To Min Stancausus - In resttling money am if not, have letters containing money registered by the

books a number of subscribers to the Register, who are in arrease. Motion is harriby given to all such that their have will be drieben from the list on the 1st of Septem-ber, if payment to not made by that time. WW No attention sell be paid to communicate accompanied by the names of the writers.

not undertake to return rejected con good will among the se D. Warra, Postmaster at Greens bern is an authorized agent for this paper

to receive subscriptions and advertisements Dr. J. L. Johnson, of Abbotts Creek N.O. is our authorized agent for the Rs-

of ve Joseph DISSOLUTION TO THE

The congressisting beretofore existing between H. H. Han pair and H. Charin is hereby dissolved by mutual consent; and the Register will hereafter be published by H H. Harran, to whom all subscriptions, accountry don due the Register, must be paid and who assumes all the legal obligations of idhedate firm, bent gathed with shalled his moses vignitationing tour H. H. HELPER

to militareno do strand on H. CHAPIN. stiw Belifuary 12th/1868.pluper toon out Ha

REGISTER OFFICE, 2013s vides WRALMON, Feb. 12th, 1868. util The Raleigh Register has acquired a repusation and influence far greater than the pe-

cuniary patronage it has received. Its publication, though prompted by a regard for the general welfare, ought not to be a burthen to its proprietor and editor. Thus far pulit has been a heavy tax upon the purse of the one, and upon the time of the other, without other compensation than the satisfaction of doing good. There are thousands of the best men in North Carolina who feel as deep an interest in the cause it advocates as we illiterate men have just been enfranchised. suspension or failure. We call upon all sinch to exert themselves in its behalf. If each friend of the Register will obtain one or more subscribers its success will be placed beyond contingency. May we not hope that the friends of Equal Rights for all, of freedom, seace and union, in a word of Republicenism, in the true acceptation of the term -will give a few hours of leisure to the

work of carressing for the Register?

Though Republicans before the party was formed, and at all times since we are not the slaves of party. We are free to discuss public measures upon their merits; and to criticise the character and motives of public men. Though the loyalty of the editor and proprietor to the Union was conspicuous during the late disastrious war-so much so that neither of us could have resided in the South at that time-we cherish none but the kindest feelings towards the whole people. Our aim is to convince and persuade, by an appeal to reason, that freedom for all is best for all; and that the perpetual Union of all the Angle-American States is essential to the highest prosperity and happiness of their people. We desire to see every law-abiding man in the State released from political disabilities, on the condition of swearing allegiance to the United States and State Goveruments; and we are utterly opposed to the idea of engrafting into the State Constitution a clause which proscribes any man on account of race, color, or former condition.

The Register devotes a large portion of its space to the kindred causes of Agriculture and Internal Improvements. . We feel a profound interest in them, and shall continue to labor for their advancement. We have as excellent travelling correspondent, "Itinerant," whose letters abound in valuable information and graphic delineations of scenery. We shall continue to present in brief the news, focal and general, while there will be a column set apart for poetry and miscel-· laneous literature.

TERMS :- Mail subscribers, single copy, one year 52 numbers \$3; Mail subscribers, Clubs of five, \$12; Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers, \$20. An extra copy will be sent to each Club one of whom voted for him, and another

The name of the Post Office and County

should, in all cases, be plainly written. All communications on business should be addressed as follows:

TO THE REGISTER Raleigh, N. C. H. H. HELPER, PROPRIETOR.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT A sharp and pointed controversy between the President and General Grant, in relation to the removal of Stanton, has been pubfished and reflects no credit upon either. party. The President, as usual, forgets the ignified reserve which belongs to the office; while the head of the Army falls to clear himself of a degree of equivocation in the to a question of veracity, between the distinguished functionaries in their zeal to exenhate themselves: but as a friend to bonor and character of the nation, we have no wish to convict either of falsehood : and we doubt not, their differences may be traced. to a misunderstanding of each other. reticent soldier, wraped in a cloud of tobacco smoke, may well be supposed to be obpolitician, with his varratous self-assertion and thus entranced in thought, and in the fumes of his Havanna, there is no knowing to what he may, all unconsciously, have nodded assent. Jupiter nodded, and why

not Grant ? their civil rights, and to constants of the Squellout to stanger laising to the privilege when to come con to question and and another the control of the co cluding will run as long as the world

THE JUDICIARY.

