANADIAN OUTBREAK.—Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

MONTREAL, May 11—6 P. M. The Military Called out, &c.

The authorities fearing an attack on the Drummond House last night, called out the troops. Everything, however, remained pretty quiet.

The House of Assembly is discussing a bill to abolish religious elementary instruction in King's College at Toronto.

Latest from Canada.—Further Outbreak, &c. The conduct of the friends of Lord Elgin, is evidently provoking another outbreak. He has been waited on by a number of deputations to express to him the confidence of those they represent in his patriotism and the principles of his administration.

Yesterday he dined with a number of his friends at a hotel, when the house was mobbed, and the windows broken. Several shots were fired from the hotel, wounding one man in the neck, when the mob shortly dispersed.

Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1849. The Riot in the City of New York is the most disgraceful and senseless, as well as one of the most bloody, that has ever occurred in this country. It is justly worthy of the name of a riot, and a riot, sensible denizens of the country, that the masses in Cities can be thus aroused and inflamed to the pitch of bloodshed and civil war, about a matter of the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousy of two rival actors? The Theatre is said to have a humbling and refining effect upon society, but the bloody scenes in New York would lead us to a very different conclusion. It seems rather to change men into brutes.

It is to be hoped that the City authorities of New York will not be wanting in the resolution and vigor necessary to quell this mob spirit. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the age. When men league themselves together, for the purpose of setting the laws at defiance, they should be treated as public enemies, and no scruple should be felt about enforcing obedience at any price. The lives and property of innocent persons should not be exposed to the lawless caprice of a mob. Mob law is the worst species of tyranny, and the community which submits to it, loses all pretensions to civilization.

About five years ago, similar scenes occurred in Philadelphia. Churches were burned, houses were sacked, and many lives were lost. These horrid scenes are partly attributable to the want of courage and decision in the Police, at the moment of their occurrence; but remotely to the neglect and indifference manifested by the wealthy classes, and by the Religious denominations, towards the ignorant and thoughtless multitude. Splendid edifices are constructed, not for all classes, without let or hindrance to worship in; not freely to dispense the Gospel, as freely they have received it; but for the special benefit of those who are able or willing to contribute their money towards the object, and in exact proportion to the amount paid in. The "uppermost seats" are filled by those who claim the highest rank and consequence in society, and if any are left unappropriated, "the poor," or the poor, or the thoughtless and indifferent, are invited to take them. But the people of this country have ideas of independence which will not brook this assumption of superiority. They prefer, too many of them, never to go to Church, rather than appear there as inferiors. They have too little of the spirit of Christian humility manifested by the woman of Samaria, who with the dogs, was willing to eat the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. Our free and fearless democracy (we have no reference to parties) must be treated as men and equals, before they can be induced to embrace even the Religion of the Saviour. He went about preaching the Gospel to the poor, rebuking the spiritual pride and hypocrisy of the Pharisees, one of whose gravest offenses was, that they "thrust the uppermost seats in the synagogues."

Go into the Churches of our large Cities on the Sabbath—Churches which cost from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, and as often as otherwise, the pews are untenanted; while on the streets may be seen hordes of lounging boys and men, swearing and betting; and so many more may be found at the dram shops or gaming tables—or it may be, have strolled into the country or to the water-side, for the purpose of hunting and fishing. We have little doubt that this lamentable state of things is in a great degree attributable to the unchristian custom of selling or renting the Church pews, to the highest bidder. The result of the course from the system, that the comfort and convenience of the seats occupied by the respective families is in an exact ratio to their pecuniary means; while the poor or the callous prefer never to attend Church, rather than be regarded as an inferior class, who owe their privilege to the cold and supercilious charities of others. Fortunately, this system of pew renting or selling, has not taken root in our State, mainly, we suppose, because we have no large Cities. We trust it never may. No better scheme could be devised for keeping the people from Church.

