Letter from a North-Carolinian. MR. EDITOR :- Presuming that your col-

lowing letter for publication. The most important question which now presents itself is, "What shall be the terms their race ready and able to help, and in a of reconstruction?" Considered in the abstract, the interest of North-Carolina, as a will no longer be death to circulate among State, requires her admission into the Union at the earliest possible period; on the other hand, as citizens of a great nation, we can only admit of reconstruction upon those not be of a sort to diminish their spirit of terms which will secure national tranquility and national justice. These essential conditions will not be realized unless the delegates frame a constitution which guarantees the right of suffrage to the Freedmen.

flames that shall light up our Southern hor-It is not at all surprising that the proposition should excite wonder and alarm at its izon. The home of the negro must and will first announcement. This is the result of our past habits of prejudice. The abolition of slavery would have sounded no less strangely five years ago. But, to assist in exposing this prejudice, let us see how the "Fathers" looked upon it.

In the Congress which framed the Articles inhabitants of one State to enjoy all the privileges of free citizens in the several States; and one of the two States referred to was-South Carolina. At the time of the adopfree colored inhabitants in its organic law; gency in peace or in war. Secondly, these and that State was-South Carolina. In the organization of a dozen Territories, down to 1812, this right was recognized by Congress. It was recognized in solemn treaties with France and with Spain. Free negroes voted, as we all know, in North-Carolina, down to the amendment of the Constitution in 1835. The thing was done in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, and Adams; what objection applies in principle now that was not applicable then?

OBJECTIONS URGED. But it is urged on the other side that the African race is inferior, and, again, that the freedmen are too ignorant to enjoy this priv-

In reply to the first, I would merely remark that the fact is assumed. The temporary predominance of a ruling race is no index of any virtual superiority. So might Persia have thought once, so Greece, so Rome, so has been broken, and the descendants of the slaves that toiled in irons have given laws to ters; immaneique Longobardorum legs accepta. But the blood of the white man already cent. of the colored race (think of Judge turies of oppressive legislation.

The refutation of the second objection, that they are too ignorant, lies in a nutshell. The argument proves too much, and is there- working out its favourite form of governtore valueless. If the principle it assumes be correct, we are incapable of self-government; for where is the line to be drawn? If none carth. But how are the mighty fallen and be permitted to vote but those who are fa- the weapons of war perished! Defeated, miliar with all our constitutions and the crushed, and humiliated, ruined in hope, workings of the Government, I fear the list and ruined in fortune, what passion might will be sadly dimmished. Jefferson laid we not reasonably expect would be the down the republican doctrine on this point, spring of their future policy? Gaul did and it is, "He who fights or pays should not love Rome, nor do the Poles love the vote." There are other objections in the nature of rose-water sentimentalism, and a cer- love the Government which has been comtain clinging to "hallowed associations;" but these are too trivial to require notice.

FREEDMEN. I assigned for a general reason why suf-

frage should be extended to the freedmen, that national tranquility and national justice could not be secured without it. But more

The agitation of the question will be continned. The party which has been laboring so has already taken such deep root, will grow which could not have been hoped for before; in favor of human liberty; and then you will in your national councils. not only be subjected to the mortification of riefeat, but this by those whom you now af-

fect to despise. If it be not granted, the colored race will become a dissatisfied and dangerous class amongst us. So long as the negro was in (as he thought) a state of hopeless slavery, his thoughts rose no higher than to enjoy his hours of rest after hard and unrequited toil as best he might, or, at most, to make his escape to some happier clime. But when his fetters have been knocked off, and he stands upon the earth in the dignity of his manhood, he has other aspirations. He opens his farm or his workshop, or, by other means with habits of industry, sobriety, and economy, he acquires a competency. He sends his children to school. They read the New Testament, and find quite other truths taught there than those they were trained to believe it contained. The farther they advance, the more indelibly do they see the mark of infamy impressed upon them. They become restive. They have no love for the Government. They are ready to grasp any hand which will help them up to real freedom .-They take counsel with their fellow-unfortunates; and upon this fusion of chafing spir-

