Official Vote for Governor of North-Carolina,

Burth-Euralina Simidard Messrs. A. W. Ingold & Co.:

THE OLD POLKS ROOM.

The old man sat by the chimney side-His face was wrinkled and wan, And he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane, As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old fashioned gray,
His pockets were deep and wide
Where his "specs" and his steel tobacco box
tay angly by his side,

The old man liked to stir the fire, So near him the tongs were kept; Sometimes be mused as he gazed on the coals, Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there? Ah! pictures of other years; And now and then awaken'd smiles, But oftener started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side, In a high backed, flat seat chair: I see 'neath the ban I of her muslin cap,
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face, As she busily knits for him, And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped, For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news, To pass the time each day; How it stirs the blood of an old man's heart, To hear of the world away.

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,

But pleasant it is to view, At least I thought it so myself, And sketched it down for you. Be kind unto the old, my friend, They're worn with this world's strife, Though bravely once percharce they fought, The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught your youthful feet to climb Upward life's ragged steep, Then let us gently lead them down To where the weary sleep.

Ancient Greeks.

There were four daily meals taken by the early Greeks: 1, the morning meal or breakfast; 2, dinner; 3, an afternoon mest and 4, supper. The Greeks of a later age partook of three meals corresponding to breakfast, function and dinner. It was customary among them at first to sit at meat, but after luxury prevailed they reclined on couches that they might drink at greater ease. Two guests usually reclined on a couch, but sometimes a greater number who were placed according to rank.

In dress the encients used no covering for the head but afterwards they were hats. The inner garment of a man as well as a woman was a tunic, but women of wealth were a kind of robe. The exterior garments were a cloak, a thicker garment for cold weather, a round garment without sleeves, a great coat, a threadbare coat usually worn by philosophers and the poor, a long garment reaching to the heels and a military cloak. Or that lest were worn shoes bound with though our slippers. Buskins or boots were worn by traged

The Greeks attached great importance to the burial of the deal, as they believed their souls could not enter the Elysian fields unless their bodies were buried; and it was therefore a grave charge on the character of a man to have neglected the burial of his relations. The following customs were connected with the Greek funeral :

As soon as any one expired, the eyes were closed by the nearest relative present, the mouth shut, the fine covered, the body stretched out, and washed, and anointed with oil, then wrapped in a handsome was then laid on a couch with the feet toward the door, a small coin placed over the mouth as Charon's fare for ferriage over the infernal river, and a small cake laid beside the corpse to appease the fury of Cerberus. Before the door a vessel was placed that those about the corpse might parify themselves

with washing.
On the third day after death, the corpse was carried out for burial, attended by the friends and pors of the d coascel an burnt on piles of wood. When these were burnt down the remains of the fire were quenched with wine and the relatives and friends collected the unconsumed bones, which were placed together with the ashes in urns of gold, silver, wood, stone

The corpses not burned were buried in coffins. usually outside the city. After a funeral a feast was usually spread in the house of the nearest relative of the departed, and on the third day a sacrifice was made for the dead. Libations were also made for the deceased, and relatives expressed their sorrows in various ways, either by cutting off their hair or shaving the head, sprinkling themselves with ashes, beating their breasts or tearing their flesh, &c.

The monuments crected over the graves were either piliars or stone tablets, columns, or small buildings in the shape of temples and square stones.

On these were inscribed the epitaph.

Their most ancient theatres were of wood, but afterwards built of stone or cut in rock. The form was semi-circular; and the rows of benches for st ectators, rising one above the other, were arranged in front of the stage, which was divided into the pulpitium in front, where the actors spoke the proscenium behind at the back of which was a wall. the scenu, usually with three doors for the entrance of the actors. In front of the scena the back ground scenes were placed and concealed by a curtain till the play commenced, when it was drawn. The orchestra or pit was a circular space between the row of front seats and the stage, which was occupied by the Chorus, and in the centre of it stood the altar of Bacchus, on the top of which the leader of the Chorus sometimes stood and behind it the prompter and flate player were usually placed .-The ancient theatres being of vast size were capa-ble of containing thousands of spectators, who sat pying the front seats. The buildings were open to the sky, (the Romans scmetimes used an awning.) and owing to their vast size the actors were masks adapted to their characters with mouth pieces to aid their voices. Tragedians were thicksoled buskins to elevate the figure. The ancients used in their theatre; various stage machinery to give effect to scenie representations.

CHILDREN. -- If you are not willing to lose all the

labor you have been at to break the will of your

child, to bring his will into subjection to yours,

that it may be afterwards subject to the will of God.

