lay excepted) at the following rates : For Bully, per year, etts months, * two mosts Sout Wouldy per year, -Wookly por your.

Our terms are invariable in advance. Weekly and demi-weekly will be found about the Brot of January. Money any he spat as by the Rail Road-considering at he Express Cura entite.

Our Public Schools.

The Legislature is talking about adjourning, and yet we have heard of nothing which has been done to keep alive the Common, Schools of the State. What the committee on education intend to propose we have not heard, but it has been intimated that propositions will come from some quarter to appropriate what is left of the Common School Fund to the necessities of the State in another direction. Can that fund be touched or appropriated to any other object but the one specifically devised in the original plan for the catablishment of Common Schools 1. The Literary Board, we take it, is a body corporate. They are entrusted with Funds for a specific object, which even the Legislature, we take it, cannot wrest from their control and devote it to any other object? The obligations of the State to that Fund are of the na ture of a contract, which it seems to us, the Legislature cannot impair or properly divort from its legitimate object. We have not looked into this question carefully. We are not prepared to say what, in our present condition car be done for the Schools, but it is of the first importance, that the School system should not, at this period, after so much has been secomplished, be disorganized. Something, if it be but little, should be done to keep up the ornization until the country, recuperates. We sope, therefore, the wisdom of the Legislature will be exercised toward marking out the very best course for the future promotion and properity of the system.

Negro Testimony.

The Wilmington Disputch is out against n gro testimony, and intimates that those who faor it are not influenced by principle, but expediency. We believe that it was a great error and a grievous wrong both to the negro and the white race, to free the negro violently and suddenly. The history of the future will more and nore develope the correctness of this position, and it will be shown that the injury to the negro is greater than to the whites. But this the people of the South was compelled to do. But saving consented to their freedom, and profess edly in good faith, how can their freedom-their rights of life, of person and of property be ntained, if they are dealed the right to give evidence before the Courts in all matters in which they are directly concerned ! While them protection. The master's oath, the master's purse and the master's arm, as well as those of his wife and children, were a defence to him. But now, these are gone, and can the law give him sure protection new without his own trafimony ?

From the time we saw that the abolition of slavery was an inevitable consequence of the war, and this we believed would be the result before it came on, we have not doubted the propriety and the justice of giving the negro the right to testity in all cases in which blacks were concerned, so soon as he became a freeman. But we have intentionally avoided the discussion of the subject for months, for the reason that we thought it advisable to abstain. believing that our people would be more likely to reach the same conclusion, by avoiding diswork soor than by a heate I contro

versy. Hence we have not urged it upon rs, nor shall we do so. It is a matter about which every one should be fully persuaded in his own mind. We favor it however, not -ne a matter of policy, but from conviction that it is right. The idea that this admits a negro to equality with the whites, is to our mind, simply proposterous.

Sampson County.

Some weeks ago, some one anxious to keep up false lights to the Northern people in regard to the treatment of the blacks in the South, telshed North, that several negroes, we be lieve, had been sold by order of the Court of Sampson County to pay costs, &c., and that the mmandant of the post or of the Freedman's Bureau had arrested the whole Court. We exseed our doubt of its truth at the time. It ow turns out, that Capt. Richard Holmer, head of the County police, in the exercise of his doty, on a negro being brought before him on some large, untented him to be imprisoned for cos's and fees. The negro not liking to go to jail, bired himself to a man for a given time to pay the costs, to which the Captain assented. This is the upshot of the hubbub, and the mil-Stary authorities fully endorse Capt. H.'s course.

Female Compositors.

The Montgomery Advertiser has in its emaloy five respectable young ladies who are comstors on that paper. Many females in the oth will be forced to seek other industrial employments than those they have hitherto Pleass remit by express or other safe hands. ed in. Sewing is no longer a living business, se but few are able now to put out their work. The business of compositors at we have heretofore urged, might very properly engage stion of females,

Real Estate Bank.

