

From the Farmer and Planter.

OVERSEERING. Messrs. Editors:—I will try my hand once more, and I have no doubt, but that a large amount of the readers of your valuable paper will think that I write about little things, and that is the way I want them to think; for I write about little things because they are little things.

By my writing I do not expect to benefit any man very much, if at all; but I hope by writing to draw some man out on the subject, that is better calculated to do the cause justice than I am. My rule about work is to eat breakfast before going to work, but to eat and be off by daylight; from the 1st of October, to the 15th or 25th of March, and from that to the first of October start at daylight, and work until 7 o'clock; and stop for breakfast, which they are required to take with them, or I have it sent to them if it is any distance, and allow only some twenty or twenty-five minutes to eat. Then work until half after eleven o'clock, and stop for dinner, and allow from one to two hours (as my push may be), to eat dinner and rest. Then work until dark.

Negro women should be made wash once a week, which will take but little time; but if one of two of a Saturday evening is sufficient time for them to clean their clothes, I think it is essentially necessary that negroes are made to clean not only their clothes, but their person, their skin should be washed once a week in summer time especially. This process not only saves their clothes and makes them last longer, but promotes their health and well being. And I always feel much better on Monday morning, when the hands under me are clean and decent.

I think it advisable that negroes be allowed to go to Sabbath preaching occasionally, and I make it a rule, when not contrary to my employer's views, to require such as are under my control, to do so in cleanly apparel. Let them know that they have a good feeling towards them, and they are sure to respect you, and obey you, and do it willingly. I have found it difficult to do business successfully with them, when I have to force everything out of them by the lash; and hence I will drop this remark—that too much whipping does more harm than good, not only to the negro, but to your business and yourself. I believe in chastising them when they need it, and am always certain to do it when they deserve it, but I always try to be merciful. I am fully satisfied that it is a matter of impossibility to get on with them without chastising them occasionally. But there is no use of splitting the skin for every offence. The drawing of blood creates a vicious and bad feeling in them towards you. I make it a rule to teach negroes to do their work as fast as they possibly can to do it well and be able to stand it.

And I use the best of my judgment that I can command, about the length of time it will take to do everything I put them at, and force them to do day's work in a day. It is strictly necessary that the overseer sees into each negro cabin once or twice a week, that it is kept clean; they should be made wash their houses out every two or three months, and keep their yards and under their houses clean.

Overseers should watch carefully over their employer's stock, horses and mules, particularly that negroes have the management of. I never allow them to whip working stock, or beat and abuse them in any way, only when I am immediately present, and then only when I see or think it will make the horse or mule more tractable. I never fail to be in the horse lot feeding time when it is possible for me to be there, and see that all the horses or mules are fed in their proper places, and the proper amount of food given to each animal. Horses and mules that have to plow hard in summer time, should not be put up and confined in close stables and stalls at night. They should be allowed the privilege of a good roomy lot to walk and wallow in, they rest much better and are not so liable to be stiffened by a hard day's plowing. They should have salt plenty at least three times a week. I prefer salt and ashes mixed to the salt by itself.

Negroes should never be allowed to run or stroll off of the plantation at night, but should be made to go to bed in good time, and all at once as near as possible, so that one may not disturb another. They should all be made rise at the same time precisely. I do not make it a rule to call every negro to get up, but make them rise by the sound of a horn or bell. A blast from a horn is sufficient to raise all hands, and if you find one little slow without good cause, a few cuts from your cowhide, or a good sound slap or two on the side of the head, will bring them all to the place next morning at the proper time. If the spirit moves, more anon. DECATER.

From the Valley Farmer. How the Horse is Abused.

BY BENTON OFFUTT. The horse is a creature that exerts all his nobleness of spirit, mildness and patience for the benefit of man. Use him with kindness and persuasiveness and he will put forth all his power to serve you. For this reason I wish to present some of the ways by which him inflicts upon him injury and abuse. In his employment in carriages, buggies, drays and carts, he is often grossly abused. In the cart, or third of the load is often brought to bear on his back, requiring the outlay of twenty times as much strength as would be requisite to haul it on a good stone or plank road; and this without whiffletree to change the draft so as to accommodate it to the motion of the shoulder. It is very difficult for a horse to walk under such circumstances. All carts and drays should have a whiffletree placed below the shaft

and attached to the axle, thus allowing the horse to apply his strength by causing his joints to fit together and brace the frame work of the system, whereas if he pulls on a parallel he only gets the strength of the nerves, and has to kneel down to get his own weight to move the cart. In this manner he cannot well travel up a hill.