there is one advice, which, though little known, should be particularly attended to. It may seem a little circumstance; but it is of more consequence than one can easily imagine. It is this: never, on any account, give a child any thing that it cries for.—
For it is a true observation, (and you may make the experiment as often as you please,) if you give a child what he cries for, you pay him for crying; and then he will certainly cry again. not give it him when he could will scream all day long." If he does, it is your own fault; for it is in your power effectually to prevent it: for no mother need saffer a child to cry aloud after it is a year old. "Why it is impossible to hader it" So many suppose; but it is an entire mistake. I am a witness of the direct contrary; and so are many others. My own mother had ten children, each of whom had spirit enough. Yet not one of them was ever heard to cry aloud, after it was a year old. A gentlewoman of Sheffield, (severa) of whose children Lauppose are alive still) assured me she had the same success with regard to her eight children. When some were objecting to the possibility of this When some were objecting to the possibility of this, Mr. Parson Greenwood, (well known in the north of England) replied, "this cannot be impossible; I have had the proof of it in my own family. Nay, of more than this. I had six children by my formore wife; and she suffered none of them to cry aloud, after they were ten months old. And yet none of their spirits were so broken, as to unfit them for any of the offices of life." This, therefore, may be any of the offices of life." Fais, therefore, may be done by any woman of sense, who may thereby save herself abundance of trouble, and prevent that disagreeable noise, the squalling of young children, from being heard under her roof. But I allow, to but a woman of sense will be able to effect chis. Yez, and a woman of such patience and reso. intion as only the grace of God can give. However, this is doubtless the more excellent way; and she that is able to receive it, let her receive it |- John

The poor have incredibly more hope than the rish; hence lotteries, like other epidemics, attack poor devils oftener than mon of wealth.

[From the Greensborough Citizen.]

In an editorial article which appeared in the Southern Oitisen last Saturday, some of my politi-cal opinions are misrepresented; and I hope that you will do me the justice to publish the following

short explanatory statement:
In the speech which I made on the day after the election, it was not my purpose to give a full expression of my political opinions, as I had so recently discussed them at length before the people of the county. I have changed no political opinion which I entertained and expressed in the canvass, and I intend south. and I intend faithfully to endeavor to comply with every promise which I made to my constituents.

I stated frequently in the canvass that if Gov. Vance was re-elected I would give to his administration a cordial support as far as I believed it right, and no further; and such is still my determination I will sustain the Confederate government in the

exercise of all its constitutional powers; and I will oppose every usurpation of authority, every violation of the honor and sovereignty of North-Carolina and every unjust invasion of the rights of her peo-

I will endeavor at all times to maintain the supremacy of the civil over the military powers—and constantly use all the influence which I possess to bring about negotiations for a speedy, lasting and

I will do every thing in my power for the com-fort and support of our brave and noble soldiers; and I will not forget to show a generous liberality to their families at home.

My fellow-citizens have chosen me to represen

them in a highly honorable and responsible position, and I only ask them to give me fair trial. I think that I will be a faithful guardian of their dearest and best interests; and prove myself in all things true and loyal to the South—the land of my birth, true and loyal to the South my kindred and my home.

ROBERT P. DICK.

History of Paper Money in France. History of Paper Money in France.

The French government, in 1718, first issued paper money on the credit of the government, by running Mr. Law's celebrated bank into a national institution. Within one year of the date of the establishment of this royal bank of France, its paper promises to pay, showed evident s gas of depreciation. The government flew to the rescue of its currency by an edict, uttered in 1718, that, thereafter, its paper money should pass at five per cent, above specie. The same edict forbid specie to be used at all in sams under 200 livres. Still government papers continued to go down. The people hourded jewelry and precious stones, in order to lay bysomething that possessed intrinsic value. A discovery of this device of the people drove the government to issue an edict forbidding them to have pearls, diamonds, or other precious stones. Still the government's paper money went down. Then came an have pearls, diamonds, or other precious stones. Still the government's paper money went down. Then came an edict fro a the government forbidding the transportation of specie, also forbidding all persons from holding more than 500 livres in specie, under penalty of confiscation, and fine of 10,000 livres. Still government paper money declined. And finally, on the 11th of March, 1720, an edict came forbidding any payment to be made in specie. Still the paper fabric crumbled; and, in a few months, a citizen of France might have a hundred million of government money in his pocket, and yet starve to death for want of means to buy a meal of victuals. When this grand bubble of government paper currency burst, its circulation was nearly two million and a half livres, while there was only three hundred millions of specie in the government vaults. So the government had this severe and ernment vaults. So the government had this severe and mawelcome truth worked into its obtuse brains at last, that its mere paper issue promises to pay were not money, and could not be made equal to money, not even with all the tremeadous power of the government to uphold it. But even this terrible lesson of inevitable repudiation and ruin d'd not last France more than seventy years, when she ogain sunched a paper balloon, which went up as brilliantly, and came down, if possible, still more disastrously than this one of 1718. On the 1st of April, 1790, (well started on the 1st of April,) the National Assembly issued four hundred millions of france of paper, on the credit of the government. Wise men in France shock their heads, and warned the National Assembly that they would bring and we'med the National Assembly that they would bring financial ruin both upon the government and the people. But they were sitenced by the cry, "What! is not the government's money good?" To doubt it was to incur the charge of being a fee to the government. Soon other large issues became necessary, and as a consequence, the assignats began to decline. "Ah, ha!" said the wise men, "we toid you so!" But the government came up resitutely, though not wisely, to the rescue of its darling currency. It resorted to the most despotic measures to keep it at par a! t prohibited the use of metalic coin.

And finally, in 1796, just six years after its first paper

And floally, in 1796, just six years after its first paper issue, if uttered a decree of death against all who should refuse to take it at par. But, even under this terrible law, its paper soon ield to one-half of one per cent. And finally it took 10,600 of government paper francs to buy a pair of boots. In those good times, for the silly people who had a little while before split their threats in bawling. "Wha! is not the government money good?" it took 700 francs of that excellent government money to buy a Frenchman a pound of butter. These who had confidently boarded this excellent government money, could then bring it out and treat their children to a stick of barley

candy for 30 francs.

