

Internal Improvements. The House of Commons seems to have imbibed the spirit of improvement, which we are glad to see, in working its way into every department of society in this State.

A gentleman in the Legislature received a dispatch on yesterday from R. C. McCall, Esq., of Morristown, Tenn., stating that the Tennessee Legislature had passed a bill granting half a million of dollars to our Road. Ho! for Asheville!

Gen. Sickles' Order. The intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette of the 10th says that the government has not authorized Gen. Sickles to forbid corporal punishment in North Carolina.

Mr. Devereux's Letter. The papers are barren of interesting news, we extract the present letter to my friend, and read the interesting letter of T. P. Devereux, Esq., on the negro, addressed to Gov. Worth and alluded to in his last message.

Thomas Hall. The iron front of this splendid building is going up. The size and character of the building, will prevent its completion earlier than the spring.

Proclamation of Governor R. C. R. The Proclamation of the N. C. R. R. is in this city to-day. We have not heard the result of its deliberations.

Sanitation. Judge Barnes has been holding the special term of the Superior Court of Wake, during the present week.

Yarns. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of this University, was held in this city on Monday and Tuesday.

Two Payments of Col. Metz. It is safe to estimate that from 6,000 to 10,000 negroes will die in Georgia, in the coming winter from exposure and starvation.

Our Northern brethren have a terrible sympathy with the negro people of the South, and they are doing all in their power to help them.

Letter from Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., to Gov. Worth.

HALIFAX COUNTY, Oct. 20, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—Being one amongst the oldest slaveholders in the South, and having for many years made the negro my study, both as one of the means of income, and because I felt a more than ordinary interest in him; realizing that my days are numbered, and that it is a duty to aid in establishing a system which should advance the material and moral well being of the race, and thereby promote the prosperity of the country, I take the liberty of addressing the following pages to you.

I do not write you as the Governor of the State, but as Jonathan Worth, Esq., who, I believe, will rightly appreciate my motives and give them that weight to which they are entitled. You have my permission to do with the letter as you think best.

I seek to credit for my suggestions, I claim no responsibility from the several of my sentiments; and although I may say some things which may mortify Southern pride, yet truth should prevail, and I can say to my countrymen with the Apostle: "Am I become your enemy because I tell you the truth?"

I am in a state of freedom, and I do not desire to be the subject of the laws of the South, but I am in a state of freedom, and I do not desire to be the subject of the laws of the South.

Over one who knows him, the negro is but an ordinary child, and like all other children, is extremely susceptible to injustice. To make the legislation extended for his benefit for good, he must be treated as a child, and not as a man.

A very low degree of moral sense requires that the system of paying the wages of the negro in what are called "orders for trade," should be forbidden; it will be seen, at once, that these orders are a means of reducing the wages of the negro below their value, and may throw him to take in payment what may be convenient to his employer or the shopkeeper, but which is useful neither to himself or his family, nay, positively injurious.

Political economists maintain, that an agricultural population can ever produce a surplus, unless the females aid in the harvest. In other words, that the mass of a country can produce more than they can gather, unless the female population is employed in the harvest.

Continuous labor is necessary to agricultural products. This labor the negro is unable to perform. He is not a man, but a child, and he is not a man, but a child, and he is not a man, but a child.

lowness. Unwearied pains had to be taken to prevent slaves from procuring light, or to distribute books abundantly, and to see that the slaves were not allowed to give it, because it was feared that they would use it as a means of elevating themselves.

I have heard with pain, that some employers have kept upon their plantations almost an open bar, where negroes obtained, upon some terms or other, an unbounded amount of liquor. This evil calls for severe legislation. It is worthy of note, that amongst my slaves, there was a large intermixture of Indian blood from the Pequot, brought from Massachusetts and sold in North Carolina, in the early part of the 18th century, and up to the act of emancipation, I could, with tolerable certainty, trace the misdeeds by these additions to the "race" and their effects upon them. It is sufficient to call attention to this evil. Its remedy is recorded in the whole of our former legislation.

The strongest motive of action is the love of accumulation; it is one all powerful to civilization. The negro is not susceptible to it, but from the circumstances by which he is at present surrounded, it is difficult for him to cultivate it. He will not save paper money, because, as he says, "it will die on his hands." There is no accumulation, and if there was, he would not trust the merchants, for he would not trust the merchants, for he would not trust the merchants.

Our statutory regulations as to apprentices are most admirable, but they are shamefully evaded. I am within bounds when I say that thousands of negro children, clearly subject to the apprentices laws in a state, were those boys and girls who were the victims of avarice and the depravity of their masters and instructors.

What is the duty of the State in this respect? It is to provide for the education of the negro, and to provide for the education of the negro, and to provide for the education of the negro.

The negro, in his present abnormal state, has a very natural desire for education. He is not a man, but a child, and he is not a man, but a child, and he is not a man, but a child.

It is not under our institutions impossible to provide a plan by which the intelligent and the capable are to be educated, and to provide a plan by which the intelligent and the capable are to be educated.

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WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

WARRENTON, N. C.

The first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1867, under the auspices of the Principals having purchased the one-story ground building, and having the latter elegantly refitted and furnished anew for the reception of pupils.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Rev. J. B. SOLOMON—Higher Mathematics, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Science. Major J. H. FOOTE—Ancient and Modern Languages and Natural Science.

REMARKS. The location of this College is in one of the most pleasant and cultivated towns in North Carolina, long celebrated for its healthfulness.

FOR RENT. My Residence in the eastern part of the city. For particulars given immediately. J. H. SNOW.

AGENTS WANTED. The Commission of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Moore, Johnston, Stanly, Henderson, and all counties West of the State, in the State of North Carolina.

NEW GOODS. In addition to my stock I have received a new assortment of DELAINES, FLANNELS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.

MRS. H. W. HILLES. Having re-opened her House, thanks her friends for former patronage and begs its renewal.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. Under the patronage of the N. C. Diocese. Rev. ALBERT HENNING, A. M., Rector.

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AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chills and Fever, Periodic Ague, &c.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the several cases of Chills and Fever, and it has the great advantage over other Ague remedies, that it is entirely non-toxic, and does not produce any deleterious effects whatever.

WILLIAMS & Hayward, P. F. Pond, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

H. GRAUSMAN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, 1866. I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM My Friends and Patrons that I have THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE CITY.

CONSISTING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS, CASTORS, CASIMERS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C. ON TUESDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.

Important Sale of Real Estate. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT of Warren, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel T. Alston, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the 22nd day of January, 1867, for the estate of the said Daniel T. Alston, deceased, the following real estate.

FOR SALE. ALL grades of Sugar, Grain, Pepper and Spices. FULLIAM, JONES & CO.

The Latest and Best Church Music. To be found in "The Jubilee," the New Collection by E. O. Ramsey, whose "Jubilee" has been a great success, and whose "Jubilee" has been a great success.