We very greatly regret the preliminary rote which took place in the Convention yesterday, upon the question of an elective judiciary. It may be hoped the Convention will reconsider its action in this matter .-Wherever that system has been tried, the people have had reason to lament it; and have shown a disposition to return to the old and safe ways. Perhaps Vermont is an exception to this rule ; but it must be borne mind that the people of that little State are universally educated; and that they bave been familiarized from generation to reneration to habits of self-government .-Her people are homogenous. They are for the most part born on the soil. They are agriculturists or mechanics; there are no large cities; no great manufacturing towns; few foreigners, and few illiterate laborers. In New York, where there are large cities and many foreigners, who have yet to learn the arts of self-government, the elective judiciary has been tried twenty years, and has failed to meet the expectations of the people. It is now unpopular: and a Convention has been called, partly with a view to restore the old system. The Judges who have been elected by the people have displayed venality. partiality and corruption. It has beome next to impossible to get justice at their hands. The Republicans, and especially the Tribund, denounce the elective judiciary vaters in unmeasured terms. It was the pawn of "Democratio" demagogueism, and it should never find favor outside of that party. We do not say that every man is a demagogue who supports it; for we know that many honest, well-meaning men believe that it will secure a just administration of

consult the leaders of the Republican party consult those who have served it longest and most faithfully-consult such men as Chase, Fessenden, Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull and Sherman ; consult any man of the party who deserves the name of statesman or juristand we will surrender the question, if nine out of ten of them do not advise against the adoption of a judiciary system, to be elected by the people. At the present time the experiment must be peculiarly hazardous. Seventy thousand der and who would regret to witness its and added to the thirty or forty thousand laws as they existed before the war. They therefore constitute a decided majority of the people: and will any man of candor cuse on the part of any class of citizens for pretend that men; unable to read and write. legitimate purposes, as all those were which are competent to choose jurists to expound the laws? The thing is proposterous. Demagogueism will be the qualification of our elective judiciary; not learning in the law. He who promises fairest, and distributes whiskey with the freest hand, will stand a far better chance for election, than the learned, modest thoughtful student. The election of Judges by the people is a very different affair from that of electing Representatives to the Legislature. The latter hold their places for a year, or at most two years.

the laws. They labor under a great delu-

sion; and we beg of them to consult the

history of the experiment in this country

ing is very desirable, but it is not essentialat least in all who go to the Legislature. But the Judges should all be, not merely men of sound sense and high character, but learned n the law. It is not every glib stump speaker who is a lawyer, while many of the soundest jurists are, like St. Paul, of "bodily presence weak, and speech contemptible." It is needless to repeat that the people are not competent to discriminate, and to select men for Judges, with reference to their fitness. Judges differ from popular Representatives in this; that they are called upon to decide causes between individuals; between rich and poor; between political friends and foes; and can it be pretended that demagogues, who come to the bench the graduates and representatives of the pot-houses the chosen of the local party caucus; with passions arrayed against one class, their political opponents; and with prepossessions in favor of another-will it be pretended that