The custom of the Methodists forms an exception to all that we have said on this subject, and we believe the only one, among all the denominations—Their eminent success is doubtless mainly attributable to this circumstance. Their Churches are generally less costly than those of other denominations in the City, though they are more numerous, and are invariably filled to overflowing. Let their example be followed in this particular, and much will be done to soften and humanize the poor, and to beget a feeling of Christian sympathy between all classes.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA. 7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The French Expedition Sailed for Italy—War between Germany and Denmark—Decline in Breadstuffs—Cotton and Provisional Stationary.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. St. John, N. B. May 11, 4 P. M.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Thursday, and our express, with the news, arrived at St. John at 10 o'clock this morning. A dispatch had been received of the arrival at Civita Vecchia, and would immediately go to Rome. The Pope will remain at Gaeta until the temper of his revolted subjects is assuaged.

Information has reached Liverpool that the Hermann and Washington, steamers, have obtained permission from the Danish government to carry passengers and goods to and from Bremen, without search or detention.

The condition of Germany continues distracted. Austria continues to be foiled in Hungary. The accounts from the seat of war are conflicting.

The war between Naples and Sicily continues adverse to the latter; in addition, Catania Boto has surrendered to the Neapolitans.

Palermo, it is said, has prepared to capitulate. Sardinia rejects the terms offered by Austria, and the two governments are again at issue. The Piedmontese ministers have given fresh directions to the war department to prepare for the immediate resumption of the hostilities.

The terms offered by Austria have been rejected by Sardinia.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 28.—The market for breadstuffs has been dull. What has declined 2 3/4 per cent. for 18 3/4; New Orleans 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Philadelphia and Baltimore 2 3/4 to 3 1/2. New Orleans and Ohio 2 3/4 to 3 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 28.—There is no material change in prices. Quotations of Uplands range from 23 to 24; New Orleans 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Alabama and Mobile 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Cardinal Meszofanti, the greatest modern theologian, died recently at Rome. He could speak every living language. When he listened for the first time to a language or dialect, he decomposed the sounds mentally, searched for the analogies, and found out the roots. He thus became master of the grammar and lexicon at the same time.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

TREMEUDOUS RIOT AT NEW YORK. ATTACK ON THE OPERA HOUSE. The Military called out. We are again called upon to read one of the most shameful events which has ever disgraced the history of our city. The riot of Monday night, of which that of last night was but a continuation, was harmless in comparison. We give the particulars in the order of their occurrence, and almost entirely from our own personal observation.

The invitation extended to Mr. Macready by a number of our most prominent citizens, and his acceptance thereof, called forth a second effort on the part of those who created the riot on Monday night. Early yesterday morning placards were posted through the city, stating that the crew of the British steamer had threatened violence to all who "dared express their opinions at the English Aristocratic Opera House," and calling on all working men to "stand by their lawful rights." In consequence of this and similar threats, a large body of police was ordered to attend at the Opera House, and in case this should not be sufficient to preserve order, the Seventh Regiment, Col. Durryea, and two troops of horse, (Capt. Varum and Patterson), of the Eighth Regiment, under command of Gen. Hall, and the Hussars attached to Gen. Morris's Brigade, were held in readiness. They formed in two bodies, one of which was stationed in the Park, and one at Centre market.

In anticipation of a riot, the rush for tickets was very great, and before night, none were to be had. For some time before the doors were opened, people began to collect in Astor Place, and the Police took their stations at the doors and in the buildings. The crowd increased with every moment, when we came upon the ground, at half past seven, an old man who was waiting for the cars in the Bowery, was nearly killed. There was such a tremendous rush about the doors, in spite of a notice posted up stating that the tickets were all sold, that several of the entrances were obliged to be closed. The Police used every exertion to preserve order, and succeeded in preventing all attempts to force an entrance. Inside, the house was filled but not crowded, and the amphitheatre was not more than half filled. The general appearance of the audience was respectable, and it was hoped at first that there would be no serious attempt at disturbance. We noticed, however, that the windows had been carefully boarded up and the doors barricaded—the object of which was afterwards made manifest.

The first two scenes passed over with a voider welcome to Mr. Clark as Malcolm. The entrance of Mr. Macready, in the third act, was one signal for a perfect storm of cheers, groans and hisses. The whole audience rose, and the nine tenths of it who were friendly to Macready cheered, waving their hats and handkerchiefs. A large body in the parquette, with others in the second tier and amphitheatre, hissed and groaned with equal zeal. The tumult lasted for ten or fifteen minutes, when an attempt was made to restore order, by a board being brought upon the stage, upon which was written "The friends of Order request Mr. Macready's re-appearance. The rioters who continued to drown all sound of what was said upon the stage. Not a word of the first act could be heard by any one in the house. The policemen present did little or nothing, evidently waiting orders. Finally, in the last scene of the act, Mr. Matzell, chief of Police, made his appearance in the parquette, and followed by a number of his aids, marched directly down the aisle to the leader of the disturbance, whom he secured after a short but violent struggle. One by one the rioters were taken and carried out, the greater part of the audience applauding as they disappeared.

