The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2.00 per Annum for Single Copies, \$10.00 " " for Six \$15.00 " " for Ten Pa_able Invariably in Advance.

RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1860.

On and after this date, the name of no new subscriber will be entered on our subscription book without the price of subscription in advance, viz : \$2.00 for the Weekly, and \$4.00 for the Semi-Weekly.

Subscribers to the Weekly will be notified three weeks before their subscriptions expire by a Red Orose Mark on their papers, and if the subscription is not renewed by the expiration of that time, their papers will be discontinued. There will be no departure from this rule under any circumstances. April lat. 1859.

SENSIBLE VIEWS.

long believed that a portion of the press of

ing before its readers the savings and doings of men whose sentimen's and language are the very last which should be placed before the public. Some of these men and women, crave notoriety for vanity's sake, and others seek it from mixed motives of vanity and lucre .-Were the press studiously to refrain from takto their proper level and cease to occupy the thoughts and conversation of the public. Of late the New York Times, although itself Abolitionists than any agents which they can the same opinion. If the Herald is the true friend of the South, which it claims to be, let it cease loading down its columns with the speeches, resolutions, &c., of the Abolitionists. If it is sincere in its vindication of the combatting abolition sentiments in a manner less injurious than that of sending the poison into the South, while what it claims to be the antidote goes along with it. If there is no poison sent, there is no an idote needed. The poison circulated by the Herald may be more powerful than the antidote sent with it. The doctrines of the Abolitionists are now as well known at the South by all interested in guarding against them, as at the North, and if the Herald will expose their destructive tendency to the whole Union, and give a warning note from time to time, of their movements, it will do good to the South, and the whole country. It will by failing to give notoriety and money to Phillips, Beecher & Co., sink them into a local or sectional reputation, while it will be educating a Northern sentiment in a manner more calculated to maintain the constitutional rights of the South than its present mode of circulating a hogshead of fire along with a gill of water, and thus convince us that its professions of sympathy and regard are sincere. Northern papers are as much to be looked after now by the South as Northern pedlars, or co-workers with Hinton Helper. A cunning, insidious newspaper, with a large Southern circulation, may deal a blow to the South much more effectual than any which can be given by open and avowed Abolisionists Pamphleteers and Book writers. The emanations of the latter can, by tolerable vigilance, be kept out of circulation, as they come among us in an unmistakable shape, while those of the former may circu ate, as ship, a vast deal of poison with a very inadequate quantity of autidote. It is so difficult for the Postoffices to watch over the circulawhich they can afford should resort at once to a certain femely. Let all who are opposed ler which publishes in detail the transacfons, arguments, &c., of Abolitionis's, no natter how seemingly indignant may be the ditorial comments upon them. By pursuing tis course we shall narrow down the field to be watched by the Postoffines, and they would therefore be the better able to detect any at-

tempt to circulate incendiary matter. In

the affairs of domestic life, the details of rapes, seductions, robberies, arsons and murders-in a word, all that constitutes the "spiciness" of some of these papers, might be dispensed with to the great benefit of the morals of the South, while the demand in the South for good conservative papers, reliable for information in all matters, commercial, political and otherwise, would surely be supplied As we consider our remarks as entirely germane to those of the Dispatch, we shall make no apology for the length of our preface to the subjoined article :