such men-who can only hope to perpet-

uate their official existence by faithfully serv-

ing the party-can be relied upon to do jus-

tice between man and man-between men,

They can be turned adrift if they fail to do

what their constituents expect of them .-

They make laws for all; and not for one or

a few; and common sense and integrity-

of which the people, especially if they be

educated, are competent judges-are the

principle requisites in a legislator. Learn-

who voted against him? We may add to these considerations, which address themselves alike to all good citizens, another which should have its weight with the friends of reconstruction. It is this:-The adoption of a judiciary system, elective by the people, will do almost as much-perhaps quite as much, for the cause of so-called Conservatism in North Carolina, as 'the proscriptive policy, in regard to voting. Either would render the Constitution odious to a large class of the most intelligent people," many of whom are loyal and Republican in their sympathies. Their hearty support cannot be expected if either prescription, or an elective judiciary shall be engrafted on the Constitution. The result will be the triumph of Conservatism. The Constitution will be shall obtain the control of the General Gov- away. They must accommodate themselves what is called "Conservatism" in North revolutionary acts have brought about .vention in Tucker's Hall last week.

Abbott, Pool, Jones and Rodman for their have no sympathy with the narrow and selalso, opposed it, but at length sequiesced, classed We hold that no man can be truly after the failure of the plan of appointment free anywhere in the world, who is denied by the Governor, and confirmation by the the right of suffrage, buschaud a to drawn

5. Resided, That the distressed and im II kept clean.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT-RUMOR. Rumor is a pire Blown by surmises, jealousies, conjectures;
And of so easy and so plain a stop.
That the blunt monster with uncounted hea
The still discordant wavering multitude,
Can play upon it."—Shakspeare.

There are rumors affoat, at the prese time, "stuffing the ears of men with false reports," and we must not believe them. We are told that a Ring (if we may be excused the use of a significant slang phrase) has prethree of those who have been regarded as been formed in Raleigh, the object of which s to break down the credit of the State, in evident truth, laid down by Mr. Jefferson order that its bonds may be purchase at half and adopted by our fore-fathers of 1776. their value. The same parties, we are told, It is to be regretted that no full report of will then rally to the support of measures | the debate appears in the Daily Press of the calculated to strengthen public credit, and city. The Sentinel's account is very meagre; to raise the price of the bonds to their pres- while the Standard, for some 'reason. will make some splendid fortunes.

We know not whether there be any foundation for the many stories we have heard. that no knavish stock-jobbing scheme of the kind can find favor with the plain-dealing, honest people of North Carolina; and to expose it is to defeat it. We warn the parties to the enterprise, if there be any such, that it will fail, and they should be cautions, if they would avoid exposure and punishment. Without heeding the rumor to the discredit of any individual, it is not safe to as-

sume that it has no foundation, and to act as if the honor and welfare of the State were not assailed. To be forewarned is to be forearmed: and it behooves the Convention, in the first place, to give not the slightest countenance or consideration to any proposition which assails or impairs the public credit. On the contrary, the declaration contained in the proposed Bill of Rights, which pledges the resources and the honor of the State and people to the redemption of the whole public debt, contracted before the ebellion commenced, and since it terminsted, should be ratified without delay. There are people in North Carolina-some of them secessionits, and some of them anti-secessionists who believe that all or a portion of the debt incurred by the State during the rebellion, should be paid. But there is a sufficient answer to such scruples in the fact that the National Government will not permit the assumption of such obligations. It must be obvious to every reflecting man, that to tax the loval people to pay debts contracted with a view to destroy the Governwould be an insult to and a defiance of the able to record the fact, that an overwhelm-Government itself. But there can be no exthe non-payment of the debts contracted for

bear date prior to and since the rebellion. Any scheme for substituting new bonds of half the nominal value, in place of the old, except with the free consent of the creditors. s dishonorable repudiation; and the Convention should avoid the suspicion of so much as entertaining such a proposition, as its members would shun leprosy. When a thing is manifestly wrong, we feel that we pay no compliment to our readers, by endeavoring to show that it is inexpedient; and while we eschew the morality of the French saying; that there are blunders which are worse than crimes, we own that an attempt to rid the State of debt by repudiation, is calculated to recall it.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION We did intend to comment at some length upon the proceedings of the "Conservative" Convention, but having been a good deal occupied with other things, we content ourselves with the remark, that it did what a 'Conservative' Convention might be expec ted to do; that is to say, it practically affili ated with the Northern so-called democracy and declared against negro suffrage; but with Gevernor Graham in the Chair, and at its head, there was a commendable hesitation about taking the hated and derided name, "democrecy." This covness however, will pass away, amid the heat and dust of the approaching Presidential campaign: and the "Conservatives" will follow the lead of the party which a few years ago rejoiced in the name of the "Progressive Democracy." Progress then meant the extension and perpetuation of Slavery; and as that policy is no longer practicable, there is no wonder that progress has ceased to be deemed desirable by so-called democrats. and sympathising Whigs. Remembering as we do, that the men-

