"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on -for Emory & Co's. Look here

\$50,000?

Huzza for the "Old Dominion" - Virginia now takes the lead. We had the supreme happinest of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos of sending this brilliant and mammoth peize to Nos only, it is the county of his nativity.

3 27 55. In the Virginia Lottery, class by drawn only, it is the county of his nativity.

He healtstes not to declare, that it was the tyranmical, selfish, heartless conduct of a few Democrats
noble state of Virginia. Never despair, say we,
noble state of Virginia. Never despair, say we,
towards himself personnity, that first opened his eyes
to their true sharacter. This led him to reflection,
and he came to the conclusion, that with a few honthese gentlemen had, up to the transport of the "Goddess Fortune," but they presevered, for warded to our famous office \$390, for a package of whole tickets, in the Virginia Lottery, class D, drawn Sept, 19th, and this time the "Goddess" smiled graciously upon their efforts, and they real-

whole ticket, 7 63 70, a beautiful prize of 10,000 scut to Boston, Mass. Whole ticket, 1 14, 26, a pretty saug prize of 4000, sent to Lancaster, Pa. Whole ticket, a beautiful little tellow at 1000, sent to Harrishurg. Pa. Whole ticket, 24 47 75, another pretty sae of 5000, sent to Ganton, Olio. Half ticket, 25, 46 47, a magnificient prize of 1000 sent to Columbus. Ohio. Malf. ticket, 23 48 73, a brilliant prize of 12,000, tent to Mobie; Als. Hells brilliant prize of 12,000, tent to Mobie; Als. Hells when 16, 25 47 a "Rough and Ready" prize of the columbus.

brilliant prize of 12,000, went to Mobie; Ale Hall ticket, 16 25 43, a "Rough and Ready" prize of 1000, sent to Troy, New York. Hall ticket, 9 66 69, a handsome prize of 600, sent to Cincinnati, 69, a handsome prize of 500, sent to Cincinnati, 69, a handsome prize of 600, sent to Cincinnsti, Ohio. Quarter ticket, 5 17 33, a truly grand prize

Sent to (a club) Cincinnati, Ohio. Quarter ticket, 4 8 44, a fine prize of 4000, sent to Winchester, Va. Quarter ticket, 2 19 60, a beauty of 2000, sent to Richmond, Virginja. Quarter ticket, 20 40 78, a pretty little fellow of 1000, sent to Nashville, Tenn Quarter ticket, 14 36 66 another pretty little fellow of 1000, sent to Nashville, Tenn Quarter ticket, 14 36 66 another pretty little fellow of 1000, sent to Nashville, Tenn 30,000 Dollars

Bichmond, Virginia. Quarter ticket, 20 40, a presty little fellow of 1000, sent to Nashville, Tenn Quarter ticket, 14 36 65, another pretty one of 1000, sent to Harper's Ferry, Va.

"We only enumerate above the largest prizes sold by us within the past month—innumerable leaser prizes we have sent from Maine to Georgia, to our prizes we have sent from Maine to Georgia, to our partons. We conjure sil persons who may receive this paper to try their luck now at our far-famed and well known "Temple of Fortune." "Now is the day and now's the hour"—forward to us, by mail, 20 dollars, 10 or 5, for any of the prizes in the schemes that we have gone to great pains to prepare for your inspection in this paper, a fortune is yours. Success awaits all who patconize our old Established, well known and popular prize Agency. No postage need be paid on letters—and all answers to our accrespondents, including letters coutaining the drawing &c. are prepaid by us.

Be sure to address

EMORY & CO.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S. OLD ROUGH AND READY!

50,000 Dollars! In one Grand Prize! 2 Brilliant prizes of \$10,000 500 400 do do

GORGEOUS AND SUPERB! 1 Splendid Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000 do do 20,000 do do 2,000 do do 1.0 12,000 do do 600 50,000 do do Tickets \$15-Shares in proportion;

Great chance for a fortune! Every man, woman, and child, should have a ticket in this great Lottery. Packages the best way to come at the prizes. Emory & Co. witl sell a Package for \$200, halves and quarters in proportion. 230,000!

