Paris correspondent of the "National Intelligener." in a late interesting letter, gives the follow-ing graphic description of scenes in Paris, on ocasion of the reception of the news of the fall of

week-the Te Deum-being engaged the whole of the day last Thursday in writing my letter of that date. But if I missed the sight of that pompus ceremony, official and commanding in all its parts, in which brilliant functionaries, solemn magistrates, bishops in gorgeous robes, and dazhat, the Te Deum at Notre Dame in celebration the fall (I had like to say capture) of Sebastoal. I did not lose that night a much more beauiful inspiriting, and significant spectacle—the lumination of Paris in commemoration of the whe event. It really was magnificent. You think me, I suspect, to be a little pro-Russian in my sympathies, and perhaps I am. Well, even like Admiral PENAUD's crews when Sweaborg was bombarded, I was "dans l'enthusiasme." last Thursday night, I found it impossible to keep from sympathizing in a certain sort with the general emotion. It took me too all by surprise. On my way to the post office, just at nightfall, (7 P. M., found every small retired street through which passed or that I came in sight of in busy proess of illumination. Oil-pots, regular lampoons. andles, wax-lights, grease of all sorts, and paper lanterns of every variety of color and shape, were being put into requisition, and on my way back I found streets that I will venture to affirm were never before astonished by an attempt at illumination blazing in light. A brilliant, general, spontancous, and truly popular illumination was taking place in Paris. I never saw the like or any thing near to it, and I have been here ten years, and have seen all the illuminations, governmental and soi-disant popular, that were had under Louis Philippe, under the Republic, and since the Em-Look up and down at every corner you ome to, no matter how insignificant and dirty the street may be, and you'll see myriads of lights fall colors-blue, green, white, red-on both ides and as far as the eye can reach. I jumped non the top of an omnibus and went thus from he Madeleine to the Bastile, and thus to the suriere du Trone, and thence through the famous and populous faubourg St. Antoine to the Hotel Ville, and thence along rue Rivoli and the l'lace de la Concorde to the barriere Blanche : arid very where, up and down every street that inter-ected the great thoroughfares along which passed, one universal illumination met the eve .very window, from the first to the sixth floor. and to the trap window on the roof itself, had its mubble one light or its brilliant half dozen hung it in sign of rejoicing at the fall of Sebastopol nder Louis Philippe, and since under the Empire, we have had many most splendid official uninations in the Champs Elvsees, on the Place de la Concorde, at the Hotel de Ville, and elsewhere; under the Republic, in 1848, we had some pretty splendid so-called popular illuminations getten up to the cry of des lampions! des lampfrom the sovereign mob in the street, and upon pain of having all your front windows broken in if you failed to illuminate. I have yet in the corner of some dusky closet half a dozen triolored lanterns which I bought and used several times in 1848 in order to avert a greater threat-

Tuileries and the Boulevards. "Touching the Te Deum which was celebrated with such pomp during the day at the Cathedral Notre Dame, I have now one word to say by way of criticism, if not of censure, upon the part taken in it by the representative of the United States at this court. In the programme of the eremony published in the Moniteur of the 12th instant, no less than forty-three places were announced as reserved in Notre Dame for as many different corps of functionaries, and civil, political and military authorities, that were expected to be present in full costume at this imposing ceremony. It is remarkable, and was remarked. that no place was announced in this programme as being reserved for the diplomatic corps. This s never omitted when the diplomatic corps of breign ministers in Paris is expected to attend They were not expected, as a corps, to attend upon this occasion. Why? Because, in the evely French ceremony; and if a foreign minister does attend, it will be par extraordinaire, and his presence will be considered as evincing, in his iplomatic national character, a sympathy with France, and of course an equally marked want sympathy with Russia. The ministers of Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony and Wartemburg were not present at the Te Ireum; and the reason, which I see assigned in affives of neutral nations, and knowing how their presence would be diplomatically construed, they ought it their duty to abstain. Other and spehal reasons are assigned in addition for Wurtemburg and Saxony. Yet they all come down at last to this, that their presence at Notre Dame again occasion of the Te Deum to celebrate a reach victory over the Russians would have sen a political demonstration of sympathy with the cause of France, inconsistent with their duty I neutral powers. The representative of the l'nited States was present at the Te Deum in full maiform. Was that proper and well-advised, I ig neutral in this war, by what right does our Minister, in his official character, do an act that - considered as demonstrative of sympathy with rance, and therefore offensive to Russia?

ened expense for glazing. But here, last Thurs-

day, there was no compulsion, moral or physical.

