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The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR 3, 1860.

A CONTRAST--"LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS."

Two large Conventions have, within the last two weeks, assembled at the respective capitals of two of the oldest and largest States of the Union—at the capitals of two neighboring States—two States united by links of interest, and links of blood and affinity. A *Whig* Convention last week met here, and after transacting business, after peaceably and harmoniously disposing of all matters of difference, adjourned in good humor and brotherhood not a rude, or unkind, or ungentlemanly expression having been used during the session. On Thursday of the previous week, a large *Democratic* Convention met in the capital of Virginia, and spent three days of riot and personal vituperation, in a pretended discussion about the claims on the Presidency of two mere *men*—each differing with the other as wide as the poles are asunder—to the utter ignoring of all principle, and at last broke up without expressing an opinion about either *men* or *principles*.

May we not say then

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this?"

"O WHAT A ROW--WHAT A RUMPUS, AND A RIOTING."

Never was there before such an uproar as is now going on in the Democratic stye.—Had the biggest sort of a bomb shell fallen and exploded in their midst, it could not have created a greater sensation among these sleek, well fed, and heretofore serene animals, than was caused by the Whig Platform. As a small specimen of the rumpagement and conbumblement, we take the following from the "Democratic Press," a paper which sees it's "inevitable" fate:

"AD VALOREM.—The democratic presses of the State should be cautious how they *pitch into* the ad valorem clause in the Whig platform between this and the assembling of the democratic convention. They may, and we think will, be compelled to swallow the pill. Some of the leaders of the party have advocated it for years and they have no notion of being diddled out of their best trump card now. Fun may be expected the coming summer.—*Newbern Progress.*

The democratic presses of the State are honest, it is to be presumed, and what they have said in regard to Ad Valorem, has been the convictions of their better judgments. As for the *Press*, its position is simply opposition to any disturbance of the Constitution, and we understand *that* to be the position of the Wilmington *Journal*, Goldsboro' *Tribune*, Tarboro' *Mercury*, Fayetteville *Carolinian*, Warrenton *News*, Salisbury *Banner* and Charlotte *Bulletin*, all of which papers have spoken out against any change.

Now we are not willing to believe that these journals have taken positions blindly or without a knowledge of the sentiments of their readers; nor are we willing to admit that their judgment's have been influenced by the wish or expectation of placing themselves on the popular side, but from principle.

Democracy needs not the assistance of demagogism to maintain its cause; if it did, we should be the last to espouse it. But, if editors, after having expressed their opinions upon a question of State or Federal policy, find that these opinions are in opposition to the will of a majority of the party of which they are members, it becomes their duty to act with the majority, but not to abandon their previous opinions."

Such may, perhaps, be the positions of the editors of those papers referred to. They may be called upon to support a platform which endorses the same change which the Opposition platform propose, but, we do not, we cannot believe that such a platform will be endorsed by these democratic papers which have taken positions against Ad Valorem.

A SIMPLE MISTAKE.—Our neighbor of the *Register*, after jubilating over the harmony in the late Opposition Convention which did not exist, seriously declares that it was "*the largest State Convention which ever assembled in North Carolina.*" Our neighbor no doubt uttered this whopper in the simplicity of his heart, not having the facts before his eyes; but as he is a young gentleman every way unsophisticated, and withal uninformed on the subject, we beg leave to correct the error under which he labors.

Now, we have carefully examined the proceedings of the late Opposition Convention, and we find that but fifty-three Counties were represented by two hundred and sixty delegates. The Democratic Convention which assembled in Charlotte in April, 1858, was composed *of four hundred and ninety delegates representing seventy one Counties.*

We call upon the *Register* to correct its statement.

Well, Citizen—it does our kind heart good to see that you are able to indulge in any the faintest sort of merriment. It was currently rumored that on Thursday, the 23d ult., you were in *articulo mortis*—in other words, about "to take out," and we had provided ourself with a couple of *inguns*, in order to do the right thing in the way of weeping and lamentation—when lo, and behold, you are so convalescent as to be able to fire off a volley of puns. Sir, we are be-*Holden* to you for this relief to our "*sufferin' phee*-lings," and in return for it grant you that the Charlotte Convention which unanimously nominated J. W. Ellis, and incontinently and unanimously "cut you off at the knees," and prevented our getting a private secretaryship, was a *leetle*, just a leetle, larger than our Convention of last week. You have been *Holden* on to the spoils, Citizen, long enough, and you must get ready to give 'em up, altho' your motto, as far as spoils are concerned, is, "Damned be he who cries *Hold—enough.*"

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Rocky Mount on the 5th inst., by which between 40 and 50 bales of cotton were destroyed; the property of W. S. Battle, Esq., N. C.

