The Union Meeting in New York.

We present below extracts from the Speeches delivered at the great Union Meeting, held in New York City on the 30th of October last:

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., addressed the vast multitude as follows: "I came according to your invitation, citizens of this my native place, to meet you in thousands and tens of thousands at the call of our country, to rally around the standard of the republic, and on the altar of that common country to sacrifice all party feeling, all party prejudice—to concert such measures as may best perpetuate our glorious Union. Merchants, mechanics, and traders of New York, your voice and your action this night will be heard and felt throughout the length and breadth of this glorious land. It will be heard and felt in New England—ay, and upon the top of the granite mountains of New Hampshire. It will be heard and felt all over your glorious southern country. Your free States will hear it; and oh, your brethren of the South—how you will give them aid and comfort! The honest manhood of the South will bless the citizens of New York, and their wives and children will give you their prayers, because they will feel that you oppose agitators, and will not war on their rights, but on those who attempt to trample on them. [Cheering and applause.] Your voice and action will be felt and heard all along your fifteen hundred miles of commercial seaboard, and every State will leap for joy, and every mechanic and trader on the seaboard will join in the cry you raise to-night in favor of the Union and constitution; and, with the course of the western sun, it will roll over the valleys of the western waters, and will not be stopped till it has passed the Rocky mountains, and will not die till it reaches El Dorado, our youngest sister on the shores of the Pacific. Your voice and action, before to-morrow's sun will have set, will be carried by steam and lightning to every village, town, and hamlet of this glorious republic. Every mountain-top will hear it, and every valley will join in the cry—that we will stand by the compromises of the constitution and the Union of this republic. Sixty years ago, my friends, the republic of this country was launched into existence with a constitution founded on compromise; and by compromise only can it be sustained. [Applause.] From that day to this the glorious republic has gone on prosperously, conquering and to conquer. Each State has preserved its own system of government, under the power of our glorious constitution. The rising republic took for its emblem the selected bird of Jove—the king-bird of our forest—and on the scroll suspended from the eagle's mouth the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*"—the Union, one and indivisible. Well the rising greatness of the country justified the proud emblem of the eagle; for as the eagle takes its flight heavenward in the air, with a wing that never tires and an eye that never winks, daring the very sun in the firmament, so has our beloved country risen higher and higher in her glorious career of national renown and national prosperity. [Tremendous applause.] Its feats of arts and science are rivalled by its deeds and arms; and the great and good statesmen and warriors of the North and the South rivalled each other, which could do the most to promote the common welfare and glory of their country; and I say palsied be the hand which would pluck one feather from that eagle's wing, or check its flight. [Vociferous applause.] We have met to-night to declare our views, and to pass resolutions on the situation of our country—to carry out and endorse the measures of compromise passed at the last session of Congress. I need not tell you that for ten long months northern abolitionists, banding with southern ultraists, almost put an end to the legislation of the country. The wheels of government were paralyzed, and the boldest of our patriots were awed by their audacity. It was such men as we have heard from to-night [applause] who threw themselves in the breach to save the country; and nobly did they do their work; and due honor will be done to them to-night—whigs and democrats, whether from the North or the South. By the aid of those glorious patriots, the troubled waters were lulled, and peace was once more in our land. But there were certain unruly spirits from the North and the South who would rather rule in hell than serve in Heaven, determined, after the compromise measures were passed, to recommence the agitation, and float on the scum that should arise. There will be three resolutions offered here this evening. One will be to do honor to those patriots who nobly threw themselves in the breach for the benefit of the country, regardless of their own political or personal safety. [Tremendous applause—three cheers.] The second will be one, not of endorsement, but of condemnation of a class in the North and South who want to mar the good feeling which prevailed in Congress and throughout the land. We shall condemn no man by name, because our meeting is national, but you will perceive to whom allusion is made. The third is to commend what are commonly called the Compromise bills of Congress. There has been too much agitation; there are too many unruly spirits at work, and they must be laid before we can have peace. Cast your eyes to eastern lands, and see with what complacency they look on this republic, falling, as they think, by its own disunion. But no—the crowned heads of Europe will be disappointed. The voice of this night will be heard, and under the banner of the constitution we will maintain our