In many carriages and buggies the centres of the wheels are much below the place where the power of the horse is applied, and in this case it is difficult to draw even a light burden. If you will notice the fact that a horse will draw to a plow 150 lbs. by the dynamometer where the gearing bears against the strength of the joints, as easily as he can draw a buggy on a hard road weighing with its load a ton, which only requires a draft of 35 lbs. you will understand my meaning.

In most cases, also the breeching is wrongly arranged, working opposite the side joint, when it should be just below the point of the thigh, so as to give the animal the power to apply his bodily strength, and have the free use of his hinder legs as he moves. If the breeching is too low it draws the legs together, causing one foot to interfere with the other. This is often the case.

The manner of shoeing horses, especially draft horses, is often the very reverse of the mode which a knowledge of the natural laws of leg and foot would indicate. When the horse's foot is placed on the ground the largest ligament of the leg is behind, and it is important for him to place his foot as far as possible in order to apply his whole strength to the work. Now if you raise the hinder part of the foot, by means of orks, you throw the foot out of its natural position, and this with the whipping and jerking of one side and the other, of ignorant drivers, is the reason why so many animals have strained limbs. Another error in shoeing is in putting on the shoe so as to contract the fore foot. If you will measure the foot of a horse that has not been shod, you will find the fore and hind foot of nearly equal width, measuring from the corners of the heels; examine the foot of a horse that has been shod four or five times, and you will often find the foot one-third smaller before than behind. This compression must lessen the circulation and thereby impair the performance. This is the cause of so many horses putting forth one fore foot and then the other, tripping, stumbling, and falling down, and is a frequent cause of sprung knees. All this may not satisfy the old notions of some people, but I speak unto you as men of understanding, judge ye what I say. It is easier to take care of a good horse than to make the value of one.

My Early Home. There was a low hut by the green wood's side, Where the waving branches spread far and wide; Its walls with the moss of years were gay, I remember it well, it seems but a day, Since I loved it all with a childish pride That little low hut by the green wood's side.

In that little hut was my childhood passed, Those joyous days too happy to last; 'Twas there a mother's fond love I knew, Until fleetly to ripen years I grew, And with brothers and sisters oft sported in pride, Round the little low hut by the green wood's side.

That little low hut had a well that was high, Where oft on a warm sultry day I would lie, And watch the bright pearls drop that playfully fell From the "old oaken bucket that hung in the well." Oh how happy was I, for no ill could befall, In that little low hut by the green wood's side.

But that little low hut no longer is known, For many a wearisome year has flown, The walls are white where once they were gray, The old oaken bucket is taken away, And one of our loved ones has since then died, That dwelt in the hut by the green wood's side.

That little old hut—it is dear to me now, Though sorrow and care may have shaded my brow, But soon—Ah soon! with truth I can say; From that dear old home we have all passed away; Yet in fancy and dreams—whatever befall— I dwell in the hut by the green wood's side.

ESSIE. Wyoming, N. Y. Jan. '55. She makes Home Happy. "She always made home happy," was the expressive sentence which a friend recently appended to an obituary notice.

It is woman's highest and most peculiar prerogative, whether mother, daughter, sister or wife, to make home happy. The husband who is blessed with such a wife, has a prize and a home above all price. The children of such a mother will rise up and call her blessed. The benedictions of the poor and needy are largely bestowed upon her for her beneficent acts. Such a woman, whether maiden, or wife and mother, never thinks of the question of the "Woman's Rights," popularly so called, but with shame and humiliation. Such women are fully persuaded, that if they would make the world happier, they must first make home happy. And this would be impossible if they were required to mingle at the polls, in Legislative bodies, to serve as jury-women, as constables, highway-surveyors, &c., &c.—offices whose duties requires much absence from home.

The highest praise that can possibly be bestowed on woman, is, that "She always makes home happy."—Who that visits these occasional cases along life's chequered course does not deeply regret that the number of such homes is not greatly augmented in view of such blessed fruits of domestic joy and peace and happiness on earth,—making the family on earth a sweet foretaste of the future condition of the pure in heart.

The mother who has educated and trained her daughters for such a mission, has secured a greater name, and has done the world a better service, than all the blue stocking pedants and "Woman's Rights" advocates that have ever lived. Blessed is the woman that has the art and heart to make home happy, and thrice blest is he who has such a wife, for she will do him good all the days of her life.

