

From the N. O. Picayune, 15th instant.
DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. WORTH.
With inexpressible pain we are called upon to announce the death of Major Gen. Worth. The news so appalling, reached town last night by the Portland. It was communicated to us in the following letter from Major Deas:

San Antonio De Bazar, Texas, May 7, 1849.
Eds. Picayune: I have to announce to you, for public information, the death of Maj. Gen. Worth, who expired to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M., of cholera.
I make the above announcement, in order to set aside all doubt as to this melancholy event.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. DEAS, Ass't Adj't Gen.
It is not for us to write the eulogy of the gallant soldier who now sleeps in death. For thirty-six years he had served his country in the Army; and his gallant deeds are a portion of the common glory of the Republic. A friend who was with him at his death, himself a soldier, has addressed to us these few lines:

SAN ANTONIO, May 7, 1849.
My Dear — It is with feelings of the deepest regret I have to announce to you the death of Brevet Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth. He died to-day about one P. M. He was attacked last evening with cholera of a most virulent type, defying the very best medical skill.

It is a very sad event, one of overwhelming grief to his dear family, and of sincere regret to a large circle of admiring friends. Worth had his faults—we all have—but none can deny him the honor of being a gallant and whole-souled soldier, one who threw his every energy, his whole heart into the performance of his duties. In this hasty announcement nothing like any notice can be taken of his eminent services. He died as he lived, a true soldier, conscious to the last, surrounded by his broken-hearted wife and children, and by his military staff and other friends. May his march to the great hunting ground meet with no impediment!

Yours, truly,
GEO. DEAS.
It is only yesterday, as it were, that Gen. Worth left this city. Immediately before he left he complained of illness. And his departure was delayed one day in consequence. Prior to that illness he appeared to us in vigorous health, and seemed the picture of many intellectual beauty—a proud and high spirited soldier. Those who have seen him in action assure us that language cannot do justice to his noble bearing in the field, his eagle eye glancing fire, and his whole countenance beaming with intelligence and proud defiance. Alas! how speedily are all his noble traits quenched in death. To survive the perils of a hundred battles and to be carried off in the maturity of strength by disease, seems a hard fate for a soldier. The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable.

The Galveston News furnishes some further particulars of his sad event:

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. WORTH.—The arrival of the Steamer Portland, from Lavaca this morning, brings intelligence of the death of one of the most distinguished men of this country. Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth died in San Antonio on Tuesday last, the 8th instant, at half past one o'clock, P. M. (It should be Monday, the 7th.) He had been taken seriously sick, as we learn, only the previous day, though he had been unwell with a diarrhoea from the time he left New Orleans, and continued so till he reached San Antonio, which was but a few days before his death. He was far from being well when he passed through this city, and was so much indisposed at Indianola that the boat was detained there part of a day on his account, before proceeding to Port Lavaca. A servant belonging to his escorted friend of the cholera on the road a little above Victoria.

It is presumed, though not certainly known, that the disease of which Gen. Worth died, was the cholera. Immediately upon his death, an express was despatched, which arrived at Port Lavaca on Wednesday, at one o'clock, being just twenty-four hours on the way. We cannot learn any particulars of the sickness and death of this distinguished officer—these are probably given in the despatches now on their way to Washington. By this affecting dispensation Gen. Worth's family have been thus suddenly deprived of their protector, almost as soon as they had arrived at the point of destination, where they anticipated a residence for so long a time to come; and the whole country deprived of the services of a man whose brilliant achievements are deservedly the pride of the people, and will adorn the pages of our history to a remote generation. The death of such a man is truly a national bereavement, and will undoubtedly be followed with demonstration of mourning throughout the whole Union. Gen. Worth's family, we believe, consist of Mrs. Wood and two daughters.

LOCKJAW.—The Baltimore Sun says, "I have noticed lately several deaths by lockjaw and for the information of all, I will give a certain remedy. When one runs a nail or sharp piece of iron in any part of the body, take a common smoke pipe, fill it with tobacco, light it well, take a thin cloth or silk handkerchief, place it over the bowl of the pipe, and blow the smoke through the stem into the wound; two or three pipes full will be sufficient to start the blood discharging. I have tried it on myself and five others, and found it to give immediate relief. If the wound has been some days standing it will open it again if the tobacco is good. Try it any one who may chance to get such a wound."

