The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT \$2.00 a Year, Payable in Advance, \$2.50 if paid during subscription year; and

'Oars' are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers. THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, WARCH 6, 1858

The following figures, which are said to be att thentic, indicate the unprecedented growth

of Illinois, and leave no room to doubt that this young commonwealth now surpasses in points. tion the old mother-State Virginia. Very much of this rapid development is due to the bounties of public land, hestowed so liberally by Democratic Congresses and accepted by this Democratic State. Virginia, for pursuing a different policy, must now step saide and let Ithinois pass. These are the Not many of our citizens, we are sure, have ever had an opportunity of looking upon so beau-uful and polished a work of art as this production of an American sculptor's chisel. We hazard nothing in saving that neither in genius of con-ception, nor skill of workmanship, is it surpassed figures giving the population for different pe-

In 1830	
- 1940 476,1	83
- 1850 851,4	70
" 1855	14
This statement shows an increase:	4
From 1830 to 1840, of 318,7	38
- 1840 " 1850 " 375,2	87
* 1850 * 1855 * 455,1	oc
Petersburg Intelligence	er.

The moral of the figures given above, is as strongly applicable to North Carolina as Virginia. Both these old States should have now been among the wealthiest and most influential in the confederacy. They both abound in all the physical elements of wealth, but they have been both cursed equally with a mania for political abstractions which keeps them in their present position -a position from which they see and will continue

na and Virginia are going down in the scale

we not the same thews and sinews, and bones

industry? To this, every body will say yes;

property, and enrich themselves at our ex-

neither slave labor, nor soil, nor climate, nor

down, and is keeping us down, and we must,

therefore, conclude that the reason is the one

we have assigned, and that the remedy is in

CONSISTENCY.

We hear that some of those who for the

ernor of this State, will, in the event they

to consent to submit himself to an auful de-

feat, as the reward for a troublesome and

"Consistency, thou art," &c., &c.

knuckles well rapped for daring to insipuate

sun shines upon.

all praise.

oses of which the Poet of Love sings so charmngly. It would be easy to believe that some young girl, whose fascinations none could resist to see, State after State catch, pass and been caught mid-act in some wild game heat them in the race of prosperity, until, at exquetry, and smitten into stone, as the stood—all intent and rapturous with the blendid mirth and the lapse of the next quarter of a century. they will find themselves behind the very mischief of her design. And yet, as if it were a first offence, (as the half relenting expression of youngest of the present States. And can her face would indicate) we would be apt to imany one wonder at this condition of agine that, in token of mercy, the Divinity that strongest temptations to the bold, the un-States grasping and using the property of youth, and the spell of immortal beauty. We have seen this figure often, and with ever increas-North Carolina and Virginia for their own ing delight and higher admiration of its gifted exclusive aggrandizement? That the ex- suthor. We sincerely trust that no one espable clusive use of this property, which should be creations of genius, that no one who desires a common, is the cause, and the only cause, of present gratification or a source of most agreeable na? the new States going up, when North Caroli- resemblance, will fail to see "the Caroli-"a thing of beauty is a joy forever."-Pet. Int.

SINGULAR.

of power and influence, cannot be denied, for We take the following from the Washingif this is not the cause what is it ? No North Carolina or Virginia anti-Distributionists ton Editorial Correspondence of the Southwill dare to attribute the condition of the Side Democrat:

"The President has sent in the nomination of two States to the institution of slavery, for Dr. Wm. Jones, as Postmaster for this city. A they contend, as we do, that this institution change having been determined on in conformity to the disgraceful "spoils system" of rotation, it may be remarked that the appointment has been This, then, not being the cause, where else conferred upon one eminently worthy to receive it, are we to look for it? The climate and soil an old resident of the city, a consistent and outspoken Democrat, and a man of probity and inof both States are good, beyond dispute, and

capable of supplying nearly every human This is really a singular paragraph to be want. Not finding the cause here, we must found in a Democratic paper, for who but continue the search to one point further, and Democrats introduced "the disgraceful spoils if we do not find the why and wherefore there, system of rotation ?"-and who but one of the we must give it up. Is it to be found in the in- most prominent and able Democrats in the tellectual or physical structure of the men and Union proclaimed the piratical motto "to the women of the two States? Are we a race victors belong the spoils ?" blighted by feeble intellects, a sort of a

