The above corresponds with our information from other parts of the State. We learn, from several counties, that our planters have not been able yet to make contracts with laborers our censures are just upon those persons in this State, who are laboring to interest the colored population in political affairs.

Those miserable demagogues and incendiaries, who are thus operating upon our colored population, are doing an amount of mischief whose results cannot be foretold. It requires no demonstration to prove, that certain ruin must follow any teaching which inculcates the idea, that our former laboring population, by their changed condition, can live as propri stors and self managers, discarding the system of regular laborers on the farm. Even if our laboring population had the means to procure lands of their own, the manifest incapacity of ninety nine out of a hundred to conduct a farm thems ives, judiciously and skillfully, ought to make them hesitate. Landed proprietors cannot rent or lease their lands to ignorant, un skillful, and irresponsible persons. If they were certain of getting the full rent, still the injury sustained by having their lands hadly cultivated and fences and ditches destroyed would be incalculable. As a general rule, men really competent to manage, themselves, find but little difficulty in getting lands,

THAT was a significant announcement, flashsteamer from across the Atlantic would bring John Bull is wary in money matters, far-sighted est improvements have been manifest and sagacious. He justly recognizes, as clocs the intelligent, dispassionate judgment of Christen dom, that the mad crusade of the Radicals against the laws and the Constitution, the Excestive and the Judiciary, must, if persisted in and crowned with success, utterly ruin the country and all its interests, weigh, industrial, political and financial.

THE COMMON sufferings and persecutions under which we labor are a good introduction to an inclustrial age. Such a period requires a large spplication of the associative principle, and, properly considered, demands an unselfish and elevated tone of mind. The times are favorable to these, and ought to do much to help us to become thrifty and enterprising, without degenerating into merely cunning graspers after wealth

ONE C. W. BUTTS, living in Norfolk, has forwarded to Senator Robinson, of the Virginia Legislature, a petition requesting the Assembly to dissolve itself and abolish the State government. -There is a Japanese process of disembowelling oneself, upon an intimation by the Tycoon that such a proceeding on the part of the subject would be agreeable to his Highness, that is known as hari shari. Whether the Leg islature of Virginia will perform this feat at the bldding of Butts, time will show. The Richmond Whig thinks that an appropriate response, on their part, would be to vote the petitioner a rope and request him to hang himself.

VERIBAD HORES. - Our cotemporary of the Charlotte Times, apparently very seriously, publishes a professed official communication to the Congress, signed by the above name, as the Chief Detective of the United States, in which he represents that, after a most the rough investigation into the charge that secret political disloyal associations are in existence in the South he can find no trace of them. This statement is doubtless correct, but we are inclined to think that the whole matter is a very bad hour.

THAD STEVENS was thought to possess influence in Connaylvania, but, when put to the test, the result is - seven votes for Senator in the Radhal legislature of that State. He is represented by Washington letter writers, as wofully Crest-fallen. Aside from his personal humili ation, may we not infer pleasing political auguries! May we not construe so decisive a de feat as indicating that he is too radical even for Pennsylvania Radicals?

THE NEW YORK Tribuse has an article entitled "How the South Stands;" which is full of misrepresentation of our people and their views. In view of its character, it should be tollowed by one entitled "How the Tribune

SEMI-WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RICHT THAN BE PRESIDENT" .- Henry Clay.

VOL. 1.

Agriculture.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

The agricultural resources of North Carolina

have not been developed, perhaps, a tithe of their actual capacity. Even our best farming State, viz: lands, in the hands of our best farmers, have not been brought up to half the productiveness which they might be, under a thoroughly scientific and skillful management. Many of our up the vocation at mature periods of life, and have had to learn as they practised. Among those who have been trained from chidhood to the vocation, there are few, if any, who have ever become thoroughly skilled in the science or practice of farming. Most are plodders, following the same plans, using the same impleding generations. The causes for this are vari-1. The present almighty dollar, rendered ne-

cessary often by the surroundings or condition of the farmer, has been the object of pursuit. for the year. This state of things must be ruin- Our planters have, not lived for posterity .ous both so black and white, and shows that Ofir noble forcets have been felled to open broad acres to be rendered sterile and waste by bad cultivation. Land has been added to lands, not to be improved and rendered capable of supporting a large population, but to afford emplayment to the growing numbers of domestics who were to be fed and elothed. Hence, in a omparatively new country, we have tracts of and, which ought to have been improved by cultivation, worn out and turned out to grow up, to be again cut down and worn out by the succeeding generation, or to remain waste and

2. The system of large farms, to support large gangs of slaves who never attained any skill in agriculture, may be chargeable to some extent with this state of things. Fewer laborers, better taught on smaller farms, enriched and improved by better cultivation, would have left all the States east of the Mississippi, in the slave States, with one half of their original forests still standing, and the other half so well cultivated as to provide better for five or ten times their present population, than the present open lands can now provide for their present occupauls.

