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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1860

LOOK UPON

Resolved, That we are

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the opposed to disturbin node of texation, any of the sectional com and it is just and right promises of our Constitu-that all property should tion, State or National, contribute its proportion and that we especially towards the burdens of deprecate the introduc-Resolved, That we re- Opposition Party of of the people of the State State politics of a ques-to be called on the federal basis as early as prac- amendment affecting the ticable for the purpose of basis upon which our so modifying the Consti-

tion at this time by the North Carolina into our basis upon which our tution that every species ing it to be premature of property may betaxed impelitic, dangerous and according to its value, unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of nate only in favor of the the Legislature when passing acts for the rais-ing of revenue, so to adpursuits of her citizens. just taxation, as to bear Thirteenth Resolution as equally as practicable of the Opposition plat-Constitution, upon the classes of property in all sections of the State.— Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic platform.

We publish above in parallel columns

the resolutions of the Opposition and Democratic parties on the subject of taxation .-The contrast between them is striking indeed, and cannot help being marked by the most careless and unreflecting reader. The Opposition Resolution is plain, straightforward, explicit, and can be understood in all its bearings by the meanest capacity. On the other hand, the Democratic Resolution is evasive, shuffling and deceptive, and made for the purpose of catching birds of every feather .-There were some members of the Democratio Convention who wished to go at once for ad valorem taxation by having the Constitution amended by legislative enactments, while ford Brown & Co., - who were against it any how, and by all means whatever, and the result was the miserable botched up compromise set forth in the resolution above quoted. In this compromise, however, it is plain to see Edwards & Co. got, by all odds, the best of it, for unless the Democracy change their views, and continue to hold power, they will never permit ad valorem taxation for years and years to come, and when the State debt will have been paid by the present unjust system of taxation. But suppose we are wrong-suppose the mature time to come when the Democracy will be prepared to do what they call an "unjust" act, and alter the Constitution so as to have ad valorem taxationhow will they alter it ! By legislative amendments. Now, in this connection, there are two things to be observed-1st. The Democratic party who profess to be the people's party, and who are continually singing balleluishe to the people's virtue, the people's intelligence, and the people's this and the people's that, are absolutely afraid to trust this same people with the alteration and construction of their own government-but prefer to amend the Constitution by legislative enactments. What gross inconsistency! They don't wish to let the people, whose wisdom and virtue they are eternally glorifying, elect their best and ablest men to represent them in an open Convention, called for the sole purpose of amending the Constitution-but desire that instrument to be changed by sneaking legislative enactments, concected by little bob-tailed legislators (elected with no view to that purpose) in secret caucuses! Again we say, what inconsistency! 2d. It is 'o be remarked, that the Democracy are awfully afraid that in connection with the question of ad valerem, the question of slavery will be discussed, and the abolitionists make capital out of it. Now, in the first place, the Democracy themselves, are constantly keeping the slavery question "in the ring." Whenever they are in danger of losing office, the South is in danger of losing cuffee, and this objection to discussing ad valorem now is a piece of miserable bypocritical cant. But grant, for the sake of the argument, that they are right. Then it will follow, necessarily, that as long as slavery is a great in 'srest here, ad valorem cannot be discussed without bringing on discussion of slavery, and therefore the Democracy will never see the right time for altering the Constitution so as to admit ad valorem taxation on slaves, for when slaves cease to exist, or become a minor interest here, there will be no question to discuss about ad valorem taxation at all. Just see the dilemma in which the Democracy have fixed themselves. Again, admit that when ad valorem taxation is discussed the slavery question will be discussed, will our Democratic friends tell us which would be the best plan-to call a convention and have the question discussed and settled at once, or the plan of amending the Constitution by legislative enactments, which

keep this question alive, and in ceaseless agitation for six, eight or ten years," af the lapse of which latter time, a vast deal of the present State debt will be paid under the present unjust system of taxation, and during all which time the dreaded Abolitionists would profit by a heated discussion on the stump, and in the Legislative Halls of this State? Will the Standard answer these questions? We defy it to do it.

 The following is the substance of the mode of amending the Constitution by legislative amendments: The Bill to amend the Constitution must be read three times in each House, be agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of each, be published six months before the election of another legislature, and then if two-thirds of the whole number of each House agree to it, be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for rati-

PRETTY "CUTE." -- A GAME EXPOSED.

