Party of the Sandard And Indian SCHOOL BY DR. MASON.

TYRE Emberriber proposes to undortake the edu-tion of a sw tops. His school will communes the 17th to flattary provided a sufficient number begin with shall apply.

R. MASON.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Sumber of Pupils Limited to Twenty Five.

REVD ME LACY. The exercises of this school will be resumed on learning, the 10th Jam 1887, at the school-room graded the Institution for the Dear and Dumb, and adding to their weeks.

Boys will be thoroughly propered for College, or for nations.

Turring: half in advance.
Thinse: made known on application to the Princi Panas : m pald . Dec 28-0t

APPOINTMENTS FOR BOANOKE DIS THICT, N. C. CONPERENCE.

at Warrenton, mnike, at Element, Hampton, at Williamston, month, at Pivacouti, shington, at Washington, h, at Woodstock, lammakee, at Swan Quarter theras, at Hatteras,

Hatheras, as Hatheras, [Masch 2 & 3 and Hatheras, as Hatheras, as Hatheras, [Masch 2 & 3 and Land Church in Tauboro, on Saturday the 19th, July. The Hermeric are Messers. H. Paimer, E. & Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Wentberelve, Chas Latham, John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. B. & Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and Hatteras, It is important that all abound be present.

As the returns from this Annual Conferences thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late General Conference, will soon be officially sanothneed as the law of the Church, the district Stewards by anticipation of such announcement will check four Respecte to our next Annual Conference, in Conferen

IL S. MORAN, P. E.

MRS, BUGRES,

Doc 28-2w

BESTRABLE MOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT

HE subscriber wishes to rent out, for the ensuing year, the House and Lot, immediately North of a Episcopal Church.
The House is commediate, having eight rooms and I meessary out-houses.

Possession given immediately.

We terms, apply to

ROBT, W. HAYWOOD. WRS. TAVLOR'S SCHOOL THE next Session of Mrs. James F. Taylor's Sol for Boys and Citris will commence on Tuesd the 1st, day of Jamesay 1867. Torms 220,00 per session of five months.

W. D. ANTHONY.

J. O. H. NUTTALL ANTHONY & NUTTALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CONCORD, N. C.

Primpt personal attention gives to the sale or pur-nase of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Naval ores, and Merchandino Generally.

GREAT SALE

AT AUCTION. HORSES, MULES, AGRICULTURAL IM-

WILLIAMSON'S CO; will sell at anothen on the Market Square, in the city of Haleigh, on y, the little day of January, 1967, at 11 o'clock i suigh Brad Stallion, eight years old, cough Reed hay Mares, by imported Fly-by-th, out of mares by imported Fly-by-th, out of mares by imported Fly-Brown, will be all years old not Spring, 155 hands a, go well in harness and under the saddle. bob-tail harness Horse, 8 years old and very ish.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, TO CLOSE CON-BIGNMENT, THEY WILL SELL

Corn Shollare. O nice warehouse or stere Trucks, small and large sion, in Plows, Allen's patte

A. A. WILLARD,

TAR WASTED.

With Heart Lawle

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editors. SEATON GALES.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 1, 1867.

Memorials to Congress

When had and, malignant, then set, to wer accomplished exilabled, they do not so at the means they employ. This has been am ply illustrated in the conduct of those individand in our midst, who are seeking to gratify a mean revenue upon the great majority of their fellow-citizens, for no other reason than that they have refused to promote their selfish and unhallowed ambition. Their whole course, which has been characterized by utter shame lessness, profligacy and meanness, has at last reached its culminating point. Not being able to inveigle, wittingly, any decent white men into the support of their abominable and wicked schemes, they have resorted to the poor deluded negro as a more congenial ally,—the very negro whose worst enemy they have heretofore been but whom they are willing to court and embrace in order to yout their hate upon their own color and kindred. We are informed by a gentleman who has seen one of them, numerously signed, in the shop of a colored huckster, that printed memorials (of course gotten up at the Standard office) are in circulation among the negroes of this city, and doubtless throughout the State, praying Congress to establish a "loyal civil government in North Carolina !" When these shall have been duly signed by every negro in the State, who can be taught to "make his mark," they will doubtless be forwarded by Holden to Stevens, who will, in his turn, present them to Congress as embodying the voice of so many thousand congress of North Carolines. For all this we cannot so much blame the negro, however much we may deprecate the injury that it is certain to work him. The idea of being asked to sign, or to allow his name to be put tes a paper addressed to Congress, which is to bring about some great imaginary benefit to himself, is sufficient, of itself, to tickle his weak fancy and excite vague hopes. But what words of scorn, detestation and contempt are severe enough for the white men, (in color only) who are thing such agencies to destroy the government of our good old State and proscribe and degrade their neighbors t

