For the North Carolinian

MR EDITOR:—It is true that Secessionists have been beaten in North Carolina, and the Convention killed. The New York *Times* heralds the news as a glorious victory, and doubtless its faithful allies in the South, participated in this feeling of gratification.—"The voice of the people collected at the at the ballot box," has decided that no Convention at present should be held, and we must all "defer to the voice of the people." But notwithstanding all this, it may be allowable to ask the question, how this result was accomplished?

There are many, who voted against Convention, (quite enough to have turned the scale in its favor,) who were deceived by the lying dispatches sent from Washington the day previous to the election. Such systematic fraud and corruption, reserve that the lash should be applied unsparingly, and, doubtless the day of reckoning will not be long deferred. These honest people of North Carolina, who have been thus deceived, regret the vote they have given, and would now gladly go for a Convention.

Such has been, and will be the progress of events in the revolution now going on. "Though not a prophet, nor the son of one," yet, I am constrained to believe that North Carolina will be forced—yea forced, by the progress of events, to wheel into line, with the Southern States, which have already dissolved their connection with the Federal Government.

The border States cannot remain where they are so hopelessly in the minority, and where Legislation will be so palpably adverse to their interests, and a perfect stampede is sure soon to take place.

The Secession fever as it is called, is spreading rapidly in Virginia; every day's intelligence shows a large increase in the ranks; and Richmond now rivals Charleston in determined resistance, to Black Republican rule. The popular heart has been touched and soon from the mountains to the seaboard, will be heard the shout that Virginia has determined to be free.

If Virginia should pass an ordinance of Secession, what then becomes of the "watch and wait," doctrine? It will be exploded as a matter of course.

Then the "*Observer*" can have have a little more leisure to devote to the science of Astronomy, which it seems to fancy. I can almost imagine I see the editor aforesaid, wandering about in melancholy mood making observations. One "streak of light" after another, may flash across their vision, and at intervals, another "streak of light," and then perhaps some "petty sun's" or a little moon, "like to a silver bow new set in heaven," may occupy their right gaze. If they can not solve these phenomenon they can at least console themselves with the reflection, "that there are more things in heaven and earth, than were dreamed of in their philosophy."

I have been led into a degression "*revenir au moutons.*"

The object of the present communication is to reply to the article in the last issue of the Observer, which charges that the Secession minority are a noisy, lawless intolerant gang, who have a contempt for the laws of of God and man, who are impatient under restraints, and whose whole object is the destruction of law and order, and the subversion of all Government.

Not only does the *Observer* charge this generally, but it evidently intends to make this application particularly to the Secession party in the town of Fayetteville—for it goes on, in the same connection, to cite, *in proof of these charges* the following:

"It is but recently (so we hear) when a Secession Orator was predicting civil war, that his hearers fairly yelled, and stamped and pounded the benches with delight." The *Observer* instead of its usual "we are told" has varied the expression, into "so we hear"—well a change is pleasant—variety we know is the spice of life. The *Observer* evidently in all this alludes to the speech of Hon. S. J Person delivered at "Fayetteville Hall" a short time since, at the request of the Southern Rights party, but it has not the manliness to come out and say so in so many words.

That ubiquitous "respectable gentleman" that tells the *Observer* so much, is at fault this time, for no such occurance took place as is described.

The Judge made an eloquent Southern Rights speech which was received with enthusiasm and applauded throughout. If any thing like yelling took place it was when the Judge defended his cause in the last Legislature, and with withering sarcasm lashed his revilers, and the *Observer* on that occasion, did not escape its merited desserts. This accounts for its lugubrious article entitled "is it peace or war" and its sickning homely on low and order.

In conclusion I venture to assert that the 242 who voted for David McNeill, Esq., the Secession Candidate, in every thing that constitutes respectability, in reverance for God and the respect for the laws, will compare very favorably with the 243 who voted for Lauchlin Bethune, Esq., the Union Candidate.

Le Sud.

For the North Carolinian

HARNETT COUNTY MATTERS.

R. B. Smith elected Trustee. Wm. Williams Treasury of public Buildings. ... C. Beldon Chairman County Court.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

D M Cornick, J S Harrington, J F Shaw, F. Smith, Col. E Stewart, R A Norden, G W Pegram.

TAX.