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOVERNOR

hybrid race, standing between the highest order of brute, and the lowest order of We publish to-day a letter from Gov. Walkhuman intelligence! No one can say that er to the Indiana Convention. This letter puts the cause can be found here. Lastly, are at rest the report that the Governor was about we not in physical endowments upon a par to abandon his position on the Kansas queswith our fellow men in other States - have tion, and at the same time exposes the equivcating conduct of the President and his and nerves that they have, and are we not, Cabinet. The Administration knew Walktherefore, as capable as they are of labor and er's opinions before it sent him to Kansasknew his conduct in Kansas, and changed its and yet they go ahead of-us-where, then, own position without giving Walker notice. can we find a reason for their so-doing, but However we may dissent from Walker's poin the fact that we allow them to take our sition, we cannot disguise the fact that Mr. Buchanan has treated him in a most disnipense? This is the reason, and the sole geomeus manner, and if he is now reaping, in reason of the disparity in progress. Every Walker's course, the proper return for his effect has its cause, and we have seen that conduct, he has himself to thank for it.

WHIG AND AMEIRICAN CONVEN-

intellectual, nor physical condition (beyond these we can look no further) has put us To speak a la Eccosse, Maister Monn, o' the Amirican Sintinil, has ganged clean daft abune a Conviction. Naething but a convintion will Maister Monn discoorse abune. our own hands and would be applied but for Why the de'il does na' the mon ca' on Maisthe malign influence of as hungry a set of demter Meeler! Maister Meeler is the head o' agogues as ever cursed any people that the the Exicutive Commettie, and kens a' abune what sald be done in sic a case. Ca' on Maister Meeler, brither Monn, ca' on him by a' means, and he'll just tell we cannilly would be a very important point gained, imporsake of principle are unwilling to vote for a Distribution Democrat for the office of Gov-

A bill authorizing the Governor of connot get a Whig and American candidate Virginia to contract with William R. Barbee, f Virginia, for a statue of James Madison, is before the Virginia House of Delegates. expensive canvass, vote for an anti-Distribuand will pass in a few days. The Statue is tion candidate of the pure Democratic stripe, for the interior of the Capitol, and to stand and holding no principle in common with alongside of the statue of Washington by Under all the circumstances we do hope that a reason or justice could our government afterwards Houden. For the statue of Madison, the generous regard for the public interest may trithem. This commentary on the text of "hauling down the flag," and "going over to State appropriates \$10,000.

the beast," is admirable -aye, it is worthy of MURDERER COMMITTED. - Obediah Christmas, who murdered the negro man in Granville a short time since, was committed to the If the Newbern Express doesn't "mind jail of this county on Thursday, the jail in its points and parallels," it will get its Oxford having burned some time ago.

that nine newspapers, published in different ROANOKE VALLEY BAIL ROAD .- The quarters of the State, are as good indices of House bill, an horizing the Roanoke Valley public opinion as three!! The Express las Rail Road Company to is ue bonds for \$25 .-

A TREAT IN STORE POR THE PEO-THIS STATE SLIGHTED. PLE OF RALEIGH.

