FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the request of many personal and political friends in different parts of this District, I present myself before you as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. No convention of the District having been held, no candidate has been nominated, and consequently the field is open for indi-vidual competition; and but one gentleman having declared himself a candidate, I feel that I do not endanger the success of the principles which I advocate, or the harmony of the party of which I am a member.

Born and educated among you, having resided in the District all my life, and being extensively acquainted throughout it, I think that I know your wants and wishes. Bound to you by the strong ties of home and kindred, and having in the late War with Mexico, given some evidence that my country is dearer to me than my life, I feel assured that you will not question my sincerity when I declare that I would not for any purposes of political preferment or personal aggrandizement, knowingly espouse any opinion, or willingly do any act, tending to the injury of that country.

Appearing before you for the first time, it is proper that I should declare my political senti-ments. As I shall endeavor to be brief, it will be sufficient to say that I am a Democrat; that in forming my opinions on the subjects involving constitutional questions, I am guided by the principles set forth in the writings of those early commentators on the Constitution, Jefferson and Madison; that the policy of the late administration meets with my hearty approval, and that I vielded to it a cordial support.

I hold that the Constitution of the United States should be construed strictly, according to its true intent and meaning-that each department of Government, whether Executive, Legislative or Judicial, should be confined to its appropriate and legal sphere, and that the powers, clearly, plainly and specifically vested in each, are fully sufficient for all the purposes of government. By a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a strict adherence to the Constitution, many of those perplexing and exciting questions which agitate the public mind, would be avoided.

It is unnecessary to have recourse to dangerous and doubtful constructive powers to authorize the establishment of a National Bank, when we have a constitutional Fiscal Agent, in the Independent Treasury, which, while it is free from constitutional objections, has proved itself in practice all that its advocates anticipated, by safely keeping, readily transmitting, and faithfully disbursing the public monies, while it so regulates commerce as to prevent those fluctuations which in former ment, bankruptcy, and commercial distress.

There is no need at the present day to deprive the President of the Veto or any other power exercised by his predecessors, provided the people use proper discretion in the selection of that

The different-States of this confederacy possessing equal rights, it is a violation of the principles of justice to tax the industry of one section for the benefit or protection of that of another; but if the constitutional powers of Congress can be so exercised in raising the revenue necessary to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, as to afford incidental protection to any branch of American

industry, surely no patriotic citizen would object I now come to speak of a subject, at the very mention of which, among us, pride, prejudice, and passion are prone to usurp the empire of reason. subject. I refer to your attentive consideration liberty and tranquility at home. the Address of a portion of the Southern Dele-

gates in the last Congress. A controversy which, thirty years ago, threatened a dissolution of the Union, has in our day become so embittered as to fill the mind of the patriot with gloomy apprehensions as to the result. Now has arrived the period, forescen and deprecated by the Father of our country, that patriotic sage, who was first in council as well as first in the field, from whose oracular lips, more than half a century ago, came the solemn warning to his countrymen to beware of "parties founded on geographical discriminations." But laying aside all jealousies and heartburnings, we should approach the consideration of this subject with calmness, prudence, moderation and firmness, inflexibly determined to contend only for what is right, and to be satisfied with nothing less. I am unable to see how this subject legimately comes within the sphere of Congressional legislation.—

Congress cannot constitutionally pass any law reto be regulated. The whole controversy in regard | Presidency." to slavery in the territories can be settled in a peaceable and amicable manner, "by agreeing to a common ground on which all can stand." This is well expressed in the language of the Washington Union, a leading Democratic paper: "We propose" say they, the "ground of NON-INTERVENTION; by which we mean that Congress shall abstain from all regulate their internal concerns in their own way." ant election. This is a generous, a forbearing and a patriotic ground on which all can and should rally and unite of the Union can and ought to stand. "This doctrine leaves the whole question of slavery in the new territories open to the Courts of the United States, to be determined according to the constitution and the laws of nations. It does not attack the rights, nor injure the pride, nor condemn the opinons