its you blow to make the heat more intense. There will be danger of internal war with the colored race. I am aware that there are those who will not allow that any a priori reasoning upon the nature of mankind in general applies to the negro, who ridicule the idea that he has either sensibility or intelligence. Such a view is very unjust. So far as circumstances have permitted their development, the negro has exhibited every capacity and every virtue that we ascribe to man. See his fidelity to his fellow, his silent endurance, his fortitude. Look at the care with which he saves his scanty earnings,

nored all domestic relations among them. tion; and, if there be danger of his running refuse it admission, if this would conflict into error by reason of his over sensitiveness, with the ends for which the Constitution was what might we not expect if, the right of ordained and established.

groes demeaned themselves with exemplary propriety. True; but times have altered.— Then, they were slaves, unarmed, friendless, umns are open to the discussion of matters and in the midst of an armed force to crush of public interest, I address to you the folare they now? They are free; they may arm themselves; they are in the midst of country garrisoned with negro troops. It them documents which speak to them of their rights and dignity as men; and the literature they shall read and hear read will resistance. Let but such legislation be undertaken, and let the collision ensue, and I tell you, the fires that were kindled in St.

be here. He will still occupy the hills and the valleys where he was born, still cultivate the broad acres his hand has reclaimed from the wilderness. Shall we live together as friends, or shall we live as enemies? There is another reason why I think that the extension of suffrage to the freedmen of Confederation, there were only two States | will be conducive to national t; anquility which objected to allowing the free colored and that is, it will afford a new element of strength to the government. It will effect this mainly in two ways. First, it will bring in an accession of voters heartily loyal to the Government to which they owe their freetion of the Federal Constitution, there was dom, who will support a national policy, but one State which denied suffrage to the and who may be relied upon in any emer-

Domingo, when a similar attempt was made

there, will grow pale and dim before the

heart to the Government. I wish to be understood that I do not mean that the designs of this class will manifest themselves in any violence against the freedmen or the unionists. Neither do I desire to be thought a defamer of the State in which I was bred and reared up from infancy to manhood, and which shall be my future home. But territorial boundaries do not divide truth from error, nor do imprecations upon the head of the writer affect what

will act as a check upon a class not loyal at

reason speaks. The recent Rebellion was fought out with a desperation unexampled in history. A remorseless conscription "robbed the cradle and the grave" to fill the ranks. The people were taxed, impressed, and plundered to rnish food. The soldiers in the army were half-fed and half-clothed, and the families of many were suffering for the necessaries of life. For four long years we were stretched the Arabians and the Turks; yet their power | upon the rack with now and then an audible groan, but few daring to whisper the real cause of our agony. And to what end but the conquered provinces of their former mas- that a confederacy tounded upon slavery might take its seat among the nations? If this could be accomplished, it were well courses through the veins of nearly forty per worth all the toil and sorrow. The chiefs saw golden visions in the future. Glory and Gaston's expression "It poisons morals at the | honor awaited them; there were the laurels fountain-head.") The black man has had no of victory, and the laurels of civil office .opportunity for development. He has been Southern chivalry was to sparkle in the kept down, as we have been told, by two cen- courts of Europe. Southern beauty was to grace the drawing-rooms of St. James, and shed lustre hpon imperial balls at the Hotel de Ville. The Slaveocracy was to go on ment in the several States, and, with Cotton for king, was to be the richest people upon pelled to reduce them to this extremity ?-Will they not be wise as serpents, and bide their REASONS FOR EXTENDING SUFFRAGE TO THE time, stealthily carrying out the programme