Before the second act was over, something of the play could be heard, and in the pauses of the shouts and yells, the orders of the chief and his men in different parts of the house could be heard, as well as the wild uproar of the mob without—Mrs. Coleman Pope, as Lady Macbeth, first procured a little silence, which was, however, immediately renewed. Mr. Macready's re-appearance at the obnoxious actor went through his part with perfect self-possession, and paid no regard to the tumultuous scene before him. As the parquette and gallery were cleared of the noisier rioters, the crowds without grew more violent, and stones were hurled against the windows on the Astor place side. As one window cracked after another, and pieces of bricks and paving-stones rattled in on the terraces and lobbies, the confusion increased, till the Opera House resembled a fortress besieged by an invading army, rather than a place meant for the peaceful amusement of a civilized community. Sometimes the heavy stones would dash in the boards which had been nailed up as protection, and a number of the policemen were constantly occupied in nailing up and securing the defences.

The attack was sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, but seemed to be most violent on Eighth street, where there was a continual volley of stones and other missiles. The retiring rooms were closed, and the lobbies so "raked" by the mob outside, that the only safe places were the boxes and parquette. A stone, thrown through an upper window, knocked off some of the ornaments of the splendid chandelier.

The fourth and fifth acts were given in comparative quiet, so far as the audience were concerned, a large number of whom assembled in the lobby, no access from the building being possible. At these words of Macbeth:

"I will not be afraid of death and bane 'Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane." An attempt was made to get up a tumult, but failed. The phrase,

"Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn," was also loudly applauded. But in spite of the constant crashing and thumping of stones, and the terrible yells of the crowd in the street, the tragedy (too truly a tragedy to many) was played to an end, and the Opera House resounded with cheers called out and cheered, as was Mr. Clark. Cheers were also given for the police, and for many other things which we did not hear in the general tumult.

Towards the close, a violent attack was made by the mob on one of the doors, which was partly forced. A body of policemen, armed with their short clubs, sallied from it and secured a number of the leaders, who were brought in and placed in a large room under the parquette with those who had been previously treated. These rioters, to the number of thirty or forty, battered down the partition of the room with their feet, and attempted to crawl out at the bottom by the holes so made. A strong guard was therefore placed to watch them, and no one, we believe, succeeded in making his escape. From the confusion occasioned by the continued attack on the house, we were unable to learn the names of any of them.

After the play was over, the noise being apparently diminished somewhat, the audience were allowed to go out quietly by the door nearest Broadway. The crowd was not dense in the middle of the street, a body of troops having just passed along, but the sidewalks, fences and all other available positions were thronged, and a shower of stones was kept up against the windows. As we reached Broadway, a company of the Greys came round from Eighth street and took their position in front of the Opera House. Two cordons of Police in Eighth street, kept the street vacant before the building, but the shattered doors and windows showed how furious had been the attack on that side. We leaped

from those in the crowd that trooped of foot, and one of horse had arrived about half an hour previous and passed entirely around the building partially dispersing the mob. They had been assailed with stones, it was stated, one of the dragons knocked from his horse and another carried off with a broken leg from the fall of his horse.

Up to this time we did not learn that any proclamation had been made to the rioters. After passing the Greys at the corner of Broadway, we went into Eighth street, and were on the return in not more than three minutes afterward, when a volley was fired by the troops, the quick, scattering flashes throwing a sudden gleam over the crowd beginning to disperse in front of them. It was generally believed that they fired blank cartridges, and a large number of persons who were mere lookers on did not pay much attention to it. We passed into Lafayette place, and there saw the bodies of two or three persons, dead or wounded, borne away.

The crowd seemed taken by surprise, as on account of the incessant noises, very few could have heard the reading of the Riot Act. My own assertion that it was not read, but we have positive testimony to the contrary. We were returning and had nearly reached Astor-place again, when a second volley was fired, followed almost without a pause by three or four others. A part of the crowd came rushing down Lafayette place, but there was no shout nor noise, except the deadly report of the muskets.