THE TWO PARTIES.

The Standard calls the Whig party the "How d'ye do party." The Whig party calls the Standard's party the "Good bye party," as they are packing up their kit and will soon be en route for Salt River. It is magnanimous in the Standard to "How d'ye do" the Whigs into power.

NASAL.

Our facetious contemporary of the Wilmington Journal, who is now "laughing on the wrong side of his mouth," says our "nose has been flattened." This is an entire mistake. *Our* "nose is still a classical Grecian "nose," although we have had, during some years past, to hold it, and compress it in order to exclude from it the damnable stinks which the rottenness of locofocoism has stirred up all over the land.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN FRANKLIN CO., VA.—THREE PERSONS KILLED!

A bloody affray occurred in Franklin county, Va., on Saturday last, the 25th inst., in which three brothers, Messrs. James, William and Ralph Clements, were killed by Vincent Witcher, former President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and his grandson, Mr. Jno. A Smith. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: Mr. James Clements married the sister of Mr Jno. A. Smith, (and grand-daughter of Mr. Witcher,) and the lady afterwards took steps to procure a divorce from him. On Saturday last the taking of depositions in the case was progressing at the office of a magistrate, in Franklin county, near the Pittsylvania line, Messrs. Witcher, Smith and the three Messrs. Clements being present. During the taking of the depositions, Mr. Witcher asked some questions which were objected to, and a fracas commenced, Mr. W. being fired upon, the balls passing through his clothing without touching his person. He fired upon his antagonists, killing two of the brothers instantly. Mr Smith hearing the firing ran into the room, and was fired upon by the surviving brother, the ball taking effect in his shoulder. Mr. S. then drew a Bowie-knife and killed Mr. Clements by stabbing him in the breast. These are all the particulars we have been able to gather.

Mr Witcher is a gentleman over seventy-eight years of age, and is well known throughout the State. The brothers who were killed, were all gentlemen of high standing in the county in which they resided.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

We have known Vincent Witcher for the last twenty-odd years, and there lives not a purer or better man than he is, nor no one who would regret more than he, the necessity of taking human life. Mr. W. is emphatically a self-made man. He arose by the might of his own energies and talents from an humble condition to a position of honor and usefulness which any man might be proud to occupy. He knew not how to read until after he was married, and his alphabet was taught him by his wife, who lived to see him represent his native county of Pittsylvania repeatedly in both branches of the General Assembly, and to preside, until failing health compelled him to resign, with signal ability over a great and prosperous Railroad.

As an old friend of Mr. Witcher we deeply regret that at the close of a long and useful life, he should have been compelled to take human life, but he will have the consolation of knowing that he was perfectly justified in doing so.

The Lynchburg Republican of Wednesday says that Mr. Vincent Witcher and his grandson, who killed the Messrs. Clements, in Franklin county, Va., on Saturday, surrendered themselves to the authorities, and were promptly acquitted, on the ground of self defence.

WHAT'S TO BECOME OF THE RENEGADE WHIGS?

We are frequently asked this question, and can only say that we fear that they are done for forever, and that the following passage of Scripture is applicable to their deplorable case:

"They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us they would *no doubt* have continued with us; but they *went out* that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us."

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

We are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers to-day the entire speech delivered by Hon. Wm. N. H Smith in the House of Representatives on last Tuesday week. This speech will surely satisfy all who have been disposed to complain of Mr. Smith's course.

LIGHT.

We advise all persons who have Kerosene Lamps on the old principle, to take them to Pescud's and get Mr. Thomas Chisman to add the new "attachment" to them. This new "attachment" is a vast improvement on the old style of Kerosene Lamps, as we have fully tested by experience.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Slidell presented a memorial from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, asking the immediate continuance of the work on the Custom House there.

The Committee of Claims reported the Florida claims bill, the same as last session.

Mr. Pugh presented the petition of holders of land under the Huawas grant in Louisiana, against any Legislature affecting their titles or rights.

The bill to furnish the States with arms was briefly discussed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House the day was principally occupied by a discussion on a proposition to reduce the mileage of members from 40 cents to 20 cents per mile, by which it was stated $200,000 would annually be saved to the Treasury. The proposition was agreed to by 4 majority. The bill, of which this is an amendment, was laid over.

The lobbies and galleries in the Senate were crowded on Wednesday to hear Senator Seward's speech.

The pension bill was passed. Mr. Seward commenced speaking at half-past 1 o'clock.