THE MEETING OF EXTREMES.

The two factions, politically speaking, which are the most remote from one another and most bitterly repugnant to one another unite in a strange sort of coalescence upon one point—The dissolution of the Union. The Nullifiers of the South and the Abolitionists of the North agreeing in nothing else are clamoring together in most discordant unison for secession—separation—the overthrow of the Constitution—the dismemberment of the Republic. Worthy allies, fit coadjutors in such a cause.

We quote from both quarters some positions of views and opinions illustrative of the two movements. The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph says: "A continuance in the Union as it will ruin us politically and pecuniarily and corrupt us morally. We cannot remain so intimately connected with any people, with out partaking of their vices; or in other words, 'we cannot touch filth without being defiled.' In the event of secession, the South profiting by the experience of the past with a common interest binding them together with hooks of steel, with free trade with all the world, and her peculiar institutions undisturbed, may unite in a Southern Confederacy without convulsion, and pursue her manifest destiny, her onward march to greatness and glory, the admiration if not the envy of the world."

In accordance with such views as these the people of South Carolina or some of them, are holding meetings preparatory to an organized resistance or a concerted secession in case the Wilmot Proviso should be adopted by Congress. Why they remained quiet when Oregon Territorial bill which contained the Proviso was signed by Mr. Polk, we are not told. Nor are we told what they will do if it should so happen that the Proviso question in California and New Mexico were to settle itself with out the intervention of Congress. In such an event, unless some escape pipe or safety valve were provided there might be a dangerous dispersion of accumulated wrath and patriotism. But let us hope for the best.

To that other tale, "old by an idiot," the reader may now turn. The Abolitionists have recently met in their Annual Convention in New York, where among other resolutions, offered by **EMERSON** and **WALKER**, the following were adopted: "Resolved, That that which is giving strength, extension and perpetuity to slavery, to wit, THE UNION—on being overthrown by a peaceful withdrawal from it by the non-slaveholding States, for conscience sake, for self preservation must necessarily weaken, limit and speedily extinguish slavery from the American soil—Therefore,

Resolved, That the motto of every Christian and of every Patriot should be—"No Union with slaveholders, either religiously or politically."

Resolved, That this is not a question of expediency, on which action may be innocently deferred "till a more convenient season," but one of absolute morality—of obedience to and fidelity to mankind—to be met and carried out to the letter without delay. In support of these resolutions many speeches were made, some of them quite as eloquent as any of the recent specimens of South Carolina oratory. Indeed we are not sure but that Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is ahead of Mr. CALHOUN'S disciples in the way of bold and impassioned rhetoric—to say nothing of zeal in the cause of disunion. Mr. PHILLIPS comes to the point without blinking it—thus: "We confess that we intend to trample under foot the Constitution of this country; we tell upon you to do likewise.— Shall I tell you why? You can never make a revolution in this matter until you make the common sense and the consciences of the people superior to their statute book until you arraign against the despotism of the majority the conscientious convictions of the minority, whatever it be. Our Society rests like a pyramid on its broadest base. There is a law on the statute book that bids you return the fugitive slave to his master. Every man feels it to be wrong, and shrinks from carrying it into execution. Still that devil of the American character—if there is no other—compromise—that devil to which has been sacrificed the morality, the logic, literature and the intellect of the American people, obstructs our way."

The subjoined additional extract from the speech of Mr. PHILLIPS is commended to the special notice of the Washington Union, the first paragraph particularly. It may aid the "Union" in that definition of "the democracy" which we hope to see it soon attempt. Mr. PHILLIPS speaks of the Democratic party with the air of a man who knows what he is talking about. He expects to act with that party; or rather he exults that the Democratic party will have to act with him. The "Union" must know that this calculation is based upon facts palpable and notorious. It must know, or it ought to know, that the union between the Barnburners and Hunkers has utterly demoralized the party which, under name of the Democratic party elected Mr. Polk to the Presidency. But let us hear Mr. PHILLIPS—there may not be many opportunities for enjoying that pleasure: "That is the error of American politics. We have forced the Democratic party out of the field, the original ally of the slave power. We have sent the Whigs into an alliance with Southern slaveholders; it is a natural alliance. It is the Lords of the Lash and the Lords of the Loom associated.— (Applause and hisses). It is the capital of the conservatism of the country; for the Democratic party has always represented, though very imperfectly, the idea of American liberty and American progress. We have drawn the lines, the struggle is commenced and we shall probably live to see its issue. But no matter whether we do or not this much we know, that when a man puts himself against principle it is a struggle like that of the angel with Jacob, it may last an age

or a night, but the man is sure to be vanquished.