of Sander's card or listening for the French bugles on the Rio Grande? When the rebel States are admitted, they will be entitled to from fifteen or twenty ad ditional members of Congress. If the loyal blacks are excluded from the ballot-box, there will be no difficulty in saying beforehand what will be the complexion of the long for the abolition of slavery will never delegations. Where the spirit of rebellion yield the point. And then this party, which existed before, it still exists. If defeat has broken its power, it has only whetted its reand expand with a vigor and a luxuriance renge. The first lesson that shall be taught to thousands of unborn infants will be a seand this for very obvious reasons. You eret curse upon the American flag, and upon must hear it sounded in your ears upon the men who bore it to victory. Men will be every occasion; at every turn you must meet | elected upon the ground of their former dewith papers advocating its claims; you must | votion to disunion and their prosecution of hear it from the stump; and, if you go there | the war. Having the balance of power, as you must hear the freedmen, in council as- they will, what corrupt combinations may sembled, demanding why they are denied not be formed, and how soon may we not the only means of maintaining their freed. have to fight again the battle for national om. It will haunt the councils of the State existence? The few who remained faithful and nation, until at last the decisions shall be | will be dumb; their voices will not be heard

JUSTICE OF THE MEASURE,

I shall assign but two principal reasons why national justice requires that this right should be granted. And I do not see how it is possible to say any thing to enforce them beyond their bare enouncement.

Whoever pays a tax to the support of Government should have a voice in its administration. Take, for example, the free colored men in Louisiana. For a number of years they have been paying taxes on property valued at more than fifteen millions of dollars. Are these to have no hand in the appropriation of the public money? Are the revenues derived from the fruits of their labor to be expended without their voice being heard, or, perhaps, even turned against them for their

The second is equally self-evident; and it s, Whosoever fights for the Government should hate a voice in its adminstration. General Jackson called the negroes "Fellow-citizens," and they helped to swell his ranks in his most memorable campaign. They rallied to the national defence in the late struggle, with what gallantry and devotion let Port Hud-

If we do not recognize the principle that he who fights or pays should enjoy the right of suffrage, then indeed is republicanism a delusion. Away with your boasted constitution, away with the solemn mockery of lip service to the Declaration of Independence Let us have at last the manhood to repudiate avowedly the teachings of our fathers in which we affect to take pride, and seek oulessons of political wisdom in the British House of Lords.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS. If I could reach the ear of Congress, I would appeal to them to banish prejudice , that he may have something for his wife and | and | consider the question in the pure light children; and look at these in the dusky of reason. Color is a matter of taste; and twilight of a Saturday evening, how anx- although the negro be at present generall iously they listen to catch the distant sound- inferior, yet he is as capable as thousand ings of the horn which announces to them | and thousands who swell the vote in our his coming. And yet, what law requires towns and cities. The objection of ignor-the negro to provide for his family? The law of affection alone, for the State has ig- lowing free suffrage to the white man. If Congress desires to prevent future agitation ; Need we be surprised if there is a Satanic | to render the freedman peaceful and contentelement in the negro also, and that it is pro- ed; to remove the danger of internal war; portionate to the depth of his kindlier emo- and to create a new element of strength in tions. If you prick him, he will bleed, and the Government,-I would exhort its memmeditate resistance and revenge,-and exe- bers to stand firm, and refuse admission to a cute it, too, if this be possible. These feel- State until it had recognized this right. And ings will be intensified in his present condi- the States would do it. It has been argued tion of freedom. The danger is that he will that it has been the custom of Congress to be over sensitive. The notorious fact of his let the States regulate the right of suffrage leaving his former master, though the kind- as they pleased heretofore; but these prece est, and though he may offer him the best dents are of no authority now. The rebel terms, and have his interest at heart, is sig- lion has wrought changes which require a nificant in this point of view. There is still new line of policy. Congress is not bound rankling in him a sense of his past degrada- to admit any State; nay, they are bound to

suffrage being confined to his old masters, There is danger that the hour of victory they should attempt harsh and oppressive legislation? And, baffled and mortified by the results of the late Rebellion, and, promp- to restore peace and harmony, and to soothe ted by interest and revenge, who doubts that | and conciliate, are smiable traits; but these they will attempt it? What follows? A may be pushed to a point which will jeopardize our national safety. If Congress falter i Gentlemen you may call this visionary; now, it may be too late to retrieve the false they may say that during the war the ne- step hereafter. Prejudice and habit are so