Whigs and "Democrats,"-who now compose the "Conservative" party, coalesced, in 1854, in repealing the great Conservative measure, the Missouri compremise, and in 1861, in dissolving the Union itself, they must excuse us for being unwilling to concede to them the name they lay claim to-Personally we entertain grat respect for them; and we doubt not that they are actusted by motives which are founded in a regard for the good of the commonwelth: but we differed from them when in 1854, they combined to break up the great Conservative policy which for thirty-four years had preserved peace between the sections; we diffred from them when, in 1861, the socalled democracy inaugurated, and the Whigs acquiesced in secession, rebellion, and after thought. It comes after the dela defeated; and reconstruction be postponed, They opened up the fountains of the great perhaps, until the Northern copperheads deep, and the old land-marks are swept ernment. This is the great end and aim of to the new order of things which their own Carolina. Every member of the Convention, Universal suffrage is now an inevitable hewho votes for this elective judiciary, or tor cessity; and the question is not so much proscription, will be rendering efficient ser- whether all black men shall vote, as whevice to the party which held its State Con- ther ten thousand of the leading white men in the State shall be proscribed. We arethe Great eredit is due especially to Messrs. friends of all-of whites and blacks We efforts to stem the current of feeling in fa- fish partizanship, nor with the cold distrust mor of the elective system; Col. Heaten, which would distranchise either race, or any

We learn that Governor Worth and his

would take a wife and two children.

FXCITING DEBATE. The proceedings of the Convention, on Saturday, were spiced by a very lively de-bate, upon the fundamental principle of the men are created equal." In a body composed of one hundred and seven Radical Republicans, and but thirteen Conservatives," of the colored race. Two million dollars one would suppose that such a discussion could not last long; but strange to say, two extreme Radicals, took issue with the self-

ent current value; by wich operation they suppresses the debate altogether-or possibly reserves it for revision. We learn, however. that Col. E. W. Jones, of Plymouth, denounced the doctrine of human equality, as of the above purport; but we are quite sure a monstrous absurdity, and its author, Mr. Jefferson, as an infidel. This was precisely the position taken by the Sentinel last summer, to which we replied at length. We think we made it too plain for any reasonable man to entertain a doubt, that the language of the Declaration, that "all men are created equal," refers merely to an equality of rights; and not to an equality of conditions; and in reply to the charge that the proposition is infidel in character, we produced numerous passages from the Old and New Testaments in support of it, and challenged the Sentinel, to produce any passage from the blessed book, implying the contrary. There was no response; and the presumption is, that a plausible one could not be made. We regret that Col. Jones was not at that time a reader of the REGISTER, as the controversy might have removed from his mind one of the fundamental, butglittering sophisms in which he was educated, and which appears to cling to him, notwithstanding he now rejoices in the light and liberty of Republicanism, just as the glossy wrapping of the chrysalis adheres to the butterfly, and betokens its origin as it dances with its free wings on the ambient air, and basks in the

sun-light amid the flowers of the early spring We learn, also, that Mr. Tourgee, who had been regarded as an extreme Radical, accepts the dogma of human equality, with modifications; and proposes to amend and qualify the language of the Declaration of Independence, as being too broad and sweeping majority of the Convention, decided to adhere to the cardinal principle of the Re public. This result is mainly due to the persistent efforts of Col. Heaton, who thought that language penned by Jefferson, and scanned and approved by Franklin and Adams, could not need the emendations of Messrs. Tourgee and Jones.

