Thus sighs the robin!

"The wind howls heavy With death and sorrow; To-day it is thee-may be me te-morrow; Yet I'll sing one tune o'er the silent world, For the little lamb that never grew old; Never lived long winters to see, Chanting from empty boughs like me, Boughs once so leafy.

"The snow flakes cover My song thrills feebly but I sing on : Why did God make me a brave bird-soul, Under warm feathers red as a coal, To keep my life thus cherry and bright, To the very last twinkle of wintry night, While thine is all over?

"Why was I given Bold, strong wings, To bear me away from hurtful things, While thy poor feet were so tender and weakly, And thy faint heart gave up all so meekly ; Till it yielded at length to a still, safe hand, That bade thee lie down, nor try to stand? Was it in the hand of Heaven

"The wind goes sobbing ;" (Thus sang the bird ; Or else in a dream his voice I heard ;) "Nothing I know, and nothing can; Wisdom is not for me but man. Yet some snow-pure, snow-soft-not snow-cold, May be singing o'er the lamb strayed from the fold, Besides poor robin.

DRAINAGE.

Some time ago a discussion occurred in France in regard to the influence that an increase of population exerts in checking the spread of malarious fevers. We presume that this discussion was in some measure elicited by Edmond About's graphic and interesting work concerning that singular district in France which is known as "The Landes." In the work alluded to, and intermingled with a charming love tale, About has given facts and figures to prove that the marshes and sanded district in which the scene of his story is laid, though at present almost a barren and unsightly waste, could be brought under profitable cultivation and made to support a large population. This book, the production of a remarkable able writer, has excited much comment not only in France, but in other countries. Attention being thus drawn to the subject, other writers have taken up the matter, and among them two eminent medical men-M. Tripier and M. Tournon-both of whom contend that in districts containing but few inhabitants an increase of population has been attended by a decrease of fevers and other diseases having their origin in a marshy soil. The reason assigned is that the greater the population and the closer the dwellings and farms are to each other the more complete becomes the drainage. As the drainage becomes more general, the excess of moisture in the soil is carried off and the fruitful of water can percolate, and so desirable is hour. Serve hot with the meat. this considered that those building lots in the neighborhood of large cities fetch by far the highest prices where the subsoil is gravel and the drainage is most perfect.

In regard to villages situated in unhealthy locations M. Tournon lays down the following propositions:

1st. That miasm gives way in the place of an agglomeration of buildings, and that the closer the buildings are together the less the inhabitants feel the effects of miasmatic influences. From this he concludes that the centre of a town or village presents the maximum of security."

2d. "Whenever a village begins to be depopulated, no matter from what cause, the malaria first attacks its outer parts, advances as the houses are emptied and laying seige as it were to the remaining inhabitants attacks them finally in the centre, when there too much diminished in numbers to repel the germs of the disease by congregation."

The assumption is that where a large number of people are clustered together the drainage of the spot by their several exertions becomes more or less perfect, and they are thus measurably secured from the evils of malaria. But in extensive districts of country where swamp lands abound, it would over. Loam and muck if mixed freely under be manifestly impossible to drain them by individual effort, for the population there must necessarily be thin so long as the district is known to be malarious. It is only manure heap through the winter .- Mass in districts known to be healthy that a dense | Ploughman. population is to be found, so that in countries covered with great swamps drainage must precede population. It may be different in the suburbs of cities, because the land becomes valuable in proportion to its proximity to a market, and the cost of drainage will generally be found to be more than repaid by the increased value of the land immense outly necessary to reclaim such in quality, yield and adaptability to climate. lands. Whenever the pressure of populachange will be wrought in many districts mine. in which moisture superabounds, private en- the boats to transport them. terprise will prefer to labor on the former | -- The Ohio wine crop this season will be rather than on the latter. All work of this the largest ever known.

kind upon an extensive scale has hitherto been undertaken in Europe, where the population is dense and land dear, by the aid of government subsidies, or else at the sole cost of the government. The drainage of Harlem Lake, in Holland, the most wonderful enterprise of this character yet accomplished, is an instance of the manner in which a government can step in most wisely to promote the welfare of its people. By a gigantic system of drainage, and a liberal use of mechanical appliances, seventy square miles of the richest soil in the world were redeemed. Bedford Level, formerly a marshy tract

occupying thousands of acres, is now by thorough drainage one of the finest wheat growing counties in England. At this time a private company in this country is attempting a work of a similar kind which promises to be equally successful. The title of this company is "The New