Mr. Mason, of Va., introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the troubles on the Rio Grande.

Mr. Douglas defined his position relative to Kansas.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., replied to Seward, (who spoke three hours,) completely refuting his "centralism" doctrine.

Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull followed, and the subject was postponed.

In the House the Kansas Legislature resolutions relative to its admission as a State, were referred.

The name of Mr. Ruffin not having been recorded in the vote for Glossbrenner, the journal was amended and his vote inserted, thus annulling the election of Ford.

One unsuccessful vote for Printer was then had, and the subject was postponed.

In Committee of the Whole, several speeches were made on various subjects.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Henry F. Green, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and Editor of The "Church Intelligencer," a paper which is soon to be started in this city, died here on the 28th ult. We have in hand an obituary notice of the deceased which shall appear in our next issue.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOOP SKIRTS.—Douglas & Sherwood, of New York, the pioneers of the Hoop Skirt business, have just brought out a new style of Skirt, called the "Belle of the South," which is said to be the most elegant and perfect made. A peculiar feature of this Skirt is that it is made without clasps, and is not therefore liable to get out of order.

☞ The Legislature of Alabama adjourned on the 27th. The Governor failed to approve of the Southern Convention bill.

☞ See advertisement of "SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR" in another column.

From the Wilmington Herald.

THE OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

We, the Junior, left Wilmington for Raleigh Tuesday afternoon with four other gentlemen—armed and equipped as the law directs—all in the capacity of delegates to the Opposition Convention which was to assemble in the *City* on the day following. And the Convention *did* assemble and *such* an array of talent we have never before seen under one roof. It was without doubt, the most successful affair of the kind, in point of numbers talent, good feeling, &c., ever witnessed in the Old North State. Men came from every section of the State, North, South, East and West. They came with their hearts in their hands, in good humor with each other, determined fully not to let any trifling sectional issues disturb the harmony of the Convention, and equally determined upon selecting a candidate and a platform with whom and which democracy could be routed from office, and good men and true placed therein. And we have succeeded in our wishes to the very letter. John Pool, is a man every way fitted for the station, to which his friends all over the State desire to elect him; and he stands upon a platform which as regards federal affairs, no national, Union-loving man can object to, and as regards State issues, is equally free from objections. Gov. Ellis had best make the most use of his remaining term, for as sure as democracy is corrupt, 'twill be the last he will ever enjoy under democratic reign.

We publish to-day from the Raleigh *Register* the full proceedings of the Convention, which we invite all opponents of Democracy to read; especially do we call attention to the platform upon which our candidate stands. It is a huge document, and a very candid, open and above-board one too; but the times require that things should be clearly and candidly stated.

The Convention assembled in the Commons Hall, at about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it would have done the heart of any Whig good to have entered that room at that hour and gazed around among the happy faces, of the multitude there seated. Men *looked* happy, and they were happy; they had cause to feel happy. Here was assembled together under one roof, in perfect unison, the largest and most talented body of men ever convened together in the State for a similar purpose, and these men had left their comfortable homes—bowed down with age, and silver headed, as a number of them were—to represent a party, the principles of which they firmly believed to be right, but which, nevertheless, was apparently in a hopeless minority in the State. What could have been more cheering than this? What better evidence could we have had that the old Whig party was not dead, but still lived? Who, if he loved his party, could have helped feeling a thrill of delight passing through him, as he beheld the forms and listened to the voices of such patriarchs in the cause as Geo. E. Badger, Wm. A. Graham, Chas. Manly, Alfred Dockery, Kenneth Rayner, &c. We poor excitable thing that we are, came near wearing out a new umbrella we were forced to purchase in the city (for it always rains when we go away) in our enthusiasm at the mere sight of the manly forms of the men above mentioned, as they separately arose, on being called upon to give their views to the convention, on matters of politics, &c. We say again it was enough to make any Whig feel good, and as we were never any thing else than a Whig, we, *politically*, were on Wednesday morning supremely happy.

Nearly all of Wednesday was occupied in preparing business for the Convention.

On Wednesday evening a nice Little family party was held, at which the Hon. Z. B. Vance delivered a most excellent speech. We were astonished to find so young a head with so much wisdom in it. Mr. Vance is certainly a man of talent. He *looks*, with his mouth shut, much like a *big boy*; but when that organ is opened, and the words come rolling out one over the other, in their haste to get in the open air and be heard, you are willing to admit in five minutes after such an event takes place, (the opening of his mouth) that he is every inch a man. When age wears off what little rough places there is about him, (for all youths require polish—one reason why we are so dull) and the same agent adds, as it must add to all of us, its accompanying experiences and wisdom, there will be few politicians in the country who can call him an inferior; and few men of any calling who can overcome him in argument, be it social or political. He is a man of naturally a powerful mind, which in one so young is rarely met with. Other Whigs delivered speeches during the evening, and the meeting held in till after 12 o'clock.

