RALEIGH, W. C .: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

WE HAD ALL SORTS OF RUMORS on the streets yes terday. Some of them, if known to be true, wou be contraband just now. We see some new good arriving in our city which we conjecture have flee from the Yankees at Wilmington. They seem to be more successful in running the blockade than news at this time. The mails, these days, sometimes arrive within a day and night of the time they are due. In this we may be more fortunate than some of our brethren of the "quill," to some of whom it seems that the daily visits we strive to make them, are not made at all. We exceedingly regret this, and can assure them that it is no fault of ours.

We cannot comprehend why our paper does not reach our friends, when the mail does chance to pass through. We are sure that the fault is not at this office. It must originate with the Post Office authorities somewhere; but we do not believe that it is in the Post Office in this city, where we ar confident that everything is done with as much eare and despatch as the amount of clerical force employed will permit.

The evil is becoming intolerable and should be looked into and corrected.

The telegraph continues to stretch out its lazy length; but it brings in the news at a very slow

We have received two "dispatches from Fayetteville this week which occupied some twenty-four hours in reaching us. It may be able to bring in some accounts of the fires said to have recently occurred there, as well as news from other quarters before we go to press.

THE STANDARD NEWSPAPER of this city, has repeatedly remarked within the past two years, .that "the South cannot be subjugated" or "we cannot be subjugated." This was perhaps a double en tendre for which that paper is famous, or it might have used the expression with mental reservation for which it is equally famous. Were it now to at tempt to explain itself it would doubtless threw in sundry implied "ifs," or some other subjunctive-But what does it think now, when it so gently hints at the propriety of yielding to Lincoln's ulti-

That paper has been unwontedly cautious since the failure of the peace negotiation, get it ominously bints at a peace that a State Convention would bring us. There are others of the Standard's way of thinking, who want a Convention. They, with the Standard have been whipped, nay subjugated, for a twelve-menth. Why do they not more lustily call for a Convention? The situation, if the counsels of the Standard prevail with the people, will soon render a Convention impossible, if not useless. Perhaps they prefer now to "watch and wait." The success of Sherman scems to give the Standard and Progress, and their supporters the highest satisfaction. Finding that their counsel for a Convention meets with little general favor, they rejoice that Sherman is doing their Convention. work faster than even a Convention could do it. What if Sherman should be checked in his course what if he should be beaten and annibilated before he crosses the Catawba, as we trust he will, how would their tune be changed? What if the hopes and prospects of the Confederacy were to revive before the Ides of March? What if our people were to rally in spite of the Standard and Progress, and hurl back the invader, would they be jubilant ever it? Most certainly. And if Sherman were to devastate North Carolins, would they not be equally jubilant? Who double it? They have been for some time playing at the game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." No difference how matters go, they are determined to be winners.

But anxious as they and their friends have been, for a Convention none of them have been bold enough to say what they want it for. They have talked about a peace—they have been ready to go off into a fit, at being charged with being reconstructionists and yet every one gathers from what they do say, that they want a convention to recenstruct some sort of a union. But what hope does Mr. Lincoln give them for reconstruction? Not a? word. He distinctly demands that we submit to Brown & Mock lost by fire, in the surburbs of the the "new fangled constitution and laws of the town, one hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton United States and lay down our arms. Would Mr Lincoln admit that a Convention in North Carolina could put her back into the Union? By her own act she withdrew from the old union, but Lincoln contends now she is still in it-never was out. But If she were to call a Convention and resolve to go back, would be flen admit she was in? Not at all. The perfidy and baseness of the Lincoln party and administration, can de anything, except a a just and honorable thing.

The question is frequently asked by the submissionis's, can we gain anything by fighting ?-We may or we may not. If all our people were united in the purpose to maintain the struggle for freedom, we think the chances vastly in favor of success. Even the Standard has said time and again, "we cannot be subjugated." By fighting as is worthy all praise. It becomes the duty of every long and as courageously as is in our power, we should at least maintain our honor. We would at least prove to the world our singerity and our courage. By laying down our arms and submitting to Lincoln's terms, we should lose everything and our honor too. It is said, if we cannot accomplish anything by fighting, why continue the struggle at such a cost of life? But we may accomplish much. Heaven only knows what might be gained, if our people everywhere would rally to our standards and resolve to fight to freedom or death. To submit, we take subjugation as a choice, and what could we hope from our enemies if we deliberately emphatically that Provost Marshals, by the law of choese subjugation? Could we hope anything from their magnanimity? Nothing. And what is

Illinois is getting to be a cosmopolitan State. The Governor's message is to be printed for distribution as follows; English, 50,000 copies; German, 20,000; Sweedish, 1,000; Norwegian, 1,000; Danish, 500;

WE GIVE BELOW a letter from a correspondent at Kinston, detailing the large scale on which impressments in that vicinity are made. He asks us whether there is "any law by authority of which," the outrages therein mentioned (for outrages they cotainly are) are authorized to be committed We have heretofore published the law upon the subject of impressments, and in our judgment the law never contemplated any such system as that mentioned by our correspondent. If such is to be the course pursued all over the country, it will be more damaging to our cause than many Yankee soldiers could be. That our noble army must be provisioned is true, but that the families of our noble veterans must not be deprived of the means of subsistence, is equally exacutial, to nerve their arms in the conflict against the fce.

The State authorities have done all in their pow er to correct abuses of the impressment law, and we would advise our friends about Kinston to consult some legal gentleman, and seek redress by law, if there have been any violations, as no doubt there have been:

Emeron: N. S., Feb. 14, 1865. Mr. Editor: Will you answer a simple interngation, for my comfort and satisfaction, and for the enlightenment of some other interested parties. Is there any authority by which a Post Quartermaster or commissary can send out agents all over district of county and notify farmers who are exempt from Confederate service by State law, not to sell to any one but said Q. M. or C., any portion of his surplus provisions under penalty of having to "account for it" to the person so ordering? And is a farmer bound by such order?—
For instance: A steman, exempted from C. S.
service by State law, bas fifty berrels of corn to spare; of this smount he has already engaged four (4) barrels to a soldier for the use of his family, and has received the compensation therefor, To myself, by fair and legal transaction, and for my family necessity, he owes saveral barrels. These agents above refered to, forbid his delivering a par ticle of the corn so engaged, and order him to retain it for the Covernment. Is the order of any force? If so in this case, and the same plan is adopted through the whole county, and through Page. the whole district, on what is it proposed to feed the nonproducing class of our people "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" and I desire to ascertain if it is allowed him. I must have corn, as well as other things; and am I, and are others, to be driven to the necessity of adopting underhanded measures to supply absolute demands? I am sure our government designs not to corrupt or starve its people; and I hope to hear a word from you in regard to a matter, which if carried out as it has been commenced, will very soon prove oppressive.

The following wounded soldiers in the engagement at Fort Anderson, were received at General Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, on Sunday, 19th inst: A. M. Colvin, Co. B. 1st N. C. Batt, arm broken. Wm. E. Barden, Co. A. J. G. Reason, Co. B, hand. L. Lancaster, Co. F. 40th N. C. Regiment, right arm amputated.

Yours truly,

- Mason, Co. I, head, mortally, hip and thigh M. Rich, Co. H. severely. W. H. Jordan, Co. F. thigh, severely. Lt. J. Z. Davis, Co. A, abdemen, since

NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCTS .- The editor of the Charlotte Bulletin gives his experience during a recent visit to Eastern North Carolina. He says: Sorghum, or more properly speaking, syrup, was in abundance. Every farmer new produces more or less of it, and generally of most excellent quality. We saw some which we think was equal to any of the celebrated New Orleans sugar house syrup. Sugar was rather a scarce article, and we saw none after crossing the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. Long sweetening is recidedly "all the go" among our Eastern friends, and, after repeated trials, we don't know but we prefer it to short sweetening. And sweet potatoes I none such are seen anywhere else. Of the mammoth order it requires a huge oven to bake a single one, and then, when it is baked until the outside is thickly crusted over with candy, it is without any addition, a most delicious pudding for a large femilya small one, to finish it, would have to eat cold pudding for supper, It has always' appeared to us that the dinner (reasted potatoes) given by Marion to the British officer who visited him in the swamp, was not such a bad affair, and that his biographer, in this instance, entirely failed in his purpose of eliciting the sympathy of his readers for the suffering and hereism of Marion and his men. There is not a bit of suffering or heroism in eating roasted potatoes. We could make a good dinner off of them at any time.

We must not forget to add that we were treated to some excellent home made scuppernorg wine, which, to our taste, was as good as any foreign

COTTON BURNED .- On yesterday Messrs. Holt It was, as they assert, unquestionably the work of

These gentleuren offer \$3000 reward for the persons guilty of this disbolical deed; but it is the duty of every citizen, -one he or she owes to himself or herself, owes to society-to feret out, and bring the guilty to punishment. We have warned the people that we have incendiaries in our midst persons who are most bitter enemies to our counry and its interest-will they not be warned ?-Sals. Watchman.

Col. WE. J. Horn.-This baergetic officer, commanding post of Charlotte, is displaying the most commendable energy in the regulation of affairs connected with his immediate speciality. He has organized a military police force which occupy every public place, and the preservation of order. where everything is so favorable to confusion, is a task so difficult that its successful accomplishment good citizen to aid Col. Heke in his efforts to keep down lawlessness, and to preserve that decorrent which disciplines the mind for any emergency. The time may not be distant when our own city may be threatened by the public enemy. It will then be much easier for our people to realize the value of Col. Hoke's administration, is the lack of confusion and panie which has, unhappily, pervaded other places. Let us all give to the commandant our best assist ance in his arduous duties.—Cher.

A Connect Decision .- Recently on the trial of two men, Messrs. Mundy and McPherson, arrested by the Provost Marshal of Atlanta. on a charge of our land, have no right to arrest persons outside of the army and navy. If they take such authorfrom their magnanimity? Nothing. And what is life worth to a brave people, if with it ceme disgrace and dishonor to them and their children after them.

Of the army and may, it is an arbitrary assumption of power. Citizens can only be arrested upon warrants issued upon onth, and can only be arrested by the civil efficers, and be tried by civil courts. These rights are guaranteed in the Countitation, and it can only be altered by the people - Chronicle & Sen-

Ir every man's breast could be looked into there would be found the mage of some woman.

County Count. - On Wednesday Mr. John P. Beck qualified as Deputy County Court Clerk, and the following lists of Assessors and Takers of Tax lists were made :

Eldridge Smith and Jordan Womble. St Mark's-R W Wynne, Peterson Dunn and M

St Mary's W R Poole, M C Hodge and W L Middle Creek - Wm Ballentine, J. I Alford and Barton's Creek-W & Thompson, J's Woods and Jesse Penny don de bas mod oz swillodw ereit Swift Creek- T G Whitsker, J. M. Jones and Allen Adams. In aller adit of bitogeth Kitt's Creek-C Lowe. Wm George and H

Weatherspoon, ve bettimental whether dit W

Lick Creek - F. Bevers, W W Nickola and B & House's Creek-J D Hays, B A Pares and J H Marks' Creek-N Price. Wall Hoods and B Blakeva system and hood min retred James year White Oak-H Hudson, John Scrat and Lesoy

Orabtree - S Wiggins, L Jackson and N T Thomp-Buckhorn-J H Collins, Jesse Burt and L H the disgreed and escape the punishmen Baffalo -- Jos Fowler, Dr Hartsfield and DeScar-New Light-Wm Laws, PS Rogers and George Wake Forrest - G B Allen, J R Dim F and S H Donnuphre Hedr ta rebro eld to no me dog mot

Cross Roads-HA Hodge, C H Harrien and R Fish Dam-C J Rogers, A G Ferril and W D Holloway, to their the street sarray washing of beit Little River BT Strickland, JG High and D BiGriffing Broth estending a ghimeet sandu bas Panther Branch-Simon Smith, S & Purner and

TAKERS OF TAX LISTS, Raleigh District-R. W Seawell ter the public Beaver Creek - J C Hunter and section andre of St Matthews-Nathan Ivy St Marks-R W. Wynne By the wife St Mary's-W R Poole TO TENET PROTECT Middle Creek-Jas Adams et eaulet Swift Creek-T G Whitaker shall nervell Kitt's Creek-C Lowe leave shalf Lick Creek-F Bevers on kan imogmi yém House's Creek-J H Rogers Crabtree-Dr T W Young energies theme comme Buffalo-Jos Fowler New Light. - P S Rogers are ampie land. Cross Roads - H. A. Hodge determined to the Fish Dam-C J Rogers Little River-B T Strickland nesistance, mannactic The alvamages Panther Branch - J. J. L. McCullers Carey-Leonard House ation. La gar then Buckhorn-J H Collins ioriitade ikkiideriod New Hill-Green Beckwith Progress and som Wake Forrest - Jao R Dunn - Progress and said

BEATH OF A DWARF IN PARIS. - The leath of a celebrity, a dwarf, in Paris, the French counterpart of the American Tom Thumb, is recorded. In his sixteenth year he was placed in the estab ishment of the Dutchess of Orleans, the mother of the citizen king, and was so small at that age that the passed for an infant, and so dressed. During heistermy period of the first revolution, secret disp; tches were sent by him, which thus reached without suspicion the royal family of France. To the day of his death this Dwarf, named Richburg, received a pension from the Orleans family of 3000 francs a year equivolent to £120 of our money. Daniel the last thirty years he has lived in the same house, in the Fauburg St. Germain. Unlike Tom Thumbake had a horror of appearing in public, and for nearly half a life time has never crossed the breshold of his own door. Not the least remarkable feature in the career of this creature is the fact that he lived to the age of ninety-two years - English

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE - A fire broke out in Danville. Va., on Wednesday last, which destroy of the large brick storehouse occupied by Messrs, Grassy & Rison, the wood storehouse of Mr. E. I. Sorey, (in which the fire originated,) a shed call of the market house, and several cabins and outhorses in the rear of the Pannel House. The buildings contained a large quantity of merchandize and progisions belonging to the occupants and various of per parties: The total loss is estimated, the Registir says, at

two millions of dollars. The buildings in the vicinity of the five regarded as in danger, were emptied of their contents, and the streets for a considerable distance were blocked up with them, which afforded a harvest for plunderers, which it is said was not neglected.

. If thy people go out to battle against their enemy, withersoever thou shalt send them, and pray unto the Lord toward the city which thou fast chosen, and toward the house that I have best for thy

Then hear thou in heaven their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause. E. I Kings, If my people, which are called by my same, shall humble themselves, and pray and see mediace, turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from

Heaven, and will forgive their sins, and will heal

their land. [II Chron, vii. 14, See I kings, viii.

AN IMMENSE CONTRACT .- Mr. D. Goldsmith, who resides at the Hague, has acquired a consession for lighting Moscow with gas. It is granted for thirty years and gives him the exclusive privilege of lay ing gas pipes and other fittings on the streets of Moscow for that time. The number of buildings will require one hundred and fifty thousand lights Moscow has more than four hundred totels and three thousand coffee houses, inns and in shops; these are open all night, as the inhabits at selden go to bed before two or three in the meiningrand during the winter scarcely ever remaining in the streets. The number of shops and magazines is four times greater than in Petershurg. According to the terms of the contract the gas will cost for private lighting five rubies, or eight affilings per housand cubic feet (English mersure.) The con cession will require collessal gas works, but there can be no doubt it promises in a financial point of

The following is an alarming evidence of the progress of the photographic art: A lady last week had her likeness tiken by a photographist; and he executed it so well that her husband prefers it to be original.

view good results.

A Boy having run away from school to to sea. his friends wrote him that death would be perpet-ually staring him in the face; to which is replied, "well what of that? Every ship is pro ided with

The skin of a boiled egg applied to a bile will

IS THERE ANY HOPE FOR US! The hour is dark says the Biblical Resorder the darkest that the people of the Confederate States have yet son. She man's triumphant march through Georgia; and the all of Savanuah; the Raleigh District No. 1.—(West side Favetteville pation of Columbia, S. C., by the enemy and the st.)—R S Tucker, C W D Hutchings and Themas probable consequences of their disasters have greatly depressed the public mind. The future is No 2-(East side Fayetteville st)-If R Royster, full of peril. Sherman pressing Beauregard back from Columbia by the force of superior numbers; St Matthews. - N Ivey; Gee W Morwood and Thomas is preparing to sweep through Mississippi and Alabama and Grant with his large army is in Lee's front. At other points, too, they are pressing us. What then ? Is it useless longer to continue the struggle? We give below an extract from one of our exchanges which answers the question.

"Is there then any hope for us? We can answor, yes le the very same that there was in the beginning of the war, not more not less-hope in God, Then we had no right to hope for success any other way, but through His favor. If we looks ed for it from any other source our hope was unfounded Sinful atheistico We know or ought to have known, at the first that, divine power and mercy were our own salvation. And they are effundly as now, and are not one little more so,-And they are now as competent to work out our deliverance as they were then. Our cause is not sunk beyond their ability to save it. And it nevafreamainking dow as that . In the very last extremity they can raise it up, and crown it with victory-unless in our madness and unbelief we aliandon it ourselves. It can never be too late to cherish our bone in Ged as long as we remain steadfast to right and duty. He will not forsake mointihme fersalen them. wit besies I mebre w

"Nor do any disasters, however many and great,

prove that God dies not and will not favor our cause of that we have no reason to hope in mis insemposition on our behalf. We must walk by faith, and not by sight. 'We must not judge by sppears ances. His high and mysterious will is not always es it seems to be a As high power and mercy can bring deliverance to the most desperate cause, so they often wait until the cause is desperate before they appear for its help. Our faith and hope must nutestanden visible evidences of His disfavor. Otherwise they are not faith and hope at all, but mere natural belief and expectation tounded on our hu-J H Adams, bas no years achier out gyleost liw mancreasonings of The faith and hope which He rearey A K Clements, W R Alford and A F quires and which He has promised to accept and crown with blessings, rest on Himself sione, They grew out of His own power and mercy, they are supported only by His own word, naked and simple ; they are sustained entirely by the riches, inexhaustible and eternal of His own divine attributes. Hence they do not fluctuate with the ever changing appearance of that which is visible, and the favorable or unfavorable aspect of outward circumstances. But they survive amid disasters, and triumph over misfertune, and perish, if they ever do perish, when all is lost, When deep calleth unto deep, when all His waves and His billows, raised

by His command and raging by His appointment, are game over his even then we are taught to say, "Why art thou cast down, oh my soul; and wh art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in Ged for I shall yet praise Him for the help of His coun-We pretend not to say, so man dares to affirm what the will of God is as to the issue of the present war and the fate of these Confederate States. But this we do say, while an omnipotent and most merciful God reigns, we have no reason to despair, there is still help and hope for us. Grant that we

are not able to withstand our enemies. We never were able ourselves, and with God for our help we are able now as we ever were. Grant that we do not deserve that help. We never did deserve it. We are a people meriting destruction. But our hope is in His mercy. He is a God who heareth prayer. He spared guilty Israel at the interces. sion of Moses. He will spare us when He has brought us to the brink of destruction, if, putting our faith in Him alone, we seek His help."

MILITARY PUNISHMENT IN OLDEN TIMES .- A Writer in the Army and Navy Journal groups some very interesting facts in reference to the subject of military punishments, as practiced in former times, showing the barbarious severity employed by the nations of antiquity in the enforcement of discipline and the maintenance of a high soldiery spirit in their military organizations. The discipline of the ancient Asiastic nations is shown to be cruel to the estadegree, the slightest offence of the soldier being punished by terments, which, in this day, are scarcely visited upon the extremest offenders.

In the Roman army, before the time of Crassus, military punishment was also very severe, but was still merciful as compared with that of cotemporary nations. Scourging among the Remans was the commonest punishment, but Roman scourging was much less severe than the Austrian or Russian. The higher officers had power to whip with rods, the centurians with vine sticks. If a soldier caught and held a centurian's vine he was degraded or cashiered; if he broke it, he was put to death. The Roman allies, were whipped with birches, as re-fractory school boys used to be chastised.

Disobedience of orders involved the penalty of leath at the will of the general, and desertion was punished first by whipping and subsequently by sale into low grades of slavery. It was very common also to feed the troops who behaved badly in any way with barley instead of wheat. Corps which ratt away under peculiar circumstances, were made to lie without the camp, without shelter of any kind, until they recovered their reputation ; and one instance is recorded where a be roops, who had proved delinquent, were made to wear that they would never henceforth take food or drink unless in a standing position, except when obliged by sickness to do so.

SINGULAR HISTORY .- In the year 1836 the city of Buffalo New York, contained among its population a citizen of indefatigable industry and untiring

Whole blocks of capacious warehouses were erected by him, new streets were laid out, graded, paved and lighted upon his recommendation and with his assistance; and no public undertaking was considered sure of success without the sanction and aid of this public spirited citizen. The crash of 1887 came, and caused him to totter.

To susthin his credit for a few days, in an evil hour he committed a deed which consigned him to the State Prison. Pardoned out, and no ineradical stigma, save that inseparable from misfortune attaching to his name, he came to New York city and started the hotel business at the corner of Broadway and Courtland streets. Failing in this, he went to "Long Island's sea girt shere" and took the celebrated Bath Hsuse, a summer establish-

Soon disgusted with his luck there, he left this region of the civilization altogether, and sought the solitudes of Western Virginia as a place of quiet and rest during the remainder of his days.

He settled in what has proved to be the heart

of the West Virginia oil region—and new this unfortunate yet lucky, this untiring irrepressible man concludes his strange, eventful history by leaving to his heirs a large fortune, valued at three millious of dollars. He bore the well known name of Rathbun was year at home to

Hon. D. Perry has received the appointment of Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina vice Hon, A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State

The dove was the first newspaper carrier, when one morning it went out and fetched a leaf for Noah. It contained a paragraph on the weather, draw of the natter and retieve the sor mess in a notifying him that the heavy rain storm had sub-

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by ...
S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Conce of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgian ERT TO EMERTE THE THE THE TO PURE

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22. Passengers from below report raiding parties having been at Union and Abbeville, S. C. They destroyed much property. The report lacks confirmation. To sall och asve teg of waw feel adT

The force left at Columbia said to be insignifecant has been expelled in sing liveb each a ai to A large force will reach Chester to day. They

move rapidly. The city is full of the wildest rumors, and reliable information is contrabend. Maniesuns a deof

Northern News

on steine not rogard as Perunanune, Peb. 20 Northern papers of the 20th, including the evening edition of the Baltimore American, received The news from South Carolina is all received from the Richmond papers. The American's caption reads "Glorious News Evacuation of Charleston This Place of Treason Ours-The Old Flag floats over Sumter Again," &c.

Hon, Roger A. Pryor has been released from Fort Warren on parole. He will be exchanged. Gold on Monday 202.

From Europe-iw and but

sacla sass sac Ricemons, Feb. 28. European advices say an Imperial meeting of the French Prive Council was held in Paris on the 4th inst., at which affairs with America in connection with those of the Mexican Empire, formed the principal of jeet of the meeting. It is understood that the Council's final agreement was, to abstain for the present from all movements, without however, indulging fear of its security.

The British Parliament opened on the 6th in-In the Queen's addres, the following paragraph

Civil war in North America still continues .-Her Majesty regards steadfastly her newtrality between the contending parties, but would rejoice at friendly relations between them," at Leasurer but

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby referred to the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and the treaty regulating the naval force in the Lakes, as measures framed in a spirit of nospitality to the English fishery question, and with all risks and dangers of war, Her Majesty's government will be deeply responsible if they are not fully awake to the position in which this country is placed by these acts of the government of the United States."

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT IN ST. DOMINGO. -In the south side of St. Domingo, in the province o Azua, is the most singular salt deposit to be found in the world. There is here a mountain of salt six miles long, from one half to a mile wide, and from four to five hundred feet high. In some places where the sides of the mountain are hearly perpendicular, large cliffs of salt are exposed to view, while in other parts a coating of dirt from ten to thirty feet deep covers the salt.

This salt, in its crude state, contains 96,75 per cent. pure salt. A railroad, some 20 miles in length s to be constructed, which will bring the salt to the little port of Barahona.

BORAX vs ROACHES AND BUGS. -At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History a report was made by a member on the water bugs and cockroaches that infest our houses. The experiment was tried by sprinkling it around every crack and crevice suspected of affording shelter to these insects, with this affect: that after three or four days quantities of dead ones were found on the foors. and hardly a live one in the house. Another experiment was tried by confining two hearty specimens in a bottle, with a little borax at the bottom of it, with air freely admitted.

At the end of twenty-four hours one was found dead, and the other was quite feeble; in thirty-eix hours the last one was dead. Thus proving this simple and perfect remedy, the value of which most housekeepers will appreciate.

A PERSON entering the House of Commons when Parliament was sitting, exclaimed. "These are good gentlemen, I could work fer them all my life for nothing." "What trade are you, my good friend?" said one of the attendants.

"A ropemaker," was the reply.

Common Politeness .- Two gentlemen having a difference, one went to the other's door and wrote scoundrer upon it. The other called upon his neigh bor and was answered by a servant that his master was not at home. "No matter," was the reply, "Forly wished to return his visit, as he left his name at my door this morning."

DIED,

At his residence in Hillsborn', on Sunday morning last Mr. Henry C. Stroud, aged about forty years. He was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church; and was much respected by his fellow-citizens and all who knew

New Advertisements.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY, RALEIGH, February 23, 1866. THE ANNUAL MESTING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 1865

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A., DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1966. CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PRINCE WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty day and make a full and accurate statement of their contract as required by circular of the 3d inst. will be reported (a gether with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER, Major and Chief Q. M.

\$300 REWARD. D ANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTE Negro Boy named George. He is a bright skinned mulatto, about 2: years old, 5 feet 5 inches hand claims to be a barber The above reward of paid for his confinement in any jail or his colliver either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. kins at Ridgeway. Feb. 22d, 1855.

Almanacs! Almanacs!! TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1885 NOW READY BRANSON & FARRA