The Wilmington Journal seems to object to our proposition to raise a North Carolina Land Loan Company, for the purpose of establishing a large National Bank, It says:

Now we are not familiar enough with bankng projects to give oracular advice, but it does seem to us, that all banks should be based upon a specie basis. Specie is the barometer, it is the standard of exchange of the world. s no blinking that fact. All other standards better regulation of the town of Jacksonville in are fictitious, whether national or state. The world recognizes specie.

We should be obliged to our cotemporary if it would publish our article. From the notice it makes, its renders cannot understand our proposition. The design of forming a Land Loan Association, is to enable them to borrow he gold or its equivalent upon which to Bank. It is proposed to establish a National Bank out of the gold borrowed, and to put it precisely spon the same basis upon which all the National Banks rest. Our cotemporary is right in aying that all banks should be based upon a specia basis. It would not we presume, object to its equivalent. This is just what we propose. U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Trefsury. drawing six per cent, interest payable in gold, is considered a gold basis or equal to it.

By the way, the more we reflect upon it, the nore we are convinced of the feasibility and success of the plan; and as the whole State is deeply interested in this matter we shall be glad if our cotemporaries would give our views ventillation that the matter may be discussed.

Cotton.

This article is now hanging heavily upon the market, both in the North and in Europe, and the tendency is rather downward than upward. The calculations of holders have been, so far, imappointed. How the thing will turn out in future is difficult to determine.

If the article declines because of the expecstions based upon a large crop theoresent year, e think there will be sad disappointment. The cultivation of the crop may perhaps be accomdished to a considerable extent; but when picking time" comes, we apprehend it will not se so easily done.

Much of the article now on hand, we judge is worth very little. Age and the exposure of much of it, has seriously affected its quality, and we judge the clothe made of it will be nearly worthless.

Mr. Berry's Speech.

We commend to the reader, the sound practical views of Mr. Berry, in regard to furnishing the State with a sound currency in the absence of the National currency, and providing, in the best possible way the State can now do it, to sustain her credit. We commend especially; to the attention of legislators, and all, the high ground Mr. Berry takes against repudiation, and the absolute importance of maintaining the credit of the State. If his sage counsels are disregarded, the time is coming when no honest, high souled man will be proud of the Old North State. We regret that we were compelled to defer Mr. B.'s speech to this late day.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

We observe that a correspondent from Washington in this State to the Newbern Times, publicly acknowledges the benevolent kindness of W. H. Willard, Esq., a former resident of that were slaves the interests of their owners as that place, who after the partial destruction of well as the promptings of strong affinities which | that place in 1864, sent the sufferers \$5000 .grow up between moster and slave, afforded In the winter of 1865 he sent them \$1000, and during the present winter 250 pounds of cotton yarns. These acts of benevolence, always done privately, are characteristic of Mr. W. H. Willard-indeed of all the brothers, of whom there are four in this State, all enterprising business men and excellent citizens. They are all of Northern birth, but are true men-as true as if "to the manor born."

Mrs. Ball's Trial.-The Standard.

In copying the first day's trial of Mrs. Ball from the Standard, we distinctly announced to our readers, that not being able to procure a reporter ourselves, we should avail ourselves of the labors of the Standard's reporter for what we should give our readers of Mrs. Ball's trial. We supposed our readers would understand that we referred to the entire trial. The neg lect, however, to put the credit to the second day's proceedings was a sheer omission. We very cheerfully acknowledge the excellency of the report and our obligations to our neighbor.

The Methodset Conference at Alexandria, which connected itself with the M. E. Church, South, recently elected the following as delegates to the General Conference to meet in New Oriens in April next: Revs. S. Register, J. S. Martin, N. Wilson, E. R. Veitch, S. S. Roszell, W. G. Eggleston, Revs. J. S. Gardner, S. Rogers and J. Poisal, are reserve delegates. A proposition was made to remove the Episcopal Methodist to Baltimore.

Mar. Gng. - We learn that the trial of this gentleman will take place during the present or coming week. He was at one time in charge of the Confederate prison at Salisbury, and we learn that the charges against him grow out of the treatment of the prisoners at that place.

