A WOMAN'S VIEW OF A WOMAN'S DUTY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE JOHN BROWN CRIME, &C., &C.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Express: Ever since Uncle Tom's Cabin met with its pernicious success, the isms of a few fanatics, male and female, have been made a prominent feature in our national politics. The evil popularity of one woman, who had been writing twenty years almost unheard of, had set a portion of the sex crasy with a desire for like notoriety. Mrs. Stowe had been diligently writing into middle age, without being known as an author, and at last issued from obscurity, not by any extraordinary talent, but because the restless Beecher blood led her to strike a rich vein of passion and prejudice, which arose at once and recognized her talent, when it took an incendiary form, which had been overlooked in its legitimate channel for nearly half a

This book was the first of a class that has been sewing evil thoughts throughout the land, which are now become murderous acts. The evil spirit was evoked by anti-slavery novels, mostly written by women—the serinons which pleaded for Sharp's rifes, as if holiness was murder, were listened to by women. The Abolition press, which joined full cry, women read approvingly, as if treason were religion—all this has done its work, and that is—murder!

The evil tendency of these trachings is not con fined to the developments at Harper's Ferry, but have spread through society, perverting every-thing that is sweet and secred in the female charactor where a poisonous seed has fallen near the hearthstone. Since that time, females have cessed to blush when Free Love as an institution is menioned, but discuss it side by side with the negro uestion. The slavery of the South and the slavery of marriage take now about equal prominence Woman's rights and negro rights ride the same side saddle, and women appear now with a shame-less audacity and partake in discussions which the most haddened of the sex would have shrunk from

The irreligion, the want of reverence, the audscious ambition which this state of things has developed in women, is a terrible feature of the times. oped in women, is a terrible feature of the times. A thirst for notoriety is driving the sex insane.—
They call it by a thousand specious names, but the fountain is in the insatiate vanity which nothing but the lightning of the press or the clamors of a multitude can appears. The women who have set an example and given their talent to produce this state of things, are as culpable as the man who poisons a well at which a whole village must drink. They are like little boys who have the rower to unlock a flood-gate, but none to arrest the cataract of water that pours none to arrest the cataract of water that pours

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and the train of small in itators, have something more to answer for than the death of those who have had faith in their sincarity. When Old John Brown, the victim of their teachings, atones for his fault on the scaffold, it will be the most pitiful or repulsive picture that the teachings of these unwomanly women have inflicted on society; for the execution of a man is not half so revolting as the demoralization of one woman. The evil which his death will spread, is nothing to the spirit of defiance to law and order which overshadows many a New England hearthstone, where our mothers performed their house-hold duties, worshipped God, and reverenced the

If Old John Brown is executed on the day ap pointed, such women as Mrs. Stowe, and such men as Henry Ward Beecher, will have his blood on their souls, if not on their hands. It was his belief in their courage and sincersty that led the old man into the crime which he must existe on the gallows, while the incendiary words which lured him and his followers to death, coin for their writers fame and money, with which to purchase appliances for luxurious living. Incendiary acts, incited, encouraged and fostered by these merconary teachings, have led braver souls than they

will ever possess to the scaffold.

And what have the anti-slavery men and women done to help their victims? Why, contented themselves with vituperations against the South; fied to Canada for safety, or sent artistically prepared letters asking permission to visit old John Brown in his dungeon, that each word gathered from his miserable lips may hereafter be turned to a grain of gold. The anti-slavery women have ed and written any amount of sentimental incendiarism; but now, when these teachings take form, and are about to make the wife of old John Brown a widow, what can they do? They cannot write him out of prison, or preach the gallows from under his feet. They have unded an excita-ble, ardent and rush function to a bloody death, and instead of going on their knees and praying Almighty God to forgive this horrible sin, content themselves with writing letters for publication, or making sentimental journeys to their victim's

During the last few weeks, letters have been floating, thick as leaves, through the newspapers, —all calculated to exalt a handful of unhappy rioters into martyrs, and to give the names of the writers to the public,—a bliss for which some women of ardent vanity and mediocre minds would, I believe, take a place on the gallows them-

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child aret sets the example and writes a letter, beautifully adapted for publication, to Governor Wise, asking permission to console, comfort and sympathize with John Brown in his prison. Of course Mrs. Child knew that she had a perfect right to visit Virginia and that there was no more danger in doing so than in seeking her own bed chambor at night. In this country women are more than respected wher-ever an American citizen is to be found.

There was no more necessity for sending this letter to Gov. Wise, than there was to ask the Governor of Massachusetts for permission to eat her breakfast. As for admittance to the prison, Mrs. Child, as the wife of a lawyer, must have known that the officer in whose charge Brown rested at the time was the person to whom she must apply, and that once in Virginia she was sure of being treated with the courtesy due an American lady. But why should Mrs. Child wish to visit and nurse John Brown? She knew well enough that he was properly cared for and kindly trested, and cought to have known that the presence of any woman other than his wife or daugh-ter, must be an intrusion on the precious time of a man sentenced to die. John Brown has a wife and Mrs. Child was aware of it. What right had she to offer to stand in that wife's place by a husband condemned to death? She could not really have expected to be of material assistance, because she is berself quite an elderly, not to say old, lady, on whom the duties of a nurse would have faller heavily.

