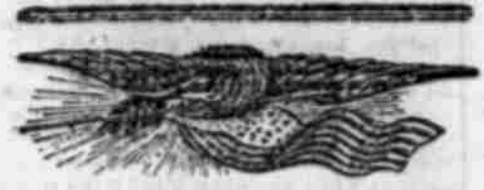


has found an sudden revival and such extensive application of its terms. I have not considered of seeing the application of it to the case of the Whigs, but I must say to those who are interested that they should not be misled by their assertions that their course can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves, they owe it to the Chief Magistrate when they support (who is at least a year for his years) as the head of their party—that they should hold in their support of the despotic and selfish doctrines which we have daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them, and those who are leading them to ruin.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 7.

TO OUR WHIG FRIENDS.

The pressure of the times has had considerable effect upon our subscription list, and we are again under the necessity of making some effort to increase it. We must keep up such a number as will enable us to live; and in a county like Orange, which is able to give a Whig vote of sixteen or eighteen hundred, it would seem that a Whig paper ought to flourish. Will our Whig friends exert themselves to increase our subscription? We have not, like one of our Democratic contemporaries, the vanity to suppose that every additional copy of our paper put in circulation will "secure ten—perhaps fifty—voices;" but we hope it will not be without some effect. Surely this is the way to disseminate the principles of our party—to give the people the means of ascertaining and defending them. The Whigs, with but two or three exceptions, have done but little in this way hitherto, and the consequence is that our subscription is small when compared to the number of voters in the county of Orange. We have labored honestly and diligently, to the best of our ability, in support of Whig principles, because we thought the welfare of the country was identified with the success of those principles; but our efforts have been circumscribed within narrow limits because of the want of co-operation on the part of our Whig friends. Do we ask too much, then, when we call on them to aid us in extending the circulation of our paper? We ask it for the sake of our cause; and we ask it for ourself that we may the better sustain our cause. That our friends may go to work immediately, and with success, we propose that if clubs of eight subscribers can be procured, the paper shall be furnished to them for sixteen dollars, in advance. How many Whigs are there who can procure eight subscribers? Thirty such friends would increase our list over two hundred. Forty would nearly double our present list in Orange. Come, Whigs, lead us a hand.

The articles under our Agricultural head were selected by a gentleman whose experience in tanning better qualifies him to decide what will be useful and interesting to Farmers than we ourselves are; and we take pleasure in informing our subscribers who are engaged in this pursuit, that we have his promise to continue the selections. They may therefore expect our Agricultural head to occupy a conspicuous place in every number of the Recorder, and they may be assured that what is furnished will be worthy of their attention.

HEAR GEN. WASHINGTON.—Under this imposing caption the editor of the Standard parades an extract from a letter written by Gen. Washington, without date and without explanation, but intending that his readers should infer that by "paper emissions" was meant Bank paper, and that the circulation of Bank paper was what Gen. Washington intended to condemn as "foolish and wicked." The editor of the Standard may have made this misrepresentation through ignorance, but we are more inclined to the belief that it was intentional. If he had published the whole of the letter, together with the one to which it was a reply, his readers would have suffered no delusion

in regard to what was meant. But they would not suit his purpose; he prefers that Washington should not be heard, except in garbled extracts, such as this: "I have never heard, and I hope I shall never hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this state. I do warmly believe that the greatest foe we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for ruining Virginia."

Now the reader may be surprised to learn that the "paper emission" here spoken of was not Bank paper, but such an emission as was contemplated by Mr. Shepard in the bill which he introduced into our Legislature last winter; such an emission as the treasury notes proposed some time since by Mr. Calhoun to be issued by the General Government, irredeemable except in payment of public dues; such an emission, in fact, as was made by the states during the Revolutionary war, and which flooded the country with depreciated paper under the denomination of "continental money." This is what General Washington thought a "wicked and foolish system;" and so we think.

We hope our friend of the Standard will give his readers an opportunity of hearing Washington's views on the important subject of Bank issues, and more particularly with regard to a Bank of the United States. While he is waging his fierce warfare against such an institution, let him tell the people that Washington, after mature deliberation, and after having had the opinions of his able cabinet, signed the first Bank charter under our constitution, thereby furnishing a precedent for those who should come after him. Yes, let them "Hear Gen. Washington."