Class I, for 1846, to be drawn or Saturday, 24th Oct. 1846. 75 Nos. 12 drawn Grand Scheme,

\$30,000! 1 of 6,000 dollars. 1 of 2,500 dollars. 1740 Prizes of \$1,000! 50 of \$500 60 of 400

53 of 150 Tickets 810. A certificate of a Package of 25 tickets will be sent for \$130-shares in propotion. \$35,294! Class K, for 1846—to be darwn on Saturday, the 31st of October, 1846.

Numbers-14 drawn Ballots. Grand Scheme, \$10,000 1 of 2,500 1 of 3,000

1 of 3,000 1 of 4,000 3 of 1,500 2 of 2,000 1 of 2.435 4 of 1,250 25 OF 1,000 EACH. 50 of 200 40 of 400 50 of 200 40 ot 400 100 of 150 Lowest Price \$10.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130-Shares in propotion.

TO OUR PRIENDS ABROAD. In order to place those kind friends, through-

out the United States, who patronize our firm, npon the same footing with our customers in Baltimore, we hereby announce to them, that we do not wish any who correspond with us, to incur the expense of postage: we preferring to defray such charges ourselves, and thus es-tablish an equality between our patrons at home and abroad. For whatever custom our friends throughout the States may be pleased to extend to us, we shall always be very thank ful, and pledge ourselves to attend to their or-ders promptly, taithfully, and upon the same terms as advertised by any other Lottery Bro-kers in the Union. Drawings always forwar-ded by first mail after the Lottery draws.

Please address slways. EMORY & CO. Baltimore, Md.

PRIME VINEGAR,
Just received by LITCHFORD.

Prospectus

THE undersigned proposes to establish a Whig Paper in the Town of Milton, Caswell county. He is aware that there is a Whig paper published there already, but he has selected that leastlon for two reasons. First, it is one of the atrongest holds of Democracy, so called the is accious, therefore, to go where he will have

and he came to the conclusion, that with a few hon-orable exceptions, the Leaders of the so-called De-mocracy area set of selfish Demagogues and politi-cal knaves, whose only aim is to deceive the people and provide for themselves. The undersigned is particularly surious to strip a few of these would-be-great men, in North Carolina, of their Laon

be-great men, in North Carotton, or shell alonakine.

The undersigned proposes to call his paper, "The Southern Whig, and Hernid of Freedom." It will be strictly a partisan paper. He will call things, both mensual measures, by their right names. Public men are public property. He will therefore test it is his duty to place them in their true endows before the people. He repartishe same of the Whigs, as the cause of his actions, the will therefore advocate their princip. regards the same of the Whige, as the cause of the analy. He will therefore advocate their principles and occasive, withall his ability, and with his whole soul. The country is in a critical condition. It is a time when every man should be up and doing, and when he does battle let him be in carnest. Personal consequences should never deter an honest Editor from telling the people the truth.

The "Southern Whig and Herald of Freedom" will be issued, as coop as the subscription will inswill be issued, as soon as the subscription will jus-tify it. Those disp sed to patronize the underta-king, will please leave their names with either of the Whig Editors in Raleigh.

JAMES SAUNDERS. To Professors and Literary Mean The Visitors of William and Mary Colleges in Virginia, will, on the 1st day of October next, appoint a Professor to supply the vacan-cy secasioned by the death of THOMAS R. DEW, Esq. The department occupied by that tamented gentleman embraces the following: Political Economy, Metaphysics, Retoric & Belles Letters, Logic, Moral Philosophy and History. The emolyments of the chair have for

History. The emoluments of the chair have for many years past been not less than \$2500 per annum, and have frequently exceeded that sum. The residence is in a pleasant village, (Wil-liamsburg.) with an agreeable and refined so-

Applications accompanied by proper testimo-nials should be forwarded before the 1st Octo-ber, and addressed to Judge JOHN B. CHRIS. Williamsburg, Virginia. 8th Sept. 1846.

Board for Members. James Litchford, having taken the large three story new brick building, at the corner of Harget and Payetteville streets, and formerly occupied by B. B. Smith, and with-in two hundred yards of the State House, will be suproaching Legislature. His rearre are large and comfortable, and his fa e shall be as good as the market affords, and his terms moderate. Rateigh, Sept. 37, 1846. 39.-41.

