## HOLDEN'S RECORD!

Mr. Holden when he was a Democrat, and Mr. Holden now when he is not. The following extracts from the Raleigh Standard will show the position Mr. HOLDEN has occu pied fo the last ten years, and the change which has come

over him, now that he has gone after new spoils. [ North-Carolina Standard, Nov. 27, 1850.] Our assailants of the free States have now arrived at a point where North-Carolina will stand and act, if act she finally must. The mind of her people, indging from the tone of her representatives, is made up. She will recede no further. We speak that we know. Let those who are assailing our institutions and trampling on the constitution beware!"

[North-Carolina Standard, Dec. 14, 1850.] "We hope the two houses will act at the earliest practicable period on the slavery question. The eyes of the Union are now on North-Carolina, and the people of the State determined that their voice be expressed in unmistakable tones on this absorbing question. Action is the word.

[North-Carolina Standard, Dec. 18, 1850.] "We hope the Senate will act this week, and that next week the House will follow the example of that body. We repeat again and again, in the name of the people, that action is the word."

Now, after waiting and submitting for ten years, neither House nor Senate nor people must act, but all must watch and wait.

[North-Carolina Standard, Dec. 11, 1850.]

As the Raleigh Register and Star affect not to understand our position, on the slavery question, we take this occasion to define it again in the plainest language we can use. We cannot approve of the recent compromise as a whole. We believe it has inflicted a great wrong upon the South and upon the principles which hold this Union together; but as it is a law of the land, and as we love and cherish the Union in its true spirit, and desire its continuance, we are prepared to acquiesce in this compromise; provided the fugitive slave law be enforced. All we now ask of the free States is to cease the agitation of finally and irrevocably before God and man." the slave question in Congress and to carry out the ugeitive slave law in its letter and spirit wa. Let th m do this and we march on together-let them reuse and we DISSOLVE! This is strong language, but we have weighed it and have given utterance to it with deliberation and solemnity. Here we stand. If this confederation of States must perish; if their common flag, radient with achievements as immortal as the stars that cluster on it, must be torn and trampled in the conflict, and if brothers must be converted into deadly foes over the very graves of their fathers who won these liberties, the Ruler of Nations who judges justly, and all posterity upon this continent, will hold the slaveholding States guiltless of this inexpiable crime."

The fugitive slave law has not been enforced, either in letter or spirit; the agitation of the slavery question by the free States in Congress has not ceased; and though the "Ruler of Nations" and all posterity upon Mr. Rayner—not many, thank God." this continent" will, in Mr. Holden's words, hold the slaveholding States guiltless of the inexpiable crime" of dissolving the Union, Mr. HOLDEN will not, but blames the slaveholding States of the far South almost if not quite as much as he does those northern

[North-Carolina Standard, March 5, 1851.] "It behooves her (South-Carolina) to remember that Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, and the rest of the slave States possess interests and feelings identical with her own, and that the policy which threatens her, overshadows them also with its baleful wing .-Once taken, the step which dissolves this Union can never be retraced. The cause for such a step ought | the success of the Black Republicans in 1860, and to be conclusive. Not that intolerable oppression | their success we say is within the range of probability. ought to be waited for, for that is not within the range | Must we await an overt act? Why the very act of of probability in a government and among a people like ours, but all reasonable ground of hope for returning justice must depart, and dishonor and ruin must rise up before us inevitable, before any State can be justified in severing the bonds. It makes no difference to a people worthy of freedom, whether this dishonor and this ruin be near or be distant from them; if it be costain, the question is cottled. Are these things, then, certain? We think not. There is still ground for hope. The free States may enforce the fugitive slave law-they may repeal their statutes intended to operate against us, and which were enacted in open disregard of the Constitution-they may cease as States and in the common Congress, to meddle with slavery or to agitate upon it. But in the language of Mr. Paulding, time was, time is, but time shall soon be no more!"