3. Another cause of the beggared condition ed over the cable on yesterday, that the next, of agriculture in the South has been the little attention given to the use of improved farming back a large amount of U. S. securities, for implements. The implements now used, on which purchasers can not be had, on account of three fourths of the farms in the South, are the conviction, in financial circles, that the pro perhaps not a whit better than those used thirjected Impeachment of the President is tull of ty, forty and fifty years ago. When proper atmenace to the stability of the Government .- | tention has been given to this subject, the clear-

> In the present experiment with free labor, great chapters must take place in all these respects,-Whatever may be the quantity or character of the lands owned by large landed proprietors, the day has gone by for the employment of the former large numbers of hands by the same proprietor or manager. However sale, or profitable or economical it was in the days of slavery to group together large numbers of laborers on the same farm, it will be found far less to in the management or employment of free labor.

It strikes us the true policy now is, small farms and a correspondent employment of few hands, rendered more skillful by good management, and the deficit in land and labor to be made up by proper fertilizers and manures and the most improved implements of husbandry. We are glad to find that our trading people are furnishing fertilizers, lime, &c., in unusual quantities, and we hope at low prices. And it affords us pleasure to repeat that Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co. and Mr. Towles, of this city, and Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., of Newbern, are contributing largely to supply improved agricultural implements. The last named firm in Newbern, we see, have recently added largely to their means of supplying the demand by the establishment of a plow factory. Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co. have for some time had one of the largest plow factories, in this city, in operation, to be found in the State. The State may regard those who furnish fertilizers and implements, on good terms to our farmers, as real benefactors.

WE SEE it stated that a Mr. Fuller, of the Ulinois Senate, has introduced a bill to "change the Great Seal of the State," the legend upon which is "State Sovereignty, National Union." He objects to this device as disloyal. To render it an entirely loyal seal, we suppose, it should be changed to "Federal Sovereignty, State Destruction," and the seal should be required to take the test-oath !

ANOTHER of the numerous Mexican leaders, Canales, has started a little revolution on his own account. There are now about as many separate revolutionary commands in Mexico as there are leaders. Each of these leaders is going it "on his own hook." Each is for "God and Liberty" and the pocket-book of whoever does not belong to his faction. Interesting country.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in the latest number of the Anti Slavery Standard, says that "slavery with all its most borrible auxiliaries, is in form and fact re-established in the South." There are some falsehoods so brazen as to be in a measure sublime. . This is a choice specimen of the class in question,

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen were on yesterday admitted to practice in the County Courts of the

John Gray Bynum, Yadkin; Peter H. Adams, Guilford; William W. Flemming, McDowell, John W. Baker, Cumberland; Thomas P. Dev ereux, Wake; Maurice A. Moore, Gaston William P. Welch, Haywood; Michael II. Justice, Rutherford ; William K. Woodson, Pasquotank ; John A. Williams, Granville ; Samuel G. Ryan, Orange; James G. Odom; Northampton; Charles M. Bushee, Wake; Jessie W. Edimundson, New Hanover; James T. Tate, Mecklemburg; William H. H. Cowles, Yadkin; Geo. M. Whiting, Wake; Dossey Battle, Edge combe, William F. Beasley, Do. Gabriel Johnston, Chowan; Augustine W. Rieger, Carrere Jr. Stuart Armistead, Washingtoy; Marsden Belamy, Brunswick; W. Foster Frence, Robsson; W. W. Jones Granville, Samuel T. Williams W. W. Jones, Granville; Samuel T. Williams, Nash; William B. Duckworth, Transylvania Edwin A. Osterne, Mecklenburg; Molvin E. Carter, Madison; Henry A., Chambers, Iredell; George P. Erwin, Burke; Fleming 4, Whitmire, Transylvania, John M. Moring, Chatham, La-Roy L. M. Totten, Caswell; Charles M. Cooke, Franklin; Walter A. Montgomery, Warren; Alfred Rowland, Robeson; Thomas G. Skinner. Perquimons, James S. Lucas, Beaufort: John Gatling, Gates, Joseph W. Todd, Caldwell: Clinton A. Cilley, Do: John Mc. C. Guy, John-, son; Walter Clark, Halifax; Samuel A. Ashe, William R. Emple, Hamilton McMillan, New Hanover; Thomas H. Sutton, Bladen; Robert R. Johnston, Buncombe; George W. Johnston,