A REMEDY .- There is only one mode of reachng the blstant sbolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school, and that is, not to publish their speeches. The newspaper press presents a rostrum from which every village orator and every moonstruck fanatic in New England and elsewhere, of every color and both sexes, can insult the whole country with their ravings. We respectfully ask the Northern journals, with whom alone the control of this matter rests, can they not most effect tually abate a great evil, by studiously ignoring the sayings and doings of all persons whose talents and position would not entitle them to be heard by the whole country on any and every subject of public concern? Who believes that a discourse of Wendell Phillips, or Fred Douglas, or any of the Rev. Abolition Pop-crackers of the Congrega-We take the following very sensible artitional Church, on any other earthly subject than abolition, would be deemed worthy an audience of ele from the Richmond Dispatch. We have thirty millions of people, for that is just about the size of the audience which newspaper publications now secure to everything they say and do. How the North has cultivated and ministered to a many hundreds of great jurists, great thinkers depraved public taste for notoriety by spread- great savans, and great divines may be found in every land, who would be glad to have ten thousand hearers for counsels, ideas, and knowledge that would add to the stock of human happiness and well being, and yet, whilst these and such as these can scarcely command an audience of five hundred or a thousand readers, every flippant rbetorician, canting fanatic, and gossipping old woman, is forced upon the attention of this whole ountry by the wide spread publication of their disgusting abolition nonsense and blasphemy. To say nothing of the positive mischief they effect, of ing the least notice of them they would sink the bad blood they engender, and the confisgration and rain to which firebrands, even in the bands of fools and monkeys, may give rise, why should the press give consequence and position to men and women who are not entitled to it, intellectually, morally, socially or politically? The guilty of the same offence, has charged re- law can never reach these garrulous incendiaries; peatedly, that the New York Herald is in the but they can be reached and stranged by the restedly, that the New York Herald is in the fusal of the Northern press to notice them in any pay of the Abelitionists-that under the way or shape. It is not, of course, slavery that guise of giving news-matter, it publishes all | they are specially exercised about; it is themselves, it is to see their names and their speeches, in the the incendiary transactions at the North, and papers; to exult in the idea that the whole counthus while seeming to be the friend of the try, and particularly the South, hears their impudence and is excited and annoved at it. Notorie-South, and for that reason having obtained a ty is the breath of their nostrile, it is their daily circulation in the South larger than that of any yould go out as inevitably as a lamp without of ten Northern papers combined, is enabled to or a caudle burnt out, leaving nothing but a dirty spread far and wide among the non-slavehold- and offensive wick that could annoy only those inits immediate neighborhood. Why, there isn't ers of the South, and negroes who can read, another country under heaven where one out of a the most incendiary and dangerous matter .- thousand of such creatures as have a daily hearing The Times, therefore, thinks that the Herald in the New York Herald and other journals of wide circulation, could gather a crowd of a hunis a much more efficient missionary for the dred at a corner, or, if he could, would not be committed to juil as a nuisance. Once more we say to our Northern contemporaries, collarse these send to the South, and we are very much of Phillipses, Garrisons, and other abolition windbags, by never publishing the slightest account of their miserable speeches or insignificant selves.

> THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE DE-CLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It is one of the stereotyped arguments of rights of the South, let it content itself with the Abolitionists that slavery is denounced by the Declaration of Independence which asserts "that all men are created equal."-As the Abolitionists have brought forward the Declaration of Independence as a witness for their side, they are bound to take all that their witness says, and not to pick and cull the evidence to suit their peculiar views. Now, we undertake to say, that the Declaration of Independence recognizes most clearly the institution of slavery, and founds upon the existence of it a substantial reason among others why the colonies were justified in absolving themselves from all allegiance to the British crown, white it gives a withering rebuke to the villainous conduct of the Abolitionists of

Great Britain prompted the negro slaves of the Colonists to rise up as insurgents against their masters, charged with being in rebellion against her, and placed arms in their bands to make the insurrection effectual, just as Old Brown proposed to stir up and arm the slaves of Virginia and the South against their masters. In the catalogue of reasons why all allegiance to George the Third should be renounced, we find the following-" He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us." What, we ask, is this but a distinct recognition and endorsement by the Declaration of Independence of the institution of slavery? Had the framers of the Declaration designed when declaring all men to have been created equal, to denounce domestic slavery as a violation of the rights they were solemnwe have said before, under the guise of friend- ly asserting in one of the most momentous papers ever published for the consideration of the world, would they have assigned the act of the British crown in arming these peotion of the new paper press, that the people ple and inciting them into an insurrection of the South, not trusting to any safeguard against the masters so iniquitously holding them in bondage, as one of the reasons which justified them in declaring their indepento he circulation of incendiary matter in the dence ? The idea is monstrous and absurd, Such refuse to subscribe to any Northern pa- and could only find a todgment in the cracked brain of a fanatic, or emanate from the lying lips of those who preach abolition for vilely selfish and mercenary purposes. So far from our Declaration of Independence being a wit

slavery as then and now existing.