[North-Carolina Standard, March 19, 1851.] "We will stand by the Union so long as the Constitution is executed in good faith and preserved inviolate, and no longer. In the language of the noblehearted Dickinson, it cannot be denied that the South is the injured and aggrieved party; nor can it nor ought it to be expected that she will cherish the cold remains of a Union in name, when all its Constitutional life and vigor have departed."

[North-Carolina Standard, May 3, 1851.] "The day the death warrant of the fugitive slave law is scaled, will also seal the fate of this Union .-Repeal that law and millions of Southern men will go about dissolving the Union as in the performance of a sacred duty. As sure as God lives this is so! If this Union, then, is to be destroyed, the North and not the South will do it."

Fellow-citizens, that law has been virtually repealed! [North-Carolina Standard, June 18, 1851.] "If preserved at all, (the Union,) as we pray it may

be, STATES RIGHTS must do it, but if dissolution should overtake us, it will be owing to the conduct and opinions of such men as the Editor of the Register, and those who act with him. They are the Disunionists, for instead of standing up for the Constitution on which the Union is based, they tolerate encroachments upon it, apologize for wrongs, and invite by their language and their action a repetition of the very aggressions which must in the end result in its

[North-Carolina Standard, July 26, 1851.] "The last Raleigh Register takes the ground that the Union of the States affords the best protection to slavery, and that an attempt by the slaveholding States in the last resort to shield and preserve their In other words, that the States are the creatures of, slave property will end in the abolition of slavery in and dependents on, the Federal Government, and of the seceding States. If this be true the question is course subject to physical coercion. Such an assumpsettled. Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore, John Van tion we humbly submit is unsupported by any testi-Buren, Charles Sumner and William H. Seward have mony derived from the Constitution itself or from any already taken the ground that the area of slavery shall single circumstance attending its formation or adopwill inevitably eircumscribe the institution, as by that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather less than fifteen years, perhaps in ten, the free States | be prevented from going out." will increase to such an extent that, with the sympathy and assistance of such States as Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland, they will be able to propose amendments to the Constitution, and pass them, making it constitutional for Congress to exercise jurisdiction and control over slavery in the States; or if this result should not be reached in this time, agitation against slavery will grow with the increase of the free States as a preliminary step to its ultimate destruction by the Rederal Government. Carolina, is this your doctrine? If so, you might as well make up your mind to lose your slaves, for lose them you will if such views prevail, sooner or later." Mr. Holden now takes the ground which he then denonnced and declares that a dissolution of the Union

will end in the abolition of slavery. [North-Carolina Standard, Sept. 12, 1856.] "The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man could accept office under him, and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee Abolitionists. We could not expect nor ask

we will not submit, boo o o o The Union can neither be administered nor can it exist on sectional grounds." [North-Carolina Standard, Sept. 20, 1856.] Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are interly sectional in their character. They stand

the Northern people to submit in a similar case, and

porters the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States. We regard them as personal mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No human power could prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not. South-Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, not to include Virginia, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations."

[North Carolina Standard, Oct. 1, 1856.] "We verily believe that next to the aggression of the abolitionists, such speeches as that of Gov. Morehead," (a strong Union shricking speech)-" delivered by Southern men, are doing more than anything else to destroy the Union. We can neither obtain our rights or restore peace among the States, nor save the Union by such a course. We must let the North know in unmistakable terms, that we stand on the Constitution, and that if they destroy that in its letter and spirit, they destroy the Union. We must let them know that we regard the Constitution and Union as now and forever one and inseparable. If they will not respect our rights we must make them do it. If we yield, they will trample upon us, if we beg, they will despise and scourge us. If the white people of the South should do what is impossible, if they should make up their minds to submit for the sake of the Union to the rule and to the measures of such men as Fremont, and Banks, and Giddings, and Burlingame, they will deserve all the deep and unspeakable degradation to which they will descend. Even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and their very slaves will jeer them for their meanness, imbecility and cowardice.'