This is not all: We are reliably informed by a public officer of high respectability in an adjoining county, that these "Memorials" have been sent out from the Standard office into every Captain's district, and that signatures are sought to be obtained in the following manner: The ignorant, who never see a newspaper, are approached with the assertion that Holden has recently been to Washington, seeking to rescue what little land, or other property, they may have, from confiscation, and that he has received assurances that only those shall be spared who will sign "this poper"-handing the party the Memorial!

the attention of Congress to them. We beg our friends throughout the State to watch for these incendiary papers and communicate any facts concerning them that may come to their

It would be to question the existence of such a thing as retributive justice, to doubt that the political villainy now being practiced in North Carolina will go unpunished. The miserable agents of treason in this State are gathering up for themselves a store of ineffable infamy.

Gold has declined in New York to thirty-four and a balf, and it is the opinion, in financial quarters, that it will fall still farther. One of he causes of the decline is that Wall street has ceased to be agitated by the Radical thunder from Congress. The movements of that body, looking to the impeachment of the President, the abrogation of the State governments, and the concentration of the Federal power in the the concentration of the Federal power in the legislative department, are idle and alward.—
The impotence of the body for mischief, as well as ifs incapacity for good, are now well understood. The sense of the public will check the revolutionary tendencies of Congress. Therefore, gold will fall, and the currency will appreciate, and the government securities continue to maintain their credit at home and abroad, at least till Congress shall accomplish some of its destructive projects.

at least till Congress shall accomplish some of its destructive projects.

Financial men have also discovered that the many movements in Congress against the conscryative financial policy of the Administration will, in the end, coine to assight, and that the currency will certainly not be increased, nor, to any isjucious extent, contracted.

Another operative cause for the decline of the price of gold is that the Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to three and a half per cent, which shows that gold is not wanted there, and further shipments of gold from this country need not be expected all present operating need no be expected all present operating need not be expected.

The above views of the National Jatelliesses.

men of the North. Intelligent men everywhere attribute the present appreciation of our green backs and government securities to the growing impression that ultra radicalism will not tri

The Standard, whose knowledge of finance is about equal to its stateamanship holds the fol-

"It will be seen that gold in New York has fallen to 133. Pass Mr. Stevens' bill to reorganize the insurgent States, and it will soon be down to 120."

A.FAIR HIV -- We learn that a colored man in this city, a few days ago, giving a gentle-man a description of the intended cololestion of the lat, of January by the blacks, explained why it was that they had invited Mr. Such and Such a one to address them. He began with Holden "Ob coness," says he, "we invited Mr. Holden; we colored folks thinks that he is one ob us !" Appreciative darkey ! ...

The Washington correspondent of the Phila-iciphia Inquirer says that an embent member

Arraying Classes. The charge which arrant demagogues hav

to delighted to roll as a sweet morsel under their tongues, i. e. that Southern slaveholders, and men of means among us, were proud, overbearing aristocrats, brow-beaters and haters of the negro and the poor whites, never had any proper foundation. There never was a commu other and the motival dependence of each other, than the people of North Carolina. Honest, virtuous poverty is no where more respected than among our people of all classes. An honest, virtuous negro, or white person, has the sympathy and confidence of every one, and certainly the integrity and virtue found among the blacks, since their freedom, are not less highly estimated. Indeed, where any of our colored people have shown, since their emancipation, that their virtue has resisted the seductions of the state of demoralization which has strrounded them, the confidence and friendship shown by the whites are universal. And now that poverty stares almost every man in the face, there is no reason, whatever, for the shameless efforts made by some, 'to array one class of society against another.

