I've been thinking, if we'd begin To mend our own affairs, That possibly our neighbors migh Contrive to manage theirs. We've fault enough at home to mend-It may be so with others; It would seem strange, if it were not Since all mankind are brothers.

Oh! would that we had charity, For every man and waman Forgiveness is the mark of those Who know "to err is human." Then let us banish jealousy— Let's lift our fallen brother And as we journey down life's road, "Do good to one another."

THE TAX ON OYSTERS.

An order (No. 64) has been issued by Gen. Schofield modifying the act of the Legislature of April 23d, 1867, imposing a tax on | soul." oysters in the following particulars:

SECTION 1. In lieu of the liquid measure scribed by this section, the measure in se in the year 1866, will be continued to be used. The measures heretofore inspected and sealed by competent authority, will continue to be recognized; and the measures hereafter made, will be of the same capacity as those heretofore in use, but of such relative dimensions as the Chief Inspector may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Non-residents may allow oysters purchased by them for sale to remain laid out in the waters of Virginia, not to exceed ninety days, instead of thirty days.

SEC. 6. The collection of the license tax imposed by this section shall be postponed until the first day of October next.

SECS. 8 and 12. These sections shall be construed that the tax of three cents per bushel upon oysters, (or three dollars per ton upon all oysters sold in the markets of this State, and upon all oysters carried or sent out of the State. The prescribed tax will be collected from the persous carrying oysters to and vessels carrying them) shall be baid once, only once upon market in the State, or from except in the case of planted oysters, upon which the tax was paid at the time of plant-

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- An invention has recently been patented that promises to work a revolution in the manner of lighting all large establishments. Dr. Herzel, of Leipsic, Saxson, has been experimenting with petroleum with a view of generating gas from that oil, and the result is said to be the production of gas which, for brilliancy, scheapness and facility of manufacture, will compare favorably with any hitherto in use.

The process of making the article consists of forcing the petroleum into a retort, which is subjected to a red heat, and the gas is thus generated. The machine is simple in its operations, and can readily be made of any size-from that suitable for the lighting of a private dwelling to that which would serve for the illuminating of the largest city in the world. The gas is pure and inodorous, and free from those deleterious effects upon health which are attributed to coal gas.

As nearly as can at present be calculated, the cost of petroleum gas about one-third of that produced from coal.

SIMPLE MODE OF PRESERVING EGGS .- A correspondent, J. S. G., of Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, sends us the following recipe for preserving eggs:

"Smear with the finger the shell of a newly laid egg, using a slight quantity of butter. This is effectual; I have tried it for years and have, for experiment, kept eggs for more than nine months, and that in a tropical climate, and at the end of that period the eggs appeared and tasted as fresh as though not more than a day old, it is a sine qua non that the eggs when buttered will be perfectly fresh."-Scientific American.

INPORTANT TO APPLE GROWERS .- We make the following extracts from a letter to the editors of the Norfolk Day Book, giving some important information to apple growers. The letter was written from New York, Sept. 12th, and says:

"The fruit is gathered in baskets which are let down from the trees and carefully spread largest apples are picked out and the smaller of the fruit should be carefully attended toten hoops and the heads lined. In packing, here, for export, they are laid into the barrels with the top head at the bottom and be by this class that it must be saved. piled up so as by gently pressing in the head emptied into a large tub, and if not satisfac- whose decrees shall be final. tities of neither green or dried fruit will do and defend it," any good to ship to this point."

Warlike rumors from Europe continue. At present Russia is the chief source of these reports, and that country is reported by secret spice sent from Austria to be making ex- ed by Gen. Canby, and will continue in the tensive preparations for war, by collecting exercise of their official functions as heretolarge armies and arming her troops with im- fore. We think the order is an intimation proved weapons. Russia is disappointed at that no changes of officers will be made where the mode in which the map of Europe has the incumbents are prompt and faithful in recently been patched up, and she has a long- the discharge of their duties .- Columbia ing for a slice of Turkish territory.