[North-Carolina Standard, Oct. 11, 1856.] "It is for the North to decide this question. The South will aid the true men there to the extent of her electoral vote; but she can do no more. If the end should come, she will do her duty, it may be with a bleeding and broken heart, but she will do it, solemnly,

North-Carolina Standard, Nov. 1, 1856.] Good Lick .- The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in a letter addressed to a democratic committee in Mecklenburg County, published in the Charlotte Democrat of the 21st of October, among many other true and good things, says:

"But the leaders among our enemies [the Black Republicans] are to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting only those in the South that are willing to be governed by them."

[North-Carolina Standard, Nov. 5, 1856.] "Mr. Rayner, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election-Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South ought not to submit, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. There are Know-nothings in North-Carolina who agree with

North-Carolina Standard, Jan. 11, 1860.7 "If a Black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, we will go with the South-we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South-Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens, and we will do it, clinging to the constitution and despising the forms of a vicious, oppressive and usuring Union. That will be its character under Black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke. We mean what we say. We have considered the whole subject calmly, and we are prepared for the consequences." is certainly probably, to say the least, in the event of electing such a Prestdent would be a declaration of deadly hostility to the slaveowning States. Do hostile armies await overt acts? Is a declaration of war nothing until arms are used on the field? Does a man who is told by his adversary that he is to be assailed, wait until his adversary is upon him, and com-

act and gather strength by our own stern resolves?" [North-Carolina Standard, June 14, 1860.] "If these States submit to, and acquiesce in, the election of a President pledged to put the Federal Government 'permanently on the side of freedom,' such submission and acquiescence will inevitably put the institution of slavery on the defensive within their borders, and the result will be its extinction at no very distant period in all the breadstuff States."

menced to disarm him and cast him to the earth ?-

Does a person who has taken arsenic by mistake wait

one doubt that cold steel well sharpened, will sever

the juglar vein? Must we wait to become weaker, or

to see whether arsenic will produce death? Does any

[North-Carolina Standard, June 2, 1860. "But it is said the Supreme Court may be in the future an unsafe tribunal for the South; that the Black Republicans will obtain control of it and turn its decisions against the slaveholding States. That may be so. At present it is certainly a safe tribunal for the South. It may be changed, and no doubt will be, if Black Republicans should obtain possession of the Government. But what of that? Must we wait until this change is made. Shall we permit Lincoln to pervert the whole power of the Government, and in addition to turn the Supreme Court against us? We are for meeting the enemy at the threshold-for vanquishing him or for being vanquished long before his law, his adjudications against us are made. If the people of the South are true to themselves, they will never be troubled by the decisions of Black Republican judges. But if they SUBMIT TO THE INAUGURATION AND RULE OF BLACK REPUBLICANS, THEY WILL BIND THEMSELVES TO SUBMIT LIKEWISE TO THE DECISIONS OF AN ABOLITION COURT. IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO RESIST THE COURT AFTER HAVING SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT. That is our view of it.

WHAT MR. HOLDEN ONCE SAID OF THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

[North-Carolina Standard, Dec. 4, 1850.] "We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union-that there is no help from oppression except by revolution. not be extended—that is, no more slave States shall be tion. It is moreover at war with all regular ideas of admitted into the Union. His position if made good free republican government. the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather

[North-Carolina Standard, Jan. 15, 1851. "It is sufficient for us to say that we hold to the right of secession as an original preexisting reserved sovereign right. That whenever the constitution is palpably violated by Congress, o o c o or whenever that body fails to carry out the plain provisions of that instrument when required to protect Southern rights, the Union is dissolved and that by a sectional majority."

FELLOW CITIZENS, is this the man to trust—a man who declared we ought not to submit to the election of Fremont-that we ought not to submit to the lection of Lincoln-that to do so was to give "the amb to the wolf," the "dove to the hawk"-yet who now tells us to submit? Who declared that watching and waiting after, Lincoln's election was as silly as waiting "to see if arsenic would kill," or cold steel sever the juglar vein-yet who now tells us to "watch and wait."-Who ten years ago, said that the South should not retreat further, that she must "stand and act," but now says, do not act, "watch and wait."-Who on the 27th of November, 1860, said, "let the people tell their representatives that no convention of the people of this State is necessary if it be their determination to remain in the Union and to give Lincoln a trial?" Who warned you against Mr. Badger as a federalist of the deepest die, and asked if we could place any confidence in such a politician-yet, who lately thought it an honor to run on the same ticket upon a platform which makes them and their sup- with him?