We are informed that he enlays the highest enntation in Florida as an eminent physician, and as a most humane and kind man, family originally went from this State, and they are among the best citizens of Florids. The citisens of that State feel an intense interest in his case, and feel confident that nothing affecting the personal honor and high gentlemanly qualities of the Dr., can be sustained against him.

To Our Subscribers.

Many of our friends still owe us on subscription and for advertising. The amount is small to them, but the want of it is severely felt by me,

SCALIFO DEBTS .- An article on this subject from a friend, will be found on our first page "Subscriber't, may be right and we wrong, but we doubt.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock

Mr. Arendell, from committee on Corre tions reported back the following bills: A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Graham; bill to consolidate amend the several acts heretofore passed for the Onslow county; bill to repeal the 17th section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its session in the year 1825, entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Beaufort; a bill to incorporate the Carolina Emigration Company; bill to authorize the formation of the English and American Wool and Vine Growing Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of America, with amendments, and a bill to establish a board of Commissioners of Navigation, recommending

Mr. Morehendefrom the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the resolution to authorize the printing of the acts of the secret essions of 1864-'65, reported back the same

recommending its passage,
Mr. Jones, of Columbus, from a joint select mmittee to whom was referred a resolution in relation to furnishing artificial limbs to our soldiers at the expense of the State, reported that from all the information the committee, could obtain, the artificial arm was considered more ornamental than useful, and would recommend that all who desire the arm should be furnished at cost, but the leg to all at the expense of the State. The resolution passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mesars, McLean of Cumberland and Harris

Rutherford offered additional names of Justices of the Peace for Cumberland and Rutherford Counties.

A message was received from the Hous transmitting additional names of Justices of the Peace, for Alexander, Gates, Chowan and Cleaveland counties, concurred in.

Mr. Cartes introduced a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer of the State, to pay over to Mr. E. Sanders, Executor of the late N. Sanders, Senator from Onslow county, the per diem and mileage due the said J. N. Sam-On his motion the rules were suspended, nd passed.

A message from the House transmitting a colution in favor of Mrs. 8. Hanrahan, widow of the late W. S. Hanrahan, authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay the per diera and mil-eage due the said W. S. Hanrahan, late Senafrom Pitt, which passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Coward, introduced a bill to appoint tax collector for the County of Lenoir. notion passed under the suspension of the rules. The bill to amend an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Greenville came up and passed under the suspension of

Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler came up or is third reading and passed.

Bill to incorporate the trustees of the Rich and Female Academy passed under the suspension of the rules,

On motion of Mr. Gash the resolution authorzing the acts of the secret session of the General Assembly for '64 '66 to be printed was taken up and on motion of Mr. Arendell was so amended as to include the secret sessions o '62 63. Quite an animated but brief discussion ensued, the ayes and have were called, and the question passed by a vote of ayes 28, Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pitch ford of Warren till Wednesday next,

A message from the House was received, nor oncurring in the appointment of Lewis Gard ner as a Justice of the Peace for Cleveland county; also submitting an additional name for Jus-tice of Peace for Lincoln county, which was

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the Senate adjourn ed until Monday morning at 10 o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17. The House was called to order at ten o'clock-The journal of yesterday was read and ap-

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Chadwick, Holderby, Foster, Coates, Potter and Houston.

Mr. Waugh introduced a bill to repeal so much of the revised code, chap. 68, sec. 2., entitled "marriage," as requires the clerks to take a bond. Referred to the Judiciary, Mr. Stilley, a bill for the relief of the President and Directors of the Washington Toll

Bridge Company: Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. Mr. York, a resolution that the two House adjourn sine die on the 5th of March next. Laid

on the table on the motion of Mr. Gidney.

ON CALENDAR.

bill to repeal that provision of the Law," which requires Executors to give security. Passed its second feading.

Mr. Hutchison entered a motion to reconsider

the vote by which the House rejected on yesterday the bill to authorize the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National banks.