"All the Deceit" appears to be a standing head, and frequently graces the editorials of the Standard and some of his co-laborers in the Locofoco vineyard; and the whole end and aim is to create an impression on the minds of their readers that the Whigs arrogate to themselves a superiority in morals and intellect over their fellow-citizens of opposite politics. In support of these accusations against the Whigs, they never quote from Whig papers, or if they do they do not tell from what paper they quote—"A Whig paper in Maine;" or some such indefinite designation, is the highest they ever come to the identity of their authority. It is all done for effect; it is hoped by such foul means to create a prejudice against the Whigs. Twice in the course of the last month has this head occupied its position in the columns of the Standard. The last article, with the exception of the stereotyped head, and its abuse of Mr. Stanley, has in it nothing unfair. Some Whig paper had mentioned the fact that in the Democratic counties of Edgecombe and Nash forty six persons out of every hundred of the white population over twenty years of age could neither read nor write. The Standard retorts that in the Whig counties of Wilkes, Montgomery and Casden the same amount of ignorance prevails. This was a fair hit. But a person may be very "decent" and "respectable"—he may even be intelligent and well-informed, and his moral worth may afford a bright example in his neighborhood, and yet he may not be able either to read or write. We know some such. The statement of the fact as it exists in Edgecombe, therefore, by a Whig paper, was not claiming "all the decency;" though it might leave it to be inferred that their inability to read had deprived them of one of the important elements necessary to the formation of correct political opinions; and is only what was intended.

But the Standard of the 2d ult. contains an article of a different complexion. We laid it by for notice at the time, but it was forgotten until it again accidentally met our eye. It begins thus: "All the Deceit." The Federal Whigs say that the members of the Democratic party are rascals and rogues, and boast that they possess all the decency and refinement.

Now we have seen and read a great many Whig papers, and in none of them have we seen any thing at all corresponding with the charge here made. Will the Standard give us the name and date of the Whig paper which has made so indiscreet an avowal? If he does not, it will of course be presumed that he cannot. We have seen something analogous in some of the Democratic papers. In 1840, it will be remembered, a very great majority of the people of the United States—nineteen states out of the twenty-six—voted for the Whig candidate for President. This the Democrats say, was effected by the parade of "Coon skins and hard cider;" admitting, as a necessary consequence, that a large portion of their

own party were more simoniacal, ready to be drawn aside by every frivolous humbug. This libel upon the intelligence of the people has been repeated by the Democratic papers, and the Standard among the rest.

But we had another passage in view. The Standard charges the Whigs with "profanity and indecency," and says that a Whig meeting, somewhere in Mississippi, readily adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we do most solemnly swear before God and the people this day that we are permanently opposed to that mode of Providence, great and abiding good would result to the people of the Union, by the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy."

Now we may venture to assert that no Whig meeting in any part of the United States ever passed a resolution having in it the words which we have italicized, but they have been placed there by some profane Locofoco for base and unworthy purposes. If the editor of the Standard is not a partaker in the iniquity, he will please inform us what town or county in the state of Mississippi the meeting was held, and in what month in the year. If the Standard will do this, we will take the trouble to find out the truth of the matter. But from the tenor of some of his articles we suppose he does not care to know the truth, as according to his notion the fiction will answer his purpose far better.

To judge from the two last numbers of the Standard we would suppose that the new editor had become a monomaniac on the subject of a Bank, and that he had almost lost his personal identity. He insinuates himself into "the people," and fights most valiantly against the Bank. Hear him:

"We repeat, we are not afraid—we are determined to make up again and press this great issue the People against the Bank. Time after time has the country decided this question, but if the Whigs are anxious to have it tried again, it will be done, and again triumphantly decided in favor of popular rights."

When have the people ever decided against a Bank? Twice has one been chartered by their Representatives, and received the concurrence of two of the Presidents elected by the people; and twice have bills been passed for chartering others by the immediate Representatives of the people, though vetoed by the acting Presidents. Notwithstanding this repeated expression of the will of the people in favor of a Bank, through their representatives in Congress, the Standard would have it that the people are against a Bank. It is not so: the people are in favor of a Bank, and have so again and again decided. "The issue" was made up in 1810, and decided by an overwhelming majority; and it will be made up again in 1844, and again it will be "triumphantly decided in favor of popular rights."

"The denial of the Hillsborough and Milton papers we imagine, amounts to very little, either in effect or public estimation."