"The South did not annex Texas; she could not do it, the slave power is not synonymous with the Southern slaveholders; the slave power resides in Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; in a corrupt sentiment, in a tainted church; in a prostituted literature; in the school houses of the free States; there lies the slave power. The South, bankrupt, poverty stricken, weak, trembling like an aspen leaf—she annex Texas! She talk about annexing Cuba?—Let her stand alone, I should like to see her get up and separate herself from her Northern crutches, and stand on her own legs. The civilization of the South? Let it save itself for an hour from the gulf of its own barbarism in three millions of slaves; then I will believe it but till then it is you that I address—you, the slaveholders and the slave power of America."

Thus the two wings of Nullifiers and Abolitionists moving away from one another on the circumference of a circle have kept backing until they have met on the other side. Upon the platform of disunion they can act in concert. In the elements of national chaos and anarchy they are able to find the materials of harmony with each other, and if the torch should be applied to the majestic temple of our Liberty and Union, the light of the conflagration would show to each its own smile of joy reflected in the face of the other.

Balt. Amr.

PITTSBURGH, May 21. DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN CHURCH ON SUNDAY—FIRES.

A difficulty took place in a German Presbyterian church at the commencement of the service yesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed, when Dr. Dember arose and told the Minister the Rev. Mr. Rocher, he was usurping his place and that he must immediately leave the premises. Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose of restoring quiet, but the altercation grew fiercer and a general fight ensued in which both men and women belonging to the congregation participated—which resulted in the arrest and binding over of Messrs. Himmer and Dember for their appearance at Court and to keep the peace in the meantime. It has been deemed prudent by the authorities to lock up the Church until the difficulty is finally settled. It appears that there is a division among the members of the Church, and that this disgraceful affair originated in the attempt of the minority to keep possession of the keys of the Church against the expressed will of the majority.

COLONEL BENTON.

We subjoin the striking energetic appeal of this gentleman to the people of Missouri. There is in this appeal, much that pleases, and much that displeases us. Holding the position of a Senator, elected by the Legislature, we know not what right he has to go behind that body and appeal to the people. The Legislature certainly is the constituency of the Senator, and to appeal to the people in such a case, is to alter the fundamental principles of our government. We can, however, and we do appreciate the noble zeal, which the noble Senator manifests for the preservation of the Union. He is right. The dissolution of the Union is precisely such a cure for a political disease as death is to the natural body.

The Calhoun address to which he alludes, our readers will recollect could not secure but 47 or 8 Southern votes out of 121.—About 30 Southern Locofocos refused to vote for it. Yet Mr. C., who never probably saw the day when he would get one electoral vote of South Carolina for the Presidency, affects to be the guardian of the South. We pity the South, if it is in truth under such guardianship.—Rich. Whig.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

The General Assembly of our State, at its last session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, gave instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do anything to dissolve this Union, or to array one half of it against the other.

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy to be prescribed by statesmen, for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death, or suicide, to be a remedy to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the natural body. Care and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case. I think it probable from what I observe, that there are many citizens—good friends to harmony and stability of this Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light I see it, and in the light in which it is seen by others who understand it. For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement and where it is intended to end I herewith subjoin a copy of the Aecomac resolutions, lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer, as the voice of the South. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary I see something in them to admire, as being bold, open and to the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement. I consider the Calhoun address, and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right the Aecomac resolutions are also right and should be immediately initiated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is in which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and in the meantime will give my reasons for doing so. It is a question above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Aecomac resolutions present it, and present it truly; and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people and nothing less. Respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
St. Louis, May 9, 1849.

Cleanliness—preventative of Cholera.

Damages to Gen. Taylor's Plantation by the overflow of the Mississippi.—We learn that the overflow of the Mississippi has injured Gen. Taylor's cotton plantation to the extent of thirty thousand dollars.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Maj. WILLIAM J. CLARK, of this City, has declared himself a Candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL.