It was a universal, perfectly spontaneous, and

ort worthy of the name that I have seen in Paris.

And I do not believe that since Paris is a city it

of the faubourg St. Antoine were even more gen-

erally illuminated than the rich quarters of the

JUDICIAL DECISION. It Jackson Superior Court, His. Hon. Judge I niversalism was an incompetent witness in

two or three witnesses have been ruled out on We have not seen a similar decision in this State by the Supreme Court, and would like to the matter tested by this tribunal. The doctime once settled, we imagine, would have a considerable effect in the State, whether for good or evil, we cannot say. In our own opinion, however if the doctrines of Universalism have not the misrepresented to'us, we think the decision For so long as we follow the long established principles of the common law, in regard to aths, no man can be a competent witness (howevmelible he may be, and trustworthy otherwise.) to does not behave in fature punishment, as well as rewards. Exceptional cases, however, would bear hard the other way-and doubtless the question properly considered is very debata-

ALARMED.-The Memphis Bulletin, in speaking of the nomination of the editor of the Natchez ourier for Congress, writes the following alarm-

The time was when politicians of the country representatives from. But in the degeneration the times, it has come to pass that now and the effect of this upon the editorial profession itself; be to the thing goes on, it may happen after a

and the decrease is attributed to the emigration number of the organs of the very party which contantly going on to Iowa and the new Territo-elected him to the Senate of the United States, contantly going on to Iowa and the new Territo-

Very stong appears have been t tion I Democratic parts;" and this is done chiefly on the ground that the party thus named is sound upon the slave question. But the writers who urge this "fusion" do not tell us which branch of

the divided legion (in New York, for instance) is the National Democratic party. Those known as the Hards have taken ground most congenial with the views of the South; vet the Government organ at Washington (and we may add the Raleigh "Standard,") has not deignat to advise its readers that such a party is in existence, except by occasional paragraphs disparaging Mesers. Dickinson, Bronson, and other eaders. The organ has published, it is true, the speech of Mr. Daniel Sickles, a late recipient of Government favor, delivered in the Convention of the Hards, the chief purpose of which speech was intended to soften his adamantine associates and induce them to join the old Buffalo party .-But the same journal, whilst it denounces most vehemently all the Freesoil movements of Whigs an I "Republicans," has not ventured the slightest ondemnation of the Freesoil plan introduced by Mr. John Van Buren into the platform of the softs. This, it will be recollected, in the most positive terms repeated the opposition of that

from the declaration of the "Republican" Conven-It may then be asked, with emphasis, which branch is the National Democratic party? Are southern Democrats invited to the same altar with Messrs. John Van Buren, Cochrane, Fowler, and other Soft Democrats? Or are they to join Messrs. Dickinson, Bronson, Ward and Co.? It is important that these questions shall be first

The Albany Argus was not long since delighted with the prospect of a re-union of the hitherto disjointed Democratic party, and this joy was manifested because the "Softs" had placed upon their ticket three names also on the ticket of the 'Hards." Upon national affairs the Argus re-

of the party have laid down platforms consistent with co-operation with the Democracy of the

It is appropriate, therefore, that the reader should have these platforms side by side, so far is they relate to the slave question:

THE SOFTS .- [ADMIN-Resolved. That we in-ISTRATION.] ist, as an article of our Resolved, That we rereed, upon the well es-gard the oranization of ablished Democratic bands of armed borderloctrine of State rights, ers and their intrusion strict construction, into the Territory of and the principle of non-Kansas, not as bona fide ntervention upon all settlers, but for the fordomestic State questions; cible subversion of the and that the peace and rights of its legal electors, quiet of the country de-not only as a violation of mand that it should be the peace of the Union left to the people of the and the rights of the Territories, as it pertains community assailed, but | heard from the pulpit; for a conviction of the evil people of the as distinctly subversive States, to determine all of the intent of Congress, truly popular demonstration—the only one of the local questions, includ- as declared in the bill ing the subject of slave-organizing said Territory, to the end that a ries, to leave the people has ever seen the like, . I remarked particularly subject so disturbing in perfectly free to form that the distant, populous, and popular quarters its nature and influence and regulate their own their columns, under any pretext, for the persomay be wholly excluded domestic institutions in | nal arraignment of any gentleman connected with

of the United States: of the Federal and Tershould be exerted to redress these outrages and to vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

Resolved, That, while and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare and reveat their fixed hastility to the extension of slavery into free territory.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE. This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age-a man who has tra versed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the print, for their absence, is, that being represent- sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now several years ince this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies, it health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world-renowned Hollo-WAY'S PALLS and CINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite one-half, of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, r Washington, when in the beight of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations in the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude. short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was suffiour Courts. In accordance with that decision. ciently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America, He has translated the cures he has performed and the virtues of his medicines into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introduction to the pills and ointment of this distinguished man. pires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses. - N. P. Dispatch.

