

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

The State Journal.

THURSDAY, November 27, 1862.

Terms:

For the present terms of the DAILY paper will be as follows:
 12 months.....\$6.00
 6 ".....3.50
 3 ".....2.00
 1 ".....1.00
 For the TRI-WEEKLY, the terms will be:
 12 months.....\$4.00
 6 ".....2.50
 3 ".....1.50
 For the WEEKLY PAPER:
 12 months.....\$2.00
 6 ".....1.50
 3 ".....1.00
 No subscription to the Weekly will be received for less than six months.
 Single copies five cents.

Rates of Advertising.

1 square, 1 day.....\$0.50 1 square, 5 days.....\$1.50
 1 do 2 days......75 1 do 1 week......2.00
 1 do 3 days.....1.00 1 do 2 weeks.....3.00
 1 do 4 days.....1.25 1 do 1 month.....5.00
 Ten lines make a square.
 Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
 Special Notices will be charged fifty per cent higher than the above rates—ten lines or less of lead-matter making a square.
 A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 A. M.
 A message was received from the House transmitting an enrolled bill entitled "an act to incorporate the Macon Leather Co.," and an enrolled resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of N. C. for their courage and patience during their trials, asking concurrence in the same. The bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations, and the resolution passed its several readings.
 Sundry reports from Standing Committees were submitted.
 Mr. Smith of M. introduced a bill to amend an act incorporating the Bank of Western N. C. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Wright a message was sent to the House, proposing to go into an election for Solicitor for the 5th Judicial circuit and nominating Mr. Buxton for that position. Mr. Faison moved to add the name of Robt. Strange. Messrs. Leitch, and Cameron were also added to the nomination.
 The resolution in regard to N. C. Troops on its third reading was considered.
 Mr. Young took occasion to say in explanation of a personal matter and in reference to a matter embraced in the resolution, that he thought the language of the Governor in his message, in regard to the woolen-factories of the State, entirely too sweeping.

The Rock Island Manufacturing Company in its county on the breaking out of the war, had on their desks large orders from their customers in every State of the Confederacy, but thinking that the troops of the State needed the goods, that company had discarded those customers, and since that time, with the exception of a few weeks in September, had furnished all the goods made to the State. They had been offered 50 per cent. higher by other parties, but have invariably refused. The State Quartermaster had admitted that they were furnishing goods at rates much lower than other parties were receiving. The State had offered to furnish them wool and allow them 75 per cent., authorized by law. This profit, Mr. Young said, they refused to realize, never yet having asked it of the Government.

This manufacturing Company proposed that the State should charge all manufacturers \$1.25 per pound for wool, with the view of saving money to the State. The saving would be effected thus, viz: The State is now paying \$2.75 per pound for wool in Georgia, which, when furnished to manufacturers at that price, and they, if disposed, charge the 75 per cent. would make the clothing to the troops very expensive; but if the State furnished the wool at \$1.25 and manufacturers charge the 75 per cent., which they have the right to do, the expense will be greatly reduced.

He wished to defend the reputation of that Company, rather than that should be lost, or that it should be pointed at with the finger of execration, he preferred the mill should float down the current of the Catawba. He also stated that in an interview with the Governor that functionary had disclaimed any allusion in the portion of his message in question to the Rock Island Manufactory.

The resolution was laid on the table.
 A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition to go into an election for Solicitor for the 5th Judicial circuit.
 Also, a message, transmitting a message from his Excellency, the Governor, and accompanying documents (reports of Salt Commissioners), with a proposition to refer to a select Committee. Concurred in and the documents ordered to be printed.

Mr. Young introduced a resolution that John Wilkes, of Charlotte, be authorized to export flour to other States in fulfillment of a contract made prior to the passage of the resolution establishing an embargo.
 Mr. Young observed that ordinarily the shipments of the Mill at this season of the year were very heavy, the markets of Columbia and Charlotte being mainly dependent upon it for their supplies of flour; that a large quantity of wheat had been purchased to comply with contracts existing before the passage of the resolution referred to, and that the contractors now being engaged in other employments, could not give his attention to its sale and delivery in the State.