Of course all these things Mrs. Child knew well enough. John Brown, according to his own sen-sible letter, was tenderly nursed and kindly treated. He wanted no stranger to disturb the little time left for preparation for certain death, and stand between his thoughts and an offended God. He had found out the value of Abolition senti-ment; it had lured him to a bloody grave! So old John Brown declined the nurse who proposed to stand in the place of his wife, and remember-ing the woman whom Mrs. Child seems to have forgotten, besought that the ostentatious kindness extended to him might be directed to her, a course which real feminine benevolence would have taken

But no woman in these times can strike an original road to notoriety without finding a swarm of the ambitious sisterhood on her track. Mrs. Child's letter had hardly taken wing, when up starts snother female philanthropist, of whom no one ever heard, who is resolved to secure a sl'os of the notoriety so adroutly earned. Eager for her share of newspaper paragraphs, she makes haste to Virginia, energetically forces a passage to John Brown's cell, greedily gathers up his words for some promised future publication, arranges a quantity of autumn leaves in the grating of his sindow, and comes away, solemnly convinced that she has done a great act, and secured to her-self a place in future history. A great set is it? That of crowding unasked into the place which a wife only should occupy! Who else should dere to force herself into the presence of a man condemned to death for a great crime! Who should dare to gather the breath from his dying lips, that it may be coined into money; or worse still, into new mischief, by which more men may be led to ruin! True mercy would leave the moments not consumed in penitential prayers to God for for-giveness of a fearful crime, to the poor woman

who will soon be a widow.

The sympathy which encouraged crime, and beyond a doubt wrought the death of this man, The sympathy which encouraged crime, and beyond a doubt wrought the death of this man, must seem to him as a cold mockery. Yet the newspapers, and the Express among the rest, give importance and space to the actions and letters of importance and space to the actions and letters of importance and space to the actions and letters of importance and space to the actions and letters of importance and space to the actions and letters of importance.—Hartford (Conn.) So Life Memberships, (by which each one draws in North Carolina, as a gentleman recently did by giving me \$200 to support a Colporteur, or as large congregation present, felt that the reproof a pieus working lady who sent me \$100 to secure was just, timely and important.—Hartford (Conn.) these ladies which only belong to deeds of delicate

of these ambitious ladies with the bravery of that daughter of Virginia—that true woman, full of merciful heroism—who flung herself before the leveled guns of her friends, to protect the very men who had come armed to the teeth to scatter fire and death upon her and all that she had de in life-this was the true courses of womanho This was an act which gives genuine fame, because it sprang promptly from a compassionate heart—because it had but one result in view, that of saving a human life. Yet this deed of heroi so beautiful in itself, so womenly, so grand, he passed with comparatively little notice, whil Mrs Child's letter, and the lady who made a pilgrimage to John Brown's cell in order to place ome sutumn leaves in his window, is filling the press as if some very meritorious deed had been per-

A WOMAN. ENCOURAGING SOUTHERN MANUFAC

TORIES. The people of Virginia and the South are oming alive to the importance of Southern manfactures. We have already chronicled the revival of a Southern Rights Association at Richmond whose object is to discriminate against articles of Northern manufacture. We subjoin below a few evidences of the same spirit :

THE RIGHT SPIRIT,—Mr. S. S. Cottrell, Saddle and harness maker, of this city, received this week from Augusta, Ga., an order for \$1,000 worth f military equipments. This, he says, is the first order received by his

from any place so far South, and it shows that the people down there don't mean any longer to pat-ronize the North while the South can farnish roods .- Rich, Examiner.

Good NEWS FOR HOME -- We were gratified to earn, from the President of the City Council, that he Committee of that body authorized to contract for \$50,000 worth of iron pipes for the water works extension, had determined to give the conract to one of our own citizens. A few more uch moves as this in the right direction, and our mechanics will be prepared to furnish all we need for public or private purposes.-Rich. Dispatch. A meeting of Richmond merchants was held or Wednesday, and the following resolution adopt-

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when the merchants of this city should, as far as practicable, become their own im porters; and that those now engaged in the im-portation of foreign goods, should unite together for the purposes of direct trade; and, whereas it is known that a large portion of the goods now im-ported by our merchants are landed at some of the Northern ports and feeling that in order to effect this change it is necessary to act in concert; there-

1 Resolved, That in future, so far as our capital and facilities will enable us to do so, we will import our own goods of foreign growth or manufac-

ture direct to this port. 2. Resolved, That these of us, who now have orders in the hands of agents or manufacturers, awaiting execution for Spring trade, pledge our-selves to use our best efforts to have the goods shipped to James River, even at an advanced rate of freight, and that from and after the 1st day of January next, we bind ourselves not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an under-standing that such goods shall be shipped to James River when practicable; and furthermore, in ormore responsible shipping agents at Liverpool. pointed to draft an agreement in accordance with the above resolutions and procure the signature of

be deposited with the Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city. The following resolution was also adopted : Resided, That a committee of three be appointed to make enquiries and report upon the proprie-ty and practicability of establishing a line of pack-

every merchant in the city, engaged in the impor-tation of foreign merchandise, and that said paper

ets between Richmond and Liverpool. This was adopted with equal unanimity and the Chairman announced Messrs. Wm. G. Paine, E. W. DeVoss and Thomas McCance, as the commit-

At a subsequent meeting of the merchants \$50,000 were subscribed towards establishing a line of packets between Richmond and Liverpool From the Richmond Enquirer.

A. MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. We insert below the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. We agree with the Richmond "Examiner" that "these resolutions will receive the cordial support of the section of this State through which this road passes. The people of Virginia, so far as we see, are ready for the adoption of measures the most stringent, in order to force upon their Northern assailants a knowledge of the results which must follow their persistence in this anti-slavery agitation. If our northern associates wish to reap the benefits of this Union, they must suffer the southern people to enjoy peace, and must prevent their lawless citizens from violating laws and plundering property." RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD Co.,)

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1859. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, the following preamble and resolution were

Whereas, Under the existing circumstances, we consider it to be our duty, as managers of a Southern enterprise and institution, as far as is consistent with the rights and interests of the owners and stockholders in the same, to encourage and promote the commercial and industrial ndependence of our section and State; and, whereas, it is, in many and most instances, in our power to purchase or manufacture articles as chean and valuable of Southern or foreign make or man-ulacture as those for the supply of which we have heretofore relied upon the people of the Northern or free State; therefore, Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will hereafter abstain from procuring supplies for the use of the Railroad Company from the North or non-slaveholding States, in all cases where they can be procured elsewhere of a suitable character and at reasonable rates of charge.

THOMAS W. BROCKENBROUGH.

THE BIVER JORDAN. A correspondent of the Utica Herald thus de

cribes the river Jordan : "A line of green low forest trees betrayed the course of the sacred river through the plain. So deep is its channel and so thick is the forest that skirts its banks that I rode within twenty yards of it before I caught the first gleam of its waters. I was agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Jor-dan described as an insipid muddy stream. Whether it was the contrast with the desolation around or my fancy that made its green banks so beautiful I know not ; but it did seem at that moment of its revelation to my longing eyes the perfection of calm and loneliness. It is hardly as wide as the Mohawk at Utica, but far more rapid and im-passioned in its flow. Indeed of all the rivers I have over seen the Jordan has the flercest current. Its water is by no means clear, but it as little deserves the name of muddy. At the place where I first saw it tradition assigns the baptism of our Saviour, and also the miraculous crossing of the children of Israel on their entrance into the promised land. Like a true pilgrim I bathed in its waters and picked a few pebbles from its banks as okens of remembrance of the most familiar river in the world. Three miles below the spot where I now stand the noble river, itself the very | that Christianity cared for them. I got a godly emblem of life, suddenly throws itself on the pu-

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS .- The Rev. Dr. | that they were formed in a Sabbath School, which Bacon, in his discourse to his people on Thanks- they opposed before. In this school, a few Sabgiving day, took the opportunity sharply to re-buke what he denominated an ummanly, unputri-otic, unchristian spirit, manifested at the North in regard to the tragical affair at Harper's Ferry. He specified three particulars in which we were in the wrong: 1st. In deriding the fear occasion-ed by the invasion. 2d. In blaming Virginia for miantaining her laws. 3d. In sympathizing with the insurgents in their unlawful act. On each of

Courser.

enevolence and real courage. Compare the sets LETTER FROM THE HON. DUNCAN K. MCRAE.

The following letter from this distinguished gentleman, addressed to the Captain of the Newbern Light Infantry, contains many wise suggestions, and is well worthy of an attentive perusal:

NEWBERN, Nov. 20th, 1859. CAPT. JORDAN—Dear Sir :- I desire to be en-rolled as a member of the "Newbern Light Intantry Company." No man can be called an alarmist, nor can his devotion to the Union be questioned, who in this moment feels and proclaims that a crisis of no ordinary magnitude is at band. Our enemies of the North, concentrated heretofore into a fo midable political party, have increased in numbers in proportion as their intense hostility to our "institution" has strengthened, until the conservative element in their midst is either swallowed up or reduced to passive submission, and now they have unmasked their purpose and dis-close themselves as armed foes, exhorting to conflict, revolution and overthrow. Their emissaries under various disguises, are penetrating among us and are being daily detected in endeavoring to sow discord and to stimulate insurrection. Their instruments have already perpetrated treason and murder, and committed an act of war upon a sister State identified with us in institutions, in sympathy and interest. The instigators, composed of the political leaders, preachers, press, and it is to be feared of a large majority of the popular mass at the North, openly applaed the criminals and the crime. Well founded information of the existence of armed societies to intercept the acts of justice and to wreak vengeance are daily reaching us. It is high time to put ourselves in a state of preparation—calmly, quietly, with dignity; but with promptitude and determination. Our volunteer companies constitute the nucleus for obtain ing a disciplined and effective force; they should be enlarged—thoroughly organized—armed, equipped and drilled. Young men of all professions of business should enter the ranks as privates without aspirations to command as a service to the cause of

The State and Federal Governments should b stimulated to supply arms and ammunition, and individual liberality should come in aid of this object by contributions for the purchase of the latest improvements in arms and material of war.

Students at our schools and colleges should form themselves into military companies and study tactics, that the educated young men may be capable of rendering service when the State shall be obliged to call for them. Our militia should be fostered and trained, for in the citizen masses are to be found the strong arm and the stern valor to bring victory in the fight. It is a truth that should awaken immediate reflection—that not a thousand well disciplined soldiers properly officered could be mustered into service if an issue were precipi tated upon us. We have hardly the material of the latest and best class of weapons to equip a regiment. Indeed I question if the State of North Carolina could this day furnish an artillery company one hundred strong with the "rifle cannon." Had Sardinia not been awakened about four years ago by the threatening aspect of affairs to obtain contributions for strengthening her fortification of Alexandria and others, the Austrians would have been in possession of her capital before her allies could have some to the rescue. Affairs with us wear a more a'arming appearance and we should

heed the warning. Steps should be taken throughout the country to put a watch upon suspicious strangers, and the Legislature may well enquire into the propriety of allowing negro testimony against negro-inci der to facilitate the object we have in view, we ters, to facilitate their conviction-and punishhereby pledge ourselves to unite upon some one or ment should fall with a sure hand upon the guilty: for mercy to such offenders is aid to their of-

> We have no enemies to fear at home; all of us are united, and our slaves happy under a kind treatment, without material wants, and possessed of comfortable homes; are wise enough to know who are their true friends, and will be found faithful to their masters and protectors.

