may be sent us by the Rull Road conductors or the Express Companies,

Mail Contractors and Postmasters. Dr. A. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for North Carolina, has his Head Quarters in this City .-All letters pertaining to mail contractors and Post Matters should be addressed to him at

Where there are contractors on mail routes there must be Post Masters, or mail matter cannot be left with others.

Any boy over sixteen years of age, or a single lady or widow, as well as a man who is competent and honest, can take the "test oath," and give a bond, may be appointed Post Master or Post Mistress.

Methodist General Conference. As yet the proceedings of this body have not reached us beyond the eighth or ninth day.

The proposition to amend the name of the Church, to that of simply "The Methodist Church," has been reported upon favorably by the Committee, but had not been acted upon The proposition appears to meet with consider-

So far, no definite action has been taken up any important proposition. Memorials continue to flow in from every quarter in reference to changes. The session bids fair to be a long and arduous one, unless the health of the city should make an early adjournment necessary.

Our private advices lead us to conclude, that several of the proposed changes will be adopted. The number of Bishops will be doubled perhaps, the pustorate will be cautiously exten-ded, class meetings, as a test of membership, will be made hereafter a matter of choice, the lay element will be recognized in the legislative and executive departments of the Church .-Greater license will no doubt be given individual congregations in regard to pews, sittings, &c.

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU, -The executor of the estate of John S. Herron lately applied to the United States Circuit Court of the District of West Tennessee, for an injunction against Gen. B. P. Runkle, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, to restrain him from enforcing upon the personal property of the estate a judgment in favor of a freedman. Judge Trigg de cided that the Freedmen's Bureau was a war measure, unknown to the laws; the exercise of military power, which ceased with the cud of the war; that the tribunals it set up could not be recognized as courts in the legal sense, and that however valid their judgments or decrees may have been during the war, or by whatever right they may have been enforced as war meascourts created by it; and that the recent proclan of peace, which sweeps from among everything which savors of military constraint upon the rights of citizens, and restores to them the ordinary and peaceful channels for the assertion and enforcement of those rights.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.— By JOHN BONNER. New-York: Harper &

Burns says : "Some books are lies from end to Phils comes very near to being one of them. The author revels in untruth. He dodges the truth as if it were a bomb. He laps lies as the truth as if it were a bomb. He laps lies as a dog from a hunt laps water. He does not falsity gracefully. He has taken the yellow-fever of fansitieses, and reached the stage of the "black vomit." His language Is in the style of a wild drunken pot-house politician.—The book can do no harm among adult people of intelligence; but that a man should act himself to decaive children, to inequiate them with the virus of falsehood, to instinate their reas the virus of falsehood, to instigate their pas-sions, and to create foul and huriful prejudices. a horrible to contemplate. No decent family North or South, should let this book enter their ome-circle. We have destroyed our copy.—
and more, it grieves us that we respectable a
rm as our friends, the Messara Harper, should issue such a book as this. We hope it is the last of its kind. If we have written with energy, it is because we cannot forbear, and we have written in the interests of truth, and childhood,

We clip the foregoing slashing critique from a late number of the Watchman, of New York. We have, ourselves, heretofore warned our people against the pestilent school literature atsted to be introduced in our midst from the North. Let them discard all the recent leations of that character, or only accept them after due examination. Especially let them avoid the late cheap and professed histories of the war, which are full of the most flagrant perversions of truth and the most indecent ctions upon the South.

Howeger much it may astonish the Watchman, it does not surprise us, that the "Harpers should issue such a book" as the one in question. Their press has been, for years, a comm sewer, through which has flowed the most fitthy detraction of Southern men and manners. The proprietors, themselves, have always been also alsts of the "strait seet" stripe, though they have grown rich, the a considerable extent, to our shame be it said, upon Southern patronage and profits.

