CHARGE OF THE TIGHT BRIGADE.

At the bar, at the bar, At the bar thundered. Thundered with fiercer din, Topers one hundred.

There stood those thirsty men, Thirsty one bundred. ·Calling for drinks in vain, The bar-keeper slumbered Hark ! there's a sound from one ! List now the curses come From each and every one!

Of that dry one hundred. Into the bar they pitch, Noble old topers, For up comes an order which Pleased those old soakers; "Forward the Tight Brigade!

Take the bar," Muggins said, Into it undismayed, Pitched now each drunken blade-Pitched the one hundred. "Forward the Tight Brigade!"

Gods, what a charge they made! No men were afraid; No person blundered. Theirs but to drink their fill Theirs not to pay their bill. Ah yes, they knew it well! Knowing one hundred!

Bottle to right of them, Bottle to left of them, Labeled and numbered Nobly they fought and well, There many a hero fell, Covered with blood and beer, Beer that they loved so well, Gallant one hundred!

Raised now each nose in air, See what is under there, Mugs charged with lager beer -All the world wondered! Fiercer the revel grows, Redder each bleeding nose Faster the liquor flows, Under the table goes,

Half the one hundred! Bottle to right of them, Bottle to left of them, Bottle all around them. Emptied and sundered Out from that dreadful room. Out from that dark saloon, Came forth a beery fume, Came forth a dismal moan, But none of the hundred

When they awoke again, Oh how their heads did pain ! No person wondered. Honor to the Tight Brigade, Houor to the charge they made, Thirsty one hundred!

New Asiatic Explorations.

M. Vanbery, a Hungarian traveller, has recently penetrated, in the disguise of a dervish, through the territory of the Turcomans to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand, in Central Asia; traveling through districts which have not been visited by a European since the days of Marco Polo. After several years of preparation in a Mohommedan college, he joined at Teheran in March, 1863, a company of poor pilgrims who were returning to Tartary from Mecca, giving out that he was a pious Mussulman traveling to Central Asia with a religious object; and in a communication just laid before the Royal Geographical Society he announces the result of his observations as follows:

"M. Vanbery crossed the Southeast corner of landed at Geumushtepe, ("the silver hill,") a camp of about two thousand tents of the Tamut tribe .-From this place he visited the ruins of the wall built by Alexander the great, which commences on the shores of the sea near this place, and stretches about one hundred miles inland, in the form of an embankment dotted with turrets and fortifications. Continuing with the party in a northerly direction, east of the Caspian, he passed the river Attrek, crossing the Hyrcanian desert, a horrible journey of twenty-two days, and reached Khiva at the heginning of June. The present condition of the country of which Khiva is the capital he describes as most wretched.

"The reigning Prince, Seid Mohammed, a sick tyrant, does little else but slaughter hundreds of his subjects for mere trilles which he calls transgressions of the holy religion of Mohammed. M. Vanbery made excursions as far as Koongrad, and was astonished at the great fertility of the country. which he thought superior to anything he had hitherto seen in Asia.

"After spending a month in Bokhara, M. Vanbery proceeded full of anticipation to the city of Samarcand. He travelled for six days through a thickly peopled and well cultivated country, and was greatly surprised at the quick succession of towns and villages on the road. But in Samarcand he was much disappointed. He found the capital of Timour in a state of decay, and although he saw a few remains of its ancient glory, was convinced that the ancient reputation of the place was greatly

The most remarkable of the ancient edifices were the medresses or colleges, one of which, erected by the wife of Timour, a Chinese Princess, was a most splendid building; but the magnificent portico, one hundred feet high, inlaid with mosaic in the form of roses, is now all that remains of it.-The palace of Timour he described as very interesting, especially his tomb and a huge block of green stone, the base of his throne, which must have been derived from some distant country, although how it was conveyed to the place is now difficult to surmise. M. Vanbery terminated his narrative with his arrival at Herat in October; the country to the north of which place he found in great disorder, owing to the revolt against the Affghan yoke consequent upon the death of Dost Mohammed."

In the course of a discussion which followed the reading of M. Vanbery's communication in the Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson said the country which M. Vanbery had traversed was interesting in a two fold point of view. In the first place it had hitherto been a terra incognita, and in the next place it possessed great political interest, as forming the debatable land which intervened between the Russian Empire and our own India possessions. He adds :

"It would be remembered that 25 years ago great alarm was felt at the extension of Russian influence in Central Asia. That feeling which brought about the Affghan war had passed away, and had been succeeded by a feeling of supineness which was as little to be justified as the previous alarm. We have very much lost sight of what had been going on during the last 25 years, while we have been imagining that all was quiescent, the Russian and English frontiers have been gradually approximating over a space of 1,000 miles, so that at present there is only a breadth of 500 or 600 miles between the two frontiers.