broken and loosened at present, that they may be easily removed by decided action .-Now is the time. The people are almost per suaded of the justice of the measure. Bu if the States be re-admitted with restricted suffrage, the prejudice against the negro wil revive; and far in the future will be the tim

when a convention will be called for h benefit. The negro has been raised to a situation from which he can contemplate the wretch edness of his past condition. Is he to loo into the future without a hope of sharing i rewards? Must four millions of sturdy borers remain forever dumb? Are those wh have breasted the cannon and the bayonet defence of their country, and who pay of the fruit of their toil into the public treasury, remain a proscribed and degraded race? A they not to be allowed the means of defend ing their freedom? Are they to look fo ward to no higher elevation? Are they neve to hope that their children, refined by cu ture, may occupy that position which the themselves do not expect to reach? If this is to be so, then the freedman in the free : public of America will be infinitely interi in position to the emancipated negro in th slave empire of Brazil, for there he find color no barrier to the highest social an political success. But we trust it is not be so. Even upon Mr. Calhoun's theory of representation of interests or orders, tl freedmen would be entitled to a voice Government: how much more when we place it upon the higher ground of their rights persons?

I would appeal to Congress, by the sacre memory of our fathers, who founded a government ernment for the home of human freedom; for the sake of the cherished principles of the Declaration of Independence, which we have been taught to revere; for the sake of the down-trodden in every land, who are watching the American star with anxious solicitude; for the sake of republican liberty; for the sake of our future peace and safety and our future greatness and glory; for the sake of justice,-by all this, and more, I would conjure them to act. And when so many of the stirring events of the present times shall have been forgotten, and the names of so RIAL ASSOCIATION, in the COMMONS HALL, on many actors in the present scenes shall have | Friday Evening, 22d inst., at 7360'clock. been buried in oblivion, the future historian will seek for those who rose superior to the | Book and Drug Stores and Hotels. prejudices around them, and recorded their votes in favor of human liberty and human progress. For the appointments of destiny for the future are visible; and this cause shall triumph at last, so sure as truth and justice are living and eternal.

CAMILLE.

General Thomas gives the Rebellion one | well. more Blow--The Tone of Southern

HEAD'S. DEP'T. OF TENNESSEE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9, 1867. Charles H. Smith, Mayor of the city of Rome,

Goergia, and others :-GENTLEMEN :-- The Major General commanding the department directs me to ac- next. knowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., addressed to Brevet Major General Davis Tillson, commanding sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain citizens of Rome, Georgia, for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late Southern confederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., prisoners released.

In your letter you state no disrespect was intended to the United States government by the exhibition of the Confederate flag, and that the parties who displayed it have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States government, &c.

If that is the case it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelgence, that they misunderstood the present status of affairs, which is that the rebellion has been decided to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States; and he must be indeed obtuse who expects, without All which we offer, at the lowest market prices, offence, to parade before the eyes of loyal by the package or piece. people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its senti-

It is pretended by certain newspapers that ply at this office. because no order had been issued from these headquarters that the flag of the confederacy was not to see the light the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act.

This excuse is too puerile to answer, and unworthy of a schoolboy even. The young N. C., on Tuesday, March 5th, at 12 o'clock, the This excuse is too puerile to answer, and men arrested, as well as other citizens of the South, know well enough what is right and what is wrong in such matters, without waiting to be guided by orders especially naming they so stupid as not to possess such innate sense of propriety, the order from these headquarters forbidding a rebel glorification over the remains of the rebel Brigadier General Hanson should have been a sufficient warn ing that such performances would not be

tolerated. The sole cause of this and similar offences lies in the fact, that certain citizens of Rome, and a portion of the people of the States in rebellion, do not and have not accepted the sit uation, and that is, that the late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels; rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one, too, and deserving of punishment; and that traiters have not been punished is owing to the nagnanimity of the conquerors .-With too many people of the South the late civil war is called a revolution, rebels are called "Confederates," loyalists to the whole | the River. 1 have a mill now running. The fall country are called damned Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, ton Factory. I will give the privilege of the wapatriots murdered because of their truehearted love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their so ciety, the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the rebellion and saved the country, will not permit, and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things

will be met by decided disapproval. As, however, it is pretended by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled prisoners and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame and flaunt the symbol of their crime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement, with the understanding that no act of treason will be passed unnoticed when detected, and may tley and others who think like them profit

by the lesson they have received. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Brev't Maj. Gen. U. S. A. and A. A. G.

