

Correspondence giving news, or facts of interest to the public, as well as suggestions and expressions on the subjects of farming, manufacturing, railroading, immigration, and everything that goes to develop the resources of North Carolina, presented in a brief and pithy manner, is desired from all parts of the State.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. The name and address of the writer must in all cases be furnished, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Write only on one side of the paper. The publication of a communication is no evidence that the editor adopts its sentiments. The author is alone responsible for them.

Communications should be written in a plain hand, and persons unacquainted with the rules of punctuation should correct their manuscripts with great care.

Raleigh, N. C., Friday Morning, April 16th, 1869.

Gold opened in New York on yesterday at 12 1/2.

North Carolina Bonds opened in New York on yesterday at 90 1/2 for old, and 84 1/2 for new.

Cotton opened in New York on yesterday at 20 1/2, and closed at 20 1/4.

Turkey opened in New York on yesterday at 23 1/2, and closed at 23 1/4.

Rubber opened in New York on yesterday at 23 1/2, and closed at 23 1/4.

A disgusted supporter of the Sentinel characterizes its editorials as "d-d literary slops." Profane but expressive.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have carried everything before them, making large gains. The people recognize the fact that the Republican is the people's party.

Extensive preparations are being made by the colored people of the District of Columbia for a proper observance of the emancipation anniversary, which occurs on the 16th.

Wm. M. Coleman, Esq., the Attorney General of this State, has been nominated by President Grant as United States Consul at Stuttgart, Prussia.

Mr. Coleman has many qualifications that make his selection for a German mission highly appropriate. For a number of years a resident in Germany, he is thoroughly acquainted with the language and manners of the people with whom he has to deal. The appointment is a good one.

During the absence of the editor of the Sentinel, Bro. Kingsbury, his "sub," aided and abetted by the "devil," has turned that paper into a literary review and Sunday School Gazette. We know Turner don't write any more because he isn't well posted on literary and moral subjects.

How the Sentinel readers must yearn after their accustomed papulum. Your Democratic lambs fatten on whiskey and fustil oil but starve on milk and water.

We have just received our files of the Daily and Weekly Standard of 1868, which we sent to Wilmington for binding. The work was done by W. H. Bernard & Co., of Wilmington, and was executed in the highest style of art. We hope that the influence of having so many STANDARDS in his office at one time will have a good effect upon Bro. Bernard, and redeem him from the errors of his way.

The Court adjourned yesterday and the Judge of this circuit will next proceed to Nash county. We believe Judge Watts to be an able and impartial jurist, and one whose influence will continue to grow. He has our best wishes for his complete success in the administration of justice and the preservation of good order.

The decisive vote by which the Alabama treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States yesterday, is a notable fact, and one worthy of particular recognition. Not only did the Senate reject with indignation and just scorn this Johnson blunder and misnomer called a treaty, but the very next vote confirmed Hon. J. Lathrop Motley as minister to England. We begin to see daylight.

In connection with the foreign appointments sent in to the Senate, it may not be uninteresting to know the salaries attached to the respective offices. The ministers to England and France receive \$17,500 a year each; the ministers to Russia, Austria, Spain and Mexico, \$12,000 each; the ministers resident to Hayti and Liberia, \$7,500; the ministers resident in Sweden, Belgium, Guatemala, Bogota, Bolivia and Nicaragua, \$7,500.

The Democratic party in Connecticut seems to have become completely demoralized. Previous to the late election it held almost everything in the State. Democratic Congressmen, a Democratic Governor and a Democratic majority in the Legislature existed triumphantly up to the fifth instant. But all is changed as by the magician's wand. A Republican Governor now takes his seat; a Republican majority of forty on joint ballot is returned to the Legislature, and where in the National House of Representatives there were three Democrats to one Republican, now appear three Republicans to one Democrat. Thus declines the once great and powerful Democracy.

We see that a paper has been started in New York city styled "The Imperialist," with the motto, "The Empire is Peace." It advocates a monarchy. This is a continuation of the idea of the rebellion. There would have been a monarchy of the Confederacy, if Jeff Davis had succeeded. The leaders were then, and are now, rebels, determined to have a monarchy, and slaves, whether black or white matters little to them. Freemen of North Carolina, we sound the alarm. The movement for an empire is in progress. It is the idea of secession and rebellion, and the long cherished hope of the "rebel." We warn the people of the time.