After this horrid sound had ceased, groups of people came along, bearing away the bodies of the dead and dying. The excitement of the crowd was terrible. We heard nothing but one universal expression of vengeance and abhorrence. What adds to this tragic occurrence is, that most of those who were killed, were innocent of all participation in the riot. An old man who was waiting for the cars in the Bowery, was instantly shot dead. A little boy, eight years old, was killed by a ball, at the corner of Lafayette-place, and a woman sitting in her own room at the corner of the Bowery, was shot in the side. Some of the bodies were carried into Vauxhall, others into Jones' Hotel, and others to the City Hospital, in Orange county, on the evening of the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Drake, of Wilkes, and Dr. William Davis, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of John A. Averitt, Esq.

In Wayne county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. John Smith, Dr. Jethro Murphy, of Snow Hill, Green county, to Miss Elizabeth Musgrave.

DEATH. In Jefferson county, Alabama, on the 10th ultimo, in the 56th year of his age, the Hon. John F. Forrest, formerly of Orange county. He occupied the honorable position of Judge in Jefferson county for many years, and was highly esteemed for his correctness of his department, and the kindness and benevolence of his disposition.

ORDER, once more reigned in Astor Place. The military posted in the neighborhood last evening, were in sufficient numbers to keep the mobocrats at bay, and not the least disposition to renew the disgraceful demonstration of Thursday was attempted, albeit the crowd and excitement were about as great as ever.

No examinations have been had of any of the parties arrested, nor will they be held until entire tranquility is restored. All are committed or held to bail in heavy amounts, to appear for examination. Early in the afternoon, the Mayor was informed that one McCollum, on the corner of Front street and Maiden Lane, had been applied to during the day by some parties, who wished to borrow two thousand muskets for two or three days, offering to pay well for the use of them, and to give security for their return. Capt. Wiley, of the First Ward, was at once dispatched to Mr. McCollum, with orders to remove the muskets to the Arsenal, to be delivered again to him when he should require them—an order which was promptly executed.

The following is a summary of the number of killed and wounded:

Wounded 21  
Total 27

Of the military and Police, seventy-two in all were wounded before the order to fire upon the mob was given.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MACREADY AT BOSTON.—Mr. Macready arrived here in the New Haven cars. He left the cars at the depot and walked to the Tremont House. He has not been seen at his hotel since he arrived, but is probably out of the way to avoid public gaze.

WHIG MEETING IN GRANVILLE. A portion of the citizens of Granville having assembled in Oxford, on Wednesday in May Court, on motion of Col. Richard O. Britton, Dr. John A. Herndon was called to the Chair, and T. B. Kingsbury was appointed Secretary. Col. Britton being called on by the Chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, to appoint Delegates to attend a District Convention, to be held in Hillsborough, on Thursday, 31st May, to nominate a Whig Candidate to represent this District in Congress.

Dr. J. A. Downey moved that one or more Delegates be appointed from each Captain's District in the County to attend the said Convention. The Chair then proceeded to appoint as Delegates, the following gentlemen, to wit: Messrs. W. B. Crews, James S. Amis, Henry J. Roberts, C. W. Allen, L. A. Blankenship, R. S. Hart, Charles E. Russ, Abram Spencer, R. W. Lassiter, Richard O. Britton, John A. Herndon, James Taylor, Charles Hamilton, Geo. W. Green, D. A. Paschall, and J. B. Deban.

On motion of Dr. Henry J. Roberts, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates. It was then moved by Jasper Hicks, Esq., that the remaining Committee in the District be requested to meet our Delegates in Hillsboro, on the 31st May, then and there to nominate some suitable Whig Candidate for Congress. Dr. Henry C. Herndon moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register, and all the Whig papers in this District. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. NO R. HERNDON, Chairman. T. B. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

Consumption dissipated of its Terrors!! HASTINGS' Compound Syrup of Naphtha.

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

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

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

MARRIED. On the 25th April 1849, by the Rev. Josiah C. Bailey, of the Baptist Church, Dr. Richard Thomas Jones, of Brunswick county Va., to Miss Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Avert, of Greenville county Va.