ever bear in mind that firmness and energy in de-fending our rights, are not inconsistent with pru-dence and moderation. When the barriers of the Constitution shall have been overthrown, when the laws cease to protect us and our property, then, and not until then, will we entertain suggestions of re-course to measures which must inevitably end in the smemberment of our "father-land." It is to the Union that we are indebted for most

of the blessings of a political character which we en- an early age. joy-for tr. nquility at home and respectability abroad; and that it may be perpetual should be the warmest wish of our hearts. We are called upon "by our proud recollections of the past, and fond anticipations of the future"-by our reverence for the memory of our fathers, and by our love for our children, to abide by, to preserve and uphold our glorious Constitution and our time-honored Union. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I will only add that shall as far as practicable visit the different parts of the District for the purpose of more fully explain-

ing my views. Very respectfully Your obedient servant, WILLIAM J. CLARKE. June 30th, 1849.

THE PROSPECT.

Our advices from various parts of the district represent the old Whig fires to be kindling in first-rate style.

On Thursday, Mr. Stanly reached Columbia. Lane had an appointment to speak there that day, but on Mr. Stanly's arrival he complained that he had been quite sick all the morning-had a louch of the cholera-was almost too sick to speak. However, after dinner he got better, and attempted to speak, but said very little, scarcely enough to afford Mr. S. materials for a reply.

The Whigs of Tyrrel, we learn, gave Mr. Stanly a most warm and cordial reception-they were delighted to see their old friend among them, and hear his voice again. And we learn from a letter from a friend, that in both Washington and Tyrrel counties, "but one sentiment prevails, and that is a cordial and undivided support of the nominee"-and "that both counties will do their full duty."

On Friday, Mr. Stanly spoke at little Alligator; on Saturday at Cool Spring; on Monday at Skinnersville; on Tuesday at Lee's Mills; and to day is to speak at Plymouth.

In Craven, we learn, the nomination is received with great enthusiasm. And the following extract of a letter from Carteret will show the feeling there :

" No nomination could have been more acceptable to the Whigs of Carteret. We were mainly indebted to Mr. Stanly for the appropriation by Congress for our Hospital at Portsmouth, and we are all pleased with his course while in Congress. In consequence of his opposition to a proposed change in our pilot laws in the last General Assembly, our Pilots will go for him to a man. We love Stanly, and I predict for him the largest majority Carteret has ever given for

Thus is the ball rolling-and if we do but our duty, give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together, we shall give the Locos such a drubbing in August, that it will take them at least ten years to recover from it .- N. S. Whig.

WHIG DOCTRINES.

We hail with satisfaction the following Resolutions, being a part of the Proceedings of a Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the State of Michigan, an expression of the True Blue Republican principles of the Whigs of that State, which will, we have no doubt, find an echo in every State, in which a public expression of the general sentiment of the Whigs

" That a firm adherence to the Union of the States and a readiness to protect and defend the same against all foes, foreign or domestic, are with us cardinal principles, from which we will never depart The Union I allude to slavery, and in connection with the is the palladium of our safety from the attacks of few observations which I shall make on that other Powers, and our sure and abiding guaranty of

"That the Constitution vests in Congress great and beneficial powers in regard to the improvement of the navigable rivers and lakes connecting or traversing different States : and that it is its duty to exercise these powers upon the great chain of Northwestern Lakes, on which so vast an amount of property is annually aftoat—an amount surpassing, we believe, that employed in the foreign trade of the U. States, and yearly increasing. The Northwest has surely done its duty in defending the country against foreign foes, and acted well its part in the work of set-

"That we rejoice at the election of Gen. Zachary Congress cannot constitutionally poss any law restricting or prohibiting slavery in the States or Territores. Slaves are recognised as property by the as we do, that it will check the spirit which has existed Constitution of the United States, and as such are in the public mind to thirst for power, military glory under the protection of our laws, whether in the and dominion; that it will secure the blessings of States, on the high seas, or in the Territories which peace and peaceful relations with all the nations of the are the common property of the States. Congress earth; that it will ensure domestic tranquility, a just, cannot abolish slavery in the States where it now ex- honest, fuithful and efficient administration of the Goists, or prohibit the slave trade between the several vernment : and we hope it will put an end to the States; those are subjects for the consideration of the practice of prostituting Executive patronage to procitizens of the States themselves, and by them alone mote the elevation of ambitious aspirants to the