The efforts of the Standard, since the close of the war, to use, without stint, every effort to array the Northern people against the South and to embitter their feelings against us, by its false and damaging publications, deserve the severest reprehension; but even this does not morit as severe condemnation as the efforts of that paper, and the personal remarks of its Editor to plain, honest people, to prejudice them and the blacks against those who are only guilty of the offence of opposing its wicked efforts. What else can it mean by its frequent remarks, threatening those, who have anything left, with confiscation and the division of their Sects ailloug the poor whites and blacks !-What else can it design, but the utter poverty and degradation of those who have had the good fortune to preserve a little of what they had, amid the wreck of their fortunes? Can anything be more transcendently mean than

We are glad to know that respectable poor people, and really sensible blacks, scorn such wickedness. On several oceasions, since Mr. Holden's return from Washington, we have heard of his approaching our honest people, and, after the usual salutations, saying, "Now, sir, there is a prospect of see poor white people and negroes getting our rights." In most instances, we are pleased to know, he has met with cold comfort. The truthy's, Mr. H. does not want justice or right. Like all sinners, he wants mercy. If he were to get justice, he would be gone!

PIETY OF THE STANDARS.—When Holden is patriotic, he mounts his herse and calls Parson Brownlow "that glorious old patriot," and when he feels piously inclined, he vents his fory and weath against the Senior Editor of the Sentinel. Our excellent associate, the other day, prepared casual local notice about the Christmas holilays, which, by the way, the Senior did not see until it was published, and forthwith Holden grows pious, talks about his respect for the Church and the ministry, and about charity, until he works himself into a perfect rage at the Senior. Holden scarcely ever goes to Church, and his love for the clergy his readers fully understand. Wonder if he would ever think of them, if we, the Senior, did not now and then put our poolard in his gizzard? We have hope of Holden yet. He may be reclaimed from

A Voice from the Middle Ages.

"About the year 1316, the friends of Dante succeeded in obtaining his restoration to his country and his possessions, on condition that he sliculid pay a certain sum of money, and, entering church, there avow himself guilty, and ask pardon of the Republic. The following was his answer on the occasion, to one of his kinamen: "From your letter, which I received with due respect and affection, I observe how much you have at heart my restoration to my country. Tam bound to you the more grates fully, that an exile rarely finds a friend. But, after mature consideration, I must, by my answer, disappoint the wishes of some little minds; and I confide in the judgment to which your impartiality and prudence will lead you. Your neph-w and mine has written to me, what indeed had been mentioned by many other friends, that, by a decree concerning the exiles, I am allowed to return to Florence, provided I pay a certain sum of money, and submit to the humillation of asking and receiving absolution; wherein, I see two propositions that are ridiculous and impertinent. Is such an invitation to return to his country glorious for Dante, after suffering in exile almost fifteen years! Far from the man who is familiar with philosophy, be the senseless baseness of a heart of earth, that could do like a little sciolist, and limitate the infamy of some offices, by offering kinsself-up as it were in classas. Far from the man who cries aloud for justice, this compromise, by his money, with his persecutors. No, this is not the way that shall lead me back to my country. But I shall return with hasty steps, if you or any other can open to me a way that shall not derogate from the fame and honor of Dante; but it by no melt way Florence can be entered, then Florence i shall sever entor. What i shall I not everywhere mijor the sight of the sun and stars! and may I not seek and constamplate, in every corner of the earth under the canopy of Ileaven, consoling and delightful truth, without flore the constant place of

Napoleon has a kidney disease; Victor Emanuel a paralyzed right arm; Biumrk is sick; the Empress Carlotta crary; the hair of both the Emperor of Austria and the Queen of Hanover has turned gray within a year; the Pope weeps day and night, and Victoria still broods over the past with profound inclanelisty. Who wouldn't wear a crown?—Es.

Fourmas Monnor, December 30.—A difficulty occurred in Hampton last night among a party of negroes, who made an attack on a store to revenge one being shot while endeavoring to steal. They were dispersed by the military.

"Dar are," said a sable orator, addressing his bretheren, "two toads to dis world. De one am a broad and narrow read, dat leads to perdition; de oder a harrow and broad road, dat leads to sure destruction."

"If dat um de case," said a sable besser, "disculled individual takes to de woods."

Extracts from the First Report of the Publie Treasurer to the Legislature of North Carolina.

The pressure on our columns has been so rate as to render it impossible to publish the port of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., on the Finances of the State. The report contains many valuastatistics in regard to the public debt, bich may not inferent the gameral resider, and which would occupy more space should be selfnow afford. We give some extracts:

To the General Assembly of North Carolina; I have the honor to submit the accompanying port of the operations of this de nce the inauguration of the permanent State

Table A exhibits the public accounts. The large aggregates of the debits and credits result from the requirement of the Funding Act of March 10th, 1866, that I shall sell the new bonds, and with the proceeds discharge the past due bends and coupons, in consequence of which the entries are made on the fiction of an actual sale and payment, fustead of a mere ex-change of securities.

change of securities.