The impression prevails that in case of the adoption of the Military Reconstruction bill by both Houses, the Eliot-Shellabarger (GRAPH GALLERY and hear of something to their interest. bill for the Reconstruction of Louisiana will not be acted upon by the the Senate. Senator Sumner states that the bill will be brought up in the Senate immddiately, and pressed to a

John Minor Botts and other Southerners have prepared a bill for the reconstruction of the Southern States, which they have present-

4	Traiteign Titaipini marker
I	CORRECTED WHEELT BY
١	WM. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER, RALEIGH.
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I	FLOUR
I	CORN—per bushel
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١	PORK—per pound
	PEAS—red, per bushel 1 00
	FODDER—per hundred 1 50 SHUCKS—per hundred 75
1	HAY—per hundred 1 00
1	OATS—per hundred 1 00
	POTATOES—Irish, per bushel 1 50
	POTATOES—Irish, per bushel 1 50 —Sweet, per bushel 75
	SALT—per bushel 1 25
	CANDLES—adamantine, per lb 30
l	SOAP—turpentine 20
١	PEACHES—dried 3 00
l	APPLES—dried, per bushel 2 00
	green, 3 00
	CHICKENS—apiece 20@25 EGGS—per dozen
	MULLETTS—per barrel,10 00
١	MOLASSES—per gallon 75
	SODA—per pound 20
	BLUE STONE-per pound 25
	COTTON—(yarn)
	SHEETING 44 25
	RICE—per pound 18@20
	STARCH— 20
	STARCH—
	SPICE—
	GINGER—
	NAILS
	BEESWAX— 20
	ROSIN—per barrel, 00
	TURPENTINE—per gallon, 65

Raleigh Provision Market.

New Advertisements. GEN. R. E. COLSTON, Has kindly consented to repeat his Lecture on "The Life and Character of Stonewall Jackson" for the benefit of the LADIES MEMO-Admission 50 cts. Tickets may be had at the

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. BY WM. H. VAUGHAN.

RALEIGH, N. C. Orders from neighboring Towns and Counties solicited. All such will be promptly attented to, and the work performed cheaply and Feb. 22, 1867.

TAKEN UP, ON THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER LAST, A Gray Horse, supposed to be stolen property. Said Horse is 7 or 8 years old and 131/2 or 14 hands

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay all expenses; otherwise he will be sold to the highest bidder on the 1st of April For further particulars address,

J. H. BRUNS & CO., Hickory Tavern, Catawba County, N. C. 9-w4pdt.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING,.....1867. Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway. NEW YCRK.,

Invite the particular attention of

CASH BUYERS. Jobbers and Retailers) to their stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. All departments are complete in every respect, particularly that of DRESS GOODS, in which we are, from day to day, adding the newest and choicest styles. Our stocks consists of

DRESS GOODS. BLEACHED SHEETINGS. BROWN SHEETINGS WOOLEN GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY GOODS,

PEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE wanted, to give daily lessons in that tongue. Ap-Feb. 19, 1867.

WATER POWER AND MILL! I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT

valuable property, known as the COMPANY MILLS,

onsisting of a large Brick Flouring Mill and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of course contemning loyalty. Were Out-houses, Bridge 240 feet long across Haw River, with about 40 acres excellent land. The water power at present improved is suffl-

cient for a large Factory, and the most valuable power is yet unimproved. This property is only two and a half miles from the North-Carolina Central Rail Road Shops, and midway between Charlotte and Goldsboro'. It is a valuable location for a Cotton Factory, and one of the cheap est markets for purchasing cotton.