We learn from the Raleigh Press of Wednesday, that a good Democrat, signing himself "B. T.." addressed a communication to the Standard, in which the ground was taken that, inasmuch as the Whig Platform advocated ad valorem taxation and Mr. Pool had accepted it, and, inasmuch as the Democratic Platform opposed ad valorem taxation and Gov. Ellis had accepted it, the issue was fairly made up between the parties, and therefore, none but anti-ad valorem Demo crats should run, or be voted for, for the Legislature by Democrats. Now, a reasonable man would conclude that this writer's views were sensible, and that it would look most preposterously strange to see a voter drop a ticket into an anti-ad valorem Governor box with his right hand, while with his left he dropped a ticket for an ad valorem Democratic candidate for the Legislature in another box. We take it that th's would be "boxing" the compass with a vengeance. But the Standard does ot think so and refused to publish B. T.'s article, and for what reason do you think? Because the course recommended of running none other than anti-ad valorem candidates for the Legislature "would be dissstrous to the Democratic party." Now, whose nostrils are so obtuse as not to "smell a rat" here! Who does'nt see that Mr. Holden intends to fur nish two strings to the bows of Democratic candidates? Who does'nt see that he is in favor of running ad valorem Democrats (and there are not a few of them) in counties in which ad valorem is strong, and anti-ad valorem candidates in counties in which ad valorem is weak? Now is'nt this a beautiful policy on the part of the Standard, and would it not be a beautiful spectacle to see a Democrat vote for Ellis, whose message and influence will be, if he is elected, dead against ad valorem, turn around and vote for man to go to the Legislature who will snar bis fingers at E'lis' message and infinence and go dead for ad valorem, and vice versa But the Standard's game is patent, I wants to carry the Legislature any how no matter if Ellis is sacrificed in the effort, because it wants to retain the spoils and elect Democratic United States Sena or. Ellis had better therefore look out, or he will be made a "stalking horse" of by the Standard His chances for re-election are slim at best. and if the Standard plays out the game which we are pretty sure it will play, and have in ome of the counties ad valorem Democratic candidates, and in others anti-ad valorem Democratic candidates—he wont have a ghost of a chance. We always like to do a good urn when we can, and we give bim the warning. We have ascertained that "B. T." is an honest man, and that his rest name is Bill Toe-the-Mark, in contradistinction to "Bill

THE STANDARD'S APPRECIATION OF MR. MILLER'S MERITS. The Standard, in an editorial-article in its

Holding-off-and-on, as a still would say,

issue of March 17th, says :

"A man of the loftiest gonius and most brilant intellect, of Isborious habits and unpretend ing modesty, for fifteen years Mr. Miller was the Ajax Telamon of the Whig Party of North

"Strange as it may seem, as many years as the Whig party had control of the Legislaure, they sever even gave Mr. Miller die compliment of an ection as a Trustee of the University at which e was educated, and to which he was so much tached. He was never even named when the Whig party had control of the administration of the State, for the place of a Railroad or Bank Director, of a member of the Literary or Internal Improvement Board—no, not even of Commissioner of a Lunstic or Deaf and Dumb Asylum eminently qualified as he is known to be, by is business habits and devotion to the interest and honor of the State, for any of these situs.

Can Mr. Miller, or any of his friends, read the above without feeling a sense of profound ontempt ! Let us write it out, and make his eulogium and wrong palpable; and it will read as follows: Henry W. Miller is "a man of the loftiest genius and most brilliant intellect"-"for fifteen years he was the Ajax Telamon of the Whig party of North Carolina." and is "eminently qualified for the place of Bank or Railroad Director, of a member of the Literary or Internal Improvement Board.' of commissioner of a Lunatic or Deaf and Dumb Asylum." Oh, save me from my

But what has prevented the Democratic party from bestowing some of the above "sitof biennial sessions, in less than ten years, as isen so "eminently qualified" for them all ? it was in the care of Free Suffrage, and thus Was it because he was assailing Democracy?

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 11 1860

Listen once more to the Standard's culogium on Mr. M. in the same article :

"When he (Mr. M.) saw the rapid progress of Abolitionism threaten the guaranteed rights, the domestic peace of the South and the perpetuity of the Union, when he saw Mr. Buchanan interpos ing his name and character and executive influence sgainst this threatening and daily increasing danger, then it was that Mr. M. proved that he loved country better than party." "In a spirit of patriotism and manly independence he declared his purpose of sustaining Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party.