The small amount of public taxes paid in arises from the postponement by the General Assembly of the return day, from the 1st of October to 1st November, subsequently by the Convention to 1st January, 1867. CONVENTION TAXES.

Table B exhibits the returns of the taxes under the Revenue Ordinance of the Conven-tion, Total \$231,123 02. This sing will be bereafter, to some extent, increased. In several hereafter, to some extent, increased. In several Counties, i. e., Pasquotank, Barke, and Jacktounies, t. e., Pasquotanh, Berke, and Jack-son, ho person was qualified as collector of taxes under the Ordinance, and by Act of As-sembly the present Sheriffs were charged with the duty, with directions to make returns when the other State taxes are psychle into the Tress-

Again, sundry persons have refused to answer as to their liability to taxes under said Ordinance, on the ground, that for business done, while martial law prevailed, they could not legally be taxed under authority of the State. Cases of indictment under the Ordinance are now pending in our Supreme Court, and lavolve important questions as to the powers of the Convention in enforcing the Revenue Laws during the year 1865.

Table C contains the accounts of the Literary

PUBLIC DERY.

There is a very great interest manifested at ome and abroad in the financial condition of North Carolina. At the same time, I am convinced from the numerous letters to my department for information, that the absorbing events of the last six years have left in the minds but few of our people an accurate remembrance of the public debt, and of the public assets. I think it proper, therefore, to enter more into detail on these subjects than has heretofore been usual, that it may be known precisely where we startd.

where we stard.

Table D contains a descriptive list of the bonds outstanding against the State, deted prior to May 20th, 1861, and since 1865. Total amount, \$11,433,000; the amount of sunuxl interest on which is \$685,950. Adding the estimated amount of interest due on said debt, still unfunded, say \$1,600,000, up to and inclusive of October 1st, 1806, we have the total ante-war and post-war debt, on 1st October, 1866, \$13,023,000. The exact amount of interest unfunded cannot be assertained, because coupons of old bonds and of those issued during the war, were paid during the war, without a separate record being kept of the amounts of each, but the above estimate is believed to be accurate. curate.

Here follow statistics of the public debt in

detail, which we omit : the old bonds, for various reasons, have en-orsements on them which injuriously affect their Many of these endorsements were under the registration law of 1856-57; nearly all were made with a view to security from loss. In my judgment, it would be to the interest of the State, to give in exchange to all bonn fide holders of these "scratched bonds," new bonds of longer dates, on payment by the holder of a mall sum to cover the expenses of the new is-

Table E is a descriptive fist of the bonds is sued for Internal Improvement purposes during the late war, dated since May 20th, 1861, and prior to the year 1868, amounting to \$1,189,000. These are coupon bouds, payable, principal and interest, in Raleigh, in "good and lawfor money of the Confederate States of America."

We omit here the details, showing for what purposes these bonds were issued. The Treas-

The above mentioned bonds (except those for the Chatham Railroad Company) were issued under acts passed before the war. All were used in prosecution of our works of Internal Improvements. Many of these were issued when currency was less depreciated than at the prosent time. Nearly all being susalcable, are held by our own citizens. It is but just that new bonds should be given in exchange for them on such terms as may be right.

Table F exhibits the year of maturity of the bonds of the State dated prior to May 20th, 1861, and since the year 1865, and where payable. From this table it appears that in the fis
"all years are 1865 and 1866, \$35,000, will Jaquano, due, to wit: \$15,000, on April 1st, 1867, and

due, to wit: \$15,000, on April 1st, 1867, and \$41,000, on January 1st, 1868.

Table G shows the Bonds and Treasury notes issued during the war, for general purposes, and Table H, debts not funded, to Banks and indi-

\$ 12,871,500,00 Bonds,

Treasury Notes, Banks, &c., 508,423,00

Of this amount \$1,000,000 are reported by Mr. John White, former State Agent, as being on special deposit in the Manchester and County Bank, Manchester, England, having never been used for the purpose for which they were issued, i. c. as collaterals in negotiating foans.