The Summary.

The Legislature has adjourned and its labors are before the people. The captions of the laws show how onerous were the duties of that body, and how well they were performed.

In the front rank of its good works was the passage of a liberal homestead law, which will hereafter be a lasting monument to its fame, and a tower of strength to the people.

The amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure are numerous and dictated by experience.

The school law is not in all respects perfect, but it is the commencement of a republican system of free education which will send the light of knowledge streaming through the minds of all the children of the old North State.

Besides the leading acts, numerous railroad charters were granted, which, by a judicious system in the collection of revenue, will open the remotest parts of our grand commonwealth to the intercourse and markets of the world.

The revenue law is as good as could be devised. Owing to the numerous restrictions of the Constitution, imposed for the benefit of the people, it was difficult to frame a new system of taxation which would answer in all particulars to the preconceived opinions of men; but we believe that as the law now stands, sufficient revenue will be raised to defray both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Public Treasury.

The public charities of the State were remodelled on the liberal basis provided for in the Constitution, and sufficient means appropriated to support them for the ensuing fiscal year. In the same manner the University has been placed upon a stable foundation.

The commercial interests of the State were not neglected, while the numerous acts of incorporation for cities and associations show a reviving spirit in all ranks of society.

A general law was passed conferring the requisite corporate powers upon townships, and these corporations will soon be called upon to organize and govern themselves.

Relief was granted numerous officials and persons whom the calamities of the past had reduced to the necessity of applying to the Legislature for aid.

Altogether, we think the General Assembly did well. Day by day its good works, which live after it, will become more apparent and more appreciated. Its revilers will be hushed by the hum of wheels that its laws have called into motion, and the entire people will yet applaud its liberality and independence. In our opinion the Legislature needs no elaborate defence. A fair statement of what it has done is sufficient for the present, while the future will entirely vindicate the annual session of 1868-'9.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The following States have ratified the 15th amendment to the Constitution, recently submitted to them by Congress: North Carolina, March 4th; West Virginia, March 20th; Massachusetts, March 12th; Wisconsin, March 9th; Maine, March 12th; Louisiana, March 5th; Michigan, March 8th; South Carolina, March 16; Pennsylvania, March 26th. Missouri ratified the 1st section of the amendment on the 1st day of March, but failed to act on the second. Kansas ratified it on the 27th of February. The amendment was rejected by Delaware. Georgia went through the form of rejection, but her Legislature is incompetent to act in its present status.

Undoubtedly the 15th amendment will become a part of the Constitution. We advocated its ratification by this State, but still it did not meet our entire approbation, for while it permits and commands that all men, not disfranchised for rebellion or other crime, shall vote, it is silent as to their right to hold office. We are committed to both of these positions, and trust the hour will come speedily, when all who are entitled to the ballot shall be likewise entitled to hold office in any State of the Union.

The Wilmington Journal.

This paper, or its editor, has its ire aroused because somebody whom it does not like is holding office. This is the most probable cause of its anger, judging by the well-known fondness of its editor for office. It always grieved him to see anybody but himself get into the quartermaster's department. Inspired with pity for his sufferings we tell him not to be distressed. There is still a hope for him. He can get an office "six months after a treaty of peace"—the time when all the Confederate notes are to be redeemed. He can also have the same mulch on which he rode double from New Bern to Kinston, together with forty acres of the land he helped to confiscate from the Yankees. We take great pleasure in giving him this assurance as we know that it will rejoice him greatly. He has had to work since he lost his quartermaster's office, but if he does get a place he will work no longer, but be enabled to mimic the aristocrat as of yore. He has always aspired to some position where he could serve his country for his own good. Let him possess his soul with patience until he gets it. If he should happen to die before he gets it, he won't want any office, for he will have a good "warm place" without it. Meanwhile he can amuse himself by abusing those who are in office, and by informing an admiring people what he would have done if he had been President of the Confederate States.