THE FOUR POINTS. As the last foreign arrival brings the intelligence of a probable adjustment of the difficulties between Russia and the Allies, on the basis of the "four points," many of our readers would not, perhaps, object to have their memoirs refreshed a little as to what these four points are. We accordingly give them in as condensed a form as possible.

1st. Russia is to cease the exercise of a protectorate over the principalities of Wallachia, &c. 2nd. The navigation of the river Danube to its mouth is to be freed from all embarrasments. 3rd. A revision of the treaty of July 1811, to secure more fully the balance of power in Europe. 4th. Russia is to give up all claim to exercise a protectorate over the subjects of the Sultan, who may adhere to the faith of the Greek Church; and the Allies are to obtain from the Sultan the formal recognition of the various Christian communities.

LEARN TO COOK WELL.

We again propose this advice to those of our young female friends who may chance to look into this journal. There need be no scruple on the ground that the aim is not sufficiently high for a generous and cultivated mind. To do well whatever it becomes our duty to do at all, is an ambition sufficiently elevated, for the highest and most gifted spirit. The care of the family will be the duty of the woman till we all get translated to a higher sphere of existence—and family cares will always, as now, be made up of details small in themselves, but true, but in the aggregate, and to their connections, vastly important. We say, then, learn to cook well.

The health of the family depends upon it. We know there are those who associate luxury, effeminacy and all dependent ills with every attempt of the kind recommended. But we do not believe that health is promoted by eating raw carrots, or doughy bread or that to secure long life, it is necessary to turn cannibal. Nor were men made to graze like cattle, or eat like dogs.

The bite of a Rattlesnake.—The most simple and convenient remedy, says a correspondent of the Macon Messenger, I ever heard of, was alum. A piece the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water and drank, or chewed and swallowed, is sufficient. I have a good authority for saying it has been tried many times on men and dogs, and that they have invariably recovered. I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattlesnakes, who always have them provided with it in their pockets, and they have several times found use for it.

My Early Home. There was a low hut by the green wood's side, Where the waving branches spread far and wide; Its walls with the moss of years were gay, I remember it well, it seems but a day, Since I loved it all with a childish pride That little low hut by the green wood's side.

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ESSIE. Wyoming, N. Y. Jan. '55. Hasty Words. How much brighter and happier would the world be, if the moral contained in the following poetic sermon on "Hasty Words," could always be remembered and heeded:—

Full of a word that lightly leave the tongue, Another's breast unconsciously has wrung; And were the wound but present to the eye, We'd mourn the pain that solace might defy.

Was it a taunt—perhaps a thoughtless jest? As idle ripple on the vacant breast? But thy shafts may yield a venomous death; What need to speed them, but a little breath.

We toy with hearts, as if the thousand chords That vibrate to the touch of hasty words, Could jar our discord all the live-long day, Nor any tension cause them to give way.

Oh, strike them gently! every human breast Is by a secret bond of grief oppressed; Forbear to add a note of needless woe, When discord ever is so prone to flow.

A Yankee, writing from the West to his father, speaks of his great matrimonial facilities, and ends by making the following suggestion: "Suppose you get our girls some teeth and send them out."

THE HIGHEST PURITY.—Blessed is the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted from the world;—yet more blessed and more dear the memory of those who have kept them selves unspotted in the world!—Mrs. Jameson.

HABIT in a child is at first like a spider's web; if neglected, it becomes like a thread or a twine, next a cord or a rope, finally a cable; and then who can break it?

We may live without a brother, but not without a friend. In order to deserve a good friend, we must become one.

A YANKEE IN THE WRON G BOX.

At a recent Session, while the Judge and jury were eating their dinner, a young man from the "kenney" being somewhat anxious to see the manner in which justice was meted out, walked into the court-room, and, as he afterward expressed himself, "took a squint at all the seats, and seen; there wasn't nobody in the nicest one, and with a railin' all around it, thought he'd make sure on it fore the filices got back from dinner."

In five minutes after the crowd entered the room, the Judge rapped the desk with the butt-end of his jack-knife, and with a dignified frown, cried:— "Silence'n the Court!"

"Silence'n the Court," repeated the broad-shouldered constable, leaning on the railing in front of his Honor, who immediately resumed the occupation of picking his teeth with a pin.