pess for the Abolitionists, it is a witness fo

the legality and morality of the institution of

every Southern community, if this course was A good deal of North Carolina, and all c pursued, it could be easily known who were Virginia will be, next season, independent of the subscribers to, and circulators of, matter the Northern Ice Merchants, as the extremewhich should not have currency. By pur- ly cold weather has furnished an abundance suing this edurse the people of the South of ice of the best quality. As we write o would lose nothing, and gain a good deal .- Friday the cold still continues with great in The fashions, the scandal, the inquisitions into tensity

While we hope that the ambassador from South Carolina to Virginia will be treated with all the re pect due to the State which he will represent, and to his own high character, we do devoutly hope that the Old Dominion either to join in a movement of secession, or in a call for a convention of all the States of the South. Whatever some of the politicians may say, the Southern people are not only unprepared for either of these movements at this time, but absolutely opposed to both .-The people of the South have commenced a peaceable course of action towards the North, which, if persevered in, cannot fail to secure to the South all the protection which she needs for her rights and property. The pol- joyed. icy of breaking off as far as possible, and as rapidly as possible, commercial intercourse with the North, although just commenced, has already began to tell upon those who bave so long fattened on the Southern market .-Thinking men at the North, the men whose capital furnishes the main springs of commerce and manufactures, see the certain tendency of this action at the South, and are, as well they may be, alarmed at it. Many mercaptile and manufacturing establishments will, this year, suffer severely by the withdrawal of Southern trade, and of course will continue to suffer more and more as the South becomes more and more independent of the North. In this paper will be found a paragraph among the news items informing us of sent, the discharge of over one hundred hands from SALE OF CANAL AND WATER POWER one of the largest manufactories in Philadelphia, in consequence of the withdrawal of Southern orders. The same cause may confidently be expected to produce similar movements by other Northern Factories. We shall hear, too, of the discharge of clerks in mercantile establishments, the fall of house rent and real estate, the laying up of vessels, and discharge of seamen engaged in the coasting trade, (a trade greater in value than the foreign trade,) and so on will the work of destruction go through the almost innumerable every desirable facility for carrying off to the branches of industry at the North. The ef- markets of the country the articles manufacfeet of all this will mevitably be to produce a cessation of the hostilities of the Abolitionists. They will have no time to think of the horrors of slavery, and no money to pay for its abelition. When men are put up to all they know to get food and , aiment, they have no means of sending flanuels and warming pans to the West Indies, Summer clothing to the Esquimauxs, or Sharpe's Rifles and Brown's Pikes to the slaves of the South. The sleck and fat incendiary preachers and orators will have to look to empty churches, halls and lecture rooms for their audiences and pay, conservatism will get the ascendancy at the polls, aggression upon the South will cease. and the Union be safe f. om the assaults of mad-caps, whether in the North or South .-Let us then, for the sake of every thing we hold dear, discountenance row every thing that squints towards the dissolution of the Union. Let us continue to physic the North with larger, and larger, and larger doses of the non-intercourse medicine, and we shall assuredly eradicate the fever from its blood. and make it law abiding, and conservative, sound and healthy.