Mr. Leitch thought the application should have been made to the Governor, and observed that as the resolution had been adopted and become a law, he was in favor of making its action uniform, he therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.
 Mr. Graham considered the resolution establishing the embargo unconstitutional; he considered it a war measure, and a declaration of quasi warfare with our Co-States, and had been in his seat when the resolution was under consideration, would have dissented thereto. He favored the resolution just introduced.
 Mr. Hall would have opposed the resolution laying the embargo, had he been present on its introduction, but as it had been adopted, was opposed to making any exceptional cases.

Mr. Lassiter concurred in this view.
 The motion to lay on the table was adopted.
 A message was sent to the House proposing to go into the election of 2 engrossing clerks at 1 o'clock.
 Subsequently a message was received from the House refusing to concur in the proposition.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to send a commission to Richmond, to enquire into the condition of the sick and wounded N. C. soldiers in the hospitals at Richmond, was after some discussion in regard to the propriety of the measure passed.
 The House bill to purchase provisions, on its 2nd reading, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution in regard to a supply of ammunition: Proposes an enquiry by the Military Committee into the expediency of purchasing 100 lbs. of powder and 200 lbs. of lead for each company.

The hour having arrived for the execution of the joint order, an election for Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit, an election was gone into resulting in a failure to elect. Subsequently three other attempts were made with a similar result.
 A message was received from the House refusing to concur in the proposition to elect two engrossing clerks to-day at the hour designated.

A message was ordered to be sent to the House proposing to go into an election for Judge of the Superior Court, at one and a-half o'clock p. m. to-day, and stating that R. B. Gilliam, R. P. Dick and John Kerr, Esq. were in nomination.

The committee to superintend the election of Judge, reported that 144 votes had been cast, and Mr. Gilliam having received a majority of the whole number cast was duly elected.
 After one or two ineffectual attempts to adjourn, an election for Solicitor was again gone into, but before the result was announced the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 11 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order.
 Dr. Hollingsworth, from Surry, was sworn and took his seat.

PETITIONS.

Mr. [Wellborne, a petition from certain citizens of Wilkes county, praying the Legislature to take measures against extortion, speculation, and distillation of grain.

Mr. Alford, a petition from Sally Scott, free woman of color, praying for the voluntary enslavement of herself and infant son to Sidney A. Henton.

Reports were received from the several standing and joint select committees, relative to Bills before the House.

The following resolutions were read and appropriately referred.
 Mr. Brown, relative to amending the law regulating the investment of Waids' funds by Guardians.
 Mr. Gentry, that the Judiciary Committee report on the expediency of holding Superior Courts in Alleghany county.

A message was received from his Excellency transmitting the reports of the Salt Commissioners. On motion of Mr. Foy they were sent to the Senate with a proposition to raise a joint committee to whom they might be referred.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to enter into an election for Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial Circuit at half past 12 o'clock, and nominating Messrs. Ralph P. Buxton, Robert Strange, John W. Cameron and Giles Leitch. At the appointed hour the House voted as follows: Mr. Buxton 30, Robert Strange 36, John W. Cameron 26, Mr. Leitch 4. The joint Committee reported no election.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd the bill relative to the salaries of Judges was read the third time.
 It was opposed by Mr. Foy and defeated by Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Foy called for the yeas and nays and one-fifth of the members supporting it, the House voted as follows: yeas 59, nays 46. The bill passed.
 A message from the Senate proposing to enter into an election for two engrossing clerks was laid on the table.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Williams, to stimulate the production of provisions during the war. It imposes a tax of five cents per lb. on all cotton and tobacco raised over a certain quantity.

Mr. Berry, concerning the ages of persons liable to work the public roads.

Mr. Bryson, to incorporate the Uncoy and Hiwassee Turnpike Company in Cherokee and Clay counties.

Mr. Ayers, to discourage extortion and encourage manufacturers.

Mr. Lyles, concerning the school fund. This bill proposes to distribute the school fund on the white basis.

Mr. Walser, to extend the time for entering and perfecting titles to the public lands.

Mr. Keener, to amend the 8th section 45th chapter Revised Code. It increases the amount of property exempt from execution.

Mr. McKay, to define and punish extortion, and for other purposes.

Mr. Williams, to suppress extortion in provisions. A message was received from the Senate proposing to enter forthwith on an election for Solicitor for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, with the same gentlemen as before in nomination.