manded the warmest admiration of all who

papers speak of it in exalted terms. It is

said that a young gentleman of Richmond

fell over head and ears in love with the Co-

quette. He has been affected by Mr. Bar-

bee's creation, as Pygmalion was by his own

statue of a beautiful woman, and we advise

him, like Pygmalion, to pray to the Goddess of

Beauty, who perhaps may do for him what

she did for the Cyprian, change her into

fiesh and and blood, and then he might marry

her and soon have statuettes, and in due

mammy. We take the following from the

(we question whether it is equalled) by any piece of statusry on this side the Atlantic. Accus-

tomed as we are to the lifeless, angular and com-mon-place works to be found in the most celebra-

ted collections of the North, we turn from the re-

nembrance of them to this embediment of life

and loveliness, and at once recognize the genius

and hand of a master. There is animation, soul

and nature in every portion of the figure-in the

mischievously angelic face—in the swelling out-line form—in the rounded and tapering limb—in the graceful pose and action of the whole; where-ever the eye falls there is some sweet witchery of

art, instinct with the properties of life, and har-

menizing with and giving completeness of ex-pression to the design of the artist.

breathing marble becoming a convert to the old mythology, and giving credence to the metamor-

One can scurcely help in the presence of this

THE COQUETTE."

Petersburg Intelligencer:

We take the following from the Wilming We are gratified to learn that the Statue ton Journal, and it will be seen from it how of the "Coquette," by Mr. Barbee, of Virginia, Democratic Mr. Buchanan treats Democratic will be exhibited in this City next week. North Carolina: This work of an American Sculptor has com-

OUR ONE APPOINTMENT .- North Carolina gave 12,000 majority to Mr. Buchanan, and has got the offer of one Consulate, which we under-stand the gentlemam, Mr. Dancy, declines." have seen it. The Richmond and Petersburg

> PETERSBURG WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORES.

We call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. Stevenson, Weddell & Co., and scale, and conducted by gentlemen of ample means to buy on the best terms and be content with moderate profits. Country Merchants should, by all means, give them a call and save the trouble and expense of a trip to course of time perhaps coquettes like their New York.

> MEXICO STILL IN TROUBLE. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 21st .-The condition of affairs in Mexico was still disturbed. The downfall of Comonfort had only produced a momentary pause, and already opposition had been manifested in various quarters to the Government of Zuloago. The States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Yucatan and Onjaca were in decided nostility, and each had raised a considerable force, for the purpose of warring against and putting down his administration. Alas! for poor Mexico. She seems destined to be a football, and her best interests are trifled with by the very men who should dedicate their lives to her service .-Comonfort, in his Farewell Address, held this

I view with profound sorrow the ravages of civil by a strife of so many years, the necessity for peace becomes every day more imperious. good men of every party, relinquishing their resentments, may contribute to its restoration. In this conviction. I have been strengthened by the experience acquired during the difficult days of my administration. It may be said that it is impracticable, and perhaps, at this time, impossible : but it is the desire of a man of heart who aspires only to the good of his country.

The next arrival will probably bring accounts of additional troubles and fresh pronunciamentos. age ber own affairs, and hence she presents the

Men will say at once—their good sense will compel them to say at once, "what has this ques-tion of the distribution of the public lands got to the presumption that they must be of doubtful do with the office of Governor of North Caroli-

We elip the above extract from an editorial in the Journal of yesterday, and while that paper has those men on the floor-those men of good scree-we should like to ask a simple question, and we trust, our neighbor will see that we are answered-it is this, "What had "Free Suffrage" to do with the office of Governor of North Caroli-

Come now neighbor, out with it, you know you blowed the Reid loud and long for that prince of humbugs, and in the end your party did succeed in gulling the people of the old State with it -then, Free Suffrage had a deal to do with the office of Governor-now Distribution is not to be mentioned in connection with the office how is this neighbor? we will be extremely obliged if you will enlighten us upon the subject -come unravel .- Wilmington Herald.

On Monday night of last week, the residence of Thomas Marshall, in Newbern, N. C., was destroyed by fire, with two of his children, a little boy and girl. Mr. M., his wife, and servant, with their smallest child, an infant of a few months old, barely escaped with their lives, Mr. M. having jumped from the second story window to the pavement. The Express estimates the loss of property at about \$3,000-no insurance. Mr. Marshall lost every, even his entire wearing apparel.

COLD .- The last three days have been olear and bitterly cold. Several persons have been engaged in putting up ice.

