

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, FEB. 18, 1860

nor On and after this date, the name of no new be entered on our subscription book without the price of subscription in advance, vis : \$2.09 for the Workly, and \$4.00 for the Somi-Workly. Sabseribers to the Weekly will be notified three weeks before their entereriptions arpire by a taken at the instigation of South Carolina, a Red Cross Mark on their papers, and if the subscrip- State which has been trying for thirty years tion is not renewed by the expiration of that time their papers will be discontinued. There will be up departure from this rule under any circumstances. April 1st, 1859.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION. Wednesday next, the 22d inst., is the day fixed for the mosting of the Convention of the Opposition Party in this State, and on that day will assemble Conventions of our Opposition brethren in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Louisians and other Southern States. A conservative feeling is abroad among the people of the South, and we have an abiding confidence that the Conventions which will assemble on the birth-day of the Father of his Country, will do much to stimulate the growth of this feeling, and fix us vet more firmly in our purpose to preserve intact our Constitution and the glorious Union which rests upon it. Judging from the number of primary meetings which have been held in this State, we should say that our Convention will be numerously attended. There is every reason why it should be. The result of last year's elections warrants the belief that a harmonious and vigorous exertion is all that is wanting to secure , the Opposition party of North Carolina the political ascendancy in the State. And will not this harmony pre-vail, and will not this effort be made t Are vail, and will not this effort be made t Are success to pretermit this opportunity to drive have misgoverned the State in every department ! Are we so enamored of ruthless proscription and grinding taxation that we prefer down and get rid of the authors of them !---Are we content, while quarrelling among ourselves, to see this Old State floated off into the "heady current" of disunion, which is but another word for destruction !- to see North Carolina committed to Southern conferences or conventions which look to nothing less than disunion and destruction 1 God forbid such infatuation, and God grant us that unity of sentiment, and vigor of action which will crown with success a great and patriotic efing to both the State and Federal Governalarmed, and their only hope is that the Opwill be kept together by the stringency of dancy of the Democratic party, and use every imaginable device to closk the fact that under their domination for the last quarter of a century that institution has become weaker and weaker until its very existence has been seriously endangered. Appalled at the black roll of their prodigality and corruption which will be spread out before the country, they find their only hope of escape from the blasting indignation of an outraged people, in their long tried and too often successfully tried powers of mendacity() What then must the Opposition do ? It-must be firm and united. It must meet the enemy on the stump and in the papers. It must confront them with the documentary evidence of their misdeeds and corruptions. Let this be done. and North Carolina will next August rid herself of State misrule and tyranny, and next November join her voice to the acclaim which will go up for a Constitutional Union candi-

we willing for the want of these requisites for (Va.) Congressional District, who switched from power a party which for nine long years to quarrel among ourselves rather than beat fort to secure good government to our own it has been recently installed. On Friday even-State, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union between all the States. The mis- vanis, took occasion to remark at the serenad deeds of our rulers are opening the eyes of given to Pennington, atter his election, that old deeds of our rulers are opening the eyes of Brown, with fifteen men, frightened into hyster-the people of this State. In matters pertain- ics the great and chivalric State of Virginia, and ment their wretched impotence for any thing itel grounds from the Capitol. Mr. Edmon but onmitigated evil is most signally and fatally manifest. The leaders of the party are Hickman politely and obsequiously responded. Edmondson asked him if he had not recently position party will be broken to pieces by son remarked, you slandered my State, and infernal dissensions, while their own party drew back to strike him. At this moment party drill and the cohesive power of the public he was excited, caught Edmondson's arm. plunder. Their cry in the coming campaign man, of North Carolina, caught that. will be a united South for the defence of jerked loose, and slapped H. slightly on the fore-Southern' Rights, which being truly inter- head; knocking off his bat. Keitt, then, in his preted, means nothing else but that the Union on the shoulder, exclaiming, "pick up your hat must be dissolved if the Democracy cannot advice Hickup your hat and run," which kind hold the offices under it. They will attempt ning, walking with remarkable and rather Gilthe old humbug that the safety of the insti- derslevian rapidity. Those who saw it, I undertution of slavery is to be found in the ascen- Of course the Black Republican papers will have -another Brooks and Summer affair. nurse or servant?