	Land	Poll
Pool,	9	27
Public Building,	25	70
Schools,	7	23
Insane Asylum,	2	5
County Uses,	23	65
Jury,	17	50
State,	18	80
	100	320

Patrol on Black Pools, 15c.

Sale of town Lots at the new Town of Lexington, will take place on Thursday, 25th of April.

FOR REVOLUTION.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Thursday says:

Thousands of the citizens of Petersburg, Va., heretofore for Union, on the reception of Lincoln's Inaugural address, declared for revolution if the Convention does not immediately pass an ordinance of secession.

It is said that in a few days Mr. Lincoln will nominate H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, for minister either to St. Petersburg or Constantinople.

The N. Y. Day Book says:

We are still doubtful as to whether Lincoln intends really to abandon Fort Sumter though we confess that the evidence begins to strengthen the idea that it will be done. We did suppose that the "Republicans" would wait until the Inaugural got cold before they did it; but they may not. A President who could run through Baltimore for nothing at all, will no doub find excuses for retreating from a fortress which he knows he cannot retain without the sacrifice of life.

THE SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says it is yet uncertain how long the Senate may be det ined here. The President is yet unable to express any decided opinion, because events may occur to affect it. When consulted upon the subject, last night, he n med a fortnight longer, as probable, without being positive.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.—One significant fact will be noticed in the appointment of Lincoln's cabinet. There is not one Southern man it it. To be sure Blair is from Maryland, and Bates from Missouri, but where do they stand in National affairs? Why, Black Republican to the eye-winkers, and we doubt not voted for Lincoln. Still t as is to be a National Administration—in a horn.—*Petersburg Express.*

GRAND RECEPTION OF AN OLD WARRIOR

The public reception of Major-General Twiggs in New Orleans last evening was the most cordial, enthusiastic, and imposing, that has taken place in New Orleans for many a long year. The gallant veteran, if not the noblest Roman of them all, must have felt truly elated, indeed, at the proud and brilliant greeting which was given by the citizens of New Orleans, following as fast on the pacific and contempt ible endeavor to throw a stur upon his fame by the malignant servant of an effete Administration.

We are sure we indulge in no exaggeration when we state that there could not have been less than forty thousand people who participated in the reception.

About half-past four o'clock the guns of the Washington Artillery announced the arrival at the levee of the steamboat that brought the noble old warrior from the depot of the Opelousas railroad. He was met here by the committee of reception, the Grand Marshal of the procession the orator of the day, E. Warren Moise, Esq., and other gentlemen. Mr. Moise welcomed the General in eloquent and impassioned language, and a suitable response having been made, General Twiggs was escorted to the carriage and four in waiting, and accompanied by Major-General Braxton Bragg, received the troops which had been drawn up in a line on Canal street.

N O Bulletin.

THE ABOLITIONISTS that threatened "dissolution" when Texas was admitted into the Union, now clamor for civil war to keep that Texas in the Union.

The Charleston Revenue.

It is proposed to station a vessel of war outside of Charleston Harbor to collect the revenue.

WHEN the moon shines brightly we are apt to say, "How beautiful is this *moon-light!*" but in the daytime, "How beautiful are the trees the hills, the mountains!"—and, in short all the objects that are illuminated; but we never speak of the sun that makes them so. Just in the same way, the really greatest orator shines like the sun, making you think much of the things he is speaking of; the second-best shines like the moon, making you think much of him and his eloquence.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Advices have been received here from Texas to the 7th.

Col. Barbour was on rote to take command of Fort Brown.

There were no State troops at Brownsville but some were hourly expected.

Hill's determination to defend Fort Brown had created great excitement in the State.

A commissioner had taken possession of the Custom-house at Brownsville.

A Hungry Swarm.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 12.—There are 31 candidates, for the vacant seat in the U. S. Senate, amongst whom the principal are: Thad. Stevens, David Wilmot, James Campbell, Richard Vaux and Morton McMichael.

More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Cassius M. Clay was nominate to-day Minister to Spain, and Hon. Thomas Corwin Minister to Mexico. We hope that the Mexicans will not welcome old Tom "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."—EDS. EXPRESS.

U. S. Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate this morning on motion to except M. Wigfall was referred to the Committe on the Judiciary, which was considered the easiest way of getting rid of a very perplexing question. The Senate then went into Executive session.