After some discussion in which Messrs. Smith of Hertford, Cowan, Blackmer, Luke and Hutchison advocated a reconsideration, and Messrs. Thompson, Caldwell and Waugh opposed, Mr. Waugh moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider. The year and nays were called, and the House refused to lay on the table by the following vote:
YEAS. -- Messre, Bensley, Black, Burgess, Cald-

well, Cameron, Carson, Dargan, Davis, of Cartewell, Cameron, Carson, Dargan, Davis, of Carteret, Davis, of Halifax, Everett, Faircleth, of
Green, Faircloth, of Wayne, Ferrell, Flythe,
Gaines, Henry, Hednett, Jenkins, of Gaston,
Judkins, Kinney, Leigh, of Tyrrell, Logan,
McDonald, McGuire, Wheon, Niven, Nicks,
Page, Smith, of Columbus, Stilley, Scoggin,
Thompson, Trull and Waugh,—34.
NAVE—Mesars, Ashworth, Barnetf, Blackman,
Blaths, Banner, Byrson, Burton, Company

Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Campbell, Candler, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Dunn, Candler, Cowan, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Dunn, Farrow, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Hawes, Hilliard, Holmes, Horton, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Granville, Jones, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, Mo-Intosh, McNair, Moore of Martin, Mott, Nawsom, Palmer, Rosebro, Shaw, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Hertford, Teague, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson, and York, 48

the operation of the statute of limitations, and the bill regulating the terms of the Supreme Court. The House assented to the Senate's ac-tion, as to the first of these, and maked a com-

office to the Sheriff elect, passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to incorporate Mystic-Tie Lodge, A

Q. M., in the town of Marion, McDowell county and engressed resolution in favor of Edward Sanders, Executor of Isaac N. Sanders, deceased, late Senator from Onslow county, also passed

heir seve al readings. The following bills on calendar passed their 2nd and 3rd readings, viz: A bill to incorporate Transylvania Seminary; bill to amend the charter of the town of Lenoir; bill to re-enact the 4th sect. 102d chap, of Revised Code; resoution concerning Cherokee Indians; bill to au thorize certain Cherokee Indians to remain permangotly in North Carolina; bill to authorize wardens of the poor, in case any indigent person becomes chargable to a county possessed any estate, which is insufficient for the support ch indigent person, to institute proc ings to subject the same to the indemnity of the County, whose duty it is made by law, to provide for the maintenance of the poor thereof a bill to punish seditions language, insurrec-tions and rebe'lions in the State; a bill to autherize the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Combarland county to appoint Inspectors of mival stores, and a bill to authorize the county courts to empower administrators, guardians and executors to sell for cash.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock M. on Monday next.

The Usury Law.

The usury law, by driving away domestic and keeping out foreign capital, is crushing the in-dustry of the State. From inability to borrow mer, farmers cannot stock and supply their farms, use-hanics are deterred from embarking in manufacturing enterprises or hindered in prosecuting those already begun, merchants cannot meet their obligations and must close For lack of money, which can only so brought into the State by a repeal of that time honored relic of old fogyism, the usury w, the agriculture, trade and manufactures of the State languish. The above facts are known to the Logislature, but the majority of the members being from the country, and being possess ed by an overwhelming apprehension that if the closuce of borrowing money is given to them and their constituents, their hands will be away from their, they refuse to afford the much We would warn them that needed relief. ersistence in their present blind policy will sure the loss of their lands and every ing clse they have. Real estate, city and ral, is every day being forced under the rural, is every day being forced under the auctioneer's hammer and sold at half its real value, because the owners cannot hold or use it without money, and they are unable to borrow money upon it at the present legal rate of interest. Were the usury law out of the way, were the legal rate of interest raised sufficient , or were all contracts for interest declared by law to be valid, Northern capital, now begging investment, would flow thither, and immediate relief would be experienced all over the State. Farmers would be able to pay and feed their freedmen; manufactures would start into life, and business, now prostrate, would revive .-Some spendthrifts would part with their patrimonies, but the wise and frugal, who comthe mass of our people, would prosper. Northern capital awaits only the repeal of the usury law to seek investment here is no bars assertion; we have facts before us upon which we make the positive declaration.