The ecclesiastical editor of the Sentinel asks the following conundrum: "May not taste be compared to that exquisite sense of the bee which instantly discovers and extracts the quintessence of every flower." Pretty good, Bro. Kingsbury. If the bee is willing we think it may. If, however, there is any doubt on the subject you had better ask Josiah, whose "exquisite sense" led him to "extract the quintessence" of that "tickler" in Montgomery county. He's posted on that kind of taste.

Durant and Durell, of Louisiana; Marvin, of Florida; Paschal, of Texas; Joshua Hill and Brown, of Georgia, and Underwood, of Virginia, are among the applicants for the Supreme Judgeship under the new law.

John Bright on Education.

In the opinion of Mr. Bright, great ignorance is the basis of the "vast mass" of suffering with which England is afflicted. He says: "There are multitudes amongst us who are born and who live even to old age without apparently the slightest hope of improving their condition." Again he says, "what we want, at the very basis of society, is more intelligence, more instruction, more self-respect, and more hope."

"I am weary," he continues, "as I travel through the country, of looking upon the vast fabrics that rise up, which are, if you ask their names, porchouses or lunatic asylums. We ought to have—throughout the length and breadth of a great and intelligent country like this—we ought to have buildings which shall strike the eye of every weary traveller through the country, and every foreigner who visits it, which shall be consecrated to the greatest and noblest of all purposes—that of instructing the great mass of the people, and raising them up to the position to which they have a right to aspire, and which God intends them to occupy."

This is not simply the language of a philanthropist but of a wise and far-seeing statesman. Mr. Bright is not a mere theorist, but as his views and actions show, eminently practical. Therefore we commend to the attention of all skeptics concerning the subject of public school instruction, the views of Mr. Bright, to wit:

"Possibly some persons may think that there are rates enough, and to add a school rate were only to add 'burden to burden. But let me remind you that, as the school rate is not to be levied upon the poor rate and the criminal rate would fall. Every man in the kingdom knows perfectly well that the want of instruction is the cause of a very large amount of the intemperance, the profligacy, the idleness, the poverty and the crime, by which our country is afflicted. Beyond those who have their property would always feel not only that their property was more secure, but that it was more valuable in the midst of an instructed population. We should not so often hear from judges and from associations established for the purpose of promoting education, with respect to the crime and suffering which are found in our towns. We are a great people now, but how much greater should we be, if we were more instructed. We are twice the instrument of production of wealth than an uneducated man is, and the enormous waste which is caused in this country by the recklessness and idleness, and intemperance of the uneducated, is incalculable."

These are the opinions, be it remembered, of an eminent political economist. The friends of public free school education certainly will be cheered, and proceed with their work with increased enthusiasm, when such a man as Mr. Bright assures them "that this is not a question between this man and that man; it is a question of great and solemn principles, of great and solemn import to you, and to your families and to your posterity. We are fighting no mean battle. It is a battle of right against wrong; it is a battle of justice against selfishness; it is a battle of instruction and intelligence against prejudice and against wrong."

REVENUE.

An Act in Relation to the Assessment of Property for Taxation in the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Nine.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine the time designated in the Act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes, be, and the same shall be, extended thirty days.

Sec. 2. If in any county the duties required of assessors and clerk cannot, for want of time, with reasonable diligence be performed at the dates in this act prescribed, as extended by this act, the county commissioners shall have power for the present year, to give further time, not to exceed thirty days. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the time for payment of taxes.

Sec. 3. The county commissioners of the several counties in this State shall require the several sheriffs of this State, on the expiration of the first year of their respective terms, to renew their official bonds, for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and such bonds, with sufficient security, shall be taken, in such penal sum as in the judgment of such commissioners will be equal to the amount of the State and county taxes which may come into their hands.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from the date of its publication, and until the 1st day of April, A. D. 1869.

An Act Supplemental to an Act to Raise Revenue.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the thirty-fifth section of "An Act to raise revenue," ratified the first day of April, 1869, shall not be construed to impose a tax upon "Insurance Companies" whose incomes are applied exclusively to charitable purposes; but all such insurance companies and the incomes of such, are hereby declared to be exempt from all State and county taxes.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

An Act Supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to Raise Revenue.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That wherever the words, Clerk of the County Commissioners, occur in section four of schedule C, the words "Clerk of the Superior Court" be substituted therefor.

Sec. 2. That this act shall go into effect after its ratification.