FAUST & WINEBRENER, PHILADELPHIA, now opening their Pall supply of Hardware, Cuttery, &c,

point of earlety and style to any stock in the delphia or New York. We respectfully invite merchants visiting the North to call and examine N. B. Particular personal attention paid

orders by mail or otherwise.

ALPRED MITCHELL, alias "Boole" for short and by way of dignity, tespectfully informs bis numerous customers that he has recently fitted up his Establishment in the best style. Christians are thus observed, and Christians On application Ladies and Gentlemen can have

men—my qualifications must be judged of by the community which I have served in my line of business for a number of years. Hair will also be cleaned of dandruff, and,

if requested, dyed any color to suit the custom-My Establishment is just below the Post Office on the opposte side, Fayetteville St. and immediately opposite the Office of Dr. Hill, ALFRED MITCHELL

Hair-Dresser and Barber. Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1846. 41-1f.

A LL those indebted to the late firm of Russell & Cooke are requested to call on the subscriber immediately and pay off their decounts. The business must be closed without further delay He may be found at the Mansion House, room No 13, Payetteville St. GEO. T. COOKE. 13, Payetteville St, Gi Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1846.

The books and accounts may be found at YOUNG & BLEDSOE'S.

STRANGE BEDFELLOW. At a ladies' temperance meeting, not

blessing to her, for, added she, I slept soul. He can see no harm in a glass with a barrel of rum for ten years; but of wine, while ministers and communi now, she continued, her eyes brightning, since my husband signed the plege I have

TO THE Clergy and Christian Professors in the United States.

BY AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Sin,-The importance of the subject of this communication in the eyes of all Christian patriots, I hope will serve as an apology for a layman in presuming to address it to the ministers of God's word, as well as to his fellow Christians. ready been done and said, and some portions of our community have been strongly excited. The zeal of its friends, though it has acheived great good, may not, in all cases, have been tempered with discreeion, or controlled and directed by agund judgment; and hence, some occasion may have been afforded to the enemies of the cause to repreach it, and some pretence for the lukewarm and fastidious to lesert its standard, . If the signs of the times do not deceive, there has already been some reaction, which calls for renewed effort and new appliances. It dies not follow, because the temperance reform, in some instances, may have been injudiciously, and even fanatically, ear, ried forward, that therefore sober Christians bught to abandon it altogether; or that our disapprobation of the means sometimes used to promote total substinence from intualizating liquors, is best exp ess-Such an argument, carried out in practice against our religion, would soon banish it from the earth. Neither is it to be inferred, because so much has been already done in t dyancing this great reformation, that we may safely relax our efforts. On the contrary, Cristians, and especial. ly Christian ministers, have still a gream not only allows, but encourages and com work to perform, demanding untiring exertion, and, above all, the great and effi-cient aid of their uniform and open exam-

The desolating flood of intemperance has swept over our land, hurrying its coutless multidudes, of all ages, to the grave, filling our penitentiaries with crime, and our dwellings, from the palace to the cottage, with tears of blood, and woes unutterable; our children, even, have gone down, its victims, to an early tomb; and though other nations have grossly committed this sin, yet by the consenting testimony of imparisal observers, we have exceeded them all. It is not enough that the community has been roused to a sense of its danger, and by a mighty effort has from our shores: the work of preserving plainty allow it? True; But how do they along its benefits, remains to be done. It has no ferown of laurel wherewith to reward the victor; this office of Christian warnings against the use of wine; and philanthrophy is devolved on those who seek a crown less corruptible, in the spirit of the self-denying Christain martyr.