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1868. Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, and a wolf parter President Constitutional Covention

Raleigh N. C. SIR :-- I present to you, herewith, and brough you to the honorable Convention ver which you preside, some practical views of relief for the colored people of North Carolina, and should they attrant carnest and favorable enquiry, as I trust they will. I hope the Convention will despatch an intelligent, trustworthy person to Washington to confer with Congress and General Howard.

relative thereto, immediately. It must be apparent to every thoughtful man in the South, that the one thing needful for the colored population of this State is regular employment and remunerative wages Without it they can make no progress in the accumulation of property or in educating themselves or their children. To know that they can depend on the Government to sustain them with gratuities and benefactions. from time to time, as their necessities may require, will be in the end, less useful to them than the certainty that the Government will apply its means and power to furnish them employment by increasing the demand for, and diversifying the labor of the country. It is not probable that the colored laboring population of the State will seon again find employment in the cultivation of the great staples for which their labor was mainly used before the war. Thus many thousands of them will necessarily be thrown out of work. As a social question affecting the interests of both races and the prosperity of every part of the State, this subject deserves and ought to have the earnest and dispassionate consideration of our people. 7811

A partial solution of this rapidly approaching difficulty occurs to me, which I will suggest more for the purpose of attracting public attention to the important consequences involved in its early and satisfactory settlement, than to propose any plan.

The Freedmen's Bureau had on hand, some time ago, a large fund for distribution under the direction and control of its officers. A proposal, as I am informed, was made to Lost Dispatch; We Will Wait; Albert Nylend a large amount of this fund to cotton. rice and tobacco planters South, mainly with Ago; Universal Exposition in 1867; Right the view of furnisuing employment, and to Vote; The Lake Country of England; thus a support to the colored people. But A Portrait; Perfect Through Suffering; as the old plantation system is now as dead Steam Ploughing; The Abyssinian Expediwar upon the United States; and we differ as slavery itself, it is obvious that neither tion; Haversack; Notes on the Month; from them now .- Their Conservatism is an cotton, tobacco nor rice can ever again be as Editorial. stensively cultivated as in former time even with the aid and encouraffement of the Government to stimulate it. This plan must, to a great extent, fail- We must, therefore, lookin some other direction to see how this bounty, if it can be obtained, may be used so as to be, not only of temporary, but of pelmianent advantage to the unemployed colored people of the State, but also of great and enduring benefit to the whole people of North Carolina. sydatent adt yd ni bing sufficient amount (and if not let it be increased, as it will be, by the voluntary contributions of the human and churitable peo ple; of the North) be loaned to the great leading Railroad corporations of the State. with proper mortgages to secure its repay-

gress, for the purpose of forming a fund with which to build and support one or more Seminaries of learning convenient points in the State, and such other free schools of inferior grade as might be deemed necessary and to erect Asylums for the Deaf Dumb and Blind, Insane and helpless Poor thus invested in North Carolina would give new life and impetus to our languishing public works, and would create a great denand for labor when opportunity to labor is what our people most want-would withdrew from the pursuits of agriculture, thousand who do not now make a support and by employing themselves create an increased and paying demand for agricultural products, and would erect and sustain Institutions for the Improvement and amelioration of the Mental, Moral and Physical condition of the colored people, of which they might well be proude in after years as one of the earliest and best achievements after their emancipation.

Very Respectfully.

H. H. HELPER.

It is due to Dr. J. L. Johnson, that we hould publish his defence against a damaging statement which appeared in the REG-ISSER, but without the editor's knowledge ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C. Jan. 27th, 1868.

To the Raleigh Register : I see in your paper of the 21st, you copied rom the Winston Sentinel, a trial of Dr. J. Johnson, Assistant Assessor, before the Commissioned Court. The whole affair was malicious one, and will be proved so before, an impartial judge and jury.

