THEFOETRY

DRATH OF SUMMER.

By the length sing tellight hours, by the still and fragrant showers, by the few rots pole and inded; By the few rots pole and inded; By the gray and clouded morn; By the disconting are of man. By the drooping ears of corn; By the meadors overspread With the spider's wavy throad;

By the set and shadowy sky; By the thousand-lears that lie Every marping bough beauth-liammer, no perceive thy death; Summer, all thy charms are part Summer, thee art wasting fast Scarcely one of all thy roses On thy fided brow reposes,
Threes and nightingule have long
Cons of to woo then with their som,
and, on every lonely height,
Weallows gather for their tight; While the wild wind's dreary tone, Sweeping shrough the valleys lone; Sadly sighs, with mournful breath,

Chamber's Journ

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

THRASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, Sept. 7, 1867.

. In reply I have to state that the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars accrues when the same are sold or removed from the place of manufacture. When either of these con-ditions is fulfilled the manufacturer must make his return of the tobacco, &c., sold or removed from the place of manufacture on or before the return day-which is the 10th day of each and every month-and pay the tax assessed thereon on or before the last day of the same month.

The words "tax paid" are unauthorized, and in no case are they to be branded upon tobacco, snuff or cigars. If you have been in the habit of branding, or authorizing the branding of tobacco "tax paid," you will do so no more, nor allow it to be done; and you will take measures to have such brand removed from all tobacco in your district on which the tax has not been paid.

Yours, respectfully, (Signed) THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner E. Boyo PENDLETON, Esq., Collector Fifth District Virginia, Lynchburg, Va.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, Aug. 8, 1807.

A person who sells fish, whether caught by himself or others, in the manner of a dealer, at any place to an amount exceeding \$1,000 per annum, should be assessed the special tax as a dealer, either wholesale or retail according to the amount of such sales.

If a person goes about negotiating sales of fish by sample or representation in the manner of a commercial broker, he shall be assessed as such.

Where persons peddle fish, using any draught animal or animals to transport the same from place to place, they should be required to pay a special tax of \$5 as peddlars of fish.

es in liquors, either retail or whole

A person who manufactures sods and sar saparilla waters to an amount exceeding \$1,-000 per annum, should be assessed as a man-

any other liquors, for sale, must pay the special tax as a dealer in liquors for the premises where such bottling is done, if any sales thereof are effected there.

A person who takes out fermented or other iquors in the manner of a peddler, delivering the same to purchasers, must pay the special tax of \$50, as a peddlar of liquors, whether the liquors so sold be in bottles or any other package, large or small, unless the liquors so delivered are previously ordered from the dealer in liquors at his place of business as such

If a person who carries out liquors for dealer effects a single sale thereof from his wagon, in the manner of a peddlar, he should be assessed as a peddlar of liquors.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,

THOS. N. PINDLE, Assistant Assessor, An napolis, Md.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INT. REV., FIFTH DISTRICT, N. C.

Dean Sen :- I herewith send you a copy of a letter received by me in answer to your inquiries, under date of the 18th of August The first inquiry made is this: "A man who has brandy made by a neighbor—say ten or fifteen gallons—has he a right to remove it before branded, or sell it without

license, or how could be have that ame branded I" It is taken for granted that he means brandy distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes. These spirits must be inspected, guaged and proved before they are sold or removed for ade or use from the place where they are

distilled. The quantity removed being in-The impaction and brandy will be per-

formed by the proper General Inspector of the District, upon due notice. Another point raised is, whether spirits can be removed from the distillery, on the same prentises, for the sake of room, convenience

As other distilled spirits must be rea from the cistora-room directly to the bonded warehouse, I understand this to refer also to brandy distilled from apples, peaches and

The rule, as laid down above, may allow all such spirits to be removed to another building than the distillery, before being inspected, if not removed from the distiller's

Respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commission Janen WHEHLER, Esq., Assessor Fifth Dis-J. L. JOHNSON, Assistant Asses

LOST ARTS.