Well prepared, we can afford to and will re main upon the defensive, and if the impending evil should be forced upon us, God will defend the

Under these feelings I ask admission to your corps; and I would exhort whom my voice might reach with influence to unite in putting our State into a prepared condition.

1 am very respectfully yours, D. K. McRAE, P. S .- You are at liberty to use this letter in such manner as best to promote its object. Yours, &c.,

FOR THE REGISTER. COLPORTAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA. Since September 1st I have visited 497 families in 18 counties. In some portions of theses counties the families are blessed with religious and educational advantages, by which they are made happy, intelligent and active in extending the Gospel to poor and destitute families. In one of these favored families I proposed to the gentleman that we would go out among some of his neighbors. Among others we called at the house of a poor widow who had recently moved there.— She had been a member of the church many years; one or two of her grown children were also members. The family had been sorely afflicted, and from their poverty and imperfect views they had scarcely no education or books. After I talked, prayed and supplied them with appropriate tracts to be read to them, the aged mother expressed her gratitude for such aid and encouragement, and remarked that it was the first religious visit and prayer in her family. Near to this family I found children from 8 to 10 or 12 years old who did not know who made or died for them,-On my return to the house of the gentleman who accompained me, he remarked that he saw and anderstood Colportage in a light he never had before, as being important for the laity to take hold of to aid the ministry in conveying the Gospel to families, and that he should henceforth more clearly feel it his duty and privilege to give annually to its support without being called on, and also make religious visits bimself to the families of his neighborhood, distributing tracts and teaching the children.

In another county, I visited 25 families in two days, only 4 of whom ever had a religious visit before; 19 were entirely destitute of religous books; 13 habitually neglected Church, which was about 6 miles distant; 11 of the mothers had not heard a sermon or prayer in two years, and some of them in a much longer time, owing to their poverty, heavy family duties, and wicked, drun-ken busbands. Some of the children that were 12 and 14 years old, had never heard a sermon or prayer,—not even a blessing asked at the table. les the catechising and other religious exercises, I began teaching the alphabet to 7 fathers, 18 mothers, and 43 children. I engaged the services of three suitable persons to continue visiting and instructing these families. I also employed a faithful Colporteur for this county, to visit every family, to supply all, and especially the poor and destitute, with printed truth, and to enlist Christian men and women in the blessed work of making voluntary religious visits to their own poor and ungodly neighbors, supplying them with books and tracts at their expense, instead of allow-ing the Society to do all, by which they follow up and cultivate the seed sown by the Colporteur, and by which the Society in thier own neighborboods will be improved, for the greater safety of children and servants, who are now being corrupted by the poor, degraded families; and, final-, souls will be saved as the result of such coninued efforts. Every Christian should have a fixed habit of making religious visits to some fami-ly or families, as often as possible, leaving a good

ook or tract, by loan or gift. A few years ago I ound a father and son drunk by the road side. When I reached the home I found a crushedhearted wife and ignorant children. The kind treatment and instruction at once made them feel neighbor to visit them oftener than I could. In less than a year this and other poor families so interested by religious truth at their homes, drunkards to corrupt, they are a blessing to the community as Christian teachers, as the result of

1500 pages, gratis, each year,) or by giving a

smaller amount, according to ability, united with prayer and individual Christian effort, in visiting needy families, to set before them religious truth, in person, by example, by word, and continue to direct souls to Christ. Yours truly.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Gen. Agt of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. C. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1859. THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELEC-

TION IN NEW YORK-SPEECH OF THE HON. JNO. J. CRITTENDEN. The approaching election in New York for muicipal officers attracts considerable attention .-There are two Democratic candidates in the field for the mayoralty, viz: Fernando Wood, nominated by the Hardshell or conservative wing of the Democracy, and Wm. F. Havemeyer, nominated by the Freesoil or Softshell wing of that party. On the Wood ticket, Mr. Green C. Bronson, who our readers will remember was removed from office by President Pierce for refusing to appoint free-soilers to office, has been nominated for Corporation Counsel. The Republican nominee s Geo. F. Opdyke, and the Whig and American, James D. Ogden, a conservative old-line Whig. Mr. Ogden was first nominated by the Whigs and

then endorsed by the Americans, out at a subquent meeting of a portion of the American nomnating committee, his nomination was reconsidered, and Geo. F. Opduke, the Republican andidate, was nominated in his stead. At a neeting of the Whig General Committee on Tueday evening, the action of those Americans who had endorsed Opdyke's nomination was denoynced in the severest terms by Mr. James Brook, one of the editors of the N. Y. Express. He charged that hey had been bought with Republican maley. At the conclusion of Mr. Brooks' remarks, he nominated Gen. Talmadge for Corporation Counsel, but before the vote could be taken on this motion, Mr. Dodge announced the arrival of a committee from the unbought Americans who adhered to the nomination of Mr. Ogden. The chairman of this committee read a series of resolutions adopted by this committee denouncing the action of those Americans who had sold their votes to the Republican candidate. Then, on motion of Mr. Dodge, the Whig and American committees nominated for Corporation Counsel the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, the Hardshell Democratic ominee. On motion, it was resolved that the names of all those traitors who had voted to reconsider Mr. Ogden's nomination and to substitute

During the meeting of the Whig General Committee on Tuesday evening the presence of the Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden vas announced. The proceedings were immediately suspended, and the enerable statesman was introduced to the meet ng by that staunch old Whig, Hiram Ketchum Mr. Ketchum, on behalf of the committee, said that they were all most bappy to see the Senator and give him a hearty welcome to their assen blage. He saw here the repnants of a once gree and glorious party who stool firm and truthful to their old principles [cheers.] Their power now was but slight, but still strong enough to keep both of the great sectional parties in check, as the late State election plainly proved. It was their wish to combine all patriotic men in favor of the Union, and to preserve it inviolate [cheers.]-They did not despair of the result. In conclusion Mr. Ketchum cordially welcomed the distinguished guest, for whom three hearty cheers were