"Can such a man as Salmon P. Chase be elected Governor of Ohio?—[Washington Union. The Nashville Banner responds: Ask the Democracy of Ohio! They, or what is the same in the State Legisla-civilized and Christian world sympathize with the civilized and christian world sympathized with the civilized and christian world with th then they are forced to go into the editorial sanc- when he was just as much and as openly an abto find exactly the right materials. We fear olitions tas he is now. In that election, Mr. Chase did not receive a single Whig vote. The Demo-cratic members of the Legislature went into "futhat editors will become no better than sion with the Freesoil members—there being of members of Congress. God help the country the latter some half dozen and taking up this Some facts are published which seem to indicate that the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have not increased in all quarters. Thus the Methodist Conference, recently held at Sandusky, Ohio, shows in its statistics a decrease of 355 man. Thio, shows in its statistics a decrease of 355 mem- Democrats played upon them six years ago. And rs of the church in the bounds of that Confer-once, 510 probationers, and 4 local preachers; of Ohio, what a bowl would be raised by a vast

TRIBUNAL OF HONOR OF THE PRESS. correspondent of the Unaridian Standard, mation so frequent in the new spaper present cus tom which does more than angle use to weaken its influence and destroy public conflicence in its conductors, and one which a proper so will's corps would long since have banished from the profession of Journalism-cites the establishment in Madrid last winter of an association reformatory of these abuses, as worthy of imitation in this country. Reflecting, says the Standard correspondent, that printed abuse would not enlighten the nation upon its rights, nor enliven the discussion of them; that though the whole corps were to perish on the field of private combat, the counwould neither be the wiser nor the better : but at, on the contrary, the inevitable result of peronal vilification was to deprive the press of its noral power, and to degrade the character of all onnected with its control; the editors of Madrid rganized a Tribunal of Honor of the Press. Bere this association, members may cite each other or editorial insults, whether to themselves or to heir journals, or for any misrepresentation of facts, whether wilful or not, the effect of which has been injurious to the character and honor of the party complaining. The Tribunal draws up decree, containing a succinct statement of the ase, with an opinion, and requires its members publish the same without comment. The idea adowed above, the correspondent says, "seems t) me to bear the impress of truest Castilian chivalry, and its every operation calculated to protect the gentleman and to unmask the bully. The editor of the Standard justly says, that i

branch of the party "to the extension of slavery that State such a tribunal is scarcely needed-for nto territory now free," differing in no respect to the honor of the press of South Carolina be i said, that editorial personalities and bickerings are scarcely known there, but throughout the State the press is noted for the dignity and couresy with which it is conducted-but in view of he less fortunate state of things elsewhere, and the possible deviation from the excellent custom obtaining in this regard in South Carolina, he is inclined to favor the proposition of his correspondent. The Standard pertinently says:

"There is the possibility that here, as elsewhere the promptings of individual feeling will triumph at times over the precepts of well regulated taste and judgment, and it is certainly desirable that there should be some other process for adjusting difficulties likely to arise, than that which exists at present, in the opportunity of a resort to personal collision. It is certainly proper that the press should claim the services of the most refined and instructed intellects of the country, and as men of sensibility and refinement are not always suited to the rudeness and humiliation of a public altercation, and, if not deficient in physical ourage, may feel a repugnance to personal enounters, too great to permit of their continuing in a condition where such necessity may be forced upon them, a tribunal which would relieve them from such unpleasant accidents, and thus permit their continuance in a sphere so eminently useful, might certainly be of exceeding

service to the country. sible for society to organize tribunals which would be competent to all the exigencies of such condition, and we believe that a measure such as that which has been taken by the journalists of Madrid will tend more to the preservation of so lety, and to prevent the recurrence of such painful incidents, than all the denunciations which can be is of less practical importance than is the establish ment of the process by which it may be avoided." It seems to us that a better way would be for

respectable journalists to agree, not only to abstain from editorial personalities, vituperation and billingsgate themselves, but to refuse the use of from the action of the their own way, subject the press. If the leading and intelligent papers Government of the Un-only to the Constitution | would act with us, and refuse to recognize any paper that should thereafter descend to personal abuse and that all the power and ribaldry, a great and very desirable reformation of the evil complained of would soon be obritorial Governments servable, and the whole press would find itself the better and more prosperous on account of it.
We believe the public are heartily disgusted with editorial personal contentions, and would welcome their exclusion, henceforward, from the newspapers, with unmixed gratification. But if the Democracy of this this is impracticable, at present, we think the State will faithfully ad- Madrid plan would be productive of much benehere to all the compro- fit both to editors and their readers, and gradually mises of the Constitution, prepare the way for the "better time" which we trust the future has in store for Journalism.