Since the above was written we have found the following extract from an article in the Journal of Commerce :

"The South has been making gradual progress in the mechanic arts for many years past, and factories for the coarser cotton and woolen fabrics ave been put in operation in many States; so that this movement is no new thing, but has simply received an unusual and marked impetus, for asons already given. The chief difficulty of the South, in extending her efforts to successful actical results, has been her lack of mechanics d mechanical skill. She has been almost wholy an agricultural producer. Her laborers (slaves are chiefly farmers; the whites, merchants and rofessional men. She now looks for operative o aid her in carrying on her mechanical enterprises, and already has she engaged the service many such from the North. Northern mechanics, and all who are willing to engage in a legitimate and honorable occupation, are most desirable acquisitions to the South, and are cordially welcomed. We learn that never before was so large an emigration of this class to the South known. The inducements to go South are unusual ; for not only are the wares considerably larger than are paid here, and the expenses of living somewhat less; but in many parts of the North complaints of hard times have be un to be heard. Some are out of employ, as i always the case in the winter season, and others are working at reduced wages. The Chelsea Mass.,) Herald reports dull times there, "the best carpenters being glad to get work at \$1 25 per day, and good workmen commanding only 75 cents. Painters, it is said, will not average 50 cents a day the coming winter; ship-carpenters are out of employ, and masons have gone into the country. The prospects of all such would be improved, at least for the present, by going South."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court, now in session in this city:

PEARSON, C. J. In Sawyer's legatees, &c., v. Sawyer's heirs, &c., from Camden; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Bond v. Boyle, from Chowan; judgment reversed and venire de nevo. In Bessley v. Knox, in equity, from Washington; directing a decree for plaintiffs, but without costs. In Sawyer v. Dozier, from Cam-

den; affirming the judgment.

BATTLE J. In Duke v. Ferebee, from Camden; judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. In State v. Barnes, from Hertford; declaring that there is no error. In Askew v. Wynne, from Hertford; affirming the judgment. pression in this trade which s receeded the finan-In Bennet v. Green, in equity, from Sampson; dismissing the bill with costs.

MANLY, J. In Fessenden v. Jones, from Washngton; affirming the judgment. In Chamterlain v. Robertson, from Washington; venire de the judgment.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MISSION TO VIR- LECTURE IN RALEIGH BY DUNCAN K. MCRAE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY.

We are rejoiced to be enabled to announce that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., will repeat before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Commons Hall this, Saturday, evenwill not lend a favorable ear to a proposition | ing the Lecture which has recently received such warm commendation in Petersburg and

At any time such a Lecture from such a man should fill to repletion the Hall in which it is delivered, but on the present occasion there is a double inducement for a full attendance. The proceeds of the Lecture will be given to the poor, and want, and suffering to some extent be relieved by the tickets sold, while a rich moral and intellectual treat will be en-

We learn that Mr. McRae, in a spirit of liberality characteristic of the man, only consented to repeat his lecture before the Young Men's Chris:ian Association of this city, provided half the proceeds were given to the poor; and the Association, emulating Mr. McR.'s generosity, resolved at a meeting held on Tuesday evening last, to increase the price of tickets to fifty cents, and to give the entire proceeds to the poor, Gov. Ellis very kindly consenting to grant the use of the Commons Hall for the purpose.

We learn from Mr. Crowder ho in his way of unpretending benevolence is a modern Howard, that the poor of this city were never before in so destitute a condition as at pre-

AT WELDON, Want of space in our last paper prevented us from calling attention to the advertisement of Wm. Pannill, auctioneer, offering for sale on the 12th day of April next, the Canal and Water Power at Weldon. We regard this as a very important sale. The water power is most abundant, and situated at a point peculiarly favorable for the profitable carrying on of a variety of manufactures .-The different railroads meeting there furnish tured. The country in the vicinity is remarkable for the production of corn, wheat, the raising of pork and the growth of cotton, and thus provisions for the operatives and the supply of the raw material for cloth manufacturing, would be most abundantly and readily obtained. The country, too, in the vicinity of this Water Power is heavily timbered and will afford material for a variety of manufactures of wood ware made by machinery, which we now get from the North, and which drains from the South a very large sum of money annually. For these reasons we are firmly of opinion that there is not in the Union a more eligible site for manufacturing on a large scale than is