Poneyru Co .- We learn from the Salen Press that, at the late term of the Superior Court for this County, true bills were found against seven persons, charged with being imofficated in the shooting of several persons in Battallen, commanded by Capt. R. E. Wilson Raptist Churck in Goldsboro.

JULIAN, the Apostate Emperor of Rome, though he persecuted the Christians, in whose faith he had been educated, is nevertheless re- which we reterred on Saturday last, from Senor of the United States Congress, from the State Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of this city. of Indians, in infidelity, blasphemy, and vindic- It seems that Dr. H. M. Price, of Sc tiveness, leaves his prototype and namesake far Albemarie county. Va., has obtained, for the great truths of Christianity. It aggravates the that he represents an American constituency, in the full noon-blaze of the 19th. Century.

We find, in the report of the proceedings of the late Soldiers' and Sailers' Convention, at the National Capital, published in the Intellimeer, the following abstract:

"Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, was the next speaker. He had come here, he said, not to make a speech, but hear a talk from military was a mere civilian, and had been nen. He educated a Qualter. (Applause.) He was in favor of the equalization of bounties as a matter of justice to the soldier. But he hoped that the Military Committee would not equalize bountles by giving land, which he argued would be unjust and fallacious. While he was in favor of the resolution requesting the equalization bounties, he was also in favor of that resolution which demanded the adequate punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. This has been a mighty war, and some one has been infernally guilty for it. Take Jeff. Davis. He murdered in cold blood 300,000 soldiers; he starved others in rebel prisons and inaugurated conspira-cies; he had a part in the murder of your martyred President and rar, over the whole gamut of devilment, making the devil himself ashamed of his occupation. He is in our power. The speaker would indiet him, try him by due proas of law, and erect a strong gallows and hang him in the name of God! Vengeance was not demanded, but all that was asked was justice to the United States. If he (the speaker) were President of the United States, and he allowed Jeff. Davis to go free, he would fear that the ghosts of the murdered soldiera would rise, up in vengeance. Referring to Robert E Lee, the speaker said that the Gov-ernment, in allowing him to walk up and down the hills of old Virginia, declared to the world that treason was not a crime. He has turned schoolmaster, said the speaker, and is teaching the young idiots down there. If the speaker had power over him he would give him a free ticket to Dante's ninth hell, which was specially eserved for traitors, (applause,) unless he repented. He (the speaker) believed in repen-tance, and he would give Lee a copy of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, and then hang him, and leave it for the Almighty to decide upon the reality of the conversion.

Could a fiend, freshly exorcised from the Inferno itself, have indulged in more Satanic utterances? We confess to our exceeding asprise, that such a tirade of irrevergice, profanity and cruelty should have excited "applause" in any civilized assemblage,-much ess from an audience of soldiers, who have learned, or should have learned, in the field, that magnanimity to the fallen is the characteof admiration. It is a sad augury, that men who have learned and telt these things, should allow themselves to be so far enmeshed in the toils of the Radical furies at Washington as to forget and ignore them.

recently submitted, with great patience and ures, the termination of the war abrogated the philosophy, to a good caning over the back, ad-

> Julian is a fair representative of the Radical school. We betide the land, where such men and such a spirit are sudorsed and applanded!

THE WORLD is in a tuniula. All over the Every day brings us intelligence of new complications and increased prospects of open ruptures. Austria. Prussia, and the German States, some profit. The timber qualities of the soil, I Hangary, Russia, and India, all seem to be in dail assure you, have no equal in any other volved in difficulties which may result in bloody regetables, that are entirely unknown in this profit. ment with intense anxiety, not knowing at what you have here. Some of the Indiana grow cottime the banner of rebellion may be raised upon ton for their own use, and it is not uncommon her soft. The South American States are in a to see a cotton tree in full blossom, and at the her soil. The South American States are in a same time, another one, bearing its ripe fruit.—
The cotton tree bears seven and eight crops, in that quarter. France is looking out for developments upon the continent which may involve the influence of the country are great. The arrigable actual the while such is the aspect of affairs, we, variances of the country are great. The Oronovarian country are great. who have just emerged from a long and co and the Amazona rivers are united by the sunguinary war, are being criminally trifled with. Instead of seeking to coment our therefore, with all the Hispano-American repubstrength, combine our resources, and conciliate, harmonize, and unite our people, the Radicals factionists are pursuing a policy, which, while it is entirely inefficient for any good result, tends fearfully to alienate the affections and interests of the people and weaken us both for offensive and defensive operations, and at the same time exposes us to attacks which, in our present condition, could only result in terrible and humilia. harmonize, and unite our people, the Radicals dition, could only result in terrible and humiliating disasters.