THE HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

We are gratified to perceive that meetings are being held in the counties composing the Hillsborough Congressional District, by the Whigs, to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Hillsborough, for the purpose of nominating a candidate in opposition to Mr. Venable, the late Locofoco representative from that District. Public attention is directed to Gov. Graham, as the Whig candidate; and we trust that he will not only receive the nomination, but that he will feel it his duty to accept it; this duty he owes not only to the district, but to the country. The considerate men of both parties will feel just pride in his nomination, we do not hesitate to say that they will also consider it a high and patriotic duty to rebuke the ultra and treasonable schemes and doctrines of Mr. Venable, by his (Governor Graham's) election to the House of Representatives by a handsome majority. The State of North Carolina is not yet so lost to a sense of what is due to her honor, character and pride, as to send Mr. Venable back to the House of Representatives, and thereby endorse his treasonable doctrines to the exclusion of such a man as Wm. A. GRAHAM.

PROSCRIPTION—A MORCEAU.

The N. Orleans Bulletin quotes from a Whig contemporary, "and the Whig of yesterday revives from its own columns, the following delectable reminiscence. It may be useful in this quarter, to restrain the furious indignation of our Democratic friends, at what they would fain consider Gen Taylor's assumable proceedings?"

In 1846, Mr. James L. Childers, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, repaired to Washington and applied for clerkship in one of the departments. His claims were seconded in the strongest manner, by the democrats of the Alabama delegation and an appointment in the Treasury Department was almost immediately secured. Mr. C. then wrote to his family in Alabama directing them to come on to Washington as soon as practicable, as that was to be their future place of residence. Imagine his disappointment and mortification, when a few days after he received the following letter:

May 4, 1846.

Dear Sir: On Saturday last I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been known to me that you are and always have been a Whig.—This is very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat; but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated for the purpose of appointing a Whig. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment.

I regret this occurrence very much. Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe that personally you are entitled to my respect and esteem, but under the circumstances, I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended. I take the pleasure in saying that your department, throughout, has been correct and honorable.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT J. WALKER.

JAMES L. CHILDERS, Esq.
Here was a man who came up to the Jeffersonian standard he was capable and honest, nay the Secretary had taken a liking to him, was prepossessed in his favor, and had no other objection to him than by his politics. He was not a Democrat, and therefore, he could not receive office! And these are the men, who talk about proscription.—Shame where is thy blush

A copy of the following paper was handed us for publication by a gentleman who recently received several copies of it from London; with some English papers. We have no opinion to offer of the merits of the preventives or the mode of treatment other than that the means prescribed seem well adapted to the character of the disease and very unlikely to be productive of harm.

It is to be hoped that our city will be spared a visitation of this dreadful scourge. We should however be prepared for it in time, and adopt every possible precaution to prevent its spread among us, and of possible to disarm it of its terrors. We give the document as likely to contain some valuable information on the subject:—
Balt. Amr.

Plain Rules for Preventing and Treating the Cholera by R. DRAUIT, F.R.C.S.L.

—To PREVENT IT.—Keep yourself in as good health as possible. Do not take opening physic without advice. Avoid cold. Do not stand or sit in draughts of air. If your shoes are wet, change them when you come in to sit still. Wear worsted stockings. Avoid unwholesome food, such as stale meat or fish and raw vegetables, but you need not refrain from anything which is good of its kind, and which usually agrees. Avoid excessive drink. Drinkers always die first. Do not drink on an empty stomach. Do not drink beer that is sour or too old and hard. Avoid bad smells. Let your bedroom be well ventilated, and take away chimney boards; if you burn brown paper in a room, the smell ought to go off in a quarter of an hour; if it takes longer, you may judge that the ventilation is not sufficient. If the drains smell, change your lodgings. Avoid filth of all kinds. Keep your person and your linen well washed. Doctors agree that contagion is not so

much to be feared as dirt and drunkenness. To Treat it with success you must begin at the beginning, before the dangerous symptoms have come on. If therefore, you have unusual looseness of the bowels, especially if there is no pain with the looseness, or if you have any great weight at the chest, or sickness, or faintness, giddiness.

Send for the Doctor, do not lose time by going to his house, but send for him, and go to bed. If he does not come immediately, and the bowels are loose.