Union. [Great cheering.] Among the compromise measures passed by the last Congress is what is called the fugitive-slave bill. Many of you know my profession; it is to construe and expound the law. I have read that bill and the bill of 1793, and as I stand before God and man, this law is nothing but a measure to carry out the act of 1793, which was founded on the constitution. This act has been most shamefully and abominably abused. The act of 1793 is still in force, and this is a mere amendment to it, giving a trial before a commissioner, and providing a few more penalties against those who obstruct the law. Now, where are we in relation to the question of slavery? It was entailed on us by our British ancestors. It is their misfortune, and not a crime, that it exists in the southern States. The law of 1793 has been acted upon for fifty-odd years; and why is it that now certain people are making war against it? I tell you why: because certain abolitionists and political demagogues who want office have been endeavoring to make a false issue to mislead the people. I am, therefore, here with you to put down those demagogues. [Vociferous cheering.] I will do this with you. I will join with you in the cry of the Israelites of old against those who had the leprosy. Let us cast them out, &c. Mr. Gerard then spoke of the necessities of obeying the law, and continued: I have two more resolutions, which will find a response in every man's voice. The resolutions declare a love of country superior to the love of party; and that we shall go for no man who seeks to renew a sectional agitation, or the reagitation of the abolition of slavery. [Applause.] For myself, I go for my country first, for the Union first, and for my party last. [Applause.] I stand prepared here to-night to offer up myself a sacrifice—to shake off party shackles when my country calls. [Applause.] I have been a whig all my life; but if that old party—the old national whig party—is to be poisoned by abolition feelings, I swear then to support it no longer, if it should break into ten thousand fragments. [Cheers.] If I stand alone, I will pluck from unworthy hands the old whig banner, and stand or fall by it. They who shall give countenance to abolitionism will be deserters of whig principles—not I. No, my fellow-citizens, let us cut down these agitators as cumberers of the ground, even if the party is to be buried in their ruins. [Applause.] I feel that I have a right to speak here. I was born within three hundred yards of this spot. I have grown up and am growing old in this glorious city of ours. I have never asked for a vote—I have never sought an office—I have never bent my knee to party for place or power. With me the post of honor has been the private station. I have never received a dollar of the people's money. I come here not as a party man bound by party ties. My country calls: I obey the voice of my country. My country first, and party last. [Cheers.] We have no ticket to offer you for the approaching election. We have met upon the principles of a national union. Our platform is laid down; it is left for you to decide accordingly on your candidates, if you concur in your principles. I have nothing to expect, nothing to look for, but your approbation. I have no other object in view—no other desire than the union and honor of my country. The eyes of the country, fellow-citizens, are upon you. All good men throughout the land will bless you for this night's glorious work. The day is propitious—the sun is propitious—the occasion is propitious—and your own ever-smiling faces are propitious. Don't be afraid to speak, but be bold—be as bold, as bold as I am—and that's bold enough. I would ask you, are you prepared to see that flag struck down? [No, no!] Who wielded that flag? When Patrick Henry proclaimed the revolution in the South, when Washington was called to the command of our armies, that flag was borne in triumph through the last battle. Are you prepared to desert that flag? [No, never!] Are you prepared to see it struck down?—[No!]—or to strike down a single star? [No!] No, my friends, no; all the stars upon it must stand, it is that make up the glorious constellation. But do you see no stripes upon it? What do they mean? They mean that the stripes which we administered in achieving our liberties we are ever ready to bestow upon the enemies of our country. Shall we give up that flag? [No, no!] No, my friends; that flag now covers every sea, and our ships sail under it in all parts of the world. Where is that flag now, which has borne our arms so often to victory? It is now in the ice-bound regions of the north, contending for the noble prize of relieving the lost navigators—a glorious duty, attracting the sympaties of the world. Will you pluck the laurels from the grasp of our countrymen in the icy regions of the north pole? [No, no!] Mr. Gerard next adverted to the glorious victories under our national flag, from the towers of Monterey to the city of Mexico. With that flag let us live—under the flag let us die. [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, let us come to practical results. If the whig party, to which I belong, will throw overboard these abolition agitators, I will fight for them, and stick by them to the last. If they will not do so, I will go over to the hall of St. Tammany, [cheers,] and put a buck-tail in my hat. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] And I will wield it for St. Tammany, and under it I will fight for the compromises of the constitution and for the Union. [Three cheers—"Hip, hip! huzza, huzza, huzza!"—three more, which were duly given.]

Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR was next called upon, and said: "FELLOW CITIZENS: It is with much pleasure, after the very just and proper observations that have been addressed to you by a gentleman at all times a member of that great political party called the whig party—it is, I say, with great pleasure, after his very just and proper observations, that I, as a representative of the democratic party, have the opportunity to declare that there is at least one democrat prepared to sacrifice party associations, party friendships, party organizations, as freely as he or any other whig. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, the great charm of this meeting is, that it is a Union meeting, without regard to the party associations of any individual present, auditor or speaker. You meet to give your assent to the laws, in this the largest hall of the greatest city of the greatest republic founded in the New World. That your voice will be potent in its influence, no man can doubt. That your voice, expressed in direct terms, will be satisfactory to the friends of the the Union here and elsewhere, I doubt not. Fellow citizens, how happens it—why is it—that we have assembled at this time?—why is it that there should be so unusual thing at this time as this assemblage of the whole people, disregardful of party ties and party associations? It is because we are in the midst of a momentous era in the history of our country.—From the origin of this nation, we have been divided in a great degree upon the nature and character of the institutions embraced in our system of government. But, aside from these great national questions, other questions have arisen, different from those where the patriots and true friends of the country have found materials upon which to range themselves in opposition, in the keen encounter of their wit and their judgment, as to which was the right side. We find such classes of men in every country. But there are other classes of men who seek for political place and power, and for materials upon which to construct parties to subserve their own private ends and personal exaltations. After the principles of the constitution, established from a practice of seventy years, and so well understood—after the test of experience has gone so far to settle our policy of revenue and finance—might it not have been supposed that the country would go on in its career of peaceful prosperity? We have had but little to disturb us, or the developement of our country's power and its full measure of glory. But politicians must have employment. Upon truly great and disturbing questions, such men as Clay, Webster, Cass, and Dickinson easily find employment. But what employment do they furnish to you mere politicians but the management for agitations upon which to ride into power? What other employment befits the arch-magician of the democratic party, or the hobby-rider of the whigs? We find the latter mounting the hobby against a particular society—then against every man who happens to be a landlord—then casting himself over to the abolitionists. We see the arch-magician leading off in bending to the extreme demands of the South; and when the South have given all he deserved, and refused to give more, he must become the supple tool of the infamous northern abolitionists. [Great applause.] It must be regarded as a most extraordinary circumstance, that, when political feuds were almost terminated, it became necessary for the political tricksters of both parties to seize upon some opportunity for disunion. It must be some extraordinary circumstance by which the great manager of the democrats and the great manager of the whigs should have mounted the same hobby and ridden it at the same hour. Their course of action is the same; no man can doubt their private fraternity; no man can doubt a copartnership between them and their respective parties. The question is, whether the great city of New York is tied to the tail of either of the parties, [No, no!] or whether it will condemn them? I say condemn them, because I believe this great city—the first city of the North, has the power to condemn them. We are told that the fugitive slave law, sanctioned by the Senate, approved by Daniel Webster—whose opinion no man ever doubted—we are told that the law cannot be executed in any city of all the North, except in the city of New York. [Cheers.] It is admitted by the enemy that, while nearly the whole North is faithless to the constitution, the capital city of the North is faithful to the constitution, and will confirm the law. [Immense cheering.] The truth will at last be established among our erring brethren. We are not a small society, or of slight influence; and thank God, we are not divided. [Hear, hear.] What law, I ask, is it calls forth the energy of this city? We are told by the abolitionists that there is no danger here; we are told that the Union must be preserved. Many say that if our brethren of the South shall dare to stand up for their rights when their country is almost reduced to a desert by the operation of an unjust law, we shall arm ourselves as we did against Britian, as we did against our neighbor Mexico, and as we are ready to do against every foreign foe, and strike down our brethren. This is the kind of Union they would give us. They would command us to pass in hostile bands over the grave of Washington. I want no such Union. [Cheers.] When the day shall come—if come it must—that any of our neighbors ask to be separated from us, better that it should be than the bayonets of American citizens should be directed against the bosoms of American citizens. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Conor then went on to say that he had no personal influence or interest with the South, and that in the South he had scarcely a friend; he derived no income from it; but he would tell them why he was not willing that there should be a separation between the North and the South. We are all brethren of the thirteen original States, connected by blood and the toil of seven years, which established our glorious and united republic. Now let us dissolve this company—let us lose one star—and what becomes of the pride and glory of the American name? He asked them, were they prepared to draw the line between themselves and the south? Were they prepared to cast out from the history of their country the name of Andrew Jackson? Were they prepared to say that the grave of Washington is in another country—that the graves of Washington and Jackson lie in different countries? Were they prepared to tell their children of that glorious document which was written by Jefferson, and that he was a native of another country? Patrick Henry, too belonged to the South. What becomes of by far the most brilliant half? It all goes away with the heritage of our Southern brethren; for they it is that would be driven out of the republic, and we the destroyers of its tranquility. [Cheers.] It is for the preservation of the American name that we should go on united, until the blue flag shall bear a hundred stars, and each star the representative of a powerful empire. United, we go on prospering, filling up our vast country with the lovers of liberty, clinging to our shores, in myriads, from Europe; they come not in millions, but he might say nations were knocking at our door, and asking to share in the blessings and benefits of this great republic. To carry out the happiness of the white race, he was anxious to carry out the Union; he was not willing, on a hazardous experiment, to try if the black man can be elevated; he was not willing to hazard the happiness of the white man, for whom the wide domains of this country are now spread open. Mr. O'Conor then advised all present not to vote for an abolitionist, and declared that he himself would rather vote for a hypocrite, who pretended not to be abolitionist, than for a man who openly avowed himself to be one. He was prepared to vote for a national whig in preference to any free-soil democrat. [Loud cheers, and waving of hats for several minutes.]