On Thursday, the question of a change in our present system of taxation came up, and was freely and fully discussed. Before the vote was taken as to whether the measure for the equalization of taxation, should be incorporated in the platform, the Hon. G. E. Badger, being called upon, arose and delivered one of the most powerful speeches ever listened to we believe, by any set of men. He did'nt want to make a speech, he said. He was tired doing so, but when called upon by so many of his old Whig friends as he was sure surrounded him, he could not resist, and so he would say a few words. Mr. Badger spoke about half an hour; mostly upon national topics, and was frequently interrupted by applause from the excited multitude who listened to him. If there are any democrats in this State who have been flattering themselves with the idea, that Hon. Geo. E. Badger, was at the present time, less a Whig than formerly, then they might as well dismiss the idea for they have been most egregiously mistaken. We would not listen to better doctrine than that promulgated by him in the Commons Hall on last Thursday, nor do we wish to hear such doctrine promulgated by a more honest, more eloquent, more fearless defender. Mr. Badger's speech, was certainly, a powerful one; even democrats in our presence could not conceal their admiration for the man though his words burned into their Democratic hearts, like coals of fire. He sent shaft after shaft into the corrupt democratic organization, and they fell upon it so thick and strong, that we began almost to feel a kind of sympathy for the poor concern. After discussing National affairs (we don't mean by this the democratic party) for some twenty minutes, the Hon gentleman came to home matters, the most prominent of which was the plan for the equalization of taxation, more commonly known under the title of ad valorem. Mr. B. gave his reasons for favoring a change in the constitution in this respect, and we see no reason for differing with him. We cannot see how any *honorable* tax-payer can object. The only plausible reason for an objection is to be found in the fact that to bring about ad valorem, our State Constitution will have to be altered a bit. To altering our Constitution we are as a general thing opposed,—we do not like that instrument being tampered with—and were it a precedent (this proposed change in the manner of imposing taxation) we should most strenuously protest against its being done, but the Democratic party having altered the Constitution in the matter of that humbug of free suffrage—thereby creating a precedent, when a measure is sought to be brought about whereby every man's taxes will be equalized, we confess ourselves in favor of the change.

A number of our Eastern folks have gotten the notion in their heads that ad valorem is a scheme of the West to make the East pay a still heavier tax than she now does. Now this is not so. It is an erroneous idea altogether. The measure, if anything, is an Eastern one. It sprang into existence, although it did not originate in Raleigh and many of our largest slaveholders are strongly in favor of the change. Why? Because it is simple justice. What is the meaning of the ad valorem system of taxation? Why that every man should pay taxes according to the value of his property. Is not this right? Is it not justice?—How can any honorable tax payer object? Why should a man owning fifty thousand dollars worth of land property pay a greater tax than his neighbor who owns the same value of negroes. The discrimination if made at all should we think be in favor of he whose property consists of land, for it is always more difficult to sell land than negroes. The latter are just so many Bank Bills. A slave owner could in five minutes dispose of as many negroes as any one man generally possesses, while a land owner has to talk and plead and advertise for months before he can find a purchaser for his property, and then he sells half the time on credit, while negroes *always*, with very few exceptions, command the cash. We cannot see how any man can object to this measure. It is simply carrying out the principles of self-government. These men who own property and claim protection for that property surely cannot refuse to pay their proportion for the purpose of having that property protected. And what is the first principles of taxation; what is the common-sense idea of taxation? Why that property should pay a tax according to its value. This is the whole matter in a nut-shell. This is what is meant by the ad valorem system of taxation, and we cannot conceive how reasonable and sensible men can object to it. We are in favor of it because we think it right. The talk about the discussion of the question at the present time strengthening Abolitionism is all nonsense. It doesn't assume the first feature of even a squint towards the production of such a result. If the desire to make taxation equal over the State, so that all *property* irrespective of its nature, may pay the same proportion of taxes can be construed into friendship for Black Republicanism, then we are too dull to understand how. But we shall allude to this matter at some future day, as the discussion pro and con will doubtless be a prominent feature in the next gubernatorial canvass.

THE DISUNIONISTS.

