Correspondence giving news, or facts of interest to the public, as well as suggestions and experiences upon the subjects of farming, amanufacturing, 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

Write party on one side of the paper.

alone responsible for them. Communications should be written in a plain hand, and persons unused to writing articles for publication should correct their manuscripts with great care.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS opened in New York on yesterday at 61 for old, and 54); for new, and closed at 54% for new.

closed easier at 28%. TURPENTINE opened in New York on yesterday at

tion of Dr. Wm. Barrow, of Northampton as collector of Internal Revenue for the first, collector for the third District. These are all true Republicans, and their appointments will be hailed with pleasure by the loyal

sion of the General Assembly. He will there find legislation intended to benefit the peo-

exertion or loss of lite.

We regret that 'this law was necessary. Wetrust the officers of the law will be vigilant and active in bringing offenders to justice. As the Governor truly says "every man's house is his castle." The humblest of our people must be protected. The acts of violence committed on colored people must crose. It must be known and felt ever where in the State that the law is supreme, and that the strong hand cannot prevail against the weak and defenceless.

foreinthers left us, and will aid them in repelling the attacks made upon it by such traitors and tories as choose the Sentinel for

the Sentinel, headed "Legislative," four grammatical errors. We are the more astonished at this as the "literary editor" of ous indignation we have only to say to him first pick out the timber from out thine own that is not in our eye.

quote the words "literary slops." We do so as it was not original with us, but come from the Sentinel office.

P. S .- The author said, "d-d literary

he is a backslider.

rious sensation of reading that, in the same sossion of the body of which he was so long a member, his work was undone and his successor confirmed. The vote in the Executive session rejecting his treaty was emphatic enough, we trust, to enable our friends in Great Britain to comprehend at last the truth which we have for months sought to enforce upon them. We respectfully commend to their attention the figures. Fiftythe inusual compliments paid it in the de-

expression of the American view.

Affairs in Europe.

haughty Prussian and regain her lost pres-

Prussia is also preparing for the struggle, which she regards as inevitable, and i strengthening herself by all the vast means at her disposal. Her landwehr has been so organized as to embrace every able bodied man subject to military duty, and can be mobilized and brought into service with great rapidity. The improved needle guns are being manufactured in great quantities, while the foundries are turning out large numbers of breech-loading cannon. Already a large number of her troops have been mobilized and planted in echelon along the railroads near the French frontier. The Austrian frontier is equally well guard-

and is fully prepared. Eve vihing that military science can do to make a perfect soldiery has been done, and at the present time the French army is probably the finest ever organized. The army itself pants to measure its powers with the armies of Prussia, and is eager for war. The French nation, war-like in its tastes, considers that the glory of France has been dimmed by the recently to wield influence, use it for the maintenance acquired grandeur of Prussia, and wishes of peace and good order. Then will they Louis Napoleon feels that his fame has have done their duty as citizens, as men and been rivalled and his position endangered by as Christians. the crafty Bismarck, and, despite his professed desire for peace, wishes war. Thoroughly acquainted with the character of the vola tile nation he rules, he knows that a successful war, an additional renown given to the name of France, would do more to perpetuate his power, now somewhat shaken, than anything else that could be done. Thereforc he desires war. France and Austria arc

England, though apparently taking no part in the continental complications, is still secretly at work. Her agents are everywhere, and the old maxim that English gold is more powerful than French diplomacy, may again prove true. The attitude taken by Belgium on the railroad question, in which she acted so defiantly towards France, proves that she relies on English support; England has too many interests, and is too closely connected with continental matters to escape being obliged to take one side or the other, and that side will be the side of

ings of the war cloud. But within her terri the great naval powers, she wants sea-coast. ot infamy into which traitors are plunged, the different powers, especially of England To all such the STANDARD is willing to ex. and France. Russia now sees her opportucare of themselves to be able to oppose her. Once in possession of the Turkish territory she will never relinquish it.

home, and the other in endeavoring to crush

The results of this war cannot but be most damaging to European prosperity. Its financial interests will be ruined and its commerce destroyed. America will be the only gainer by this general war. Our commerce, which was driven to Europe by our own war, will be restored tourfold to us by 3d P. S .- We would'nt do it because we the wars of Europe. Our bonds and stocks don't think it right to "cuss" a preacher if | will rise as those of other nations decline, and our monetary - difficulties be ended. Our commerce restored, and our finances in Mr. Reverdy Johnson had recently the cu- good condition, our lost prosperity will return, and America again be the most favored | get them.

conferred upon Hon, Thomas H, Nelson, of Indiana. Mr. Nelson was appointed by Mr. Lincoln as United States Minister to the Republic of Chili, which post he filled with much credit for nearly six years. During the last canvass in his State he was assigned four Sensters voted against the treaty; pre- the position of elector at large, and as such cisely one voted for it. The injunction of made a thorough and arduous campaign.

sectory having been removed, Mr. Sumner's Mr. Nelson is a gentleman of fine ability, speech on the subject is to be printed, and and by education, taste, and experience admirably fitted for the delicate trust confided bate, by Senators rarely complimentary to to him as the representative of the United anything Mr. Sumner does, will cause it & States at our neighboring Republic. He the entire Indiana delegation,

Public Opinion must Enforce Law.

the Ku Klux have become alarmingly fre-

quent in this State. The houses of Union

men have been broken into in the dead of

night and themselves, and sometimes their

families, murdered in cold blood. Union

men have been driven from their homes be-

cause they dared to vote for the right.