> From the Weldon Patriot. WALTER P. LEAKE, ESO.

This centleman has withdrawn from the contest as a candidate for the office of Governor of N.

We have not thus far expressed any opinion upon the propriety of bringing out a candidate of the American party, for the office of Governor, because we have thought that there was sufficient time to do so. A celebrated French diplomatist once said that a politician should never do to-day what may be as well done to-morrow. Without endorsing this sentiment as a proper rule of practice, either political or otherwise, we may be permitted to say that the observance of this rule, may under some circumstances be proper; and we are not prepared to say the present is not one of the instances in which it is so. But as it appears to be the wish of the Raleigh Register and other Whig papers of the State that the feelings of each section should be expressed, we will simply say that we do not see the propriety of running a candidate of the American party, with the inevitable certainty of defeat staring us in the face. Again, if Mr. Mc Rea or some other distribution Democrat who could unite any considerable portion of the Democratic party should be a candidate, we might possibly succeed in electing him. This tant we mean not in a party point of view; but important in view of the fact that our Railroad system is not completed, that the public necessity requires that projected schemes shall be comple-ted, and some others undertaken. And in consideration of the further fact that these additional works are absolutely necessary to the proper deelopment of the industrial resources of the State. It should be borne in mind that but for a similar act of distribution, some of the most useful, and most important public improvements in our State, would not now be in existence.

we do think, if the people could be brought to shake off the party shackles that seem to hold them as with the energy of desperation; if they would elevate their ideas above the consequences of a party triumph, or defeat, and look to the true interest of the country, they would not hesitate, but would give their suffrages to a distribution.

sburg: -d that tended not suffered all

The task Wiles Touch areas, but

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

We cheerfully transfer to this paper an article from the Government Organ, the Union, highly significant of favor, for the passage of the bill now before Congress, for the payment of the long suffering claimants for French Spoliations-some \$300,000 of which, we learn, is due to widows and children in North Carolina, of the original sufferers, all of whom went down to the grave, impoverished by their said losses. So important to the North Carolina sufferers did Governor In such forms, with such bues, neither bird, Dudley deem legislative interference in their behalf, that he recommended, by a special message to our Legislature, instructions to our Sena-Messrs. Hamilton & Graham in to-day's tors and Representatives in Congress, to vote for paper. These establishments are on a large the prompt payment of these claims, (as the Legislatures of some dozen other States had already done to their delegations in Congress.) Such instructions, we learn, passed manimously our House of Commons, but slumbered so long on the table of the Senate, they were left as unfinished busi-

ness there, for want of time to act upon the The French spoliation claims of our citizens which originated prior to the date of the convention with France of September, 30, 1800, and were by it bartered by our government to France for great political and pecuniary considerations, are again before Congress. On this subject very many favorable and elabo

rate reports have been made by the most talented committees of each house, to which another has recently been added by the Hon. Mr. Crit-

for those detailed and voluminous reports, able and conclusive as they confessedly are, did not at any time exist; since the whole subject is clearly set out and fully stablished by the most prominent men of that day, and more particularly by the following brief and indisputable authority, viz: The Secretary of State, Mr. Madison, in an official communication dated February 6, 1804, (see

Senate documents, vol. 5, first session Nineteenth Congress, page 795,) says :
"The claims from which France was released were admitted by France, and the release was for war, since, the Republic having been weakened a valuable consideration in a correspondent release of the United States for certain claims on

And the constitution of the United States pro-"Nor shall private property be taken for public

use without just compensation." On these two points hang all, the facts and the law in the case. These are insurmountable bar-