Yet, although since that time, twelve trustees of the institution "at which he was educated, and to which he was so much attached," have been elected-many Railroad Directors, and divers Commissioners of the Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb Asylume have been appointed, not one of the appointments has been bestowed by the Democratic party, nor the bestowal of one of them advocated by the admiring and merit loving Standard, on the man so "eminently qualified for these situations." But on the contrary, all have been given to men, some of them of meagre education, and none of them of a "lofty genius" or "bril- ation. In other words, the Standard is willliant intellect." Away with such hyprocri- ing to see these naturalized voters taxed more sy-it stinks in an honest postril.

AD VALOREM TAXATION IN THE SLAVE STATES. We understand that a few-but few--of the large Slaveholders of this State threaten, in the event that the Constitution is so altered as to permit the taxproperty, " according to value," they will do what their judgment may dictate, but we Party." may be permitted to ask them, in the language of Mr. Webster, "where will they go ?" If these gentlemen will look into the matter, they will find that in thirteen out of the fifteen Slave States, ad valorem taxation on all property is either provided for in the Constitution, or left to the discretion of the Legis. latures, and that only in North Carolina and Virginia, is it prohibited by the organic law. Now we take it, that altho' the present Constitution of Virginia prohibits ad valorem taxation on Slaves, no man designing to escape high taxes would take his Slaves to that State, for altho' he might, for a time, escape ad valorem taxation on his Slaves, he would | eighth line : else, and even on his Slaves he would have to pay \$1.20 on every Slave above the age of twelve years. Where then, we repeat, will these gentlemen, threatening emigration from the State to avoid ad valorem, or just and fair and equal taxation on their Slave property, roost when they have winged their flight from the Old North State? But the language of some of these threatening gentlemen evinces the grossest inconsistency, inasmuch as more than one have already taken Slaves in large numbers from North Carolina, and settled them in States in which they are subject to ad valorem taxation. If they reply, that they have done so because as Slave labor is more productive in these States than in North Carolina, they can better afford to have their Slaves subjected to ad valorem taxation in said States than in this State, we ask them how they can reconcile it to their consciences, to ask the non-slaveholders of this order that the comparatively unproductive one to five. property of Slaveholders may not pay its due share? Are not these Slaveholders asking for themselves such "exclusive privileges" as the Bill of Rights prohibits? But, while Slave labor may not produce as much money annually in North Carolina as in cotton States, yet it is a most productive labor and valuable property here, and there are few Slaveholders who would venture to deny the assertion .-Besides, if Slave property is not profitable in North Carolina, why is it retained here?-There is no property on earth as readily realiz-ble (if we may make a word) in money, as Slave property, and we cannot be made to believe that if it is not valuable property here it would be retained here. We cannot be made to be believe that Slaveholders would

there plantations. NATIONAL FOUNDRY IN N. CAROLINA. In the House of Representatives on the 26th inst., Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolutions; which were read, considered,

keep their negroes as a sort of ornament to

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the exped ency of establishing a national foundery in the valley of Deep River, in North Carolina, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. Resolved further, That all the petitions and papers on this subject, submitted to said commit-

tee at the last Congress, be again referred for con-

The Democracy have pitted Mr. Haywood against the great I am of the Opposition-Hon. which Mr. Haywood is composed, and we ven-ture to affirm that Mr. Badger will not risk his reputation in an encounter with young Haywood. Will he meet Mr. Haywood? We say he will tor for the District.]

We don't know, we can't tell, but if Mr B. intends to meet Mr. H., we advise him before doing so to make his will, and take a touchingly tender leave of "wife, children

Obadiah-hand us our snuff box. We

RESIGNED .- We understand that Mr. Wm. B Miller, resigned.

HARD RUN.

The Standard is in so desperate a strait. that instead of discussing the living issues of this campaign, it is devoting its columns to publication of "the Know Nothing Ritual," in all its "degrees" -even up to "the third." The Standard's object is two fold, and perfeetly transparent. In the first place, it must discuss something, and cannot discuss "ad valorem," in any other way than in advocacy of it, and as it cannot "at this time" advocate it, it wishes to divert public attention from it. In the second place, the Standard knows that nineteen out of twenty of our naturalized voters are in favor of ad valorem taxation, and it wishes them not to vote for it "at this time," when its party has repudiated it, but to wait and vote for it at the mature "time," when its party will advocate it, and to deter them from voting for it now, it brings up "the Know Nothing Ritual," to excite their prejudices and keep them from the polls until it needs their votes in favor of ad valorem taxthan their fair proportion, until its party tells it and them, that "the fullness of time" for ad valorem has arrived - that Weldon Edwards. Bedford Brown & Co., have "shuffled off this mortal coil," and they may vote to relieve themselves of the unjust burthen-but that, in the mean time, for "the sake of the party," ation of Slave Property like all other they must grunt and endure it! We do not believe the naturalized citizens have the same remove with their Slave Property from the reason that the Standard has to accommodate State. Those gentlemen will, of course, Weldon Edwards, Bedford Brown and "The

