

City Advertisements.

KEYS FOUND. FOUND ON HILLSBOROUGH STREET, ON Saturday evening last, a bunch of 5 little steel keys, and a tramping ring.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! THAT LARGE STOCK OF SHOES, lately advertised, has been consisting of MEN'S SHOES, WOMEN'S SHOES, CHILDREN'S SHOES.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS: NEW PURCHASES FOR THE FALL.

PHILLIPS' REPORTS. JUNE TERM, 1866. THE REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND determined in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, June Term, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C. WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM the Traveling Public, and our numerous friends, that, having recently assumed the management of this

HOTEL, We have spared no pains or expense in thoroughly renovating the premises, and supplying the House with elegant and necessary FURNITURE, cutlery.

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HART & LEWIS, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. AGENTS FOR "STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP," "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

"WESTERN EMPIRE" COOKING STOVES. H. BROWN, With HART & LEWIS.

MATRASS MAKING AND UPHOLSTERING. THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO CAREY on the above work in the best style, and with dispatch.

NEW STORE. HAVING OPENED A NEW STORE, IN THIS City, on the Market Square, I shall keep constantly on hand, groceries, and all the necessities of life for family use, at low prices.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF North-Carolina. GEO. W. SWEPSON, President; JOS. S. CANNON, Vice President; W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE. United States and Railroad Securities, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money. Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps.

REMOVAL. BRANSON & FARRAR have CONSUMMATED arrangements to take charge of the entire stock of Books owned by Mr. H. D. Turner, consisting of valuable English and American Law Books, and a great variety of Miscellaneous

FOR RENT. An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh, Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE February 28, 1866.

City Advertisements.

GOV. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS. A NUMBER OF COPIES OF GOV. GRAHAM'S Memorial Address on the Life and Character of the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger, can be furnished at cost, ten cents per copy—or twelve cents if sent by mail.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!! FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FALL & WINTER GOODS FOR 1866!

OLD PRICES COME TO TOWN! JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING 10,000 YARDS BEAUTIFUL FALL AND WINTER CALICOES, and will be sold from 1 1/2 to 25 cents.

CREECH'S TO BUY YOUR CALICOES. OLD PRICES REACHED THE CITY, 12,000 yards of Ladies beautiful Dress Goods, embracing the novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sale.

CREECH'S IS the place to buy your dress goods. Don't pass by just received 6,800 yards goods for Men's, Boys and Children's Winter wear.

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, the new styles for 1866, just the goods for the people want. I want you to come to CREECH'S

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! Just received 4,000 pair Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's shoes, bought at the largest trade sale in New York, and will be sold at reduced prices.

PRICES ALREADY REDUCED. Just received a good assortment of Family Groceries, which will be sold at prices to make you say "well, that's a good thing."

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY. THE UNDERSIGNED TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Wood for the Capitol. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until the 25th of September next,

LATE ARRIVALS. "TILTEEEN HOOPS," BOULEVARD TRAIL HOOP SKIRTS, WOVEN TRAIL HOOPS, EXN TRAIL TILTEEENS AND BOULEVARD.

JUST RECEIVED! Plain and Plated Castors, Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets, Fire Proof Tea Pots, Handmade Tea Trays.

TIN WARE! We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST. Spring Trade, 1866. Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Glass, Crockery, Glass, China, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel.

FOR RENT. An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh, Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE February 28, 1866.

THE DUEL IN THE DARK.

During the financial convulsion of 1857 the heavy firm of T. & Co., of N. Y., was completely ruined. A son of one of the partners, about 25 years of age, had received a liberal education, but the expectancy of a large fortune had dulled the stimulus to healthful mental exertion, and since his graduation he had played the gentleman at large, engaged only in occupations befitting a wealthy man of leisure, and pursuing pleasure with the characteristic ardor of a fast young nabob.

For a time that seemed terribly long to poor T., not a sound was heard in the chamber of ordeal. Every nerve in his body grew tense with excitement, and an undefined fear caused every hair on his head to commence assuming perpendicularity. Too engrossed with the strange terror of his situation to act, his busy thoughts were engaged in imagining what his opponent would probably do to obtain the advantage of him, until he became almost frantic.

It so happened that one day he was traveling on foot, and being overtaken by a sudden shower, made an asylum of a shanty beside the road, kept by a "poor white," who obtained his support by doling out whiskey, crackers, and cigars to passers-by. Seating himself upon one of the wretched benches, he waited the abatement of the rain, to resume his road. Scarcely was he seated, when with a mingled with the barking of dogs a gigantic fellow dismounted at the door, and throwing his bridle-rein to a negro who was accompanied him on another horse, entered the shanty, booted, spurred, gun in hand, and followed by a pack of hunting hounds.