In regard to colors we are far behind the accents. None of the colors in the Egyptian paintings of thousands of years ago are the least faded, except the green. The Tyrian purple of the entombed city of Pompeli years ago. Some of the stucco, painted ages before the Christian era, broken up and mixed, revealed its original lustre. And yet we pity the ignorance of the dark-skinned children of the sacient Egypt. The colors upon the walls of Nero's festal vault are as fresh as if painted yesterday. So is the cheek of the Egyptian prince who was contemporaneous with Ptolemy and Cleopatra, at whose feet Casar laid the riches of his

And in regard to metals. The edges of the statues of the obelisks of Egypt, and of the ancient walls of Rome, are as sharp as if hewn but yesterday. And the stones still remain so closely fitted that their seams, laid with mortar, cannot be penetrated with the edge of a penknife. And their surface is exceedingly hard-so hard that when the French artist engraved two lines upon an obslisk brought from Egypt, they destroyed in the tedious task, many of the best tools which could be manufactured. And yet these ancient monuments are traced all over riptions placed upon them in olden

ime.
This, with other facts of a striking character, proves that they were far more skilled in metals than we are. Quite recently, it is recorded, that while an American vessel was on the shores of Africa, a son of that benighted region made, from an iron hoop, a knife superior to any on board the vessel and another made a sword of Damascus excellence from a piece of iron.

Friction is very old. Scott had his coun terparts two thousand years ago. A story is told of a warrior who had no time to wait for the proper forging of his weapon, but seized it red-hot, rode forward, but found to his surprise that the cold air had tempered his iron into an excellent steel weapon. The tempering of steel, therefore, which was new to us a century since, was old two

thousand years ago.

Ventilation is deemed a very modern art, but this is not the fact, for apertures, unquestionably made for the purpose of ven tilation, are found in the pyramid tombs of Egypt. Yes, thousands of years ago, the barbarous Pagans went so far as to ventilate their tombs, while we yet scarcely know how to ventilate our houses.

PURE AIR .- Whatever renders the blood mpure, tends to originate consumption -Whatever makes the air impure, makes the blood impurer. It is the air we breathe which purifies the blood. And as, if the water we use to wash our clothing is dirty. it is impossible to wash our clothing clean. so if the air we breathe is impure, it is impossible for it to abstract the impurities from the blood. What, then, are some of the more prominent things which render the The special tax paid by any person or firm air impure? It is the nature of still air to become impute Running water parties it purifies. Just on, drafts of air are self-room becomes slight that the algorithms it is that close rooms bring consump-

tion to countless thousands. Hence all rooms should be so constructed as to have a constant draft of air passing through them. The ordinary size renders a hogshead of air unfit for breathing, consumes its blood-purifying pays. qualities every hour, so perfectly that if a man could re-breathe a full breath of his own the next instant after its expiration, without any intermixture with the outer air, he would be instantly suffocated. Hence sleeping in close rooms, even though alone, or sitting for a very short time in a crowded vehicle, or among a large assembly, is per-fectly corrupting to the blood. Close bedrooms make the graves of multitudes.

ONE PRASE OF THE REVENUE FRAUDS. Several months ago a person applied to the President of an insurance company in New York, with the request that he would insure in the sum of \$10,000, his schooner, her tackle and machinery. "What machinery does your schooner carry!" asked the insurer. The applicant for insurance hesitated for a little, but finally said : " I may as well tell you the whole story; I have a schooner load of molases; I have also a still on board; I want to insure my vossel for a voyage beween here and Boston, with the un ing that she may anchor in the Sound lone enough to turn the stuff into whisky." Of use he did not mean to pay reve lies on the whiskey.

Cost of THE ARMY DURING THE WAR. The following are the expenditures of t volunteers and regulars, during the last six

.186,442,688 6,557,004 , 220,858,978 300,788,686 10,481,004 \$1,084,683,948

TAX -Secretary McCulloch, it is said, has under consideration the plan of device, has ation the plan of deriving the

It is statuted that the expenditures of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year will be largely in excess of the receiptanumber of routes in Southern States which are not self-sustaining.

BUILDING PUND ARSOGIAS

ked for an explanation of the moder of saids of them. to give a statement of the ple they are conducted in this city:

The first institution of the kind tablished at Kircudbright in 1815, under the aspicces of the Earl of Selkirk, a gentle man of large fortune and liberal views.— Soon they extended into the manufacturing districts of England, and were afterward established in London. They were inroduced into this country over twenty-five or thirty years ago, and have operated sucessfully in most of our cities. In Philaelphia whole districts have been built up through their instrumentality.

The primary object of these to convert rent into capital; to enable every man to become his own landlord. By uniting the savings of individual members, mall sums of money are rendered far more productive than they possibly could be if expended separately. By paying into a joint concern but little, if any more than would be consumed in rept, a home can be procured ad the money kept in the community.