II. S. Foore has written a book, entitled the "War of the Rebellion," in which the name of Robert E. Lee does not appear. Imagine the play of Hamlet, with the character of the Prince of Denmark omitted !

Foote's attempt to avenge himself upon the dead Confederacy by this omission is contemptible and characteristic. He probably learned his tactics from an incident in his own experience, Says Foote to Benton : "I give the Senstor notice that I am writing a little book, which is full of the name and history of the gentleman !" Says Benton to Poote : "And I give you notice, sir, that I am writing a very big book, in which your name does not appear at all !"

ECCLESIASTICAL -Bishop Atkinson preached in Tartiero on Thursday last, and administered he rite of Confirmation to nine persons.

Rev. Jao. R. Hardwick, former paster of the Byrne Street Baptist Church, Petershurg, Va., the county, -all mem flergof the late lat. N. C. has received a call to the pastorate of the Vene

The Venezuelian Land Company. We publish below the comm

presented by the historian to have possessed Florencio Ribas, the Venezuellan Secretary of istne redeeming traits of character. JULIAN, Legation to the United States, addressed to the

behind. It can be plead, in partial extenuation benefit of a colony that may be disposed to of the one, that he lived in a day when the avail themselves of its benefits, a grant of the ninds of men were but feebly illumined with the entire province of Guiana, lying South of the Oronoco river and North of Brazil, with the Atdiabelical temper and spirit of the latter, lantic Ocean and British Gulana on the East. The large tract of country, covered by the grant, contains upwards of two hundred millions of acres of land, unappropriated by private grant and is absolutely conveyed to the grantees on condition of their settling on the same From all concurrent accounts this is one of the most desirable and beautiful countries on the globe. It certainly offers an inviting field for the industry, energy and enterprise of those who may be disposed to participate in laying the foundations of a flourishing community.

> As we have heretofore stated, however, w deprecate, as a general rule, the emigration of our citizens. When they can do so, with say, probability of making a livelihood for themselves and families, we would advise them to try the old North State a little longer. The prospect is gloomy, it is true, but the clouds may yet be dissipated and the sun shine through the murk. We have seen and heard of many of her children who have left her, but of carcely one who did not desire to return.

> But we publish the letter for general information. In matters of such grave importance, every one should be left to follow the bent of his own inclinations and convictions, and the promptings of his own interests.

New York, April 9th, 1866. 35 West 33rd Street,

Hon, K. Rayner, Baleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR :- I am receiving so many from the Southern States, asking for information in relation to Dr. Henry M. Price's grant, and the resources of the territory of Guayana, and knowing too, that a great many others w like to know about it, I beg of you to have pub lished the following letter, in some of the news