"Silence'n the Court," echoed in squeaking tones a small red-headed constable near the door; and the latter speaker immediately commenced elbowing the crowd, right and left, to let them know that he was around!

"All ready!" says the Judge. "All ready!" replied the attorney. "Command the prisoner to stand up!" says the Judge, "which the indictment is being read!"

The broad-shouldered constable now walked up to the prisoner's box, during the apparent momentary absence of the sheriff, placed his hands on the shoulder of the young man, and exclaimed:— "Stand up!"

"What fur I said the astonished young farmer. "To hear the charge read!" exclaimed the constable. "Wall, I guess I kin hear what's goin on, without standin', as well as the rest on 'em," was the reply.

"Stand up!" roared the Judge, in a burst of passion—he had just bit his tongue, while picking his teeth; "young man, stand up!" or the consequences be upon your head!

The victim came up on his feet as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, and looking around the court-room, and noticing that all eyes were upon him, with an expression about as effeminate as that of a rabid man toward a bowl of water, he lung his head in confusion and mortification, and was nearly deaf to the words of the indictment; but he heard enough of the long, complicated, tangled sentences, to learn that he was charged with stealing or embezzling, or cheating, or pilfering some horse or somebody, and he couldn't tell exactly which.

"What 'n does he say to the charge?" Gaily and guilely inquired the Judge, peeping over his spectacles, with a look cold enough to freeze a man's blood. "Guilty or not guilty?"

The young man ventured to look up, in hopes to find a sympathizing eye, but he was cold and unfriendly, and he again gazed on the saw-dusted floor, and trembled with confusion. "Guilty or not guilty?" again vociferated the Judge, in a tone that plainly denoted impatience to proceed with the case.

The broad-shouldered constable, being rather a humane man, now stepped up to the prisoner and exclaimed:— "You had better say 'not guilty,' of course; if you say 'guilty,' you don't stand no chance this term, that's sure; and if you say 'not guilty,' and wish, as any future state of the case, to change your plea to 'guilty,' you can do it with any money you're worth!" Therefore, I advise you to say 'not guilty,' and stick to it, as long as there's any chance!"

Jonathan's feelings had been simmering some time, but now they fairly boiled over; and, with a look of innocent but determined resolution, he swung his arms about his head, and exclaimed:— "What in all natur are you fellers a-tryin' to dew? I haint been stealin' nothin'! I haint, sure."

Just at this moment the front door opened, and the sheriff with the genuine prisoner walked into the room, and proceeded at once to the box.

The Court saw in a moment its mistake, and tried to choke down its effect with a frown—but 'twas no go! The crowd burst forth into a hoarse laugh that fairly made the windows rattle, and the young man left the room, exclaiming, as he passed out at the door:— "I knowed all the time I had'n stole nothin'!"

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHSTAR. ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—\$1,236,000 IN GOLD RECEIVED.

New York, February 8th.—The steamer North Star arrived here this evening, about 4 o'clock, with California dates to the 6th ult., being one week later. She brings 200 Passengers and \$1,236,000 in specie. The principal consignees are Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$555,000; Adams & Co., \$185,000; Wm. Hoge & Co., \$134,000; Dressel & Co., \$40,000; Wells Fargo & Co., \$23,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$20,000; J. Watson & Sons, \$23,000; and \$34,000 from Australia, to Messrs. Adams & Co.

The Panama Railroad was completed, and the first train passed over on the 28th of January. The passengers that went out to the North Star and those that come home by her passed over the road. The time occupied in the transit was four hours.

A project is on foot for establishing a line of stages between San Blas and Vera Cruz for the transportation of passengers and correspondence between San Francisco and N. Orleans.

At Acapulco it was reported that of Santa Anna's army 2,000 in number had deserted and gone over to Alvarez. A portion of them reaching Acapulco on the 23d of January.—The remainder were still expected.

The Senatorial election in California was held on the 17th. The Democrats were divided between Mr. Green and Broderick. The wings had nominated P. L. Edwards as their candidate.

CALIFORNIA. The steamer Southern, from San Francisco bound to Orono, was lost sixty miles below Cape Henry. The passengers and crew were saved.

The miners in California were rejoicing over the recent rains, and the work of washing was going briskly on. In some parts of the state the weather had been excessively cold, and snow had fallen to the depth of two feet.

The Legislature had created a great excitement in the religious portion of the community, by refusing to pay for the services of a chaplain, and inviting all sacraments administered by a Mormon minister included, to officiate alternately. The clergy were declining the invitation.