Time of Holding the Courts. The United States Circuit Cour for the District of North Carolina is held semi-annually at Raleigh on the 1st Monday of June and last Monday in No

Judges-Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgiat Hon Asa Biggs, of Martin, District Judge-salary, \$2000 Robert P. Dick, District Attorney : ---

The United States District Courts are held a Edenton 3rd Monday in April and October, J. M. Jones, Clerk; Newbern, 4th Monday in April an October, Benjamin Brown, Clerk; Wilmington 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oc tober, John L. Cantwell, Clerk.

THE SUPREME COURT.

'the Supreme Court of North Carolina is held at Raleigh semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December. It is also held once a year at Morganton, Burke county, on the first Monday in August, J. R. Dodge, Clerk. The officers are as follows : Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pears in, of Yadkin; Justices, M. E. Manly, of Craven, and William H. Battle, of Orange,-salary of each \$2,500 per annum. William A. Jenkins, of Warrenton, Attorney-General; Hamilton C Jones, of Rowan, Reporter: Edmund B. Freeman, of Wake, Clerk; Oliver II. Perry, of Wake, Deputy Clerk; James Litchford, of Wake, Marshal.

## SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Superior Courts are held in seven Circuits. by the following officers: Judges-R. R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, of Wilson,; John M. Dick, of Guilford; J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; John L. Baily, of Buncombe; R. S. French, of Robeson, and Romalus M. Saunders, of Wake. Solicitors-Elias C. Hines, of Edenton, rides the First Circuit; W. J. Houston, of Duplin, rides the Second Circuit; William A. Jenkins, the Attorney-General, rides the Third Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, rides the 4th Circuit; Robt. Strange of Cumberland, rides the Fifth Circuit; William Lander, of Lincoln, rides the Sixth Circuit; David Coleman, of Buncombe, rides the Seventh Circuit. The Courts are held as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Tyrrell, first Monday in March and September. Washington, second Bertie, third Hertford, fourth Gates first Monday after the fourth Monday in Mc'l Chowan, second Perquimans, third Pasquotank, fourth, Camden, fifth Currituck, sixth SECOND CIRCUIT.

Duplin, fourth Monday in March and September, Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday is Mc'h and Sept. Greene, second Lenoir, third Craven, fourth

Jones, Wednesday next after the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in M'ch and Sept. Onslow, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, Carteret, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday [in Mc'h and Sept. Beaufort eighth

Hyde, ninth Morday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Wilson, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. THIRD CIRCUIT. Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in

March and September. Pitt, the first Monday in March and September. Edgecomb, second Johnston, fourth Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in Mc'h and Sept Franklin, second Warren, third. Halifax, fourth Northampton, fifth FOURTH CIRCUIT. Granville, first Monday in March and September.

Orange, second Chatham, third Randolph, fourth Davidson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept. Forsyth, second Stokes, third Gutlford, fourth Rockingham, fifd Caswell, sixth Person, seventh Alamance, eighth

FIFTH CIRCUIT. Moore, Monday before the last in February and August. Montgomery, the last Monday in February and August. Stanly, first Monday in March and September. Anson, second

Richmond, third Robeson, fourth Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in [March and Sept. Columbus, second Brunswick third New Hanover, 4th Sampson, fifth Cumberland, seventh " SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Surry, fourth Monday in February and August. Yadkin, first after the fourth Monday in February and August. Ashe, second Wilkes, third Alexander, 4th Davie, fith Iredell, sixth Catawba, seventh Lincoln, eighth Gaston, ninth

Union, tenth after the fourth Monday in February and August. Mecklenburg, 11th Cabarrus, twelfth Rowan, thirteenth. SEVENTH CIRCUIT. Cherokee, first Monday in March and September.