From the Union, January 17, 1856,

With the view of assisting in the formation of French spoliation claims, we have introduced into our columns the reasons on which they have been advocated and opposed by statesmen of great amination we have given to the subject has resulted in a conviction in opposition to the impressions with which we commenced the investigation.— The staleness of the claims had raised in our mind ustice; otherwise, it seemed strange that they should have remained unsettled for more than fifty years. The facts on which the claims are were so difficult of access, and were contained in such a mass of documents which belong to the transactions of another century, that we chose arising from lapse of time than to encounter the abor of a thorough investigation. Such was the nclination of our mind on the question when it became necessary for us, as the conductor of the Union, to investigate the subject for the purpose of forming a definite opinion. That investigation has removed all doubt as to the justice of the claims, and we now propose to state in a few words the views on which our opinion is found-

committed on American commerce by the French during the war between England and France in Nor is there any controversy as to the original liability of the French government to our njured merchants for these spoliations; they were fully and constantly admitted by the French government. That France is no longer liable is also free of controversy. But as the injured citizens have never received reparation, the controversy as to whether their government has assumed the liability incurred by France.

A careful examination of the case presents us with the following facts: Our government was bound to France by treaty stipulations entered in-to in 1778, and 1788, for the failure to comply with which in 1793, when France and England were at war, France set up large claims against our government. On the other hand, our citizens had large claims against France for injuries done to hem as individual merchants during that war .-Our government undertook to prosecute these in-dividual claims against France. The French govornment admitted their validity, but insisted she had claims of a larger amount against our government. After much negotiation, the disputs tive claims were mutually released. France, on her part, released her claims, and gave up the stipulations under which they originated in conideration that our government would release hee from the claims of our citizens for injuries inflictr ed on their commerce. The convention was concluded on these terms, and the question arisewhether our government thereby became liable to

its own citizens for the claims thus released to It is singular that a difference of opinion should xist on such a state of facts. Nor do we believe that any difference did exist amongst the men who were personally cognizant of the transactions .-The claims were not paid-not because they were not regarded as justly due, but because the amount was large; and our government was poorly able lin is hard to beat. to make payment. As the claims, however, grew stale, controversy as to the liability of the government sprung up. The only point of objection ever made which has much semblance of force in it is one which, it seems to us, it little becomes our government to rely upon. It has been said that here was an actual state of war between our government and that of France when the njuries were inflicted, and therefore that the ndividuals injured could have no claims. That this is an after-thought is clear from the fact that France admitted the claims to be valid, and both France and the United States settled upon the agreement that their relations of peace had not been broken. How it could ever afterwards be alleged by our government that the claims were not valid because the injuries took place in a state will proceed to Mexico in a Spanish war steamer of war between the two governments we cannot to assume the Presidency of Mexico for the last comprehend. France never disputed the claims time upon any such grounds, although she was primarily liable, and admitted her liability. Our government sent commissioners to France to insist upon the payment of the claims, and in 1800 actually obtained satisfaction from France. With what umph over the mere slavish devotion to party. - never were any valid claims? We treated them

these claims, which was based mainly on the objection we have just noticed, he fell into the error of supposing that these claims were provided for in our treaty of 1803 with France. He afterwards admitted his error, however, and rested his opposition of the people, we shall await with perfect confidence the decision at the polls in August next.

Mr. Eveneur has under consideration an invitation to deliver his oration on Charity, in Petersburg.

The state of the country, they would not hesitate, but would give their suffrages to a distribution of supposing that these claims were provided for in our treaty of 1803 with France. He afterwards admitted his error, however, and rested his opposition chiefly upon the point before indicated.

We conclude, therefore, that the Franch spollation claims constitute a valid and subsisting debt against our government, and, without knowing the incosts of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefitered with himman race. Read the testimonials in another column, of the wondarful, not to say almost miraculous that the debt will be paid.