Purchasers are invited to examine the property. which they can do by stopping at the Company Only one-tenth of the purchase money will be

required in cash. THOS. J. MITCHELL, Jan. 22, 1867.

VOTICE.

I HAVE THE BEST OR AS GOOD WATER power as there is in the State, on Haw River, Chatham County, 5 miles East of Pittsboro, and 5 miles above where the Cold Feald Road will cross has been tested, I find with a canal of 200 yards, and a dam of 2 feet, I can get 27 feet fall with water plenty at all times to run the mills and a Cotter to a Cotton Factory. The mills, having the preferance of water, which is plenty at all times. on will address me at Pittsboro Chatham County N. C. or during the sitting of the Legislature at Raleigh E. C. G. P. MOORE.

Feb. 12, 1867. CTOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER. MARE, seven or eight years old, in good order; near five feet high, black mane and tale. She was a U. S. nag, and there is the scar on her left shoulder where the brand was put out. Also, a dent in the forehead, near the left eye. Any one that will give information to me about said uag, so that I get her, will be liberally rewarded.

ALEXANDER COLCLOUGH. Feb. 6, 1867. W. F. HENDERSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL ATTEND THE COUNTY AND SU-LEXINGTON, N. C., V perior Courts of Davidson, Davie, Rowan, and Randolph. Business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Feb. 7, 1867.;

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT JUST RE Watson's Photograph Gallery.

Raleigh, Nov. 22, 1866.

TNSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANS-

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY, Composed of the Germania, Hanover, Magia and Republic Fire Insurance Companies, New ed to the President rad members of Cong-ress for their approval.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO., / oet 6-tf 10 Agents.

Special Notices.

Itch! Itch ! Scratch ! ! Scratch ! !-Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in forty eight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price

50 cts. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postge, to any part of the United States. P. F. PESCUD, Agent,

Raleigh, N. C. THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS ON THE Physiology of the Passions, and the Errore, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Howard Association, Philadelphia.

127-tw3m.

Jan. 15, 1867. REASON WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH Made at WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. Nor jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be-ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres" "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly gook tow priced watch for the million, to take the place os these foreign impositions; the refuse of foreign factories, which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worth-

less elsewhere. How well we have accompolished this, may be understood from the fact that so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO a call. CHRONOMETRY, unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an Due notice of which will be given in the newsaddition to our main building expressly for this | papers. branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to of sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contradiceion that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents

in all parts of the world. CAUTION .- The public are cautioned to buy only of responsible dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

182 BROADWAY, N. Y. Nov. 17, 1866

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JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., New York. In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers, and Investors for the transaction of their business in this city, including purchases and sales of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market JAY COOKE & CO. affords. 23-tw&w1y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simply remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy .-Prompted by a desire to benefit the affiicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to vourself. JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D. Bible House, New York City. Dec. 11, 1866.

THE GRAND SECRET .-- The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. Sustain and REGULATE-these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If ehe nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse-what is best to do? Reason teaches as the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN.

Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alternative. Brace him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succeedancum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonies, AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Billious, Disorders, and Affectious of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of his excellent Invigorator and Corrective. Sold verywhere.-N. Y. Tribnne, Oct. 27, 1865. Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black or

liable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere. March 13, 1866.-1y

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS. A LARGE SUPPLY COMPRISING THE most popular varities just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Feb. 2, 1867.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. LOOK AT OUR GOODS! LOOK AT OUR PRICES

AT COST

SOME UNDER COST.

"EVERY BODY IS INTERESTED." Brown Domestic, Heavy "
Portsmouth Bleaching, 20 c. Whitestone "
A. A. Aquidnick "
Waltham " 221/4 23/4 25 c. 44 Extra Heavy Seneca " 35 c. " " Wamsutta and New York Mills, propotion

PRINTS! PRINTS!

EMPIRE MADDER PRINTS 12% c. WAMSUTTA 15 c. NAUMKEAG 15 e.

And all other Prints in Proportion.

OUR GOODS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT IN THE

LAST 60 DAYS, AND ARE ALL PAID FOR.