This, too, is a most favorable time for embarking in manufactories at the South. If we mean to fight the North in the Union, our most effectual mode of doing it is to manufacture for ourselves, and by so doing we will damage the North much more effectually than we could by the use of powder and ball The people of the South will encourage all manufacturing enterprises which may be embarked in at the South. Here, then, at Weldon will be furnished an opportunity to embark in an enterprise which will be at once profitable and patriotic. Let it be availed of, and let us ere long hear the noise of the spindles and looms and all the machinery of a great Southern manufacturing establishment at Weldon.

SURVIVORS OF THE REVOLUTION. The New York Herald publishes a list of the surrivers of the American Revolution, who are penioned on the rolls of the sveral States. On the first day of January last there were but two hundred and seven living heroes of the Revolution on the pension listin Washington. The old soldiers are fast passing away, and it cannot be many years before the last one will be gathered to his comrades. The following is a list on the roll of the State of

North Carolina, with their ages: Cornelius Clements, Rutherford county, 102

David Cockerham, Surry county, 96 years. Edwin Hickman, Stokes coun.y, 97 years. Moses Jones, Orange county, 97 years. Alexander Lemonds, Rockingham county, 98

James Nicholson, Stokes county, 97 years. Adam Philips, Buncome county, 96 years. George Roberts, Buncome county, 101 years.

Among the names of the southern Stu dents who withdrew from the Philadelphia Medical Colleges, we find the following from North Caro'ina: W W Withers, A T Henderson, J C Baily, A J Stone, R C Swain, W G Guess, H T Royster, E D Snead, J S Stone, Wm Carter. W A Clement, W H Robertson, J M Abernathy, G W Duke, J K Gibson, F J Drake, P A Hay, S L Watkins, V L Stone, J K Pepper, G E Forest, TJ Kelly, A McLane, J D Snead.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS -We learn from th Journal of Commerce that the imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the year 1859 have been larger by nearly twenty million dollars than for any previous year in the history of the country, and nearly fifty-three million dellars larger than for the year 1859. A part of this increase has doubtless resulted from the de-

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.—Bishops Polk and Elliott are now on Sewanee Mountain, arranging to break ground in laying the corner novo. In Sikes v. Quick, from Pasquotank; non-suit set aside and judgment for plaintiff. In Hur-dle v. Richardson, from Perquimans; affirming has been endowed with half a million of money. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is with them.

NEWS ITEMS.

Over one hundred hands have recently been discharged from one of the largest manufactories in Philadelphia, in consequence of orders fron the South having been countermanded. The factory has been in very successful operation for six or eight years past, doing a very extensive business, he major portion of which is with the South.

The infant daughter of Mayor Wood of New York, has closely followed her mother to the grave having died on Thursday evening at the age of twenty-four days. In consequence of his and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt omestic bereavement the Mayor did not, according to custom, receive his friends at the City Hall-

Gerritt Smith has so nearly been restored to complete health that he has returned to his home at Peterboro', N. Y.

Hon. Wm. L. Goggin was presented with two splendid gold waiches, on Monday week-one a present from the ladies of Rockbridge, the other from the ladies of Albemarle. The present from Albemarle was imported direct from London. while the one from Rockbridge was purely of

The Georgia Methodist Episcopal Conference lately reprimanded a minister for attending a circus, and subsequently unanimously resolved that minister or layman who visited a show of any description should be excluded from the church

The statement relative to an intended withdrawal of one hundred and fifty Southern Medical Students from the city of New York, is believed to be incorrect.

The Hon. Mirabeaux B. Lamar, late United States minister to Central America, died suddenly of apoplexy at Richmond, Texas, on the 9th ultimo. The deceased played a prominent part in the struggle of the Texan colonists against the oppression of the Mexican Government. He was the second President of the Republic of Texas.