This is a matter which ought to interest the English public and to which attention should be drawn. He begged to be understood that he attributed no hostility to England on the part of the Russian Government in this extension of frontier towards India. The journey of M. Vanbery was therefore of great value, because it will make us acquainted with countries full of so much political interest to England. Many portions of the route which he had followed were entirely new, and he

An account of M. Vanbery's travels is about to be

RARE PHILOSOPHY. - He was a truly brave fellow that said: "Consider no man capable of insulting you who is mean enough to attempt it. For whilst, by the insult, he acknowledges you worthy of his notice, you by your neglect, prove him unworthy

Such a man would make a better soldier in defence of any just cause, than the loudest swaggerer ever heard of

Two Remarkable Letters. We copy the following from the (Wisconsin) Democrat, with every reason to believe there are not a few who will read them, who, if they had the courage, would make known publicly, as has the to-be-pitied "Dodger," their own experience:

LETTER NO. ONE.

Brick" Pomeroy, Edi'or Daily Democrat: Argus eyed friend, I am in much trouble: Will you hear my prayer and give vent to advice? My wife—the sweet partner of my terrestrial joys and earthly hallucinations-has joined the loyal female league. She is on the benevolent altogether now for two months. She is a good woman the goodest of all her sex, and compared to her, all others of her sex are but as insects. I come home at noon. and she is off to see Mrs. Gadley on League business. I eat cold victuals for dinner, and shout aloud through the kitchen and things, but she greets me not! I come home to tea, but there is no tea! I grub it in the pantry! That blessed wife of mine is off to see about the League. At midnight I come home, and she is still absent! I go to bed. I leave the door unlocked. I dream of robbers. The children squall for the nourishment I have not. It is lonesome. Soon I hear a step. A pair of steps. Two pair of steps. Tenor and base steps. I listen. Two pair of steps climb my one pair of steps. They lmger at the threshhold-there are indistinct words —one pair comes up—one pair goeth hence—my wife has returned. Noble woman! Kind neighber! All for the soldiers.

I go down the next day to my shop. I return at dinner time-my wife is out. I eat another lunch. I return to my shop. At tea I go home. I want to ask my wile something privately, but two hun-dred women are there to get the measure of my drawers for the League. Then my wife goes down town. I follow her. She dodges in this storc—then in that—then in another. Forty women dodge in and out. They run over me. They take wife off. I love her. I look for her diligently, but she is not to be found. I stand on the street. She goes by on the other side. I cross over, and she vanishes. Noble woman. She does so much good. She has helped send two pair of mittens and an embroidered shirt tail to the San. Com. I have not seen her for five weeks-that is to talk with her.

When will this war be over? I want my wife to be at home alone. If you see my wife tell her I want her. Noble woman-sue loves the soldiers. Your truly,

My Dear "Brick:"—Don't put this in the "De-mocrat," or I'll catch fits. My wife is on the loyal concern just now. She has joined a woman's society, where one makes flannel mittens for soldiers and the rest tell yarns about their neighbors. Egad! but ain't I in luck. But you know I was brought up a pet. My blood is that of a gazelle. My wife is the Amazon stamp. For size she's not like Mrs. Amazon, but in spirit she is terrible. She is sewing for the League. And what nice times I have.— Come up and take supper with me—anytime. No danger of finding her at home. I have the funniest kind of times now. Hired girl is very kind and attentive. She has plenty to do in the kitchen.—
All the rest of the house I run. To be sure, things look a little nasty and slovenly, but what of it? I can do as I please. I go to the saloon ; drink beer; play draw poker ; romp with the servant girl ; thrash the young ones; wear dirty shirts; smoke a pipe in the parlor; hang my hat on the floor; spit tobacco juice on the hearth; go to bed with my boots on; go to dances and home with the girls; play seven up with my oldest boy, and do just as I please. Come up and see me. My wife is on the Loyal League. Deuced glad of it. Hope the League will be chartered to run forever. It's a good

If it comes in your way, give my wife a puff. She likes it. It makes her more devoted to Mr. Loyal, and gives me a better chance to slosh around. Come up and see me. Send all the fellers up .-These Leagues are big things. And bring up a pint of paragoric for the babies, to keep them quiet. Yours forever, DODGER.

## Physical Pain of Death.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers giving the opinion of Lord Bacon and others, that the pain of hanging is inconsiderable. It is asserted, for example, that after a momentary feeling of suffocation bright colors dance before the eyes, and stretch away into vistas of indescribable loveliness. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this declaration, because numerous instances have occurred of persons being cut down before life was extinct; and it was on the authority of well authenticated examples of this character that Lord Bacon and others founded their opinion. Moreover, hanging, in its effect on the human organism, produces results very similar to those produced by some natural diseases, so that this also affords a criterion for judging. In cases of drowning, likewise, the testimony is universal that the physical pain, up to the moment of consciousness being lost, is quiet inconsiderable. The same phenomena of motes, stars and beautiful lights dancing before the eyes has often been mentioned by individuals restored after apparent death by drowning. It is nearly certain-indeed, as certain as any

thing chiefly speculative can be-that in all deaths the physical suffering is small. Even where invalids experience the most excruciating agony during the progress of the disease, nature comes to their relief at the last hour, and life goes out gently, like a candle in the socket. Those who have witnessed death beds most frequently, especially if they have been intelligent persons, and therefore capable of judging, agree generally in considering the physical pain of death as inconsiderable. They say that the convulsive motions, which frequently attend the parting breath, are not evidences of suffering, for that the invalid is insensible. They say also, that when the senses are retained, there is usually no such spasm. A leading medical authority states that scarcely one person in fifty is sensible at the point of death, and some physicians assert that they have never seen a death bed in which the patient was sensible. As life fails, nature, it would seem, beneficently interposes, deadening the sensibility of the nerves, and otherwise preparing the individual for the great and inevitable change.