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

We rejuice to learn that this indomitable Whig, whose name is associated so intimately with the success of 1840, and who, for so many legislation in relation to the subject of slavery in the years, has stood conspicuous as one of the truest new territories; leaving it to the people of the ter- and most uncompromising champions of our gloritories themselves to make the necessary provision rious cause, has again been put in nomination for for their eventual admission into the Union and to Congress, and with every prospect of a triumph-

A general convention of delegates from the -a platform on which all true patriots and the friends of the Union can and ought to stand. "This does held at Washington, N. C., on the 19th instant, when Mr. Stanly was unanimously nominated to fill the vacancy of Mr. Bryan, who was compelled to decline the canvass from illness.

It affords us more than ordinary pleasure to announce this nomination, for, besides reviving and prejudices of any portion of the Union upon the pleasurable associations of the past, the presence subject of slavery. It respects the guaranties of the Constitution, without which it could not have been the measures of the Administration will be ably formed, and without which the Union cannot be pre- sustained, and that the patriotic labors of those for, to say nothing of the sentiment, there is such a served, whilst it admits the great principle at the composing it will be properly vindicated. If we happy collection of words in the piece, that somehow basis of all popular liberty—the right of the people may judge from the temper of the Washington or other it is impossible to forget it. We read it to prescribe their own institutions."

Union and its satellites over the country, a war for the first time nearly twenty years ago, and it is, The conduct of some of the citizens of the Northwill be waged at the ensuing session, to be charat this moment, as vivid as ever in our memory. ern States, the tone of their Presses, the intemperate course of many of their representatives in Congress have given us of the South grave cause for complaint; but while we decourse the fanatical enthus plaint; but while we denounce the fanatical enthu-

plaint; but while we denounce the fanatical enthusiast and factions demagogue, as curses to the country and foes to the Union, we should award merited praise to those peacable citizens and patriotic states man, who, unaffected by the prevailing excitement, have risen superior to every prejudice, and nobly observed all constitutional provisions and compromises. We should beware of indiscriminate denunciable, less we array against us in exasporated the constitution of the Union, but so tong which we have been as in the enjoyment of our that mans for peace," resolved that let others do as the will, as for us, we will stand by the Constitution. Let us be united and firm—unmoved by the tants and sneers of those who may attribute our loyal ferchearance to timidity, or to insensibility to our fights and dignity. We have too much at stake to give way to passion and excitement, and we should

PATHER MATHEW.

this distinguished man, (who is now on a visit to our shores.) from which we extract the following interesting information:

Theobald Mathew was born at Thomaston, The New York Herald publishes a memoir of near Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, on the 10th of October, 1790, and was left an orphan at

He is descended from a very ancient Welch family. The records of the Principality carry the pedigree back to Gwaythvoed, King of Cardigan, in direct descent from whom, was Sir Da-vid Mathew, the great standard bearer of Edward IV. The genealogy is given down to the present time, from which it appeared that Father Mathew's ancestors were high titled noblemen, and the possessors of vast estates, in the counties of Clare, Galway, Cork and Limerick. These estates were conveyed away from the Mathew family, by Lady Elizabeth Mathew, sister of the last Earl of Llandaff. She died in 1842, and bequeathed the whole to a French nobleman, Viscount de Chabot. What is singular enough, the old lady, who had adopted and brought up Father Mathew, made him executor of the will, but he declined to act. The castle aud domain of Thomaston is one of the most beautiful places in Ireland; and is situated in what is called the golden valley."

Father Mathew gave early evidence of that beneficence, which now shines forth with such refulgence in his character. He was ever planning something benevolent. He purchased the Botanic Gardens of Cork, and converted them into a magnificent cemetery for the burial of the poor of every denomination. About the same time he commenced building a Gothic Church, and expended about \$70,000 on it.