There are now seven coal burning engines in use on the New York and New Haven Railroad. and it costs only about half as much to perform the same amount of labor with them now as when they burnt wood. The Providence and Worcester Railroad burns nothing but coal and has materially reduced its fuel expenses.

See Advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR in anosher column.

EDENTON EXPRESS .- Mr. C. G. Davenport has retired from the editoral department of this paper and left Mr. Daniel Davies editor and sole proprietor. Mr. Davenport has engaged in other pursuits, which course he says has been imperatively and demanded in justice to himself and family. He will continue as associate editor to con-

VALUABLE GIFT .- The Whigs of Albemarle county, Val, have presented the Hon. Wm. L Goggin, a valuable gold watch, as a testimonial of their personal regard, as well as approval and admiration of the "zeal, energy and ability displayed by him in the late Gubernatorial campaign."

MURDER IN NORTHAMPT ON, N. C .- The Mur freesboro' (N. C.) Advocate learns that a free ne gro, named John Felts Newsum, was murdered in Northampton county, on the night of Thursday, the 23rd ult., by a slave, the property of Dr. De lo-tch. The slave found his wife and the deceased on a bed, when he took a club and struck de ceased on the head, from the effects of which he died on the Wednesday evening following. Newsum was an excellent blacksmith and the slave a carpenter and a very valuable negro.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR .- T. L. B. Gregory, Esq., late of the Weldon Patriot, died last week at his residence in Halifax county, N. C., of Consump-

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Prominent members of

Congress profess to believe that the question of the e'ection of Speaker is more difficult of solution than ever. The cepublicans declare they will win or lose on Sherman. Some of their admit his election impossible unless under the plurality rule, of which there is no present prospect. Meantime the mail contractors and other cred-

it is of the Government are clamorous in their demands, but only a few of the former have thrown or their contracts, although daily renewing their threats to do so, in consequence of pressing neces-

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENN-SYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 4 .- Governor Packer's Message was delivered to-day. He congratulates the people on the condition of the State debt. which decreased at the rate of a million dollars yearly, in consequence of the sale of the State canals. In reference to the Harper's Ferry affair, the Governor says it is gratifying that no vanians participated in the outrage, and that the fugitives arrested within the boundaries of the State were promptly surrendered to justice While entertaining no doubts that the union will endure to the latest generation, he exhorts to moderation, harmony and national fraternal sentiment, to banish the present disturbing elements.

Pennsylvania's 3,000,000 freemen enable her to rebuke the plotters of treason at the North or South and say emphatically that neither shall disturb the perpetuity of the Union, cemented by the sanctified blood of our patriotic fathers, and that these States shall be forever united.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW

YORK. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3 .- Gov. Morgan's message, sent to the Legislature to-day, says New York still maintains the opinions she always held in reference to slavery. She yields to none of her sister States in devotion to the Union. She emphatically disavows all sympathy or co-operation with the misguided men who sought unlawfully to interfere with the institutions of sister States. He concludes by referring to slavery in the States and Territories; yielding a cheerful obedience to the doctrines of State sovereignty, having no disposition to interfere with local institutions of other States. He is prepared at all times to aid those in the protection of their sovereign power. The people of New York, waile always enforcing their views in a legal, peaceful, Constitutional manner, will not surrender the right to participate in the reformation of this, or any other evil, in the administration of National Government.

DROWNED - We learn by letter received here, that Mr. J. E. Toomer, of this place was drowned in the river at Favetteville, on Saturday last. We have heard no particulars. Mr. Toomer was a native of Wilmington, where

be leaves a wife and three children, and many friends to lament his loss.—Wilmington Herald.