WASHINGTON March 14

In the Senate on yesterday, Mr. Douglas introduced a resolution of inquiry, in order to show the impossibility of the coercion of the South, from want of law or the means.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 14, 1861.

The Tariff act has been published. It goes into operation on the first of may. It reduces the U. States Tariff about 16 per cent, and has a small free list.

The Alabama Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution.

GALVESTON, (Texas,) March 11th, 1861.

Gov. Houston refuses to recognise the State Convention. He says its functions terminated on submitting the Secession Ordinance to the people. He opposes joining the Southern Confederacy. It is reported he is raising troops on his own account.

Dates from Brazos to the 6th inst state that 1,500 State troops were at our near Brownsville.

NEW YORK, March 14th, 1861.

The steamship Etna with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult. has arrived at this port.

The sales of Cotton for the two previous days amounted to 15,000 bales. The market closed quiet but quotations were barely maintaied. Breadstuffs were dull but prices steady. Consols closed at 91¼ a 91¾.

Nothing has been heard of the steamer Australasian.

Special Dispatches to the N Y Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11, 1861.

There is a great fever among the Republicans in the city on account of the orders for the retirement of the troops from Fort Sumter. Every man is ferocious at the bare idea of such a thing. The act is deprecated and denounced in every from of anathema yet it is an act in which the Cabinet are counselled to be comparatively passive. They merely follow the judgment of Gen. Scott, who advises the evacuation, and of course takes the whole responsibility of the act. But the reason of surrender must not be misunderstood. It is done wholly because it cannot now be reenforced before the supplies of the garrison are exhausted.

The rumors about Fort Pickens being given up are entirely unfounded. This fortress can be reenforced and it will be.

An extra session of Congress is likely to be soon called to supply the omission of the last, and enable the Administration to assert the majority of the Government. The policy will probably be to repeal the laws making ports of the seceding States ports of foreign entry, and to station National vessels thereat to prevent foreign importations. J. S. P.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

There is no longer any doubt that Maj. Anderson's command is to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. Gen. Scott decides it to be a millitary necessity, and his judgment determines the question, as it has done some others nearley as delicate. Conferences have been held for several days past, with Hr. Bache of the Coast Survey, in regard to the access to Charleston harbor; with Mr. Totten of the Engineers, and with other disinguished officers of the different crops. After a full consultation it was agreed that the attempt to re-enforce Fort Sumter could only be made in two ways, and then with doubtful success. First, by a large naval force breaking into the harbor, through the obstructions in the channel, if possible; and, second, by landing an army of over 10,000 men, and attacking the batteries in the rear, which command the entrance to the harbor. The President has no army at his disposal for this purpose. Eight companies are now stationed in this city, and seven at Fortress Monroe none of which can be spared. The troops recently dispersed in Texas will not be available for several months; if at all and our 250 are reported as on the way back. The force in Utah cannot be reached immediately. Congress gave no power to call out volunteers in case of necessity and there are, the President is confined to the actual and limited regular force. His hands are tied, and his resources crippled by the unreasonable conspiracy of his predecessor and Cabinet. This enrollment was deliberately contrived to embarrass the new Administration.

The decision to withdraw Major Anderson naturally excites much feeling, particularly among the Western delegations. What effect it may produce upon foreign Governments, which looked, to the assert on of a strong policy at all hazards, remains to be seen. *Here, it is regarded as a compulsory alternative, to which Mr. Lincoln has yielded from overwhelming pressing; and because he was powerless to carry out his own purpose.*

It is supposed in some quarters that the withdrawal will operate beneficially in conciliating the South but the opinion is not sustained by reflecting observers. The Northern Democracy will, of course, assail the Administration though Mr. Douglas is precommitted to the very policy which has been adopted by his recent speech in the senate.

The forts at Key West and Tortugas cannot be given up, because they may be easily reenforced, and are of national importance in military and commercial aspects. Fort Sumter involved a point of honor only.

Lincoln's Inaugural.

To the exclusion of editorial matter we lay before our readers an extensive array of opinions of the press and of the country on Lincoln's Inaugural. To those extracts we invite attention.