It is a real fact, that Dr. Henry M. Price of Scotaville, Va., has obtained a great for the colonization of a tract of country situated between the Oconoco and the Amazona rivers. with Americans from the Southern States. section of country where the grant has been made is benefitted by all the advantages that nature could bestow, or a colony would desire,rich and productive land, well watered by magnificent and navigable rivers, with fine ports of entry, affording early communication with forcourse. The mineral and agricultural resources, and the great facilities the country affords for aising cattle, are unsurpassed by those of any country. To show you, the extent of the latter, I will only say, that I know many owners that magnanimity to the fallen is the characte-of cattle estates,—neighbors to the place, where ristic of the truly brave man, and that courage, the grant has been made—that count on their heroism, and devotion to duty, no matter in estates two and three hundred thousand head what cause displayed, are worthy of honor and of cattle. They grow by themselves, on these imraense savannahs, with very little care of their owners. The mineral resources of the country are not less promising. They are working, at present, a gold mine of great richness, both in abundance and in quality; and it is believed that it is the celebrated "El Dorado, that the Spaniards lusted for, such a long time, This man, Julian, of course, never saw the but without success. I have been told that a front. On the contrary, the cowardly poltroon great many have already realized fortunes, in The quality of the gold is twenty-four carat in quality. know, neither California nor Australia can ministered by some one whom his foul tengue equal. In the mineral line, you will also find mation of the President of the United States is a had injured. The greater the marvel that his copper, silver, tead, quickstiver, emerald, iron, nce should have been allowed among sol. &c., &c. With regard to the agricultural rerees of the land, I will only say that every thing grows almost spontaneously, with all the luxury of a tropical vegetation. I cannot tell you the manifold productions of the land, that are, perhaps, unrivalled in the world, and they grow wild, viz : cochineal, indigo, peruvian-bark, sarsaparilla, vanilla, india-rubb sams of various kinds, copal, cotton, live oak, continent of Europe, in South America, and, in mahogany, several dye-woods, a great variety of Mexico, there are wars and rumors of wars. hard wood, for all sorts of purposes, silk-grass,

They cultivate the sugar-cane, coffee, indige cotton, tobacco, and cocos, with a very handcountry-and in addition, they have all those river Madeira or Manora. So you see a natural communication between these three rivers, and lies, and Brazil. The scenery of the country is most beautiful-with primeval forests, imme the settlement of an European colony, of any in America. There are few countries in South America, of equal advantages, for grazing, and stock-raising; and no country abounds more in wild game of almost every variety. The exporta-tion of deer-skins from Ciudad Bolivia amounttion of deer-skins from Cludad Bolivia amounted, last year, to more than half a million. The rivers are full of fish—enough to feed a very large population. To give you an idea of the abundance of turtle in the rivers, I will say that near Cludad Bolivia, the municipal authority ties give to the natives a xard deep from the shore, where they find millions of eggs, that they melt into oil, and of this they make a very handsome business. There are about fifty thou-sand Indians, uncivilized, but who, properly directed, could become useful members of so-ciety. Laborers could be obtained from the neighboring States, and from some of the West India Islands.

The government is ruled under a republican form. The Constitution is modelled upon that of the United States of America. The laws are liberal, and well administered. There is no country more hospitable to foreigners. All religious are allowed by the Constitution of the Republic. By the grant to Doctor Pride, all the Americana that will emigrate will emjoy the same political, civil, and social rights as the Yenezoelians, soon after they are settled in the country. They will enjoy certain privileges, that are denied to the natives—as to have free

of duty all their productions, all the imple nts they require for the cultivation of land, all the machinery, &c., for four years; and this privilege will be extended to a greater th of time, if this is necessary. The counhas facilities for railroad communications and the large net work of rivers, that cross this large territory, are only waiting for steam-boats, that will change those vast forests into great emporia of life, wealth and prosperity. Dr. H. N. Price intends to go to Guayan this Spring, in company with some gentle of respectability; and means to choose the place for the locality of the colony. I intend to go myself.

I-am, Sir, Yours most obediently FLORENCIO RIBAS.

(We have not the space, to-day, to publish Dr. Price's Circular, giving a more detailed account of the nature of the grant and the privileges offered, but will endeavor to make room for it to-morrow, or next day,)

WHEN THE corpse of Gen. Robert Hatton, of Tennessee, was being carried through the streets of Nashville, recently, a group of Federal officers politely raised their hats and saluted it -The Banner justly thanks them for the chivalry of the thought, for the gallantry of the deed. Such little touching tokens, from the generons living to the gallant dead, do more to strengthen the bonds of the Union than all the laws, civil or martial, in the world.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 21. The Senate has passed the bill amenatory of the lubeus corpus act. The bill grants in munity to army officers for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, and ex counts them from liability to civil courts for such acts.