York Iron Dike and Land Reclamation Company." The great difficulty experienced heretofore in the construction of dikes where the land to be reclaimed lay along the course of great rivers, or was subject to tidal overflow, was the want of some impenetrable defence against all those animals that bore into earthen embankments, and thus by their minute and dangerous labors offer a passage through which the water at once penetrates until it enlarges the aperture, and finally breaks down the dike and submerges the reclaimed land. The difficulty in the instance of the Company new engaged in reclaiming the Newark meadows, bordered by Hackensack and Passaic rivers, is said to be overcome by the use of a thin, continous plate of iron as the core of the dike. On each side of this core the embankment is raised, of a strength sufficient to resist the pressure of the water. Of course no such precautions would be necessary in our ordinary swamp lands, which would only require drains of a capacity sufficient to carry off the water on and above soil, and an outlet sufficiently depressed to allow of the water being carried of. How far State aid, to be reimbursed when such lands were sold. might be invoked in their reclamation we the damsal, "and ears just like its father's!" leave to the future decision of our legisla-

ACTIVE MANURING .- One of the most activ manures and readily within the reach of most framers, is a mixture of leached ashes. plaster, and night soil mixed with fine soil. smooth spot, and allowed to stand a week day, and you have a most valuable manure at a trifling cost of time. A handful of this mixture is excellent to give corn a start .-Potatoes and garden vegetables generaly feel it very quick. Hen manure is an excellent ingredient in such manures, but should be well slaken with water before mixing with quite often a cold week or two the first of une, when corn and tender garden vegetables suffer severely. We know of no better way to keep up the courage of plants at this | quart." trying season than by the use of such maures .- Maine Farmer.

PEAS PUDDING, FOR CORNED BEEF OR SALT PORK .- Wash and pick one quart of split peas; put into a cloth, not tied too closely; put them on in cold water, and let cause of malarious diseases is gradually but them oook slowly until tender; take them surely abated until it ceases altogether. It out, and rub them through a sieve into a is a received axiom that the drier a soil is deep dish; mix with them two well-beaten the most conducive it is to the general health. | eggs, a large spoonfull of butter, and a little In England, where the climate is moist from | black pepper; stir these well together, then the frequency of rains, men never build on flour the bag well, put in the mixture, and a close, compact soil if it be possible to tie as closely as possible; then put the avoid it, but rather choose such as have a pudding into the pot which is boiling with gravelly subsoil through which the excess | the corned pork or beef, and let it cook one

> WINTER PLOWING .- Of late years the severity of our winters has precluded the possibility of breaking up clay lands after November so as to let them lay fallow until the spring for the purpose of exposing them to the action of frost. If however, there should be, as sometimes happens to be the case, couple of weeks, or even less, of open advantage of whenever there are soils of a stiff and adhesive texture that require to be benefited by the disintegrating action of frost. We have often remarked that land in which sand predominates should not be when they are wet, will be greatly ameliorat ed by a winter fallow.

A WASH FOR FRUIT TTEES .- The Massachusetts Plotoman gives us this :

"Take a pint of crude petroleum and gallon and a half of soft soap. Mix intimately and let the mixture stand till the whole is intimately bleneded, and then dissolve in twenty gallons of water. It is perfectly safe on trees, and it will extirpate comes in contact with them.'

nures, care should be taken to prevent too great a heat by composting and forking It is a good plan to lay in a store af these substances to be mixed occasionally with the

IMPORTANT DECISION .- It has been decided by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that drawing a check on a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is fraud, both on the person to whom it is negotiat d and on the bank.