## Ten Rules for Making Butter.

In making good butter, there are several nice operations to be gone through with which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought and some little

1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the dairymaid. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd, better pay double price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans, about half full each, will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk in but one pan; the reason of this is the greater surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much quicker, the milk keeps much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one half the time.

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes coppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost. 5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise,

should occupy forty or fifty minutes. 6. Washing in cold soft water is one of its preserving qualities, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle. Very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties. 7. Salting is necessarily done with the best kind of ground salt, the quantity varies according to the state it is taken from the churn-if soft, more, if hard, less; always taking the taste for the surest

8. First working, after about twenty-four hours. is for the purpose of giving it greater compactness. 9. Second working takes place at the time of packing, and when the butter has dissolved the

10. Packing is done with the hands or with butter mall; and when butter is put into wooden vessels they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing cover the butter with a tight lid.

A cargo of human bones, shipped from Gence, that a large trade is carried on secretly in this kind

THE MODE OF PAPAL ELECTIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following description of the manner in which the election of a Pope is effected. As it is doubtless new to most of our readers, it will not but prove inter-

modes of election-by inspiration, by compromise, by scrutiny, and by access. By inspiration, which several of the Cardinals call aloud, as if on the imaltar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause, prescribed form. The moment the election is de-clared the tickets are burnt. The present Pope was elected by unanimity.

ANECDOTE OF DR. CHALMERS. While busily engaged one forenoon in his study, a man entered, who at once propitisted him, under the provocation of an unexpected interruption, by telling him that he called under great distress of mind. - "Sit down, sir; be good enough to be seated," said Dr. Chalmers, turning eagerly and full of interest from his writing-table. The visitor explained to him that he was troubled with doubts about the divine origin of the Christian religion; and being kindly questioned as to what these were, he gave among others, what is said in the Bible-about Melchizedek being without father and without mother, &c. Patiently and anxiously Dr. Chalmers sought to clear away each successive difficulty as it was stated. Express ing himself as if greatly relieved in mind, and imagin-ing that he had gained his end, "Doctor," said the visitor, I am in great want of a little money at present, and perhaps you could help me in that way." At once the object of his visit was seen.-A perfect tornado of indignation burst upon the deceiver, driving, him in a very quick retreat, from the study to the street door, these words escaping among others -" Not a penny! It's too bad! it's too bad! And to haul in your hypocrisy upon the shoulders of Melchizedek!"

every aspirant who possesses more spirit than him-

FATE OF THE AUTHOR OF "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN." Reade, entitled the "Eighth Commandment:"

the theatre with immediate and lasting success .-Next he handled satire, and Pope took his verses for Swift's, and Swift for Pope's. Lastly he settled down to lyrical art, and a rare combination of two rare talents, he invented the immortal melodies and

He wrote the words and melody of the National Athem; for this he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey. In a loose age he wrote chastely. He never failed to hit the public. He was of his age, yet immortal. No artist can do more. But there were no copy-rights in songs.-Mark the consequences of that gap in the law .-While the theatre and the streets rang with his tunes, while fiddlers fiddled and were paid, and the sonsters sang him and were richly paid, the genius that set all these empty music pipes aflowing, a million ears a listening with rapture, was fleeced to

All reaped the corn but the sower. For why The sower was an author, an inventor! And so, in the midst of successes that enriched others and left him bare, in the midst of the poor, unselfish soul's attempt to found a charity for distressed perdouble agony of a heart full of wrongs and an emp ty belly, and the man hanged himself. They found him cold, with skin on his bones and a half penny in his pocket. Think of this when next you hear "God save the Queen."

DEFALCATION IN THE TREASURY .- Upon enquiry, we learn there is no positively ascertained defalcation in the Treasury, though its books and affairs are in such a condition that large amounts of money may have been abstracted without the deficit being known. The want of order in the Treasury accounts is not difficult to explain; the wonder would be if it did not exist. For the first twelve months of the war, the Treasury was filled with clerks who knew nothing about their business, which was a new one to all our citizens; from time to time since the first year of the war, clerks who had acquired experience and became useful and efficient have been conscribed and put into the army, leaving their places to be filled by any one who could be picked up. Clerks were and are frequently conscribed whose books have to be written up after their departure from rough memoranda.

We are pleased to learn that vigorous efforts are now being made with every prospect of success to get the affairs of the Treasury in order.—Rich.