eigh Standard by expressing the opinion that Virginia should accede to the proposition of South Carolina to hold a Southern Conference or Convention, has admitted that it would be expedient for that State to unite in such a Conference or Convention. If Virginia should go into the Convention, she must do so for

reasons which would apply to every slaveholding State. We, therefore, charge the Standard and Democratic party of North Carolina with being in favor of a Conference or Convention of the Southern States, a step which would be but the prelude to the disolution of the Union. It would be a step to dissolve the Union.) Since the above was written, we have seen

that on Monday last, Mr. August, chairman of the Joint Committee on Southern Rights, made a report from a majority of the Committee to the Senate declaring it inexpedient for Virginia to go into the Conference proposed by South Carolina. The following are the reasons assigned for this conclusion :

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Vir. ginia, reo-gnining in our present relations with the non-slaveholding States an imperative neces-sity for decisive measures, does not yet distrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union. For this purpose we carnestly desire the concurrent action of the Souther States. But the General Assembly respectful submit, for the consideration of South Carolin and all our sister States of the South, that efficient co-operation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the several States an may be necessary and proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legitimate power, except to debate and advise.

The Standard, we have no doubt, is very much grieved at this conservative action on the part of Virginia.

HAS REEN ACCOMMODATED. Hickman of Pennsylvania-not half so decent a man as the famous "Beau" of that name-has been itching for a thrashing, and

HOW FIRMLY UNITED THE DEMOC-

RACY ARE. We take the liberty of calling the attention of the Standard to the following :

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED. - A contem intly observes that it cannot be charged upon the Democratic party that it is "based upon a single idea." It is trying to stand, just now, on the basis of a dozen or two conflicting ideas! The Demo-oratic electioneerer who travels around among his own party, this year, will have a hard time of it. He will be expected to avow a different set of prin-ciples at each place. In Things, he must swear He will be expected to hvow a diversity of a swear ciples at each place. In Illinois he must swear that Popular Sovereignty is the true doctrine, and in Virginis that it is rank hereey. He must mount the Pacific Railroad Platform in Missouri, but mack square down off it in Georgia. In Philadelphia he must unfurl the benner of "Specific Du-les," in Richmond of "Ad Valorem Duties," and a Charleston of do duties at all. He may save the Union in New York, but he must dissolve it again in Mississippi. In Michigan he can denounce Filibusters, but in Louisians be must take them by the hand and hid them God speed. His Demo-oratic hearers may cheer him if he opposes the Slave Trade in Connecticut, but they will perhaps tar and feather him if he does it in Georgia. As tar and feather him if he does it in Georgia. As to the Fishing Bounties he has only to believe them just and proper in Maine, and an atrocious swindle in Alabama. He can then complete this parti-colored creed by whispering his dislike of a Territorial Slave Code in New England, and shout-ing his admiration of it in South Carolina.—Rich-

mond Whig. A MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENT. We understand that our enterprising fel-

low-citizen, Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, contemplates the erection, at an early day, of a large and elegant Concert and Exhibition Hall, of a size capable of seating 750 persons, leaving room at the same time for a large stage with the necessary dressing rooms, &c. According to the plan which the Doctor has now under consideration, there are to be seven

iron front store rooms under the Hall .--Should the Doctor carry out this improvement (and we presume there is no doubt of his doing so) he will entitle himself to the lasting

gratitude of his fellow-citizens. We understand that the same enterprising gentleman is making efforts to obtain a supply of coal from the coal mines in Chatham for this city at about one-fourth what it now costs. We trust that he may be successful.