Mobile Adrertiser. OLD CONCORDATS AND NEW CONSTITU-

TIONS The struggle between the See of Rome and the Government of Sardinia involves a controversy as to the compatibility of these two points. The See of Rome demands not merely the enforce- destructiveness to that which has desolated the city ment of its old concordats, but its construction of Norfolk. of these concordats, as interpreted by itself, with out interference from any other quarter. The constitution of Sardinia concedes that all cases emonies, discipline as to church rituals, &c., belong to the church, and to the Pope as the Head of the church, exclusively and incontestably. It will not consent, however, to surrender the conrol of civil and criminal causes, or the persons and property of ecclesiastics to the church alone. The temporal judge, it holds, should have control hat live in civil society, sharing in its benefits, eceiving its protection, belong to and constitute one of its integral parts, and become responsible to its jurisdiction. It is held that nothing can be more secular than property, moveable or immoveable, and the proceeds of such property, whether connected with benefices or otherwise. The new Constitution of Sardinia made it the fundamental law of the land to give perfect e- | to kick a great har. quality to all men, and to extend equal rights to all men. This Constitution was altogether repugnant to the Pope's idea of what was due to ecclesiastical subjection: What the Papal Power especially objected to in Sardinia, was that law of 1848, placing Public Instruction under the direction of the Secretary of State, assisted by an administrative council. Spiritual Directors were appointed to take charge of spiritual matters, and altogether a different subject, a freer, or less ecclesiastic, system of instruction onfined to the universities.

The Jesuits were expelled from the country with an allowance to carry them home. The property taken was appropriated in pensions to will be also for the public good. support subjects until they should otherwise be provided for, and the rest of the property of the order was appropriated in defraying the expen-ses of the National Colleges. The Pope declared this act to be a violation of Canon Law, and null

the kingdom or as men. We rejoice to know that Sardinia does not submit to the usurpation of the See of Rome in temmoral matters . The Jesuits are no longer per-Sardinia. Her determination to maintain popular right and State independence is one of the most the only fruit of that eventful Revolution,

N. P. Depress. A SECOND WHITFIELD.—Recent range of the Me and a remedy.

nals mention that a young preaches of the Me will a remedy.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERY

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERY lrying and Whitfield didin their day. The Lon-

dan correspondent of the New York Sunday Times says: "His name is Spurgen, and he can scarce-ly have reached his 920 or 23d year, A should think. His eloquence is extraordinary-it overwhelms you with its force and brilliancy; and his voice has the characteristics which Whitfield's is said to have possessed—a ringing tone, and capable of being heard by, an seemblage of ten thousand persons."

PHE CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR Both! I can't bear to see thee stretch tip tiny hands in vain;

I have got no branti, give thee, working, ald, to eare thy pain. When croi sout to effort to bless me, Proud, an i thankini too, was 1: Now, my daring, I, thy mother, A must long to see tuse die. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary

God is good, but life is dreary. I have watched thy beauty fading, And thy strength sinking day by day! Soon, I know will Want and Fever Take thy little life away. Famine makes thy father reckless

Hope has left both him and me ; We could suffer all, my baby, Had we but a crust for thee Sleep, my darling, thou art weary :

Better thou should cherish early. Starve so soon my darling one, Than live to want, to sin, to struggle Vainly still, as I have done. Better that thy angel spirit With my joy, my peace were flown, Ere thy heart grow cold and careless, Reckless, hopeless, like my own. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger, And my brain is all opprest, I have scarcely strength to press thee. Wan and feeble, to my breast. Patience, baby, God will help us, Death will come to thee and me He will take us to his Heaven, Where no want or pain can be. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;

God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plaint, that late and early. Did we listen, we might bear, Close beside us-but the thunder Of a city dulls our ear. Every heart, like God's bright Angel, Can bid one such sorrow cease: God has glory when his children Bring his poor ones joy and peace Listen, nearer while she sings Sounds the fluttering of wings!
—[Household Words.

INTERROGATORIES.