DIVIDEND .- The bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The bank of Fayettville has also declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

MURDERED. - A man by the name of Smith was murdered in Edenton, N. C., during last week, in a very cold-blooded manner, by a man by the name of Jackson. Jackson was arrested and bailed in the sum of \$1000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION

ASTHMA CURED. Dr. H. JAMES, DISCOVERED, WHILI the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumptithma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General De ity. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirons of ben efitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making their names with stamp for return postage. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sor throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

Address O. P. BROWN & CO.,

32 and 34 John St.,

To Consumptives. A Clergyman having cured his son of Conption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to mak known the mode of cure, (which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and sumntion, and he will send thesame to any address, free of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return postage. DANIEL ADEE,

211 Centre street New York. mar 2-wly \$as w. h. med. & co.

EDUCATION.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE. WARRENTON, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL OPEN ON Wednesday, the 18th of January, 1860. Parents are urged to enter their daughters at the beginning of the Session, as it will conduce much to their improv ment to advance regularly with their classes. In addi tion to our present corps of Teachers, we have engage an accomplished Assistant in the Academic and Mus Departments, thus rendering our Board of Instruction

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS, (half in advance.) Board, including lights, &c. English Tuition. \$12 50 to 17 50 Latin, Greek, French, German, Music, Painting and

Drawing—Extra.
The Boarding Department will be conducted in the same liberal manner as heretofore, and parents may rest satisfied that great care will be taken to secure the health and promote the comfort of their daughters. For Catalogue, apply to dec 31-sw 5w E. E. PARHAM, Pres't.

BETHEL ACADEMY,

PERSON COUNTY, N. C. REV. T. J. HORNER, PRINCIPAL.

HIS SCHOOL, LOCATED IN A V pleasant and healthy neighborhood in Person county, fourteen miles south of South Beston, directly on the stage line between Hillsboro' and South Boston will commence its first session on the second Monday is January, under the charge of Rev. T. J. Horner, who as been successfully engaged in teaching for

Those having sons or wards to educate, would do well consider the advantages of this school. Boys wil be thoroughly prepared for college, under an experi enced and skilful teneher; and, placed in this community, they will be removed from all temptations to vice and immorality.
The charge for tuition is \$15 and \$20 per session

Roard can be obtained in families convenient to th Academy at \$8 per month. For further particulars address the Principal, o either of the Trustees, at Woodsdale, Person cour

REV. J. E. MONTAGUE, J. F. NEAL, Trustees. D. A. HARRIS, W. H. LAWSON.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY. M. S. DAVIS, A. M., PRINCIPAL. THE SPRING SESSION OF 1860 WILL

TERMS : Tuition from \$10 to \$15 per session. Board the family of the Principal, \$8 per month. dec 70-w4w

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXPORD, N. C.

SAM'L L. VENABLE, PRINCIPAL. MRS. B. F. VENABLE, VICE PRINCIPAL. THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF this Institution, under the supervision of Mr enable and Lady, opens on Monday the 19th day o

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS SELECT & CHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C. DOOMS FOR A FEW BOYS, JANUARY 11TH, 1860. Such as can be prepared to commence Latin in July much preferred. Early applications desired.

OBSERVE, THAT THE SPRING SES. SION of Pleasant Grove Male Academy will open on the 3d Monday of January, 1860, under the government of A. D. Crenshaw, A. B.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Tuition, \$15 00 Board, including all necessaries, \$8 to 10 00

For further particulars address me at Forestvill C. JOHN R. DUNN, WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL IS SITUATED IN A moral, héalthy, country neighborhood, one mile from Mebanesville Depot, on the North Carolina Rail Pupils will board in the family of the Principal.-

Board and tuition \$100 per session of five months — School opens 18th January, 1860. References : " Faculty of the University; A. Wilson, D. D., Mel-

ville, N. C.; Wm. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C. WM. B. LYNCH, Principal, BELMONT SCHOOL, Ten Miles South of Clarksville, Va.

R. H. GRAVES, THE SPRING SESSON OF 1860 COM-MENCES on the 12th of JANUARY.

For Circulars apply to the Principal.
R. H. GRAVES, Brownsville, N. C. WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGIATE

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