The historic field of Antietam, located in the State of Maryland, where, herhaps as many Confederates as Union soldiers lie, was the scene, on Monday, the 16th inst., of a grand anniversary celebration. The telegraph announced that there were probably fourteen thousand persons present, including President, State and foreign dignitaries, mil itary officers, and the patriotic element generally of the several adjacent States able to be there with convenience. The decorations and preparations were in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, and the event of the day was the memorial address of Ex-Gover-

nor Bradford, of Maryland. The address gives a sketch of the history of the battle, and is written in spirit far less distasteful to the Southern people than might have been anticipated. Of one long doubtful matter, Mr. Bradford assumed to speak with some show of confidence, and that was the real spirit which animated the people of Maryland, notwithstanding the military rule to which they were for a time subjected, and notwithstanding the sentiment which prevailed at the South that the people of Maryland "were with us heart and

On that march of Lee's into Maryland, it was expected that gallant sympathisers with the South numbering legions, would immediately rush into the arms of our victorious men, and swell the tide of victory that then marked its course from Richmond on-and was to sweep on-to Washington. Confederate eloquence, appealing to "down trodden Maryland," had awakened, it was thought, double the heroism that already existed there, and the ranks of the Confederate army contained many a gallant son of that historic State, whose own enthusiasm in behalf of their native homes, led them to believe also

that Maryland was almost "dying to be free." But at Antietam, Mr. Bradford said on Monday of the Marylanders at home in the

"How did they respond to this opportunity and these eloquent appeals? A Confederate officer, who seems to have accompanied the expedition, and has since written an account of it, tells the story in a few words. Confessing to the disappointment that awaited those who expected the Marvlanders to rush to arms, he tells us that on the persons shipping oysters out of the State; the contrary "they rushed into their houses and slammed the doors." The "rebels," says he, "were regarded not as friends but eneing, in which case no further tax will be mies; the inhabitants were Union," and the general sentiment was, "Wait, wearers of the gray, the patriots in blue are coming." When they did come who that saw can ever forget; what heart that even now does not throb the quicker as it remembers the change from the dogged, moody, scowling, and stifled condition in which the presence of the Confederates had for four days kept that people tortured, to the outburst of joyous, enthusiastic, exuberant, and irrepressible loyalty that rung out from cellar to the housetop as the boys in blue pressed upon their rear ?"

But to change the subject, the orator, in a tone of conciliation, asks:

"May not imagination, as it seeks to portray the future of this great American republic, without any overstraining of its powers, see the coming time, distant it may be, but none the less desirable or certain -- when her sons from every State shall seek this little hamlet for its hallowed memories of the past, and coming from the South as well as North, reunited in fact as well as theory, in affection as well as formality, shall stand here together as pilgrims at a common shrine, and forgetting the fends of the past, save only the mighty powers which their results developed. mutually admit, as they appeal to the records of this field, that they have sprung from the same stock, are united in the same destiny, entitled to the same respect, and animated by the same heroic and patriotic impulses."

And he concludes thus eloquently : "Think not for a moment, my friends, that am about to desecrate the solemnities of such an occasion by any discussion of the parties and topics of the day. God forbid that the time should ever come or party lines be ever so drawn that a plea for the Constitution shall be reckoned as a badge of party fealty. The only party in whose behalf would this day raise a voice is the party of moderation and conciliation. The only party against which I would this day warn you is made up of those ultras of all sides whose agitations have contributed so largely to the disasters of the past, and which, if not arrested, may be the forerunner of others in the barn to dry and sweat, afterwards the equally deplorable in the future. Against such agitations would I therefore invokeones rejected. Uniformity in size and quality and take this an appropriate occasion of doing so-the moderate, disinfected, reflectthe barrels ought to be clean and new, with ing, and patriotic people of the country; it was by this class, as I have already said, that the Constitution was created, and it will