During the discussion of the above bill Mr. Saulsbury remarked that if he were a judge he would pay no attention to it, believing it to be unconstitutional, which led to some sharp porsoont baggroupe between that Senator and Mr. Clark, who said, in the course of his remarks, that if the spirit of rebellion had crept into the Senate, there was more necessity for the passage

The personal discussion was of some length. The House was engaged on the army peace stablishment bill.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, April 21.-The disease on the steamer Virginia is pronounced marked Asiatic cholers by the health officers. Arrangements are making to secure all the passengers from the ship, and there will be no danger of the discuse reaching the city from the vessel. The cholera appeared on board when the vessel was eight days out, and from one hundred to two hundred persons were attacked, of whom thirty seven died. 'Twenty-one or twenty-two are now sick eleven doubtful cases. The disease is cu-tirely among the steerage passengers. The larger portion of the passengers are German, and it is supposed they brought the cholera on soard. The mortality has been greater among them than among the Irish and English passen It is a singular circumstance that the disense broke out about the same place on the ocean at which the passengers on the England were attacked. The sick will be placed aboard the hospital ship Falcon.

Prentice on Brownlow. "No other State was ever afflicted and disgraced and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredeemed and unedeemable black-guard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible governors. Though he is but a the same clothes Jeff had on a bright sunny single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole herd that "ran violently down a steep place into the sea." His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattle-snakes, cobra and cotton mouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low and vul-gar objurgations. His tongue should be bored gar objurgations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, the rash act, and he had been closely watched heated red hot.

This man, as we have said, calls himself clergyman. He holds forth in pulpits. He preaches, prays, and exhorts, draws down his takes to look sanctimonious. And yethe seems always trying in his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse, and swear, and blaspheme. He can't offer up a prayer in the house of God without telling the ord what an informal scoundrel, infamous thief, or cursed vagabond, this, that or the other neigh-bor is. From his youth up to his old age he has had no personal controversies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts and nephewa of his opponents."

WASHINGTON, April 20. The President's speech to the soldiers, and ors who serenaded and addressed him is the graen since his accession to office. On every point he strikes with a surprising degree of strength, combined with a studied policy. It is the most politic of all his speeches. It ought to be so, for it is made under every advantage of a long hand-to-hand encounter with his opponents in Congress. He knows better now his own strength than he could have done before. This whole speech is remarkable, first for its defiance for his opponents, and next for his confidence of the ultimate and not distant success of his policy of restoration. success of his policy of restoration. Again, in this address he reasons with the people, argues with them, while he denounces the thon that misleads them. The President must have fell himself perfectly secure in his political condition when he made this speech.

This appeal to the national

This appeal to the national army and nave and his offer of preference for them in appointments for suberdinate appointments, takes the wind out of the sails of the Radical demagogues of Congress, who have pretended to be the exclusive supporters and friends of the Union forces now disbanded, and, probably, State infinential in a political conflict. He has won them to his side, and could in any emer gency avail himself of them, sooner than could Senator Wilson, who not long ago intimated, in a speech in the Senato, that General Grant might again be called upon to lead the Union armies.—Wash. Cor. Rich. Examiner.