The Ruleigh Standard is, every now and then vaunting its devotion to principles and its fealty to the Democratic Party. We wish to ask the Editor of that paper the following questions, and if he is as candid a man as he professes to be, he will comply with our request, by answering them promptly:-

1. Do you believe that 'to the victors belong the spoils? 2. Don't you believe that the different depart

neuts of Government should advertise in those papers which have the largest circulation, provied they will advertise as cheaply as otherswithout reference to their political complexion? 3. If both the National and State governments should withdraw their patronage from the Standand and transfer it to some Know Nothing paper or papers, assuming it to be true that their circulation exceeds that of the Standard, would ou continue to justify and defend both governments in all their acts, and still adopt the princi-

her sovereigns, that "they can do no wrong?"

The Editor of the Standard will confer a favo v answering these questions categorically. Some wag, during our absence, stole into our anctum, and, seeing the above in manuscript on our table, perpetrated the following imprompts, which is too good to be with-holden from our rea-

ples of the English constitution in reference to

AN EPITAPH OF THE (H) OLDEN SORT 'Should public pap, from Billy's lap, By Pierce with-holden be,

Then Holden with the government, B'gad, you'd never see; "For Holden to a President,

When falling like a rocket. Would never stick, unless the chick

Be holden in his pocket!"

Spectator

MORTALITY IN NORFOLK. Some idea of the destructiveness of the pestilence in Norfolk may be formed from comparing it with the great Plague in London. In that plague, one in seventeen died; in Norfolk, ONE IN THREE. In fact, we know of no pestilence which has ever visited any part of the world, equal in

The N. Y. Herald computes that if the city of New York should be visited by a plague as fatal, the deaths would be twenty-five thousand a week dogmas, sacraments, religious vows, rites, cer- or a hundred thousand a month, during the period of its continuance.

SEWARD AND GREELY NO K. N's .- These gentlemen having been palmed off South, as Amerteans,-to damage the Americans there,-a Mr. Posey, of Alabama, smoked them out by asking The temporal judge, it holds, should have control them the question. Both have replied and their of temporal matters, for the reason that persons letters are published in the South Alabamian. Seward denles the absurd allegation,-and Greely writes :- [N. Y. Express ;

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1855. SIR :- I never was consciously within a mile of a Know-Nothing lodge, and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your foot against the author of the silly report noticed in your letter, you will be certain HORACE GREELY.

Yours. A. F. Posgy, Esq.

THE MATTER SETTLED .- The Empress Et GENIE's prospective maternity is a sure thing. The Archbishop of Paris, in his address to the Emperor, congratulating him upon the fall of Sevastopol, took occasion to add the following on

Sire-The national joy is increased by the though that Heaven, after all these triumphs, prepares for you in addition domestic joys, which will be so much more delightful to your heart as they

HOLLOWAY'S OFNTHUNT AND PIELS, certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of Natches, Mississippi, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so had at last, as to be entirely confined and void. Spiritually, he claimed to be the head of the Church, Church Benefices, Church Property, Church Bishops, Priests, Deacous, was, hand or foot. While he was in this hearthle con-&c., &c., to demand the execution, according to dition, a friend brought him a quantity of Hol. upheld his side of the question, while the govern- ly commenced to use ; he soon found himself ment and people of Sardinia inight whistle for gradually improved by them, and by persevering their rights under the constitution, as citizens of with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health.

It saved Her .- A lady friend, whose lungs were so much diseased as to alarm all her friends, was mine the liberties of the people by secret conclair delicate) simply by the use of Wistay's Balsom of In this structer for the right and Parliament government.

CONSUMPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS. The abstract of deaths, prepared by the Secrenoble fruits of the Constitution of 1848, and al- tary of State, fer 1852, shows an average of twelve deaths a day of this disease alone. Can nothing be done to stay this fearful mortality? If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to versoity may be believed, there is a preventive

> has cured thousands who had tried all other remedies in vain This can be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence.
>
> The genuine is always higned L. BUTTS. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, es week place to refer that Raleigh, N. C.

INO. L. CANTWELL,
ENERAL PRODUCE BROKER,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 9, 1865 at \$1.