The North Carolina Presbyterian, before us, comments upon an article in the New York Evangelist, (New School Presbyterian,) and quotes some remarks from the New York Express, which speak of projected or realized Disunionism in the Church, as bad as Disunionism in the State. The Evangelist's anti-Slavery zeal had led the Editor to say:

"Better that the denomination be riven asunder, and broken, into a dozen fragments, than that American Slavery be allowed to entrench itself within the Church, and find shelter under the plea that it is sanctioned by the Gospel of Christ."

What *that* means, it is not certain to define—but if it means, slaveholders and non-slaveholders cannot co-exist in the Church, now, as in the days of the Saviour and of the Apostles, it means infidelity.

Disunionism in the Church, we resume the subject to say, is Disunionism in the State. They who disunite the Churches of the State, disunite the State itself. They who break up the Union of the Church break up the Union of the Republic. The Nullifiers, Disunionists and Secessionists, there, are as often, (aye, oftener,) in the Pulpit, than in the Congress, or the Legislative Halls of the State. The Clergyman of the North, who sets himself up as a better man than the Saviour himself, is not only arrogant, and impious, there, but disloyal, and traitorous in the spirit to the Government under which he lives, and which secures to him the enjoyment of his Religion, and of his Freedom of Thought.

The strongest bond of a state is its Religion. The greatest Unity of a ... Government is the Unity of its Church, or Churches,—that is their universality. Hence, the Northern Secessionist, who secedes from the Church, because there is man left in the South, who lives, breathes, and exists *under*, and *in*, the very same state of society that was in Judea and Galilee, when the Saviour lived, is not only anti Christian and anti-Bible, but *anti* the Peace, Prosperity, and Harmony of the Government under which he lives.

The Bible was not made for the Northern man alone, but for every man,—just as the Constitution was made for the South as well as for the North. He who makes a Northern Bible, or a Southern Bible, is only the same as he who makes a Northern Church, or a Southern Church; and is thus a Disunionist. He who disunites Christians, and erroneously and impiously takes for himself the only true, the living God,—the universal, omnipotent God,—is a ... traitor,—in spirit if not in extent. The God of the Slaveholding Hebrew is the God of the Slaveholding Southrons; and there is no other God. Hence, to have anti-Slavery Gods, or anti-Slavery Bible, and to exclude therefrom Southern Slaveholder adds this impiety, and infidelity to arrogance and disloyalty.

The worst part of this whole unhappy Slavery controversy,—is the Pharisaism with which a few men shut out from Heaven every man born South of Mason and Dixon's line, who don't travel on through life,—not the Bible, but *their* way. The real mischievous Disunionists, hence are they, who first broke into the Churches, and broke them up, and then doomed to damnation fifteen of the States of the Republic they live in. The self-satisfaction, with which such Christians are going along to heaven, and shutting out every body, not of their way of thinking, is as offensive, as it is unchristian; or, the calmness and coolness, in which such Disunionists denounce the mere Political Disunionists of the day, are as refreshing as their arrogance is exhilarating. Assuredly the men who cannot live in the same Churches with other men, because they are the greatest of sinners, ought not to live with them in the same Republic. If Slavery, in short, is such a "sin," as these People tell us it is the Republic not only ought to be accursed, but to be broken up, on the instant. Compacts with sin, or in the Abolition phraseology, "compacts with Hell," ought not to exist an hour among real Christian men. Disunion becomes our duty—and *instanter*, too. What "infernal rascals" Washington, Franklin, and others were to make such compacts?—*New York Express.*

THE OPINION OF AMERICA, ON A VITAL SUBJECT.

Show an American any invention, from a political constitution to a patent rat-trap, and his first impulse will be to search for its defects; his next, to improve upon it. If, however, he finds it perfect—capable of performing all that is claimed for it—invaluable, unimprovable—he "acknowledges the corn," adopts the article, whatever it may be, and renders due honor to the inventor. This trait in our national character is signally illustrated in the boundless popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country. When they were first advertised in the United States, half the world had already approved them. The leading governments of Europe, public institutions, and eminent scientific men had endorsed them. But these credentials were not sufficient for "Brother Jonathan." He must try them in the crucible of experiment. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. Dyspepsia, billious complaints, affections of the bowels, all the painful and dangerous varieties of internal disease disappeared, invariably, under the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the effects of external injuries, were rapidly and uniformly removed by the application of the Ointment. This was demonstration. The national mind was convinced. Enthusiasm replaced doubt.