It is interesting to see how the state of depreciation of government paper kept pace with the increase of its issue. Thus:

First issue, four hundred millions of francs. Second issue, one hundred and twenty millions; dis-count 10 per cent. Third issue, twenty-seven hundred millions: discount

57 per cent. Fourth issue, five thousand millions; discount 55 per When the whole issue amounted to eight thousand millions of francs, the discount was 74 per cent. And finally, in 1795, only five years after the first issue, when the whole

enount was twenty millions of france, the discount was 19 per cent. Soon after this the government paper fell to ern, and was abandoned as valueless.

The experience of Rassia with government paper, if less disastrous, is none the less instructive in teaching the great lesson that it is not within the power of any government to make its mere paper issue of promise to pay pass as money for any length of time.

> [From the London Times, May 24] The Times on the Virginia Fighting.

The details of the great battles in America are calculated rather to enhance than d minish the sonsation with which the first telegrams were received. There has been no exaggeration, no overstrained description of the condict, or the carnage. If, indeed, it be recollected that even the long reports of furious lighting which we yesterday published still leave two days of anguinary action unaccounted for, it must be allowed that war has never come before us so appalling. Parhaps the Americans may be ground of the pre-eminence, but they have certainly fought more desperaiely, for a longer time, and with more dreadful staughter than any other nation beforeathem.

It would not be impossible to match the results of any one day's battle with stories from wars of the old world; but never, we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed in six successive days.

but never, we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed in six successive days, it is hard to conceive how nature could have supported the exhaustion and the strain. We have been told that after a single day's hard fighting, the lassitude, the re-action in even a victorious army, are such that any fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas there are two atomes hotly engaged in the work of slaughter from the morning of Thursday till the night of Tuesday, with respective the intermission of an hour.

scarcely the intermission of an hour
On every day, except Saturday, there was a pitched batthe contested with the utmost fory; and even Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march. Not were these prodigious operations divided among immense numbers brought into action by relays. Neither army numbered apparently above 100,000 men, and of these every man seems to have been in every battle. Indeed, we are expressly told that the Federal reserves were brought up on the very first day.

FRENCHMEN.-Voltaire once said, that "the Frenchman was a compound of tiger and monkey." A tolerably so-vere remark about his own flesh and blood. "Coleridge said, "the French people are like a powder magazine—each separate grain smutty and contemptible, but the online mass, when fired up, terrible indeed." A pointed saying, certainly, and its severity not to be greatly wondered ut, certainly, and its severity not to be greatly wondered at, as coming from an Englishman contemporary with the twenty years of struggle of England with Napoleon. A distinguished Frenchman is reported to have recently said, that his countrymen, if they would long telerate Louis Napoleon's proceedings, would prove themselves a nation of lackers. And the phrase, "dog of a country," is declared to have become of quite common application to France among the better sort of her own people.

INTELLIGENCE OF A DEAF MUTE -A pupil of the Abbe

caud gave the following extraordinary answers: Gratitude is the memory of the heart.'

'Hope is the blossom of happiness.'
'What is the difference between hope and desire?'
'Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enownent is a tree in fruit."

* What is eternity?

*A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line that has

. What is time?

'A line that has two ends; a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb.'
'What is God?' The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the machin-ist of nature, the eve of justice, the watch-maker of the universe, the soul of the world.

'Does God reason?'

Man reasons, he doubts; he deliberates; he decides; God is companies; he know all diberates;

God is omniscient; he knows all things; he never doubts

A Dansie Prox the Front —We heard a member of the shovel brigade relating his experience who was at the front. "Dis nigger was frowing up dirt, when bins went something Lookin' dat way, saw Sam lying down dar wid his head off crying, Bob I'se killed, I'se killed. Lookin' tother way I saw-seven million Yankees chargin' our camps. Dis nigger achber stopped till he got elean back to Macan. De test oh de nighers all killed. Seberal white folks got the bref knocked out ob sum very valuable niggers by dat feolishness.

THE SONG OF THE SHELL.

Sullen, and strong, and thick, and tall, lises the bastion's moated wall. The giseis is smoothe and the dirch is deep, And the weary scutry may never sleep; Over the parapet, beavy and dun, l'ecrs the mouth of the barbette gun, While lightnings flash and tempests glow, From the gloomier casemates down below. Strong is the work and stout the wall, But before my song they must crumble and fall—Crumble away to a heap of stones, Mingled with fragments of dead men's bones, And red with the blood that flowed as they fell, Their requiem sung by the howling shell. Flaunting, and hossting, sod brisk, and gry,
The streets of the city shine to-day,
Forts without, an army within.
To think of surrender were deadly sin;
For the foe far over the wave abide,
And no guns can reach o'er the flowing tide. And no guns can reach o'er the flowing tide.
They can't? Through the air with a rish and a yell,
Comes the screech and the roar of the howling shell;
And the populous city is all alive
With the bees that are leaving their ancient hive,
And the market places are waste and bare,
And the smoke hangs thick in the poisoned air;
And ruins alone shall remain to tell
When the bear of destruction was sung by the shall And ruins alone shall remain to tell
Where the hymn of destruction was sung by the shell.
Sharp are its cadences, harsh its song,
It shricks for the right and it crushes the wrong;
And never a blast, shaking nethermost hell,
Cried vengeance and wrath like the song of the shell.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.] I have recently made an experiment to ascertain the relive weight and measurement of the corn, cob and shuck corn in the shuck, as usually sold, and the following are te results:
7514 pounds in weight of corn in the shuck will make

ne measured bushel of shelled corn, and the opts from it will weigh 13½ pounds, and the shucks 16½ pounds.