the apples are all made close and tight obsolete, or keeps not up with the progres- of our Government was sure and better than without briusing; the bottom head is then sive ideas of the age, amend it by the means any other, we might soon borrow at 4 per safely lined, and upon arrival at Liverpool, which its own provisions prescribe, but while the top head is opened and the apples seen it is still acknowledged as our organic law, from that end. In the large fruit sales at and we daily swear to its allegiance, let it be, Liverpool, two or more barrels of each lot is in all our political controversies, the umpire Butler's dodge, nobody will ever more choose

reach a fair sample. Most of the fruit for States rights or consolidation, let me, on this be arrant fools also-if we enter upon the export is repacked here unless the brands are anniversary of its adoption, in the name of downhill road that Gen. Butler opens invitwell known. The Newtown pippin will the men who made it, by the memory of the ingly before us. bring for export from \$6 to \$12. Dried men who have died for it, upon this spot apples are always saleable at 6@10 cents per where blood has been so profusely shed in pound; peaches 12@25 cents. Small quan- its behalf, appeal to you to preserve, protect

> CIVIL OFFICERS RE-APPOINTED BY GEN. CANBY .- The Intendant and Wardens of the town of Blackville, whose terms of office expired on the 10th inst., have been re-appoint-

From the New York Tribune GEN. BUTLER'S NEW WAY.

That we may do Gen. Buttler no injustice, or that our readers may detect it if we should we recopy the material portion of his letter on Finance, given fully in our last. He

ing the debt by a reduction of interest and to foreign capital, is we now do, at a rate of charge their own Governments.

public creditor by five-twenty bonds is invaluable money which the credit of the coun- people of distinction and position; amongst try can sustain, bearing relation to-day to them, one from the late distinguished dragold as 143 to 100-while the money that matist, Sheridan Knowles, wherein he comthe war necessities of the Government?

"History tells of no government which has paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and good faith, good concience, or equity, require this government to pay its creditors three times what it received from them, with interest at six per cent on the treble amount. Of course if any contract to do that be shown, the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood."

-To all which, thus saith The Tribune:

1. If General Butler proposes only that a single loan (like that of British bonds) shall replace all our existing Government loans at the free option of our creditors, we have no shadow of objection. If we pay the specified interest on each bond till the principal falls due, and then say to the holder, "Here "is a new bond, which we offer you in exchange for that you hold : if you prefer the

2. But that is plainly not what Gen. Butler purposes. He means to say to the National creditors-" Here is a new bond, where-"of the interest is payable in Greenbacks: "take this in exchange for your gold-bearing bond, take its face in greenbacks, or take nothing." And that is, in our view, Repudiation, which is a longer synonym for Rascality. 3. We always distrust the logic which is

based on a falsehood. Now it is not true that our "five-twenty creditors" lent the Government the sums we owe them respectively when "the money" paid by them for "their bonds stood in relation to gold as "200 and 285 to 100." If it were true, it would be in our view nonessential; since 'get?" but "What did we covenant to pay?" If our legal tender money was temporarily depreciated, that was our own fault-or, if you please, our misfortune; but it was a circumstance over which our creditors had no control whatever. But the depreciation of our Currency below the gold standard of mankind was long five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five per cent. while we were borrownotes to pay so many dollars, with six per cent interest in coin. We proposed the bargain; we specified the terms; the public creditors only accepted what we eagerly proffered. The Tribune was largely, zealously instrumental, at the request of the Government through its agents, in persuading people to let the Government have their money for ments can readily assume. In farce he is those bonds. We assured them, day after day, that every one would be paid in full in coin, principal and interest. In short we deluded them basely, if Gen. Butler is now correct. Gen Butler, uttered no word of dissent then. He now steps in to tell the debtor that he can pay his debt far more easily and cheaply than he gave his creditors to understand when he was in urgent pursuit of that creditor's money. We cannot-reconcile this

substitution with common honesty. 4. Gen. Butler wants to reduce the interest on our National debt; so do we. Our way is to treat our creditors so justly, so fairly, that every one will wish to remain our creditor. believing ours the best security he can hold In other words: we would make a United States Consol equal to a British Consol, interest for interest, dollar for dollar. Were it If it still contains defects; if it is growing | fixed as the everlasting hills, that the promise cent. as England can, and thus reduce the interest on our entire debt below One Hundred Millions per annum. If we try Gen. to lend us at all. It is not enough that we tory, another, and another, and so on so as Come the peril to it whence it may, from prove ourselves a nation of knaves—we must