We presume that the establishment in New York of a central depot for the sale of his remedies in the United States, has been the means of adding very considerably to his princely fortune; but if it has been a pecuniary benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money cannot measure to thousands of our suffering fellow-citizens. The Ointment and Pills are now accessible to people of every class, in every part of the Union, and the amount of good they have accomplished may be estimated from the fact, that almost without exception, the newspapers and other periodicals have published statements of cures effected by their operation, and back the statements by editorial declarations of their authenticity. This is a mass of evidence not to be controverted or shaken. It is a rock of truth against which the waves of professional prejudice beat in vain.—*N. Y. "Courier."*

MARRIED,

In Petersburg, Va., on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Robert Michaels, John Spelman, Esq., of the Salisbury *Banner*, to Miss Mollie, daughter of William Lea, deceased, of that City.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Wake County, on the 16th instant, by Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq. Mr. Allen Rogers to Miss Emma, daughter of B. Nowell, Esq.

On the 16th February, by M. Sater, Esq., Mr. L. T. Crawley to Miss Elizabeth Henrick, all of Wake county.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst., at the Bride's Father's, in Chatham County by the Rev. J. Tillet, Mr. ABNER G. MARKS to Miss MARTHA A C., daughter of Thos. Lambeth, Esq.

Great Southern Manure.

"EXCELSIOR."

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES.

CONTAINING Ammonia,	5	per cent.
" Phos of Lime,	57	"
" Potash and Soda,	7	"

COMPOSED of 700 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano and 1300 pounds of *Soluble* phosphate of Lime, potash, soda and magnesia, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered 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 Ammonia for any crop, and all soils, and in a perfectly fixed condition—not violatile and passing off with the first crop, as with Peruvian and other ammoniacal guanos, but stimulating the crop to which it is applied, and all succeeding ones, giving to poor, worn out and unproductive soils, new life and vigor, making them, in this respect equal to the most highly cultivated lands, upon which much time and money have been expended.

The combination of Soluble Phosphate of Lime as above, is an improvement upon any thing ever before offered for sale, as it furnishes the phosphates to the soil in a perfectly soluble and available form, ready food for the plant at once, and not as it exists in many of the guanos and manures of the day, from which the farmer can never derive any benefit in consequence of insolubility of their Phosphates, *therefore, perfectly valueless*, as it is only in a soluble or liquid form that the plant can supply itself with the nourishment appropriated for its use. The farmer in selecting his guanos and manures, should, therefore, pay particular attention to this, as their Immediate action and efficacy depend 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 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 Excelsior 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 testimonials received within the past few days from well-known gentlemen of the highest respectability, who have tested it with Peruvian and other Guanoes.

R. B. Seawell, Esq., Raleigh, N. C., writes, Dec. 13, 1859:—"I can say with pleasure that I used your Excelsior with the best results, and am very much pleased with it as a fertilizer. I tried it on both cotton and corn by the side of equal quantities of No 1 Peruvian Guano, and I found the Excelsior as good, if not better, on both crops. I was particularly gratified with the experiment made on a field of corn, planted June 14th.—I applied as near as I could, a tablespoonful to the hill, and although planted so late—and at one time it suffered from the drouth—still I made a good crop of corn. In six week after the application of your Excelsior, 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. 11, 1859; "I used your Excelsior on my last spring crop and I regard it as not only the cheapest, but the very best fertilizer I have ever used. I tested it to my satisfaction with No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and my neighbors agree with me that the crops were decidedly better 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 easily applied."

J. W. Farish, Esq., Chatham, Co., N. C., writes January 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 into consideration. I intend to try it on Cotton, Corn and Potatoes.

Please inform me of the most approved modes of application for Cotton, Corn and Potatoes. Several of my neighbors wish to know. They are all using No. 1 Peruvian Guano on their Cotton and I want them to try your "Excelsior."

David Dickson, Esq., Sparta, 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, Rye, 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 sell at the same price."

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

The success of our EXCELSIOR as a substitute for Peruvian Guano, has induced others to imitate it, and copy the name for the purpose of selling their article by the means of the excellence and reputation fairly acquired by ours. *Farmers* should see that every package bears in RED LETTERS the name of J. J. & F. TURNER, under the *Inspection mark*, and in that manner insure the purchase of an article that is genuine, and has been subjected to the test of Inspection.

Packed in Bags and Bbls.
Price $45 per ton in Baltimore.
And $52½ " " Raleigh.
For Sale by J. J. & F. TURNER,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore,
And also by JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
feb 18—w4w. Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same Patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age.—No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware of imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors,
feb 22—w1m. New York.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. H. JAMES, DISCOVERED, WHILE in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. 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. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of 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, sore 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.,
dec 7—w6m New York.