Take one of the Powders every hour till the looseness is stopped. Let a couple of portions of salt be shaken in a frying pan over the fire till quite hot, then let it be put into a bag, and laid on the stomach. If the limbs are cramped, let them be well rubbed, under the bedclothes, with the Liniment. Let the motions be received in a bed-pan; for if the patient is faint, it is highly dangerous for him to be taken out of bed. If thirsty, let him drink plenty of cold water. If no medical aid comes and the symptoms increase, give one Pill; but do not let any amateur doctor drug the patient with calomel or laudarium.

If at the beginning there is great weight at the chest, give a tumbler of warm water, with a dessert spoonful of flour of mustard in it, to empty the stomach by vomiting; after the patient has been sick—give one pill after that a powder as above directed every hour.

Every House-keeper, or Father of a Family, should have in readiness—

Half a dozen pound of salt, half pound mustard, a small bottle of whiskey or good brandy a bed pan some wood to light a good fire-quickly, and a pound chloride of lime, the latter to be kept corked in a dry jar when wanted, it may be mixed with a gallon of water, and well stirred with a stick. Apply to your regular medical attendant for the following medicines, or such other as he shall think fit:

1. THE POWDERS.—Take of prepared chalk white, sugar, each two drachms; powdered ginger one scruple oil of aniseed or dill, three drops powdered opium, one grain; divide into six powders. Put each powder into a tuncup, mix it with one teaspoonful of whiskey or brandy, add two table-spoonfuls of water, and let the patient take this every hour till the looseness goes off.

2. THE LINIMENT.—Oil of Turpentine, one ounce and a half; liquid ammonia, two fluid drachms; olive oil, one ounce and a half. To be rubbed on the chest, and stomach, and limbs, if the patient is faint and cold.

3. THE PILL.—Take calomel, four grains; opium, one grain.

Half the above doses serve for a child ten years old. Let the bed pan after it is used, be rinsed out with chloride of lime and water. The medicine need not cost a shilling. Recollect that the disease usually comes on without pain. A strip of new flannel, worn round the stomach, is a good preventive.

RECEIPTS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The receipts of the various benevolent institutions whose anniversaries have just been celebrated in the city of New York are shown by their annual reports to be as follows:

	Receipts.	Exp.
Am. Tract Society,	\$258,440	\$258,463
do Bible do	251,870	
do & Foreign do	39,849	39,221
do Home Mission	145,925	143,771
do Baptist do	29,163	35,180
Pres. B. For. Missions	110,041	110,207
Meth. Epis. Mission Soc.	84,045	102,940
Am. Seaman's Friend Soc.	18,582	18,497
Am. Anti-Slavery Soc.	6,992	6,975
do & Foreign do (not reported)		
do Colonization Soc.	36,000	37,000
N. Y. State do	12,348	12,958
Am. & Foreign Evang. Soc.	24,298	24,484
do Prot. Soc.	18,411	18,712
do Temp. Union	1,350	
Soc. for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews,	2,222	3,308
	\$1,042,518	

A sum considerably surpassing, we believe, the aggregate contributions to the same Societies in any previous year.

Newspapers in Europe are not so cheap as in this country. The London Times, a daily paper, costs \$45 a year. The same is charged for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald and Post. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week, at \$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies \$16 50 per annum, and weeklies at \$12 and \$9. The French daily papers, the large ones, are about the same price as the London papers; those about the size of our penny papers cost \$20 and \$25 per annum. The German dailies cost from \$22 to \$36 per annum.

The Russians in Western Europe.

When the Emperor Napoleon, upon the Rock of Saint Helena, the victim of a worse than iniquitous tyranny was paying the penalty, in a long disease terminating in death, of his rash confidence in that most arrogant of all impostures, British magnanimity, his voice, like that of Homer's dying heroes, was apparently rendered prophetic by the approach of death. In one of his moments of inspiration he declared to Dr. O'Meara, that England had committed a great mistake, in directing all her energies against him—that it was Russia, and not France, whom she and all Western Europe had most cause to fear. The veil seems to be about to be lifted, and we see the full force of this prophecy. The gigantic war which she waged for the destruction of Napoleon, has rendered her unable to interpose in order to arrest the march of this fearful power.—Sympathizing as her people certainly do, with the efforts of the Hungarians, she dare not stir a finger in their defence, or whisper to the Czar, that his presence in Western Europe is not the most agreeable thing to her in the world. It is undoubtedly the interest as it has always been the wish of both France and England to exclude the Russians from the West of Europe, semi-barbarians as they