Jackson, third Haywood, fourth Henderson, 1st. Monday after the 4th Monday in Mc'h and Sept Buncombe, second Madison, third Yaney, fourth McDowell, fifth Caldwell, sixth Watanga, seventh Burke, eighth Russ word, ninth Polic, tenth Cleveland, 11th

PLEASE AND QUARTER SESSIONS. Anson County, on the second Monday in January April, July and October. Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Alexander, first Monday in March, June, September and December.

Alamance, first Monday after the fourth Monday o February, May, August and November. Beaufort, third Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December Bertie, second Monday in February, May August and November. Bladen, first Monday in February, May, August and November.

Brunswick, first Monday in March, June, September and December. Buncombe, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Burke, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Cabarrus, third Monday in January, April, July and October. Caldwell, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in

March, June, September and December.

Cdman, second Monday in March, June, September and December. Carteret, the third Monday in February, May, Au gust and November.

Caswell, first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, June, September and December. Catawba, third Monday in January, and July and second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Chatham, second Monday in February, May, Au-

gust and November. Chowan, first Monday in February, May August and November. Cleveland, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September ane December. Columbus, second Monday in February, May August and November.

Craven, second Monday in March, June, September and December. Cumberland, first Monday in March, June, Septem ber and December Currituck' the last Monday in Fel ruary, May, August and November.

Cherokee, first Manday in March, June, September and December. Duplin, third Monday in January, April, July and October. Davidson, second Monday in February, May August and November. Davie, fourth Monday in February, May, August

and November. Edgecombe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Franklin, second Monday in March, June, September and December Forsythe, third Monday in March, June, September and December. Gates, third Monday in February, May August and

November. Granville, first Monday in February, May A and November. Greene, second Monday in February, May, August and November. Guilford, third Monday in February, May, August and November.

Gaston, third Monday in February and August, and fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September-Halifax, third Monday in February, May, August and November. Harnett, second Monday in March, June, September and D cember.

Haywood, fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Hertford, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Hyde, second Monday in February, May, August and November. Henderson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Iredell, hird Monday in February, May and No

vember Johnston, fourth Monday in February, May August and November. Jones, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September: and on the last Monday in January and July. Jackson, third Monday in March, June, September

and December Lenoir, first Monday in January and July, and third Monday in March and September. Lincoln, second Monday in January and July, and third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

Martin: second Monday in January, April July and McDowell, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Mecklenburg, fourth Monday in January, July and

Montgomery, first Monday in J (1) ril, July and October. Moore, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October: Macon, second Monday in March, June, September and December. Madison, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.

Nash, second Monday in February, May, August and November. New Hanover, second Monday in March, June, September and December. Northampton, first Monday in March, June, Sep ember and December. Orslow, first Monday in March, June, September and December. range, fourth Monday in February, May, Augus

and November. Pasquotank, first Monday in March, June, September and December. Perquimans, second Monday in February, May, August and November. Person, third Monday of March, June, September and December. Pitt, first Monday in February, May, August and November.

Rockingham, fourth Monday in February, May-August and November. Polk, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Randolph, first Monday in February, May, A ust and November. Richmond, third Monday in January, April, July and October.

R wan, first Monday in Feoruary. May, August and Novemb r. Robeson, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Rutherford, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.

Sampson, third Monday in February, May, August and November. Stokes, second Monday in March, June, September and December. Surry, second Monday in February, May, August and November. Stanly, second Monday in February, May, August

and November. Tyrrell, fourth Monday of January, April, July and Union, first Monday in January, April, July, and

Wake, third Monday in January, May, August and November. Warren, fourth Monday in February, May August and November. Washington, third Monday in February, May, Au-

gust and November. Watauga, third Monday in February, May, August and November. Wayne, third Monday in February, May, August and November

Wilkes, first Monday after the fourth M a January, Ar ril, July, and October. Wilson, fourth Monday in January, April, J. y Yancey, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in

PUBLIC WORKS IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Branch Mint of the United States is loctate; at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, in this atS de this establishment was authorized by Act of Congress, passed 3d March. 1835. The officers are as follows: Green v. Caldwell, Superintendent and Acting Troasurer, John H. Gibbons, Assayer, Melter and Refiner. John R. Bolton, Chief Coiner.— William F. Strange, Clerk.