Citizen, when you have done with "the Ritual," suppose you treat us to the Resolutions of '98-'99.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN MESSRS. POOL AND ELLIS.

We should be greatly indebted to any riend present at the discussions between the candidates for the Governorship, who will send us an account of them for the Register.

CORRECTION. - In a communication which appeared in the last Register, a mistake occurred in the following paragraph, the words "an atteration in" being left out in the

ear because the Convention which met in 1835 must have debated and acted by the light of the returns of that year) there was no State debt. and about \$70,000 taxes were required to support the government, and that in 1859 the State debt i over \$7,000,000, and the taxes exceed \$600,000 how can it be said that an alteration in the system adopted in 1835, is "premature, impolitic, dangerous and un just," the last word implying that the old system of taxation must remain the same for-

BLACKWOOD AND THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messre genard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York, f. the February and March numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, for the January number of the London Quarterly Review, and for the February number of the North British Review. We have so often ommended these valuable publications, that we feem it superfluous at this time to say anything further in their praise. For the terms of these publications we refer the reader to the advertise ment of the publishers in another column.

We return our thanks to Mr. Wm. H. O'Neal, of St. Charles, Johnston county, State to shoulder a most unfair, unjust and for a Club of Nine Subscribers, and to divers oppressive share of the public burthens, in others for new subscribers numbering from

> THE PARKER'S .- This excellent Company will give but two more performances in this city-tonight (Priday) and to-morrow (Saturday) night. The proceeds of this evening will go to the bonefit of Miss Josephine, and as this young lady has contributed so much to the enjoyment of our citizens, we sincerely hope she may have an overflowing house.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY DIS-

TRICT CONVENTIONS. The District Conventions of the Constitutional Union Party of North Carolina, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, which is to assemble in Bultimore on the 9th of May, and to appoint Electors for the several Districts, will be held at the times and places mentioned below : First District-April 10th, at Edenton.

Second District-April 12th, at Newbern. Third District -April 24 h, at Wilmington. Fourth District-April 13th, at Franklinton. Fifth District-April 24th, at Greensboro'. Sixth District -April 10th, at Winston.

Seventh District-[The delegates from this District to the State Convention, held a meeting at Salisbury shortly after the adjournment of that Convertion, and recommended the 9th of May as the time and Salisbury as the place for holding the District Convention. Said delegates, however, appointed Rufus Barringer, Esq , of Cabarrus, as the Delegate from this District to the Baltimore Convention, and Gen. S. H. Walkup, of Union alternate—these appointments to be subject to the decision of the District Convention. As the District Convention will not be held in time to con-Geo. E. Badger. Mr. Badger knows the metal of firm these appointments, of course the geotlemen named will be considered as the delegates from this District. The Convention which is to assemble Mr. Badger is Elector at large for the Opposition. on the 9th of May will have to appoint an Elec-

Eight District-April 11th, at Asheville.

An election took place in Connecticut on Monday last for Governor and a Legislature, resulting in the triumph of Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, by 571 majority, and the election to the House of 142 Republicans to 89 Democrats, and 13 Republicans to 7 Democrats in the Senate, and I doubtful. Connecticut was once a strong Democratic State, and in this Reid, the efficient and popular agent of the election the leaders of that party made herculean Adam's Express Company in this city, has resign- efforts to carry the State, using money for ed that position, having been appointed Superin- that purpose, it is said, without stint; but their "our natural allies" in the North?