are, and bearing along with them the most pernicious doctrines that ever cursed mankind; unlimited extension of territory, at whatever cost of blood, and absolute submission to a man who is above all law and holds the lives and property of his subjects in the hollow of his hand. Yet at this very moment, when without being even invited the Czar is making his way to the shores of the Atlantic, and of the Mediterranean, France and England, the two most powerful nations in the world the one of them able to send forth an army of a million of men, at six weeks notice and the other to send a thousand ships of war upon a similar notice sit calmly by, and let him do precisely as he thinks fit.—Nay more; they are the heads of liberty (Heaven save the mark!) in the old world. One of them professes to be a free limited monarchy; the other to be a republic. The first act of one of them is to put down a free government, and restore the most thorough despotism in Christendom; and the other connives at it. Truly did Byron say, "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

and just is the Scriptural advice, "Put not thy faith in princes, nor in the great ones of the earth." We cannot but think it would be serving England and France both right if the Northern bear, with a few hundred thousand of his brood, should pay them a visit, after having devoured Hungary.

REMARKABLE.

The following incident is related by the Entwac (Ala.) Whig in connection with the fire which occurred in that place on the 25th inst.

Birds.—On the night of the fire in Entwac of myriads, birds of all kinds known to the country, circled in wild confusion over the burning mass. The elements over head were one living, moving body of life and animation. The circle in which they moved extended for more than half a mile in every direction. Many were seen to dart headlong into the flames, whilst others dropped dead all around. Birds that only make their appearance periodically, were there out of time, and those that were believed to burrow, during a portion of the year joined in what seems to be a general jubilee of the inhabitants of the air. The eye might have caught every shade of bright colors, as myriads on myriads flew in magnificent confusion over the ascending flames.

DIED.

In Warren County on the 10th inst. of Dropsy Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Thos. J. Judkin, Esq.

Express Extraordinary.

NO day another case of beautiful Mole skin Hats. R. TUCKER & SON, May 28.

FRESH LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME. Just received by R. TUCKER & SON, May 28.

BLEACHED & Brown Shattings, Showings D and Dills, Candle Wick, Fluid and Fancy Cottons of all styles and prices. For sale by R. TUCKER & SON, May 28.

SELECT SCHOOL.

I WILL open a Select School, Providence permitting, in Pittsburgh, on the 1st of July, at 10 o'clock, to commence on the 21 day of July. The terms of tuition will be the following. The English branches will range from \$2.50 to \$12.50 per session—\$7.50 for the lower branches, and \$12.50 for the higher ones. For the classical, \$18. The course of instruction in all the branches will be very thorough and exact. Students prepared for any of our Universities. When one a student enters the School, he will be considered bound to the close of the Session. To our country friends, I take the liberty of saying, that your sons will be entirely safe here—as safe, at least, as at any place in the country—Good board can be had here, where every thing will be found, at from 6 to 8 dollars per month. I trust from the long experience which I have had in the important business of managing and instructing youth, that a liberal share of patronage will be extended to me. I shall spare no pains in rendering full service and exact attention to those placed under my care. Our exchanges will confer a favor by copying the above advertisement into their papers, which kindness will be readily reciprocated when an opportunity may offer. D. W. KERB, Pittsburgh, May 15th, 1849.

New York Agricultural Warehouse.

A. B. ALLEN & CO. No. 189 & 191, Water st. THIS well known house furnishes Planters or all Merchants' orders with every kind of agricultural implement, or machinery required upon a plantation, as well as all kinds of garden and field seeds, shrubs and trees, or improved stock. Also all sorts of Agricultural Tools, or other works, procured and forwarded to order. Guano, Plaster, Lime, Bone Dust, Rock Salt, always on hand. Produce received on consignment. Messrs. Allen are Editors of the American Agriculturist, one of the most popular and widely extending circulation in the South, of any Agricultural paper published in the United States.—Published in 32 pages pamphlet form, monthly, at \$1 a year.

BOLON ROBINSON, Agent and "Travelling Correspondent," Raleigh, May 9th, 1849.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries, BALTIMORE, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large and WELL SELECTED stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Perfumery, Stationery, &c. &c. Also, WINE & BRANDIES, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes, and SUPERIOR SOAP, TOBACCO, &c. &c. which they offer for sale upon the most accommodating terms. Raleigh Oct., 1848. 49—Oct.—1.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE S. OFFICE.