Base Ingratitude. - An editor who occupied a room in a hotel, not a thousand miles distant, absented himself from town for a night. The house being crowded with guests, the obliging landlord put a stranger in the editor's bed. This kindness the ungrateful fellow requited by scrawling upon a piece of paper, which he left on the table, the following rhymes:

"I slept in an editor's bed last night, And others may say what they please; I say there's one editor in the world Who certainly takes his ease. When I thought of my humble cot away, I could not suppress a sigh,
 But I thought, as I rolled in that feathery nest,

How easily editors LIE."

IRA ALDRIDGE (THE NEGRO TRA- MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN STATE

GEDIAN.) This Ethiopian tragedian was a descendant of a line of negro princes of the Pulah tribe, whose dominions were Senegal, on the banks of the river of that name, on the west coast of Africa. His father fled from his native country with a missionary, and visited America, living for awhile at Philadelphia, where "My proposition is, that the Government | he was educated as a minister of the gospel shall offer to the country a new loan, secur- Me married and revisited his native country ed by interest in currency bonds payable at but the fortune of war was against him, and long date, to which all future issues of Gov- he had to fly for his life. After nine years' ernment loans shall be assimilated, so as to vicissitude, the family fled to America, and make one class of Government securities only, the father resumed his profession, but died instead of the nineteen different classes we in New York, in 1840. Ira was born at Bell have now, and with the proceeds of such Air, Md., and was apprenticed to a ship carloan pay off our highest class of interest- penter, learning his trade in the same yard publican party. It is as follows: gold-bearing bonds as they become due; with Molyneux, the notorious negro pugilist not to increase, and thereby depreciate, the and prize fighter. He was intended for the currency, but to render the currency and Church and was sent to Schenectady College, credit of the Government more stable, and, N. Y. After remaining there awhile he went therefore, all the more valuable, by reducto the University at Glasgow, Scotland. where, after remaining eighteen months, he increase of taxable property, causing our left and visited London, making his debut loans to be taken up in our own country, so on the stage at the Royalty Theatre, in Wellthat we may not be obliged to pay tribute close Square, Whitechapel, as Othello, and was successful. But he had previously apinterest exceeding three times what they peared on the amateur stage, in Philadelphia, as Rolla. While he was playing in Dublin, "To the assertion that by this course the Edmund Kean came to that city, and, having seen Mr. Aldridge play, wrote him a very jured, I reply that I propose to pay him when | complimentary letter, and gave him a letter his obligation falls due in precisely the same of recommendation to the manager of the currency or money which the government | Bath Theatre. At Belfast he played Othello has provided for every other creditor, public to Mr. Charles Kean's Iago, and Oroonoka to or private, to be paid in, and that which it is that gentleman's Aboases. During this prodeclared upon the back of every legal-tender | vincial tour he received a great many comnote he may be paid in, the best and most plimentary letters and testimonials from