March, June, September and December.

The University of North Carolina, situated at Chapol Hill, in the county of Orange, twenty-eight miles W. N. W. from Raleigh. The North Carolina Institution for the education of the Deal and Dumb, and of the Blind, is located at Raleigh, W. J. Palmer, Frincipal.

Fortifications .- Fort Macon, Beauf rt Harbor, Carteret county; Fort Caswell, Smithville, Brunswick U. S. Arsenal.—Located at Fayetteville. Maj. T T. S Laidley, Commander.

Insane Asylum of North Carolina, situated in the vicinity of Raleigh, will contain 250 patients; 120 patients now in it. Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent ; Dr. F. T. Fuller, Assistant Physician ; Mr. R. K. Ferrell, Steward, Mrs. Hill, Matro .. Dr. Charles E. Johnston, Kemp P. Batile, W. W. Holden, Ed. Cantwell, A. M. Lewis, Dr. W. J. Blow, John A. Taylor, and Dr. Columbus Mills, Directors. Dr. Charles E. Johnston, President of the Board; Wm. E. Anderson, Treasurer. wessrs. Holden, Johnston, and Battle, Executive Committee.

All indigent insane persons entitled to be received and treated, and taken care of at the public charge. Paying patients are also rece. 79d from this and other States. For proper form to be observed in sending indigent insane to Asylum, see Revised Statutes, chapter on Asylums.

BANKS. BANK OF PAYETTEVILLE, John D. Starr, President; Wm. G. Matthews, Teller; W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier; Wm, A. Rose, Cierk; Alexander McPuerson, Book-keeper.

BANK OF WASHINGTON. James E. Hoyt, President; Thomas H. McCluer, Teller; Martin Stevenson, Cashier; Thomas J Latham, Jr., Clerk. Discount Day, Thursday of each week. MERCHANTS' BANK AT NEWBERNE.

Charles Slover, President; W. W Clark, Cashier; Joseph Fulford, Teller. Discount Day, Friday of each week. COMMERCIAL BANK, WILMINGTON.

Timothy Savage, Jr., Cashier; Asa H. Walker BANK OF WADESBORO'. J. A. Leak, President; H. F. Hammond, Cashier.

O. G. Parsley, President; John McRae, Teller

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. Principal Bank at Raleigh. George W Mordecai, President ; C. Dewey, Cashger : Wm. E. Anderson, Teller ; Jordan Womble, Jr. Book-keeper, Seaton Gales, Clerk.

Branch at Fayetteville. A. W Steel, President: H. C. Lucas Cashier; Wm. Huske, Teller; W S Rose, Clerk. Branch at Wilmington.

E. P. Hall, President; William Reston, Cashier; W. D. Smith, Teller, J H. Wright, Book-keeper Branch at Newberne. Edward R. Stanly, President; T J. Jones, Cashier; C C. Haskins, Teller.

Branch at Tarborough. R. R. Bridgers, President, R Chapman, Cashier E. D. McNair, Teller. Branch at Charlotte. J. H. Carson, President; T. W. Dewey, Cashier,

S. E. Bell, Teller. Branch at Morganton. T. Geo. Walton, President, E. J. Erwin, Cashier. Branch at Milton

Geo. A. Smith, President. W. R. Hill, Cashier. Branch at Salisbury. David P. Caldwell, President, Moses Cashier, Philip A. Wiley, Teller.

Branch at Windsor. L. S. Webb, Cashier. Agency at Statesville. C. A. Carlton, Agent.