The Sinking Fund has to its credit in war bonds \$2.372.500, and \$130,000 were redeemed.

sensities held by the State, vir - Brocks in Real dead final fragments to the Aug. 22. Total \$9,817,455,29.

Mr. Battle here gives a minute description of the character of these various socuristes, under test he with, therefore those who require Medical

I have given a full statement of the liabilities the State, and of the assets for which these liabilities mostly were created. It will be no-ticed that the annual interest, even after the past due bonds and coupons are funded, and if the bonds issued during the war to the Rafi Hond Companies be included, will not exceed a son doe.

The stocks and bonds held by the State The stocks and bonds beld by the State, amount to \$9,347,455,22. Many at which, under the revival of travel and production, will contribute to relieve the public burden. A State as great in all the resource/s which swell a nation's wealth, when capital shall regain confidence, and give its potent aid to Industry, will bear this small tax, not one third of one percent of the \$300,000,000 of our property, without perception of he weight.

Whether the State has sufficiently recovered from the lesses of the late disastrous struggle, and the embarrasmesus caused by the sudden change of the labor system, to be able to enternow, on the regular payment of the interest on

now, on the regular payment of the interest on the Public debt, rests peculiarly within the knowledge, and within the decision of the re-presentatives of the people, who are familiar with their condition.

I know you will realize the importance of an carly return to a prompt fulfillment of our obli-gations. By every consideration of enlightened public policy, by regard to the pecuniary and social standing of our citizens, wherever in the civilized world the pursuit of business or plea-sure may lead them, in respect to the fair name of North Carolina, whose plighted world only the sternest necessity has ever been able to benak, we are bound as soon as God gives us the strength, to redeem, our promise.

The vast wealth of our Western counties,

peal to us not to let our railroads come to dis-graceful rain, after penetrating to the base of the mountains they were designed to cross. The benefits of the works already built by the credit of the State, are immeasurably greater than the capital stock which represents cost. They have added millions to our taxable property. They still transport to the markets of the world the work of our hands and the produce of our soil. They are every day becoming stronger for, future development All nations which desire not to full behind the march of civilization are toiting to multi-ply and extend such highways. When we are ready to cast away these aids to progress, and have no share in the victories of science and industry over the material-world, then we may ingloriously throw aside all care for our fast increasing debt, until its accumulated wright is too grievous for our strength.

is too grievous for our strength.

FUNDLESS ACT OF MARCH 107H, 1866.

Table L exhibits in dealt the operations of this department, in executing the above Act.

Under this law, new six percent, coupon bonds, dated January 1st., 1866, interest psyable at the National Bank of Republic in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st, day of July and January of each year, have been issued in exchange for bonds and coupons of bonds, issued under Acts passed prior to May 200h., 1861, to the amount of \$1,425,000 on October 1st., 1866.

October 1st., 1866.

The Act requires me to sell the new bonds, at not less than par, and with the proceeds pay the past due bonds and interest, and the cuson the books of this department are ac-

The effect is to require interest to be charged from January 1st., 1866, on the new honds, but NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR GRAMto allow none on the coupons offered in e

change. This produces many complaints, hold-ers contending that coupons due January 1st., 1866, and anterior thereto, should justly bear terest in the same magner, as by the Act, past due bonds bear interest from maturity until

The construction of the law, adepted by me, is in accordance with the settled practice of this department for many years. In deforence to holders of coupons, whose position is, I think, reasonable, I bring the matter to your attention, as in your power only hes the remody.

As the operation of the Act is on the fiction of an actual payment for the new bonds, I felt bound to require applicants for the exchange to pay the accured interest in coupons or currency. In this way, \$1,409,99 in currency have been received, which is deposited in the Treasury."

The ordinance of the Convention, ratified 16th, of June, 1860, entitled, "An Ordinance to exchange the Stocks of the State for bonds is sued prior to May 21st., 1861," required me to advertise in such newspapers as I should select for sealed proposals for the exchange of stocks, bonds and other interests, held by the State, for the principal bonds issued before the 20th, of May, 1801.

Accordingly, I advertised in newspapers in

May, 1821.

Accordingly, I advertised in newspapers in different portions of this State, Virginia, Washington, New York, Baltimore and Boston, for acchemical states as some states as Sovember 1st., 1856, in order that parties desirected making the exchange might have opportunity of seeing the annual reports by the different Rail Road and other corperations, whose stocks were offered. The bids were opened in presence of the Governor and Compopened in presence of the Governor and Comp-troller, as directed by haw. The only stock for which offers were made, was that of the Raieigh & Gaston Rail Hoad Company, the whole of which was taken at an aggregate pre-mium of \$1,381,873.

mium of \$3,333,873.