It is not strange to find the *Standard* apologising for Lincoln—it will come to pass, mark it, that the *Standard* will *defend* Lincoln and his policy. In the catagory of Lincoln apologists, with the *Standard* we find the Fayetteville *Observer*, the Salem *Press*, and the Raleigh *Binner*. Beyond these four we have not as yet found a single paper South of Maryland, of any shade of politics, that does not denounce this Inaugural.—*State Journal.*

Secretary Seward, who was attacked by a humbug on Thursday night, and was forced to remain at home on Friday and Saturday, has so far recovered that he will probably be able to attend to his duties at the States Department now.

The President and Government of Honduras, having been excommunicated by the vicar general of the metropolitan diocese, for introducing hereby by the treaty of cession of the Bay Islands, which guaranties liberty of conscience to all, the President has retaliated by depriving the vicar general of his functions, and banishing him, for inciting rebellion.

There is news from California to the 23d ultimo. The steamer of the 21st took out $1,000,000 in specie, including $815,000 for New York. Washington's birth-day was observed with unprecedented enthusiasm. The Douglas Democrats in the Legislature have spilt on the senatorial contest. One portion have nominated Mr. McDougal. Denver's chances are now considered best, with the support of the Breckinridge men.

The regular army of the southern Confederacy will consist of eleven regiments containg eleven thousand men, commanded by four brigadier generals; and the navy will have four commanders four captains, and six hundred marines.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12th, 1861.

SENATE—YESTERDAY.—Mr. Foster revived the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Wigfall, of Texas and advocated its passage. Messrs Clingman, Mason, and Hunter, defended Mr. Wigfall, taking ground that Senators owe allegiance only to their respective States, and were only bound by oath to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. That Senator Wigfall's course involved only a constitution l question, and that the Senate had no power to expell a member, except for certain offences against the laws of that body. No action was had on the question.

There appears to be no doubt that Fort Sumter has been strengthened to be overcome. The reason assigned is the impossibility of reinforcing it with the means now at command, and the almost exhaustion of Major Anderson's resources.

It is understood the Confederate Commissioners will hold communication with the government to-day.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Richmond Convention yesterday.

MAJ. ANDERSON LOOSING GROUND WITH THE BLACKS!—We find the following in the N Y *Tribune*, of the 13th inst:

"The Fort Sumter question is one of absorbing interest in all political circles. On Sunday several Westerns members of Congress had an interview with the President and besought him not to consent to the evacuation of the fortress: said it was absolutely a military necessity. Ben Wade is reported to have said, 'If the Administration follows in the foot steps of Buchanan in this matter, it will prove the Hutchinson theology to be true—it will be damned before it is born.' But the Administration will do no such thing."

Evidence is rapidly accumulating at the War Department going to show that Major Anderson has been playing a deep game for three months and one which has deceived his military superiors. For many weeks the steady tenor of his daily dispatches has been, "Send no reinforcements or supplies—I need neither troops nor provisions, therefore let me alone." Suddenly—the moment that Mr. Lincoln takes the reigns of Government—the tune changes, and now Anderson cries, "Send me supplies, or I starve—send me more troops, or it will be impossible to defend the fort." Why this sudden changes? Was not Major Anderson perfectly aware six weeks?

So that the batteries which were being erected at every commanding point in Charleston harbor would soon render a reenforcement impossible? If so, why did he not complain of the military works which were intended to compass his destruction and warn his Government in time? It is stated on very good authority that he did no such thing, and that Mr. Holt admits at least an apparent discrepancy between Anderson's former and his later dispatches. The American people certainly will no condemn a man unheard, and last of all men Maj. Anderson; but he will, if he leaves Fort Sumter need to learn by some of these misty points.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is understood that the Southern Commissioners yesterday sent an official note to the Secretary of State, asking their recognition, and stating that an answer would be called for to-day. The Secretary of the Commission accordingly called at the State Department to day for a reply. The response was a request for time to consider their proposition, which was granted. The opinion prevails that the President will refer the whole matter to the Senate for their advice.

PERSONAL.—The *Standard* and others of the unscrupulous school, insinuated, where they dared not charge, abolition or free-soil antecedents on Mr. SINCLAIR, Editor of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*. That gentleman thought it due to his friends that he should stamp that imputation as and he has done so most effectually. See his card in another column.

If Mr. SINCLAIR knew the Editor of the *Standard* and his reputation for *truth* as well as we do, he would have saved himself much trouble. Never again trouble yourself, Mr. SINCLAIR, about anything GOLDEN can say of you.—*Ral. State Journal*

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.]