LIST OF DELEGATES FROM WAKE. The following is the list of delegates to the Opposition Convention which is to meet in this city amendment to the postal bill abolishing the frank on the 22d inst., appointed at a meeting of the Op- ing privilege, and passed the bill by nearly an position voters of the County held in the Town unanimons vote. The President has since signed Hall in this city on Monday, the 3rd of October the bill, and it is now the law. Geo E Badger, Chas Manly, Bat F Moore, L C Manly, Jno Hartsfield, S H Rogers, W J Busbee, Geo W Haywood, H Griffis, Geo Little, R Bryan, D G Fowle, J J McCullers, D Justice, Dr W Hartsfield, K P Battle, W m Bowland, Jno W Syme, S Stephenson, Jao H Bryan, O L Burch, Reuben Fleming, D Stephenson, N J Ivey, A Hinton, Juo W Harris, James Boylan, Willie D Jones, Williamson Page. Jno G High, F G Mor-ing, D B Griffin, Robt W Haywood, S H Hood, Jarratt Brostwell, Thos B Debnam, Wm Yates, Giles Underhill, Joseph Horton, C L Hinton, T Horton, N Price, J P H Russ, Wm H Hood, C J Regers, T II Avera, Mark A Tate, N R Watkins, Thos Hicks, H A Hodge, Wm B Hallibur-

In the Senate on Monday the death of Senator Broderick was announced. The decensed Senator

was eulogized by Messra. Haun, Crittenden, Seward, Foot and Toombs. Mr. Fester, of Conn., spoke highly of the character of the decessed, but declared that as he had fallen in a duel, which he conceived

to be in violation of the laws of God and man, he should be reluctantly compelled to vote against the resolutions of respect to his memory. Mr. Toombs replied to Mr. Foster, and said that a man could die in no nobler cause than in defence of his honor. After the adoption of the customart olutions the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker appointed Mr. Wright a member of the Committee on the District of Co lumbia, in the place of Mr. Garnett, of Va., ex-cused. Mr. Pryor was also excused from servingon the same committee. Two ballots were taken for Printer. The first ballot resulted as follows: Whole member of votes 183. Necessary to a choice 92. Jno. D. Defrees, Republican, 89 ; A. J. Glosbrenner, Democrat, 88 ; Gales & Seaton 2 ; Mr. Blanchard 2 ; Mitchell and Flansgan 1 each. A second ballot was then taken and resulted as follows : Necessary to a choice 92. Defrees, Rep., 90; Glosbrenner, Dem., 89; Gales & Seaton 2 ; Blanchard 1 ; Coornba'l. Mr. Glosbrenner was supported by Mr. Briggs, of New York, and all the South Americans present, except Messrs. Eth-eridge and Stokes, of Tenn., who voted for Messrs. Gales & Seston, and Hewry Winter Davis, why voted for the Black Republican nominee. Mu Mr. Glosbrenner is one of the purest man in Wash-ington, has proved himself a faithful and efficient ficer, and is so moderate a partizan as to be as

acceptable to the South Americans as any man not belonging to their party could be, while the fact has been brought out that Defrees, the Republican nominee, has promised half of the proceeds of the printing to aid the Republican cause After the second ballot, the death of Senator Broderick was announced, and after several culogies, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution lately adopted at Wyandotte was discussed but without taking any action thereon the Senate ben tuniba

In the House, on motion of Mr. Grow, the powers of the special committee on printing were enlarged so that they may inquire into the prices paid for binding Congressional work, &c. The post office appropriation bill was then taken un. and after discussion, the bill with the Senato amendments was passed, except that abolishing the franking privilege, which was rejected by yeas 60, mays 112. The amendment requiring the post office blanks to be printed by contract by the lowest bidder was concurred in-yeas 150, neys 4.