While the procession of darkeydom was passing the Capitol, during the late celebration in Washington, nearly all of the leading Radical Congressmen of both Houses went out on the spacious portices and wavel their handker-chiefs in saluting their brethren. The negroes became very enthusiastic, and twisted themselves into contortions in shouting their ac-knowledgment of the questionable compilment. Many of them exclaimed: "Yah, yah. Dem yere Congressmen am our Moses,"

Major-General Shields has addressed a meet-ing in Missouri in support of the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President has approved the bill author izing him to transfer a gunboat to the government of the republic of Liberia, which is to pay for the vessel; also the joint, resolution pro testing against pardons by foreign governme of persons convicted of infamo dition of emigration to the United States also the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the mi-litis forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. The sum of \$6,716,000 is appropriated for the

THE MISSISSIPPI PREEDMEN. Judge Shap key, formerly Provisional Governor of Mississippi, in his recent testimony before the Re construction Committee, stated that there were now in that State very little over one-half as many freedmen as there for merly were slaves. He said there was no way of estimating the mortality that prevailed among them; they died in immense numbers. The mortality among the colored people of the South, especially along the Mississippi river during the past five years, is well known. In 1860 there were 436,000 negroes in Mississippi, and by Judge Sharkey's statement, more than 200,000 of them must have died. This mortality shows a condition of affairs in the Southern States of the most deplerable character.

A terrible disaster occurred at Aspinwall on the 3d instant. There was a fearful explosion on board the steamship European -dstroying the ship, and four hundred feet of the wharf.-The cause is supposed to have been from nitroglycerine on board. About fifty persons were killed—among them the captain and officers of the ship.

There are ten daily newspapers published in New York, and some of these are so indifferent supported that they hardly pay expenses. Memphis. Tenn., with one-tenth of the popula tion of New York, supports nine daily papers, and all seem to be doing well. We moht the Southern people were not in the nabit of reading newspapers—at least their radical friends in the North said so.

General Terry and Governor Buckingbam are randidates for the Connecticut Senatorship.

When Voltaire was ordered by the Senators of Geneva to quit the dominions of the little republic in twenty-four hours, the incorrigible scoffer at all things venerable and sacred replied, "Magnificent sirs, it only requires three

Mrs. Margaret Fleming committed suicide in New York on Saturday by taking a box of Costar's rat exterminator.

BUTLER'S BURES - A New York phres gist has been examining General Butler's head, and has furnished the public, in the shape of a chart of character addressed to that distinguished officer, with the results of the inspec tion of his bumps. The document is a funny one throughout, but the following extract is specially entertaining:

You are sure to make what you touch pay, You are an excellent judge of the value of pro-perty. Are almost skeptical in matters of re-Are more radical than conservative, and it ever inclined to be conservative, are so from policy.

Can anybody question that phrenology is a cience after this

WASHINGTON, April 20,-The receipts from ustoms, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources for the present fiscal year will be over five hundred millions of dollars, or nearly one hundred and seventy-one million five hundred thousand more than those of the previous year.

Mrs. Juff. Davis stopped at one of the stations in New York on her way to Montreal. She was dressed in black, and is described as a large and handsome woman. Some of the polife by standers asked each other if she wore morning last May. She overheard the remark, but only looked upon it with silent contempt,

SUICIDE,-Lientenant Ahrens, A. D. C., one of General Howard's staff, committed suicide in Washington, Thursday morning, by blowing examine in the gun shop of J. Kuehling.

by his friends. He was a Hungarian, and leaves a wife in the State of Michigan

In the evidence in the late negro riots at Norace, drops the corners of his mouth, and under- folk, it has been firmly established that no provocation was given for the horrible murders committed by the negroes.

Drunken negroes, in the uniform of the United States, with muskets in their hands, were a prominent feature in the late Norfolk riots

A man out West says that he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wag-gon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet in ordero to be tied and thrown in.

The mules have the rinderpest in the upper part of Louisana. Thirty eight died on one plantation in one night, twenty-five on another, and twenty on another.

NEGRO MUTINY .- The negroes are represented who screnaded and addressed him is the bold and defiant utterance he has ever navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since his accession to office. On every a young man by the name of McBeth was shot by one of them, and will probally lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are made of their insulting and mutingus conduct.