Q16. Cotton To 1856. u, p Ib. Nos 5 to 10, 18c. Flour pe 25. Cr. ss, 7. Feathers, W ib 35 to 40. Critin, perbushel—Corn, 75@85; Wheat 1 50; Oats, 40; Bye 90. Hides, Whom Dry, 8@9 Green, 8@4. R:marks.—Bacon in demand at quotations.— Jorn is in good demand—supply small; Cotton tendency is downward-manufacturers are purchasing sparingly at 91, which is higher prices than shippers can pay. The supply of Flour is light, and some instances sales have been made a little

PETERSBURG MARKET PETERSBURG, October 6, 1865. Wheat There is more activity in the market today, and prime samples of white brought \$1 96. In other descriptions, no change. Cotton-The market is dull to-day, with only

above our quotations: Wheat is wanted at 1 50

Tobacco-The market remains steady change in prices since our last. Bacon.—The market is very active with sales of Va. hog round at 141 to 15. Western sides and shoulders at 14 to 142 cts. Guano-\$58} to \$54. Flour-Sales of city brands extra \$91 to 92

offering

superfine \$9. Cora-We hear of no sales to-day We quote at 80 to 85, and the market not brisk .- [Exp.]

WILMINGTON MARKET. WILMINGTON, Oct. 6, 1855. -Sales yesterday of 395 bbls, and to day of 440 bbls, at \$8 per bbl for yellow dip. Spirits—Sales yesterday of 145 casks at 41 ct per gal, and to day of 50 do, at same figures; and 300 at 42 and 500 at 43 cts. Holders firm at

higher figures.
Rosid—Sales to day of 1,000 bbls common, \$1 25 for large bbls. Rice-We note the receipt of 28 casks NEW which is retalling at 54 cts per lb. -[HERALD.]

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. N. F. Reid, the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss. Virginia C. Ramsay, daughter of Mr. W. J. Ramsay, of this

At Thompsonville, Rockingham County, on the 13th instant., by the Rev. John H. Pickard, Mr. Edward Watlington, to Miss Jane Thomson daughter of the Rev. Thos. Thompson.

Sweeney & Sherman's Virginia Minstrels! WILL GIVE

Three Grand Concerts, (B. B. SMITH'S ROOM'S,) On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs day Evenings October 16th., 17th.,

and 18th. The Band consists of the following talented performers: OLD JOE SWEENEY," (Father of the Banjo,)

R H. WALL, Violinist.

JNO SHERMAN, "Bones," T. GARDNER, Tamborine ADMISSION 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance commence at 71 o'clock.

Ho! The Fair! HAVING rented the EATING SALOON on the Grounds, I shall be prepared, during the week of the Fair, to furnish DINNEB, and Refreshments in the eating line generally, to any number of persons. This cannot fail of proving

a great convenience. W. H PUTNEY. Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1855.

EDWARD GANTWELL Attorney at Law, AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

RALEIGH, N. C. DEACTICES in Nash, Johnston, Wake, &c .-Business attended to promptly. Orrics in his residence, corner of Davie & Fayetteville

Oct. 9, 1855.

Recent Publications. EVENINGS with the Prophets: a series of Me moirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Mortor The Six Days of Creation: a series of Familia

Letters from a Father to his Children. By W. G. A View of the Scripture Revelations concerning the Future State. By Richard Whately, D. D. Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert, the Earth no Monopoly The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitch-

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, author of " Peg Woffington." Christie Johnstone. By Charles Reade, author of "Peg Woffington."

The Elder Sister. By Marian James. Ethel; or, the Double Error. By Marian James Romance of American History. By Joseph Maud, and other Poems. By Tennyson

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt, Glaucus. By Charles Kingsley. W. L. POMEROY. For sale by

Oct. 8, 1955.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham County, at Fall Term, 1835, shall proceed to seil, at the Court House in Pin-borg', on the 29th of October, the following Tracts of Land, lying and being in said County of Chatham, on a credit of twelve months purchasers giving bond and sureties:

ing one thousand acres, formerly owned by Win-ship Stedman, deceased, with dwelling and outhouses, and all necessary fixtures for carrying on an extensive farm. Also, on the same day, and at the same place.

One tract, near the town of Pistsborg', contain-

a tract of land of the estate of Anderson Gean, deceased, (except the widow's dower,) containing about seventy acres, lying in said County of Chat-ham, and adjoining the lands of Calvin Jones, Robert Love, and others. Also, a tract of land of the estate of the late

Mrs. Margaret Cotten, upon the waters of Harland's Creek, in said County of Chatham. Also, one tract of the estate of Joseph J. Brooks, lying on the waters of Bonser Creek, containing

one hundred and sixty acres.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

Oct. 8, 1855. [Pr. Adv. \$4.50,] 81—t Oct. 29.

KING & BIGGS. Berchant Tailors, Raleigh N. C. TAVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods, are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cleths, Cassimers and Vestings of the very best quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by first-rate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing than we have ever had.