The Senate on Wednesday receded from him. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Ser geant at-Arms to arrest Sanborn, John Brown Jr., and James Redpath, for contempt, in refus ing to obey the summons of the investigating After passing the Postal bill, the Senate took up a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, and after a long debate, passed it. The bill cuts off all franking after the first of April, except to those to whom it is granted by name. Only Messrs. Hemphill of Texas, and Wilson of Massa voted against it. In three ballots for Printer in the House. Defrees (Rep.) lacked one vote of election on the

Another fire occurred in Elizabeth City on Tuesday night, which was more destructive than any which hes preceded it. Forty houses were burned, and the loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The principal losers are T. R. Cobb, Cornelius Mrs. Guirken, Wm. Laboyteaux, Thos. Shaunon Thomas Gatkins, and Pool and Wheeler. Several of the buildings were new, having just been completed. The Norfolk Argus says :

The fire broke out at 2 A. M., Tuesday, in a new warehouse, belonging to M .: Cobb, and raged for hours with great violence, the fismes weeping on ward on both sides of the thorough fare,

sweeping on ward on both sides of the thorough are, rendered furious by a strong breeze blowing at the time, and meeting across the street, formed an immense fiery arch, above which they lowered and flashed fiercely. The scene was grand and awful, and the excitement of the multitude that witnessed the destructive configuration was in-creased by the fear that the whole tawa would be swept away. By this dread visitation to that pleasant town, many persons are thrown out of imployment, a number of families are deprived. of shelter and means of support, and an immense loss has been incurred by individuals and the corporation at large. This sad calamity, which has so quickly followed another in the same town, and which we chronicled last year, is again declared to be the fiendish work of some heartless incendiary. The torch was applied at the dead hour of the night, the place selected to kindle the devouring flame being the first story of a new warehouse, just completed, and stocked with goods

NEWS OF THE DAY.

by an of enterprising citizen.

A terr ble tragedy occurred at Hawsville, Ky. on last Monday week. It seems that a man named H. A. Davidson, who had some spite against Thomas Sterrett, went into the store of a Mr. Duncan with a basket on his arm in which was an infernal machine. Approaching near Mr. Sterrett he set fire to the powder, when it exploded. blowing out one whole side of the house and lifting the roof from the rafters. Mr. Duncan, the merchant, was badly and it is feared fatally wounded. Mr. Sterrett was seriously hurt, but it seems that Davidson himself was probably the greatest sufferer of all. He had his left arm broken in two places, his collar bone broken, his right shoulder dislocated, the flesh torn off the shoulder to the bone, his clothes torn from the body, and he was hadly burned in the face, breast and arms. He was a horrible sight, and rushed from the house after the explosion, crying " Kill me, for God's sake; I do not want to live any longer." Two

other person were in the room, but were not seriously injured. Davidson was put in jail, but

under the direction of W. W. Peebles, Esq., Clerk and Master in equity for Northampton county, by virtue of a decree in the case of Elizabeth P. Jones et als, exparte. The Rosnoke plantation, of about 1500 acres, was sold to Lewis Thompson, of Bertie, at \$50,000-\$1,000 more than it was appraised at. Trueblood, W. W. Burgess, C. W. Kellinger, The 55 negroes all went off at good prices-the average being ligher than has been known in this State for many years. A large number of bidders were in attendance, and the bidding was very active.

The marked success of this sale is due mainly to the enterprise of Mr. Peebles in advertis-ing and circulating numerous handbills. When will people learn that the printer is their best friend.

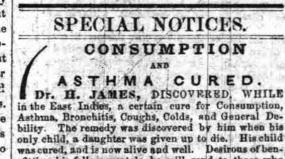
LATER FROM MEXICO. CHARLESTON, Feb. 13 .- The steamer Isabe bas arrived from Havana. E. S. Plumb, Esq

omes passenger, as bearer of dispatches. The Courier's correspondent at Vera Cruz, un der date of the 4th instant, writes that Gen. Colas, with 3,000 mon, had been defeated at Oejaca by the liberals, and that Miramon's expedition against Vera Gruz consequently was probably abandoned. The liberals had recompiled Colma and San Louis. The Zacatecas church forces bad been defeated near Flascala, with a loss of 100 men killed or made prisoners, and a quantity o artillery and munitions. Gen. Noll had been successfully opposed in Jalisco, and the Church rovernment was reduced to a small extent of ter-

Miramon, by extraordinary efforts, has negoti-sted the sale of \$15,000,000 worth of bonds for \$4,050,000. Through illicit dealing with the friends of the French minister \$9,000,000 of these bonds will enter the French convention as foreign debt.