We could fill our paper with instances of far-mers compelled to sell their lands because they cannot raise money upon them to make them available of merchants and mechanics who must close business for the same reason; but such a display would be useless, as we not hope that it would impress more deeply upon the minds of our leg slators the necessity of taking some action to let into the Comonwealth the vital stream of prosperity-money -Richmond Times.

The Texas State Convention. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.

The Texas State Convention organized on Saturday. It was agreed, by a vote of sixty six to cloven, that all the members should swear It was agreed, by a vote of sixtyto support the Constitution of the United

A resolution previously adopted that all who had not hitherto done so should take the amnesty oath, was reconsidered.

The constitutional oath was administered to the Convention on masse, by Judge Everett, the members standing.

Governor Hamilton was notified of the organization and sent a message, recommending, ong other things, the repudiation of the Confederate debt.

The Convention appointed a Committee on the condition of the State Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Department, of which Judge Roberts, of Smith, President of the Secession Convention, is Chairman. A committee on the General Provisions of the Constitution, of which Judge Hancock is chairman, and committees on elections, printing, education, public lands, and

Indian Affairs, &c.

Resolutions declaring no persons coming within the exceptions of the President's Amner ty Proclamation entitled to a seat, and a substitute to refer all credentials to a committee on elections, were referred.

Resolutions to adjust debts contracted on the basis of Confederate money; to inquire after the records of the library and furniture of the Supreme Court; to extend relief to parties owing debts prior to the war, and to establish separate criminal courts, were all referred to approprinte committees.

A Big Conspiracy.

The National Intelligencer says, information from the State Department, furnished by the United States Consul/Potter, reveals the existence of a wide-pread conspiracy in Canada and Europe with the object of affecting the finance of the United States Government. The intention seems to be, if possible, to create a name in the European markets in reference to panic in the European markets in reterence to American securities, and as a consequence, forcing home our bonds now held there. The hope seems to be cherished that they may in manner bring about a financial crisis i cial interests of the country. The principal Canadian agent is Vernon, and the first movement toward the desired result exhibits itself in a work, the proof-sheets of which are in th

Williams, Wilson and York -48.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the motion to reconsider was made the special order for 12 o'clook, M., on Wednesday next.

Messages were received from the Senste announcing the refusal of that body to recede from amendments to the bill further extending to vicate are announcing, in advance, that the action will be purely their own, and the came, the refusal of the President to endorse the measure ures of the Radical party.

EDUCATION IN FLORIDA. - A bill for the edution, as to the first of these, and saked a committee of conference as to the latter.

The Sonate, by message, assented to the proposition to raise a committee of conference.

Sundry engressed resolutions in relation to the collection of taxes in Beaufort county, and a bill to authorize the Clerk of the County Governor indexed the plan and asked its reference to a joint committee.

Remarks of Mr. Berry.

In the Squate of North Carolina, Friday, Feb. ruary the 9th, on the bill-to issue Treasury Notes to pay the interest on State Bonds.

MR. SPEAKER .- I was well aware, when I inroduced the bill now under consideration, that o bill or proposition could be sculmitted to this General Assembly, that would not be hedged in with difficulties/and surrounded with objections. In this I have not been disappoint-But at the same time, I was aware the responsibility rested on the General Assemprovide some means to sustain the credit of the State, to pay the current expenses of the government, to devise ways and means to meet the existing liabilities of the government and also to provide a State Currency. These are the great objects we all have in view, and a more responsible duty has seldom rested on a Legislative body.

Mr. Speaker, it seems clear to my mind, that, to effect these great objects, we must at one adopt some sound system of financial policy to revive the State's credit. Currency is to some extent an imaginary thing. And notwithstanding that gold and silver regulate the value of all kinds of property both real and personal, intrinsically, it is not so valuable as iron, although one pound of gold is worth over one ton of iron. You might withdraw all the gold that is in circulation and restore it to the els of the earth, and still the human family would be prosperous and happy; but take from them the fron, and they would at once sink into barbarism, the higher latitudes of the globe would be depopulated and only the tropics be inhabited. So we see that more or less, curren cy is an imaginary thing; and from eighty to hundred millions of the precious metals in the United States form the basis on which our

currency rests. A large portion of that is locked up in the vaults of the banks. Still on this foundation a sufficiency of paper currency is issued to carry on transactions of the government and the people. It is continually going out and re-turning, like the blood of the human system. It passes though the heart to the extremities of the body, when the veins call it up and send it back to the heart, and as long as this action goes on uninterrupted the man is healthy and vigorous. But if the heart becomes diseased or the channels of the blood obstructed, and the physician fails to restore the patient, he The treasury of the State is its heart. clies.