The above is a note appended to a long editorial in the last Democratic Signal, in relation to the communications which first appeared in the Register, and were afterwards copied into the Recorder, signed "A Republican Democrat." The editors of the Signal labor hard to produce the impression that the aforesaid communications were written by a Whig, and in their over-weening zeal they do us great injustice. We made no denial, for we had no better means of knowing the fact than the editors of the Signal. We merely said that they bore on their face evidence of their genuineness, because they contained no thing but what an honest Democrat might very naturally say. But we copied an article from the Milton Chronicle, who appeared to speak "by authority," and he said the pieces were written in Caswell by a "Republican Democrat." Do the editors of the Signal know that the statement of the Milton editor is not true? If they do not know that the communications were written by a Whig, wherefore is all their tirade against the author? Can it do any thing more than strengthen the impression that the truths put forth by "A Republican Democrat" are making sad havoc with the prospects of the Nullification wing of the Democratic party? "Wounded pigeons will flutter."

THE MESSENGER OF PEACE.—Mr. Walter P. Richards has issued proposals for publishing in Salem, N. C., a semi-monthly paper with the above title, to be devoted mainly to the cause of Temperance. It is to be published as soon as sufficient encouragement is given, at the low price of fifty cents a year in advance, or eleven copies for five dollars. We hope his enterprise will meet with favor from the friends of Temperance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the Democrats

of Orange assembled at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough on Tuesday of August Court.

On motion of Gen. Allison, the meeting was organized by calling John Holt, esq. to the chair, and appointing Col. W. T. Shields secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Sidney Smith esq. submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we approve of the propositions of the Wake Meeting, to hold a State Convention of the Republican party, in Raleigh, at such time as may be designated by a committee appointed for that purpose; to consider and determine upon the course of North Carolina in reference to a National Convention; to declare the preference of this State for President and Vice President of the United States; to nominate two delegates for the state at large; to select a candidate for Governor; and to adopt such other measures as may be best calculated to produce concert of action among our friends.

2. Resolved, That to insure a true expression of the will of the people, and secure a general acquiescence of the Republican party in the nominations proposed to be made by a National Convention, each and every Congressional district should be represented by a delegate chosen by said district. 3. Therefore, resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our friends in the seventh Congressional district, to hold meetings in each county, and appoint the number of persons the county elects to the House of Commons, as District Delegates, who shall meet at Henderson, at such time as may be agreed upon, or at Raleigh during the session of the State Convention, and appoint a Delegate to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention.

4. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint forty Delegates (under the first resolution) to represent Orange county in the State Convention, and four Delegates, under the third resolution, to represent the county in a District Convention.

On motion of the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, the following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we call on our late and present Representative in Congress, for an official and full statement of the whole amount of appropriations made by the last Congress, repeating each year of the same, to be transmitted to the chairman of this meeting at as early a day as practicable.

On introducing the above resolution the Hon. Wm. Montgomery submitted a few very appropriate and interesting remarks. He confined himself principally to the expenditures of the Government, and the extravagant appropriations of the last Congress.

Mr. S. Smith then informed the meeting that Dr. Mcbane of Bertie, and Duneau McRae, esq. of Wake, were in attendance upon the deliberations. The zeal and ability, he said, with which those gentlemen had defended the cause of free principles was known to the Democrats of Orange, and on behalf of his political friends, he hoped to have the pleasure of hearing from them on that occasion.

Mr. McRae, though evidently unprepared, responded most eloquently to the call. He set forth the disastrous and ruinous effects of Federal measures on the institutions of the country in their true characters. His remarks which were received with frequent applause, will long be remembered.

Dr. Mcbane, of Bertie, being next loudly called out, returned his thanks for the compliment extended to him, but excused himself from making a speech.

N. J. Palmer, esq. being also present, answered a call upon him by a few appropriate remarks.

The speaking was concluded by Mr. Sena or Gen. Allison, in his plain, unvarnished style. He discoursed of certain Democratic victories in the neighborhood of "Harry of the West," and elsewhere which "the Coons" so much dislike to hear of, and so amusingly attribute to damp days and General Apathy. He showed that the cause for which he had been so long contending was never more triumphant than since the celebrated contest of 1840, the "sober second thought" has had its effect, and nearly every state has condemned the measures of the Federal party.

The Chairman then appointed the Delegates as follows:

Delegates to the District Convention.—Patterson H. McDade, esq., Benjamin Hurdle, esq., Col. Wm. Horner, and Gen. Jos. Allison.