Mr. Matthew, the English charge, bad present ed his ultimatum demanding the full payment of the English claims in eight days, or he will demand his passports. Little confidence, how-ever, was placed in the account.

Gen. Ocampo had resigned his position of minister of foreign affairs in the Juarez government to accept the special mission to the United States and England, connected with the intervention of the former and the recognition of the constitu-tional government by the latter. Gen. Degallade takes the post thus vacated. Ocampo leaves in the English packet of the 5th of March.



efitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES. CONTAINING Ammonia, 5 per cant. Pho's of Lime, Potash and Soda, COMPOSED of 700 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Gu-ano and 1300 pounds of Soluble phosphete of Lime, potash, soda and magnesia, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer aver offerconcentrated, universal and/durable leftilizer over offer-ed to the farmer and planter, combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones —supplying an abundance of Aumonia for any orop, and all soils, and in a perfectly fixed condition—not violatile and passing off with the first crop, as with Per-uvies and other approximate for any stimulation violatile and passing off with the first grop, as with Per-pylian and other ammoniscal guance, but stimulating the crop to which it is applied, and all succeeding once, giving to poor, worn out and unproductive soils, new life and vigor, making them, in this respect equal to the most highly cultivoted lands, upon which much time and money have been arganeded. The combination of Soluble Phosphate of Lime ar above, is an improvement upon any filing over before offered for sale, as it furnishes the phosphates to the soil in a perfectly soluble and available form, ready for for the plant at once, and not as it crists in many of the summon and unpress of the day. Then which the of the guanes and manures of the day, from which the farmer can never derive any benefit in congequence of insolubility of their Phosphates, therefore, perfectly val-ueless, as it is only in a souble or liquid form that the

neless, sait is only in a souble or liquid form that the plant can supply itself with the nourishmeot appro-priated for itsuse. The farmer in releating his guanos and manures, should, therefore, pay particular atten-tion to this, as their Immediate action and efficacy de-pend alone upon the solubility of their phosphates. The EXCELSIOR also supplies to the soil Potash. Soda and Magnesia, which are extracted from it in the growth of all plants, and must be returned, or the soil will be one exhausted. immediated and fail to prewill become exhausted, impoverished, and fail to produce, notwithstanding the application of guano and other manures deficient in alkalies.

In calling the attention of the agriculturists to our Exc-lsior, we wish them to bear in mind the fact, that we superintend IN PERSON, its manufacture, and WARRANT every package uniform, and to contain, by analysis, the standard of fertilizing properties. In buying our Excelsior, they have that protection which they have not in any other Guano, or artificial manure sold in this market. We subjoin a few of the many testim

within the past few days from well-known gentlemen of the highest respectability, who have tested it with Peruvian and other Guances. R. B. Seatcell, Esq., Raleigh, N. C., writes, Dec. 13,

1859 :- "I can say with pleasure that I used your Ex-colsior with the best results, and am very much pleased with it as a fertilizer. I tried it on both cotton and sorn by the side of equal quantities of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and I found the Excelsion as good, if not better, on both crops. I was particularly gratified with the ex-periment made on a field of corn, planted June 14th.-applied as near as I could, a tablespoonful to the hill, and although planted so inte-and at one time it suffered from the drouth-still I made a good grop of corn. In six week after the application of your Ex-celsior. I believe I had more growth on the land than I