Rivery nine (3) measured bushel of shelled corn yields seven (7) measured bushels of cobs.

The quantity of corn which a house or pen filled with corn in the shuck will shell out may be ascertained by the

following rules:

Multiply the length, breadth, and heighth, in inches, of
the building together, and divide the product by \$400, and
the result will be the number of bushels of corn it will shell out.

For example: A crib 240 inches long, 120 broad, and
120 inches high, filled with corn in the shuck, will shell
out 540 measured bushels.

The corn in which these experiments were made weigh-

ed 55½ pounds to each measured bushel, which may be considered as a fair average weight; and the bushel used was the English and United States standard of #2156 4 When sold by weight of 56 pounds to the bushel, sub stitufe .6520 for 6400, the divisor in the above rale; and 76 pounds for 7514, as the weight of a bushel in the shuck. As the weight of the corn (specific gravity) and relative proportions of cob will vary with the seasons, and as the quantity of shucks remaining on the corn will affect the

measurement of weight, the above rule will not be strictly correct in all cases, but it is believed to be the nearest approximation which has been made. * A box twelve inches square and 14 15-16 inches high will contain a legal bushel, dry measure.

HEADQUARTERS 98th N. C. T. July 30, 1864. A list of casualties in the 29th N. C. T. in the battle of July 25th.

Company A-Killed, Jackson Davis Wounded, James Collins. Missing, Sergt C II Atkerson, Corpl W S Blackwood, Privates Lin Southerd, Martin Hutson. B-J A Morrow.
C-Wounded and left in the hands of the enemy, Sergt J A Little, Corpl A H Conrad, Private D A Bumgarner, wounded and got out, Privates Marcus Belick, Allen, Bumgarner, A D Poller, T J Wagner. Missing, K D Hei-

man, Cicero Hall.

D.—Wounded, Henry Ayry. Missing, C Epps.

E.—Wounded, Corpl W J Chisholm, Private Wm Frasier. Missing. Lt Isaac Williams, Priva J M Luther, D N Waisner, W H Louthrop.

F.—Wounded, R Pack. Missing, Corpl J W Nanca.

G-Missing, Priv Carden J Wever.

H-Wounded, Priv W J Hawkins. Missing, Lieut M A Lowe, Privs J Champion, J W Cox, F K Cline, W J Hawkins.

1-Wannded, Sergt G B Harden, Privs J W Revice, Bloom, Holcomb. Missing Sam A Wishon. Wounded and let in the hands of the enemy, W B Weathermon,

Wm Plowman. K-Wounded, Priv M A Harkey. Missing, J Talburt. Captured on the 21st of Ju'y.
Company C-Priv A P Linebarger.
E-Sergt J A Crawford Priv O C Brewer.

F-Privs B F Adams, Wm Hale, H Hicks. H-L A Boinger.

Killed and wounded at Petersburg, June 24.
Company B - Wounded Jas P Harris.
D-Frank Ridenhour.

K-Wounded, Wm Gadd:

K-Killed, Capt Jas M Crowel. A braver and more gallant man never went on a battle field, a truer patriot has never sacrificed his life on the altar of his country than Cap: Crowel. He was a gallant officer, a good soldier, a true patriot and a christian gentleman. Peace to his remains.

Respectfully, W. H. A. SPEER, Col. 28th N. C. T.

North Carolina papers please copy.

12TH N. C. TROOPS. 12TH N. C. TROOPS.

List of killed and wounded in the 12th N. C. T. since leaving-Richmond on the 15th June 1854.

Company A—Killed, Capt John Spaugh. Wounded, Privates John Hoke in thigh, Jacob Wilkerson in arm.—

B—Killed, none. Wounded, Privates W D Royster severe in arm, one bone broken, Jas-E Yancey in arm, C Overby very slight (shell.)

C-Killed, none. Wounded, Private S C Harris in arm. D—Killed none. Wounded, Priva R S Stone right hip, Jas A Roster severe left thigh.

E—Killed, none. Wounded, Priv E A Jones in hip, W Dellinger in leg.

B—Killed, none. Wounded, Priv J R Guilland in hand.
G—Killed, none. Wounded, Priv J R Guilland in hand.
G—Killed, none. Wounded none.
H—Killed, Priv Win Baines. Wounded, Capt J A
Drake severe in stomach, Privs B H Gardner both lega
ampulated, R F Mosely left leg ampulated, G W Tisdale

amputated, R. F. Mosely left leg amputated, G. W. Tisdale severe in left leg.

1—Killed, none. Wounded Privs W. D. Grawley severe in side, (shell.) A. W. Wilson severe in leg, bone fractured.

K.—Killed, none. Wounded, Privs Sam'l Aycock flesh wound in leg, John Denton right arm amputated, J. H. Denton flesh wound in arm.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed 2, wounded 20. Total 22.