In view of the deterioration of spring which is thus laid dry. In North Carolina, wheat is many localities of the north and where immense bodies of swamp land ceded northwest, where winter wheat is little to the State by the Federal Government are cultivated, Commissioner Capron, of the now offered for sale, drainage has in some Agricultural Department, is making arinstances performed wonders in promoting rangements for the importation and exthe health of the locality and in increas- change of promisin; varieties of spring don't pay. For what I know of it, I would ing the fertility. But only wealthy private wheat, to be tested at different points in the as soon chase butterflies for a living, or botcapitalists or incorporated companies with ensuing spring, with reference to the future the up moonshine for cloudy nights. The an adequate capital can afford to incur the distribution of seed, proved to be superior

-- Cheyenne has sent 280 ounces of gold tion forces men to encreach upon the swamp dust to the Philadelphia mint in a single lands and reclaim them little by little, a day. The treasure came from a Montana

new lying waste. But so long as it is cheap- -East Tennessee is said to be full of er generally to renovate naturally good but wheat, corn and cattle, waiting for buyers for. worn out soils than to reclaim virgin soils in and a rise in the streams which will enable

Of the Quakers at home, the New York Commercial thus writes: The Friends present a model of interior home-life. They cultivate the amenities, the consideration, the cheer, and the abundance which make a home happy .-They speak to one another with gentleness; they smile upon one another with a sweeet benignity; they welcome the visitor to an astounding hospitality. Their religion consists in creating happiness in the house hold. They are gentle, loving, and attentive to the children. They seek to promote like docility and cheerfulness among the rising generation." They are equally attentive to old age, with a chastened respectfulness of manner, which exalts the self-re spect of declining years. Whatever can be done to make a home comfortable and cheery is first to be done. Other Christians deny to themselves home comforts for the sake of preaching the Gospel to the heathen; but the Society of Friends believe that charity begins at home. Their Gospel is one of home peace. Their heaven on earth is to win some foretaste of the "rest which remaineth for the people of God." They exemplify what the Christian fireside ought to bewarm without heat, cheerful without excitement, bright without dazzle. Long live the Quaker homes.

-Not long since a middle age gentleman and a young lady happened to be the only passengers starting that morning for T-They were strangers to each other. The lady was carrying a large white rabbit-a pet .-Just before the stage stopped at a toll gate. the lady asked the gentleman to hold the rabbit a moment while she arranged some of her packages. He took it and covered it with his shawl, and snugged it up in a manner quite fatherly. The gate keeper noticing it, asked if it was a child and unwell. The gentleman replied, "Yes, our first born, the poor thing!" After the vehicle had resumed its journey, the gentleman handed back the pet, saying, "What beautiful eyes; just like its mother's! "Yes," responded

-Sometime ago the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached a sermon on the text-"And Mary wept." In the midst of a stream of carnest eloquence that drew tears from many of Let them be thoroughly worked over on a he broke suddenly off, and turning to his der control of the white race. congregation, exclaimed: "The tears which of blood-and not the poor stuff that you Court. present as an offering to an offended God." Then, leaning over the pulpit, and looking earnestly in the sea of upturned faces, he exclaimed: "There are some of you for whose tears I would not give a farthing a in Alabama and Mississippi, would be car-

-"I am a firm believer," says Dr. Cayler, in the moral and spiritual influence of an open fire. To make home attractive, there must be somewhere in the house a common family rendezvous; and that ought to present a more radiant attraction than a black hole in the floor, through which hot air pours forth from a subterranean furnace. Men will fight for their altars and their firesides; but what orator ever invoked a burst of patriotism in behalf of steam pipes and regis ters? I never cease to be thankful that I was brought up beside the hickory fire of a rural farm house."

- James Russell Lowell says: "Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism; and all men who know not where to look for truth save in the narrow well of self will find their own image at the bottom, and mistake it for what they are seeking."

-Gen. Cialdini had a conversation in Florance with Gen. Garibaldi said to him : 'My belief is that the bullet which kills me weather the opportunity should be taken will be useful to Italy. I cannot abandon the duty I owe to my country. I will go to