To Consumptives.

☞ A Clergyman having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, (which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return postage, DANIEL ADEE,
211 Centre street New York.
mar 2—w1y $as w. b. med. & co.

1860. SPRING TRADE. 1860.

KERR & MARBURY,
74 & 76, Sycamore St.,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

HAVE and are receiving of their own Importation, from England and France, their usual assortment of

CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE.

Also a large and varied

STOCK OF GLASSWARE, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ARTICLES APPERTAINING TO THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

From the fact of

Importing their Foreign Goods,

and buying from first hands their domestic, they are enable to offer the greatest inducements to Merchants and others.

KERR & MARBURY.
P. S. Goods Carefully Packed for Transportation.
mar 3—w4t.

SEED! SEED!!

ANOTHER supply of Beautiful and Fresh,
Red Clover Seed.
Lucerne "
Herds Grass "
Feather " "
Vernal " "
Millet " "
Canary " "
Hungarian Grass Seed.
Skin Onion Setts.

500 Papers Flower Seed, and a large lot of Garden Seed at PESCUD'S Drugstore.
mar 3—

SITUATION WANTED.--A YOUNG MAN of five years experience as a Clerk desires a situation in some mercantile establishment at a moderate salary, any where in the South. Address POSTMASTER,
feb 29—w4wpd. Boydton, Va.

BELLEMONT FOR SALE.

THIS DESIRABLE AND MUCH ADMIRED Residence, one mile North of the town of Pittsboro, N. C., is now offered for sale, on accommodating terms. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Tobacco. There is also on the premises, a fine Orchard of carefully selected fruits. Nowhere in North Carolina can there be found a more pleasant summer retreat than this. The scenery is surpassingly beautiful; with one of the finest landscape views east of the Mountains.

For particulars address M. J. Ramsey, Pittsboro, or Dr J. W. Page, Raleigh.
February 19th, 1860. feb 29—wtf.

NOTICE.--APPLICATION WILL BE made at the expiration of 30 days, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for the renewal of Certificate No. 98, for 50 shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, issued to Mary Galloway, 81th May, 1835. This 29th day of February, 1860. feb 29—w4w.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Manufactured from Unburned Bones!

Baugh's & Sons,

Wholesale Office and Store 20 S. Wharves, bet. Market & Chestnut Sts, PHILADELPHIA.

IN the preparation of this Valuable Manure, BONES ARE USED IN THEIR RAW STATE ONLY. They have never been BOILED OR CALCINED. They are taken as nature has made them, crushed with powerful Machinery, and subjected to a process, by which, while all the virtue of the Bone is retained, a Fertilizer is procured furnishing in a CONCENTRATED and SOLUBLE FORM the two indispensable ingredients for the growth of Plants and enriching the soil, viz: *Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia*. They two ingredients, by the use of "BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE," are given to the soil in all their *original strength and purity*. These assimilate at once with the soil, furnish all the needful Ammonia for the growing crop, giving it ample luxuriance, and leave the land permanently benefitted so that its presence can be traced for years afterwards.

☞ We recommend farmers to purchase of our Agents everywhere. BAUGH & SONS.
No. 20 South Wharves.
For Sale by JAMES M. TOWLES,
General Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements and Farming Utensils, and Fertilizers, Raleigh, N. C. feb 15—w4w

LOST OR MISLAID.--THE SUBSCRIBER having lost or mislaid, or some one having taken from his drawer without his knowledge or consent, two Judgments against him for Ninety or Ninety-five Dollars each (the exact amount having been forgotten) in favor of James A. Jones, of Johnston County: this is to forwarn all persons against trading for the same. Both of said judgments were dated March 25th, 1856, and were both signed by E. N. Woodard, J. P. These judgments had been cancelled, but no evidence of the same appears on them.
feb 22—4t. NEEDHAM INGRAM.

BANK STOCK WANTED.--WANTED TO purchase 40 to 50 Shares of Stock in the Bank of North Carolina. Applications may be made to Charles Dewey, Esq., Raleigh.
February 15th, 1860. feb 22—w3t.

SAXE'S POEMS.--In 2 volumes, either volume sold seperately. Poems in 1 volume. By John G. Saxe. The Money King, and other Poems, one volume. By John G. Saxe at POMEROY'S.
mar 3—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
GRAND SCHEME FOR MARCH, 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,
McKINNEY & Co., Managers.
Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.
More than One Prize to Every Two Tickets!

CAPITAL PRIZE $60,000.