It is to this spirit and this motive tha which, on examination will be found equal in the appeal is now made. The mighty point of variety and style to any stock in Phila influence of Christian example is need from the pulpit with resistless force How often are Christians implored to live consistently with their religious profession. for the sake of those that are without! How often is the argument pressed, that "Whoever dare these Boots' dis-place, Must meet Bombastes face to face."

we are as a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid; and that the greatest of all obstacles to the prevalence of our religion is the inconsistent, self-indulging worldly life of the professing Christian fitted up his Establishment in the best style, and is now thoroughly prepared to carry on his business as Banks just "as it used to was"—with the exception that he thinks he hat improved by practice both in skill and manners. The members of the approaching Legislature, and my old customers especially of that body will always find me ready to shave and trim hair in the quickest, easiest and most fashionable marner—and if any should prefer the old fashions "Boots" will be entirely agreeable, and conform to the tastessand wishes of his customers. On application Ladies and Gentlemen can have their heir custod green the old prefer the old in the first of the customers of the customers. The domestic habits, too, of clergymen, their heir custod green the agreement and according the customers of the seample. their hair curled most elegantly and according are more familiarly known in their reto the prevailing fashions.

No references are made to particular Gentleof; and the example of all Christians, if in the least degree doubtful in its charac ter, is always sure to be pleaded in excuse for the vice it may appear, even though remotely, to countenance. The position of a professing Christian is one of great responsibility; that of a minister of the gospel is tremendously so. But if the wicked priestor professor goes down, not unattended to the realms of wo, yet, on the other hand, the faithful ser vant of Christ, by the efficient ministry of his example, may turn many to right-courness, and lead them upward, to shine with him as stars forever.

It is this silent but efficient ministry of example, in behalf of the cause of tem perance, for which you are now humbly but earnestly entreated. One of the most formidable obstacles which this cause has had to encounter, next to the op position of those who trade in liquors, has been the example of good men, and espe cially of clergymen, who use them long since, one of the members remarked Disguise it as we may, that is the flatter that the temperance cause had been a ing unction which the incurious lags to his cantis are known to use it; and no more barm in one kind of intoxicating beverage that in another. If the minister, he ar all the spin era laid their hands on their best for himself, so he, the inebriate, the best judge for himself.

strict temperance, and it never has been charity which glowed in the bosom of the A successfully put down. It is almost apostle, when he said, "If meat make thy impossible to reason with an intemperate brother to offend, I will cut no flesh man, who is thus strengthened and aided white the world standeth." "It is good by clerical example. And though we writter to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, may feel assured that the clergyman is not nor any thing, whereby thy brother stum-in the habit of drinking wine at home, bleth, or is offended, or is made weak." and is only seen to take it abroad, and on Example and influence are talents comspecial occasions, yet even then his ex mitted to our trust, to be used for the ample is pleaded in a way not easy to honor of God, and the good of our fellowcounteract or avoid.

ask you, and every other professed fol in the matter of temperance, cannot be lower of Jesus, to abstain totally from the neutral; our practice cannot be hidden. use of that which causeth so many to Every Christian, and especially every offend, or to be made weak? Is it too minister, is daily and constantly, by his much to implore of you, and of them. to example, promoting or retarding the cause give to the cause of temperance, nay, of of abstinence and subriety, in particular,

religion, this sacrifice? use of wine is, in all cases, sinful, or that any one who thinks he has a scriptural right to use it moderly, is unfit for the communion of the curch. Far from me be that denunciation. But, for the sake the peace, virtue and well being of socie gion, and the salvation of men's souls, be entreated to discountenance this vice by your decided example, in real total You are not requested to get up temper ance societies, nor to deliver temperance lectures, nor to adobt any machinery, nor

to take any measures not known to the church, nor countenanced by the Scrip tures of truth. On those points of duty, every one must be left to judge for him self. But in asking the aid of your ex ample, so for as personal abstinence goes, nothing more is asked than what the Bible

One of the distinctive peculiarities of the Rechabites is abstinence from in no danger, strong drink; and the Nazarites were under a similar obligation. They both, from good motives, totally abstained from all intoxicating liquors. In this, they are no where charged with ultraism. On the contrary St. John the Baptist, and St. Paul, took the vow of the Nazarites; ly commended and approved of God. And is not total abstinence, adopted from good motives, as pleasing to him now as it was then?