The Convention passed an ordinance repudiating the former currency. It cut off the life blood from that department of governmentabout ten or twelve millions of currency was lost to the people of the State, and it will re turn no more, forever. Senators, you are the physician that must restore the life-blood our political system !

If the returning blow given to the credit of the State be renewed by this Legislature, the future prospects of our people are gloomy in-We must restore public confidence not deed. only in the State but out of it. Let us come square up to the issue and provide ways and means to meet present liabilities, and give the people a currency that will have credit all over the State and that will appreciate State securities and restore public confidence.

Mr. Speaker, owing to the disorganized con dition of labor the people of the State need indulgence-they want time to sow, to reap, and to dig from the soil the equivalents to gold and silver. Unless this indulgence is given, the future, I repeat, is filled with gloom. After much reflection, sir, I am satisfied the bill un der consideration will accomplish all that is ne-

COSSETY. But the opponents of this bill entertain a different view. They say it will depreciate the credit of the State. They says, that holders of coupons would not exchange them for the small treasury bonds, or in other words, that they would hold on to paper evidences of State indebtedness, bearing no interest, rather than ex change them for small bonds which they could loan out to individuals, with good security and receive the lawful interest of the State. Owing to the want of a circulating medium, these mall treasur would at once be in great demand and would soon become current all

over the State. Another objection urged is that inasmuch as they are receivable for all public dues, there would be paid into the Treasury too many of them and too little of other currency to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government. True, a considerable portion of the taxes would be paid in these bonds, but I also believe that enough of other currency would also be paid into the Treasury to meet current expenses.— Thus, I hold, that two great objects would be accomplished-the State would be provided with a currency and its ordinary expenses lionidated

But, Mr. Speaker, there are Senators who take the extraordinary position that as the Convention repudiated the war debt due our own citizens, the Legislature should repudiate the ante-war debt due mostly to foreigners. This is a false position. The Convention embedied in its ordinance that it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as it is practicable, to provide for paying all debts and obligatious created or incurred by the State, otherwise than in aid of the rebellion. This is the organic law of the land and should be obeyed by the Legislature, and if it fails a heavy responsibility will

rest upon this body rest upon this body.

Such a disregard for organic law will repeat the stunning blow given to the State's credit by the Convention. Repudiation I regard as the most fatal step the State has taken since adopting the ordinance of secession. It took from the pockets of the people some ten or twelve millions of money, and has left us without a circulating medium. Are the people to be left in this straightened condition?

A great commonwealth, extending over an

A great commonwealth, extending over an area of 45,300 square miles, with one million inhabitants, is to be left without a currency! Mr. Speaker, before Senators make up their minds, let their remember the high position we once occupied in financial circles. A great responsibility rests upon us to restore our State to her proud position before the world, and to relieve our people. It is high time we were ma-turing some plan, and I believe the bill under consideration meets the emergency. But I can say to Senators, that I will support any other proposition that will relieve the people in their present condition—which is wretched indeed.

A well known New York merchant, says the Washington Usion, writing from the South, states: "I believe no man will be moiested who attends to his business and is disposed to de al fairly, and comes legitimately in possession of lands, either by law, lease or purchase."

RAILROAD TO DANVILLE, VA .- The Virginia house of delegates have passed a bill authoriz-ing the opening of books of subscription to raise money, not to exceed \$3,500,000, to build a railroad from Lynchburg to Danville, and in-incorporating the said company when \$100,000 shall have been subscribed.