On Saturday last a scene occurred in Washington between two Congressmen, which my possibly result in a duel, provided the Yanee Congressman has the pluck to fight. It seems hat Mr. Hindman, a Democratic member of the fouse, from Arkansas, was approaching a group f Congressmen standing on the steps of the Naional Hotel, when Van Wyck, a Black Republian member from New York, offered Mr. H. his and. Mr. Hindman refused to take it, making se of the words, as reported: "You d -- d scounrel, you have delivered a speech not only insultng to every Southern man, but to every gentlenan," at the same time striking at Van Wyck .-Bystanders interfered and separated them. Van Wyck is the same man who in a recent speech in longress, charged the Southern people with delibrately burning their slaves, and the Southerners s sanctioning this cruelty. In the Senate a few ays age, Mr. Clingman gave Mr. Clay, of Ala. he lie, to which the latter responded with a blow; whereupon Mr. Clingman knocked him down .enators Toombs and Davis seized Mr. Clingman, nd while holding him Mr. Clay gave him

A NORTH CAROLINIAN DRUGGED AND ROB SED .- Mr. C. W. Clay, Jr., of Oxford, N. C., being in Petersburg on Monday last with a considrable sum of money on his person, was met on the street by a handsomely dressed young man, a , ranger to Mr. C., however, who invited him to take a drink with him. Shortly after taking the trink, Mr. C. became insensible, and his companion left him in that state. Mr. C. managed to enake his way to the Hotel (Jarratt's) and when he arrived there he discovered that his roll of money had been abstracted from his pocket. The iquor he drank was doubtless drugged. The amount of money stolen from Mr. Clay, was \$1960. The police were immediately put on the plert, but all efforts to ferret out the rouge had proved unavailing up to Wednesday last.

The Rev. Daniel Worth was tried in Randolph County last week on the charge of circulating incendiary documents and using seditious language. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months. A new trial was ket, and meeting with extensive sale.

Saked for and refused and the counsel for the frie.

Orders promptly attended to asked for and refused, and the counsel for the prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Judge offered to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$2,000, but being unable to give security for his appearance, he was remanded to jail.

Nothing has been done in Congress for the past few days of any public interest. The Senate has had under consideration the resolutions of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, on the Territorial question and the House has been discussing the fessibility of doing away with polygamy in Utah.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned sine die on Monday last.

THE BALL IN MOTION! LARGE CROWD AT THE COURT HOUSE.

MEETING OF THE WAKE COUNTY AD VALOREM CLUBIII

An adjourned meeting of the Wake County Ad Valorem Club was held at the Court House in this City on the night of the 2d instant. The meeting was called to order by Maj. H. W. Husted, temporary Chairman. On motion of Kemp P. Battle, Esq. James J

Litchford was appointed Secretary. Jno. W. Syme, Chairman of the committee appointed to recommend permanent officers of the

club. &c., made the following report; which, on motion, was unanimously concurred in : For President. Capt. WILLIAM H. HOOD.

D. G Fowle, Capt. S. Step O. L. Burch, Peleg Rogers, Hollis Horten, Jesse A. Norris. Jno. G. High,

For Vice Presidents. S. Burns, Dr. L. C. Manly, Major W. D. Jones. Will. M. Thompson, Msj. Reuben Flemming, A. F. Page.

For Secretaries. G. A. Sykes and J. J. Litchford.

Whereupon Major Husted conducted the Pres dent to the chair, who returned his thanks to the Club for the honor conferred on him, in a few neat and well-timed remarks. The organization of the Club having been con

pleted, the following gentlemen were called out by the meeting in the order in which they are named. Doctor Thos. Hick Maj. J. P. H. Russ, Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., H C. Jones, Esq. of Rowan, Maj. W. D. Jones of Wake. These gentlemen responded in short, but eloquent and telling speeches, which were listened to with more than ordinary attention; and the hearty applause that greeted each one showed con-clusively that the facts, figures and illustrations presented to the meeting had a powerful and conincing effect. On motion the Club was styled the "Wake

County Ad Valorem Club." On motion of Dr. Hacks the friends of equal taxation were requested to form similar Clubs every Captain's District in the county. No other business arising, the Club adjourned to meet at James Stephens, on Saturday, the 14th of WM. H. HOOD, Pres't.