The argument most generally prevalent for the use of wine as a beverage, and in acts of hospitality, is, that the Scriptures such warnings as we do not find in regard to the us of any article of food or drink. The intimation of danger accompanies he allowance of it, wherever given; and hence the total abstinent stands on higher ground than the most temperate drinker. 'he latter claims the benefit of divine permission, though coupled with solemn warning, and fraught with danger; the former walks in the path of safety, in the sunshing of express divine encouragement. The practice of the one is dangerous to himself, and tends to mislead others, oren to the chambers of death; while that of the other is favorible to the growth of religion in his own soul, and is promo

ive of the best interest and happiness of hose around him. But the example of our Saviour is pleaded, who both used wine himself, and made it for the use of others. But it no where appears that he used it habitu-ally. And did his example diminish aught of the force of the Scripture warnings on this subject? He was pleased to have a Nazarite for his forerunner and herald. He laid down no new canon for the use of wine. His apostles, who "had the mind of Christ," repeated, with emphasis, the warnings of the older Scriptures against its use; and with increased energy dissuaded bishops, priests add deacens from using it at all. Even in St Paul's often quoted permission to Timothy, to take a little wine, on account of his bodily infirmities, is contained a facit approva of his habit of total abstinence, as as a concemnation of its ordinary use. Prescribing a little as a medicine, certain ly implies that when we are in health we are better without it. Medicines lose their effects on such, and become injurious, as soon as their use has become habitual. Such was the state of the wine question, when the canon of Scr pture was closed. It was allowed, with warning, and strong desuasion, and with intima-

ions of danger.

But let it be observed that in those days the use of distilled liquors was unknown. The subsequent increase of alcohol, and the wile spread of intemperance, and consequent increase of danger. have added tremendious force to these Scripture warnings. They have placed us in circumstances quite different from those of the apostles. Intemperance has now become a mighty, sweeping flood; and every Christiau should ask himbut what he is at liberty to do to arrest things. It is to the glory of France that its devastations." Now he is certainly at liberty to promote strict temperance by in no other nation could such phenomena his example. This the Scriptures not happen as yet.

But Amer. self, not merely what he is bound to do,

This argument has been urged times only commend, but urge, by that powerinnumerable, against the advocate of ful and heavenly motive of charity; that men; and for the manner of their use we Is it, then, respected sir, too much to must give account to him. Our example, Up, toiling fellow countrymen! eligion, this sacrifice? as well as of religion in general, in the I do not undertake to assert that the land. Let him be entreated, most affectionately, not to hesitate as to the way which his example shall tend. Let him not, by the use of wine, weaken the hands of the man who may be struggling to climb the steep ascent of reform. Rather let him take the penitent by the hand, and cheer him onward to the region of total abstinence and of safety.

A christian, my dear sir, needs not to decline every invitation to the hospitable roof, or even to the festive board; nor, when there, is he required rudely to obtrude his doctrines, or to censure his host. Let him keep his glass dry, and turned down. It will be a silent, but powerful preacher; reminding those who may glance at it that the cause of temperance in the cause of religion, and that it needs the support of self denying example, from every friend of man. And if any one should still be determined to withhold this offering from the altar of philanthropy, let him at least be persualled carefully to examine the grounds of his refusal, and seriously to inquire whether he is himself in no danger. A LAYMAN.

Guizot.

The following sketch of the personal ap pearance of the Prime Minister of France s from the Paris corespondence of the Bos

ton Courier:
A few evenings after my arrival in Paris I was at a party given by the American minister on the occasion of the marriage of a young lady of Alabama-Miss Coo dering through the saloons, when my atten tion was arrested by a little, pale meagreman in black decorated only with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Pale, and meagre and small as he was, however he had about him an air of command and seemed to receive the universal respect which his bearing challenged. I certainly did not at man. His forehead, though high seemed too retreating for a very profound thinker, and in the deep lines about the darkened estures, I supposed that I saw the tokens of such disease or weaknessness as is consistent with the idea of the great exertions of a great man. But still I confess 1 was much pleased with the man, for through he lines of care or suffering there seemed to be beaming on his countenance an excel-tent spirit of good nature; and to his benevo-lent look he added such charms of conver sation and made himself so much the hapy spirit of the party which surrounded him, that I could not help being insensibly engaged in his favor. "That small man conversing with Count Portalis," said Mr. King, stopping to speak with me for a moment, "is Guizot." Guizot, thought, I. How little does his apearance betoken the man who at thismoment exerts a great er influence on the politics of Europe than almost any other living person, and who, in France, is almost as much of a king as Louis Philippe.