THE ARMY REGISTER, for the year, is winter ploughed; but that clay land, except just out, and will be laid before Congress next week. It bears date August 1, 1867. The regular army at that time consisted of 1 General, 1 Lieutenant General 5 Major Generals, 19 Brigadier Generals, 83 Colonels. 103 Licutenant Colonels, 291 Majors 2,528 other commissioned officers of various grades, and 51,605 enlisted men; making the entire strength of the regular army 54,641. The Major Generals, according to rank, are Halleck, Mead, Sheridan, Thomas and Hanall kinds of insects that infest them where it | cock ; the ten Brigadier Generals, according Schofield, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby, and MANURES. In the management of ma- Rousseau. Besides these there are Brigadier Generals as follows: Rawlins, chief of staff; Thomas, Adjutant General; Holt, the stables will preserve the heap, prevent Judge Advocate; Meigs, Quartermaster fire-fanging and thus prove very useful .- General; Eaton, Commissary General; Barnes, Surgeon General; Brice, Paymaster General; Mumphreys, Chief Engineer; and Dyer, Chief of Ordnanco. Colonel R. B. Marcy is the ranking Inspector General and Colonel A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer .-There are 20 officers in the Adjutant General's Department; 29 in the Subsistence Department; 65 in the Pay Department, and 222 in the Medical Department, besides hospital stewards.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING .- An able writer gives autterance to this valuable secret: This looking forward to enjoyment only way to be happy is to take the drops of the same telegraphic alphabet is used in happiness as God gives them to us every day Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, of our lives. The boy must learn to be hap- the German States, Italy, Spain, Portugal, py while learning his trade, the merchant Malta, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, while he is making his fortune. If he fails Sweden, Russia, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Afto learn this art, he will be sure to miss his rica and India; also for the Mediterranean,

-In Nevada, recently, a man got drunk, killed a friend, and was tried and hung all within six hours.

THINGS PERSONAL AND OTHER WISE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION SPEECH OF R. M. T. HUNTER.

> RICHMOND, December 12 .- The Conservative Convention met this morning. The convention adopted a series of resolutions; which were unanimously adopted. They are

First. Recognizes that by the result of the war, slavery has been abolished, and it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to reduce to slavery again a people emancipated by the events of the war and by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Second. Asserts the right of Virginia to be restored to the Union, and declares her to the Union.

Virginia in any way not defined in the Federal Constitution.

Fourth. Adopts the language of the resolution adopted at the Cooper Institute, New York, that a military government is subversive of the fundamental ideas of our Gov ernment, and its object, which is to subject the people of the Southern States to the rule of a race just emerged from slavery, is abhorrent to the civilization of mankind and to the Northern people, in surrendering, as it does, a third of the Senate and a quarter of the House of Representives, which are to legislate over us, to the dominion of an organized class of emancipated slaves, who are without any of the training or tradition of self-government.

Fifth Disdains all hostility to the black population, and asserts that the people of Virginia sincerely desire to see their advancement in intelligence, and are willing to extend to them liberal protection; but, while any constitution adopted by the State should make all equal before the law, yet this convention distinctly declares that the government of the States and Union were formed by white men, to be subject to their control and sufrage, and should still be regulated so as to continue both under the control and direction of the white race.

Sixth. That the people of Virginia will co-operate with all men throughout the Union, of whatever name or party, who will those present, in describing the character of labor to restore the constitutional Union of the tears shed by Mary over the feet of Jesus | the States, and continue its Government un-

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Mary shed were not such tears as many of | Central Committee to take steps toward testyour pour out when you come to this altar. | ing the constitutionality of the reconstruc-They came from her heart—they were tears tion acts in the United States Supreme

> In the discussion of this resolution Gen Imboden, who has sued out a writ of mandamus against Gen. Schofield, stated that his case, with similar ones relative to suffrage ried to the Supreme Court.

A resolution that the object of the Convention was to organize a white man's party, and no subjects foreign to this should be discussed, was laid on the table.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee for the purpose of issuing an address to the people of Virginia and the United States, and the Convention adjourn-

After the adjournment, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter made a short address in answer to calls. He said between the slave and military rule he preferred the latter, for the men who wielded the latter were of his own race. He cited Hayti and Jamaica as results of negro rule, and believed the radical majority in Congress, if they expected to control the blacks and prevent their excesses, would find themselves wofully mistaken. To give the blacks the power of government in the Southern States would be the highest crime against nature, and he believed when the North saw the results there would be a reaction which would sweep such governments from the face of America. This generation has suffered and may suffer more, but the as its only dark epoch. The scenes now passing only make men truer to the States which gave them birth.