TICKETS ONLY $10.
Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
To be drawn
Each Saturday in February, 1860,
IN THE
City of Savannah, Georgia.

Class 61, to be Drawn March 3, 1860.
Class 62, to be Drawn March 10, 1860.
Class 63, to be Drawn March 17, 1860.
Class 64, to be Drawn March 24, 1860.
Class 65, to be Drawn March 31, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$60,000	$60,000	5	Prizes of	1,000	5,000
1 "	20,000	20,000	10	"	500	5,000
1 "	10,000	10,000	2	"	400	800
1 "	5,000	5,000	2	"	300	600
1 "	4,000	4,000	2	"	200	400
1 "	3,000	3,000	50	"	150	7,500
1 "	2,000	2,000	100	"	100	10,000
1 "	1,500	1,500	100	"	95	9,500
1 "	1,100	1,100	100	"	85	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448 Prizes Amounting to $2'3,140

25,828 Prizes Amounting to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTHS.

Certificates of Packages wil be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets,		$60
do do	10 Half	do	30
do do	10 Quarter	do	15
do do	10 Eighths	do	7 50

LOOK AT THIS!
A Splendid Drawing.
ON
THE THREE NUMBER PLAN!

Which takes place on every Wednesday and Saturday in 1860.

1	Capital Prize of		$23,000
1	Prize of		4,500
1	" "		4,000
1	" "		3,000
1	" "		2,171.20
10	" "	$700 are	7,000
40	" "	175 are	7,000
50	" "	125 are	6,250
259	" "	80 are	20,720
64	" "	50 are	3,200
64	" "	30 are	1,920
64	" "	20 are	1,280
5,632	" "	10 are	56,320
28,224	" "	5 are	141,120

34,412 Prizes amounting to $281,481.20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.
Shares in Proportion.

In ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to McKINNEY & CO.,
feb 25 Savannah, Ga.

LANDS, GOLD MINES, WATER POWER.

ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF A MORTgage to us made by A. F. Hovey, Esq., we will sell for cash at the High Shoals, Gaston county, N. C., on the 8th day of March, 1860, that extensive and valuable property known as the "HIGH SHOALS," consisting of 13,000 acres of Land, and embracing Gold Mines, Iron Ore Banks and the best Water Power in the State.

This property lies in the counties of Lincoln and Gaston, on both sides of the South Fork of the Catawba River, commands the entire stream and a fall of 18 feet.

The Gold Mines on the premises are now being operated and are known to be of great value and extent.

W. P. BYNUM,
THOS GRIER, } *Mortgagees.*
January 31, 1860. feb 4—w1m.

☞ The above sale has been postponed until the 16th of March.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.--In 2 volumes. Vol. 1 now ready. By George Henry Lewis Author of "Liaside Studies," "Life of Goethe," Etc.

LIFE WITHOUT, AND LIFE WITHIN, Or Reviews, Narratives, Essays and Poems. By Margarette Fuller Ossoli. Author of "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," "At Home and Abroad," "Art, Literature, And the Drama," Etc.

HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT, Emperor of Russia. By Jacob Abbott. With Engravings.

PRINCE CHARLIE.--The Young Chevalier. By Meredith Johnes. Author of ... Book of Modern Travel," Children's Bible, Picture Book, &c. With Illustrations.

THE RIVALS.--A Tale of the Times of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. By Jere Clemens. Author of "Bernard Lile" and "Mustang Gray."

WILKES REPORT ON THE DEEP River Country in North Carolina.
For Sale by
feb 25— W. L. POMEROY.

MILITARY TACTICS.--COOPERS Macomb's Tactics. A concise system of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, Comprehending the Exercises and movements of the Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen, Cavalry, and Artillery.

SCOTTS INFANTRY TACTICS, IN 3 Volumes. For Sale at POMEROY'S.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb., 1860. feb 29—

BOOKS.--The Public Economy of the Athenians, with notes and a copious Index. By Augustus Boeckh. Translated from the Second German Edition. By Anthony Lamb. For sale by
mar 3— W. L. POMEROY.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
Bread, Cracker, and Fancy Cake Baker,
5 Bank St., Petersburg, Va.,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND SODA, BUTter, Water, Sugar, Pic-Nic and Shell Crackers; also, the celebrated Arrow Root Crackers, highly recommended by Physicians for Invalids and Children, —Graham and Rye Bread, Pilot and Way Biscuit.

Cakes for Weddings and Parties iced and ornamented and carefully packed on short notice.
apl 27—w1y

G. S. BADGER HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Henderson, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Granville, Warren and Franklin. july 2—w1y.