The few occupants of the establishment immediately gave place to the intruder with timid deference, which he received with a curt superciliousness as the superior man; while the observer, who seemed afraid of the major, fawningly inquired what "the major" would have for his refreshment, at the same time placing a bottle and a clean tumbler on the counter. Pouring out a full glass and discharging a huge quid of tobacco from his densely-bearded cheeks, the new-comer proceeded leisurely to swallow the potion, meanwhile scanning the several occupants of the room with a stare which bespoke a boor, a bully, and a despot.

Under the king's treatment he received convalescence was rapid, and when at length he began to speak of leaving and of enumerating his generous host, he was interrupted thus: "Don't mention it, my young friend; by your fortunate destruction of that man you have rendered myself, in common with the people of this entire section, a service that cannot be estimated by money. He has been for three years the terror of these parts. He dropped down here from heaven, comes a number of servants in whose treatment was a perfect barbarian, mutilating and even murdering at will. Lawless, reckless, fearing neither God nor man, he has ridden over the adjoining plantations hunting with his pack of dogs, regardless of the rights of his neighbors, and when remonstrated with, answered with curses, threats, and the exhibition of deadly weapons. We were all afraid of him, but knew not how to get rid of him, till your perilous encounter resulted in his death, and imposed upon us lasting obligations. As a reward, my house shall be your home as long as you may choose to stay; or, if you still desire to teach hereabouts, I will do my best to aid you in that behalf. Meanwhile be in no haste, but use freely whatever I have as though you were master here." But T. concluded that he had had enough of Southern experience, and was resolved to try his fortune further northward.

A female school teacher, in her advertisement, stated that she was "complete mistress of her own tongue." If that's the case, said a caustic old bachelor, "she can't ask too much for her services." Said a crazy woman, of a penurious stingy man, an officer of the church, we regret to say, "Do you see that man? You can blow his soul through a humming bird's quill, into a musquito's eye, and the musquito wouldn't wink."

When Daniel Webster was a young man, some commencing the study of law, he was advised not to enter the legal profession, for it was already crowded. His reply was, "There is room enough at the top." "Now, papa, tell me what is humbug." "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt till reminded of it a dozen times."

The fancies of the insane are sometimes very ridiculous. That of a deranged soldier out West is in point. He imagines that he has been "paying his addresses to a young lady who reciprocates his passion, and that lately the young lady offering to kiss him, he refused the salute because previous kissing on his and her part had raised lumps on the end of his nose." Don't tell the girls that ending is a token of insanity.

HUMAN PHYSIOGNOMY.

The nose is indicative of much character. The baby nose is a diminutive plug; the nose of weakness and undevelopment, and it properly retains its inward curve till the age of puberty. A straight or an aquiline nose, projecting from the rounded cheeks of a little child, is an absolute deformity, betokening a most unhealthily precociousness of mind and body.

In the Caucasian, the nose averages in length one-third of the face, in the Mongolian the average is about one-fourth, and in the Turkish somewhat less. There are five classes of noses, viz: The Roman, the Greek, the Jewish, the Snub and the Celestial nose. The Roman nose indicates executiveuess. This is the energetic, the decided, the aggressive nose; the nose of the conqueror.

The Greek nose indicates refinement. Natural refinement, artistic tastes, and great love to the beautiful. This is the most beautiful nose in women, and agrees with her superior natural refinement. The nose of the poet and artists may be observed often to have the Greek form or show a tendency toward it. The Jewish nose indicates commercialism or acquisitiveness. It also indicates worldly shrewdness, insight into character, and ability to turn things into a profitable account.

The Celestial nose indicates inquisitiveness. Add somewhat to the snub, and give it a few upward curves, and you have the Celestial nose, in its exact converse of the Jewish nose, being convex where the other is concave. The noses of women often have this incurvation, and such noses in the fair sex are not without their ardent admirers. The snub nose, and may be considered essential to the highest order of beauty. An Arab expresses his idea of the beauty of a woman by saying that she has the eye of a gazelle. Persons with large eyes have very lively emotions; think very rapidly and act with great energy. Of persons with small eyes the reverse is true. In large eyes look for vivacity, liveliness and intelligence.