He "threw his whole soul" into the temperance movement, but for a time the effect was neither brilliant nor encouraging. Still he persevered amidat ridicule, slander, and open hostilty, till at length the wonderful spectacle that astonished the whole world was exhibited, and drunkards, by the troops abandoned their darling vices, from which nothing before could tear them. His fame spread rapidly, and the people flocked to him from the surrounding counties, for

100 miles distant, most of them on foot. He was received in Limerick with the most unparalleled enthusiasm, and even the Orange party, differing in politics and religion, and hating heir Catholic neighbors, united in paying homage to this extraordinary man.

To give an idea of the most extraordinary impulse which he had communicated to the public mind on the subject of temperance, we may state that in one day, at Nenagh, 20,000 persons took the pledge; in Galway, in two days, 100,000; in Loughrea, in two days, 80,000; between Galway and Loughrea, on the road to Portunina, from 180,000 to 200,000; in Dublin, during five days, about 700.000. There are a few towns in Ireland which Father Mathew has not visited, and with like success.

He was the advocate of "total abstinence," braced the doctrine preached by him. The fidelwas extraordinary. Many distinguished men thusiasm that at one time prevailed, you would ance, to receive his blessing.

body, were jealous of his influence and his fame .-Recently he lost much of his popularity by accepting a pension from Government, which the extreme pressure of his financial difficulties, no doubt, in-duced him to accept. Mr. Mathew lost his means by his labors for the people, and embittered his life by the pressure of heavy pecuniary liabilities. His private resources, not very large, were cheerfully expended in the temperance cause.

He had one brother embarked in distilling; one of his sisters was married to an eminent distiller; and another brother was married to a lady whose family was extensively engaged in the manufacture | sessed value of the lands along the Road; and of whiskey. But, regardless of the commercial injury his own friends and kindred must suffer from the cause of temperance-regardless of his own pecuniary losses, he entered on his course of exertion, and never slackened in his toil.

A magnificent Gothic Tower, costing £2,500, intended to commemorate the kind reception given to him by the Londoners, in the year 1843, was erected to Father Mathew. by Mr. Wm. O'Connor, of Cork, at his own residence, Mount Patrick.

Two years ago, Father Mathew was one of the candidates for the vacant bishoprick of Cork, and we believe he obtained the highest number of votes but an influence was used against him at Rome, and such representations made to his Holiness the Pope. that the office was given to the next worthy. It has been stated, that after the election, and in anticipation of a ratification of his favor, he invited all the Clergy of Cork and its vicinity, to a sumptuous banquet. Wines of the choicest vintage and most costly description flowed in abundance, and even the mountain dew" had an honored place on the table. Use was made of this against him. But it ought to be recollected that Father Mathew never adopted the cynical principle of refusing brandy, or whiskey, or wine, to those who desired it. Many of his best friends rejoiced at his defeat, though the country generally was indignant at it. Had he been made a bishop, it could not have added one iota to his greatness, while the duties of such an office would necessarily have interred him completely with

his peculiar calling. He used to boast of his robust frame and ruddy countenance, as a specimen of a water drinker; but he is now close upon 60 years of age, and his venerable head is grey. Nothing can exceed the insin-uating grace of his gentlemanly manners, or the sweetness of his Munster brogue, refined, as it is, by education and a highly cultivated intellect.

In Father Mathew, the Catholic priest is con pletely lost in the Christian. To him Catholics men. Again, no man ever exhibited a more disin- its track, are, in point of fertility and cultivation. and Protestants are of equal interest. They are terested zeal.

He is modest and unassuming, and has no amb tion, except the noble one of doing good. His eloquence is not of the highest order, but there is a persuasive simplicity and directness about t that befits his mission and character. His style has been compared to that of the Apostle Paul.

From the Knickerbocker. Admire with us, reader, the following most " flowing" stanzas. You will remember them a long time

One eve of beauty, when the sun Was on the stream of Guadalquiver-To gold converting, one by one, The ripples of the mighty river— Beside me on the bank was seated, A Seville girl, with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
A wild, bright, wicked diamond pair.

She stooped and wrote upon the sand, Just as the loving sun was going, With such a soft, small shining hand, You would have sworn 'twas silver flowing; Her words were three, and not one more; What could Diana's motto be? The eyren wrote upon the shore, "Death! not inconstancy!"