STRALING .- Mr. Wm. Collins had his shop broken open this week and pretty well cleaned out. Flour, peas, meal, fish and oysters, are very good things in their way, and some one is, o doubt, having a good time at Mr. C.'s ex-

PUBLIC SALE.

To choo the business of the late from of STELLING CAMPRICAL & ALBRIGHT, we wild fer for sale t pub is non-flow in Gre nebura day, the 7th day, of March next, all the stock of said Frin, consisting of Clouse and Lot.

Adome' Book Press, I Gordon Job Press,

3 Hand Presses with all the fixtures of a No 1 printing Establishme -ALSO-

A large number of "OURO WN SERIES" of Bobs bests and cramy other articles.

TERMS: all some under \$25 cach.

All affine over \$25 and under \$10. 3 months, and
Over \$100. 5 months with note and approxima-

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J. KINSEY. Ruleigh, Feb 12, 156, 1 at

A. A. WILLARD. Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Gra

boro', N. C., WHOLESALE DRALBE IN Groceries and General Merchandize FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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BEFER TO the State, Greensboro, N. C. Jessa H Lindsay, Esq., Cashiar Bank of Caps Pear W. E. Pell, Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh.

Joseph Potts, Esq., Washington, N. C., Murre James Criner & Sons, Baltimore, Merrer, Dowley, Corner & Co., New York, Witmington, Jun 9, 127, Om. Personal attention gives to the sale or shipmente Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All product, consigned to me for shipment, to Mes Dowley, Corners & Co., New York, will be into from the point of shipment—parties advising as as the goods are sent forward.

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A full supply of GROCERIES. constantly to store, which will be sold at least

Agent for cash. Agent for the cale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrate FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAPES. with Marvin a Patert Powder-proof Locks-by weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These Sela-are warranted free troin dampness, and are soft at manufacturers prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Brown Sheeting. A. A. WILLARD.

Janua v 26, 142, fm.

Gen. Lane's School for Boys,

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rate. Good board can be had in respectable families for about \$15 per month.

The boardons of this relicol may feel assured that their sons will be the outsily instructed and well trained.

The Principal is a graduate of the Deivarsity of 7a, and, also, of the Virginia Military Institute; and prior to his entering the Confederate Army as Major of the N. C. "Boths." R. giment, he was smoossfully egaged in tenching, traving filled sarmessively the pectrons of Assatant Professor in the Virginia Military Institute of Professor in the State Seminary of Fiorida, and Professor in the N. C. Military Institute of Chandta-He will be also ted by an educated gentleman, who is also an experience of tencher.

JAS. H. EANE, A. M., Priscipal,

TEXAS-TOBACCO.

PARTIES who desire to thip Tebacco to Galvestos Texas, where it can be said at a fair figure, one as so by supplying to the undersigned at Malisbuty. S. C. who will send a vessel run Wilmington at an extra

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm her twore knaws as that of Baker.
Cowpar & Co has this day, b an dissolved by
munal consent. The ducies develving on one of the
permers as Cashier of the Bank of Capa Fear, as
the r moval of the other to Norfolk (his resident)
before the war) for the purpose of practicing law,
have raused the dissolution. The business will be
cortinated by Mr Palashi Cowpar and Mr James.
Moore, late Teller of the Bank of Capa Fear, make
the name and style of Cowpar & Moore, who will
estile up the business of Raker, Cowpar & Co.

WM J. BARBE,
PULASKI COWPER,
WM. H. JONES.

Jan. 23, 139, 1f.

HENRY M. GILES GRIFFIN, BRO. & CO., GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANIS

Foreign and Domestic Liquers, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. No. 105 WEST LOMBARD STREET,

No. 2 BALDERSTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. ORIFFIN, S. H. GRIFFIN, A. CAPERARY

Jan, 31, 146, im. A. HOPFIFF. W. D. MOFFIFF. JOHN H'LACHES MOFFITT, BRO. & CO., General Commission Merchants

o. 4 South Water Street. Wilmington, B. C., WILL give prompt Personal attention to the rale or shipting t of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding

Orders solicited and promptly filled.