Mr. Opdyke, he expelled from the American party

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Crittenden replied in a most happy and fe licitous manner, thanking them for the honor done him, defending the Union, and hoping for the final triumph of Whig principles. Senator Crittenden's speech was exceedingly eloquent, but as the chairman desired the seporters not to take notes of the address, an imperfect sketch from nemory is all that can be furnished. Mr. Crittenden began by saying that he was

taken quite by surprise, at such a large gathering as he saw around him. He had expected only to meet a social party of Whig friends and to exchange a few thoughts with them. He regretted to see the old Whig party, with which he had been so long connected, reduced to such small proportions. But although the party was reduced in numbers, the inherent principles and virtue which have always characterized it must live and never can die. [Cheers.] He was glad to hear the sentiments of the party on the question of the union of our States. He had just seen the great Wes-tern Territories of this noble country, and everywhere, where the same language is spoken, the same ideas prevail, and men think the same thing This was not a time to talk of disunion. Such a thing could not be. There was no man in Kentucky bold enough to dream of a dissolution of the Union. Nor should any man in any part of the Commonwealth think of it. But if men would be so base and recreant as to desire so fatal an occurrence, Providence would not permit their will

to succeed. God has given this nation, this great country for nobler and more elevated purposes, and it is not His will that they should be divided, but an united people. No nation in the history of the world was ever endowed with so grand and magnificent a country—a country that is to see a population of fifty millions within its borders before the children of the present day shall grow up to be men. Those who talked of disunion seemed not to think of the consequences. What would become of this great city of New York in such a fatal emergency? Where would be her marts, her commerce, her shipping? These would all disappear with a dissolution of the Union, and New York now so full of life, of bustle and of commercial activity, would become a silent citya city of the dead. A dissolution of the Union would be a dissolution of the liberties of the republic, and the horrors of civil war would inundate the land with blood. Such a war as would take place in this country-waged by men of such determination as are the people-would be such

an event as the world has never before seen. The wars of ancient Greece would be minis tures to such a contest. The kings, and emperors, and sovereigns of Europe would rejoice at the failure of the greatest republic of the world, and would point to internal discords as an evidence that the people could not govern themselves, but that they require some one to govern them. This must be prevented by all means. He was glad to be reminded that his brethren of the South were of his own race and blood. For these reasons they should stand firmly by them. In a great country like this, such a trifling question as whether slavery shall or shall not exist in any one part of the republic should not be considered. There were themes of greater moment—subjects of vaster importance—to occupy the attention of a free

There were great questions of the extensions commerce, the advancement of navigation, and al the other interests that can advance and aggrandize the country. In the days of our forefathers there were the same things to be quarrelled for as some people are now disputing about if they the time and desire to do so. But they loc forward to higher and nobler things. Such seditious and improper language as has been used to-wards the South must be stopped. [Cheers] The way to prevent disunion was for the great Westwhich was neither North nor South-to step in between the contending parties and offer us arbi-tration. The Western States must point out to the North and South how important New Orleans and New York are to them as marts for their commerce, and tell them to be better friends; and then if they still talk of dissolving the Union, the West shall come in and say that it shall not be done .-

Applause. He wished to see the times of the early fathers of the republic return once more. He longed to see such men as bore their part in the noble dynasy of the days of the Revolution. [Cheers knew that there was much to complain of the prosent administration of the government. Without speaking offensively, and without any desire to be ersonal, he would say that there is a great differnce between the present administration and that of the time of Washington. If any one desired to see whether there was any fault in the administration let them compare it with that of Washington. and they would soon find the difference. [Applause.] He wished to see the true principles of popular government firmly established, and he desired to witness not only a union of the States of

South pass away like a cloud at noon-day. He

had always heard it said that the greatest darkness prevailed before the dawn. Who could say wheth-er a glorious dawn was not about to break for the old Whig party, and that a great light was about to shine upon them which would repay mem all for the past? He could not advise them how to act. Each one knew his own necessities best.— But he hoped that, come what will they will be always ready to stand by their brethren and by the Union, and that they will stand firmly together when they have the greatest chances of doing so

Mr. Crittenden concludes his eloquent speech amid great applause.

At the conclusion, on motion of Gen. Tallmadge, thanks were returned to the Sanator for his address, and he retired anidst general applicase.

A MILITARY COMPANY IN WARREN-

TON. We are glad to learn that the mulitary spirit which is so rise throughout the entire South, has reached Warrenton. The formation of a military company is now under consideration, and we hope o be sole shortly to announce that the preliminary arangements have been made. We have the ay material for good soldiers in abundance, and ronly needs a little energy to make it available, or the service of the State, in a very short period. We trust those who have undertaken this necessary and patriotic work, will not falter or turn aside until it is completed. We have good reason for believing that the ladies of Warrenton and the County generally, take a deep interest in the success of the movement. Go ahead, gentles men, the women are with you.

Since writing the above, we have been requested to announce that a meeting, in furtherance of the above object, will be held in the Court-house at Il o'clock on Wednesday next, the 7th of December, when all those persons favorable to the formation of acavalry troop and an infantry company, are expected to attend.

Warrenton News. Raleigh, December 1, 1859.