The committee again reported no election.
 A message was received from the Senate proposing to enter into an election for Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit at half past one o'clock, and nominating the Hon. Robert Gilliam, Hon. John Kerr and Robert P. Dick.

The committee on the election reported as follows: Whole number of votes 144. For Gilliam 77; for Dick 65; for Kerr 11. Mr. Gilliam elected.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to enter into an election for Solicitor for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and withdrawing the name of Mr. Leitch.

The committee reported as follows: Burton 65; Strange 51; Cameron 24. Necessary to a choice 70. No election.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to send four members of the Legislature to Richmond to confer with the President, relative to the defence of the State.

The Speaker appointed on the part of the House Messrs. Waddell and Person.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to enter forthwith into an election for Solicitor of the 5th Judicial District, with former names in nomination.

On motion of Mr. Mann the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—An immense bed of rock salt, affording apparently an inexhaustible supply, has been accidentally discovered at Opelika, Russell co. Ala. Gov. Pickens has received a telegram offering a contract to supply the State of South Carolina with any quantity, to be delivered at Augusta at \$5 per bushel.

SHOT WORKS IN PETERSBURG.—Mr. Jas. Doherty has commenced the manufacture of shot in Petersburg, Va., and his works are now in successful operation. The stepples of the old Presbyterian Church has been converted into a shot tower, and the proprietor is prepared to drop from two to four thousand pounds per week.

THE WINTER FASHIONS.

Presuming that the Southern ladies feel some curiosity to know how the batteries of fashion in Gotham continue to gratify their penchant for dress, we transfer from our Yankee files the annexed chapter on dress:

FOR THE PROMENADE.

The French *sac au basque*, which means the English pailot, which means the American "sack," is decidedly the popular garment. It is longer than the sack of last season, and, with its shapely shoulder and moderate sleeves, is a very comfortable garment. It is made in the richest as well as in common materials. Composed of velvet, or the superb "Matalassie," and barathea silk, it is usually trimmed richly with guipure lace, and lace jet ornaments. In black cloth it is simply bound and finished with crochete trimmings, while upon heavy black or colored plush, a binding of the same color, and large flat steel, gilt, or "mirror" buttons (glass set in a rim of metal,) upon collar, cuffs, and pockets, constitute all the ornament that is deemed necessary.

The late and more exclusive styles of cloaks are of the talma or mantle shape, or variations from the circular. One of the finest of these styles is a black velvet talma, bordered with a deep flounce of black lace, and ornamented with bouquets of lace flowers set in medallions of lace.

Another is a Spanish style of circular, laid in broad plaits on the right shoulder, full over the chest, and terminating in a scarf, which is thrown over the left shoulder. It is very stylish and perfectly unique.

The new materials for cloaks consist of a soft and thickly plied fabric, so exquisite in appearance that it has received the name of wolen velvet. It must not be confounded with plush, from which it differs as widely as an English lawn from a Massachusetts hay field.

There is also a new style of plush, crossed with narrow stripes of velvet in different color, which gives it the appearance of changeable fabric. Gray and light shades in drab and violet are considered very distinctive in plush wolen velvet, and beaver cloth, and are so greatly in demand that a few leading houses have obtained nearly a monopoly of this class of goods in these colors.

Furs are coveted as ever, and like every other description of goods, have advanced in price from 20 to 25 per cent. Mink holds its ground as the fashionable fur, the darker the more desirable and the more costly, and is, certainly, unequalled by no other in its beautiful durability and comparative moderation in price.

For the large cape there is less demand this season than for the Imperial Russia cloak, magnificent in its appearance, but costing from two to five hundred dollars and almost useless in our climate, which rarely gives us more than a week of sufficiently cold weather for wearing such a garment. To the large cape there is the same objection, that it fills the place of neither cloak nor shawl, yet it is very expensive and easily got out of order, while a trifling neglect to keep it in a cool place, or put it away carefully when summer approaches, will ruin it forever.

The most convenient style in fur for ordinary wear is this half cape, it is handsome and a better protection to the shoulders and chest than the victorian, and looks well with cloak or shawl. Fur collars are considered almost worse than nothing and they impart warmth to the throat at the expense of the chest, which is left so much more liable to cold. It is almost impossible to give an idea of cost, so much depends upon the color of the fur. A very handsome half cape can be purchased for fifty dollars, a very nice set of half cape and muff for seventy-five. Almost the lowest price for a half cape, in genuine mink, would probably be forty dollars.