We all know that every renter in the cou of some eight or ten years pays enough money to purchase the property rented.— These societies propose the association of in-dividual energies and means, and the purchase of property instead of renting it. Usually, to purchase property, a large sum of money is required, and but few in these imes, can command the necessary capital; but most of our laboring and business men can save enough from their labor and business to pay a small sum every month. In fact, they have to save enough to pay rent, and by a slight addition they could meet their monthly dues in an association of this kind, and thereby secure a home. It is true that all the members could not procure a home at the start, but all could during a term of the association's existence, and as far as our knowledge extends, from seven to eight years is the maximum period required. The following is an outline of the plan

and workings of an association of this kind: Let each share of the stock be one dollar. month, paid in monthly during the term of the association's existence. Suppose there are a thousand shares. Every month \$1,000 will be paid in, and this sum is put up monthly and sold to the highest bidder at a premium, and this premium is deducted and the balance handed over to the buyer. With this advance the buyer must either build or secure property of equal value, and as security to the association, give a mortgage on it equal in value to the net sum of money he

A stockholder is allowed to bid for \$200 on each share be holds, and, after he borrows, pays, in addition to his monthly dues for shares, 6 per cent, on the amount which he receives. This interest is paid monthly. The association winds up when the assets of it are sufficient to divide out to each

stockholder \$200 for each share of stock. To one unacquainted with the workings of the rounting money, the borrower being required to pay a premium in advance, and, therefore, an interest of six pur cent, on the net amount received, but it must be recollected that the borrower is one neglect of it murders myriads. A man of derives his proportionate profit from the inthe component parts of the concern, and vestment of the premium and interest he

> Borrowing money from the association even at fifty per cent. premium, is cheaper than borrowing it elsewhere at aix per cent. For example, suppose I have fifty shares of stock, which I redeem at fifty per cent.; my monthly dues are \$50, monthly interest \$25; total monthly, \$75, which makes the annual payment \$900. Suppose the institution runs eight years, it will amount to \$7,200.

I will have paid seventy-two hundred dollars in that time against a loan of five thousand dollars, the use of which I have had eight years. Suppose I borrow the same amount from bank, on real estate, at six per cent., which is at present, supposing two impossibilities, as the banks are not lending on real estate, and charge nine per cent. interest. Let us see how it will work ! My annual interest is \$300, in eight years \$2,400; then I pay the principal, \$5,000, making the sum of \$7,400, or \$200 more than I pay the association. But, supposing the bank and the association to be on an equal footng in this respect, the borrower from the Building Association has the advantage of knowing when he effects the loan, that his curtails are small and regular, nothing more can be demanded than his regular monthly dues and interest; whereas a bank reserves to itself to call in large curtails, or the whole loan, whenever circumstances make it desira-ble, which is generally the case when the ioney market is tightest.

Not only so, but should my note become due to-day in bank, and I be unable to pay it, the bank can, on a ten day's notice, sell my property at auction; whereas the Association cannot resort to that measure unless I be delinquent for three successive months. The best evidence that can be given of their leniency in that particular is, that since ed sales of property.

Thus, Mesers. Editors, have I attemped a hurried manner, to give some idea of the workings of these associations, so far as the borrower is concerned, and I will only say,

too beavily upon your columns. J. H. H. South Carolina.

the second section of the second section is a second

IRCULAR LETTER.

In pursuade of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, July 10th 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee it investigate, the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held.

by the Corederste authorities during the late rebellich."

All persons in possession of important in-formation mon either of these subjects are carnestly reduced to address the Committee, rnestly requested to address the Committee, directed below, stating:

First. The name, age, and post-office ad-dress of the writer. Second. It s sailor or scaman, his rank position, and with what command he serv-

Third. A full statement of all facts known the writer touching his own imprisonment r treatment and that of others, either soldier citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, ficers in charge.

Correspondent from North Carolina, will planse address

JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C. Washington, D. C. Communities addressed to the mem-

It is the intention of the Committee to colect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout th ountry are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS. WILLIAM A. PILE, ABNER C. HARDING. AARON F. STEVENS, WILLIAM MUNGEN.

JOHN D. LARRABBE, Clerk. BY COMMAND OF COL. AND BYT. MAJ. GEN VELSON A. MILES,

JACOB F. CHUR, Brevet Lieuteneunt Colonel, A. A. A. G.