these five twenty creditors lent the Govern- plimented and encouraged the "only actor ment (being the best which the then credit of color upon the stage." After his provincial of the Government could afford,) stood in re- tour he was engaged to play at Convent lation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100. If the Garden Theatre, then under the management Government pays them a currency from 50 of Mr. Laporte, and made his first appearto 100 per cent better than they lent the Gov- ance at that house on April 10th, 1833, as ernment, of what have they to complain, Othello. While at Manchester he received save that the Government, will not tax the a very complimentasy note from the great people to pay them a usurious share; or, in vocalist, Madame Malibran, who, in allusion other words, will not tax the people to enable to one of his impersonations, said that never the capitalists to make a speculation out of | in the whole course of her professional career had she witnessed a more interesting or pow erful performance. The accomplished Lady Wrixan Beecher, formerly Miss O'Neal, comthus made them whole: and I doubt whether | plimented him too, saying: -"During my professional as well as private life, I never saw so correct a portraiture of Othello amidst the principal luminaries of my day." 1848 he played an engagement at the Surry Theatre, London, Eng. In 1852 he embarked at the head of a troupe of actors for Ger-

the chief towns. At Berlin his share of the proceeds of four representations amounted to 2.500 dollars. Honors, too, were showered he received the large gold medal of Art and Science, the only other persons who had been so distinguished up to that period being the philosopherHumboldt, the composer Spontini, three in Russia. In the latter country he played for thirty-one nights in the Imperial Theatre, of St. Petersburg, in 1859, twenty-'cash, it is ready for you"-we ask and wish one of which nights were devoted to Othello. Mr. Aldridge, at various times, received many honors and testimonials. He was made a Knight of the Royal Saxon Ernistinischen House Order, and recipient of the Verdienst Medal of the Order, in gold, presented by Duke Bernard, of Saxe-Meiningen, brother of the late Queen Adelaide, of England member of the Imperial and Archducal Inmember of the Russian Hof Versamlung, of Riga: honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Beaux Arts, of St. Petersburgh, and holder of the Imperial Jubilee Medal; Advocate of the Assembly, of Nobles, Besthe color of his skin, setting aside his intellectual abilities, eminently fitted him. In burlesque Mr. Aldridge was irresistible, and "the vital question is not, "What did we before nearly every crowned head in Europe.

than by his heavier efforts. He has appeared his death, which took place August 10th, he was fulfilling an engagement in Poland. He was engaged to appear at the Academy of affecting his domestic relations, attracted he possesses every mental and physical requisite for both walks of the profession. In ragedy he has a solemn intensity of style, bursting occasionally into a blaze of fierce invective of passionate declamation; while the dark shades of his face become doubly ombre in their thoughtful aspect, a nightlike gloom is spread over them, and an expression more terrible than paler lineapolished, the coal emits sparks. His face is the faithful index of his mind; and as there is not a darker from than his, there is not a broader grin. The ecstacy of his long shrill note in "Opossum up a gum tree" can only be equalled by the agony of his cry of despair ver the body of Desdemona.'

Gen. Canby, who has succeeded Gen. Sickles in command of the Second Military Dis-South Carolinians, and we find his adminis | white voter will be required to pay two dolcorrespondent at Charleston writes of his activity and earnestness in his labors, and describes him as a plain, stern and intelligent soldier, absolutely indifferent to political considerations, and intent only upon the peror its utterance. We are pleased to see Gen. civil docket was quite large, mostly actions struction, that then should be animosity or Ill present .- Henderson Index, 13th. will between the Southern military commanders and the people of their districts.-New York Times.

partly to be paid for in six iron-clads, and was prayed and granted. it is a singular fact that a Free ch newspaper of the 31st of August comments thereon, and says the iron-clads may be used by Russia against Turkey in a pending war.

At a Country Convention held in Salisbury on Saturday last, by the republicans, Messrs. C. S. Moring and Allen Rose were nominated for the approaching State Convention

CONVENTION.

At the Mississippi Republican State Convention in Jackson, on the 10th inst., majority and minority reports were presented from the Committee on Resolution s. The two reports were discussed at some length, and the Convention adjourned to the next morning without taking action. On assembling on the 11th the various resolutions were recommitted to the Committee, from whom the annexed platform was subsequently reported, him for a moment. and this was unanimously adopted, amid great enthusiasm, as the platform of the Re-

Resolved, That we do cordially approve all the principles of the National Republican

2. That we pledge ourselves to keep step with the National Republican party in all its progressive political reforms of the age. plan laid down by Congress for the recon-

struction of Mississippi. 4. That we will spare no pains or influence in our power to give a free education to every child in Mississippi, and the ballot to every man not disfranchised for crimes, including

5. That in neither education, the ballot of other civil or political right, will we ever recognize any distinction of race or color. 6. That honest industry is in all respects honorable, and shall always be protected and encouraged.