SLANDERERS.-While residing on Long Island in early SLANDRERES.—While residing on Long Island in early life, a gentleman was returning home just at evening, from a visit to old Dr. Woodworth. Seeing what he thought to be a rabbit by the readside, a little ahead, he reasoned with timself thus: 'They are rather tender animals—if the icllow sits till I come up I think I could hit him with these books,' a goodly bundle of which he had in his hand-kerch'ef Hit him he surely did; only it proved not to be a rabbit, but a skunk. The logical consequences followed, and he returned to his family in anything but the odor of sanctity. In after life, being asked why he did not reply to a scurrilous attack which had been made upon him, the doctor answered, "I discharged a quarto once

on him, the doctor answered, "I discharged a quarto on at a skunk; and then I made up my mind never to try THE PRONOUNS OF THE BIBLE.—Luther pronounced pronouns to be the sweetest and most consolatory expresnouns to be the sweetest and most consolatory sions to be found in the word of God. What, sions to be found in the word of God. What, in fact, is more tenderly elevating than where the prophet Isaiah heralds peace and recressing to the people of Israel?— 'Comfort ye, my people, saith your God.' No longer the 'Lord God, the Lord strong and mighty;" "your God and my people.' And how marked the difference between saying, The Lord is a shepherd, "The Lord is my shepherd;" between the heathen who acknowledges God as the Father of all things and the ransom of his well-be-loved, who behold in the Lord, "Our Father which art in heaven," between "The Lord will hear me when I call upon him," and "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

WELSH SAYINGS.—Three things can never become rusty Which Satisms.—Three things can never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

Three things cannot be easily done—to allay thirst with fire, to dry, wet with water and to please in everything

that is done.

Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in famine, well water in thirst, and a gray coat in cold.

Three things as good as their better -dirty water to extinguish fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

sword to a coward.

Three warnings from the grave—thou knowest what I was, see what I am, remember what thou art to be.

Three things of short continuance—alady's love, a chip fire and a brock's flood.

Three things that could never to be from home—the cat, the chinney and the housewife.

Three essentials to make a false story teller—a good memory, bold hoe, and fools for an autience.

Three things seen in the peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of the devil.

Three things it is unwise to beast of—the flavor of also Three things it is unwise to beast of—the flavor of ale, the beauty of thy wife, and the contents of thy parse.

Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof, and a scoiding wife.

A Tough Toast.—Any one who has been in St. Augustine, Klorida, any length of time, must have seen or heard of old C——, who has, until recently kept a store in that city, who had the misfortune to be deaf. He had a stock of good liquor in cellar, and the officers at the post of course cultivated C——'s acquaintance, and appeared very friendly, although some of them disliked him, and thought he was a little too "stingy," but they were always ready to drink when he asked them to "take something." On one occasion he invited a few of them into his back room; the old "rye" was turned out and the glasses raised, when one officer who wished to amuse his companions. ed, when one officer who wished to amuse his companions a little at C.'s expense, gave the following toast in rather a

low tone of voice:

"Mr. C —, here is hoping that you will go to h—l."
Old C — did not hear what was said, but seeing the officer's lips move, supposed that he had paid him the usual compliment of drinking his health, and promptly responded:

"The same to you, sir, and all your family."

The laugh was turned on the officer, who was punished

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by the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comp-troller, in presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from cleven Counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania, and Polk voted with the Counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington, and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the Counties of Cherokee, Chowar, Gates, Haywood, and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, as fol-

ows:		
,,,,,,	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.
herokee,	621	181
laywood,	299 maj.	
facon, .	670	103
official vote as above,	52,833	20,174
	54,423	20,448
	20,448	ANCE

Vance's real majority, 38,975 List of Confederate Officers exchanged at

Linj Gen Edward Johnson, Vu. Muj Gen Frank Gardner, Louisiana. Maj Gen Frank Gardner, Louisiana.
Brig Gen Geo H Stnart, Maryland.
Brig Gen J J Archer, Vs.
Brig Gen M Jeff Thompson, Missouri.
Col James N Brown, 14th South Carolina.
Col H M Barbour, 57th North Carolina.
Col R W Carter 1st Virginia Cavatry.
Col Nervell Cobb, 44th Virginia Infantry.
Col R E Candid, 10th Kentucky Cavatry.
Col R W Dinks 2d Kentucky. Col B W Duke, 2d Kentucky. Col W II Forney, 10th Alabams. Col W II Forney, 10th Alabama.
Col W J Ferguson, 18th Virginia.
Col J M Hanks, Kentucky Cavalry.
Col R C Morgan, Kentucky.
Col W II Peebles, 44th Georgia.
Col James Pell, Forrest's Cavalry.
Col Vandavender, 50th Virginia.
Col W W Ward, Tennessee.
Lt Col Jas T Tucker, 714 Regiment.
Lt Col Jas T Brown, Forrest's Cavalry.
Lt Col J E Bogant 88th Georgie. Lt Col Jas T Brown, Porress S Gavairy.

Lt Col P E Devant, Sath Georgia.

Lt Col Wm Lee Davidson, 7th North Carolina.

Lt Col J P Fitzgerald, 22d Va.

Lt Col J P L Mayres, 27th Va.

Lt Col D H L Mariz, 10th Va.

Lt Col W M Parseley, 3d North Carolina.