A Boston firm has gone into the manufacture of artificial arms and legs—the company announcing a guarantee of eight per cent. dividends to stockhold ers, and a special permit from Secretary Stanton to supply the Confederates! This concern doubtless goes in for "the vigorous prolongation of the war!"

The correspodent of the London Times says that New York is as full of street mendicants as Lon-

[From the Petersburg Express.] Casualties in Ransom's Brigade. HEADQUARTERS RANSON'S BRIGADE, July 81st, 1864. Editors Express: The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in Gen. Ransom's Brigade, N. C. T., during the action of the 30th of July, 1864:

24TH N. C. REGIMENT. Wounded: Lt John P. Bethew, severely in shoulder; Sgt Neil A. Smith, severely; Privates Jeremiah Beaver, Sgt Neil A States, Augustus Tatum. 257H N. C. REGIMENT.

Augustus Tatum.

25TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Killed: Capt James M'Cathey; Privates Henry Green,
J. H. Colbert, U. M. Posey, R. H. Garrison, E. A. Drake, B. F.
J. H. Colbert, U. M. Posey, R. H. Garrison, E. A. Drake, B. F.
J. H. L. Smith, severely; Capt L.
J. Tatham, slightly; Lt L. L. J. Smith, severely; Sgt M. A.
Courtis, mortally; Sgt J. R. Patterson, severely in arm;
Corp'l Amos Boon, slightly in hand; Corp'l R. J. Burton,
seriously in face; Corp'l J. B. Mann, in arm, severely;
Corp'l B. J. Wilson, dangerously in breast; Corp'l H. C.
Edney, in arm, severely; Privates J. M. Summy, in hand;
J. B. Laughter, slightly in leg; E. Cartis, slightly in bxck;
James Drake, in arm; John R. Bigham, in hand; P. M.
Rich, dangerously; D. C. Burgner, slightly in shoulder; J.
B. Smith, slightly in thigh; J. A. Reagan, in thigh slightly; B. P. Barton, severely in both thighs; T. D. L. Clayton,
slightly in arm; J. McWilson, slightly in leg; G. W. Alexander, slightly in back; H. T. Bugg, in leg severely, R. F.
Kdmondson, mortally inhead; D. A. Stamy, severely bruised
by a shell; J. W. Conner, slightly in arm; Richard Allison, slightly in haud; Will Ownley, mortally in abdomen;
J. Davis, severely in thigh; E. Batdwin, shghtly.

35TE N. C. T. 35TH N. C. T.

Wounded: Privates B Baisden, seriously in hip; Hosea Baisden, slightly in arm; Thomas Davis, arm broken; W A Russ, slightly in foot.

49TH N. C. REGIMENT. Killed: Lt Col John A Fleming; Capt E V Harris; Killed: Lt Col John A Fleming; Capt E V Harris; Privates M M Patterson, Isuac Littun, G Hart, Jno Horton, Seth E White; Wounded: Capt C H Dixon, painfully in arm; Lieut Richard Bailey, slightly in arm; Lieut T Y Litle, shocked by shell; Sergt —— Henderson, Co H, flesh wound in arm; Sergt Henry Shell, slight wound in breast; Privates T Howell in arm; M Reid, slightly in head; J D Dellinger, slightly in leg; J H Fail, slightly in skull; J G Whitesides, mortally in breast; J Holland, in hand; L A Fox, severely in arm; J Wiffling, flesh wound in leg; E Anthony, mortally in groin.

56TH N. C. RESIMENT. Killed: Privates G Hart, Jno Horton, Seth E White.— Wounded: Thos Gregory, severely in hip; Markman Wood, slightly in breast; Jno Emett, 1st Sergt severely in thigh; Rufus Parker, slightly in hip; Henderson Luter, severely in leg; A W Bridgers, severely in leg; H C Hol-lifield, slightly in shoulder.

95mm w c m Missing from the Skirmish line: Jeff George, W H Grigg, W Gibson, W Garm, J C Evans, L Godwin, C F Johnson, N P Johnson.

PEACE IN NINETY DAYS .- We learn that in a speech made by Governor Vance on Thursday night, to a crowd of citizens who called on him, he promied peace in ninety days. We do not know upon what the Governor bases his calculation, but as he is the confidential friend of Mr. Davis and makes the declaration after the election we suppose he must be in possession of some facts not known to the public. We do not know what kind of peace the Governor refers to, but we think we can assure the public that no peace can come to us within the short space of ninety days save as the result of uncondi-tional submission. And we will add that if the Governor and his friends are ready for peace upon such terms we are not. We tell the people now, as we have often told them before, that the war cannot come to an end until one party or the other is exhausted; unless it be closed upon our plan of negotiation and compromise. No sane man can conscientiously predict peace as the result of recognition and independence at the end of ninety days

from this writing.

In the election of Vance the people of North-Carolina have endorsed a radical war policy, and as this is about the only State in which the conscript law can now be enforced we suppose that it will not be long before those who have voted for war will have a chance to demonstrate their devotion to the cause upon the tented field. - Progress.