Black and lancy Cloth Coats, from eight to
twenty-five dollars, Over Coats and Talmas, Pilot

and Beaver C'oth du., Cassimere and Satinet Business Coats Black Doe-skin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collars, &c. Silk, wool and merino under shirts and drawers. Cravats, stocks, pocket h'd'kfs, gleves, half hose,

uspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c. In fact, we have every article usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.

Ourfriends from a distance who anticipate visiting Eslating from the Stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad thereof by Proclamation, and the public Tanakagiring to Almighty God for public Tanakagiring to Almighty God for public Tanakagiring to Almighty and of supplication for his conflowing Eslating from the Stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad thereof by Proclamation, and the give notice that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.

Ourfriends from a distance who anticipate visiting Eslating from the Stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad the thereof by Proclamation, and the public Tanakagiring to Almighty God for public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those with public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those will be laid before them the stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad the thereof by Proclamation, and the public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those will be laid before them. Those will be a supplied to the public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those will be a supplied to the public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those will be a supplied to the public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those will be a supplied to the proclamation and the public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be laid before them. Those will be a supplied to the public Tanakagiring to Almighty will be a supplied to the public Tanakagiring to Almight the public Tanakagiring to Almight the supplied to the supplied t ing Baleigh at the State Fair would do well to call and examine our stock. We return, our sincere thanks to our friends for past favors and earnestly

esire a continuation of the same, KING & BIGGS. N. B.—A fine assorument of Huts, Caps, and Boy's Clothing just received. K. & B.,
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1855. www. 81

For Sale. STATE BONDS. Apply Oct. 9, 1865 81-6t

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Ruleig from the 1st September to the 1st October, 11

Allen, Larkin

Jan, William H. Allen, George B Alford, Susan V King, W Berry, B. W. McCullers, Edward Brimmer, C. H. toCulley, James McPherson, Collin Branch, Col. Joseph McDade, Willis R. McCullers, Edwin S. Benjiman, Dr. Samuel Bridgers, Troy Bashford, Wm. Medren, Elizabeth Mullen, J. O. Burge, Mrs. Mary H Buxton, R. P. Moring, E. C. Briston, Patrick Maghee, William Morgan, S. D. Maffett, J. H. Blair, Wm. T. Blount, T. Barker, Wesly G. Matthews, Sarah Brow, Mr. (Engineer. Murphey, P. Betts, Calvin Boushall, Thomas B. Mitchell, Miss Julia Cooke, Joseph T. Norriss, S. Cooke, Rosey Cooke, Patrick Odom, John B.

Clark, Mrs. James F. Perry, Howell Gooley, Charles Carroll, Charles Pitiford, Jessee Champion, J. C. Porter, Wm. Carpenter, S. M. Poole, William Crocker, William L. Phillips, Maj. Samuel Cox, A. J. Reely, Michael Dawson, Condy 4 Rogers, P. S. Ray, James Reed, William Dupree, James Eastwood, J. M.

Felton, Richard

Felton, Mrs. Mary Shaaber, Jacob Foy, C. D. Stowe, Larkin Stuart, Mariah Goodwynn, Henry L. Shaw, Mrs. Tempy D. Sledge, John L. Sater, Elizabeth M. Hartmus, Thomas N. Harriss, Robert Snead, W. W. Harper, Edmond Sentinel. Hassel, Mr. B. Holland, Alsey B. Thompson, David

Smith, Auswell

Smith, Astely

Toole, Miss Bettie Hodge, John Taylor, W. J. Hasque, Mr. Thompson, W. A. Hudspeth, W. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Esther Utléy, Mervry Harrold, James Horton, Mrs. Lacy J. Utley, Mary Francis Hudson, H. Upehurch, Carmel Hofman, George Hinton, William Vance, Sarah

Hood, James R. Vandergriff, Elizabeth Jones, A. W. 2 Wright, William A Jones, Mrs. Sarah E. Williams, Ed. A. Jones, Miss Elvira T. Williams, John M. Williams, William M. Jones, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. Arpy H. Willey, Henry Jones, Miss C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters wi please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

LET US REASON TOGETHER



ed down by disease and suffering. HOLLO-WAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE. and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines in the United States, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remely the world

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD These famous Pills are expressly combined t operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY, ILL HEALTH. Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medi cine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief

PEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the mouthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to Children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently, no family should be without it. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known is

world for the following Diseases : Diarrhoea Dropsy Debility Bowel Complaints Coughs Fever and Ague Chest Diseases Female Complaints Costiveness Headaches Dyspepsia Stope and Gravel Indigestion Secondary Symp-Influenza Inflammation Inward Weakness Venereal Affec-Liver Complaints Lowness of Spirits tions Worms of all

* _ *Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HoL-LOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 224 Stran London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Piles .