GEN. CANBY'S LATE ORDER WITH REGARD TO TAXES.

The following explanation of the late or der of General Canby, as understood by the Public Treasurer, has been issued by him to the collecting officers of this State

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1867. To the Sheriff of — County:

DEAR SIR:—Gen. Canby has issued an or-

ler explaining his former order on the sub ect of taxes. You will take notice, 1st. That the order only applies to con

ercial transactions.

2nd. Transactions since February 26th. 1867, the date of ratification of the presen Revenue Law, are not affected at all.

3rd. Transactions before February 28th, 1867, are only affected when the rates, by the present Revenue Law, are higher than under the law of 1866. You must collect, under all city stances, at as high rates as existed under the law of tools in the law of tools.

on the County Revenue.

The above is my understanding of the or-

der of Gen. Canby. It will be best for you to show this to the Post Commander of your District and have an understanding with

I feel sure that no taxes, collectable by you, are prohibited because higher on non-residents than residents.
You are not authorized to REFUND taxes in any case, General Canby's order being

only prospective.

Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Public Treasure

OIL PAINTING CLAIMED. -Publication wa ecently made that, among a number of articles forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office from our armies in the South toward the end of the war, was an oil painting representing two children feeding a horse, and that the painting would be restored to the owner upon satisfactory proof. On the 15th inst., response to the notice was received from Columbia, S. C. It appears the portraits are two children now deceased; and is is said its oss was more deeply felt than that of all their parent's large property which was wept away by the war. The painting will se at once restored to them by Third Assist ant Postmaster Gerely.

A new kind of grass, called Lespidas Striata, has made its appearance in several of the Southern States, and, in the neighborgood of Charlette, N. C. It is believed to be originally from Japan. It was first noticed in the last three years, and seems to be spreading. It appears to be a varirety of clover; does not grow high; higher among weeds, briars and sedges than any where else. Three or four inches is its common high in the woods and old fields; eight or ten inches among weeds, briars and sedges. Grows thick and is very rich and green. Dry weather has but little influence upon it. It comes early and remains flourishing and green all the semon. We believe it to be the greatest blessing in the form of a great ever bestowed upon the south.

NAME OF DEST.-It is singular that the ame of God should be spelt with four leting the capacity of stills, instead of the liin conclusion, that a man can purchase a
quor itself after distillation. The Secretary small house by these monthly payments

Gott; Scandainian, Odin; Sweeden, Codd; ters in almost every language. It is in Latin speeches by Mesers. Bowen, Wright, Elliott Deus: French, Dieu; Greck, Zeus; German, and others, a reconsideration was ordered guor itself after distillation. The Secretary is small house by these monthly payments without it costing him one dellar more than those who seem to be well informed of the Secretary's views of the subject, think that this method of taxation will ultimately be adopted.

Secretary's views of the subject, think that myself prepared to give the proofs at any time. I may, at some future period, explain their advantages to the man who deposits his method.

Secretary's views of the subject, think that myself prepared to give the proofs at any time. I may, at some future period, explain their advantages to the man who deposits his monthly payments gott; Scandainian, Odin; Sweeden, Codd; and the resolutions were defeated. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Wright, Begi, or Zoul; Turkiah, Addi; Egyption, Aunn; or Zout; Japanese, Zain; Peruvian, their advantages to the man who deposits his monthly payments without it costing him one dellar more than Hebrew, Adon; Syrian, Atlad; Persian, Syra; big withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Wright, Who opposed the resolutions most carnestly, then colored man, who, at a former Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Wright, Who opposed the resolutions most carnestly. The colored man, who, at a former Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Wright, Who opposed the resolutions most carnestly. Aunn; or Zout; Japanese, Zain; Peruvian, Idaa; Spanish, Dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being dissatisfied with its action. Mr. Epping withdrew from the Convention, being diss monthly dues as an investment, but at press Tyrzhenian, Eher; Irish, Dich; Crotian Dogs the next Vice-President of the United States ent I have not time, nor do I wish to trespan Magyarian, Ocse; Arabian, Alla; Dalmatian, Rogt. - Eschange.

At the present rate of decrease, the yellow Gilmore Simma projects a new paper in fever in New Orleans will soon come to be fined \$1000, and reduced to a Captain, tak-

"COALITION."

orary of the Charlotte Daily Name, reviewing the address to the people of North Carolina by the moderate Republi-

ans, in the course of his article, says: "There is too much regard to men, and too little to measures. There is, we think, too much self-sufficiency and blind party pride to accomplish what the condition of the country required, and what we think a Conservative Convention could have brought about—a coalition of the Conservative men of all vertice."