The case is as follows: On the 23d day of April last, J. T. Matthews applied to J.-L. ohnson for license to distil whiskey, beginning from the 1st of May, 1867, and ending the 1st of May 1868, twelve months tax \$100. On the first week in May, Jesse Wheeler, Assessor, wrote to J. L. Johnson, if any peron had applied for license, that they could not distil longer than the 15th of May. without procuring a metre. Matthews was notified of the fact by J. L. Johnson, the next day, and told by him, that he could not distil longer than the 15th, without getting a metre. Johnson told Matthews at led. the same time, that it was hard for him to ! pay \$100, for a few days distilling, and he to the Secretary of the Company, for adjustment, would try and get him released, as a metre and, on their failing to do so, on or before the 1st vas a new arrangement since he applied. day of April, 1868, they will find their demands Matthews then gave in up to the 8th day, Mr. Lemley, then Assistant Assessor, called on Matthews, on the 9th, and found him distilling; then Matthews offered Lemley a bribe of \$50., if he would not report him he (Matthews,) then came to Johnson's house, and offered him \$50., if he would get him released from the tax, Johnson replied, to him that he did not wish a cent. but would get him released for nothing. Matthews contends, that Johnson agreed to take \$50., and also acknowledged on trial that he never paid Johnson one cent. The following certificates will show how the

matter stands : "This is to certify that I called on J. T. Matthews, in my official capacity, a short time back, and he stated to me that he never attempted to bribe J. L. Johnson in any way, either giving, promising, or offering an amount whatever, to him.

T. T. BEST, Late Inspector of the 5th & 6th District of North Carolina. Also other similar ones, from Gibson Fulp and others, too long to have publish-

Cullor's case is more rediculous than the Matthews case. Cullor swore on the 1st day of May, that he gave in to J. L. Johnson 120 gallons of whiskey, and Johnson took down 75 gallons, it was proved on trial that Johnson, on the 1st of April, took down 75 gallons against Cullor, against his will. Cullor wanted to give in a much smaller quantity, CEORGE L. TONSOFFSKI, naming several quantities : then sent a man down and contended that he had not made but 50 gallons, and had 25 gallons knocked off. On the 1st of May, he wanted to give in 30 gallons, then he was assessed for 75 gallons again. About the middle of May, J. L. Johnson had him arrested for distill ing without license, and had him bound over to the U. S. Court. Also he had J. T Matthews arrested, for fraudulent returns For January alone, can be proved that he made 118 gallons, and he only returned 28 gallons, on oath: in all about 400 gallons, and only returned 90 gallons. It would not be prudent to state any further facts, on account of the pending trial. The cases were so absurd, that I had no idea of any trial of the matter, until the very day it occurred. Another case they had against me was thrown

J. L. Johnson, Assistant Assessor THE LAND WE LOVE.

The February number has been received. The following are the contents. Sketch the First Kentucky Brigade; Our Left; The anza; The Dinah of Two Thousand Years

We are indebted to E. A. Vogler, Esq., for Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and the present of a pair of shoes, from Vogler profusely illustrated with costly Engravings (full & Co.'s Shoe Factory. They are heat size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Co.'s Shoe Factory. They are neat, strong and substantial, and do credit to the mechanical industry of Salem." Success to Vogler & Co., and to Salem. May they have railroad facilities extended to them, so that their many industries can be rewarded.

Demorests Monthly Magazine for March has been received, and as usual is filled &c. Every lady should have Demorest.

Major General Canby and staff, arrived i Raleigh yesterday morning. We welcome these distinguished officers of the army to ment, and the prompt payment of the inte- the capitol of North Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. wear and tear of life tells upon us all BOARD OF DIRECTORS; less. What are we but machines? The R W D.W. O HEALTH WITHOUT VIGOR. tal principle is the motive power that keeps the numan engine in motion; but as beams, piston connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, musceles, tissues and all the com pound parts of that marvellous piece of work cal-The mechanism of the body requires to be resaired and strengthened just as much as the chanism employed to grind corn, or spin cot on, or weave c oth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through

> paralyzed limb, or an inert organ. ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel hat any one of your organs-your stomach iver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? f so, repair the damage with the most powerful vet harmless of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End" that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate recursor of DEATH.