The chairman of the Conservative Convention appointed William C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Tucker as the committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN INDUSTRY .- A certain historian remarks: "One law among the ancient Lydions deserves to be mentioned, and to be cherished in the memory. This was the punishment of idleness as a crime, rank, are McDowell, Cocke, Pope, Hooker, and their inuring their children to hardships. In the former clause of this law, they deserve to be imitated even by a christian people. If the youth of our country were generally brought up to habits to industry, how much vice and misery would be avoided. Suffered to be idle, as they are in too many instances, they become the prey of the designing, a curse to their parents, and a pest to society. This is a crying evil in our day and demands correction. Restraint over our offspring is required at our hands, and the parent who neglects it inflicts a moral injury on his child and his country, while he exposes himself to the wrath of his maker. If heathen parents appreciated the results of industrious habits, surely Christian parents ought not to undervalue them. They should keep their sun. offspring employed in their learning and that they may be preserved from temptation The army is organized with ten regiments and ruin. All nature teaches the lesson of of cavalry, five of artillery, and forty-five of industry—the sun, moon and stars are constant in the performance of their Creator's reason why our feet should be so much less unweariedly travels onward in its course, and indurated and deprived of their natural the very insects teach us a lesson of industry. Shall we disregard the lesson ?"

LANGUAGE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—There is a universal language, or at least, the foundation of one, found in the fact that one and enjoyment when he gains what he has sighed Persian Gulf and the Atlantic cables. This alphabet, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, was originated by the Germans.

-A musical dog in New Albany, Ind., plays on the piano and howls.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY .- A resolution was presented directing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and for cession of British Columbia to the United States, on certain prescribed conditions, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Chandler called up his resolution granting belligerent rights to Abyssinia, as revenge on England for her course during the American civil war, which was discussed.

Tuesday.-Mr. Cole introduced a bill modifying the legal tender act, so that contracts made after July 4th, 1868, payable in intention in good faith to perform her duties | coin, can be enforced; legal tender notes remaining as at present. Mr. Doolittle of-Third. Protests against the governing of fered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's bill allowing a majority of the voters of the South to decide on calling the conventions. It proposes the educational and property quali-

> WEDNESDAY .- A bill was presented and referred to the judiciary committee, declaring all acts of confiscation or forfeiture done under authority of the rebel government, unll and void. The disposition of the funds received from the sale of captured and abandoned property was debated. Mr. Morrill spoke at length in favor of his financial bill. HOUSE.

Monday.-Mr. Buckland introduced a bill to amend the additional bounty act so as to extend its benefits to soldiers who had been discharged for expiration of their term of service a short time prior to the actual expiration of their term; referred to the military committee. The Speaker announced the following additional committees:

On Reconstruction-Stephens, Pa., Boutwell, of Mass., Bingham, O., Farnsworth Ill., Hulburd, N. Y., Beaman, Mich., Paine Wis., Brooks, N. Y., and Beck, Ky.

On Revision of the Laws of the U. S .-Poland, Vt., Spalding, O., Jencks, R. I. Farris, N. Y., and Woodward, Pa.

On Ordnance-Logan, Ill., Butler, Mass., and Schenck, O. To fill vacancies as follows: On Mines and Mining-Knott, of Ky.

On Public Buildings and Grounds-Jones. On Expenditures in Public Buildings-

On Expenditures of War Department-

The confiscation bill was discussed and

postponed to January 21. TUESDAY .- A lively debate took place on the question of appropriations to pay for the purchase of Alaska, and that part of the

President's message referring to the matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A select committee on reconstruction was raised. The Senate bill striking out the word "white" from all the laws and charters of the District of Columbia, so as to make colored men competent to hold office and act on juries, was passed 106 to 38.

WEDNESDAY .- The bill prohibiting brevet appointments, except in time of war and for distinguished services in presence of the enemy, was passed. Mr. Banks, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a letter from the Secretary of State, informing him that the papers called for in reference to the trial of naturalized citizens in Great Britain were being copied, but they were very voluminous, and it would require considerable time to copy them.

ARE OUR FEET PROPERLY CLOTHED ?-It is somewhat surprising that, with all our boasted improvements, we have not as yet produced a proper covering for the feet. Barbarous people, if their clime admits, go with bare feet, or wear sandals, covering only the sole of the fect. We, however, encase the whole foot, and a portion of the leg, in a material almost impervious to air and moisture, and generally uncomfortably hard and rigid. The color and polish of our State will live and look back to this period | boots are directly calculated to attract the sun's rays; and the enamel on patent leather, and the blacking on ordinary calf-skin, tends to harden and solidify the substance, closing the pores, and making air-tight cases for a portion of the body which exudes more perspiration than any other, and is subjected to greater strain.