ever should have had without it." James M. Harris, Esq., Raleigh, N. C., writes Dec. 14, 1859; "I used your Excelsion my last spring and I regard it as not only th very best fertilizer, I have ever used. I tested it to my satisfaction with No. 1 Pernvian Guano, and my neighbors agree with me that the crops were decide ter wherever the Excelsior was applied. I am fully convinced that it is the very best improver our farmers can use, and withall the cheapest, safest, and most easi-Jy applied. J. W. Forisk, Esq., Chatham, Co., N. C. writes Jan-mary 20th, 1860 :- "I only tried your Excelsior on Cotton and am of the opinion that it is a fine manure, far preferable to Peruvian Guano, when we take the cost of the two joto consideration. I intend to try it on Cotton, Corn and Polatoes. Please inform me of the most approved modes of apclication for Cotton, Corn and Putatoes. Several o ing neighbors with to know. They are all using No. 1 Perrovian Guano on their Cotton and I want them to try your "Excelsior." David Dickson, Esq., Sparts, Geo., well known by Southern farmers and planters as one of the best practical agriculturists in the whole Southern country, writes July 20th, 1859; "I used your Excelsior this year on every kind of crop I grow, Wheat, Oats, Bye, Corn, Cotton, &c. It is certainly a good fertilizer and improver of soil. The same amount of money in your Excelsior will compare favorably with any Guano in market. I have used this year \$1400 worth of it and will use next year \$2000 worth if you continue to sel at the same price."

date for the Presidency of the United States. In conclusion, we again invoke unity of sentiment in our Convention, and vigor of action in the campaign which will succeed it.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE RETAIN-

It will be seen that the Senate has caved in upon its amendment of abolishing the franking privilege, and passed the Post Office Bill

the Pennsylvania braggart a few days since. We know Mr. Edmundson well, and althout opposed to him politically, our knowledge of his high personal character warrants us in the belief that he would not have switched Hickman unless Hickman richly deserved to bo switched. Hickman has made a poor beginning of his invasion of the South with his "eighteen millions of men." He will, we expect, shange his mind on that subject and conclude not to invade the South.

Since the above was written, we find another version of the affair in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Richmond Index :

We have occasional evidences of the progress of the irrepressible conflict in this city, where ing a rather farelcal scene ocou red in the Ospitol grounds. It seems that Hickman, of Pennsylotherwise reflected upon her citizens. As Hickman was coming down the walk in the Capespied him, and rapidly following, overtook him. He accosted him as Mr. Hickman, and Mr. made a speech: Hickman said he had. Edmond Keiti, who had hurried up, seeing, by Edu son's rapid strides towards Hickman, that drew back with his left hand, and Clingadvice Hickman instantly obeyed, if not runstand, were much amused at the denousment. it as an assassinous assault-murderous and bloody

" PROPOSED GATHEBING OF STATE LEGISLA-TURES ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY,-A new project is on fost, viz: that the Legislature of Massachusetts shall invite the Legislatures of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virgin. now in session, to meet on the 22d of Februa Washington's Birth Day."-Newburyport Her-

If Maryland and Virginia accept,-Would it be safe for a mother, in these States o go with her husband there, with her infant in the arms of a black nurse?

Would it be safe for a member of the Legisla ture to take there a man-servant, to take care of his trunks, and to do other little things, such rs. men need in crowds? Or, if the nurse and servant be abducted away

for the Underground Railroad, would that father or master, be safe from the mob, in reclaiming that Or, would be not be subject to the severa Per

Or, would be not resubject to the several Per-sonal Liberty Bill of Massachusetts? Massachusetts has got to go back several years, before members of a Southern Legislature can vis-it the State, in a mass, or with their families.-Even George Washington, if now about Bunker Hill and the fleights of Dorchester, would be in peril from an abolition mob, or a Personal Liberty Bill - N V Everets Bill.-N. Y. Express.

If we were a member of the Legislature of Maryland or Virginia we would introduce in reply to an invitation to visit Massachusetts the following joint resolution :

"Resolved, By this General Assembly that it will accept the invitation to visit Massachusetts as soon as it is officially informed that the authorities of that State have

ton, A T Houge, Wm Laws, G W Crockett, P S Rogers, Jesse Norriss, M C Hodge, Allen Adams.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES. At the meeting of the Governor and Council on Wednesday last, Geo. Howard, jr., of Wilson, residing in the 2nd Circuit, was appointed Superior Court Judge in the place of Judge M. R. Manly, now one of the Supreme Court Judges, and James W. Øsborne, Esq., of Charlotte, residing in the sixth Circuit, was appointed Judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge David F. Caldwell.