Lt Col A I Swingler. Lt Col A L Swingler, Lt Col M J Smith, Artillery. Lt Col M J Smith, Artillery.
Lt Col O A Pation,
Major D W Anderson, 44th Virginia.
Major J W Caldwell, 1st Kentucky.
Major J T Carson, 12th Georgia.
Major W T Dounell, 3rd North Carolina.
Major B Gross, A. A. G. *
Major E M Henry, 4th Missouri.
Major H G A Higley, Commonary Subsistence.
Major W H Manning, 5th Lonisiana.

Major W H Manning, 6th Louisiana.
Major E A Nash, 4th Georgia
Major L J Perkin, 50th Vinginia.
Major E J Sanders, Sanders' Rattery.
Major Thos Steele, 8d Kentucky. Major Thos Steele, on Renticey.

Major T E Upshaw, 13th Virguia.

Major F F Warley, 2d South Carolina Artillery.

Major Thos B Webber, 2d Kentucky.

Major G H Smith, A A G Major General Wheeler.

Lieutenant A Dupre, A D C Major General Gardner

Lieutenant T G Jackson, A D C Baigadier General Au-

Lieutenant J A Jacques, A D C Vol to General Gardner.
List of Yankee Officers Exchanged. List of Yankee Officers Exchanged.

List of Yankee Officers Exchanged.

Brig Gen Seymour; Brig Gen Wessels; Brig Gen Scammon; Brig Gen Sealer; Brig Gen Hickman; Col J G Grover; Col R Hawkins: Col W Harrismon; Col J H Lehman; Col O H Legrauge; Col W C Lee; Col R White; Col H C Bollinger; Col H L Brown; Col E L Dann; Col E Fardell; Lt Col E H Lays; Lt Col N B Hunter; Lt Col T N Higginbotham; Lt Col G C Jaslyn; Lt Col W E Me-Makin; Lt Col L Miles; Lt Col W C Maxwell; Lt Col J D Mayhew; Lt Col A F Rogers; Lt Col J H Burcham; Lt Col J Pots'cy; Lt Col A F Rogers; Lt Col J H Burcham; Lt Col G B Baldwin; Lt Col W G Bartholimer; Lt Col W R Cook, Lt Col C J Dickerson; Lt Col T J Fellows; Lt Col G A Fairhanke; Lt Col W Gleon; Lt Col T P Spofford; Lt Col W W Stewart; Lt Col F W Swift; Lt Col A W P Lascele; Maj C H Bures; Maj W F Baker; Msj E W Bates; Maj J E Clarke; Msj D A Carpenter; Maj W Crandall; Maj H D Grant; Maj J Hall; Maj J N Jehnson.

"Swift wrote many sharp epigrams, of which this not a bad specimen:
'Sir, I admit your general rule, That every poet is a fool; But you, yourself, may serve to show it, The every fool is not a poet."

The Legislature. We give below the names of members elected to the Legislature as far as ascertained. The Conservatives "after the straitest sect" and the Vance Conservatives will have a large majority in each SENATE.

1. Pasquotank and Perquimans-W. H. Bagley. 2. Camden and Currituck-3. Gates and Chowan-Mills L. Eure. 4. Hyde and Tyrrell—
5. Northampton—John B. Odons;
6. Hertford—Col. Jas. M. Wynns. 7. Bertie-John Pool. 8. Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs 9. Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins. 10. Edgecombe and Wilson-J. H. Powell. 11. Pitt-E. J. Blount.

12. Beaufort-Edward J. Warren. 18. Craven-Nathan A. Whitford. 14. Carteret and Jones-M. F. Arendell. 15. Greene and Lenoir-James P. Speight. 16. New Henover-Eli W. Hall. 17. Duplin-W. R. Ward. 18. Onslow-Isaac N. Sanders.

19. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus-J. W. Ellis 20. Cumberland and Harnett-William B. Wright. 21. Sampson-William Kirby. 22. Wayne-Benjamin Aycock 23. Johnston-Thomas D. Snead.

24. Wake-Willie D. Jones. 25. Nash-Alse J. Taylor. 26. Franklin-Wash. Harris. 27. Warren-Thomas J. Pitchford. 28. Granville-R. W. Lassiter. 29. Person-Charles S. Winstead.

30. Orange—John Berry.
31. Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane. 32. Chatham-E. Straughan. 33. Moore and Montgomery—Dr. J. M. Crump. 84. Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch. 35. Anson and Union—W. C. Smith.

36. Guilford—Robert P. Dick.
37. Caswell—William Long.
38. Rockingham—Daniel W. Courts. 39. Mecklenburg—W. M. Grier.
40. Cabarrus and Stanly—J. E. McEachen.
41. Rowan and Davie—William B. March. 42. Davidson-Henderson Adams. 43. Stokes and Forsyth--J. E. Matthews. .

44. Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany -J. Horton. 45. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander-A. M. Bogle. 46. Burke, McDowell and Caldwell-S. F. Patterson. 47. Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba-M. L. McCorkle. 48. Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland-Dr. W. J. T.

49. Buncombe, Henderson and Madison-Montraville Patton.

50. Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson -Col. S. C. Bryson,

HOUSE OF COMMONS. . Alamance-Chesly F. Faucett and R. Y. McAden. Alexander-Dr. J. M. Carson. Anson-A. J. Dargari and L. L. Polk. Alleghany-

Beaufort-Richard S Donnell and David Carter. Bertie-Dr. P. T. Henry and James Bond. Bladen-J. W. Russ. Brunswick-Daniel L. Russell, Jr. Burke-J. J. Erwin. Buncombe-James Gudger and Capt. Jos. A. Brevard. Cabarrus-W. S. Harris.