AND WE INTEND TO CLOSE OUT

THE WHOLE STOCK AT COST, PRIOR TO MOVING TO OUR NEW STORE. W. H. & R. STUCKER & CO.

Raleigh Feb. 2, 1867. NEW STORE! NEW STORE

THE THREE STORY BUILDING! UPCHURCH & DODD. No. 2,

Market Square, TPCHURCH & DODD HAVING NOW New Store on Market Square,

will be glad to wait on their old friends and We pledge ourselves to use every effort to sell articles in our line of business at as low prices as they can be purchased in the City. Country Merchants and other Dealers in our line of business will do well to examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing their Stocks. We have plenty of Store Room and expect to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

and as we can buy at as low prices as any others we expect to sell at as low figures as will afford us a living profit. Mr. Thos. L. Lassater, of Chatham County, is still with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. Give him

In a very short time we expect to add to our business an assortment of Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes.

UPCHURCH & DODD,

Raleigh, N. C. 136-tf. February 4, 1867.

Entirely New. HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW

DRY GOODS. They are NOW in Store, and ready for inspec

29 Fayetteville Street,

The old Stand of EVANS & COOKE,

The Store recently occupied by

D. C. MURRAY. LADIES DRESS GOODS, Consisting in part of English and French Merino DeLaines, Poplins, Alapaccas, Black Silks, &c. A large Stock of Calicos, Hoop Skirts, Balmo ral Skirts, latest styles.

Ladies Shawls, Cloaks, Bonnets, Seasides, Flats, &c. Men's wear of all grades, both as to quality and

Ladies' Shoes comprising every shape and quality. Shoes for Misses and Children. The largest and most complete assortment of Boots and Shoes for Men, Youths, Boys and children, that has been brought to the Market

for many years. HATS AND CAPS,

for Men and Boys, almost without number.

Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. I board no one in New York or elsewhere to buy goods for me. 1 buy for myself, and all I ask of my friends in the City, County or State, at large, is to give me a call, and my Goods will be

advertised more effectually than can be done

through newspapers, or hand bills. For me to

COME TO COOKE'S where you can be served cheaper than any where else, is all gammon. It is mere stuff. Come and

examine my Goods. It the prices don't suit, To the public, who patronized me in days gone by, I return my grateful acknowledgments, and hope to act in future so as to merit your favor. GEORGE T. COOKE.

SELLING OFF AT COST: "TO CLOSE THE CONCERN!"

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1866.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &c., Now Going on, at SAM YOUNG'S OLD STAND,

NO. 21, FAYETTEVILLE ST., Raleigh, N. C.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING UP our business in this City, we offer our entire stock of DRESS GOODS, TABLE LINEN. DOMESTICS, LADIES' CLOAKS, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, HOOP SKIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, For Ladies and Children, also for Men and Boys'

HATS, for Men and Boy Also a fine lot of JEANS and SATINETS This stock, recently purchased for CASH, is worthy the attention of all buyers, and will be sold as above stated, AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO. AT SAM YOUNG'S OLD STAND, No. 21, Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, N. C December 20th.

Miscellaneous.

OST CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LOST OR mislaid a certificate for thirty shares of stock in the bank of North Carolina, dated July 17th 1860, No 477, this is to forwarn all persons from trading for the same. I shall apply for a duplicate certificate in accordance to the rules of said bank, SHANNON WILE?.

Greensboro' N. C., Feb. 6, 1867. 6—61 *pd.

AGREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS! NO SOAP! NO WATER!! NO SLOP !!! BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.

Patented Oct. 10, 1865. FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING WIN DOWS, mirrors, gold, silver, plated-ware, brass, copper, tin, &c. A new invention of the greatest practical work, convenience, and economy. Indispensable to all housekeepers, hotel keepers, storekeepers, &c. Address C. M. Brown, No. 74 Bleecker Street, New York. Liberal discount to the trade. Price 20 cents per box count to the trade. Price 20 cents per box.

Jan. 19, 1867. 129-1mtw.