Ratified this 10th day of April, A. D. 1869.

A CHILD ATTACKED BY RATS.—The Reading, Pa., Dispatch says:

"From Douglassville in this county, we have an account of a sickening occurrence which took place on last Monday night. It appears that the house of Mr. Joseph Holloway, near Douglassville, is infested with rats and so complete is their way that they have undertaken to drive the family from their home. On the night mentioned a little child was put to bed, and after it had been asleep several large rats attacked it and ate a large portion of the flesh off its hands, arms and face, before its cries were heard by the parents. The mutilation of the child is related as horrible and heart-sickening. Medical aid was summoned, but it is feared that the child cannot long survive its injuries. Where rats infest houses too much precaution cannot be exercised to avoid their poisonous bites.

An apprentice sailor fell from the "round top" to the deck, stunned, but little hurt. The captain exclaimed, in surprise, "Why, where did you come from?" "From the north of Ireland, your honor," was the prompt reply, as the poor fellow gathered himself up.

SCISSORINGS.

"The man at the wheel"—The Velocipedist. The Nevada Legislature has licensed gambling.

A Cuban rendezvous and drill room has been opened in New York.

Silver is found in the Alleghany Mountains, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Jerseyman who invented an India-rubber carriage has sold his patent right for \$500,000.

The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour glass, the more it shows that her sensits of life are running out.

The Princess Metternich decides that dresses shall be lower in the neck and longer in the train.

The Duke of Argyll has put his youngest son into a London mercantile house and shocked British aristocracy immeasurably.

A steamer, with arms and other materials of war, left New York a few days ago to give aid and comfort to the Cubans.

A lock of human hair was found by a Maine wood-chopper recently buried four inches deep in a beech tree. It has been there fully 80 years.

The last passenger of the revolutionary war has died again. This time he was Daniel Bakewell, of New York State, aged 111.

It has been said that it must be easy to break into an old man's house, because his gate is broken and his locks are few.

An old bachelor thinks the trails of the ladies' dresses are infernal machines, from the fact that a blow-up took place directly after he put his foot on one.

The increasing number of outrages upon American citizens by Spanish officials in Cuba, is attracting the attention in New York city and Washington.

A strong expedition, in aid of the Cubans has sailed from a Southern port under command of a distinguished American officer.

In Madison, Georgia, a destructive fire occurred a few days ago, which destroyed twenty-five or thirty stores and several dwellings. The loss sustained is estimated at \$200,000.

The Allies are preparing to send an expedition of twelve thousand men from Ascension into the interior of Paraguay in search of Lopez.

Horace Greeley says that the darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

A mechanic in Harrisburg, Pa., has invented a flying machine with wings fifteen feet in length, and presenting to the air a surface of 900 square feet.

The Italia of Naples announces that at Pompeii there have just been discovered two marble busts—one of Pompey and one of Butus. They are both of fine execution, and have been placed in the National Museum.

Mr. W. D. Wallace, late editor of the Washington Star, announces in the Alexandria Gazette that he is candidate for Congress in the Alexandria, Va., district, and he will at once enter upon an active canvass.

That was a smart girl who consoled herself with the thought that the same wind which disturbed crinidine blew dust into the eyes of wicked young men who were standing on the corner to observe the effect.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt recently had a narrow escape from death by drinking, in mistake, from a bottle containing a deadly bed-bug poison. The fluid burning in his throat, he speedily spit it out, and fortunately received no material injury.

The new female Postmaster at Richmond shows enterprise. She has placed two ladies in charge of the ladies' delivery, established street letter boxes, increased the facilities for registration, and introduced other improvements into the Richmond Post-office.

Notwithstanding the poor success last year, there is to be a German expedition to the North Pole, in the steamer "Tees," and two sailing vessels are to take part in it. One steamer has already sailed and taken Dr. Dorst, of Juelich, a learned natural philosopher.

A traveler's summary of Texas: "The best women and the meanest men, more sickness and less health, more corn bread and less corn, more pretty ladies with little hair, and more money to match than any State in the Union."

A foal-bird young man went over the dam at Augusta, Me., on 8 Thursday, in a small boat, to win a wager of \$25. The fall was thirty feet, and the river very much swollen. A large crowd assembled to see the deed done, and the authorities permitted him to do it. He came out alive and received his money.

The farmer whose pigs were so lean that it took five of them to make a stew, has been beaten by another who has discovered that they would crawl out through the cracks in their pen. He finally stopped stopped that fun by tying knots in their tails.

A Japanese correspondent says the Grecian bend has been in fashion in Japan for four years. The spinal curve has been introduced in the custom which Japanese ladies have of carrying their babies on their back, and the panner had its origin in the broad silk girdle which is swathed several times around the waist and fastened in a large bunch behind.

The Twitchell case continues to excite much attention. The belief in the innocence of Mr. Twitchell is now generally held. It is asserted that Twitchell confessed to at least one person that he was the murderer of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, and that his wife knew nothing of the bloody deed until after it had been committed. It is expected that on the 15th Mrs. Twitchell will make a full statement in her own behalf.

The latest advices from Gold Hill state that the fire and smoke have considerably decreased. Steam was issuing from the crevices where the shafts had been closed, leading to the belief that the mines were filling with steam, and that the flames would burst forth. The opinion is now held that there is any evidence that the fire is still in progress, the injecting of steam will be continued.

Benjamin Phillips, one of the convicts at the Brooklyn penitentiary, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself from a beam in the prison. A long time before he was employed as a reporter for some of the New York papers, but subsequently practiced law in the police courts of Brooklyn. The latter employment was what did for him.

A Lord Fairfax has just died in Baltimore. He was an Englishman, and the greatest English immigrant yet, and was a Democratic lawyer of no remarkable ability himself. His brother inherits the empty title, though we question if the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords would recognize his claim. The only other English title borne by an American is the barony of Loth, held by a Mr. Fraser, originally of North Carolina. His son, Master of Lovat, a Scotchman, is, in some of the best rifle shots in Great Britain, and a Colonel of Volunteers.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.—General Fitz Lee has lately received a letter from the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, stating that of the three thousand soldiers who died at Gettysburg, not more than one hundred can be identified, but the remainder cannot. He states that the farmers are beginning to plough over the part of the cemetery in which they are buried, and suggests that they be removed to the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C., and that the ladies of the association have determined to take steps to remove the dead from Gettysburg, and reinter them in the cemetery at Hollywood.—Rich. Enquirer.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.—A curious story is going the rounds in the press concerning a house in Penyan, N. Y. A visitor thus describes what he saw and heard: "Our village clock was striking the hour of twelve when we entered the haunted room. The stillness was disturbed first by what seemed a grating played by a few feet from us, and as a sweet voice as ever heard, singing out in a low tone. In an instant the sound of voices and footsteps was heard all about us, but, although the room was light as lamp could make it, we saw nothing. The singing continued, until the same sweet voice, in a great piercing and shrill utterance, cried, 'Help! help!' and then, with a shriek, we felt our heart beat quickly, our breath come heavily and every nerve quiver. Three times did this mysterious voice cry 'Help!' After this followed what seemed to be a dance of madmen, together with the most demoniac screams ever heard."

ASTERS FOR FRUIT TREES.—We observe a statement in one of the papers, of an experiment in the application of wood ashes to fruit trees, which shows in a curious manner how a thing may be done in the wrong way. Hollow cylinders of tin were placed around the foot of the trunks, and the space between these and the bark filled in with fresh wood ashes. The trees so treated, especially the peach and smaller apple trees, omitted to grow, and on removing the tin and ashes, the black and slippery bark came off from the stems. The ashes were put in the wrong place—they should have been spread about the roots of the trees, and not descended through the soil. To crowd it in a mass around the trunk, is like cramming pudding into a hungry man's boots or pouring medicine into his ears.—Country Gentleman.

REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—Mr. R. H. Battle, in his essays. In response to a request made some time since I will give you a failing remedy for the colic in horses. I have seen it tried in the worst cases, and never saw it fail to give instant relief. It is simply the application of hot cloths. Take a piece of carpet, blanket, or any thick material large enough to cover the horse from his fore to his hind legs, and from his spine to the floor as he lies; wring it out of hot water as hot as you can possibly handle it. You need not fear scalding the animal. Apply this to the animal and cover it with a similar dry cloth. As the heat diminishes much, dip the wet cloth again in hot water. This plan will, within an hour, cure the worst case of colic.

DISOLUTION. THE Law Co-partnership of Phillips & Battle has been dissolved by mutual consent. S. H. PHILLIPS, JR. R. H. BATTLE, JR. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 15, 1868. 295-1f

LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE Law Co-partnership of Phillips & Battle has been dissolved by mutual consent. S. H. PHILLIPS, JR. R. H. BATTLE, JR. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 15, 1868. 295-1f

State of North Carolina, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Raleigh, April 1, 1869.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE THE shares of the Cape Fear Navigation Company are hereby notified that the shares of stock owned by the Board in said company (said to be six hundred and fifty in number) will be received until May 1st, 1869.

The bids must state definitely the sum per share to be paid, and be sealed, endorsed, "Cape Fear Navigation Stock," and addressed to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C., and delivered to him on or before the 1st day of May, 1869.

Terms of payment are cash on transfer of stock.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. By order of the Board. W. W. HOLDEN, President. S. S. ASHLEY, Secretary. 378-2awtd. April 2.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the District of Columbia Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet in joint meeting in the town of Morgan in the county of Burke, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, to consider and determine what may be properly brought before them, and matters of importance.

J. J. MOTT, President. Eastern Division N. C. R. R. Co. GEO. W. SWEPSON, Pres't. Western Division N. C. R. R. Co. Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1869. 386-1awtd

Old North State, at Salisbury, Independent Press, Morganton, and Asheville Pioneer, please copy one week till day of meeting.

PRAIRIE RESTAURANT, Billiard Hall and Sample Rooms

31 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

THIS WELL KNOWN RESTAURANT is under the charge of Mr. W. R. PEPPER, the Prince of Southern Caterers. His extensive acquaintance and popularity renders him well qualified to cater to the tastes of the public.

The Billiard Saloon is under the supervision of Mr. Richard Partin, recognized as the first Billiard player in the South, who is always ready to exchange compliments with his friends, and the finest Saloon ever opened in Raleigh.

J. P. PRAIRIE, Proprietor.

\$100 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID TO any person or persons for the apprehension and arrest of one Henry Berry Lowery an escaped prisoner from this county jail.

Said Henry Berry Lowery, is a mulatto about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, long black hair, gray eyes and under his left eye is a scar from a blow.

In addition to the above reward is a reward of \$300 offered by the ex-Governor of the State.

B. A. HOWELL, Sheriff. W. C. ROBESON, County N. C. Edw 23

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATION IN THE Institution this winter. The next Session will commence on the fourth Monday of January, 1869.

The entire expense of Board and Tuition for a session of 20 weeks will be from \$100 to \$110, if paid in advance. Ten per cent. will be added to the amount if not paid in advance.

Instruction will be made for Music, use of the Piano, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Oil Painting. Each boarder will furnish her own bed, bedding, and also a pair of sheets and pillow case.

For circulars address J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greencastle, N. C. 283-Stawtd

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, do hereby authorize and empower the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to accept of the same, and to receive those at said fort, already constructed or to be constructed, and in all respects to do all things that may be necessary for the completion of the same.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

Official Real Estate Agency.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. GRAND JURY.

Passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress. PUBLIC ACTS. [PUBLIC-NO. 27.]

An act establishing the term of office of the House of Representatives, and providing for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of office of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Montana shall be elected for the term of two years, and that the next election of the said assembly shall be biennial. And the said legislative assembly, at its first session after the passage of this act, shall provide by law for carrying this act into effect.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 28.] An act granting a portion of the military reservation of Salt Ste. Marie, Michigan, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to convey to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, by good and sufficient title, a portion of the military reservation at Salt Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan, not to exceed one acre, now occupied by a mission building owned and used by said society.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 29.] An act to authorize the county commissioners of Ada county, Idaho, to select a site for a territorial prison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of commission of the county of Ada, in the Territory of Idaho, be and they are authorized, to select a site upon which to erect a territorial prison of said Territory.

Approved, March 1, 1869.

[PUBLIC-NO. 30.] An act for the repeal of tonnage duties on Spanish vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the first, second, and fourth sections of the act of Congress approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the first, second, and fourth sections of the