Council of State. - The Council of State having met on yesterday, Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, was chosen President: Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren, Hop. J. O. Shepherd, of Cumberland, and Dr. H. Joyner, of Halifax,

Upon the recommendation of His Excellency, Gov. Worth, the following appointments were made in the Boards of Internal Improvement and Literature.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan. Hon. P. H. Winston, of Bertie.

LIPERATURE. Maj. Hiram W. Husted, of Wake; Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, of Ghilford.

Col. S. D. Pool, of Craven.

The Anniversary Banquet—Effect of President Johnson's Presence and Brief Remarks—The Speeches of Judge Black, Sanator Cowan, and others.

[Special Correspondence Baltimore Castette:]
Washington, January 11, 1867.—The banquet given in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was an imposing affair. The President entered the dining room at about 9 o'clock, and was received with rapturous and prolonged applause. He remained until halt; past 11... I see that you have published the toast he gave, and his few prefatory remarks.-I could give but a faint idea of the effect they produced upon the audience, were I to attemp dency has he given such decided evidence that he may be fully trusted in any emergency, and that he will be found equal to the task of meeting the dangers that threaten the country. His presence seemed to inspire the speakers with a spirit which had been quite unusual for the past few years. It would be invidious to particu larize, but I may, with propriety, say that the speechers of Mesers. Black, Cowan, Doolittle, Merrick and Rodgers, exhibited a tone far different from the timid and truckling elecution indulged in of late by the opponents of con gressional usurpation. In impassioned and emphatic language the President was pointedly told by these gifted orators that upon the first attempt of the plotters at the Capitol to carry their infamous insurrectionary projects into practical effect, they would look to him as commander in-chief of the army and navy, to exercise his functions to their full extent, and that they could, after the occurrences of this eve ning, rely with renewed and undoubting assu range on his determination to do his full duty

Mr. Cowan, in portraying the monstrous violations of the Constitution already perpetrated by Congress in expelling members avowedly to ecure sufficient majorities; in refusing repre sentatives to ten States, whose right to scatwas as clear as those of Massachusetts, and h hundreds of other usurpations, frequently paus ed to ask - What then? What is the remedy What is to be done? These usurpations - these practical violations of the Constitution, he con tended, were as gross as those committed by Cromwell when he "purged the House of Commons." "They called," he ward, "for practical redress"-and eyeing the President steadfastly for a moment, he continued, "and the means of this redress cannot be found in speeches, how ever eloquent and logical; in conventions, how ever numerously or harmonionsly attended : or in banquets, however splendidly supplied "but

in practical action, in firmness and in courage." The Position of North Carolina.

We are indebted to Hon. Belford Brown who, it will be remembered, was Senator in Congress some two generations ago, for a conv of resolutions reported in the State Seante of North Carolina by Hon, Livingston Brown from the Judiciary Committee. Ex-Senator Brown visits Washington, with other gentlemen, who constitute a State commission, to look after the interests of North Carolina in respect to the operation of the tax law and other important matters .- National Intelligencer

LIABILITY OF EXPRESSMEN. - It was decided in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, that the liability of a baggage expressman was not limited by the words expressed on a check, "will not be liable for an amount exceeding \$50 upon any article," and that the word "article" applied to each item of the contents of the trunk, and not to the trunk itself.—New York Herald Jan. 11.

There is many an Eve tempted by Satin in our dry goods windows.

Learning to Walk

The state of the s

Only beginning the journey, Mitay a mile to go; Little-feet how they patter, Wandering to and fro.

Trying again, so bravely, Laughing in baby gloc, Hiding its fice in mother's lap, I'rend as a baby can be.

Talking the oddest larguage fiver before was heard, But mother (you'd hardly think so) Understands every word.