On motion of Rev. H. P. Jacobs, 50,000 copies of the platform were ordered to be published by the State Central Committee, for general distribution.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 89. .

HEAD'ORS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1867. Paragraph two of General Order No 32 lated May 30, 1867, is modified as following: All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year. and who are qualified, and have been or may be duly registered as voters, are hereby duly qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of a person drawn as a juror, that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf many, and in three years played in nearly all of the people or of the accused in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions or proceedings. Any require upon him. From the late King of Prussia | ments of a property qualification for jurors in addition to the qualication herein prescribed is hereby abrogated.

The Governors of North and South Caroempowered to order, if it should be necessary special terms of courts to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists year, and very little air stifring where they and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of | mendously.

Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANEY. Louris V. Caziare, A. A. A. G.

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A COURT MARTIAL .-The sence of Capt Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was tried before a court martial in this

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.-It will be seen by reference to another collumn that our city fathers have ordered an election to be held on the 8th October next, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the qualified voters, as the expediency of establishexceedingly amusing, the ebony becomes ing one or more public schools, for the benefit of the children of the city.

This action is authorized by an act of the last Legislature, and we are glad to see the proper steps taken, by our municipal authorities to give us free schools. There is nothing we need so much. The schools to be established, as we understand it are exclusively for the benefft of the destitute, those children whose parents are not able to pay for their trict, is already becoming popular with the schooling. For this purpose every qualified tration commended by the Press. Our own lars. Surely none will object .- Sals. Banner.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this county, Judge Mitchell presiding, closed its labors on Saturday evening last. On the criminal docket were two cases of infantiformance his whole duty as commander, in cide, one homicide, and the usual compliconformity with the requirements of the law. | ment of larceny cases. A majority of the commendation is that his demeanor has the State" were of the colored persuasion. been singularly free from ostentation, and | Since the old well-known and effectual punthat he usually appears in citizen's dress. He | ishments for crime have been abolished by finds a prompt and cordial social welcome military authority and no other means devised from the leading citizens, even though at the to keep rascality in awe, a fearful increase Canby thus honorably situated in his new on old debts upon which no action was taken and difficult position. It is certainly not de- at this term. The legal fraternity was large-

Jno. Taylor and Jim Knight, charged with murder, were convicted at the late term of Edgcombe Superior, Court and sentenced to Russia in the East .- Our recent purchase | be hanged on the second Friday in October. of territory from Russia, it is now said, is An appeal, however, to the Supreme Court remaining one, who stands alone in this par-

> It is estimated that one-third of the cotton crop has been destroyed in Georgia by the continuous heavy rains. Prentice says that in his city stuffing im-

proves the fair as well as the fowl. When dunces call us fools, our best retort is simply to prove them so.

A WONDERFYL STORY.

The following wonderful story is said to have been taken from the log book of a vessel which arrived in New York.

In the course of the voyage, that dreadful disease, the ship fever, broke out among the crew. One of the sailors, among the first victims, was accompanied by his son, a lad of fourteen years, who was strongly attached to his father, and remained with him day and night, and never could be persuaded to leave

A large shark was seen ev r / day follow ing the vessel, evidently for the purpose of devouring any one who should die and be committed to the deep.

a blanket, and for the purpose of sinking him, an old grindstone and a carpenter's That we heartily adopt as our own the axe were put in with him. The very impressive service of the Episcopal Church was then read and the body committed to

The poor boy, who had watched the proceedings closely, plunged in after his father, when the enormous shark swallowed them both. The second day after this dreadful scene, as the shark continued to follow the vessel (for there were others sick in the ship,) one of the sailors proposed, as they had shark hook on board, to make an effort to