And then her two large languid eyes So turned on mine, the devil take me! I set the stream on fire with sighs, And was the fool she chose to make me; Saint Francis would have been deceived By such an eye and such a hand,

But one week more, and I believed As much the woman as the sand ! THE VITAL STATE SUBJECT.

We must at this juncture be indulged in occutre of our State. The time for action is at hand; therefore the present opportunity must not be lost, by the friends of the measure, for pressing home to the popular mind such facts and arguments as shall secure the greatest possible amount of support. Those who are opposed or indifferent to the work, have nothing to do, but to -do nothing. Prone as we are to sleep over every great project in North Carolina, there is no occasion for any effort to prevent their execution. But the friends of the measure in question and of every other work of improvement, may rest assured that effort-powerful, persevering and continued effort, is necessary to their success. And now, we honestly and solemnly believe, is the time for them to to be up and doing with all their might. It is now or never-for our State, "the good old mother of us all."

In addition to the arguments in favor of central Railroad, as merely affecting the agricultural and commercial interests of our country, we have two other big reasons for the execution of the work, which, as North Carolinians respecting the character and unity of our State, we find it impossible to overlook or disregard in our reflections on the subject.

In the first place, if the present charter be not secured and the road built, the East and the West will be dissevered forever ! We want the bond of union furnished by a railroad to make our interests more nearly the same. The jealousies, and bickerings, and heart burnings, between the two sections of the State, are now sufficiently disagreeable-and they are growing worse every day. We know of nothing except the iron bonds of mutuality and identity of interest that can put an end to this state of things. It affords but little alleviation to our minds, in contemplation of this thing, to know that the popular power, is gradually and surely progressing and accumulating in the West, and that the time is hastening when we can, (and when we must under the present dissevered condition of the State,) make the East feel it. Though we live in the West, we (not the printers alone, but we the people.) are NORTH CAROLINIAN in our views and feelings; and it is the first wish of our hearts, as such, to preserve the ancient integrity of the State. Our friends of the East. as well as the West, ought to consider these

The other reason, and one which has not we apprehend been sufficiently insisted upon, is founded in the fact that the construction of the Central Road is the only means of saving the State from a heavy loss in the Raleigh and Gaston Road. This is a stubborn fact which requires no comment, except a reference to the figures showing the expenses and ultimate liability, and to the people who have to foot the bill!

As to the general effect of a railway upon every popular interest, we have given "line upon line"-the views of practical and intelligent men, ity with which the pledge was kept by the people | whenever they have come in our way.-We adjoined his cause, and such was the glowing en- guished men who were at the Salisbury Convention, and who controlled its proceedings. behold ladies of the first respectability, meekly There was no disposition manifested either in kneeling at the feet of the Apostle of Temper- convention or in private circles, to hold out the idea of immediate and great profit on the stock. Many of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland were as an inducement to men to embark their meaus not friendly to him, and Mr. O'Connell never liked in this enterprise. Higher motives were appealhim. Both the arch-agitator and the clergy, as a ed to; and we are happy to believe that higher motives influenced the members of that convention, and will influence the people generally .-All, however, seemed to concur in the opinion that the stock would be safe, and ultimately among the most profitable investments that could of chairty.

It is to the increased value of the lands along the Road, that the people must look for more immediate reimbursement and profit. Gen. Mc-Rae, the President of the Wilmington Road, stated the astonishing amount of increase in the aswent on to say that he believed he could give good security for the performance of a contract to build the Central Railroad, 210 miles, from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, provided he could get in payment the increased value of the lands within four miles on each side of said Road after it should be completed. In other words, the increased value of the lands within a strip eight miles wide, including the Railroad, would be three millions of dollars .- Greensborough Patriot.