IN Orange county on the evening of the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Drake, of Wilkes, and Dr. William Davis, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of John A. Averitt, Esq.

IN Wayne county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. John Smith, Dr. Jethro Murphy, of Snow Hill, Green county, to Miss Elizabeth Musgrave.

DEATH. In Jefferson county, Alabama, on the 10th ultimo, in the 56th year of his age, the Hon. John F. Forrest, formerly of Orange county.

AUCTION. To-day, (Wednesday 16th,) at Wm. Peck & Son's AUCTION STORE.

WILL be sold at 10 o'clock, a lot of Dry Goods and Fancy articles, by Express, another lot of Letter and Foolscap Paper, also a very large lot of Crochery Ware, &c. &c.

MAY STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS. RECEIVED to day, by Express, another lot of those beautiful Mole Skin Hats—something new. R. TUCKER & SON. Raleigh, May 14, 1849.

OSNABURGS AND SHIRTINGS. A FEW Bales received this day. For sale by the piece, at manufactory prices. E. L. HARDING. Raleigh, May 14, 1849.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! FOR bargains in Ready Made Clothing, call at HARDING'S. Raleigh, May 14, 1849.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 1st June, in the town of Fayetteville. E. L. WINSLOW, Pres. May 14, 1849.

STRAYED from Raleigh, on the 4th inst., two Miles—one a roan, with black legs, bay head and ears, 3 years old, large size; the other, a dark brown, 3 years old, with marks of work on her. They were last seen 17 miles west on the middle road to Hillsboro. They were brought from the west, and no doubt are making off in that direction. T. H. SNOW. Raleigh, May 14, 1849.

WARRENTON, N. C. THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 4th of June. Terms and regulations as heretofore published. For further particulars address DAN'L TURNER. Raleigh, May 14, 1849.

Franklin Institute. CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN CO. N. C. LANKFORD, Esq. will address the students on the 8th of June, the day of their Annual Examination. Examination on the 7th. The Patrons of the Institute, and the friends of Education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

THE Board of Census being organized, and a Secretary having been appointed, the Board is desirous of obtaining, at the earliest possible period, all the information that may be comprised within the terms of the act of March 3, 1849, including "miners, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The communications of all persons who may feel disposed to make suggestions or contribute information on the subject will be respectfully considered.

Address "Department of State—Census," Washington City, D. C. By order of the Board: JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary. Raleigh, May 13, 1849.

Library of select Novels, price 25 Cents.—Mordant Hall, or September Night; by the author of "Two Old Men Tales." Just Published, and for sale at TURNER'S. Raleigh, May 4, 1849.

BLACK Mole Skin, Panama, Pearl, Leghorn, and Band Palm Leaf Hats. Just received, and for sale by J. BROWN.

ADIES Superior French Kid Gloves, Black, white and colored. Gentlemen's Kid and Silk Gloves. Taylor's 300 yd. cotton, Lee's 200 Lines and Cotton Tapes, and Bobbin, Needles, Pins, Combs and Brushes.

These, Botchin, and Lisle Edgings and Trims, Swiss and Jacobite Edgings and Trimmings, Linen, Cambric and Pique Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens and Long Lains, Table, Scotch, Russia, and Hebeback Diapers, Damask Napkins and Doilies, 124 Irish Sheetings, 9-8 Pillow case Cotton.

For sale by J. BROWN. April 17, 1849.

NEW GOODS BY EXPRESS. AT J. B. BENTLEY'S. MAY 1, 1849.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the Public, to a beautiful assortment of Fancy French Cassimeres, and Fancy Silk Vestings, received this day, which, in addition to the stock he has on hand, selected by himself in person, in March, will make his assortment one of the most varied in the State, and will be found to contain, on examination, every article for Dress, Comfort or Convenience, for the Season. It comprises Black French and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, of the best Fabrics, Black and Fancy French Drap d'etes and Black Cassimeres, for Summer Coats, with a variety of other Goods.

In the fancy line, he offers Silk Shirts and Drawers, and Gauze under Shirts, Linen and Cotton (used) Drawers, Black and White Raw Silk Gowns, (a superior article) Black and White Kid and Fancy Lisle Thread Gloves, Suspenders, Black Italian and Fancy Silk Cravats, (something new), with a handsome lot of Patent Leather Boots and Shoes. Also, a complete assortment of Dress-Shirts, of the latest style, received this day, and warranted to fit.