We are glad to see that the idea of a coal with the moderate Republicans' meets with no such punctilious objections at the hands of the News as it did at the hands of the Raleigh Senting! We were for a State Con vention, provided it was to be a Convention of all parties hostile to the radical proscrip tionists. We doubted, and still doubt, the propriety of calling a Convention to be composed entirely of what is known as straight onservatives. We feared, and still fear that it would lead to the healing of the breach in the Republican ranks in this State. If a coalition convention cannot be called and we fear it cannot, then we are opposed to any being called at all, at this time, so far as the Conservatives are concerned, for

ensons which we have heretofore given. The idea of a coalition, first advanced the Old North State, has received the endorse ment of the following Conservative jour-nals: The Lincoln Courier, the Goldsboro' Star, the We hington Conservative and the Daily Noves. We are satisfied that no coali-tion proper, will be effected, and, therefore, we are for co-operation with the moderate Republicans through local organizations.— Old North State.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.—The following are the State elections to be held this year KANSAS-November 6-Members of Logslature, and amendments to Constitution. MASSACHUSETTS-November 5-Governor Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Councillors and members of General Court.

MINNESOTA-November 5-Governor. Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State. Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and members of the Legislature. New Jenser-November 6-Members

the Legislature. NEW YORK-November 5 Secretary State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges and Members of Legislature.

Wisconsin-November 8-Govern Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Freasurer, Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legislature and amendment to Constitution.

GENERAL GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.-The effect of the late elections, upon the question of the next Presidency, is strikingly illustrated by the great number of pronounce ments for General Grant which are being received here every day. From all sections Republicans are writing, urging a concentration on Grant; and what is quite remarkable, the scaffment in this direction from New England is most demonstrative. A

assachusetts, a strong advocate of impeach-General Grant for the Presidency, and said indulgence secently and universally exhibithe was ready to put the most entire faith in ed toward Charlotta. The writer says: him. The question of the Vice Presidency, o, is not neglected, and the name of John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is very frequently mentioned as a most fit man for the second place,- Washington Telegram in New York Times

States navy, May I, 1862, at St. Mary's, Ga. It was found concealed on the top of an old wardrobe in an ancient stone house. It was resented by Captain McKelge to Commo ore Meade, of the navy, who presented it to his brother, Major General George C. Meade, who again presented it to the gentleman in whose possession it now is. The blade is an exceedingly fine one. The mottoes on the blade are characteristic of olden chivalry, expressing on one side, " No me agues sin resois," (never draw me without cause.) and on the other, " No em embaines sen honor," (never sheathe me without honor.) General Marion's name is rudely carved on the handle, bearing the data 1773. It is probable the sword will find its way back to Georgia.—Phil. News.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Charleston on the 4th inst., says. Along the scabord general bankrupcy must ensue during the coming winter, unless cred itors should prove yearly more lenient than ereditors usually are. Nearly every plantaation is more or less mortgaged, and should foreclosures be insisted upon, the best lands of the State will change hands at a ruinous sacrifice. The lawyers are preparing to reap a rich largest out of cases under the new bankrupt law, for there will probably be no portion of the union that will contain so large number of insolvents, proportion to the population, as South Carolina.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA. COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 17 .- In Knoz. the secret session of the Radical Convention held to-day, Mr. Epping, United States Marshal, offered a series of moderate resolutions which were adopted. Subsequently, after should be a negro.

Col. Gilbert, who was implicated in de stroying an Arkansas printing office, has been ing rank at the foot of the list.

ORITUARY.

However much men may differ as te his character, we imagine that few will fail to trop a tear over the grave of the late L. Sillivan Ives. He was born September 16th, 1797, and 'died on Sunday, October 18th, 1867, in the seventy-first year of his age. Hisearly years were possed in the norther part of New York State whitherhis parentsemigrated from Connecticut. His boyhood was spent on a farm-varied by attendance at a country neademy? and serving one year in militia during the war of 1812-14. After the war he went to Hamilton College, intending to become a minister of the Presby terian persussion, to which sect he belong ed. But more careful study inclined him toward the Protestant Episcopal Church, that, in those days gloried in one of the ablest men in the country as its Bishop in New York. Bishop Hobart had a rare power of fascinating men, and the young Mr, Ives, about the year 1820, became a Protestant Episcopalian, and a few yearsafter, a clergyman of that denomination. That Bishop Hobart thought highly of him may be referred from the fact that Mr. Ives married one of his daughters—who, a few years ago, died in New-York, a devout Catholic. After filling various places, Dr. Ives, in 1831, was elected protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina. A few years later he renounced his orders and became a Romanists. As a layman of that body, the last year of his life