Muffs are small as ever; in fact there is no change in the shape of fur garments, except in ermine for evening wear. Many ladies, to whom money is no object, wear muffs without collar, cape or victorian. It is a pretty caprice of fashion; to wear tiny ermine muffs with black velvet cloaks and a new style of muff, made in black plush, striped with red, with the gray plush a d beaver cloaks.

The latest thing in opera cloaks is the ermine talma, shaped in quilted silks at the neck, like a hood, and flushed with rich silk tassels.

STYLES IN DRESS GOODS.

Lady readers, especially those in the interior districts, may be interested to know what art and taste could cull from the most famous sources for the gratification of their worshippers on this occasion. The dress goods department includes every imaginable style, color and fabric; heavy raps and Ottoman cloths in plain colors for street wear; the always handsomely French and Irish poplin, in plaid and plain colors; French merins of every shade; French prints of beautiful quality and design for morning wear, and an infinite variety of medium and mixed fabrics, to which a fresh name gives novelty with every changing season.

It is in the silk department, however, where one is sure of meeting with the ostentatious attention that the rarest novelties are to be looked for. Observe that tinted brocade, from which spring velvet tiers, differ in size and shading, yet forming clusters out of which the eye gradually recognizes an intentional and most charming design; that robe is rated at \$250, and is already sold. There are others as costly and as beautiful, but none precisely like that. Dress patterns of such value are never made two alike.

There is another style which we admire still more, and which is less expensive; this is rich taffetas in single colors, lavender, purple, green, and the new color, embroidered with white silk, in a pattern for skirt, body and sleeves, to imitate exactly rich guipure lace. A wide sash, embroidered to match, accompanies the skirt, the ends of which are fringed with silk the color of the dress. These robes are only \$150 each.

There are other very beautiful robes, the skirts bordered with a Greek vine pattern, the most novel of which is the robe "Hortense." There are also imposing moiré antiques, some in plain black or mode, as high as eight dollars per yard, and considered most truly elegant and *distingue* than any fanciful combination.

Apart from these again are arranged the entire family of plain and colored silks, in all the new and choice shades of color, such as lavender, mauve, Magenta, Aniline and Mexican blue, Vesuvius and others, which have raised single colored silks to fashionable pre-eminence. There is nothing prettier, or capable of being rendered more effective for young ladies' evening wear, while the addition of a simple lace or embroidered muslin overdress, (the latter just now the most fashionable,) or a different arrangement of trimmings, will sufficiently vary the toilette for many separate occasions.

KNITTED WOOLEN GOODS.

Beautiful articles of this description are now produced in such infinite variety for ladies' and children's wear as to deserve more than this passing notice. For children the snug little hoods and caps are fast superseding other styles. There are cloaks and sacks, and jackets innumerable; Garibaldi shirts in new and bright shades of wool, faced with black and with narrow black collar and cuffs. There are also Garibaldi vests, finished without sleeves, and answering the same purpose as the *contag*, but so much

newer and more stylish as to be rapidly superseding them. The "Ring-wood" English woolen gloves and mitts are just now the rage for ladies and children, and are warm, handsome and durable. The best we have ever seen were from the English hosiery and glove importing house of C. Taylor, in Broadway. It would do any mother's heart good to see here the beautiful knitted gloves and mitts for little folks, of all sorts and sizes. There are almost hundreds of different kinds of ladies' gloves, and a new style of handsome shopping mitts; there are brown mitts for boys, skating and school wear; crimson mitts for little girls, and small white gloves for infants. A very stylish white cassimere glove is superseding the "Ring-wood" for gentlemen, and looks exceedingly well with the dark beaver of a handsome business coat.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Our latest dates from the North are from papers of the 21st. The army correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Falmouth, says: "The Federal army, under the immediate command of Gen. Sumner, arrived within a mile of this place about noon yesterday, having made the march from Warrenton, some forty miles, in two days and a half. This may be set down as very good marching, as the corps was encumbered with a very heavy train of baggage wagons."

THE REBELS DEFEAT THEIR WHEREABOUTS BY FIRING ON EACH OTHER.