Caldwell-Mr. Isbell. Camden-Carteret-Stephen D. Pool. Caswell-Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison. Catawba ... W. P. Reinhardt. Chatham ... J. H. Headen, W. J. Headen and W. P.

Hadley. Cumberland and Harnett—Jesse G. Shepherd, Dr. John McCormick, and A. D. McLoan. Chowan-L. C. Benbury.

Cleaveland-

Helton.

Mitchall --

Columbus-Forney George. Craven-William Lane, T. H. Gaskins. Currituck-Davie-R. F. Jehnson. Duplin-Z. Smith and R. B. Houston. Davidson-C. F. Lowe and Lewis Hanes.

Edgecombe and Wilson-David Cobb and L. D. Farmer. Franklin-W. K. Davis. Forsyth-W. H. Wheeler and W. B. Stine. Gaston—W. T. Shipp. Gates—Capt. Richard Bond. Guilford—David F. Caldwell, A. Clapp and A. S.

Granville-Dr. Eugene Grissom, J. S. Amis, Dr. Pleasant P. Peace. Graene-H. H. Best. Haisfax-Dr. II. Joyner and A. H. Davis. Haywood-Dr. S. L. Love. Henderson-M. M. Patton. Hertferd-J. B. Vann. Hyde-Iredell-T, A. Allison and L. Q. Sharpe.

Jackson-Mr. Enlos. Johnston-William A. Smith and William G. Banks. Jones-F. G. Simmons. Lenoir-Allen W. Wooten. Dincoln - Ambrose Costner. Macon-Dr. J. M. Lvle. Madison-Mr. Brown. Martin—S. W. Outerbridge.

McDowell—W. F. Craig.

Mcchlenburg—E. C. Grier and J. L. Brown.

Montgomery—E. H. Davis. Meore—Elam J. Harrington. New Hanover-Samuel J. Person and J. R. Hawes. Northampton-William J. Rogers and S. T. Stancill. Grange-Samuel F. Phillips and W. N. Patterson. Joslow-A. J. Murrill.

Pasquotank— Rerqqimans—J. H. Riddick. Berson-John W. Cunningham. Pitt-C. Perkins and B. G. Albritton., Randolph—Joel Ashworth and Ecos T. Blair. Rowan—F. E. Shober and W. H. Crawford. Richmond—Capt. B. F. Little.

Mobeson-Rockingham-Messrs. Strong and Boyd. Ratherford—A. R. Bryan, and J. L. Carson. Sampson—L. A. Powell and Patrick Murphy. Stokes-W. H. Fivnt.

Surry-Transvivania-Forreli-Union-O. Austin. Wake-G. H. Alford, C. J. Rogers and D. G. Fowle. Wayne-M. K. Crawford and J. M. Caho. Warren-T. J. Judkins and W. T. Alston. Washington-L. C. Latham.

Watauga-Wilkes-A. S. Calloway and P. T. Horton, . . Yadkin-A. C. Cowles. Yancey -D. M. Young.

Only Twenve Lavr .- During its last session the Yankee Congress adopted a resolution tendering thanks to the serviving soldiers of the Revolution for their acryices in that war, and providing that they receive a sum of money as pensioners which shall help to smooth the rugged put if if on their journey to the tomb. The Herald says that only twelve of them survive, and gives the following as the names, birtiplace and ages, so far as known of them: Ameziah Goodwin,

Summerworth, N. H.,
Sudbury, Mass.,
Washington county, Pa,
Windham, Conn.,
York, Maine,
Southampton county Vo. John Goodnow, Adam Lisk, Rev. D. Waldo, William R Hutchings, James Burnham, Southampton county, Va., 99
Berjamin Miller, Springfield, Mass., 100
Alexander Maroney, Lake George, N. Y., 94
Samuel Downing, Second New Hampahire regiment, (no birthplace or age given)
Lemuel Cook, (no birthplace or age given.)
Jumes Gates, (no birthplace or age given.)

A week filled up with selfahness, and the Sabbath stuff-ed full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharis ce, but a poor Christian.

A TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION. - A negro. committed violence upon a young lady in the neighborhood of Carter's depot, Tennessee, a few days ago, and being brought by some soldiers before her for identification, she seized a gun and blew half his head off.

Department, Raleigh, June 9, 1844.—1 and ben prepared to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the 50% lowing terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Uxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Calledine Lake, Concerd. Rockingham, Hendersouther, State, ville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayette, ville, Colerain, and at this place.

Parsons shipping wool to this place will please mark in the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOW 9, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 18, 1364.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The exercises of this school will be resumed on Wednesday September 4th Those who wish places must make sarly application. For circular containing terms 1 marks. July 29, 1864.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN RE.

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

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been enter

by them.

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

5. Directions and certificates accompany each bix, and these certificates are from well known and most respect. these certificates are from west known and most respect, ble individuals.

6. Correspondents renormend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pueumonia, Jaundice, Disease, Killions Fevers, Billions Rhoumatism, Worms, Plans,

Bronchitis, &7. Several contlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200 they are the best; what in except ever offered to be public. 8. Some them to then . s, and another of our so have been sold to regular plantituder of the xes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South the training and some time against a 700 baxes were order.