Our boots in summer parboil our feet in a warm bath, and in winter freeze them in an icy envelope. It is doubtful if wet feet are. in themselves, very conducive to disease some medical men to the contrary not withstanding; but cramped confinement of the feet, in an icy cold envelope, generare l by perspiration, and chilled by the external atmosphere, thus shutting the imprisoned feet almost air-tight, is as unhealthy as it is uncomfortable.

For hot weather there is hardly any shoe so agreeable as that introduced within the past three or four years, known as the army shoe, extensively used by base ball players. It is of a heavy canvass and unblacked leather. It is cool, and remarkably easy to the feet. The texture of the canvass allows the escape of the perspiration, and the color of the shoe does not attract the heat of the

It would seem that the plan of covering pervious to air might advantageously be extended to our feet. There is no natural be given as it is announced officially. will. The earth also, on which we live, sensitive than our hands. They become activity by long close confinement. The people of warm climates, who use their toes as we do our fingers, and the bare-footed school-bey, who picks up and throws pebbles with his feet, show that the foot of the civilized adult in our climate is a much abused member. - Scientific American.

- E. F. Hill, a clerk in a dry goods store in Paducah, during the absence of his employer, sold out his stock of goods and ran away with his wife. -Mr. Bergh secured the conviction of

nine persons in New York for cruelty to animals during November. -One lady lost a \$1,000,000 by the fail-

ure of the Bank of Liverpool.

SOCIAL EXTRAVAGANCE :- The Journal of Commerce is reading a lecture to a good many

who, it is certain, are living beyond their means, and thereby preparing the way to bankruptey and ruin. The editor calls on all such to moderate, and thinking wives and daughters could, if they would, make a

good beginning. It says: "It rests with the wives and children of ten times," we are told, "to initiate such a reform : s is needed. The head of the family cannot find it in his heart to deny those around him that which he thinks essential to their comfort, and he will not ask them to save him. They must move in the matter themselves. How many of our read rs, Company in the world. whose eyes would glisten with tears at the bare thought of any trouble to one so kind to them, have ever asked themselves in earnest whether they were not personally responsible for evertaxing the means of the provider? It is a good time to ask that question now busines profits are not large; financial affairs are unsettled; the future is not altogether radiant with promise; the deepest purse has been a little drained, and has more than paid its losses. some of the shallower ones are running low. If exhausted they may come to something

worse than insolvency or honest beggary .-The temptation to fraud and defalcation is verp great in those times, and spendthrift stands in the thickest of the assault. There is a voice mightier than ours calling to al in the home circle for their aid in this emcrgency, and we trust that many will listen to their profit.

- A Louisville vagrant, who had been fined regularly every week for drunkenness, requested the magistrate to fine him by the

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

We give below the delegates elected to the State Constitutional Convention: Anson-George Tucker, Henry E. Chilten.

Alamance-Henry M. Ray. Burke-John S. Parker, W. A. B. Murphey Bladen-A. W. Fisher, F. F. French.

Brunswick-E. Legg. Beaufort-W. B. Rodman, Samuel Stilley. Craven-David L. Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet and C. D. Pierson.*

Cleveland-Capt. Plato Durham, Conser-

Caswell-Wilson Carey, Republican, Phil lip Hodnett, Independent. Chatham-John A. McDonald, W. T. Gun

Cumberland-W. A. Mann, J. W. Hood. Carteret-Abraham Congleton. Columb is - Lennon, (Conservative.)

Cabarrus-W. T. Blume. Catawba—James R. Ellis, (Conservative.) Chowan-John R. French.

Davidson-Isaac Kinsey, Spencer Mulli-Duplin-Samuel Highsmith, J. W. Peter

C. Cherry, * (Independents.) Forsythe-E. B. Teague. Franklin-J. T. Harris, John H. William-

Edgecombe-H. A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, H.

Gaston-M. J. Adylott. Granville- John W. Ragland, J. L. Moore, Cuffee Mayo.*

Guilford-Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Gates-Timothy II. Lassiter.

Haywood and Jackson-W. B. G. Garrett. Halifar-John H. Renfrew, H. Eppes, * J

Hertford-J. B. Hare, Cor servative. Harnett-James M. Tuener. Jones-David D. Cargrove,

Johnson-Dr. Jas. M. Hay, Nathan Gulley. Lincoln-J. H. King. Lenoir-R. W. King. Mecklewourg-Ed. Fullings, S. N. Stillwell.