Shortly after the army got in motion, yesterday morning, cannonading was heard some four miles in our advance. No one seemed to understand it, as we had no force in the direction of the sound. Parties were sent ahead to ascertain what it meant, when it was ascertained that a body of the enemy had crossed the Rappahannock as a reconnoitering party, and while marching down towards Falmouth, the rebels opened on them, causing some considerable consternation in their ranks. About a dozen rounds were fired before it was ascertained that they were firing "on our own troops."

The fact of the rebels firing on their own troops proved to us that they had one or more batteries planted on the opposite shore, for the purpose of sweeping the road as we advanced. General Sumner and Couch soon came to a conclusion that these batteries must be at once silenced, so that we might have free access along the river road.

COL. ZOOK'S BRIGADE AFTER THEM.

The 57th New York, Lieut. Col. Chapman, and the 53rd Pennsylvania, Col. Brooks, advanced as skirmishers along the Falmouth road until within a mile of the town. The two regiments were followed by the remainder of the brigade to which they belong, consisting of the 21 Delaware, Col. Bailey; 66th New York, Col. Pinckney, and the 52d New York, Col. Frank—the whole brigade commanded by Col. Zook, of the 57th New York. Capt. Pettit's battery, the 1st New York Artillery, and Owen's and Tomkin's two Rhode Island batteries followed.

CAPT. PETTIT'S BATTERY OPENS THE BATTLE.

Capt. Pettit's battery was at once placed upon a high hill, with Zook's brigade directly in the rear, completely covered by the natural position of the hill. At about half past three the first gun was sighted and brought to bear upon the enemy, which at once brought on a rejoinder. The first shot from the rebels burst directly over our battery.

In its leading editorial the *Inquirer* says: "Great credit is given to Burnside for his masterly evacuation of Warrenton, and removal of his troops southward and eastward on the high road to Richmond, strongly occupying Fredericksburg as a point of the new base."

Nothing that can be now seen or foreseen seems able to interfere with a continued advance, which we hope from day to day to report. The rebel tactics seem to have been rivalled by our own movements; for it is asserted that, while the advance of our army is nearer Richmond than the main body of Lee's troops, Seigel is nearer to Burnside than Jackson is to Lee. It is the case, why cannot the Union General fall upon Lee at once, before Jackson could join him, and crush him without numbers?

But the details of our present movements are unknown, and it would be but speculation to expect certain actions and certain results of our troops at this juncture; only let them go and action will speedily come to meet them.

Meanwhile the movement is still forward; the warm rains do not impede our advance, while they make the Potomac impassable to Jackson, or render his threats entirely impotent. The headquarters of Burnside are constantly advancing, and the army corps are rendezvousing at Fredericksburg, preparatory to a movement still further South, even to Richmond, for by the latest accounts Lee seems to have taken the alarm, and is pressing hastily to the Capital.

Funeral Notice.

The Funeral Sermon of LOUIS MONTAGUE will take place at his residence on Thursday evening, Nov. 27th, at 2 1/2 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.
 Nov. 26. d2tpd.

Steam Saw Mill For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED have an excellent Steam Saw Mill of Twenty-two Horse Power, which they will sell cheap. They will sell the engine either with or without the saw mill.

For further particulars address
 MARSHALL & KEAMS,
 Louisville, N. C.
 Nov. 26, 1862. d7tpd

NOTICE.

ON Monday, 15th December next, I will sell at Forestville, Wake county, 15 miles North of Raleigh, the following property, belonging to the estate of Benjamin F. Biddle, deceased, viz: About 20 negroes, (among them are likely young men, women and boys,) a carriage and harness, a rockaway and set of double harness, a buggy and harness, a wagon with iron axletrees and two sets of harness, several barrels of pork, household and kitchen furniture; also, a Maynard Rifle, a Navy Revolver and a Colt's Revolver, and several pounds of fine sporting powder.

Terms made known on day of sale.
 SAML. S. BIDDLE, Adm'r.
 Forestville, Wake county, Nov. 25, 1862. 29-dtd

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
 Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1862.

THE adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, will be held on the 4th day of December next, at Wilmington S. D. WALLACE, Pres't pro tem.
 Nov 25 29-dtm

Portable Ink!!!

THE Subscriber will send to any address, upon receipt of One Dollar, full directions for making four different colors of this valuable ink, viz: black, blue, red and green.