N. B .- Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY Oct. 9, 1855.

Office Greenville & Roanoke Railroad Co., } A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Greenville & Roanoke Rail
Road Company will be held at their
Office on Tuesday, 18th of November, (proximo.)
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time the proposition

Dreseuted AMES M. McCULLOCH, President SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS

W B are now receiving the largest stock of Sta-pia and Fincy Day Goods, Hais, Caps, Shoes, Crockery and Groceries, that has ever been precented in Baleigh; and as they have been bought carefully, they will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

We shall be pleased to show them to our customers, friends, and the public generally.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

> 150 crti'e Said stock is forfeited to the Company for non-payment of the assessment by resolution of Sept. payment of the assessment by resolution of Sep-15, 1855, and is sold by the Treasurer pursual to section 12 of the bye-laws. Only so m said several parcels of stock will be sold as shall he necessary to pay the assessment of one delle (\$1) per share on said stock and the cha ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auct'r.

50 1998

100 1994

50 wih't

50 1991 " 81

October 9, 1856,

782 Oct. 11

848 " 28

894 Nov. 7

1065 Dec. 16

1202 Jan. 26.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER COMPANY.

OTICE is given that this Company will, be-fore any dividend, repay out of its earnings the assessment laid June 27th 1866. And that such repayment will be made to the Stockholders who have paid the assessment, or to their assigns, and not to those who hold the stock By order of the Board,

E. W. HICK'S, Secretary,

The Board of Directors of the North Care Copper Company being satisfied that the resolu-tion above named of Sept. 15th, is injurious to Stock transferred since the assessment, they have escinded said resolution.

E. W. HICKS, Secretary, FOR SALE.

highly valuable water-power on a never failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, an near the Railroad. THE subscriber, intending to remove to the southwest, wishes to sell his
OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston The mill tract contains about thirty two acres

of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteeen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and custor off. There are also attached to it one of Carver's lar gest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen years' acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any know.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years age, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighborhood would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an animal toll of one thousand bushels of wheat one thousand bushels of wheat

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been prosented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time. WILLIAN J. CLARKE Raleigh, June 25th, 1855.

A FIRST RATE MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION For Sale.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN WILL positively sell on the 26th day of December next, at public outery on the premises, if not previously sold at private sale, on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, my well known Bogue Chitto Plantation, in Hinds county, Mississippi, within five miles of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, at Clinton, and eight of the great New Orleans Railroad, at the City of Jackson containing.

all under good fence, of which 900 sores are all under good fenge, of which 100 acree are classed, and the balance well timbered. Its advantages are almost unrivalled in position, fartility of soil, splendid bottom land, and fine adaptation to the production of corn and cotton—upwards of 300 bales of cotton, and 6000 bashels of ours, having been made on the place in a year. Its pasture lands are unsurpassed, for grass, cane, and never failing water; and considering the market, for butter have and mutton at the seat of the sea failing water; and considering the market, for butter, beef, and mutton, at the seat of government, is of itself a great source of revenue. And then its improvements, with paled garden, two electrons dwelling house with brick chimneys, cabine for 100 negroes; with plant floors and rafter roots, gin house, horse mill, cotton press, &c., &c., make it one of the most valuable estates in the country. Possession given on the first of January next.

To any one who may wish to buy the plantstion privately, my terms shall be liberal, which may be known by application to my brother. General Patrick Henry, who resides near the primities. He can have the option to take the provisions, stock, &c., on the place, at a fair price; otherwise, I will sell on a credit of twelve mentis, at the same time and place, 20 or 20 likely males.

wise, I will sell on a drawle of a same time and place, 20 or 30 likely minles, about 100 head of cattle, 150 stock hogs, 190 head of sheep, corn, fodder, peas, and polatocs, and forming utensils of every description.

O. A. HENRY, Of Clarksville, Te 114 .1 . 190 . . f . 65 w6m.

June 5, 1855. A Proplamation

By His Excellency Thomas Bance, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the dary of the Governor of the State, for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to in the set apart a day in every year, and to

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamati set sport Thursday, the 25th day of October is as such day, and do most respectfully and para its such day, and do most respectfully and para y recommend that it be charred accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Liven under my hand and the great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at the Executive office, in the City of Ruleigh on the 17th day of September, 1850, and in the 50th year of the American Independence.

THOMAS ERAGO.

By order of the Governor: PULASEI COMPER, Private Becret Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1856.