Montgomery-Dr. G. A. Graham. Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania .- G. W. Gahagan, Thos. J. Candler, James H. Duck worth.

Mitchell and Yancey-Julius Garland. Macon, Clay and Cherokec-G. W. Dickey, Mark May.

Moore-Sween S. McDonald. Northampton-Henry T. Grant, R. C. Par-

New Hanover-J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley and A. H. Galloway.* Nash-Jacob Ing. Orange-John W. Graham, E. M. Holt.

(Conservatives.) Person-Dr. Wm. Merritt, Conservative. Pitt-Byron Laflin, D. J. Rich.

Perquimans - Wm. Nicholson. Pusquotank and Camden-C. C. Pool and Matchet Taylor.

Robeson-O. S. Hayes, J. L. Nance. Randolph-R. F. Trogden, T. L. L. Cox. Rutherford and Polk-Rev. W. H. Logan,

Rockingham-Henry Barnes, J. H. French. Rowan and Davie-Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Republicans, J. S. McCubbins, Conservative.

Sampson-Joseph D. Pearsall, Alex. Williams, Conservatives. Stanly-L. C. Morton Wilson-Wiley Daniel

Wayne-Jessee Hollowell, Hiram L. Grant. Warren-John Read, John Hyman.* Wake-James H. Harris,* B. S. D. Wil-

liams, S. D. Franklin and J. P. Andrews. Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander and Caldwell-J. Q. A. Bryan, Calvin J. Cowles, C. C. Jones, Wesley George and Jerry Smith. Those marked with a star are colored .-

other occupations, suited to their tender age, other portions of our bodies with material Where not otherwise stated, the delegates are Republicans. The vote for and against a Convention will

> RALEIGH, N. C. Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., Rector. Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M., Assistant. The fifty-second term of this school will com-

The expense of board and English tuition is \$125 per term. For a circular containing details, apply to the Rector. lec13-3t

mence January 16th, 1866, and continue until the

ATEW BOARDING HOUSE, ON HILLSBO-RO' STREET, ception of boarders,

Transient or Regular. The furniture and general appointments of the

establishment are equal in elegance to those of any public house in the South, and he believes that the tables will compare favorably with those of any other city. GEORGE E. SPOONER.

The Connecticut Mutual L. INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut Assets near /- - - - \$17,000,000,000

With an Income over - -6,500,000. Surplus Assets, deducting Lia-6,000,000 bilities, over - - - -

This Company was organized in 1846, and a

50.000 Policies

in force, being a larger number than any

Company. Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent., and a credit of one half the premium is given, w

Its Net Assets are Larger than any

in case of death, is canceled by anticipated div-The interest received, during the past ten years

Great care in selection of risks: Low rates of mortality; Extremely low ratio of expenses to receipts: Immense income from interest, and Consequent large dividends, reduce assurance

All Policies Non-Forfeitable by their terms.

its lowest possible cost.

and no extra charge made, except only where the i k is extra hazardous. No notes are required after the fourth year-Dividends paying half the premium thereafter

No Deduction of Notes-No Assessment

Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired Any person seeking the safest and most ECONOMICAL PLAN should not fail to compare other Companies represented in this State, with the Connecticut Mutual, as publishe in the reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts

General Agent N. C. Office with P. F. PESQUO, Agent for Raleig' and vicinity.

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUN COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS November Term, 1867. William Stout

Wesley Hancock, Original Attachment. It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, in is ordered by the Court that advertisement be now for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for said defendant, Wesley Hancock, to be and appear at our next Court of Please and Quaster Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court-house in Ashboro', on the first Monday of February next then and there to reply, plead, answer or denur, otherwise judgment will be taken according to law and an order of sale

M. HANCOCK, clerk of sat Court, at offee in Ashboro', the first Monday of November, 1867. Issued 25th Nov., 1867. J. M. HANCOCK, C. C. C.

T OST. 4 The certificate for forty-six shares of the apital stock of the Bank of North issued to Samuel Kerr of Salis May 12th, 1860, No. 245, has been lost. finder will be rewarded by returning the same, and if not found, notice is hereby given that plication will be made for duplicate certificate same in accordance with by-laws of the Bank HENRY ROSSIGNOT

Executors of Samuel Kerr, deceased, ... 24-w6w Augusta, Co. WEST GREEN NURSERIES AND GAL-DENS.

GEORGE T. BARNES.

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