NORTH CAROLINA FAIRLY AROUSED TO

A SENSE OF HER OWN INTEREST. We are glad of an opportunity to call the attention of our readers to the great work, generally known by the name of the Central Railroad, which is is proposed to construct within the State of North Carolina. The General Assembly of that State, in a spirit of liberality which it never before exerted to the same extent, granted a Charter for incorporating a company to construct a Railroad from Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne, by way of Ruleigh and Salisbury, to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county—a distance of about two hundred and ten miles-and agreed to subscribe to the stock of that company Two Millions Dollars on behalf of the State, whenever individuals shall have subscribed One Million Dollars, and paid up one-half of that sum. The eastern terminus, Goldsborough, is at the Neuse river, at the head of navigation, at the point where the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad crosses that stream about fifty miles from Raleigh. Its western terminus, Charlotte, is already the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, which starts at Columbia, (S. C.) and, running through Richland, Fair-field, Chester, and York districts, in South Carolins, and part of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, terminates, as above stated, at Charlotte. The counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, Orange, Chatham, Wake, Johnson, and Wayne, that must constitute (very nearly) not inferior to any part of the Atlantic States; and, when we consider their various towns and villages, with their schools, churches, banks, factories, and institutions for the dissemination of knowledge; with the University, which is highly prospering; with ange; with the immense coal deposite in Chatham, surely few schemes have ever combined the elements

f success in a more abundant degree. It is understood that the Georgia Railroads, which will form a continuation of the North and South Carolina enterprises, are profitable, and have yielded above six per cent. of nett profit ever since the first year after their being brought into n the same thing may not be predicated of the now proposed undertaking cannot well be perceived, especially after the extension of the Georgia roads to Nashville, Tennessee, and Montgomery, Alabama, which improvements are both under contract. Some doubt was felt in relation to some provisions of the North Carolina charter; but a Convention was lately held at Salisbury, combining a large proportion of the character and talent of the State, in which these difficulties were maturely considered, and pronounced by that body not to be at all in the way of the accomplishment of this great work. It is believed that the action of this enlightened body will be satisfactory to their fellow-citizens, and that the work will be very shortly commenced. It will thus be seen that the great Atlantic chain, from the borders of Canada to the Mississippi stees through a healthful Canada to the Mississippi river, throuth a healthful and delightful country, can hardly fail to be forth-

But suppose the citizens of North Carolina, with mation address t those of other States directly interested in it, should ville Co., N. C. not be able to command the means of raising one million of dollars : it is still to be hoped that an enterprise so fraught with benefits to the whole Union, and so auspiciously begun, will not be permitted by the capitalists of the country to fail. It is believed that the closest scrutiny into the particulars to which at the approaching August election.

we have alluded will satisfy the public that the stock must pay well; and it is not often that the credit, so sound, of such a State as North Carolina can be commanded to the extent of two millions of dollars for REV. N. Z. GRAVES, A. M. any single public work .- National Intelligencer.

KOSSUTH We extract the following from an animate account of the great Kossuth and the Hungarian

"When Hungary was invaded by Jellachich in September last, and 46,000 armed men were collected in a fortnight in the neighborhood of Stuhlweissenburg to repel the aggression, Kossuth issued the proclamation, from which we extract the following sentences :-

"It is an eternal law of God that whosoever abandoneth himself will be forsaken by the Lord." "It is an eternal law that whosever assisteth himself, him will the Lord assist." "It is a divine law that false swearing, by its results, chastiseth itself." "It is a law of our Lord's that whosever availeth himself of perjury and injustice, prepareth himself the triumph of justice. "Standing firm on these eternal laws of the universe, I swear that my prophecy will be fulfilled; it is, that the freedom of Hungary will be effected by this invasion of Hungary by Jellechich."

This proclamation, which electrified the chivalrous people to which it was addressed, concludes in a style not unworthy an eastern prophet, nor unsuited to the genius and origin of his race, by these words :- " Between Vesprinn and Weissenburg, the women shall dig a deep grave, in struction of those connected with the Institution, are which we will bury the name, the honor, the nation of Hungary, or our enemies .- And on this Warrenton, N. C., May 29, 1849. grave shall stand a monument inscribed with a record of our shafne, "So God punishes cowardice," or we will plant on it the tree of freedom, eternally green, from out of whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God speaking, as from the fiery bush to Moses, 'The spot on which thou standest is hely ground; thus do I reward the

Many .- Who does not love the common beautiful name Mary? It is from the Hebrew, and means a tear drop." What sweet and joyous hours of other days-what pleasing associations does not the very name call up in every heart? Who that does not love the name, and has not had every ligament of his Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Rul. heart moved to melody at its mention? If there be any thing gentle, valued and womanly, what Mary possesses it not? Was it not Mary who was Last at the cross,

And earliest at the grave? And was not Mary the mother of our Saviour of the world ?-Boston Post,

An inveterate dram drinker being told that the cholera with which he was attacked, was incurable, and that he would soon be removed to a world of spirits, replied: "Well, that's a comfort, Pr. adv. \$5 62. at all events, and I hope they are pure, for its very difficult to get any in this world."