THE CROPS IN TEXAS. General Gregory has returned from his tour in the interior of Texas. He reports the plantation work successful, and the crops will be the largest ever raised in the

The list of awards for the capture of Mr Davis, and the arrest of the assassing of Mr Lincolu, has at length been sent to Congress. The largest award is to Colonel Pritchard, who reocives ten thousand dollars as the captor of Mr.

President Johnson is more amiable than could be expected after his having his V-toes trodden on by the split hoofs of the Congressonal devils, —Prentice,

Thad, Stevens can't be relied on now, but when he shall stand upon his last platform, he will "do to tie to," says Prentice,

Millard Fillmore approves President John son's policy in a private letter to him. The Tribune adds that he was a friend to the South broughout the war.

A Prussian journal relates a singular fact.

A Prussian journal relates a singular fact. In pass laraelite community there exists a Rabbi, esteemed and loved by all. To prove their gratitude for services rendered, the community decided (upon the suggestion of a rich merchant) to offer the Rabbi a present of a tun of wine, and in order that all might contribute to it, it was agreed that each should bring a bottle of wine and pour it into the receptacle. The Rabbi received with gratitude the offering, and with much precaution deposited the precious liquor in his cellar. But, ph grief! when he wished to taste it, a miracle had operated; instead of wine he found only water. His homest friends had all individually thought that a bottle of water would pass unperceived in the quantity of wine. Unhappily each had the same idea.

MARRIED

In Graville County, on Timesday ever inst at the residence of John P. Hackwell, Eq. th. bride's father, by the Rev. T. PAGE RICAUD, Mr. JOHN D WORTHAM to Mics NANNIE E. SLACE.

On the 5th met , at the residence of Win. A. Joe in Edgecombs county, by the Rev. Tons. B. Owen Med. J. C. BSYAN, of Ala., to Hiss WHALLE A STA TON, of that county

At Muj. J. N McCall's, in Marion District. 8, C. .. the 18th mat. by Rev. Thou. Mitchell, ALEX MORAE
Jr., to ELIZABETH A. MCNAIR.

DIED:

On the 1st March, at life or idence, ments, after a few houts sicks to be Br KRIN Of pneumonia, on the 22d ult. at the residence of E. R. Harris, Cabarras county To. J. F. GIL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEACE INSTITUTE!

There will be a mostley of the Stockholders of the Peace Institute at the effice of Dr. W. R. Miler, above Creech's Store, on Wadnesslay, May 2nd., at to'clock P. M. Those who examt attend are required to be re-

reacted by proxy April 24 by N. C. Presbyterianwopy once and figurard bill. NEWSPAPER OF THE FOR MALE

We will sell at a very low figure a newspaper offici for a weekly paper 24x26. The press and materia are new, having been used in all only about sixty

HEASNE & DUNHAM, April 24 d&w2lo

B. W. CONANT J. B. HUNTER

Portsmouth, Va. Granville Co., N. C. E. R. HUNTER.

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iberal advances made on consignment . Charge Direct shipments made to Liverpooler any European

REFER TO: R W. Lussiter, President R & G E B

VALUABLE ENPIRED PROPERTY

Will be sold to the highest hidder, on Safarday e 19th. May next, that valuable property being as no improvement, but is most eligibly situated for uilding purposes. Each lot will be so'd separately Further particulars and topic made known on the Further particulars and term made kin

JNO. P. MCAULIFFE. Enfield, N. C. April 23td.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. CO.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, - RALEIGH, N. C., April 19 1869. Trains run as follows:

Possens or Train Leave Buildy 200 A M. Arrive at Weldon 1, 40 ... Lama e Westen 1, 30 P. M. Arrive at Raleigh 8,30 P. M. Preight & Arramondation Traings Louve Rabigh, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at, 7,00 A. M. Arrive at Weldon, 5,00 c. M. Leave Weddon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Arrive at Rabich 100 P. M. Arrive at Rabich 100 P. M. ALSERT JOHNSON.

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