Carolina, and some time ago, are a 700 boxes were ordered by Drugge is a few two in Virginia.

Price, sta box. For \$30 a druge boxes were ordered by Drugge is a few two in Virginia.

Price, sta box. For \$30 a druge boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Pruggists and country merchants. Cash (new coveracy & scoon-pany orders. Address GEO W. DEEMS.

For sale in North-Carolina as follows:
Asheville, E. J. Aston; Albemarle, J. M. Bivius; Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders; Charlotte, E. Nye Hutchison, F. S. Carr; Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley; Concord, J. Red. Enfield, J. Cohen; Fayetteville, N. A. Steiman & Co. Enfield, J. Cohen; Fayetteville, N. A. Steiman & Co. Lexington. J. P. Stinson; Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrell Louisburg, J. Clifton; Marion, W. Wakeheld; Pittsboro, J. Long; Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud; Reckingham, J. P. Northam; Salisbury, Henderson & Santis, Shelby, R. Fronebarger; Wadesboro', W. O. Benaett, Whitesville, K. Hayoos; Wilmington, Walker Mears, H. Mellin, W. H. Lippett.

July 25, 1864.

NOTICE. -- I WISH TO EMPLOY AN EXperienced male teacher that can come well recommended to take charge of a small school—the country.

Please state terms.

July 28, 1864.

41—21.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL road 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 Angust, 1964, in four per cent, certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

OFFICE BALEIGH & GASTON RAIL

SITUATED FOUR ACRE LOT, about 1½ miles west of Baleigh, on the Haywood 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 fruit trees cultivated in the South. For particulars, apply to S. K. JONES. Standard Office, July 18, 1864.

Lost POCKET BOOK FOUND BY A LIT-tle son of Thomas C. Osmond, near Carolina Forate Seminary, containing several bills of Confederate and North Carolina money and other papers. The owner can have it by application and Carolina Female Seminary. July 18, 1964. SCYTHE BLADES.—THERE HAS BEEN Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of

be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several Counties are requested to appoint Counties siomars to receive the quota for their respective Counties. As the present crop of grain and grass in the Western Counties has not yet been haryested a preference will be given to these Counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. Raleigh, July 21, 1884.

RENCH BOLTING CLOTHS.—
One case Carlie's Needles, gold eyed, assorted in each paper, 1 to 5.
One case English Blue Stone. Ten gross Matches.
One case Anchor French Bolting Cloths, 5, 8, 2

One case best English Glue.
H. N. BROWN, & Co.

TLAG OF TRUCK LETTERS .- C. S. OF America, War Department, Bureau of Exchange, Bichmond, Va., July 1, 1864 1. All letters to go North by flag of truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each lefter must be enclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmonda Virginia.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary and applications.

ary sized letter purer, and its consents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be permitted to 4 Each 1 ter must contain a United States postage

stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States current These regulation villing of y enforced, and no letter transmitted in things they a e not eviet ? ROUSEL OUTD

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

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, Thomasville, N.C. The fall session begins the 4th Wednesday in July, 18-4. Board and washing \$500 per session in advance or "00" lbs. of Bacon, or 15 barrels of Flour. Tuition \$50; Music \$50; French or Latin \$20.—As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring advantages about the session of the sess mission should apply immediately.

Mr. McCondless will board 10 young ladies convenient.

July 11, 1364. POR SALE. FOURTEEN SHARES OF Rafeigh and Gaston Railroad Stock, and three shares of N. C. Railroad Stock. Apply at this office.

August 9, 1864.

44-4f.

CITY OF RALEIGH. Mayor-Col. Wm. H Harrison. Western Ward-W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and Park

er Overby.

Middle Ward-W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Leugeen S. Harp.
J. J. Christophers is Clerk to the Beard and City Tax:

Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Trun Omistables—J. J. Betts, Chief; N. V. Denton, As-K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

Captain-C. H. Horton. Watchman - R. A. Johnston, Wm. Beeves, Wm. C. a. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each mouth is the time.

fixed for the regular meetings of the Hoard.

APPORTIONMENT OF HOSPITALS, In and around Richmond, for the separate accommodation of the sick and wounded from different States.

Soldiers of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missaurj are at Chimbonzo Hospital, Eastern terminas of Broad street, (Church Hill.)

These from North-Camilina in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th divisions of Winder Hospital, Northwest of Hollywood Cemetery

Cemetery
Those from South-Carolina in the 4th division of Jack Those from Georgis in the 1st and 2d divisions of Jackson 14, spiral and 1st division of Winder Hospital.

Those from Georgis in the 1st and 2d divisions of Jackson 14, spiral and 1st division of Winder Hospital.

Those from Louisiana at the Louisiana Hospital, West terminus of Broad street, and in 8s division Winder Hospital.

pital.

Those from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas in the 1st and 2d divisions of Huward's Grove Hospital, on Mechanicaville Turnpike.

Confederate or Unappropriated Hospitals—Roberison Hospital, corner Main and 3d streets; Receiving and Way side Hospital; corner Lith, and Grace streets; Small Post Hospital, near Howard's Grove.

Rrison Hospitals—General Hospital No. 13 and General Hospital Ro. 21, common of Mathematical Streets.