Don't want for disease to commit its ravages beore you commence the strengthening process .-Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by cay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic. HOSTETTER'S BIFTERS.

NERVOUS DISEASES, if not immediately attend ed to, quickly assumed a chronic form, especially Neuralgia, Nerveache, and other painful nervou maladies, and no ordinary medicines will be of any avail. But to meet this contingency, Dr. TUR-NER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the true antidote for these complaints, as it fortifies the nerve fluid. Apo-thecaries have it. Principal depot, 120 TRE-MONT ST., BOSTON, PRICE. \$1.00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

MASH FOR COUPONS AND INTERES OF NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. All persons holding Coupons off any of the Bonds issued by the Company, are hereby notified that the same will be paid, if presented at the Office of the Company; and interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be allowed thereon, from the time they were due to the first day of February, 1868, after which date interest will cease. The United States tax of five per cent will be retained.

The interest on all Bonds given for money bor rowed will be paid every six months if present All persons, having unliquidated claims agains

THE ANTIDOTE in all cases where the nerve Nerve ache, or any other nervous complaint exists, is Dr. TURNER'S TIC-BOULOUR-EUX, or Universal Neuralgis Pill. The most violent attack of any of these maladies is silenced by edicine. Apothecaries have it. Principal de pot, 120 Tremont Str. Boston, Mass. Price, \$1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra

SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF RYE FLOUR TONNOFFSKI'S. Crackers of all kinds at TONNOFFSKI'S.

Pine Apple Cheese, New York Cheese, at TONNOFFSKI'S. Irish Potatoes, at TONNOFFSKI'S 50 Kits No. 1 Mackerel, daily expected, at TONNOFFSKI'S Everything cheap, at TONNOFFSKI'S.

Produce and other goods will be sold on com Produce and other goods, by TONNOFFSKI'S. A fine assorted stock of Confections, at isn28-tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

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CHOICE GROCERIES CONFECTIONS. Fine Wines, Ales, Liquers, Cigars, &c. Consignments solicited. Personal attention given. Liberal advances made. Commissions light jan 28-tf

Flour. Flour in sacks and barrels, on hand W H JONES & CO

HEESE 1 CHEESE 1!-20 boxes choice Fac-C tory, just arrived, W S. RAMSEY.

Of Chatham County with J B. HUNTER & CO. Cotton Factors and Produce Commission Mer

chants, corner of High and Water Streets, ALLIN VIL Portsmeath, Va. V 317/10 Will sell in the markets of Morfolk and Ports mouth, Liverpool or London, Cotton, Tobacco Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable produce Liberal advancements made on actual in the jan28-2m

DEMORESTS MONTHLY MAGAZINE universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters; Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special and a constant succession of artistic novelties with other useful and entertaining liferature.

with other useful/and entertaining literature.
No person of refinement economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Medel Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium: two copies, \$5,50; three copies, \$7,50; five copies, \$12, and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber.

1.22 A new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at \$3 each.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
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A NOTHER lot of FLOUIL in sacks and bar-rels. Just arrived. W4 H. JONES & CO. jan 24-tf TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, January 23, 1868

Brown, It duly appearing upon the oath of the plain

two of the defendants in the bill of complaint filed in the court of equity for Wake county and State of North Carolina, by William J. Brown against Weldon N. Edwards et al, are residents of nother State, and are absent from this State, so that process cannot be personally served upon them, the said Waterhouse and the said Bowes are berely notified to be and appear at the term of the said court to be held for said county, at the court house, in the city of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March pext, then and there to plead, answer or demur, according to the course of said court, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

WM. S. MASON. C, and M. in Equity. A OTICE TO SHIPPERS OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE

THE SEABOARD INLAND AIR LINE

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