Petersburg. committee of the part to design and sense are represented to the production of the productin of the production of the production of the production of the pr

and the state of the last states grown and the first of the state of

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The following original lines were written by a lady of Guilford co., N. C., by way of invitation to the bride of her nephew, who, a few days since,

[From the New York Express.] THE BRIDE'S INVITATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

married in Massachusets :

Wilt thou come to our land? Here earth hides in her bosom, The white shining silver, and bright shining More beauty of structure, or tint can unfold.

thou come to our land? She hath sons, and hath daughters, With heart-hidden treasures as rich and as rare With affections that flow like her own flowing

last thou heard the child-fancy that starlight hath entered The depths, and congealed into white and that sun-beams of ages through fathoms have

Condensed into gold-grains to light up the

More precious than gold, and than silver more

have mused on that thought when I mused on our Fathers-O, they shine as the stars, and their virtues

To their children a radiance that centres, and The silver of mind, and the gold of the heart. But the light of example is paling and paling, Our silver must change, and our fine gold grow

we seek not the Fountain of Light never-The God of our fathers -their light was from Him.

every name, upon her lips; reposing on the Word of His grace, and rejoicing in the hope of His glory.

J. M. A. For our spirits are kneeling, to ask that a blessing,

May rest evermore upon thee, thine, and ours. glory. THE ESCAPE OF THE BARK ADRIATIC. The Belfast papers contradict the story

that Capt. Dunham was retaken by a French war steamer and carried back to Marseilles in irons .-By the last arrival letters were received by his friends announcing that he had completely eluded the search of the steamer sent after him, and had reached Spezzia, where he had taken in provisions, and was on the eve of sailing for New York .-We are free to admit that the ex- The following extract is from a letter received by

We arrived here on the 18th from Marseilles, after giving the Frenchmen the slip. I went on board the Adratic at 6 o'clock in the evening of our departure, and, with four men, bent the top-sails, then hauled out through the ships down to the mouth of the harbor, and made sail. Before daylight we were out of sight of the city. I was obliged to slip both anchors, and put to sea withrather to reject the claims upon the presumption out them. It was a pretty good night's work, considering the circumstances. I am now safe in regard of being sized by the French authorities, as they cannot take me here. The Sardinian government will not allow me to land, and as I cannot get anchors I shall have to come on without them. The United States storekeeper here has furnished me with stores enough to reach the For the diseases of that United States. I don't know what sort of a scrape shall have next. J. B. DUNHAM.

Shall the American Party of North Carlina hold a Convention?-Speaking for ourself as a friend of the cause, and the sentiments expressed by members of that party generally around us, and others at a distance, with whom we have conversed on the subject, we see no necessity for it .- Kinston Advocate.

The only necessity that we see, or know of, for holding a Convention, is to satisfy those who will arises between them and their own government, not be satisfied without it, of whom there are probably enough to defeat a movement conducted irrespective of their wishes. We do not know of a single man here, who desires a Convention .-On the other hand, there are many who are opposed to it .- Salisburg Walchman.

In a letter to Col. Johnson, dated January 23d, Lieut. General Scott heartily approves of the former's conduct, and unites sympathy for the difficulties he so manfully conquered, also tendering his high appreciation of the noble energy, patience, and spirit displayed by the officers and men. In this the War Department concurs. In was settled by a convention in which the respec- another letter addressed to Col. Johnston, the present month, Gen. Scott says that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific coast, or that any expedition against or toward Utah, will be dispatched from that side.

Big Hog. - A correspondent from Kenansville writes the Wilmington Journal about a hog recently butchered in Duplin county, which he thinks, will go shend of anything in that line which has yet been reported. Mr. Jacob Bostick, of Duplin county, recently butchered a hog, thirty months old, which weighed 652 pounds. It was certainly "large for its age." Old Dup-

STEAMBOAT BURNT. NEW YORK, March 3 .- A dispatch from Mobile says that the steamer Eliza, with 1,600 bales of cotton, was burnt below Demopolis and thirty

or forty lives lost. [SECOND DISPATCH.] NEW ORLEANS, March 3 .- The steamer Eliza had 1,200 bales of cotton on board, and 39 passengers, including Rev. Mr. Newman, of Louis-

SANTA ANNA GOING TO MEXICO. NEW YORK, March 2 .- A Havanna letter says Santa Anna is expected from St. Thomas, and

SALE OF RIALTO MILLS .- The Rialto Flour Mills were sold at auction, in Petersburg, on Saturday, by Messrs. Lemoine and Sons, to Sylvanus Johnson, f r the sum of \$19,000.