RICHMOND, March 14, P. M.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat to-night. The most stupendous one is to the effect that seven vessels have left by order of the Washington Dynasty for Fort Sumter, loaded with men, ammunition and provisions—five from New York and two from Norfolk.

This information, it is said, came from one Mr. James, President of the Bank of the Republic at New York.

A report says that the Rev. Mr. Boggs, of this city, has received a telegram from Charleston, stating that Fort Sumter has been evacuated. I give these reports as mere rumors, and place but little confidence in them myself.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—We learn that the Wilmington Light Infantry have complied with the requirements of the new military law and are the first to tender their services to the Governor. They have been accepted. Well done Wilmington.

State Journal.

THE TARIFF.—Says the N. Y. Crescent.

The tariff establish by the Southern Congress upon imports to take effect from and after to-day, has caused an advance in the price of whiskey in Cincinnati. The duty on spirits contraband is 30 per cent *ad valorem*, and the verdict of the ardent have advanced there prices to 34 cents per gallon.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1861.

The Senate business yesterday was unimportant.

The confederate Commissioners have consented to delay their demand for a few days, in order to allow time for the Cabinet to consult in relation to the Southern Forts.

The President will probably refer the whole subject to the Senate for advice.

The Supreme Court decided on yesterday in the celebrated case of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, unanimously confirming her title to an immense property in the heart of the city of New Orleans, and establishing her legitimacy. This case has been in suit thirty years.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1861.

The Galveston Civilion says that Capt Hill has agreed to give up Fort Brown, as soon as the troops can secure transportation.

Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, March 15th.

The steamer Etna from Liverpool on the 27, reports Rosin dull and lower. Quotations 4s. 5d. Spts Turpt 31s.

Another Important Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day in the mandamus case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio to compel the latter to surrender a fugitive slave. The Court decided in favor of the right of the former to such fugitive, adding that the Governor of Ohio had no right to go into the question of whether the fugitive was accused of any crime or not in Kentucky. But as Congress cannot impose any federal duty or a State officer, othing but good faith and the good sense of the officers of the State is to be relied upon. The mandamus therefore could not be granted.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS

	Convention.	No Convention
Alleghany,	259	121
Anson,	500	405
Ashe,	648	508
Alamance,	903	1111
Burke,	733	672
Beaufort,	500	653
Buncombe,	1010	349
Bladen,	483	460
Brunswick,	627	61
Cumberland,	562	718
Catawba,	918	158
Cleveland,	1219	117
Caldwell,	166	651
Caswell,	444	137
Currituck,	300	86
Calawell,	106	651
Camden,	41	281
Carteret,	415	600
Cherokee,	159	901
Davie,	205	734
Dupin,	1252	71
Davidson,	500	1806
Edgecombe,	1508	17
Forsyth,		maj. 1116
Franklin,	794	94
Gaston,	564	166
Guilford,	113	2471
Granville,	1056	743
Gates,	367	000
Greene,	457	166
Hertford,	463	241
Halifax,	1049	39
Haywood,	504	307
Hertford,	239	262
Hyde,	476	161
Henderson,	573	647
Iredell,	191	1818
Jones,	188	maj.
Johnston,	741	621
Jackson,	435	83
Lenoir,	447	155
Lincoln,	622	maj.
Moore,	135	1257
Montgomery,	81	870
Mecklenburg,	1206	maj
Martin,	m640	000
McDowell,	638	217
Macon,	250	359
Madison,	344	532
Northampton,	576	327
New Hanover,	1781	210
Nash,	589	93
Onslow,	631	89
Orange,	453	1436
Pasquotank,	159	426
Perquimans,	209	182
Person,	593	167
Pitt,	986	177
Polk and Rutherford,	829	maj.
Robeson,	490	871
Rowan,	982	1150
Rockingham,	808	570
Randolph,	45	2466
Richmond,	388	251
Sampson,	972	530
Stokes,	214	890
Surry,	207	1130
Stanly,	85	763
Tyrrel,	184	158
Union,	65	maj.
Wake,	1406	1246
Wayne,	1250	242
Warren,	774	43
Washington,	238	418
Watauga,	72	533
Wilkes,	51	1890
Yancey,	556	593
Yadkin,	34	1490

We find the full returns of the late State election in the Raleigh *State Journal*, with the official proclamation of the Governor.