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT for the memory of late ex-President Polk, continue to be manifested in many ated far less sensation in the world, than have the cities and towns, where public meetings are now held, adopting resolutions of condolence, and assuming various outward marks of mourning. The public mired the candor and fair dealing of the distin- demonstration, previously arranged at New York, was carried out on Tuesday.

> CAUTION .- Never enter a sick room (says the Richmond Republican) in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do by a Fame as CAPITAL PRIZE SELLERS as not approach contagious diseases with an empty | unlimited as the circumambient air. stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor.

THE HUNGARIAN LEADER, Kossuth, has appointed his sister general superintendent of the military hospitals, and she has published an address, calling on all the ladies to lend their assistance in this work

The Abbeville, (S. C.) Banner furnishes an account of a storm in that district, in which a boy was blown away, and has not since been heard of.

Bathing houses for the poor are being established in Boston, a number of the millionares having subscribed liberally for the

O. L. BURGER & CO. AVE on hand, of their own manufacture, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Best Boots and Shoes.

July 2, 1849. THE REV. DR. HOOPER'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Near Littleton, Warren Co. N. C. EVERAL other Boys can find admission, if applied for. Those under 15 preferred, and prepared for College, if desired. Terms made known n Circular, which is sent to all applicants.

Standard copy 4t. Young Ladies Select School. RALEIGH N. C.

July 2nd, 1849.

WHE Summer Session of this School will commence on the 2d day of July next, under the charge of MISS PARTRIDGE, assisted by compe-Terms for Board and Tuition as heretofore ad- 16 3

MALE ACADEMY.

Warrenton, North Carolina. MEHE TWENTIETH SESSION will com23
mence on Monday, the 2nd day of July. Able
24 and experienced Instructors are employed in the 25 several departments of the School. Boys from a 26 distance are required to board in the family of the 27 Principal, who exercises over them a control, at once 28 strict and parental. Students are fitted for any College in the Union or for the active duties of life .-The objects sought to be attained are a thorough Education, and high moral improvement. To ac-complish these desirable ends, no efforts are spared by the Principal, who has had successful experience of twenty years' duration, and who has never stuthe various officers, sourts, & at Raleigh, (where it meets the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad;) with the valuable gold mines in all the counties west of Orfor health; the society is good, and Church privileges excellent.

TERMS : For Board, \$10 per month ; \$59 for the Session For Tuition in the Languages and higher Mathe-

June 21, 1849. (Standard 3 weeks.) 50 61

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

FEMALE ROARDING SCHOOL.

THE Fail session of my School will commence on the 16th of July, under the charge of Misses Emma and Colestia Patterson. I am engaged in the Education of my own Daughters, and this is a sufficient guarantee to the public, that my Teachers will always be selected with care, and only such employed, as possess the highest qualifications. This School has been in successful operation for several years past, with a regular increase in number, from the commencement, to the present time; nambering the past session pear thirty.

Beard, and Tuition is all English branches from the lowest to the highest, per session of five months, is \$37,50, including ornamental needle work; and French \$5,00 per session; Music on Pisno Forte \$12,50; Music also taught on Guitar. Medical services rendered students gratis. For additional information address the Subscriber at Brookville, Granville Co., N. C.

EDWARD SPEED.

July 2, 1849.

Fortune Buckled on their Becks, will mis demonster to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the above schedule.) for a Package or single Ticking to the abov July 2, 1849. 53 5t

We are requested to announce that Henry B. Hayes, Esq., is a Can-didate for the County Court Clerkship.