DEAD. We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. N. H. Blackwood, which occurred in this place on Thursday, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Blackwood came to this city in 1863, and engaged in the commission business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He was an upright man, and an official member of the Episcopa Methodist Church in this city, and Superin tendent of the Sabbath School connected with it. We tender our condolence to his bereaved family and friends .- Old North

were devoted to starting and promoting reformatory for Romish children abandone

Gen. Mower has removed the Sheriff and Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District of Lou isiana, and the Court of the parish of Sain Landry, for being an obstacle to reconstruc tion, and appoints others to fill their places. The same order removes the Council of the City of Jefferson for passing an ordinance for an election of the City officers.

A dispatch states that General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, has sent in his resignatio of his position in the army, which is that of Captain in the First Artillery. His brovet rank is that major general. This is the third time he has tendered it, and it will now he accepted.

The following revenue decisions have been made:

"When a deed is made for real estate sold for taxes after the time of redemption s past, it must contain a recital of the facts, and the form must be in accordance with the laws of the State in which the real estate is situated.

depasceting the severity of the press toward ment, to-day amounced himself in two of Mrs. Lincoln, says that she is entitled to the

"Many who have known Mrs. Lincoln for years have for a long time unhesitatingly affirmed that her mind was wrecked, and that an insane asylum must be eventually her home. The evidences of her insanity is

Judge McCandless of the United States. THE Swond of Manion.—The sword of District Court of Pennsylvania has decided Marion, the great partisan fighter, is now in that in bankruptcy cases the Federal courts the possession of a member of the bar of this have not the power to restrain by injunction city. It was captured by Captain Edward any action of State courts in such cases. The McKeige, then acting master in the United Judge intimates that the power should be bestowed at the next session of Congress, in order to make the general bankrupt law effeetive.

The Tennessee Legislature, in conformity with the recommendation of Governor Brownlow's message, passed resolutions, on Friday, withdrawing the offer, heretofore made, of a reward for the arrest of ex Gov ernor Isham G. Harris. The 'United States Circuit Court of

Missouri has granted a writ of habeas corpus to Wm. Murphy, sentenced to ten years imprisonment for burning Mississippi river boats during the war by Military Commission. The party action in Italy gains stregth. Almost the entire press of Italy favor the seizure of Rome. The Pope has called a

meeting of the Cardinals to consider the sit-Maj. Fanning's orange grove, on the river near Tallahasse, Fla., will produce this year, says the Reporter, over one hundred thousand oranges. He says he will realize five dollars a hundred on the entire crop.

Gov. Oer, of South Carolina, has written to the President, requesting to have Gen. Canby's order relative to jurors revoked.

By religion, I mean a steady choice and affectionate adherance to God as the para mount of our hearts and the supreme sum and centre of our happiness .- Alexander

To Young Medical Students - We have a blank certificate of scholarship in the Philadelphi University of medicine and surgery, which we will dispose of at a low price. The purchase will be entitled to full instructions, until gradue lren, Principles and Practice of Medicine and

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

NO. 35 COMMERCE STREET

NORFOLK, VA.

WHEN CO. N. C. Bertle Co. N. C. Bertle Co. N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAIR GROUND HOSPITAL,
Esleigh, N. C., July 20th.
Office hours for the dispusing of Medicine Office hours for the dispussing of Medicin t-door patients from 8 to 10 every morning A. B. CHAPIN, Surgeon in Char

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE. AN Essay you Young Mus, on Physiological Erro Abuses and Diseases, tackient to Youth and Early Mo Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Man-hood, which creates impediments in Manuscon, with sure means of relief. Sout in scaled letter chyclopes free of charge. Address Do.J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWHED A. WILSON will send (free of charge to all who deshe it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung effection and that dreadful disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afficted and he hopes every sufferer will try his prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, aug 16ly REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, New York

INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a baxeriant growth of hair upon a baid head or beardless face, also a receipt for the removal of Phoples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on he skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

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