In Board of Trustees of the University of North Ordered. That public notice be given in the Raleigh Re ister and Standard, that the Board will proceed fill the vacancies in the Professorships, and decide other important questions on Monday, the 19th inst., and that the Board of Trustees generally be requested to attend.

CHAS. MANLY, quested to attend.

Bridgewater Paint of New Jersey .-- Esablished 1850 .- Ten years' test of this Paint is good aroof of i's quality. Fire and Water Proof on Tin, pron, Brick, and Wood; Railroad Bridges, Depots, Public and Private Buildings. For a metallic coat it One of the Opdyke Americans was present and wished to explain, but he was not allowed to as no equal, being elastic, economical and durable.

Depot 72 Maiden Lane, New York. HICKS & BETTS, Agents nov 12-Impd

> PRIZE ESSAY. T THE LAST MEETING OF THE MEDICAL Society of the State of North Carolina, Dr. Cyrus Alexander offered a Prize of Fifty Dollars for the best Essay "on the use of Tobacco and its injurious

effects upon the human system."

Every competitor for this prize is expected to conform to the following regulations, viz: To forward to the committee on or before the fourth Wednesday in April, 1860, a copy of his Essay, with a motto writte thereupon, and also accompanying a sealed packet, having the same motto inscribed upon the outside, and the name and place of residence within. Letters accompanying the unsuccessful Essays will be destroyed the committee, unopened.
DR. CHABLES, E. JOHNSON,)

DR. EDWARD WARREN, DR. E BURKE HAYWOOD, Direct to Drs. Johnson or Haywood at Raleigh, or

IREDELL BROTHERS RE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR NEW A supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes,

Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c., To which they would call attention. The medicines, were selected solely with regard to their purity, and will, at all times, be compounded by a competent Apothecary.

Physicians' orders will be cerefully and promptly

filled at a small advance on wholesale prices. They keep constantly on hand every article to be found it a first class Drugstore. Soaps of all qualities.

Silver Soap for cleansing Silver Ware, Glass, Paint, &c.—an excellent article just out. Rimmel's Celebrated English Soaps for Perfumery-a superior assortment Toilet Bottles, Powder Boxes, Porte

lonnaes, &c. Pomades, Hair Dyes and Invigorators great variety.

Brushes of all kinds and qualities. Castor Oil without taste or smell. Wines and Liquors of the purest brands for

Ale and Porter of the best quality. Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco Merschaum Pipes and Cigar Tubes, war ranted genuine. IREDELL BROTHERS,

Druggists, Raleigh, N. C. DIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING IN town or vicinity. Prov. LOOMIS will tune or repair Pianos, if orders are left at the Yarborough House.

He will also cover Piano Hammers with the new patent Felt, which gives a beautiful clear tone to the instrument, and never gets harsh. The subscriber has tuned and repaired for me, and I recommend him as fully competent to give satisfaction.

J. CHICKERING. Refer also, to Rev. Dr. Sm-des, and Prof. Hanson. nov 30--3tpd

Standard copy 3 times and send bill to this office. BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS REQUIRE that all notes of FIRMS to be offered for discount at this Bank or any of its branches have the name of each of the parties written out in full in the body of the note—and that the notes be dated at the place of

By order of the Board, C. DEWEY, Cashier FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES. 10 cents each. Apple Trees, Peach Nectarine " 25 Plum Cherry Fig 15 to 25 Strawberries 25 cents per dozen; \$1 per hundred. THOMAS CARTER, Raleigh Nurseries

BULBOUS PLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE. Crocus, Hyacinths, Tulips, Achimenes, Gloxinias, THOMAS CARTER,

GOODS AT WHOLESALE .---Sugar Lard, Coffee by the sack, Lard by the keg, Butter Tobacco by the box, rt

FINE LOT OF FAMILY FLOUR, MADE AT A L. H. Rogers' Mill, at E. A. WHITAKER'S. BASKETS CHAMPAGNE.

E. A. WHITAKER'S

50 25 boxes Adamantine Candles, 20,000 Cigars on hand, 20 Packages Scotch Herrings, 10 gross Annear's Blacking, on hand and for sale

NOTICE. MR. B. F. JORDAN, WHO REPRESENTED us as Agent, in North Carolina during the first part of the present year, is not now in our employ, and is not authorized to transact any business for us. W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO. Columbus, Ga., Nov. 12, 1859.

MUSIC SCHOOL. MRS. H. WHITAKER'S MUSIC SCHOOL will commence the first Monday in January, at her idence. Thankful for the liberal patronage the republic, but a union found in the hearts of the people—the genuine brotherhood of man.—
[Applause.]

He expected to see the little difficulties of the will be given at the close of the session. Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1859.

N. C. SIX PER CENT STOCKS. TREAMRY DEPARTMENT OF N. C. November 29, 1859.

SEALED ROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 28th December ext, for the sale, to the highest bidder, of \$400,000 North Carolina State Bonds, issued under an act entiled "An act authorizing the Public Treasurer to set the Bonds of the State for certain purposes."

These bonds are seld to pay off a debt of the State

nich is about maturing.

The above bonds will be issued in sums of \$1,000. 500, \$200 or \$100 each, to suit purchasers, be date 1st January, 1860, with coupons, at the rate of six per cent per annum attached, payable semi-annually. Those of \$1,000 and \$500 will run thirty years, and the \$100 and \$200 ten years.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State. These bonds are exempt from taxation for any pur-

Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount of their bids, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape

Fear, Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N C. Stocks," to the under signed, at Raleigh, N. C. The right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part, as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Gov ernor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.
D. W. COURTS,

MOR SALE, -- 135} ACRES OF LAND and a desirable Residence. By virtue of a Decre the Court of Equity entered at Fall Term, A. D-1859, I shall offer for sale on the 8th day of December next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the tract of Land belonging to the heirs at law of the late Mrs. Cornelia C. Davis. Said land is situated and lying about three-fourths

of a mile from the Louisburg Female College, and the Male Academy, on the road from Louisburg to Hali-There is a large portion of the tract in original for-st, with good bottom land; the portion in cultivation in good condition, and could with but little labor be nade a Model Farm.