Yarbrough House, RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Auspices and with New Arrangements.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN CHARGE A of this well-known, spacious, and well-sit-uated House, and pledges himself to his friends and the public to render it one of the best houses of the kind in the country.

The house has just been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished in the best style. Faithful and attentive servants have been provided. The best water in the City will also be furnished, and indeed, every tning within the compass of the sub-scriber's exertions, to render his guests comfort-able W. G. RIDDICK, Proprietor. November 11, 1865.

NEW FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. Martin & Co,, Having removed their works from STOWES VILLE, Gaston County, to CHARLOTTE, re-spectfully inform their old patrons and the pubc generally that they have opened a

Foundry and Machine Shop, At the old Navy Yard lot, in the City of Char-lotte, where they are prepared to make all sorts of

For Steam Engines, Mills, Factories, Water-wheels, Cane Mills, Farming Implements, &c. REPAIRING.

Particular attention will be paid to repairing of All work shall be done in the very nicest style, and the best material used.

M. MARTIN, JOHN WILKES. July 3, 1866-46-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT ON R. & G. RAIL ROAD. RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,) SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1866.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1866, Trains on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road will run as follows: Mail train leaves Raleigh, Arrives at Weldon, 2.00 p. m. leaves Weldon at 11.00 a. m. Arrives at Raleigh, 6.00 p. m.

Accommodation train leaves Raleigh 8.00 p. m. Arrives at Weldon, 2.30 a. m. leaves Weldon at 7.15 p. m. Arrives at Raleigh 6.30 p. m.
The mail trains connect with P. R. R. & S. & R. R. R. & Old Bay line Steamers goining North, and with N. C. Railroad, going South. Accommodation train connects at Weldon with train on P. R. R. going North making through connections to New York. Accommodation train leaving Weldon at 7.15 p.

m., connects with trains from the North on P. R. R. & S. & R. R. R. & Annamissic line, and also with train from the South on the W. & W. R. R. and at Raleigh with train from the West and South on N. C. R. R. Persons having business in Petersburg or Richmond can take 8.00 p. m., Accommodation train and spend the next day in Petersburg, or Rich-

mond and return, arriving in Raleigh the following morning to breakfast. W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Sup't. Dec. 1, :866.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., (Late Lighte, Newton & Bradburys,) Manufacturers of First-Class Piano Fortes. Highest Premium at the American World's Fair and Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. This well-known establishment is now continued by F. C. LIGHTE and LOUIS ERNST, at the old stand, 421 Broome st., bct. Crosby and Elm, New York City. may 1—19-17.

Watson's Photograph Gallery, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

The Sunbeam Art Improving.

REAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes and the larger size Photographs. Porcelian pictures made with all the beauty of an ivory painting. Photographs of all sizes and styles, plain or colored to nature. Persons wishing work in my line are invited to call and examine specimens and be convinced that there is no use going beyond Raleigh on account of prices or quality of work.

Aug. 28, 1866—28—17. J. W. WATSON.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD. THROUGH FREIGHT TARIFF, 1867. NORTH AND SOUTH. 1867. By the Air Line Route.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHIP ALL kinds of freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, or through bills of lading giving through receipts at the low-

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS. Your goods will be handled only once; through connections close; no delay; time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance, trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company. TAKE NOTICE!

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following Agents, and by the following Steamship Companies, and NO OTHER:
From New York, by the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company. Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, No. 88, Liberty St., or Pier 36, North River, N. Y. From Baltimore, by Baltimore Steam Packet Company. L. B. Parks, Agent, foot of Union Dock and by Brandt's line of Steamers. Dock and by Brandt's line of Steamers.

From Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Company. W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14, North Delaware Avenue, Pailadelphia.

From Boston, by the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Company. E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to Railroad Agent. Ports.

R. W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON PULLIAM & JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS. TAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Raleigh, May 1, 1866. 20—tf.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS, DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Rope and Bagging, 118-tf | Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1866.

Consign your goods to Railroad Agent, Portsmouth, Virginia, and City Point.
Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.
C. B. ALLEN, Freight Agent,
R & G. Railroad Co.