Tottering now and falling. Pyes that are going to ery; Kimen and plenty of love-words, Willing again to try. Father of all, O guide them,

The pattering little feet, While they are treading the up-hill, Braving the dust and heat!

Aid them when they grow weary, Keep them in pathway blest And when the journey's onded, Saviour, O give them rest!

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of Congress-The Radicals and the Impeachment of the President-A Division in the Party-The People of the North Conservative-The Supreme Court in the Way of the Radicals-The Toledo Apothecary...The Assassins of Lincoln...New Facts...The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1867. That Congress will meet on the 4th of March and remain in continuous session during the term of two years, there is no longer a doubt. The bill has passed, and a two-thirds majority with overfide a veto. The question is as to the object of 'the measure. It was represented by some that Congress would do nothing more than to organize, and then take a fecess. But the better advised members of the party say that Congress must take up the practical, as well as the political subjects, which at the present session will be left over. These are all great subjects, as to which the people will be divided.

Prominent Radical Senstors and Representatives are now divided in opinion upon the ex-periency of impeaching the President. Bena-tors say that if the articles of impeachment be presented to them, as a court, they cannot possibly dispose of them within a less time than six or seven months. As a court for that purpose; they cannot take up any other subject during that time. There are lawyers in the Sen-ate who will not hazard their reputation by a mock triel. The two-thirds of the Senate, requisite for conviction and removal, would not be found.

Hadical members of the House say that they cannot yeature upon impeachment as a mere party experiment. A failure in it would, they say, be destructive to them. So the House will

be decided upon the matter. Nau on the subject. They say, and with much plausibility, that the Radical party cannot stand still and that advance is necessary to existence, They say that the Republicans, at the fall elections, succeeded because of the unpopularity of Johnson in the North. They declare that at the close of the 14th August convention in Philade phia, they were a beaten party, and that the elections were only secured by some fortunate accidents, like the New Orleans riots and the President's tour. Such riots they cannot expect again, and, on the contrary, events bearing on politics will probably prejudice their

The majority of the people of the North are naturally, and from instinct, and from interest, onservative. This conservative strength every day augmenting, and it will be increased by any thistake which the Radicals may make Therefore, say the leaders of the extreme Radical wing of the party, we must go shead at once, or we lose all.

They admit that they cannot carry out their programme while the President can perform his constitutional functions, nor while the United States Supreme Court is likely to stand in their way, as it will do, even upon the threshold of their projects.-the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution, upon a ratification of a less number than three-fourths of the Legislatures of all the States, including the ten unrepresen tool States, which States that Court has recog-

The President has been encouraged to stand by his declarations that he will support the aws and the Constitution, in every struggle that may occur between the Executive and Congress, He will no doubt do this, especially if sup-ported by the decision of the Supreme Court.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have commenced their inquiry into the charges pre-sented by the Toledo apethecary, Mr. Ashiey. They of course summoned the prosecutor se the first witness. We shall learn little of the proceedings of this petry court of inquiry, until hey shall make up their report.

The Indiciacy Committee will drop the in uiry, for thatime, as soon as John H. Surratt shall come within their reach. They will endeavor to make something out of him, and promise, as a consideration, perhaps, to save his neck from the halter.

It is said that , the principal witness against Surratt will be proved, upon the next investigation, to have been suborned, or to have been unworthy of belief.

The new tariff bill, as originally passed b the House, at the last session, and now modified by the Senate, will be highly and abomi nably protective of iron and wool and woolen interests. Gotton manufacturers need nothing of that sort. But all the manufacturing intersts cry aloud for relief from the five per cent, excise on their products .- Cor. Rich. Examiner.

---WHEN PORREY SAVE OF THE NEW RADICAL SEXATOR. Simon Cameron was last evening nominated for United States Senator by a maority of the Union members of the Legislature, pendy every one of whom voted for him, know ing that this selection would be regarded as an insult by the Republicans of his district, and accordingly by the great body of the Republistudied a violation of public sentiment and public-decency us this nomination .- Press, 11th-

The Standard vs. Truth A man once remarked, that all the statements of a neighbor of his were believed, because he always told a reasonable truth. A specious falsebood may be believed, and many such are received as truths at Wasnington. The Stan-dard has some how or other lost its balance.— Do they keep Christmas in Raleigh until the 8th of January ! Has some friend been sending the editor egg-nog? or has he been frightened? He writes strangely for a man of truthwe mean no disrespect to our cotemporary, per-sonally; but we fear that his late trip to Wash ington, and his new associates, so recently formed, have had a rather damaging effect upon

From the Goldsboro News.