A wonderful man is this Guizot. Hi wast learning is equalled only by hi great ta ents and his unconquerable spirit. The portrait of Guizot in the Patent office at Washington painted by Healy, presents a thoughtful mediative countenance illumined by intelligence, and mild goo

If the present age knows Guizot as a man who exerts influence on the politics of Eu-rope posterity, perhaps will know him better as a writer of banks whose influence is felt throughout the civilized world. In despting himself to the political service, of humanity and of civilization suffers by

of 1830 that Guizot became distinguished in political affairs. His studies had led him through the wholerange of investiga-tion pertaining to the nature of Govern ment, the essence and elments of a State ad he had treated of these things with a discriminative power of analysis and a grasp of generalization such as no Montes quie or Machiavel ever displayed.
Minister of France the first philosophus become the first statesman of the The mind so powerful and enpacious in dealing with ideas, has shown equal power and capacity in dealing with men

By H. G. Adams.

He carns whate'er he can And he looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man." Longfellow's Village Rlack Smith.

The good ship nears the strand, That bears a true and honest man From the far western land; Up, up, and give him we!come! No hats off, and no cheers, But meet as a friend meets friend After the lapse of years, With nervous graspings of the bands, And glances full of love. And joyons words, and smiles as bright

What though your cheeks be sun embrowned Your hands grown hard with toil. Think ye he'll not return the grasp,

And render smile for smile? What though your speech be rude, and ye Of knowledge have small store, While he hath mastered many tongues, of sale And deeply drank of lore, a second vision

Will be disdainful turn away, Oh, no! 'tis such as he loves-Up, up and greet him, then!

In pomp, and pride, and state, He cometh not as heroes come, and all of With deeds of blood elate; He wears so kingly crown, and yet In truth, a king it he-A mighty one—in realms of mind He bath a sovereignty; He bears no word, no laurel wreath. Yet who like him fought, And difficulties overcome. And deeds of greatness wrought?

The blessed words of peace, To bid all strife and jestousies, And vain contentions cease, His "olive leaves" are scattered round, And horne on every gale, O'er human hearts prevail!
Then up my fellow countrymen,
And greef this warking man
Thispionder in life's great march,
And leader of the van.

The N. O. Pjeayone tells a story of the snagging of a steamboat, with her owner on board who was very fond of playing upon a violin. The Captain, pilot, and engineer were in the cabin, playing cards one day, when her bow struck a snag, with a force that knocked a hole in her se large as a hogshead, the shock upsetting the fare bank and those around it, and causing general confusion and consternation among all save the owner, who, have ing righted himself in his chair, commence ed his tune where he had left off, and went on as though nothing had happen

She is a sinkin. ! shouted an Arkanss man dressed in a hichory bark coat, who was making his way out of the cabin with a pair of saddle bags on his arm. 'Tomahawk me if she ain't sinkin' sure!' The owner heard it, but fiddled away with an little unconcern as Nero at the conflagration of Rome.

Three feet water in the hold! Run the Old Buzzard ashore, if you can! shouted the captain. These starting words reached the ear of the owner, but continued to saw away. A passenger ran to him and bawled

Did you know the boat had snagged."
I suspected something of the kind,"
coolly answered the owner, as he laid has
ear upon his violin, a la Ole Bull, and appeared perfectly enchanted with his own

She'll be lost in five minutes,"

ued the passenger.

'She's been a losing concern these years,' responded the owner, as he an excrucisting note from his fiddle.

'I can feel her settling now,' response.

the passenger.
I wish she'd settle with me for wha the front ranks of those who advance farth live lost by her before the goes down est.

It was not until after the revolution still moved backwards and forwards over

But why don't you speak to the cap tain—give him some orders what to do in the emergency?—ejaculated the good

natured passenger.

"Interfering with the officers of this boat is a very delicate matter! meekly an quietly remarked the owner, as he still award and the owner, as he still award award. swaved his head about still sawed The boat careened, and the next me the cabin was half full of water.

The Buzzard, together with her cargo and machinery, proved a total loss; the officers, crew and passengers saved themselves by means of the yawl—the owner swam ashore with his fiddle under his right arm and the how in his mouth. No is