It only requires a sharp pointed stick to write with it, can be carried in the pocket, and is always ready; hence its usefulness to our soldiers. Can be sent by letter for ten cents. It is indelible.

Address
 GEORGE C. McNEILL,
 Amelia C. H., Va.
 Nov 26, 1862. d3tpd

Rooms to Let.

TWO good unfurnished Rooms to let in the central part of the city, with or without board. Address to this office.
 Nov 19 22-dtf

TO THE VOTERS OF WARREN COUNTY

I HEREBY announce myself as a Candidate for the place of Senator, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. T. J. Pitchford, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same.
 WHARTON J. GREEN.
 Warrenton, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1862. d3tpd

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST at Goldsboro', on last Friday, a large, black carpet bag, containing a suit of underclothing, and a few other articles of wearing apparel. The bag also contains a red account book, about 8 inches long, and a large, black, pocket-book, containing a lot of private papers, and the will of N. G. Spruill. The above reward will be paid for the return of the bag.
 W. H. DAVIS, Esq.,
 Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Direct to
 Nov 25-29-4td

\$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the pocket of a servant, while he was asleep, in the office of the Warrenton House, on last Wednesday night, an eight-day SILVER WATCH, having case with a figure of a man holding a cane, by a chain on it. The above reward will be paid for the return of the watch to the clerk at the Warrenton House, and \$25 will be paid for the detection of the thief.
 HENRY JOHNSTON.
 Nov 25 29-dwtd

To the Public.

WE respectfully beg leave to announce to the public that we are not now nor never have been connected with any recruiting agent, and our office is established alone to give intelligence that is legitimate and correct.
 THOS. JONES & CO.,
 Wilmington st., over P. Ferrell's store, opposite Town Hall.
 Nov 25 29-d3t

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY

declared a Dividend of Eleven (11-100) per cent., on the unappropriated profits of the Road on and after the 1st January next, at the office of the Treasurer, Transfer Book will be closed after 30th Dec.
 L. H. DeROSSETT, Secretary.
 Nov. 21. d1w

Notice.

A SUBSTITUTE PROPOSES TO CONNECT HIMSELF with Starr's Light Battery, at Kinato, N. C., for the sum of \$2,500.
 For information apply at this office.
 Nov. 22, 1862 d1f

Persons wishing to economize will do well to send the subscriber two dollars, for which he will send them three receipts, the most useful to House-keepers ever used.

First, I will send a receipt for doubling the ordinary country-made or turpentine soap, at a cost of not more than two cents per pound in addition to the cost of the soap, and makes them much whiter.

Second, One for making an excellent article of washing fluid. Using this preparation very little rubbing will be necessary. The ingredients for making the same are kept in most Drug and Grocery Stores. By using this preparation, clothes can be prepared for the starch and iron cheaper, and with more ease, than the ordinary way of washing. The article can be made in a very short time.

Third, One for making patent starch polish. The use of this polish will enable the most ordinary housewife to give linen a fine appearance. It is the hands of the most experienced finisher. Very beautiful.

No Savings Bank notes taken in payment.
 Address: Mount Hope, P. O., Mecklenburg Co., Va.
 P. A. PIERCE, P. M.

Certificates.

We hereby certify that we have fairly tested Mr. Pierce's Receipts for making Soap, and believe it to be every thing he represents it to be.

L. E. FINCH, of Clarksville, Va.
 DUNLEY & LEWELLEN, Do.
 R. H. BAPTIST & Co., Boynton.
 SALLIE S. LIGON, Do.
 W. T. CHAFFIN, Charlotte, Va.
 W. H. BLANCH, Mecklenburg, Va.

This will certify that I have given Mr. Pierce's Receipts a fair trial, and that it is no humbug.
 O. M. SMITH, Lunenburg.

This is to certify that I have used the above receipt for making Soap, and think it is the best and cheapest method of making it, I have ever seen. I would not be entirely without it for ten dollars.
 ELISHA ANDREWS, Lunenburg, Va.

I would advise every family to purchase a Receipt.—They could not spend a dollar to turn them out more.
 W. A. BAILEY, Lunenburg, Va.

No House-keeper should be without these useful receipts.
 SUSAN ANDREWS, Lunenburg, Va.
 JAS. W. NASH, Mecklenburg, Va.