JULIUS WILCOX, L. C. GRAVES, A. M. THE second Term of the 9th Academical year of this Institution, will commence on the lat Monday of July next.

The Edifice is constructed with strict reference to comfort and convenience, and is amply sufficient to accommodate 100 pupils. To render the sciences more attractive and the instruction thorough, a good Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical apparatus is furnished, and Lectures upon scientific and other antijects, accompanied with experiments, are delivered every week. The Libraries of the Faculty, or a construction of more than 1000 volumes, are accomit. consisting of more than 1000 volumes, are accessible to the pupils.

\$45 00

Expenses per Session:
Board per Session 5 months,
English Tuition,
Tuition in Music and use of Piano,

Guitar, Landscape Drawing and Painting-Monochromat-Mezzotinio and Chinese Painting—Lessons in Wax Flowers and Fruit-French, Italian, Spanish German, Letin and Greek Languages-each \$5 00 Oil Painting \$10,00; Vocal Music, and all kinds of needle and Fancy work are taught without extra charge. Those who complete the courses of study laid down in the Circular, are entitled to a Diploma and Gold Medal. At the close of each Session, there will be a public Examination conducted before a Committee of Visitation. The entire care and inentrusted to the Faculty and their Ladies.

Catate of North Carolina-CHATRAX County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1849.

John Gilmore and Sally Gilmore.

Thomas Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, sen., Benjamin Johnson and wife Ibby, Wm. Burns and wife Delilah, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children of Anna Parish, dec'd. Caveat to Will of Stephen Gilmore, dec'd.

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

The Mariner's Compass, Imparting confidence to the Bold Sons of Neptune. while ploughing the Stormy seas, and uniting the nations of the world in the Bands of Commerce, cre-

Old Established and Far-Famed LOTTERY BROKERS. PYFER & CO. No 1 Light-St., Baltimore, Md.

Who are the first to administer successfully to the pecuniary necessities of Mankind, winning there-

MORE CHEERING RESULTS! PYPER & CO. the Special Agents of Fortune! Never a Drawing but they sell the Prizes!

Distant Correspondents only see this! \$10,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Virginia. 5,000, Whole Ticket, sent to New York. 8.000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania. 30,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina. 15,000, Half Ticket, sent to South Carolina. 10.000. Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania, 8,000 Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio. 5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana. 12,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

(We again refer to Managers Drawings) Far better make an investment at the Truly Lucky and Far-Famed office of PYER & CO., than

PYFER & CO. give Gold already Coined and The Majority of Capitals always sold by BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, re-

mitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO All Communications strictly confidential. Remember that the result of the first trial

has often been a Splendid Fortune! A little perseverance is sure to realize one.

RICH AND SPLENDID LOTTERIES! FOR JULY, 1849.

Send your Orders to Pyfer & Co. for the Prizu Date. Capital Number of Price of Price of July Prizes. Ballots. Tackets. Packages 9 5 of 12,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 8 27.50 July Prizes. 24,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 17 50 30,000 78 Nos. 12 drawn 32 50 24 000 75 Nos 12 drawn 17 50 15,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 44,000 78 Nos. 16 drawn 15 of 15,000 75 Nos. 11 drawn 27 50 20,000 78 Nos. 14 drawn 17 50 75 Nos. 13 drawn 10 32 50 16 25 66 Nos 10 drawn 5 17 50 18,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn of 25,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 10 25 00 26,000 78 Nos. 15 drawn 17 50 20,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 32 50 30,000 72 Nos. 12 drawn 10 22,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 5 10,000 66 Nos. 13 drawn 60,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn 20 25,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn 24,000 78 Nos. 13 drawn

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets on its advertised above. The Manager's printed drawing, endorsed by the ommissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed. Please order a lew days before the Lotteries draw. All orders punctually answered by the return

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets selden have more than six chances sgainst their drawing In the English Department \$12.50
R. A. EZELL, A. M., Principal.

1849. (Standard J weeks.) 50.61

Sid in a Package, any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish Portune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to suclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package or single Tick-

10 Having re-fitted our Office with a view to extending this department of our business, our terms will be moderate, and the workmanship unsurpassed. -D0