Mr. EDWARD SANDFORD also said: "It has been well said by the gentleman who preceded me, that the cry against the fugitive-slave law is not honest. It is not honest; for so long as the federal compact exists, and so long as we enjoy the protection of the law, we are bound to obey and fulfil the law; and he that, under pretence of a "higher law" or no law, refuses his aid to carry it into execution is guilty of downright dishonesty. [Applause.] Its great object is to carry out the charter throughout the whole extent of this broad land. There is no such thing as freedom to the slave any where under the constitution of the United States, unless he is regularly manumitted. He is as much the property of the owner as the child of the parent; and it is as much the duty of every good citizen to restore him as the runaway boy to his father. The master has the same claim as parents have to their children, and husbands to their wives; and if you strike down that part of the charter which is the basis of protection to the rights of your southern brethren, by the same blow you strike down your own protection. [Cheers.] Will you, then, stand by and see a patricidal hand raised against the constitution? [Cries of "Never!"] Sentiments cost us nothing. Sall we act, or merely talk? Every man has a duty before him to perform. How shall it be accomplished? Let no man suspected of infidelity to the constitution, or of countenancing agitation, receive your votes. Thrust the firebrands of agitation out of your halls of legislation, and the lesser lights will soon "pale their ineffectual fires." [Laughter.] Put the brand of proscription on the free-soilers. Teach the covenant-breakers that the highest duty, next to obedience to God, is to perform contracts. They are expressly denounced by the Scripture itself, which is the best code of common law, as well as of morals—for all just laws are founded on Holy Writ; and it is also our duty to denounce them. But if the efforts of fanaticism should bring down this glorious edifice, I, for one, do not wish to survive the calamity. I will not willingly live beyond the ruins of my country. I have not the sagacity to foresee all the untold horrors of a civil war, should force be the last resort to perserve the Union. But when disunion comes, it will be peaceful; and when the bond is once severed, it can never be united. Suppose one single State to separate and resolve never to be brought back: is it by the point of the sword we would drive it back? No; such a Union would not be worth having. Where is the remedy? Is it in reorganization? No; for if we are unfaithful to our contract, what State will form another partnership with us? What other alternative remains? Shall every State be separate and independent, and the United States be severed? What the consequences would be we have foreshadowed in the condition of South America. No; in the words of a poet of the North, let us say, now and forever,

"Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise—
The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

[Tremendous cheers.]