NO. 67.

It has been said that a man may repeat what is not true, until be believes it himself. In the Standard of the 8th, we find the following:

"The people of this State, of both races, have a right to memorialize the Congress, and they will exercise this right. No power can prevent them from doing it. We tell the people that they are free. No grand juries will dare, even under the orders of Gov. Worth, to indict them because they have thought proper to sign peti-

tions to Congress."

Now we rejoice to learn that we are free; we begin to feel so since a certain decision was made declaring the trials of civilians by military courts illegal. We are tree! Mr. Holden says so! Amen! We are "free to petition to Congress." Ceretainly! If Mr. Holden, and Handy Lockett, and Friday Jones, and Bill Campton, and all the negroes in the State wish to talk to Congress, let them talk! He says truly, "no grand juries will dare indict them." Let them "percede;" Governor Worth will not order them to be indicted. No Judge will charge a jury to do so, for the most of the Judges of the circuit courts were appointed by Gov. Holden when he was our Provisional Governor. As to those of the Supreme Court, we presume he need not fear them.

But, "presto! change!" In the same article we find the following startling sentence: "We tell the Congress that treason has got to such a pitch in this State, that those of our people who presume to send memorials to it are in danger of being indicted and punished."

How can both of these statements be true In one breath you say "the people are free-no power can prevent them from sending memori-als—no jury will dare indict them," &c., and then in the next "we tell the Congress that the people who send the memorials, &c., are in danger of being indicted and punished." Which statement is true and which false? If you have not broken the commandment which says, "thou shalt not bear false witness," you have cracked it. Study the commandments, dear brother, and improve your morals and your

DARING OUTRAGE, -- A most daring outrage was committed on the person and property of William F. Hartley, at his residence on North West creek, some eight miles below this city, on Saturday morning last.

It appears that about 2 o'clock a. m., a band of deperadoes, some ten to twelve in number, went to Mr. Hartley's house, and making no attempt at secrecy, a portion of them surrounded the building and notified the inmates, on pain of death, not to open the doors.

Mr. H. had in his house a double and a single barrelled gun, loaded with duck shot. These loads he deliberately drew and supplied their places with buck shot. Despite the entreaties of his wife, who was sick, he then partially opened one of his doors, when the cry was raised, shoot the damped —, and three guns were instantly discharged at the door, Mr. H. receiving slight wounds from a few glancing buck shot. then threw the door open and fired one barrel into the smoke house, where a party of negroes were plundering, and then jumped into vard and fired the second barrel in the same direction, and returned for his other gun and fired at the party, who were now retreating in some confusion. He quickly reloaded both guns and calling a negro man who lived in his kitchen; gave him the single barrelled gun, and they started towards the landing in pursuit.

The negroes hearing them coming through the bushes balted and the leader ordered a charge, when some ix or eight gues were dis charged in the direction of the pursuer, but without effect. The negroes much the landing and took to their boats, and as they pushed off Mr. H. and the negro with him fired at the patty, with what effect he does not know,

Returning to his house he found all his ment in bays or lying on the ground, and nothing missing but a few bushels of potators which the negroes must have removed sectore Mr. H. was aware of their presence. Traces of blond showed that Mr. Hartley's shooting was not all in vain .- Newbern Commercial.

S. E. MAXWELL, ex member of the Controlerate Senate, from Fiorida, has been elected President of the Pensacola and Montgomery railroad. The bill fixing the assembling of the next Congress on the 4th of March has passed both

Houses of Congress, and is now a law. The Supreme Court of New Jersey rendered a decision on Monstay, in which a fiquor bill was not recognized as a legal debt.

J F Maguire, M. P. for Cork, was banmetted in New Orleans last week, Gens. Buckner and Hood were among the speakers

George Peabody, since 1853, has given away \$4,000,000 -- an average of about \$1,000 a day or fourteen years, it we omit Sundays and hol-

mon Cameron for U. S. Senator from Pennsyl vania old Thad. Stevens only received seven J. O. Cole drew a prize of \$40,000 at a gift concert in Covington, Ky. They won't give

In the Radical caucus which nominated Si

to him and he has commenced a suit to obtain The editor of a Galveston paper lately heard a mocking bird whistling "Dixie," with great

The population of Paris is over two millions

THE SENTINEL.