These Goods are offered, with the assurance that they will be disposed of at as moderate terms as any House in Raleigh. Gentlemen furnishing their own materials, will receive the same attention as though purchased here.

Thankful for the patronage he continues to receive, in addition to his own stock, he is desirous to receive a suit of Clothes made in any specified time, and all Garments warranted to fit, or no sale. N. B. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and will always secure punctual attendance. J. B. BENTLEY, Merchant Tailor.

The London and Paris fashions are received monthly, independent of the Plate, twice a year, Raleigh, May 4, 1849.

Valuable Land for Sale! THE Subscriber wishing to carry his Negroes to the South, offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, viz:

One tract containing 1660 Acres, and six other 3 miles west of Smithfield. There is a large and convenient Dwelling house on the land, with all necessary out-houses. It is excellent farming land for this country, and there is enough of it in cultivation to produce six or seven hundred bushels of corn. There is also a Grist and Saw-mill on the tract. The plantation is well watered—and one third of the land in cultivation is low ground. There are also, about thirty thousand turpentine bush.

ALSO, ANOTHER TRACT, lying twelve miles below Smithfield, immediately on the river, containing 440 Acres. This is excellent farming land, and as good range for stock as any in the State.

Those wishing to purchase such lands, will please call on the Subscriber, at his residence, 9 miles west of Smithfield, and he will take great pleasure in showing them and giving every one an opportunity to judge for himself. ROBERT A. SANDERS. Johnston Co., May 7, 1849.

Do You Want Wealth? PYFER & CO. THE PAUPER AND THE LUCKY LOTTERY BROKERS. No 1 Light-Street, Baltimore, Md. DAILY ENICH with the most Brilliant Prizes that are drawn in the various Lotteries, and who purchase tickets at their Old Established, Well Known and Popular House.

The Experience of Thousands! Who have been suddenly raised from the gloomy cell of poverty to the luxurious coast of affluence, will testify that their wealth is attributable solely to a well-timed order through the mail to these Great Prize Sellers.

Read the Evidence! 5,000, whole ticket, sent to Syracuse, N. Y. 5,000, whole ticket, sent to Philadelphia, Pa. 10,000, half ticket, sent to South Carolina. 8,000 half ticket, sent to South Carolina. 4,000, half ticket, sent to Pa. 3,289, half ticket, sent to Pennsylvania. 18,000, quarter ticket, sent to Virginia. 5,000, quarter ticket, sent to N. Carolina. 4,000, quarter ticket, sent to N. Carolina. No one should despair of a Fortune, who can buy a Ticket at Pyfer & Co's. All Communications strictly confidential. Bank Drafts, payable at sight in Gold, received promptly in any part of the United States, for Prizes sold by Pyfer & Co.

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MAY 1849. PYFER & CO. FOR A GOOD PRIZE.

Date. Capital. Number of Balls. Price of Ticket. Prize of May. 17 24,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn. 5 00 10 00 18 10,000 66 Nos. 13 drawn. 4 00 11 00 19 30,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn. 10 00 23 00 21 26,000 78 Nos. 15 drawn. 8 00 23 00 22 18,000 78 Nos. 14 drawn. 5 00 27 00 23 30,000 78 Nos. 12 drawn. 10 00 29 00 24 20,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn. 5 00 31 00 25 18,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn. 6 00 31 00 26 40,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn. 12 00 40 00 28 25,000 76 Nos. 16 drawn. 6 00 33 00 29 23,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn. 8 00 35 00 30 40,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn. 15 00 45 00 31 25,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn. 8 00 37 00

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above. The Manager's printed drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to each Correspondent. Please order a few days before the Lottery draw. All orders punctually answered by the return mail. Letters always strongly and carefully sealed. The purchasers of Packages of Tickets should have more than six chances against their drawing in Package, any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Lotteries. The thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets. Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Boots," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule) for a Package or single Ticket, to the Truly Fortunate, Pyfer & Co's Old Established House of PYFER & CO. No. 1 Light-Street, Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE. THE 33rd Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 4th Wednesday in May, 1849, that day being