An attempt was being made in San Francisco to raise a company of Frenchmen to colonize the Island now called Orono, in the Southern Pacific ocean.

The California markets are very quiet

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 10.

TERRESTRIAL.—200 lbs. Turpentine have been disposed of since Tuesday morning last, at \$2.50 per barrel, for 2 1/2 hogs, and \$1.50 for Hard.

SPICES TURPENTINE.—Last sale was at 37 cts. per gallon. Rosin—3,200 lbs. No. 1 Rosin, (large hogs,) sold at \$1.10 per barrel. No. 2 Rosin—240 lbs. were sold at \$1.75 per barrel. Cotton—36 bales sold at 81 cts. per lb., middling quality.

NEW YORK MARKET. Feb. 7.—Flour firm and upward; Southern is highest; sales of 250,000 lbs. at \$8.57 a bushel. Corn is firm. No sales. Hides of Beef, which is dull and unbranched.—There is a moderate demand for Lard. Pork is upward and firm.

CHARLESTON MARKET. FEB. 7.—Cotton.—The transactions to-day were limited to about 1200 bales, at extremes ranging from 7 to 9c. We have no change to notice in prices.

Goldsboro Dental Establishment. DE. R. F. ARBINGTON. Graduate in Medicine and Dentistry. PERFECTLY TRAINED professional services as practical Dentist. No cases of general surgery. Every branch of operation Surgical and Mechanically treated to be executed in accordance with the most modern and approved principles of the science of the Dental art.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY. THE Wilmington Sash and Blind Factory is in operation again, and prepared to execute all orders at short notice. Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Sereals and Brackets of any shape or figure. Columns for Porches, Mouldings of any pattern or size, Banisters and Hand Rails for Stairways, Turning of all dimensions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The steamer Sonora left San Francisco on the 16th, and arrived at Panama on the 23rd; on the 11th she spoke the steamer Cortes, and on the 23d the Golden Age, both bound to San Francisco. The steamer John S. Stephens arrived at San Francisco on the 12th of January. The steamer Di Donado, from Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th ult.

MEXICO. Dates from Acapulco, Mexico, to the 23d of Jan.—We learn that Alvarez obtained a complete victory in Guerrero. Santa Anna's army, 1,000 strong, surrendered to Alvarez.

THE MARKETS. Goldsboro Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.

Table listing prices for various commodities including Beef Cattle, Bricks, Candles, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Lard, Nails, Sugar, and Butter.

Fayetteville Market. BACON—9 a 10. BEEF—54 a 25. CANDLES—18 a 20. Fayetteville Factory, 30 a 35. Adamantine, 50 a 50.

IRON. BACON—9 a 10. BEEF—54 a 25. CANDLES—18 a 20. Fayetteville Factory, 30 a 35. Adamantine, 50 a 50.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Fall and Winter Trade. THE Sole Importer of the most beautiful and valuable Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, and has greatly increased his former stock.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MRS. GUNN'S HOTEL. He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pens, and Fancy Caskets, Gold and Silver Pins, Gold Chains, Gold Rings, Gold Bracelets and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Folio Rings, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Spectacles and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Trunk Cases and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, including the new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of an superior quality, Porte Monnoies, Wale & Batcher's, and the Leconte Razors, Sugar Cases, Ladies Port Folios, Bracelets and Brooches, a large and beautiful assortment of Clocks, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Buffalo Dressing Combs, &c., &c.

NOTICE. Dr. Davis & Moore have this day entered into Co-Partnership, for the purpose of practicing Medicine, and offer their professional services to the citizens of Goldsboro, and surrounding country. Dr. Davis can be found at the office of Dr. D., or at the Drug Store in the day, and at Mr. E. B. Bonden's residence at night, Jan. 20.

Dr. Wm. H. Moore, Successor to Vaughan & Moore, Goldsboro, N. C. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Glass, Family Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Segars, Brandy, Wines, &c. &c.

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W. DAVIS, W. H. MOORE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Kinston, N. C.

CHAS. J. TAYLOR'S, EMPIRE RESTAURANT, CORNER 2nd and MARKET STS. Jan. 9, '55.—1y. Wilmington, N. C.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

JOSEPH FIELDS, Successor of the NEW GOOD, IN THE CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST! STORE, Recently occupied by W. S. BONNER, OPPOSITE the Post Office and in which is still offered to the citizens of Wayne County and surrounding region, a choice assortment of Choice and Fancy Staple Dry Goods.