The vote is:—No Convention, 46,633. For Convention, 46,449.

The vote of Davie was not counted, as the Sheriff has not made his return. The majority against a Convention is only 194 votes. The table will be found above, and is nearly correct.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE 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 so 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 *Laxative*, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

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 Headache, 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* taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HEN'Y C SPALDING

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS,

Will convince all who suffer from

Headache,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't Servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSFORD, PA., Feb 6, 185.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received great relief from them.

Yours, Respectfully,

MARYANN STOCKHOUSE.

SPRING GROVE, HUNTINGDON CO. PA., January 28, 1861.

H C SPALDING

SIR:

You will please send two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Sold them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. F. SIMONS.

P S—I have sold one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELL VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct A STOVER, P M,

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass Dec 11, 1860.

H C SPALDING Esq

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W B WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9 1861.

HENRY C SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar st., N Y.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm G Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co. Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter.

Truly yours,

WM C FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR SPALDING.

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A K WHEELER,

Ypsilanti, Mich

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

READY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N B—A brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

Henry C. Spalding,

No. 48 CEDAR St., New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outtise Wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on short TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old Stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct 29, 1860. tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING AND Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skilful mechanics and every garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

Also, a large and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 15 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Fish! Fish!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

" WHITE FISH.

" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S.

South-side Hay Street.

October 13. tf

DISSOLUTION OF Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between G W I Goldston, and Charles C Goldston, under the name and style of Goldston & Bro., having been dissolved by mutual consent; and Charles C Goldston having purchased the entire interest of G W I Goldston, in the Stock of Goods Wares, and Merchandise, belonging to said Firm. The business will be conducted in future by C C Goldston.

G W I GOLDSTON.

Feb 2 —tf C C GOLDSTON.

Late of Orbo N. C. } JNO. H. HYMAN, Late of Scotland Neck, N. C. } P. M. HYMAN Late of Wilmington, N. C

Dancey, Hyman & Co,

GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

124, Pearl Street, New York.

This House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCEY, aided by R. HYMAN.

Hyman, Dancey & Co., Commission Merchants,

RICHMOND, VA,

This House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and P M HYMAN.

☞ PARTICULAR attention given, in both cases, to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Naval Stores, &c. Sept 15 tf

H. GRAHAM,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin or Turpentine, and all country produce for sale, and solicits the same from the Store of A. Voss, and adjoining this wharf. North Water street.

June 15 1860 tf

NEW BERNE, N. C.

BRYANT & WILSON,

Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LIQUORS,

NOS. 14 & 15 NORTH WATER STREET.

Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 27. 1ven

A. W. FULLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and produce generally.

Orders for Bagging and Rope, Guano, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffe, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Cheese, Rice, Fish and other Groceries, executed at the lowest Cash prices.

Dec 15, '60. tf.

Presbyterian copy 3 m.

REMOVAL.

Starr & Williams

HAVE removed to their NEW THREE STORY IRON FRONT STORE, No. 50, HAY STREET, and one door West of their old stand, where they are now opening a large

STOCK OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE,

recently bought in the Northern Markets, together with their own direct importations, making one of the most complete assortments ever offered to the wholesale trade by them. The attention of Merchants is respectfully invited to the above Stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

September 1, 1860.—tf

JUST RECIEVED *AND FOR SALE.*

5 HDS MOLASSES,

25 bbls Mullets,

10 Bbl. Mackeral,

10 " Yellow Planting Potatoes,

15 " Bush pea nuts,

100 " Winter Oats,

50 " Spring "

Feb 11—4t

J R McDUFFIE

No 5 Gren.

BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS

For Sale at reduced prices, at the Auction Store

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Aug 2, 1858. tf

NOTICE.

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE *Entire stock of* GOODS,

Council & McKethan, I am now carrying on the mercantile business at Council's Bluff.

Aug 19, 1859. w-tf R. H. LYON.

GILT FRAMES

OF ALL SIZES AND STYLES, made to order. Also, one box of glass for every size Pictures, just

VANDERSDELL'S GALLERY

Nov. 1 -dtf

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY of Cotton and Rice Bags for which fair prices paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug 9 '60. tf