Prominence of the eye indicates language large. The eye is the seat of the intellect, accurate and deeper impressions, and are less readily impressed and less discursive in their views than large eyes. Large eyes also indicate universal observation, but lack of close scrutiny and perception of minute details; see everything in general, but nothing in particular. The width of the eye indicates impressibility. The most beautiful eyes have a long, rather than a wide opening. Eyeballs which are widely spaced, as to give a round form to the face, like those of a cat and owl, indicate ability to see much with little light. Eyeballs, on the contrary, which more nearly close over the eye, denote less facility of impression, but a clearer insight, more definite and greater accuracy of observation and permanence of action. Round-eyed persons see much, live much in the senses, but think less. Narrow-eyed persons see less, but think more and feel intensely.

Arranging all the various colored eyes in two classes, light and dark, we would say that the dark indicate power, and the light delicacy. Dark eyes are tropical; their fires may sleep, but they are like slumbering volcanoes. Such eyes generally acquire a dark complexion, great thickness of body, much strength of character, a powerful but not a subtle intellect, and strong passions. Light eyes, on the other hand, belong to temperate regions, and they have a more delicate complexion, great gentleness and warmth, but they never burn and consume a flame like the torrid black eyes. The accompanying complexion is generally fair, and the hair light. Persons thus characterized are amiable in their disposition, refined in their tastes, highly susceptible of improvement, and are mentally active and versatile. The light-eyed races have attained a higher degree of civilization than the dark races. When the complexion is dark and the eyes light, as is sometimes the case, there will be a combination of power and delicacy. Brown and hazel eyes may perhaps be considered as occupying the middle ground between the dark and the light.

Black eyes are of four kinds; first, the snub black eye, which looks like a bead, and which one might crack like a cherry-stone; secondly, the glowing, cavernous black-eye, but with smouldering fire; third, the soft, swimming black eye; and fourth, the large, well-set and finely formed black eye, which seems as if it were of midnight, still as the mountain lake, yet full of passion, full of thought and intellect. Brown eyes are often confounded with hazel, but hazel eyes are brown, they desire to form a separate class. The true brown eyes have a softness and beauty of their own. Some are eager, quick to marry; they generally go with light hair, fresh complexions; their laughing brightness, their glances are as different from the cooler and calmer look of the hazel as light from darkness. Hazel eyes, or light brown have a character of their own. Speaking of hazel-eyed girls, Major Noah said: "A hazel eye never closes from her husband, never chafes scandal, prefers his comfort to her own, never talks too much or too little—always is an intellectual, agreeable and lovely creature. The blue is amiable, but may be feeble. The black—take care! there's thunder and lightning in it."

Black-eyed women are apt to be passionate and jealous; blue-eyed, soulful, affectionate and confiding; gray-eyed, literary, philosophical, resolute and cold; hazel-eyed, hasty in temper and impatient in feeling. As the eye-brows are very closely connected with the eyes in action and expression, we notice them. Eye-brows may be very thick or thin, fine or coarse, smooth or bushy, arched or straight, regular or irregular. Thick, strong eye-brows are generally found in connection with abundant hair on the head and other parts of the body, with a full development of the motive faculties. Who, when coarse, bushy and irregular, we may expect coarseness, harshness and unevenness of character. Thin, fine, delicate eye-brows, are indicative of a fine-grained organization, and an active if not predominant mental temperament. Straight eyebrows are masculine elements of character; arched eyebrows are more common to women. Low, projecting eyebrows indicate discomfort, and less directly, re-

LECTION.

An eyebrow greatly elevated, on the contrary, indicates less discernment, and the absence of severe thought. The lowering or frowning of the eyebrow indicates the exercise of authority, especially when it takes the form of forbidding.

The forehead—when the lower portion of the head predominates, we find—perception—in the ascendant, and there is a curiosity; a desire to see; a love of travel; a taste for natural sciences; the ability to describe, to learn languages, to teach, and to become learned in matters of fact. When the middle portion of the forehead is fullest, there will be memory of events, power of analysis, criticism, ability to classify, reason by analogy, detect defects and excellencies, and adapt one's self to the various phases of life.

If the upper portion be largest, there will be more thoughtfulness and less observation, more philosophy and less science; more of the abstract and metaphysical than of the definite and practical. If the outer portions of the upper forehead be most developed, it indicates wit or mirthfulness in connection with causality. The action of the muscular fibres which, passing down from the middle of the forehead, are inserted near the root of the nose, elevates the inner extremities of the brows, causing, when strong, short horizontal wrinkles in the center of the forehead, and indicates active benevolence—kindness translated into deeds.