OAK CITY SAVINGS BANK. It will be seen from a notice in another column that this institution has commenced operations .-Those having small amounts would consult their own interest by depositing them in this Bank or those wishing to borrow upon short time can do so upon the usual terms.

We learn that Alfred Jones, Esq., of this county, has been elected a Direc'or of the Bank of North Carolina by the Board of Directors, vice Hon. Jno. II. Brynn, resigned.

NASH'S PIANOS IN ARKANSAS. The Petersburg Intelligencer says :

In passing the Book and Piano Store of Messrs. E. P. Nash & Co. we saw a spiendid Piano of Durham's manufacture, New York, addressed to a lady of Dallas county, Arkansas. This tells well for our city, and likewise conclusively evinces that a spirit is now abroad and is being constantly infused, prompting persons to encourage Southern concerns. This splendid instrument was purchased by the order of a lady at one time a resident of

Petersburg, but now residing in Arkansas. SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Jarman v. Ellis, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. In Commission ers of Trenton v. McDaniel, from Jones, affirming the judgment. In Gossett v. Weatherly, in equi ty, from Guilford, directing a reference. In Grimes v. Capehart, in equity, from Northampton, directing a decrea for plaintiff. By BATTLE, J. In Pursell v. Long, from Rockingham, sffirming the judgment. In Harrison v. Everitt, in equity, from Caswell, directing that the slaves to be sold, may select their masters as provided by the will. In Boyles v. Spainbour, in equity, from Stokes, directing a decree for plaintiff, but defendants to have their costs. In Ledbetter v. Siler, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs By MANLY, J. In Brown v. Brouks, Chatham, venire de novo. In State v. Tilletson, from Granville, jadgment reversed. In Meadows

v. Walker, in equity, from Bockingham, directing a decree. In Harrell v. Harrell, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill with costs. Louis Napoleon has a written a letter to the

Various bills were introduced on as many subjects, including French Spoliation, the Taviff, the interdiction of polygamy in Utah, pensions to soldiers of 1812, and the admission of Kansas. Mr. Prvor, of Va., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of action with a view to procure the reduction of foreign duties on tobacco.

CONVICTION OF HAZLETT. The testimony for the defence in case of Hazlett, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, was closed on Thursday last, and the Court adjourned ; ti.l Friday to give the counsel time to prepare their arguments. The testimony given on Thursday morning bore strongly against the defence. The following dispatch from Charlostown, Friday, gives an account of the closing of the tri al and conviction of Hazlett :

The attendance at court was very large, in account of the close of the case of the Common wealth vs. Hazieit. The argument of the case com menced at half-pas, nine o'clock, Mr. Hardin, opening for the State. He spoke for an hour and a half, with considerable ability and force. H was followed by Lawson Botts, Esq., wh spoke for two hours, enchaining the attention o the crowded court-room by an able and ingenionargument in behalf of his client. Its pointed out many discrepancies in the testimony of variouwitnesses for the State, claiming it had not mad a clear case, and charging the jury with their du ty to give the prisoner two benefit of a doubt Mr. B tis concluded his argument at one o'clock. when a recess of baif an hour was taken.

Mr. Green commenced the closing argumen for the defence at half-past one and closed at half past four, baving occupied three hours in the delivery of his speech. The case of the prisoner was presented in the best possible light, and it is the general opinion that Mr. Green's effort was the ablest argument made since the commencement of the Harper's Ferry trials.

Mr. Hunter closed for the Commonwealth, speaking nearly three hours, closing after seven o'clock. The speech of Mr. Hunter was listened to with much ittention, and was one of great ability. Indeed each of the counsel seemed to have made every preparation, and all the speeches were of a high order of ability.