Delegates to the State Convention.—Wm. N. Pratt, esq., John W. Hancock, esq., Gen. B. Morrow, Capt. H. Poe, John Jones, esq., W. J. Duke, John Griffin, Charles C. Smith, Gen. Benjamin Trolinger, Col. P. Nelson, J. J. Bracken, Jas. M. Palmer, B. Hurdle, Joseph McMurray, Jacob Dickey, Allen Parks, Maj. Crawford, Wm. Horner, John Fogleman, Williamson Parish, Michael Robertson, Thomas Taylor, John Banes, Wm. Patterson, Elias Albright, Sidney Smith, Thomas Holden, John Berry, John Cheek, Wm. Nelson, Wm. Trice, Nicholas Hunter, P. H. McDade, Samuel P. Foster, Charles Wilson, Daniel A. Montgomery, Joseph Allison, Dr. T. Griffin, Cad. Jones, Jr. and Dr. B. Walker.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Delegates.

Resolved, That the editors of the Recorder, Standard, and Democratic papers generally, be requested to publish these proceedings.

The Chairman then returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, by call-

ing him to preside over the deliberations of the meeting. And the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN HOLT, Chm. W. T. SHIELDS, Sec'y.

"THEY ARE DECEIVERS." The Standard has an article under this head, in which a flimsy attempt is made to show that a national bank would augment rather than diminish the pecuniary embarrassments of the country; and that the Whigs are deceiving the people on the subject. The Editor puts his chief argument in this form: "If the banks caused the hard times, how can a bank relieve the people?" He might as well ask, if eating too much pork produced the cholera, how can a piece of bacon afford wholesome nourishment to the body? But his question is answered, and well answered by his favorite candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Calhoun, who, in his speech in 1824, in favor of containing the charter of the United States Bank, says: "I see none, I can conjecture no means of extricating the country from its present danger and to arrest its further increase, but a BANK—the agency of which, in some form, or under some authority, is indispensable. The country has been brought into the present diseased state of the currency by the banks, and must be extricated by their agency. We must, in a word, use a bank to unbank the banks, to the extent that may be necessary to restore a safe and stable currency—just as we apply snow to a frozen limb in order to restore vitality and circulation, or hold up a burn to the flame to extract the inflammation."

Snow and fire are both not only good in their places, but indispensably necessary; but they may be used or tampered with injuriously. Star.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is contented.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, August 25. Tobacco—The demand is well supported, and the supply continues good, considering the advanced season. General sales of Lugs 2 to \$2.30, but the extremes are above and below these rates. Leaf ranges from 3 to 80.

Wheat—General sales at 57 to 97. Cotton—Very little doing, at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

Fayetteville, August 30. Flour, 4 00 a 4 50 Salt—(sack,) 2 25 (bushel,) 50 a 60 Cotton, 5 1/2 a 6 Beeswax, 25 a 27

Obituary. Died, in this place, on Wednesday morning the 30th ult. MRS. HARRIET PREE, infant daughter of George W. Bruce, aged eleven months and six days.

Weekly Almanac. SEPTEMBER Sun Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat

10 Sunday, 5 45 6 15 11 Monday, 5 47 6 13 12 Tuesday, 5 48 6 12 13 Wednesday, 5 49 6 11 14 Thursday, 5 50 6 10 15 Friday, 5 51 6 9 16 Saturday, 5 52 6 8

A fresh supply of Spohn's Head ache Remedy, Hewes' celebrated Rheumatic Nerve and Bone Lincture, Bartholomew's Pink Expectant Syrup, Indian Vegetable Elixir, Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, Komstock's Vermifuge.

Just received and for sale at this office September 5.

100 Dollars Reward. WAS stolen from the store of the subscriber, on the evening of Wednesday the 26th ult., while we were at supper, a Pocket Book, containing about one hundred and sixty dollars in Bank bills of the denomination of five one to ten dollars, together with the following notes of hand, viz. one on Joseph Turner, esq. for \$150, payable to Nelson & Latimer for borrowed money; one on Samuel Holman for \$10, for borrowed money; one on C. Campbell, esq. for \$10, for borrowed money; one on William W. Allison for \$60, made payable to Joseph B. Allison and endorsed by him to the subscriber, one on Thomas C. Turner, payable to L. E. Sefton, and a signed one on him for \$500 (sum not recalled) one on Page Scarlett, payable to Col. Wm. T. Shields, and assigned to us, for \$9, or thereabouts; one on Jesse O'Daniel for \$10, payable to the subscribers, one on Frederick L. Dineen payable to Henry Basson esq. for \$1, and one on James Mahane, jr. payable to Ross Conger for \$34.25. All persons are forewarned from trading for any of the said notes, or the makers from paying them to any person but ourselves, as none of them have been transferred by us.