How the Japanese Restore Faded Flowers .-After a boquet is droopping beyond remedy of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its glory by a very simple and seemingly most destructive operation. "I had received," says a visitor in Japan, "a bunch of flowers from a Japanese acquaintance. They continued to live in all their beauty for nearly two weeks, when at last they faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away, the same gentleman (Japanese genticman) came to see me. I showed him the faded flowers, and told him that, though lasting a long time they had become useless. "Oh! no," he, "only put the end of the stems into the fire and they will be as good as before." I was incredulous; so he took them himself and held the stem ends in the fire until they were completely charred. This was in the morning, at evening they were again looking fresh and vigorous, and have continued so tor another week.

On the 17th instant the Emperor inspected in the garden of the Tuileries under the trees along the grand avenue, the three regiments of the Grenadiers of the Guard, the regiment of the Empress' Dragoons, and two batteries of the Artillery of the Guard. Before the filing off his Majesty distributed decorations and medals to several sub-officers and soldiers. The Prince Imperial was present, dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and went through the ranks riding on his pony. During the inspection the whole of the gates, including those of the reserved garden, were thrown open to the public. The Japanese Ambassadors witnessed the sight from the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and seemed deeply inter-

THE NAME OF JOHN.—It may be known to many of our readers that the name of John, derived from the Hebrew, signifies in that sacred language ' The Favor of Jehovah,' or in other words 'The grace of God.' In the New Testament we find it conferred by Divine direction upon the son of Zacharish and Elizabeth, the honored forerunner of Christ. Here it suggests a two-fold meaning-the promptings of parental gratitude for an unlooked for gift, and the prophetical intimation of his future eminence in piety and usefulness: "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God." Luke 1, 13 16.

It is remarkable how many of the most eminent christians have borne this favored name. Beginning with John the Baptist-John Mark-John the beloved disciple, evangelist, and apostle-we count such men in after ages as John Chrysostom, John Wickliffe, John Huss, John Calvin, John Knox, John Rogers, John Smith, John Robinson, John Colton, John Carne, John Clark, John Owen, John Flavel, John Milton, John Bunyan, John Tilliotson, John Locke, John Baptist Massellon, John Brown of Haddington, John Maclaurin, John Brskine, John Gale, John Gill, John Wesley, John Newton, John Fawcett, John Ryland, father and son-and last not least, John Foster.

A BURIAL AT SEA .- A Nassau paper of June 4th, publishes the following: "A melancholy incident occurred on Friday of last week upon the steamship Fannic, while being chased by a Yankee man-of-war. One of the passengers on board, Capt. Frank Du Barry, late Chief of Ordnance on Gen. Beauregard's Staff, C. S. A., died that morning.-Preparations had to be completed for his burial which took place amid all the excitement of the chase. A burial at sea is a ceremony at all times full of solemnity, but it is when coupled with such events as this, that war assumes its most repulsive aspect. In that frail little steamer, quivering with her efforts to escape the relentless fate bearing down on her with frowning guns, and the ferocity of the tiger, while every living heart on board was throbbing with anxiety for safety, they were suddenly called upon to render the last and most solemn rites known to our existence. No time then to stop in mid ocean, while words that consigned "dust to dust," "ashes to askes," went up in presence of the grim destroyer, but still dashing onwards through the waves-a short and hurried service—a heavy splash—and a body sank to its eternal resting place in the broad ocean's bosom, while all that was dear to it in life sped from it on its way, like the arrow from the bow."

It is spoken as a solemn fact that notwithstand ing the Yankees have five hundred vessels of all classes in commission in their navy, they are in cessantly begging Great Britain not to allow the Confederates to fit out one or two men-of-war.

The Dublin Corporation have at last, after a great deal of stormy debate, taken action to assign a lo-cality to the proposed statue of Prince Albert in that city.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF WARE COUNTY, 1864.