The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belie often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with

Notice of said loss is given in order that I may son, the fashionable belie often disguises the region of ply for a re-issue of the same.

MM. H. HOOD, feb 24—1m

Administrator,

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. JAMES RRID, Mr. BENJAMIN L. BITTING, of Germanton, N. C., to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of WM. T. Bain, of this city.

DIED.

30th year of her age, Mrs. JULIA BUSBEE, wife of QUINTEN BUSBEE, Req. Seldom has this community—seldom has any community been called to mourn one more deservedly endeared. Possessing every quality of mind and heart to engage affection, and sustaining several of the most important and tender relations of life, as a daughter, sister, wife, and mother, her death has cressed a void which to her family can never be filled; a loss, which to them can never be repaired. From that once happy dwelling a light has gone out that can never be rekindled—from that once bright sky a star has departed that can never more return. Of a nature genial, loving and buoyant, singularly exempt from malice and from guile, she was equally fitted to enjoy life and to antister to the harpiness of others. The very graces which prepared her for death, as they renred her life the more beautiful and the more to be desired by her friends, made the stroke that removed her so early the more painful to them.— Though she passed away surrounded by all that could make life attractive and dear, her family have the strong consolation—the only consolation indeed, that such a loss admits of to know that however painful to them the separation, for her "to die was gain." More than a year ago, in the enjoyment of health, she had united with the Presbyterian Church; and her constant progress in the way of life, and in the fitness for Heaven, was most visible and delightful to those who knew her best and loved her most. In the last conflict the goodness of her Heavenly Father to her was marvellous,-the triumph of her faith in the Lord Jesus was clear and supreme. "Nothing in all her life," beautiful as it had been, so " became her as the leaving it. She died as one that had been studied in her death "—identifying in her imagi-nation and in her testimony, Death and Heaven; or looking upon the one merely as the prelude and the pathway to the other. To us it is unspeaks ble consolation to remember and reflect, that she died with thanksgiving to the Name that is above

In this City, on the morning of the 22d Feb'y, aged about 65, WILLIS SCOTT, Esq., for many ears coroner of this county. Mr. Scott was in his usual health on Sunday up to the time he was attacked with paralysis, about noon. He lived until one o'clock Monday morn-

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR! PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD Compounded Entirely From GUMS,

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic. but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. strengthens the system at the same time that it purge it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, wil strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity. the principal regulators

The Liver is one of of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of veloped. The stomack is the system are fully detion of the Liver dent on the healthy acfunctions; when the stoproper performance of its mach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the gan-the Liver-baving organ, one of the proprietors has made it his more than twenty years, which it is liable.

To prove that this rem- edy is at last found, any

person troubled with Liv- er Complaint, in any try a bottle, and convic-These Gums remove all morbid or had matter from the system, supply-

thy flow of bile, invigora-food to digest well, puri-fying the blood, giving tone and health to the ing the cause of the dis-Billious attacks are better, prevented, by

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare. Only one dose taken at gently, and cures Cos-

One dose taken after seach meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose of two relieve Sick Head-One bottle taken for fethe cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

One dose often repest- ed is a sure cure Cholera Morbus, and a preventive Cholera. needed to throw out the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnata. One dose taken a short vigor to the appetite, and One dose often repeated cures Chronic Dia-Bowel complaints yield while Summer and almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never faile. cures Dropsy, by exci-

We take pleasure in recine as a preventive for Chill Fever, and all Type. It operates with are willing to testify to its All who use it are giving their unanimous Mix Water in the mouth with the In-

rigorator, and swallow both together... THE LIVER INVIGORATOR A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, an is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. I cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice of

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A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New

Bedford, thus: To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the lust ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its orig-inal color, light brown, and is now free from dandreff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen anything use white hair starting from our roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all.—
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Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGO,

Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield

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