A short thick neck indicates abundant vitality and great tenacity of life. The policy and the duty of President Johnson, which voted for Lincoln, are a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought now to adopt at all events, because his right to do so is clear, and the alternative cannot be otherwise. The inevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the true situation of things as the light of the sun through the breaking clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this constitutional amendment. A short thick neck indicates abundant vitality and great tenacity of life.

THE HERALD ON THE SITUATION.—The proposed Constitutional Amendment. The New York Herald has been, until very recently, an ardent advocate of the President's plan of restoration. But that paper now perceives that this plan has failed, through the faithlessness or treachery of Southern secession leaders; and it comes forward, in the interest of peace and harmony, to urge the adoption of the Congressional plan. It is ridiculous to say that the Herald has been "black mailed" or bought up.

Those leaders who have control of public affairs in the Southern States would do well thoroughly to consider this article of the Herald. The Congressional plan is all that the South can expect under the circumstances. The Sentinel, of this City, publishes a recent speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, to show what will be the fate of our people if they adopt the Congressional plan. The argument is the other way. If they do not adopt it, the very calamities Mr. Stevens says he has in store for us will overtake us. Mr. St. vens voted against, and is opposed to the Congressional plan. He wants something more stringent and oppressive, and the only way to head him off is to adopt the Congressional plan. We are talking sense now. Will the Sentinel listen to us? Will Gov. Worth be wise? Will he retreat from the storm while he may? We told the people in 1860 that secession would ruin them. We told them, in 1863, that unless they forced Mr. Davis to make peace, triumphant Union armies would sweep over the whole country, and that subjugation, spoliation, and devastation would be the result. We told them, in 1865, that if they did not carry out the President's plan cheerfully and in good faith, it would certainly fail.

And now, when it has failed, we tell them if they do not accept the Congressional plan the result will be the reorganization of the State governments, confiscation, executions for treason, negro suffrage, and the exclusion of rebels, so-called, not only from office but from the ballot-box as long as they live. We warn them most solemnly of these results. We are most anxious to avoid these results. We pray with our whole heart for the restoration of the Union, and for the peace and harmony of the country. We want no confiscations—we want no more blood—we do not want negro suffrage. The Sentinel admits that the Constitutional amendment is the result of the deliberations of the moderate portion of the Union party. In the name of heaven, does that paper expect to see our troubles settled in opposition to the views of the moderate Republicans? It may be thankful if it can get them settled in accordance with their views, and thus escape the radicalism which it seems so much to deprecate. Gov. Worth knows that, in October last, we were ready to do all we could honorably to prevent division in the Union party of this State. He knows that, some four months ago, we were prepared to support his administration if he would pledge himself not to proscribe the Union men of the State in his appointments to office. And we now tell him, and his friends generally, that if he will promptly take ground for the proposed Constitutional (or Howard) amendment, as the best that can be got for the State, we will support him for re-election, and we shall thus have good feeling and entire harmony in the State.

The attention of persons wanting to rent houses, is called to the advertisement of Col. J. P. H. Russ, in our paper to-day. 48TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—We are gratified to announce that Col. C. E. Harris is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the 48th district. The State contains no truer man than Col. Harris. He has served his constituents very acceptably in the Convention and in the Senate, and we have no doubt of his triumphant re-election.

THE CONVENTION.

The Rutherfordton Convention, a notice of a Union meeting to be held in Rutherfordton, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held here on Thursday next. That paper says: "We say then let this Convention meet, let the delegates nominate this Convention Union man and let the platform upon which he runs be, first, 'a full and complete restoration of the Union, at the earliest day practicable, on the best terms we can get. Second, the whole population of the Southern States in both branches of the General Assembly, a censure of some kind for the people. Let a candidate for Governor take the track on this platform, and the people will rally to him as one man, and when he shall be elected let him do as he can for the carrying out of these principles, not as is often the case with candidates for office, promise many good things while they are candidates but when elected forget all their promises.'"

Secretary Seward has arrived in Washington in a state of improvement. It is said that at Harrisburg, Pa., he showed symptoms of a severe attack of cholera, and has been seriously ill during his journey with the President. 45TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—We are gratified to state that Calvin J. Cowles, Esq., is a candidate for the State Senate in the 45th district. Mr. Cowles will make an excellent Senator. The attention of persons wanting to rent houses, is called to the advertisement of Col. J. P. H. Russ, in our paper to-day. 48TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—We are gratified to announce that Col. C. E. Harris is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the 48th district. The State contains no truer man than Col. Harris. He has served his constituents very acceptably in the Convention and in the Senate, and we have no doubt of his triumphant re-election.

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