Mr. OGDEN HOFFMAN, a distinguished Whig, spoke next. He also deprecated the idea of preserving the Union by force. Next came Mr. BRADY, who said: "I am glad to see that the spirit of patriotism and compromise is abroad here, and I shall be happy to welcome my friend Gerard in Tammany Hall, with "a buck-tail in his hat." [Applause.] As to his principles, I know that they cannot be improved. Mr. B. next passed to the consideration of the subject of the compact of the States, and maintained the proposition that the State which was not sustained in her rights, and defended against aggressions, was justifiable in seceding. He said: I am right in saying that the struggle for the establishment of this our constitution was one of ages; and when I see any one applying the torch of incendiarism to these institutions, I say he must be, to give it the most charitable construction, insane. But when I see, as I can see, either one of two men, whom I might mention, standing behind this incendiary, [groans, and cries of "Van Buren or Seward,"] and urging him on, I think gross injustice has been done to Benedict Arnold. [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] I thought that Arnold was the worst of traitors; but here are two worse than he. Each party has the honor of claiming one. [Groans, and cries of denunciation against Van Buren and Seward.] On the forehead of each of these men I would have the mark of traitor so indelibly stamped, that none but the Creator could erase it. The speaker next went on to comment on the followers of the two men to whom he alluded—persons who seemed to have been born out of place, and designed for existence on some other planet than the one on which they were born—men who found higher laws to govern them than were furnished here. And, said he, who are these men so much better than we are? They are of two classes—fanatics and demagogues; and, from their language, it appears that they were born for some other system than ours. Their sentiments, as expressed in their representative journals, remind me of some exqusite poetry which I lately read in a country newspaper. It ran somewhat as follows:

"I thank my God the sun and moon
Were hung so very high:
* * * * * *
If 'twere not so, I have no doubt
That some presumptuous ass
Would pluck them from their place in Heaven
And light the world with gas."

These people can see every kind of misery except that which they can relieve. They can send moral pocket-handkerchiefs to the islanders of New Zealand, but forget or refuse to see the misery of the poor widow at home, who goes to her cold and pitiful cellar destitute of the ordinary comforts of life.

We hear it said that there is no danger of disunion—that the South will vapor and threaten, but submit. We are told, also, that, if the Union should be dissolved, the South would be the greatest sufferer. We listen to men of intelligence who speak as if the Union were some bond of iron which no physical power could sever. These are indeed strange thoughts, and strangely uttered. I say that there is danger, very great danger, now impending over the Union, and we cannot be too zealous or too active in laboring to avert it. If to-morrow any State should, in an authentic manner, declare that no law of Congress should thenceforth be executed within its territory—if it should adhere to that declaration—I ask you whether this Union would not be virtually dissolved? Hear me further, ere you decide. You may refer to the time of nullification. You may allege that South Carolina was then coerced to remain in the Union. You may tell me that any similar danger could be overcome by the strong heart, steady patriotism, and iron resolution of another Jackson. My friends, we must not hope to preserve this Union by physical force. If it only exist in parchment, if it can only be maintained by the bayonet, it deserves none of the praise it receives; it can accomplish little of the good for which it was designed. It must have root, and grow and strengthen in the affections of the people; it must derive its support and its perpetuity from the happiness it produces. What kind of confederation would ours be if its members, if any of them—yes, if any large number of our citizens—yielded it a reluctant support, and that only from fear, and not at all from love?

How are we to preserve the Union and the brotherly feeling I have mentioned. I answer, by simply keeping our bargain; by seeing that the constitution and the laws made under it are strictly enforced; in short, by being honest and just. I do not understand the South to ask more. No fair man will say that the South should be content with less. I know that there are fanatics in all parts of the Union; but I know at this moment the worst fanatics are in the North and East. A law has been passed by Congress, the design of which is to enable an American in his own country to obtain his property by a judicial proceeding. The South ask to have that law executed. A systematic effort is making to prevent it. It is true that the general government is not responsible for the acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is bound to use its whole power, at every hazard, to insure a thorough and efficient enforcement of the law. It is idle to give the South a mere show of redress, a shadow without a substance. The entire force of the government—the use of an army—was threatened against South Carolina when she sought to nullify. If nullification demanded that treatment at the south, it deserves none milder at the North. We should see to it that the officers intrusted with executing the law have all the means necessary to put down the mobs who resist it. This must be done, or it will pass into a precedent that if an act of Congress be offensive to the people of any State, they need not formally nullify it through the legislature: they have only to exhibit a settled determination that it shall not be enforced, and in that the general government, after a very faint struggle, will acquiesce. If this state of things occur, the whole scheme of confederation becomes at once a contrivance by which a certain number of slaves can oppress and trample upon the South, and yet prevent the South from making any resistance whatever.