Table M. shows the names of the successful bidders and the premiums offered.

As the honds secured by liens held by the State are in part transactions had during the war, I have postponed the offering them for exchange under the law, until I could by the most ter before you, that the interest claimed by the Siate may be ascertained, and declared by you, if you think actimable. I respectfully recommend that these transactions he walldaled on she person had not be desired in the first and to the holders of securities, lawed for Internal Improvement purposes during the war.

Deducting these items, agreement is a contract of the Treasury, the debt of the State, contract of during the war, for general purposes, out attending, \$15,123,759,25. The least confracted abroad for blockade operations, more not negotiated through this Department, and I have no official information of their amount.

It is impossible to designate the various objects for which the above debt was postracted. Proceeds of sales of Rinds, Treasury notes, taxes, &c., were paid out of the Treasury, indiscriminately, for all purposes, civil and military. Some issues were made in payment of old bonds and outpons of the State maturing, others for additional and other civil officers, and making a public lands, within the first survey of the State maturing, others for additional and other civil officers, and the limits, are not allowed to beate their their limits, are not allowed to beate their

Some \$3,000,000 of notes, which can be intentifield, were paid out towards the support of infield, were paid out towards the support of indigent families of Soldiers. In some cases the
sociarities, issued for objects not in aid of the
war, can be identified, but for the most part, it
is impossible to prove for what purpose they left
the Breasury.

Table I, gives a statement of the stocks and

Table I, gives a statement of the stocks and

suited for desfaces and all discusses of the Ryc Duction has performed several curve since he has visc what note is sued," most valuable for reference. Suigical and for defective Light or Hearing should avail themselfor of the opportunity now offered for Staing relief by goldy and committing Dit. GARD-WHILE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

Dec 2445 30

DADIES. TMU next assistant of Mes. Howelf's Scient School will-commenced Jan. 17th, 1867.

For particulars address,
Mills V. C. HOWELL.
Kaleigh, N. C.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE July first session will communice JANUARY 7, 1887,
Also Biss Aune Levejoy's School will open at the same times and place. Tuition, \$19, \$20 and \$23,

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL: MEHANEVILLE, N. C.

SUBSION of 1867 begins March 6th.
Course of instruction ChalcelCal, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL. Col.-WM. BINGHAM.

DRY GOODS : DRY GOODS :: DRY GOODS!!!

low locked up within their rocky barriers, ap-

COODS: 1:

We have just received, direct from the North, the following desirable and fresh lot of DRY (GOUDS, which we will sell at New York Cost to close; it pear Shaker, Star and Imperial Planuels, it does L. C. Handkerchiefa, it is not been selled in the Pocket Books.

10 Gunta L. C. Handkerchiefa, it is not grantly, it is not grantly in the grantly in the grantly in the grantly is not grantly in the grantly in the grantly in the grantly is not grantly in the gr Franch Mermo, "

R " Scattle Plaids, 11 ", Superb Irish Poplins, Ne well sell the above B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's and Boys' Clothing. 38 Warren and 30 Murray Bin. CORNER OF CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Orders Promptly Filled.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER C. W. OARBETT, of N. C.
EBEN YOUNG, N. Y. CRY.
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A. L. SCOTT,
Dr. F. M. GARRETT, of N. Carolina.

MAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHORUS: containing William's Method of Teaching Vocal Milsic, adapted to Schools by John Hullah; also, aslections for Devotional Exercises, Exhibitions, and Festival Occasions. Adapted and arranged in One, Two and Three Parts, by J. B. SHARLASD, Teacher of Music in the Boston Grammar School, \$1.00. Schi post-past, OLLVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 1-to.

THE ment Secution of the Acheoof for young laddes will commune on the 23rd, of January 1867. The number of pupils limited. For circular address.

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. James F. Cass,
Hillsbore, N. C.

A No. 1 Stationary Engine of 16 horse power with a return the holder of 25 horse and saw mill complete. For further particulars, address. DR. R. HOOKER

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Collector 4th, District N. G. W. B. Withhars, Dep. Coll. RALEIGH CLASSICAL AND