After the concluding argument for the State the jury were directed to go to their room at the hotel, and court adjourned for the day. SATURDAY MORSING .- The jury came into court at half-past nine o'clock, and the clerk propounded the question whether they had agreed upon a verdict, to which the foreman responded hey had. . The prisoner was then sent for and b-ought into court. The verdict of the jury was then announced, which was "guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner received the ver-dict with the same indifference that has characterized his conduct throughout the trial.

On Tuesday last Judge Kenny sentenced both Stevens and Hazlett to be hung on the 16th of Pope in which he advises him to relinquish his March. They both made some remarks on the temporal power .n the Romagna, telling him if he occasion, in which they accused some of the witwill do so that the great powers will units to per- nesses of testifying falsely. Hazlett returned petuate his power in the States of the Church. thanks to his counsel, Messrs. Botts and Green, The Pope replies declining to do as the Emperor advises, and indicates some intention of resis-

so great was the indignation against him that it was feared the people would take him out and kill

Later intelligence from Hawsville inform us that Dr. Davidson has since died of the wounds received on the occasion. He was the first victim of his own malice, and before his death he acknowledged that it exploded too soon for him.

In the Legislature of Virginia on Thursday last a resolution to appoint a conimittee of 13 to inquire into the expediency of taking the sense of the people on the subject of amending the Constitution of that State with regard to taxation on slave property, by calling a Convention for that purpose, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 115 to 10. On the same day the Governor sent to the" Legislature a letter from Josiah Perham, of Boston, inviting the Governor, State officers and Legislature of Virginia to visit Boston during the present session of the Legislature of Massach usetts.

The railroads from Richmond to Boston have offered to pass the members free if they should accept the invitation? A furious gale prevailled along the seacoast on Fr.day last doing great damage to the shipping,

and blowing down numbers of houses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The appropriations already made by the Legis-

lature of Virginia, this year, it is said exceed five millions of dollars.

DEATH OF MAJ. DRAKE.

Maj. John H. Drake, formerly of Nash county, in this State, died in Auburn, Ala., on the 11th day of December, 1859, having attained, within a month; the greet age of ninety-three years,

About seventeen years ago, having lost his wife, then the only member of his white family, he fixed his abode among his children in the southwest of the Union, where he ended his long life, surrounded by everything which can soothe the last hours of a parent, an old man, and a christian. Maj. Drake belonged to the school of gentle-

men-a school distinguished for the hospitality of their homes, the simplicity of their manners, the integrity of their lives and their political conser-

He was a boy in the revolution, yet old enough to witness the patriotic conduct and imbibe the patriotic sentiments of a whig father and whig brothers, and throughout his life he cherished with fercent delight and pride the memory of their onduct in the great struggle.

During seven years of the period, between 1792 and 1805, inclusive, he served the people either in the Commons or Senate of the State; for a third of a century he was Clerk of the Superior Court of Nash Coanty, and during much of the time perfermed the duties of its Clerk and Master, and was a Justice of the Peace for a yet longer period .-These honorable employments and offices were but just tributes to his integrity and capacity.

In his nature he was patient, peaceful, kind and merciful. No man remembered wrongs with less bitterness, or forgave them more readily. He spoke of all men in charity, and never used the With the young he was an especial favorite, en-

tertaining them with interesting tales, or encouraging by his presence their joyous and innocent amusements, proper for their age, whether of the play or of the merry dance.

He loved to see everybody happy and then be-came so himself. And those who have had the pleasure of seeing the beams of joy which radiated from his manly brow while he was witnessing the happiness of others, will have seen, and will carry with them through life, one of the finest pictures of benevelence ever drawn on the human face.

He was baptized in early life and died in the full faith of christianity amidst many of his chil-dren and descendants-of whom at out one hundred survive him. He was brought to his bed of affliction nearly a year before his death by a grievous fall, and lingered ever after till he came to his end. He retained his senses till a moment before his exit, and with his own exertions adjusted

his members for the sleep of death. Although his old homestead had, on his leaving the State, passed into other hands, and his chil-

and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt o 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, posvishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stonach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. O. P. BROWN & CO. Address 32 and 34 John St.

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