A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for the recovery of the pocket book and its contents, with evidence to convict the thief.

NELSON & LATIMER. September 5.

Notice. I HAVE qualified at August Term 1843, at the County Court of Orange, as administrator on the estate of Col. HERBERT SIMMS, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

C. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r. September 2.

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C. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r. September 2.

CHINA, GLASS, and Earthenware.

JAMES P. SMITH, Importer, Eycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Has now open a full supply of CHINA, of various kinds and qualities.

GLASS, Cut, Engraved and Plain EARTHENWARE, of every description.

He will supply himself by importation with goods, and will have on hand a large stock of a real may depend upon having goods of the best quality, packed with great care, and on reasonable terms. September 5.

Town Ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED, That it shall not be lawful for any person to put logs within thirty feet of any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the town of Hillsborough, or on any of the public lots, or other open space where the same may be used as a nuisance to any of the good citizens of said town, under a penalty of five dollars, and a further penalty of one dollar for every twenty-four hours they shall remain so placed after having the notice thereof.

And it is further ordained, That the foregoing ordinance be advertised in the Hillsborough Recorder and on the court house door for two weeks.

By order of the Board of Commissioners. E. A. HEARTT, Town Clerk. September 4.

Notice. GENERAL letters of administration on the estate of WILLIS SELLERS, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, August Term, 1843, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

PEXTON P. MOORE, Adm'r. September 2.

VALUABLE LAND For Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY. In Equity—March Term, 1843.

Can all C. H. H. and others, ex parte. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity in this case, I will sell for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September, at the Court House in Hillsborough, the interest of Catherine Hendon in a tract of LAND lying in the waters of N. W. Hope, and containing seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, known as the Campbell land.

The terms will be twelve months credit, with interest from date, with bond and good security.

August 14. J. WEBB, C. M. X. 87.

The undersigned will sell the interest of the other heirs of Robert Campbell, deceased, in the above tract of land, at the same time and place, on the same terms.

J. W. NORWOOD, Agent. August 14.

Seed Wheat.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of White Seed Wheat of the Lawler kind. It is unmix'd with any other wheat, and of excellent quality. Price 50 cents per bushel.

A. MICKLE. August 8.

NOTICE To Merchants and Physicians.

THE subscribers deal largely in DRUGS and MEDICINES, which they will always furnish to Merchants and Physicians at the lowest wholesale price. Merchants and Physicians who may favor us with their orders may rest assured of getting all articles from us pure and genuine and at as low prices as in any establishment of the kind in the state.

We take particular care to put up Physicians' orders of such Medicines as we know to be pure.

We also keep constantly on hand Paints of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Printers' Ink, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Paint, Shoe, Tooth, Dusting, Scrubbing, and Clothes Brushes, Fancy Articles, &c.

TYLER, JONES & HILL, Petersburg, Virginia. June 10.

Dissolution.

MICKLE & NORWOOD beg leave to tender their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage extended to them, and as the firm has been dissolved by mutual consent, they request those indebted to them to call and close their accounts.

The business will in future be carried on by A. MICKLE, who will keep constantly on hand a good supply of GROCERIES, and all other articles in his line.

To Travellers.

PASSENGERS will bear in mind that there is a Stage leaves Siders' (2 miles south of Gaston) daily, for Weldon, on the arrival of the Cars from Raleigh, arrives at Weldon in time for the Cars to Portsmouth next evening. Returning will leave Weldon after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth reach Siders in time to connect with the Cars for Raleigh; thus making a complete connection between these two roads. Persons wishing to go this route to Baltimore will take Steamboats at Portsmouth on the arrival of the Cars, and proceed immediately to Baltimore, and reach Baltimore as soon as by any other route. Fare the same as by the ordinary route. This is a continuation of the Mail Line from Norfolk and Portsmouth. This Stage also connects with the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Cars at Weldon.

August 16.

1000 POUNDS NEW BACON, For sale by A. MICKLE.

August 16.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Kolmstock's VERMIFUGE.

Just Received and for Sale at this Office. June 30.

BLANKS for sale at this Office. September 2.