G. A SYKES, J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretaries. MARRIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 3d inst., by the Rev J. M. Atkinson, Mr. L. O. MYERS, of Frederick, Md., to Miss RIED, daughter of Col. ED. YARBROUGH. G. S. BADGER HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Henderson, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Granville, Warren and july 2-wly. BRADENBAUGH & POPE. DEALERS IN METALS AND MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER,

No. 75 Smith's Wharf, BALTIMORE, MD. ANUFACTURE AT THE GUNPOWDER COP ANUFACTURE AT THE GUNPOWDER COP-PER WORKS, and Keep in Store Copper Sheets, (Brazier's and Sheathing.) Rods, Rivets, Nails, &.— Dealers in Pig Iron, Sheet, Bod and Hoop Iron, Wrought Iron Tubes—Plain and Galvanized—for Gas, Water, or Steam, Malleable Iron Fittings. Lead, Pipe and Sheet Lead. Gas Fitters' Tools, Hooks, Cement, &c. Copper Ingots, Tin, Lead, Spelter, Founder's Facings, Fire Bricks, &c., &c.

ROBERT PATTERSON. Bread, Cracker, and Fancy Cake Baker,

5 Bank St., Petersburg, Va., AS ALWAYS ON HAND SODA, BUTter, Water, Sugar, Pic-Nic and Shell Crackers; the celebrated Arrow Root Crackers, highly re-mended by Physiciana for Invalids and Children, ed that position, having been appointed Superintendent of the Forest Paper Mills, vice Dr. W. B. efforts were unavailing. What have become of ed and carefully packed on short notice. SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION

ASTHMA CURED. Dr. H. JAMES, DISCOVERED, WHILE n the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General De' sility. 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 benwas cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of cen-efitting 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, po-vishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult avacatoration, above pains in the lange, says difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, so throat, chilly sensations, nauses at the stomach, intion of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

Address O. P. BROWN & OO.,

32 and 34 John St . A Family Necessity.

The following statement speaks for itself :- (Ex ract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. • • The Mustang Linment appeared to extract the pain almost immediate ly. It healed rapidly and left no sear of account.

CHARLES FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia. It is truly a wonderful article. It will ours any case of welling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. Beware of Imitations.

Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARKS, Proprietors, mar 28—1m.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.
Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, Wamsutta Prints. ALSO THE AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Cour try for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Ours Prints are cheaper than any in mar-

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF North Carolina, will hold its eleventh annual meeting in the town of Washington, Beaufort County, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th Wednesday in April, I am authorized to state that there will be a Steam

Boat leaving Newbern at 7 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, the 25th, which will reach Washington the same day in time for the meeting. Those who may take this route must be at Goldsboro' on Tuesday, the 24th, and take the train to Newbern next morning. The same arrangements, respecting return tickets will be observed by the different Rail Roads Com

penies as heretofore.
WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Soc'y mar 28—td. VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN CA-TAWRA COUNTY, N. C.

PERSONS desirous to purchase a home in the most healthy section of Western North Carolina are not offered a rare opportunity.

The undersigned offers for sale SEVERAL TRACTS of LAND—one of 1,000 acres, one of 951, one of 635 one of 509, one of 354, one of 72, and one of 43 acres,—which may be treated for in private. Thes

and are said to be good Tobacco lands. There is railroad already running to Newton and one in cours Upon the first named Tract there is a large and com Opon the first named Tract there is a large and com-fortable Dwelling, with a good Kitchen, Negro Cabins, and all necessary out buildings. Also, a Forge for the manufacture of Iron, situated on an unfalling stream where a fine location for a Merchants Mill may be selected. On this Tract will be found about 120 acres of fine bottom land, over 100 acres of which is in a good state of oultivation.

The tract containing 951 acres embraces a Saw Mill and other improvements. On the remaining tracts here are some improvements, and mere or less bottom

All of the shove land is included in one comme boundary, and it will be sold either in a body or anb divided into sections to suit purchasers. Lying as this land does, on the line of the public road between Newton and Lincolnton, about 8 miles from the latter and 7 from the former, with abundant Rail Road secommodations already built and being constructed, these lands will be easy of access and conveniens to those seeking the best markets for their produce. A few miles from the above specified lands there ar

two other tracts which are offered for sale—one above 995 acres and the other 876,—which will be sold it one body or seperated to suit purchasers.

The subscribers having determined to remove to the Southwest, offer this valuable property to those who wish to purchase, as they have resolved to sell.

Persons who may desire to inspect the lands and improvements, will find proper guides on the premises who will afford them all needed accommodations.

mar 14-wam. CATARACT WASHING MACHINE. Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved! INDISPANSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS. THE most simple, economical, and durable article over offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

Call and see the property at a early a period as posible.

A. F. & E. J. BREVARD.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribe on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs.—
There is a space of from six to eight inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman strees, New York.

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