The improvements on the land are all new, and of the latest and most fashionable style, having been especially arranged with an eye to comfort and convenience; planned by a lady of most excellent taste, and executed by one of the best architects.

The educational advantages of Louisburg have always been good, and the society inferior to none, offering great inducements to persons wishing pleasant homes, to settle near it. I feel safe in making the asertion, that a more beautiful and comfortable situstion cannot be found in the State.

A credit of twelve months will be given, bond bearing interest from date, with good and sufficient security will be required of the purchaser.

CHAS. H. THOMAS, C. M. E. Louisburg, N. C., Nov 23, 1859

BANK AGENCY. LOR MANY YEARS I HAVE BEEN ENGAGED in the Bank Agency—getting Discounts. making renewals for persons at a distance, and making remitances, without the loss of a dollar, For a Small Compensation,

om one to three dollars, according to amount. My hanks are due to those who have heretofore employed ne, and I promise to try to deserve the patronage of ill who need such services. Reference to all the Bank Officers.

BAGGING AND ROPE.
100 Bales Standard and Extra Heavy Bagging. Petersburg, Va.

O. H. CHALKLEY, DEALER IN LEATHER, SHOE-TRIMMINGS, OIL, TAN-NERS TOOLS, &C.,

FRENCH CALF-SKINS, 13th Street, between Main and Carey, RICHMOND, VA., s now in receipt of a large and excellent stock Boods appertaining to his business, to which is invited he attention of all in want, as they will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH.

to punetual customers. Richmond, Feb. 26, 1859. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO CALL the attention of those in want of Pine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., to his extensive Stock, which has been selected with great care, and which has only to be seen to be adnired. His stock embraces Fine Gold, Silver and Enameled Watches,

Fine Gold Jewelry,
Silver Ware and Albata Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles to suit all eyes, Clocks, a beautiful ass, rtment, Double and Single Guns. Rifles, Pistols, Bowie Knives, &c., To an examination of which he earnestly invites who may be in want, feeling confident that he can please the most fastidious, both in quality and price

Favetteville Street P. S.-Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best nov 9

FINE GOLD JEWELRY .-- THE SUK-SCRIBER has in store a splendid assortment of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, embracing a variety of styles of patterns of Brooches, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings, La-dies and Gentlemen's Watch Chains, Pencils and Pens, Conf. Pins. Cuff Pins, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, &c. Call and examine.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

50 Bbls Mess Butt Rump and Prime Pork, 20 Hhdz West Smoked Bacon, 0.000 lbs N. C. Smoked Bacon, 10 bbls West. Lard, 20 kegs do., 100 boxes Adamantine Candles, 75 bbls N. S. Herrings, 50 half do., 10 bbls Mullets, Oak and Pine, 50 bags Rio Coffee, 100 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls C Coffee and yellow Coffee, 25 hhds Cuba Molasses, 2000 sacks L. G Salt, '75 bbls Glue, 500 empty Spirit Casks, 30 bales Cotton Bagging, 50 corls Rope, &c., &c. J. T. PETTEWAY & CO.

PULLIAM & BETTS, LUCTIONEERS FOR SALE OF NEGROES ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, anklin Street, Richmond Va. PORTERS ALWAYS AT EACH DEPOT. b. K. WEISIGER, ALBERT C. PULLIAM W. H BETTS.

SROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 94 and 96 Sycamore Street, PETELSBURG, VA.

PARTICULAR PERSONAL ATTENTION. PAID TO SALES OF COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &C. THOMAS SMYTH. H. J. STONE R. R. BANKS

DANCY & HYMAN. BROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 124 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. FRAN. M. HYMHAN, my 25 -w&swtf. LUMBER --- LONG LEAF PINE!

NO. 1 LONG LEAF PINE, CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH. T. H. SNOW. Five Waggons and Teams wented to haul,-

The highest cash price paid. feb 23—waswly. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY THIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON

the plan of the Virginia and S. Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the su-COL. C. C. TEW, jan 29-1y Hillsborough, C. N

NEGROES AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. DURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE MADE at the Fall Term, 1959, of the Court of Equity for Northampton county, North-Carolina, in the cause of Elizabeth P. Jones, et al., ex-parte, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the 12th day of December next. the very valuable property in the pleadings mentioned, to wit:—55 likely Negroes, 26 Mul s and Horses, a large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, and Cotton Seeds, 100 Fat Hogs and many out Hogs, Oxen, Milch Cows, Carts, Wagons, Ac., and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale will be on the Roanoke plantation of which the late Theorem

on the Roanoke plantation of which the late Thomas F. Jones, Esq., died seized and possessed, which adjoins the lands of Edmund Wilkins, Frd., and Mr. tephen A. Norfleet. If all the property is not sold on the 12th, the sale will continue on the 13th also.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of twelve mouths will be iven to the purchasers of the negroes; and six months to the purchasers of the other property, on their enter-ing into bonds with approved sureties bearing interest

from the day of sale. N. B. The attention of those who may notice the above advertisement is respectfully called to that inserted in the "Standard" of the 8th October, giving notice of the sale of the aforesaid Roanoke plantation. which will also be sold on the 12th of December, on the

nov 30-wasmtd (Pr adv \$5) C. & M. E.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY RALEIGH, N. C. THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN

the second Thursday in January, and continue FACULTY:

H. BRAME, A. M., President and Professor of Latin, Mathematics and Experimental Science. REV R. T. HEPLIN, Prof of Moral Philosophy, Miss A. J. SEARLE, Teacher of French, German

and Oil Psinting.
Miss S. E COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian, and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Drawing, Leatherwork, &c. Miss _____, Teacher of Music and English. Mrs. M. A. BRAME, Matron,

Expenses per 21 Weeks: English Branches Latin, Greek, French and German, each, Music, with use of Instrument, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Drawing, each,

Oil Painting, Embroidery, Wax Frunt, Leather Work, each, Lectures and use of Apparatus, Contingent Expenses, Board, including servants' attention and fuel, 50 00 Washing and lights from \$1 50 to \$2 per month. Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only

for protracted sickness. All bills payable harf at the beginning and half Persons desiring further info-motion will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin. M. A. BLEDSOE. Pres't. Board Trustees

MILBURNIE PAPER MILLS. THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY ontinue to pay Cash, and the highest market price for SION H. ROGERS, Prest. Address H. W. HUSTED, Tress., Raleigh.

A. M. GORVAN, Sec'ry.

nov 19
22 Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, Carolina Watchman, Salisbury Banner, Charlotte Democrat, Galdeboro' Tribune, Wilson. Ledger, Warrenton
News and Weldon Patriot—each copy 6 weeks.

JOHN C. IN TOWN.

200 coils Rope for sale at the lowest market rates, Jeff, did the Vinegar and Eggs cure, Talleyrand? A the subscriber has again moved to town, and begs leave to offer his services to the citizens of Raleigh, and the State at large, as Auctioneer. I flatter myself, that if any men on the top of the ground can make any species of property bring its full value, I can, and need only refer to those who have employed me, to es-

Persons will find it greatly to their interest in many respects, themploy me to sell their property, for I will not only make it bring full value, but will prevent many difficulties between persons by making the Muffins and Loafers behave themselves. I would say to those having either a son or daughter of Africa to sell, to give me a call, and I will pay the highest cash prices. Girls and boys preferred JOHN C. MOORE. nov 23-6t

WARREN LAND FOR SALE .-- I offer for sale two Tracts of Land-one known as the Arcola Tract, situated about 14 miles south-east of Warrenton, and 12 miles from Littleton Depot. It contains about 2000 acres, with very little cleared land, the most part being under timber of original growth. It can be divided to suit purchasers, and has on it a good Dwelling-house, Store-house, and all necessary out-houses. It adjoins the lands of John Burgess, Wm. Shearin, Dr. Mark Perry, and the tract I reside on. The other tract contains 585 acres, about 200 of which are low grounds, in shrubbery, the remainder in original growth. It adjoins the lands of Gen. S. A. Williams and Dr. Mark Perry. I will sell on accommodating terms, and if they are not sold previous to the 21st of December next, I will on that day offer them for sale, by Public Auction, at Arcola, in Warren county. Application may be made to

nov 19-t21dec Grove Hill P. O. N. C.



offered you.

First—It is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified from much experience in infantile complaints to prescribe for them. Secondly, it is entirely free from paregor'e or opiste of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. Thirdly, it is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show the very roots from which it is distilled being dug from the forests under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands. Fourthly—it is perfectly harmless and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is its chief morits over every other prepa

ration, via;
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ATTENDING TEETHING; such FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ATTENDING TERTHING; such as DYSENTERY, COLIC, fee; also for softening the gums and relieving pain. For regulating the bowels it is unequalled. For cold in the head it is a sure relief. For CROUP, the most fatal and trying of diseases, it can be relied on with perfect confidence; and being a powerful anti spasmodic in all cases of convulsions or fits, we carnestly recommend you to lose no time in procuring it. Lastly—It costs so much more than other preparations of the kind, that we cannot afford such long advertisements as can those whose whose whose whose is their advertising; for the same reason it commends itself as the most reliable to all mothers. In all vases, the directions wrapped around each bottle, must be strictly followed. Price 25 cents per bottle.

health and system. The result has been the production, and collops, and chaos of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the nee of which tion of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the nee of which is months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effected by it. If you have any completies of a consumptive tendency, but an expected by it. If you of your, Cold, Headache, Palpitation of the Heavt, loss of oppetite, or pains in the side, lose no time in procuring a bott o the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are conting a bott of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are side, or your elevant, loss of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are conting a bott of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are conting a bott of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are conting a transfer of the "BLOOD FOOD." If your lively and bestlein or decision for a substancing with ten drope. If your liver a bottles will be the continue and disturbed, if you spirite are depressed of the diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be action tendencing with tendencing with the bottles of diseased in any manner whetever, one or two bottles will need to the tine tendencing with the sand training tremples to the cases of Dyspepsia the proposition, in the most investments and weaknesses, the sufficient that he had not the the most investments and weaknesses, the sufficient of hearth and the most investments and weaknesses, the sufficient hearth is niway as the suffer tryles other remedies in vain, may real secured, that a form the tin the win. Presult from the need of Structual in any entitle of the stin. Physicians and other like need to Kroptions, to the stin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonternal tryles in the stin. Physicians are divining the wint the wint. Presult divining the depth of the stint of the stint. Presult are the divining the still successes. For full directions, see circulars. Price \$1 per bottle, stations of physiology to the more immediate con-pection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the producrecovery by the most eminent of the medical profes-sion, and also by bimself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the tides of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying Dr. Bronson, having been so far reduced by con-sumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of



Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 35 Maiden Lane, New York,

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the coun-