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Little as may be thought of it, the misrepre entations of the South at the North, and the gnorance of Southern life which prevails there, are now doing more harm to the country than all other things combined. If this pestilent error could be removed the Union would be speedily restored to peace and prosperity. In view of these facts it is exceedingly difficult to exercise patience toward such men as ex-Gov Holden, of North Carolina, who did as much as any other man in the State for secession, but afterwards changed sides, and is now the correspondent and informer of Stevens and Sumner-taking every pains to convince them that the State is unfit for reconstruction or for anything else except despotic military rule. In-deed, he is the author of the Stevens bill for territorializing the State. The reason for this course, on his part, is evident. He was beaten before the people for Governor, and hopes, if Congress take the State in hand, that he will be appointed to position. The depravity which could seek to injure a whole people for such an end is almost inconceivable. Yet it exists in more cases than one, and is to-day the greatest

perity.

We have long been hoping that the "Southern Loyalists" would be found out, and be consigned to infainy and contempt by the Northern people whom they are decriving for their own selfish purposes; and we still cannot help believing that their failure and condemnation are very near at hand. The patience and conservatism of the Southern people, under beavy trials, are probably doing much to hasten that retribution, and a continuance in the same course will be almost certain to bring it to pass. Gulveston (Texas) News.

obstacle in the way of Southern safety and pros-

In the late message to the Legislature of Maryland, Governor Swann, in alluding to Congress, spoke of that illustrious body as being of the feminine gender. He referred to what "she" ought to do, and to the power "she" had in "her" bands.—Baltimore Gazette,

The Radiculs are very despondent over the fact that Thad. Stevens only received seven votes in caucus for senator. The selection of Cameron is regarded as a certain indication that Forney will be turned out of his secretaryship of the Senate. - World

It is said that the French Government will have four hundred and fifty thousand needle guns by the end of May.

D'Israeli, the leader of the tories in Parliament, commenced his career as a sub-editor .--He is sixty-two years old.

Several hundred freedmen, emigrants from the interior of the State of South Carolina, sailed from Charleston yesterday for Florida. A romantic writer says the Alabama sunk beneath the waves "virgin and undefiled by

hostile tread." After the 1st of January, 1870, the gambling saloons of Baden-Baden and Spas are to be sed, by order of the government

Young ladies should set good examples, for the young men are always following them. Girls, remember this

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been attempting to spin a moun tain top.

There is a slight difference between dinner for nothing and nothing for dinner .- Boston

General Phil. Sheridan denies that he is bout to get married or run for the Presidency. A Tennessean has lost \$50,000 by locating etroleum wells under the direction of

Upwards of 250,000 copies of "All the Year Round," containing Dickens' 'Mugby Junction."

Fresh green peas were in the market at Tallaassee, Fiorida, on New Year's day. Gen. John S. Preston has returned from Eutope to his home in Columbia, S. C.

Philadelphia is going to find out how many children in that city do not attend school. A building costing six thousand dollars has een opened as a normal school for colored chil dren, at Atlanta, Ga.

A New Bedford lady recently wrote to a Boston publishing house for a copy of "Gellert, or Trust in God," and received in reply, "There is or Trust in God' to be found in Boston." THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.

TEXAS LAND AGENCY. W. L. ALEXANDER, QUITMAN, TEXAS. Attorney-at Law, and Real Estate Agent

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to securing nones in trans. The over lands can be sought stasionishingly low rates. We offer improved, and immurroved Lands, situated in the timbered or prairie country. Don't delay till the price's Thrids becomes high—and and the farsecing and enterprising have secured all the best, as regards fertility convenience to market, abundance of good water and healthful headure. healthful locality.

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REFERENCES !

Hon. Z. B. Vasce, Charlotte, N.C. Hos. W. A. Grarax, Hilbsbore, N. C. Hos. D. L. Swats, Chapel Hill, N. C. Jas. H. Stan, Nacogdoches, Texas. F. B. Sexton, San Augustine, Texas.

Alnwick Farm near Raleigh. DECEMBER 22nd, 1866.

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ective prompt attention CAPT. W. E. PEIRCE