I am glad that, as to the fugitive slave law, your resolution is pointed and specific. I rejoice that Mr. Webster has added the weight of his opinion to our own belief in the constitutionality of that law. I am sorry that he is not here to-night. The Senate of the United States furnished in his course, and in that of Clay, Cass, Foote, and Dickinson, evidence that amongst those who have not mingled in politics there yet abides a patriotism which the malign influence or party spirit cannot extinguish. All of us feel delighted in doing honor to the men who, in times of danger, forget all other objects in striving for the safety and welfare of the country. Keep that Senate pure, and our country may hope for continued and increased prosperity: send there the furious fanatic, or the scheming demagogue, and the very name of our country will soon be a reproach. Already the foul spirit of disunion has emitted its pestilential breath in our Senate chamber. Already we see there a man leagued with those pretended philanthropists who perceive and affect to pity every sorrow except that which they have the power to relieve—the tender guardians of another race, who have no heart nor sympathy for their own. This world is not good enough for them. They believe nothing to be right but themselves. Some of them have found fault with the Bible, with Christianity, with everything except their own admirable contrivances for universal happiness; their first scheme of brotherly feeling amongst all men being to turn their hands against the rights of their white fellow-countrymen. These men are harmless enough if left to themselves or pleasent association Abby Folsoms and Lucretia Motts. They never had any power or importance until base politicians began to use them for base purposes. To defeat those politicians—to deter others from imitating their example—we must all, of every party, determine, according to your last resolution, to support no man who is not known to be a friend of the Union. This is due to ourselves—to our country—to posterity. We have the best government on earth, and should detest any man who directs one sacreligious effort against it. We should teach the young American to regard him as another Arnold, and to abhor alike the treason and the traitor. If this lesson be duly imparted, our country will continue to command the respect of other nations.

We hope our country may prosper—we must do all in our power to insure her prosperity. We can insure it by doing justice to our brethren of the South—by requiring the articles of our national covenant to be all observed in good faith. I sincerely hope that this enthusiastic meeting may, and I feel that it will, exercise a mighty influence at this time for the good of our country. To all the traitors of every party it is the handwriting on the wall; to all American citizens who deserve the name, it is the political bow of promise."

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

34,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No 128, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 16, 1850.

66 Number of Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	- - - -	$35,000
1 do.	- - - -	12,000
1 do.	- - - -	6,000
1 do.	- - - -	3,000
1 do.	- - - -	2,400
10 do.	- - - -	1,000
10 do.	- - - -	500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5,00—Quarters $2,50—

Certificates of Packages of 22	Whole Tickets	$100	00
do. do. of 22	Half do.	50	00
do. do. of 22	Quarter do.	25	00

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

60,000 Dollars!

ALSO

$40,000. $20,000. $11,460.

Class No. L., for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 12th of October, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	- - - -	$60,000
1 do	- - - -	40,000
1 do	- - - -	20,000
1 do	- - - -	11,460
1 do	- - - -	10,000
15 Prizes of	- - - -	2,500
25 do	- - - -	2,000
50 do	- - - -	1,500
50 do	- - - -	1,200
100 do	- - - -	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $ Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages of 25	Wholes	$260	00
Do do of 25	Halves	130	00
Do do of 25	Quarters	65	00
Do do of 25	Eighths	32	50

$40,000.

20,000. 15,000.

50 Prizes of 1,000

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 133 for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 30th, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

1 Prize of	- - - -	$40,000
1 do.	- - - -	20,000
1 do.	- - - -	15,000
1 do.	- - - -	8,000
1 do.	- - - -	5,000
1 do.	- - - -	3,842
50 Prizes of	- - - -	1,000
50 do.	- - - -	500

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—

Certificates of Packages of 26	Whole Tickets	130	00
Do. do. of 26	Half do.	65	00
Do do. of 26	Quarter do.	32	50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive themost prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering net less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

Lamps.

JUST received, another lot of beautiful Lamps, and also a supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas and Burning Fluid. Call at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, November 4, P. M. Tobacco continues very firm in all the Morthern Markets, with an upward tendency in prices. Those well versed in the trade, anticipate a further advance in prices throughout the whole of Europe. Sales of 600 barrels flour to-day at $4,75 per barrel; no change in grain; pork $5,25 per hundred.