Agency at Goldsboro'. E. B. Borden. Agent. Agency at Warrenton. John G. Yancey, Agent.

Discount Day, Wednesday of each week. BANK OF CAPE FEAR-OFFICERS NAD BRANCHES. Principal Bank at Wilmington. Thomas H. Wright, President; Henry R. Savage, sistant Teller; J. A. Bradley, Book-keeper; J. G. Burr,

Branch at Washington. John Myers, President ; W. R. S. Burbank, Cashier. Branch at Salisbury.

D. A. Davis, Cashier. Branch at Salem. I. G. Lash, Cashier.

Branch at Fayetteville. Charles T Haigh, President ; A Mc Lean, Cashier ; W. Anderson, Teller; Joshua Carman, Clerk; Wright Huske, Book-keeper. Branch at Raleigh. W H Jones, Cashier ; James A Moore, Teller

Branch at Asheville. J F E Hardy, Cashier. Branch at Greensboro'. Jesse H Lindsay, Cashier; Robert Sloan, Teller. Discount Day, Tuesday of each week.

THR FARMERS' BANK, GREENSBORO'. C P Mendenhall, President ; W A Caldwell, Cashier. Branch at Elizabeth City. R F Overman, Cashier.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE. John J Blackwood, President; M P Pegram, Cashier; BANK OF YANCEYVILLE. Thomas D Johnston, President; Joseph J Lawson,

BANK OF CLARENDON, PAYETTEVILLE. J. hn D Williams, President ; John W Sandford, Cashier;

Wm Warden, Teller ; James McGilvary, Clerk. BANK OF WILMINGTON. John McRae, President ; S Jewett, Cashier ; William

BANK OF LEXINGTON. B A Kittrell, President ; C F Lowe, Cashier. Branch at Graham. James H Holt, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEWBERNE. A T Jerkins, President ; J A Guion, Cashier.

THE MINERS' AND PLANTERS' BANK, MURPHY. T Davidson, President; D.C Harden, Cashier

## RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS .--- The most cer-DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS, COUGHS, COLDS, AEZI-MA, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, SORE THROAT, &c., &c. These wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when preserved with according to directions, nev-

er fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure is not hopelessly decayedevery one afflicted should give an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will, in one day, remove the most severe occasional horseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of

the voice, greatly improving its tone, compas3 and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many yrofessional vocalists. JOB MOSES. Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by P. F. PESCUD. and all Raleigh Druggist.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills!
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstra rom whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the

monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disorded system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 50 pills encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postage stamps.

Sold in Raleigh by P. F. Pescud, and all Druggist every-Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, Va., wholesale Agents.

JNO. H. HYMAN, Late of Scotland Neck, N. C. JNO. S. DANCY, Tarboro', N. C. F. M. HYMAN, Late of Warrenton, N. C. DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

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The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN. The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN,

Particular attention given

Corn, Wheat, Naval Stores, &c.

## Misclianeoues.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Head ache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common way, and the word occurrence whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until the seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says'e Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave mea Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be rems. died; and its indications should never be neglected. Head. aches may be classified under two names, viz : Symptom: atic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceeding ly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Appoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, o hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking

vorsiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia, For the treatment of either class of Headache the Co. phalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET .- Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,-but I'm think. ing that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some mose of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist .- Yyo must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills. Bridget .- Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarter and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalen t so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and pangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are the Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint,

as their timely sue will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life. A REAL BLESSING. Physician.-Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache? Mrs. Jones. - Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician .- You can get them at any Druggist's. Cal for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache. Mrs. Jones .- I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED .- Mr. Spaiding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus makidg an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his; Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow iu July.

Over excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body, incident to this distressing coinplaint, is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephelic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and reaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING .- Spalding's Cephalic Pills are certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Dehility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Among the most important of all the great medical dis coveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS SICK HEADACHE.

NERVOUS HEADACHE. ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the diges-tive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength

of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investiga The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Head ache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable aste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street Vew York.