They fastened the hook to a long rope, and baiting it with a piece of pork, threw it into the sea, and the shark instantly swallowed it. Having thus hooked him, by means of a windlass they hoisted him on board. After he was dead they prepared to open him, when one of the sailors, stooping down for that purpose, suddenly paused, and after listening a few moments, declared most solemnly he heard a low guttural sound, which appeared to proceed from the shark. The sailors, after enjoying a hearty laugh at his expense, proceeded to listen for themselves, when they heard a similar sound. They then proceeded to open the shark, when the mystery was explained.

It appears that the sailor was not dead. but in a trance, and his son, on making this discovery, when inside the shark, had, by means of a knife, ripped open the blanket. Having thus liberated his father, they both went to work and righted up the old grindstone-the boy was turning; the father was holding on to the old ship carpenter's axe, sharpening it for the purpose of cutting which occasioned the noise heard by the | who takes a portion of the risk himself. sailor. As it was the hottest season of the were at work, they were both sweating tre-

COTTON SUPPLY.

From the report of the Cotton Supply Association, at Manchester, England, we make an extract :

To develop as much as possible, and by every means, the cotton growing capabilities of other countries than America, was the great purpose contemplated by the Associa- not be called upon to pay said notes, but they will city, in November last, has just been con- tion when it began its labors; and the events be absorbed by the profit you be entitled to after sarabia, in 1862. His chef d'œuvre as an actor firmed by General Grant. Captain Brown which had since intervened had only tended was tried on the charges of selling the prop- to demonstrate the wisdom and importance erty of the United States and appropriating of its object. That object had been steadily to his own use the proceeds of the sales. He pursued; difficulties had been surmounted; gained for himself, perhaps, more admirers | was found guilty, and sentenced to be dis- the sources of supply had been multiplied, in his humorous delineations, and by his honorably dismissed the service, with loss of and were now so numerous that, if retained all pay and allowances now due or hereafter and made still more prolific, the loss of any results. to become due; to be forever disqualified to one of them, however valuable, would be of Mr. Aldridge was taken to Europe by the hold any office of trust or profit under the comparatively little consequence. To retain elder Wallack as a servant. At the time of government; to pay a fine of \$2,000 and be them, and to render them more and more imprisoned in Fort Macon, North Carolina, productive, was the special aim of the Assountil the fine is paid; and that the name and | ciation, and to this end the efforts of the place of abode of the criminal and the sen- committee had, during the past year, been tence be published in the newspapers of the directed. Believing that the Southern States States of Massachusetts and North Carolina. of America, in their altered condition, would much attention in London. His wife was a In approving the sentence, the Secretary of not furnish cotton so abundantly as before War announces that Captain Brown ceased | the war, the committee made it their first ing it by millions, and giving in return our actor, Mr. Aldridge's talents are undeniable; to be an officer of the United States Army on business to encourage renewed exertions to extend and improve the cultivation in other countries. An address, prepared with this object, was translated into the different languages where cotton is grown, and widely distributed; and the committee had learned. with much satisfaction, that fresh exertions had been made in Turkey, India, the Brazils, and elsewhere, accompanied with the more extensive use of American seed. The result had been the growth of a better quality, and cotton from Smyrna and other districts had realized in Liverpool nearly as high a price more dividend than the purely Mutual, with as the produce of the United States.

The recent visit of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt to this country, afforded the committee the opportunity of bringing under the notice of these two potentates and their ministers the great importance of continuing their exertions to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton, and the measures which it is believed would promote the object desired.

FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS. - Of the first seven Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts, and one from Tennessee. All but one were sixty-six years old It is rather singular to find that one point of offenders "against the peace and dignity of on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them were same time he makes no allowance for sedition of crime has very naturally followed. The the Declaration of Independence; and these on the sub-committee of three that drafted two died on the same day and year, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Indepensirable, or conducive to the progress of recon- represented, there being twenty-five members of the Declaration. The names of three of dence, and just half a century from the day the seven end in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a son. The initials of the names of two of the seven are the same : the initials of two others are the same; and and those of still two others, the same. The ticular, stands also alone in the love and admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized world,-Washington. Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also President. Neither of the Presidents who had sons were elected for a second term.

> A. T. Stewart, the Merchant Prince of New York, died in that city on the 20th. His property is valued at \$70,000,000.

A SSETS OVER TOTAL 816.000.000 Income Over \$6,500,000. TOTAL LOSSES PAID OVER \$6,000,000 DIVIDENDS PAID TO ASSURED

OVER \$4,000,000. NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE

OVER 48,000. The Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Connecticut, Was organized in 1846. Its success has not been equalled by any other Company. It is organized upon the purely mutual system; it has no proprietary or Stock Capital, and the pre-emineut After lingering a few days the sailor died.

As was the custom at sea, he was sewed up in ings to thousands of homes!

The Interest received by this Company during the past ten years has more than

paid its losses. The Sixteen Millions Dollars, Assets, all belong to, and are under the control of its Policy holders, which now exceed 48,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,020,000 dollars to widows and orphans there is now a surplus of over 6,000,000 dollars. This Company's Notes cannot be "ssessed, (nor

endowment plan, but are canceled by anticipated All Policies Non-Forfeitable by

even deducted from the Policy, as in a Star's

Company, in case of death,) except on the limited

their terms. No extra charge made on Policy holders, ex cept only where the risk is extra hazardons The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements. All persons con emplating Life Insurance, are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies represented in this State, with the Connecticut Mutual, as published

in the reports of the Insurance Commissioners of

New York and Massachusetts. SAM'L DOUGLAS WAIT. General Agent N. C.
Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh jul. 2-31

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

OF A

STOCK COMPANY.

By the Stock Plan the full cash effect of the Premium is immediately secured to the Insured the Company taking all the risk. By the purely

Examine the Plans of the Atna before Insuring

It was chartered 47 years ago. Its Capital and Assets to the 1st July, 1867, is \$6,000,000, and has paid losses, during the last 47 years, amount-

\$17,485,894.71.

and now has over ONE MILLION above liabili-

On the Participating Life plan, you can pay one-half of the Premium in Cash, and a note for the other half at 6 per cent, interest, and you will

50 per cent. Dividend.

and the notes will be returned to you cancelled ment yielding anything like such advantage us

The "Connecticut Mutual" boastingly claims to be the largest, best, and cheapest Company in all the country-with \$16,000,000 of assets. She paid her members 60 per cent. divident last year. Remember you must be a member 4 years before getting it-and she has now dropped down to 50

Like the "Great Eastern," she seems to be drop ing back into a "safer harbor." Look in Barns' Report, at page 519, and you

will see the following statement: Total amount of losses and claims Unpaid \$272,700.00, and \$18,000 of it resisted. In this same report you find no such statement about the little ÆTNA. With her \$7,000 (88) assets she is now paying her members 50 per certification dividend every two years. Then compare he Non-Forfeiting Endowment table, with this man advantageous of all companies, and see which had

the Cheapest rates: ÆTNA. CONN. MUTUAL. 14 to 40 \$34,78 14 to 40 \$36,53. 15 to 40 15 to 40 38.74 20 to 40 52,52 30 to 50 55.64 The above tables are or

each thousand dollar and continue 65 years, in like proportion. from these big guns is simply owing to the that her officers can handle \$7,000,000, and par \$16,000,000, and pay losses besides.

The ÆTNA has averaged 1,500 new policies per month since 1st January, 1867, in the face of a opposition, and there IS STILL ROOM IN THIS W. H. CROW.

General Agent, for N. C. & Virginia aug 28-1m.] ALFRED WILLIAMS. C. W. LAMBETH

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opposite the new National Bank. jul 2-3m WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.