NEW YORK, November 4, P. M. The transactions in flour to-day were unusually heavy. 18,000 barrels were disposed of at from $4,56 to $4,87—the Southern article commanding the best price. No alteration in the price of grain, and transactions limited.

RICHMOND, November 4. No material change in Tobacco. Market firm, and an upward tendency for all descriptions. Best flour at from $4,75 to $4,88; wheat at from $1 to $1,06 cents; sales of corn at from 65 to 70 cents.

PETERSBURG, November 5. Tobacco selling at from $8 50 to $20, according to quality, with an active market; cotton, prime quality, 13 cents; no sales of corn; lard 9½ cents; flour, $4 75 to $7 50.

Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

Nov. 4. Capt. E. R. Young, David Overby, Miss A. Downey, Warren Overby, W. J. Watkins and Miss Mary Overby, Granville; H. Y. Allen, and Lady, Mrs. A. V. Allen, Solomon L. Allen, Miss D. A. M. Justice, Danl. W. Rogers, J. M. Ferrell and John W. Harp, Wake; J. E. Rigsbee, Gibson Tenn.; Hardy Sumerlin, Smith-field.

Nov. 5.—S. Rogers, Wake; Rev. James F. Purify, Forestville; C. A. Blackman, W. F. College; R. P. Bessent, Concord.

Nov. 6.—Col. A. B. Waller, Washington City.

Nov. 7.—Dr. A. G. Brooks, Johnston; J. J. Jackson, Pittsborough; Wm. F. Blackwood, Cumberland; A. A. Patillo, Caswell; Dr. Richardson, Holly Spring; Sion Rogers, Sr., Wake.

Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

Nov. 5. Gov. Morehead, Greensborough; G Dale, N C R R; W. H. R. Conner, New Market; Mr. Bridgeman, Canada; Richard I. Wynn, Hyde; Z. Rush, Carteret.

Nov. 6. L. Dubain, New York; Mr. Gretter, and Lady, Miss Gretter, Richmond; F. Gardner, N C R R; Mr. Carter, Petersburg; Mr. Conrad, Charlotte.

Nov. 7. James Alves, Ky; F. B. Laird, Pa.; Dr Wilson and Lady, Forsythe; Mrs. Hooper; Fayettville.

The Eolian Minstrels,

(CONSISTING OF TWO BROTHERS AND A SISTER.)

Will give

A VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

At Raleigh, on Monday evening, the 11th of November.

On which occasion they will give

A Varied Collection of Original Pieces,

as well as selected, which they are happy to say, have been most flatteringly approved of by the "Lovers of Music" in most of the Cities and Towns of the United States and the Canadas.

For particulars, please notice the Progamme of the Evening's Performance.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Post Office.

Last night the Eolians gave their third concert at the Ashland Hall, where they had a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom pronounce the performance to be unexceptionable, and who gave the performers, as they richly deserve, their unbounded applause. Their Ethiopian Melodies are sung in the most exquisite harmony "sans" paint, "sans" smut, convincing the most fastidious that these beautiful melodies can be sung in good taste and without offending. *Norfolk Va. Herald.*

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 3—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or Stolen, on Saturday last, from the Subscriber, a small leather pocket book, with six folds, red, and fastened with a clasp. It contained four notes—one against A. W. Betts, calling for $230, with some credits—and three against Temperance Betts, for $89 altogether, with credits.

The said A. M. Betts and Temperance Betts are hereby warned against paying said notes to any person or persons, except myself.

ALVIN BETTS.
Wake County, Nov. 7, 1850. 3—3t pd.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50. Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.
November 9. 842—

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 3—tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse river, at Watson's Falls; the State reserving the right to construct a lock in said dam.

November 6, 1850. 3—3t pd.

Overseer Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer, to superintend about 100 hands. He must be sober, honest and capable. No other need apply.

J. O. WATSON.
Raleigh, Nov. 9th, 1850. 3—3t pd

WE are authorized and requested to announce Maj. A. W. MOODY, of Richmond County, as a candidate for the office of Principal Door Keeper to the House of Commons, at the approaching Session.

October 30, 1850. 839—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, as a Candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.

October 23, 1850. 838—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. ALBERT W. MOORE, Democrat, of Northampton, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons.

Oct. 21, 1850. 838—ts.

WE are requested to announce Mr. A. N. BETTS, of Wake County, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.

Oct. 14, 1850. 837—ts.

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Parammatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine