· A NOVEL.

TO BE BEAD IN FIVE MINUTES.

Moonlight evening-shady grove-Two young people much in love; Heroine with great wealth endowed, Hero handsome, poor, and proud; Truth eternal—hearts united— Vows of changeless passion plighted; Kisses—quarrels—sighs—caresses, Maiden yields one of her tresses, Obstacle to be surmounted. Happy hours pass by uncounted Ugly rival, old and stale, Overheard the tender tale.

Morning in the East looks ruddy : Scene-Young laly's father's study. Hero, with his bat in hand, Comes her ditto to demand ; Angry parents storms—abuses—

And at once consent refuses ;= Maiden faints beneath the blow-Mother intercedes-no go; Shricks-hysterics-protestations. Mixed with old man's execrations. Exit loyer midst the din-Ugly rival enters in.

Time-A moonight night once more, Scene-Outside the lady's door. Lover, with balf-broken heart, Swears he'l rather die than part. Garden-flowers-umbrageous shade-Manly accents-serenade. Chamber window open wide-Debut of expectant bride ; Little dog most kin ily mute-Tears-rope-laddes-flight-pursuit-Gallant steeds-too late-night's screen-Triumph=marriage.-Gretna Green. Old man's rage-disowns forever-Ugly rival-scarlet fever.

Old man sickly-sends for child-All forgiven-reconciled : Young man making money fast-Old man's blessing-dies at last. Youthful couple prove probate-Get the money—live in state— Family mansion—jewels, plate Mother's wishes crowned with juy -Doctors-nurses-little boy. Time proceeds-beir ties endear-Olive branches year by year. B'essings on the good attend-General g'adness-moral end.

. London Paper.

### LIGHTS UPON MOULTRIE AND SUMTER.

A telegram says that lights, are soon to be kindled on Sumter and Moultrie. Are these forts not ablaze with light now? A death illumination glared out from behind the palmetto ramparts of eld Moultrie in old revolutionary days. The halo that surrounds the memory of the '76 heroes, encireles this Southern fort. The bale-fires of rebellion have of late rendered lurid its walls; and, as these reddened beneath the flames of the artillery that thundered against Sumter, we have felt that it was Moultrie blushing because it was compelled to open upon a Federal stronghold. And when the last Johnnie withdrew his foot from this time-honored defense, it must have experieneed an inexpressible relief. Moultrie again shines forth with a loyal light-as such, her beams will onee more, and alwavs stream out over the world. In a historic sense, she asks no other .illumination than that which reflects from the star-spangled banner which waves ever her reclaimed walls.

Place a light upon Sumter! She is toe luminous from her record. We can see her now brought out in loyal relief against the glare of Beauregard's bombardment. Sumter will never be dark while the name of Lincoln and Anderson are remembered. She glowed from the fire of her rudely placed cannon, when they were aimed by loyal hands. Her light was a wful as she burned from the touch of the hell-hot balls of rebellion .--Again she shone out over the waters of Charleston harbor, and out over the waves of the Atlantie, when Southern guns belched forth their flames and missiles against the beseiging foe. But this work and shining, like that of Moultrie. was from compulsion. Sumter has been redeemed from traitor thraldom. The flag that was hauled down in misfortune has again been rum aloft in honor from her crumbling battlements.

Sumter is scarred and seamed by the myriad blows of friend and foe; but does any one think that a flame need be kinkled upon her walls that she may be seen by the world. To every Union child Sumter is a luminous point. She shines out from the dark depths of treason in loyal glory. From the farthest corner of our land the weakest eve can trace the illumined walls of that brave and battered rampart. And, when men read history in generations to come, they will linger upon the story of its defense and capitulation; and rejoice in heart when they reach that part of the chronicle that tells of the fortress won again-that tells of her once more ringing beneath the tread of Union feet, and of her bearing aloft from her brow again, and forever, the emblem of

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"The Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave." Sumter and Moultrie may become luminous guides to mariners from calcium lights; but if these are never kindled, the memory of these strongholds will shine while treason is hated and liberty is loved .- Indianapolis Journal

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

#### RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865 VOL VI.

NO. 132.

THE DAILY STANDARD.

Mr. Holden issued the first number of the Daily Standard yesterday morning. The Standard is right now and has been right all the time In his leader of yesterday the Editor

The revolution has failed Mr. Lincoln has made good his' declaration that he would "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts and other property of the United States, and that he would enforce the laws of the nation. The Southern people must either resume their duties as citizens of the United States, or prepare for a condition, to be indefinitely prolonged, of subjugation by federal arms The most ultra secessionist must now see that further resistance would be folly, madness, murder. Our whole people lift up their arms and ask for peace, but there can be no peace until the national authority is everywhere acknowledged. The sooner this authority is acknowledged the better; but our penple are not willing to trust the secession leaders or their allies in this business, and they expect, and Soufidently hope that their own public men, identified with them in sympathy and principle, and endeared to them by the trials and sufferings of the past, shall be called to administer the laws and to re-estableh and maintain the national authority. The present State government, especially so far as the Legislature and Governor are concerned, does not reflect the wishes or the will of our people. It is well known that the Governor was elected by force and fraud, and that, while many, and indeed nearly a majority of the members of the Legislature are good and true men, yet the same force and fraud prevailed to a greater or loss extent in the elections for the Legislature. For two years past our people have not been free. Patronage and the bayonet have controlled everything But leaving this out of view, if it be true that all that has been done during this revolution is null and void, how can this be cured, and how can the popular confidence be secured to the authors of this bogus legislation? By a return by them to their allegiance? Will that inspire popular confidence? But we will not dilate upon this point, as we lack space to-day to elaborate it. We simply wish to say that a vast majority of our people desire a new and free hearing at the polls, and representatives in all departments at home and at Washington who will really and truly reflect their sentiments. It is not for us to say how this is to be accomplished, but "where there is a will there is a way," and that way may have precedent and the acknowledged rules of war to sanction it. Goy. Vance by his flight from the capital, and his dolay to return to it after he has been assured, as we are authorized to state by Gen. Sherman. that he, and his associate State officers, and the Legislature itself will be protected it he will return, has abdicated all government in North Carolina, and if he persists in absenting himself from the capital, he cannot confplain at the in-

All we ask is that the people be beard denoce. Let the new order of things bear the full stamp of the popular will and the popular confidence. Nothing less, it seems to us, can quiet disaffection, restore e midence, create harmony, and put our people once more on the high road, under the old flag, to the full enjoyment of all that prosperity and happiness which they lost by the forced secession of the State. We offer these suggestions with much deference for the views of others, but in justice to ourselves and our friends we could not have said less.

## TDAHO.

" Arch / Medes," an egcentric eu s, whose bank remittances failed to arrive, through some unaccountable and chronic derangement of the mails, and whose "gall" was unable to see it when he hinted at matrimony, but married a richer "feller" within a week of his rejection, flipped a copper to decide between Prussic acid and Idaho. The latter won, and from Ophir City "Archy" writes, to the Kendallville Standard, the following Paradisaic description of the pew El Dorado :

The journey here is a very pleasant one. A person has at least one chance out of ten of not getting scalped by the Indians; one out of twenty-live of not getting all his horses and pro-visions "confiscated" by the same industrious mar uders, and having to foot it a few hundred miles without anything to cat but Buffalo grass and your old boots; and not over half of the voyagers get frezen to death in the mountains, or die of fever on the plains. To people of tender nerves and deficate constitutions, I would

say, try it, by all means; it will do you good ! On arriving here, I found the highest state of civilization and refine cost existing among the inhabitants. Instead of leaving disputes to the arbitrament of law, with its quibbling and uncertainties, all differences are settled by the revolver and bowie-knife; a method which has a great many advantages over the old one; being far more speedy and certain, and a great saving of time, vost and expense. The people here are very strict in the observance of the Sabbath; there being no churches here, however, they spend the day in drinking whiskey, horse racing, playing poker and cock-fighting, with an occasional "scrimmage" to give zest to the ceremonies-a much more rational and healthy method of spending the Sabbath than going to church

These great suxiliaries of civilization, gaming houses and whisky shops, are very abundant, and afford ample opportunities to the inhabitants for spending their time and money with great advantage to themselves. These institutions are of immense benefit to the people, and I am well patronized, although as a general thing no. Interpretable to the relations existing

and, water being considered unhealthy, is never drank when whiskey can be obtained.

The mineral resources of this territory are inexhaustible-so I am told. Gold is so plenty that the miners gather it up in basketfulls pieces smaller than marbles are considered small potators," not worth gathering. I hear that they shoe horses with the precious metal out at the mines, and it is far more easy of access than at Pike's Peak, which I understand miners are abandoning in Cespair, as they had to die through a strata of solid silver four feet thick before they could reach it. There is a volcano about ten miles from here, which throws up showers of pork and beans, ham and eggs, and potatoes already cooked. There is a stream of sugar house molasses running through this place, as large as the E'khart river. A few miles off is a boiling spring, which throws up a column of turtle soun thirty feet high. There are a number of hot coffee springs in the neighborhood. A species of tree, very abundant, bears a large crop of billigna sausages. (N. B. This tree is easily distinguished by the bark ) Large streams of coal oil, sperm oil, col liver oil, linseed oil, turpentine and cider vinegar, course through the territory, and furnish the power for running a large number of distilleries. A party of miners out prospecting a few days ago, found a large lake of brandy and water, with an island of loat sugar in the

A few examples will suffice to give you an idea of the wonderful productiveness of the soil: What I supposed to be a large pumpkin, proved on examination to be a gooseberry. A friend of mine informs me that a lew years ago he planted a piece of a doorsill from which sprang up a three story house with slate roof, graen window blinds, chimneys, collar, farsiture, &c., complets-the same gentleman showed me a large Newfoundland dog, which he assures me he raised in the same mannet, from the stump of a tail.

The climate is very healthy; the only diseases being stabs and gunshot wounds, which are very prevalent -at times assuming the form. of an epidemic. Game of all kinds is abundant. The most popular game is "fighting the tiger" Women are very soarce. I don't think there is enough of them in the territory to make a decent tea party. Squaws, however, are numer-

PARTICULARS OF THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT MATAMORAS

From the New Orleans True Delta, February 26. By a late arrival from Matamoras, we learn some of the particulars that led to the closing of the United States Consulate of that place. Prior to the first of December, 1864, Mr. L. Pierce was the accredited contracreial agent of the United States resident in Matamoras, He has obtained his exequater from Juarez, and his official position has been recognized by the imauguration of such steps as may be necessary to perial government as having been established But it appears that on the first of December last, our Government sent out Mr. Etchison as Consul. Mr. Pierce en leavored to assist the new Cousul in procuring the necessary efficial recognition to enable him to perform the duties of his office. Appli-cation was made to Gruerai Mejia for permission to not, by Mr. Etchison, until his exequatur could be obtained from Mexico. Mejia promptly granted the request, but the Prefeat, who reports directly to the Secretary of State, refused This functionary informed the Consul that wo recognition of any of Mr. Etchison's acts could be had until he received his exequater.

> He then wrote to the Secretary of State, at the City of Mexico, a statement of the case, and received in reply an order to direct that the United States consulate at Matamoras be closed at once. This letter was received on the day the news of the capture of Fort Fisher reached Matamoras. In honor of the event the United States flig was displayed from the office. The prefect, with more consideration than could have been expected under the circumstances, postponed sending official notice to close up until after sunset, when he knew the flag would be taken down of course. In the evening, however, the order came, news of which spread rapidly throughout the town, and caused Mr. Pierce's house to be besing d by a crowd of anxious citizens of the United States, who still regarded him as possessed of some power and influence. The papers and records of the office were packed up, and removed to Mr. Pierce's house, and the

Mr. Pierce left Maramoras on the 16th, with the intention of returning soon. For some time previous to leaving Mexico Mr. Pierce had been ngagod in official correspondence with General Mejia, on the subject of dolivering up alleged fugitives to the rebel authorities at Brownsville. In-reply to protests against this practice the General answered that he only order d the return of these guilty of some crime of magnitude, and that this was done under an extradition treaty. While, however, this was the avowed theory, the practice went far beyond and included the delivery up of anybody wanted by the releas. There is, of course, no difficulty in trum ing up a charge to prefer against any one, and as there is no to dior examination, except to take the fugitive before the chief alcalde, and make a formal demand and identify the person, it opens the door to the rebels to drag from the friendly and neutral shores of Mexico apy one who may be thought to be hostile to the Confederate course, or who may ie useful as a conscript.

Il-was officially given out, however, that fugitive slaves were not surrendered. Tuere is appressionably an attempt on the part of the Brownsville rebels and their sympathizers in

they hope to call in the aid of France, and thus bring the weight of that power to bear on the rebel side in the great contest that has been waged four years, and with results so unexpected and disheartening to the rebels. The refusal of our Government to recognize Maximilian is artfully used by public enemies in this country to serve their onls, and stir up a feeling of resentment against this country in Mexico. This appears to be the cause of all the difficulty.

#### MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

The Standard is indebted to the politeness of Captain H Anderson and Adjutant Horace R. Abbott, of the 180th Ohio, for the following ros ter of the Officers of that Regiment, together with the staff of Brigidier tien. Stiles, whose brigade is now on garrison duty in this place, and also for the names of the Colonels commanding

the other regiments in Gen Stiles' brigade. I N Stiles, Brevet Brig, General, Office at Capitol.

Jno W Walker, A A General Capt Miller, Inspector General. Capt Powell, Quartermaster. Lt Stuart, Commissary. Lieut B B Pritchard and Lieut Todd, Aidesde-Camp.

Roster of Commissioned Officers, 180th Ohio Volunteer Infitry, examped in Nash Square HEAD QUARTERS, 180rn O. V. I. Ruleigh, N. C., April 16th, 1865.

Col Willard Warner, (Provost Marshal,) Office at Capitol. Lieut Col John T Wood.

Surgeon Fruk E Powers. Assistant Surgeon James N Bolard Calvin D Case. Adjutant Horace R Abbott. Quartermaster, Harlan Walker

Captain B A Holland, Company A

1st Lieut John Chapman, 2d Li ut Thomas Holland, Captain Eli S Anderson, Company B. 1st Lieut Andrew Smith, 2d Lieut William H Nichols " Captain Moses Abbot, Company C. 1st Lieut Joshua Lement, ' 2d Lieut Oscar L R French, " Captain D'W Mills, Company D. 1st Licut Thomas C Hirst. 21 Lieut Wm II Blakely, Captain Calvin S Brice, Co. 1st Licut Jas L Smith. 2d Lieut John S Mort, Captein Harvey Anderson, Co 1st Liout Francis A Barnes, " Captain John H Busby, Co G. 1st Lieut E P. Allen, 24 Lt Morris F Gossatt, " " Captain Mathias Ridenour, Co H 1st Lieut Mahlar Moore, Captain Henry Williams, 1st Lieut Van Buren Pritcher, " 2d Lieut Horam C Reid. Capt John N Cunningham, Co K.

· HORACE R ABBOTT, 1st Lt and Adj'r 150th Ohio Vol Infantry. Col. Orr commands the 124th Indiana; Col. Prather the 120th Indiana; and Coi Packerd, 123th Indiana

1st Lieut Wm A Potter.

[From the Indonepolis Journal.] LIFE IS NOT AN "EMPTY DEEAM O, tell me not in mountful strain That life is but an "empty dream. A lonely, barren desert plain, For things are not as oft they seem

That life is full of ill and was, Or s grow, suffering, toil and pain, Of vain decretand p imponeshow, Is true; but pause and look again. . . The world around is gay and trief.t. The flowers bloom along our way

The son dispels the gloon of night, And turns the darkness into day The merry birds around us sing, And warble notes of swedest song; The very woods with music ting-

The "louely woods" with raptures throng, Behold the lambins as they race Upon the lorely green blaside, Go gaze on Nature's happy face,

And let no ill thy j y harale. Behold the law by Earth's domain. · With rare and netoot beauties decked It gives no note of me traint strain. No sigh of spirits conshed and wrocked.

But everywhere in gladness spread --Above, around, are i y and pene, And loveliness, whele're we tread Bids all our melancholy evina,

This life o'cettows with read joys, Substantial hope sand tive g thought, And nought our happy ass alloys But discontentment with our lat,

Ah! why jepine o'er toded hope, Or sigh at seeming wretched live, When nortals may with angels coper For bliss beyond this earthly state? Lock up, ye broken hearted ones! Despair not in the race of ine;

There is a prize for he who curs,

Beyond these scenes of martifatelle, 'Tis here that we must all proper For feture happinessor we. And were it not for eartibly earg We ne'er the blos of Heav a will Lugw.

Muncio, March 3, 1865.

MRS H. W. MILLER'S BOARDING HOUSE, RANGE N C.

J. F. DUCKWALL

|      | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Ward'day | Tha'day | 5   | Sawday. |       | 85 E.J   | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thu'day | Friday |
|------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|-----|---------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
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|      | R      | ú      | 10      | 11       | 12      | 13  | 14      |       | 2        | 3      | 4       | 6       | G       | 7      |
|      | 15     | 16     | 17      | 18       | 19      | 20  | 21      |       | 9        | 10     | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14     |
|      | 22     |        | 24      | 25       | 26      | 27  | ZH      | - 3   | 16       | 17     | 18      | 19      | 20      | 21     |
|      |        |        |         |          |         |     |         | 4     | 33       | 24     | 25      | 26      | 27      | 28     |
| ELB  |        | •      |         | 1        | 2       | 3   | 4       |       | 80       | 31     |         |         |         |        |
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|      | 19     |        |         | 23       | 13      | 24  | 264     |       | 13       | 14     | 15      |         |         | 18     |
|      | 36     | 27     | 18      |          |         |     |         | 07-   |          | 21     |         |         |         | 23     |
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| PRL  |        | **     | 20      | -        | 100     |     | 1       |       | 24       | 25     |         | 27      | 28      | 79     |
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|      | 31     | 32     | 23      | 34       | 25      | 26  | 27      |       |          | 20     | 1000    | 22      | 23      | 24     |
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|      | -      | -      | -       |          | jes.    |     |         |       |          | -      |         | -       |         |        |
|      |        | T      | A       | 151      | 176     | 10  | FD      | CTA   | V.       | OL     | 9       |         |         |        |

Counting-House

Carolina and Virginia are the highways of the hostile armies, the following tables of distances will be found convenient for reference by the students of the situation :

| WILMIGHT           | ON A | ND WELDON.         |      |  |  |  |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--|--|--|
| From Wilmington to | 0    | From Wilmington to |      |  |  |  |
| Mi                 | les. |                    |      |  |  |  |
| Northeast,         | 10   | Magnolia,          | 49   |  |  |  |
| Marlboro',         | 12   | Warsaw.            | 50   |  |  |  |
| Rocky Point,       | 15   | Bowden,            | 60   |  |  |  |
| Burgaw.            | 28   | Faison,            | 64   |  |  |  |
| South Washington,  | 30   | Mount Olive,       | 71   |  |  |  |
| Leesburg.          | 34   | Dudley.            | - 76 |  |  |  |
| Teachy,            | 39   | Everettsville,     | . 79 |  |  |  |
| Rose Hill,         | 42   | Goldsboro',        | 85   |  |  |  |
| ATLANTIC A         | ND N | ORTH CAROLINA.     |      |  |  |  |
| From Newbern to    | =    | From Newbern       | to   |  |  |  |
| Mil                |      | Miles.             |      |  |  |  |

| Bachelor's Creek, | 8      | Kinston,       | 3     |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| Tuscarora,        | 11     | Balling Creek, | 40    |
| Core Creek,       | 17     | Mosely Hail,   | 43    |
| Dover.            | 23     | Bests,         | 51    |
| Southwest,        | 29     | Goldsboro',    | 59    |
| NORT              | II CAR | OLINA ROAD     |       |
| From Goldsboro'   | to     | From Goldsboro | to    |
| N                 | liles. |                | Miles |
| Boon Hill,        | 12     | Mobanc's.      | . 9   |
| Smithfield,       | 22     | Haw River,     | 10    |
| Stallings,        | 34     | Grahem,        | 100   |
| Raleigh,          | 48     | Comp's Shops,  | 10    |
| Morrisville,      | 61     | Gibsonville,   | 11.   |
|                   |        |                |       |

|   | Durham,           | 74     | McLean's,    | 12    |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------|
|   | Hillsboro',       | 88     | Greeusboro', | 13    |
|   | HALI              | HOLD   | ND GASTON.   |       |
|   | From Raleigh to   |        | From Raleig  | h te  |
|   | N.                | liles. |              | Miles |
|   | Huntsville,       | 10     | Warrenton    | 58    |
|   | Forrestville,     | 16     | Macon,       | 62    |
|   | Franklinton,      | 25     | Littleton,   | 73    |
|   | Kitrell's         | 35     | Summit,      | 79    |
| • | Henderson,        | 42     | Gaston,      | 82    |
|   | Ridgeway Junetois | a,55   | Weldon, .    | W-    |
|   | Ro                | ANOK   | N VACLEY     |       |

| From Ridg'y June. to  | From Ridg'y June to |  |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Miles.                | Miles               |  |  |
| Townesville, 10       | Clarksville, 2:     |  |  |
| RICHMOND              | ND DANVILLE.        |  |  |
| From Richmond to      | From Richmond to    |  |  |
| Miles.                | Miles               |  |  |
| Manchester, 1         | Merherrin, 65       |  |  |
| Powhite, 8            | Keysville, 78       |  |  |
| Coalfied, 11          | Drake's Branch, 31  |  |  |
| Tomahawk, 18          | Mossingford, 84     |  |  |
| Powhatan, 22          | Roanoke, 20         |  |  |
| Mattoax, 27           | Clover, 94          |  |  |
| Chula, 30             | Scottsburg. 100     |  |  |
| Amelia Courthouse, 86 | Boston, 109         |  |  |
| Jetersvilla, 43       | New's Ferry, 117    |  |  |

| 1 | Jetersvilla.      | 43     | New's Ferry,    | 11    |  |  |
|---|-------------------|--------|-----------------|-------|--|--|
|   | Jonnings Ordinary | , fatt | Barksdal.       | 12    |  |  |
| ł | Burkaville,       | 55     | Ringgold,       | 13    |  |  |
| 1 | Price's,          | 61     | Danville,       | 14    |  |  |
| ı | SOUTH             | SIDB   | RAILROAD.       |       |  |  |
| 1 | From Petersburg t | 0      | From Petersburg |       |  |  |
| ١ | . Mi              | es.    | •               | Miles |  |  |
| ١ | Southerland's,    | 10     | Farn.ville.     | 11:   |  |  |
| 1 | Ford's,           | 20     | Prospect,       | 7.1   |  |  |
| Ì | Wilson's,         | 27     | Pamplin's.      | 87    |  |  |
|   | Wellville,        | 31     | Appomattox,     | 95    |  |  |
| 1 | Blacks and Whites | .37    | Spout Spring.   | 10    |  |  |
|   | Nottoway C. H.    | 43     | Concord,        | 110   |  |  |
|   |                   |        |                 |       |  |  |

Burksville,

and twenty peunds.

52 Lynchburg, 61

How Meen WE Wright The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about s x pounds and a half, a boy-baby a little more, a girl-baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngstors boast of ten and eleven pounds. When Shylock asked on his "pound of flish," he asked for an equivalent to a little less than one sixth of a baby. How the tony ones grow during childhood, we need not trace here; but it may be interes ing to know that girls and boys at twe ve years of age are marly equal in weight; after which limit, males are heavier than the females of the same ages. Young men of twenty average a hundred and farty three pounds each, while the young women of twenty average a hundred

Men reach their beaviest bulk at about thirtyfive, when their average weight is a hundred and tifty two pounds, but the women-slowly fatten on until bity, when their average is one hundred and twenty-nine pounds. Men and somen together, the weight at full growth averages a bundled and forty pounds. Full grown men and women are about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. On course, averages are here only meant. The averages were formed from men ranging from a hun red and eight to two hundred and twenty pounds, and women from eighty-eight to two hundred and seven pounds. The average weight of human nature, taking all ages and conditions -nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, wives, waideus, boys, girls, and babies all included at