	GOVERNOR SENATE				COMMONS.					SHERIPP.			
PRECINCTS.	Ногрем.	VANCE.	Jours.	Rocers.	ALFORD,	ROGERS.	Віспливом.	Fowne.	Urler.	Laws.	Russ.	Нісв.	RAY.
Raleigh, Spikes', Morrisville, Nat. Jones', Joel Jones', Darey's, Laws', Dak Grove, Hayes', S. Jones', Eagle Rock, Wakefield, J. Linns', Rolesville, Susbee's, Dunnsville, Forestville, Willic Linns, Finklins, Finklins	307 666 100 4 4 488 80 14 15 76 444 27 23 60 64 48 23 34 48 23 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	348 11 31 54 5 14 10 17 82 13 54 11 9 47 50 83 62 7	295 61 8 8 47 85 78 20 18 76 45 24 62 62 66 8	17 80 11 53 12 12 50 50 31 47 7 28	290 62 10 13 48 85 73 18 22 80 43 24 25 57 67	2999 61 77 3 488 35 777 255 266 744 488 255 596 67 7 455 21	810 63 6 8 83 78 14 18 72 42 24 22 23 66 61 1 46 18	294 12 28 55 5 13 8 14 80 14 55 13 13 50 50 22	281 12 27 55 5 5 12 9 10 28 13 53 11 9 40 49 30 48 7 28	261 9 266 49 5 13 19 18 27 10 53 11 12 42 48 31 52 5 19	230° 40° 77° 44° 44° 44° 45° 41° 44° 48° 12° 41° 44° 48° 12° 41° 44° 48° 12° 41° 44° 48° 12° 41° 44° 48° 12° 41° 44° 48° 12° 41° 41° 41° 41° 41° 41° 41° 41° 41° 41	303 16 33 50 4 13 9 10 31 6 48 9 6 6 28 49 19 7 7 28	4
lidgeway, Upchurch's, Wynns', Banks', Lashley's ⋈ Roads, ' Army vote added,	14 3 87 57 200	17 35 50 36	10 14 4 88 57 101	30 16 86 46 27 221	15 12 4 36 62 81	15 15 5 37 56 78	19 12 .2 34 50 71	28 21 38 46 29 189	21 19 35 37 88 190	21 16 36 37 28 175	7 16 8 88 62 77	19 20 25 48	
কা,	1271	1497	1155	1131	1154	1151	1094	1112	1062	1018	1008	1005	1 ~

OTICE TO ALL CONCERNED .-- TO prevent and contradict all false statements as regards my prices for services rendered in my professional capacity, I take this method of informing the citizens and people of Caldwell, Alexander, Catawba, and surrounding Counties, that notwithstanding the enormous prices which I pay for medicines, I have practiced, and will continue to practice medicine at old prices—such as were common before the war. I do not demand gold or silver, but any kind of farm produce at old prices. Myself and family must have support, and this is the only way I can accomplish this one thing so necessary while I serve my countrymen in the capacity of a Physician. The families of soldiers shall have my services at half the above rates, and those of them who are indigent and helpless shall receive them free.

W. W. GILBERT, M. D. Caldwell County, July 28,1864. them free. Caldwell County, July 28,1864.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN RE-gard to the "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."—

1. They are prepared from the best quality of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, 2. They have been known for years and tested by thou-

8. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured

by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions sud certificates accompany each box, and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals. these certificates at the commend them as good for Liver 6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy,

sia, Billious Fevers, Billious Fevers, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the

8. Some physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,830 boxes have been sold to

two Druggists, one in South-Carolina, and one in North-Carolina, and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were order-Carolina, and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

For East a box. For \$30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders. Address GEO. W. DEEMS, Greensboro', N. C.

For sale in North-Carolina as follows:
Asheville, E. J. Aston; Albemarle, J. M. Bivins; Chapel
Hill, R. B. Sanders; Charlotte, E. Nye Hutchison, F. S. Carr; Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley; Concord, J. Reid; Enfield, J. Cohen; Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.; Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell; Goldsborough, Lucas & Moore; Halifax, J. O'Brien; Henderson, Wyche & Co.; Lexington, J. P. Stinson; Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrell Louisburg, J. Clifton; Marion, W. Wakeheld; Pittsboro', J. Long: Ruleigh, Williams & Haywood P. F. Pescul, P. J. Long: Ruleigh, Williams & Haywood P. F. Pescul, P. J. Long; Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescad; Rockingham, J. P. Northam; Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis; Shelby, R. Fronebarger; Wadesboro', W. O. Bernett; Whitesville, K. Haynes; Wilmington, Walker Mears, H. McLin, W. H. Lippett.

July 25, 1864. NOTICE. -- I WISH TO EMPLOY AN EXperienced male teacher that can come well recom-mended to take charge of a small school in the country. Please state terms. J. T. LEACH.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILroad Company, Raleigh, July 7, 1864.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. On the capital stock, payable on and after 1st of August, 1984, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the cld issue of face water, at the outline of the Convention Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury nows, the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer. July 11, 1864.

OFFER FOR SALE A REAUTIFULLY
SITUATED FOUR ACRE LOT, about 15 miles
west of Raleigh, on the flaywood road. It has on it a
comfortable cabin, an excellent well of water, a productive
garden, and some two or three hundred of the finest young
truit trees cultivated in the South. For particulars, apply
to
S. K. JONES. Standard Office, July 18, 1864.

LOST POCKET BOOK FOUND BY A LALL the son of Thomas C. Osmond, near Carolina Female Seminary, containing several bills of Confederate and North Carolina money and other papers The owner can have it by application and giving a proper description of the contents. OST POCKET BOOK FOUND BY A LIT-

Carolina Female Seminary.

SCYTHE BLADES.—THERE HAS BEEN Preceived at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several Counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective Counties.

As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western Counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these Counties in the distribution.

Raleigh, July 21, 1864.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

TRENCH BOLTING CLOTHS .-One case Carlie's Needles, gold eyed, assorted it each paper, 1 to 5. e case English Blue Stone. Ten gross Matches.
One case Anchor French Bolting Cloths, 5, 8, 9,

One case best Euglish Glue.
H. N. BROWN, & Co., Hillsboro', N C.

MLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS .-- C. S. OF America, War Department, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va., July 1, 1864. 2. Each letter must be enclosed in a separate envelope and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond

Virginia.

8. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be permitted to

4 Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States curren cy.

These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed.

ROBERT OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

W. H. HATCH, Capt and A. A. G. July 25, 1864.

TANE MILLS, SHEET-IRON, PLOWS. &C. We keep constantly on hand—
Horizontal Cane Mills, 3 Bolls,
Vertical Cane Mills, 2 and 3 Bolls, Single Guard,
"Double "
Sheet Iron for Boilers, 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet

long, Cast Iron Plates for Boilers, all sizes,

Cast Iron Plates for Boilers, all sizes,
Sheet Iron Skimmers or Ladles,
Botts from one inch to thirty inches long,
Plows, one house, No. 0, No. 11, No. 60 and S. S.,
"two horse, Livingston,...
Plow Points, Bars and Bolts,
Ovens, Spiders, Lids, Flat Irons, Wagon Boxes, &c.,
Bar Iron, from three fourths to eight inches wide,
Nail Bods and Horse-Shoe Iron, Bound Iron and Shovel
Plate. Plate,
Mill Irons repaired Gudgeons Inks, Gearing, and all
kinds of Iron and Brass Castings made on short

WANTED.—Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper and Zinc.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works. Raleigh, June 20, 1864.

MILITA	ARY DIRECTO	ORY.								
ELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AN CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:										
COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	Majors,								
	Jas H Wood, Jno W Lea, Sam D McTate, Wm L Davidson, Jno R Murchison, Rufus Barringer,	Dau W Hurtt, Wm T Ennett, Edwin A Osbori Wm J Hill,								
Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Jas Reilly,								
Wm J Martin, 1 E Coleman, los H Hyman. I Tyler Bennett, Vm Mackae, Vm A Stowe,	Francis W Bird, Wm S Davis, Heury A Rogers, Wm A Johnston, W H Yarborough,	Robt W Alston, E Benten Wither								
Vm F Martin, no D Barry, M Andrews, hos F Toon,	Jno C Lamb, Jno W McGill, Wm G Robinson, Wm S Rankin,	Thos H Sharpe, Thos J Wooten, Wm R Roberts, Jno S Brooks, Wm J Pflold, Lee Russell,								

24 Wm J Clarke,
2. H M Rutledge,
26 Jno R Lane,
27 J A Gilmer, Jr.,
28 Sam D Lowe,
29 Wm B Creasman,
30 Frank M Parker,
31 Jno V Jordan,
32 Ed C Brabble,
33 Glark M Avery,
34 W L J Lowrance,
36 Geo T Gordon. 24 Wm J Clarke, 2. H M Rutledge, Chas C Blacknall Thad D Love, Wm S Grady. Jas T Adams. Jos C Webb, Sam N Stowe Jno A D McKay,

Henry G Lewis, Jos H Saunders, 33 Clark M Avery,
34 W L J Lowrance,
35 Jno G Jones,
36 Wm Lamb,
37 Wm M Barbour,
38 Wm J Hoke,
39 David Coleman,
40 Jno J Hedvick,
4. Jno A Baker,
42 Jno E Brown,
43 Thos C Singeltary,
45 Sam H Boyd,
46 Wm L Saunders,
46 Wm L Saunders,
47 Geo H Farribault, Francis L Twitty, Simon B Taylor, Jas M Stevenson, Jackson L Bost, Geo W Flowers Wm A Holland, Roger Moore, Thos J Brown, Walter J Boggan, Chas M Stedman, 47 Geo H Farribault. Arch D Crndup,

48 Sam H Walkup, 49 Lee M McAfee, 50 Geo Wortham, Albert A Hill. Jas F Davis, 51 Hector McKethan, Caleb B Hobso Jas R McDonald Marcus A Parks, Jus T Morehead, 53 Wm A Owens, Jas J Iredeil, 54 Ken R Murchison, Anderson Ellis, 55 Jno K Connally, Alfred H Belo, Jas A Rogers, 55 Jno K Connally, 56 Paul F Faison, 57 Arch C Godwin, G Grattiott Luke, Jno W Graham Ham C Jones,

Jas A Craige, Thos J Dula, Jas M Mayo, Jas T Huff, 58 Jao B Palmer, 59 Den D Ferrabee, 60 Wash M Hardy, 61 Jas D Radeliffe, Ed Cantwell, Jas T Weaver, Wm S Devane, Geo W Clayton. Jas. H. McNeill, Thos P Jones,

63
64 Lawrence M Allen,
65 Geo N. Folk,
66 Alex D Moore,
67 Juo N Whitford,
68 Lex W History,
68 Lex W History,
69 Lex W History,
67 College of the control Jno J Spann, Clem G. Wright, Ed Whitford. 68 Jas W Hinton, Ed C Yellowley,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Major Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Captain R. E. Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major Janes J Iredell, 5°d regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj Jno W. Moore; The Tenth by Maj. W. L. Young; The Twelfth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut. Col. Joseph B Starr; The Fourtwenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut. Col. J. L. Henry; The Filteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut. Col. J. M. Wynne; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by James C. McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col. Wm. H. Thomas.