Consisting of Cambrics, Vestings, Jeans, Hosiery, Kerseys, Blankets, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Muslins, DeLanes, Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes of all sorts and sizes; Umbrellas, Carpet bags, and every thing that can please the eye or protect the body. Also, a large assortment of Groceries, Consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Crackers, Butter, Fish, Beef, Tongues, and every thing usually kept in the Family Grocery line. In this Department he has a select Stock of choice

Crockery, Consisting of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, and a neat assortment of Glass ware. To complete his Stock and to supply every want of his old friends, the farmers, he offers them an assortment of articles of

Hardware, Consisting of Spades, Shovels, Poles, Orens, Prybars, Skillets, Andirons, Sadirons, Kitchen and Farm, Spoons, Buckets, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of new Carpenters' tools, unequalled in the place, all of which he pledges himself to sell at the lowest Cash price. Goldsboro, August 29, 1—y

THE WARDROBE. B. H. STAMMIRE, At his Old Stand, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for the liberal patronage he has received, since his establishment in Goldsboro. He now offers them one of the finest Stocks ever offered in this market, and invites them all to call and see that it is so. He has goods to suit all tastes and purses, from the coarsest woolen sock to the finest silk shirt and necktie, justified in saying that, among them will be found cloth of the finest fabric and workmanship of the best and latest styles. His prices will be moderate, and, in every respect, by attracting attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal increase of former favors.

Ready-made Clothing ever offered in this market, and invites them all to call and see that it is so. He has goods to suit all tastes and purses, from the coarsest woolen sock to the finest silk shirt and necktie, justified in saying that, among them will be found cloth of the finest fabric and workmanship of the best and latest styles. His prices will be moderate, and, in every respect, by attracting attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal increase of former favors.

Goods can be supplied with every needful article of dress, in almost every style, and need, or call at B. H. STAMMIRE, Goldsboro, N. C. Feb. 10, '55.

A TERRIBLE CASE. Of Scrofula, of Twelve years standing, cured in one month, by Burrows's Elixir Vita.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 19, 1854. Mr. B. Burrow—Dear Sir—I am under great obligations to you for effecting a cure of that dreadful disease Scrofula, by your preparation, called Elixir Vita. The disease had baffled the medical skill of Physicians, and I had taken at least one hundred bottles of Sarsaparilla, &c., without any effect. I was in the most deplorable condition part of my neck ulcerated to such an extent as to leave my windpipe exposed; indeed life seemed to me a burden. I had given over the idea of ever being cured, until I saw in the Standard a notice who had been simultaneously affected and was cured by your medicine. I was induced to take your preparation, and although I had been afflicted over two years, yet in the short space of thirty days I was entirely cured. I am now in good health and have never since. The cure was through a miracle. Yours, very respectfully, JOHN WEBB.

This is to certify that John Webb appeared before me this day, and made oath to the above statement, and well acquainted with Mr. Jno. Webb, is a respectable citizen of this city. Wm. DELANEY, Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

IN COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; in Scrofula, Humors, Syphilis, &c. Remember BURROWS'S ELIXIR VITA is the only infallible specific known. Among other the Rev. James Hume, of Portsmouth Va., an eminent divine of the Baptist persuasion, has permitted the use of his name, having been cured of a disease of the Throat and Lungs, and for diseases of the Blood the Masons and Old Fellows have endorsed its virtues, and for many diseases of a chronic nature its virtues are certified by over 5000 persons. Price only \$5 for six bottles. For sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Fall and Winter Trade. THE Sole Importer of the most beautiful and valuable Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, and has greatly increased his former stock.

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NOTICE. Dr. Davis & Moore have this day entered into Co-Partnership, for the purpose of practicing Medicine, and offer their professional services to the citizens of Goldsboro, and surrounding country. Dr. Davis can be found at the office of Dr. D., or at the Drug Store in the day, and at Mr. E. B. Bonden's residence at night, Jan. 20.

Dr. Wm. H. Moore, Successor to Vaughan & Moore, Goldsboro, N. C. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Glass, Family Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Segars, Brandy, Wines, &c. &c.

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CHAS. J. TAYLOR'S, EMPIRE RESTAURANT, CORNER 2nd and MARKET STS. Jan. 9, '55.—1y. Wilmington, N. C.

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