The 1st and 3d regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rhodes, Division, Ewell's Corps.

Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 22d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rhodes' Division, Ewel's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battation Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 42d regiment is temporarily with

his Brigade The 7th, 18th, 28th, 32d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.
The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigude, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 35th are in Scales' Brigade,

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 35th are in Scales Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 45th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 50th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's

Corps.
The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rhodes' Division, Ewell's Coaps.
The 38th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps
The 34th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The Loth is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hell's

Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reyno'd's Brigade Stevenson's, Division, Hood's Corps.

The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor-Col. Wm. H Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward - W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and Parkr Overby.

M.d.Us Ward-W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Louges and S. W. Scott.

Eistern Ward-Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.
J. J. Christophers is Clerk to the Board and City Tax

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Trum Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief; N. V. Denton, As-

K. P. Battle, City Attorney. J. L. Pennington, City Printer. F. G. King, Weigh staster.

Orp'ain.—C. H Horton.

Matchnein.—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beeves, Wm. C.
Parker, M C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

GLEN ANNA PEMALE SEMINARY, The masville, N. C. The fall session begins the 4th Wedne-day in July, 1844. Board and washing \$500 per session in advance, or 200 lbs. of Bacon, or 5 barrels of Flour. Tuition \$50; Music \$50; French or Latin \$20.—As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should apply immediately.

Mr. McCondless will board 10 young ladies convenient to the Seminary.

July 1 1264.

July 11, 1564. FOR SALE.—A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER Stage Coach with deck seat, newly tired and painted, and in excellent order. Apply to R. L. PATTERSON,

R. L. PATTERSON, Patterson, Caldwell County, N. C.

August 4, 1864.

Payetteville Observer copy in Weekly and Semiswest.

Weekly 4 weeks.

guide. taight fairly claim the honor of having been the first European who had visited and described Samarcand, for four hundred and fifty years."

salt, that the brine may be worked out. published in London by Mr. Murray.

> has been seized at Hull, England. It is supposed of goods. The bones have probably been used to make knife handles, tooth picks, and the like.

There were, and I believe still are, four different

pulse of the moment, the name of the person whom they judge worthy of the supreme dignity. It is, however, only after long and fruitful deliberation, and when there remains no chance of agreement by merely human means, that recourse is had to supernatural aid; and it has happened that the rest of the Cardinals, or a majority of them, unwilling to show decided opposition, or to be the last in giving their assent, at once concur in the choice of inspiration. The election by compromise is when, after equally long and equally fruitless deliberation, they agree to lay aside their preferences and to leave the nomination of the Pontiff to one among themselves. It is related that it was in this fashion John XXII. was chosen. H: got all the Cardinals to pledge themselves to accept the candidate he should propose, and, to their great surprise, he proposed himself. Taught by the example, for they had never meant to elect him, the Cardinals decided that this power should not again be intrusted to any member of the College, except on conditions which would render the recurrence of such an event impossible. When the election of a Pontiff is by scrutiny or ballot, each Cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets or bulletins are deposited with much solemnity in the consecrated chalice which stands on the the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by offi-cers named ad hoc from their own body; the tick-ets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favor he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access -so called because any Cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a

PRINC PLE. - Never confide in the principle of a timid man. He who has no courage cannot be said to have principle; he may be disposed to virtue, and may prefer good to evil, but he is in the sport of chance, and the slave of circumstances. What avails the best inclinations, if resolution be wanting to put them in practice? A feeble and irresolute audacious and confirmed villian. You know the latter, and are on your guard against him; you rely upon the good intentions of the former, and discover too late, like the son of Israel, he is unstable as water, and shall not excel. A timid man can never become great: if he possesses talent, he cannot apply it; he is trampled upon by the envious and awed by the swaggering; he is thrust from the direct path which alone leads to honor and fame, by

THE MEDICINE OF LAUGUTER .- " It is recorded of Dr. Griffin," says a writer in the Atlantic, "that, when president of the Andover Theological Seminary, he convened the students at his room one evening, and told them he had observed that they were growing thin and dyspeptical from a neglect of the exercise of Christian laughter, and then insisted upon it that they should go through a company drill in it then and there. The doctor was an immense man, over six feet in height, with great amplitude of chest, and most magisterial manners. 'Here.' said he to the first, 'you must practice; now hear me!' and bursting out into a sonorous laugh, he fairly obliged his pupils one by one, to join till the whole were almost convulsed. 'That will do for once,' said the doctor, 'and now mind you keep in

-The following extract is from a work by Charles Henry Carey was a man of genius. He wrote for

the immortal words to them.

formers, nature suddenly broke down under the