Hundreds of citizens have been prevented

from voting at all by the threats of these

midnight murderers. Their atrocities were

carried so far as to render legislation neces-

sarv and a bill passed the Legislature mak-

ing the act of going disguised a felony. The

act and the proclamation of the Governor

in relation thereto, will be found in another

column. It is worthy of the high moral

qualities of Gov. Holden and evinces his

regard for the supremacy of the law. But

there are times when the law is powerless

to redress injuries. In communities which

are controlled by evil men the guilty are

often shielded from punishment. Then the

law becomes powerless for punishment, the

innocent suffer and the guilty escape. In

such cases the good must not be left to the

mercy of the bad. They must protect them-

selves, for in so doing they protect the good

of the State. The villain who enters a

man's house to steal away his property

can be shot and the act is sanctioned by

the law. How much more, then, should

the life of that man be forfeited who in the

dead of night attempts to rob another of

his life! If the law is too weak to protect

those who abide by its rules, they will pro-

tect themselves. In such cases the old

Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a

tooth for a tooth" will again become the

law of the land. We have ever been op-

posed to Lynch law and are so still. The law

and public opinion should be sufficient to

check and subdue individual or organized

crime. But when the men whose social

influence should prevent crime, sympathize

with it, and foster it by their commendations,

when the law is rendered by them power

less to punish the guilty then the good

The consequences of such a state of socie-

ty are too horrible to contemplate. Let

every man, whatever may be his political

opinions, perform the first duty of ever good

citizen-support the laws of his country.

Let all attempts at terrorism or murder be

met with the indignation of every man.

Let those men, who may be so situated as

Our Pledges Fulfilled.

idential campaign were filled with warnings

to the colored men that their claims would

be ignored after the success of the Repub-

lican party. The colored men did not be-

lieve these statements but put faith in their

party and the men who had freed them

from a slavery worse than death. They

stood true to the best interests of their

country, true to their race, true to their

friends, true to their pledges to support the

Union and Constitution, and cast their votes,

with a few dishonorable exceptions, for the

Republican candidates. The Republicans

were triumphant and the friends of sedition

and anarchy were scattered like chaff before

the whirlwind. The American people pro-

nounced for the Union and its preservers

by the largest vote ever given in the United

States. Grant was inaugurated amid the

plaudits of the nation. The offices of trust

and honor throughout the land were in the

hands of unworthy, dishonest or incom-

petent men. They were removed and their

places are now filled by men who have

proved their fidelity to the government by

their acts. The predictions of the copper-

heads have not been fulfilled. The colored

men have been given their proportion of

the offices, many of them being positions

of great honor and emolument. The de-

famers of the Republican party are proven

liars. It has fulfilled its pledges to the let-

ter, and recognizes no distinction of race,

color or birthplace. To it the American

citizen is an American citizen no matter

what may be his nativity or color. It asks

but one guarantee of those who seek to enter

its ranks-fidelity to the Union left us by

our forefathers and made holy by their

blood. The same rebel sheets which pro-

phesied the non-fulfilment of the promises

made to colored Republicans are now sneer-

ing because they are kept. They have yet

to learn that the Republican loves patriots

as warmly as he hates traitors. He esteems

far higher an honest supporter of the Union

be he rich or poor, white or black, than the

proudest aristocrat of the land who is a

We know nothing, says the New York

Tribune, as to the details adopted by the

South Carolina Legislature for giving five

years' credit to actual settlers on her unoc-

cupied lands, but the principle seems to us

eminently wise, and worthy of imitation by

other Southern States. Every indication of

a tendency to encourage at the South the

immigration of actual laborers who mean to

earn homesteads by their own toil is another

token of the better day dawning for that un-

fortunate section. Hitherto they have been

too much disposed to discourage new comers

who brought no capital save strong muscles,

and an honest determination to win land and

homes by work. If they have now found

out that these are the men they want, rather

than cotton speculators, politicians, or even

capitalists, then they are in a fair way to

Gen. Parker, the chief of the "Six Na-

tions," who was on General Grant's staff

during the war has been confirmed as Com-

missioner of Indian Affairs. A wise ap-

In some parts of Australia the drought

has now continued, without intermission,

for over eighteen months. To such straits

are the unfortunate squatters reduced that

every means is used in husbanding the little

water that remains in the water holes of the

rivers. To these, naturally, all living things

in the neighborhood come in the desperate

extremity of thirst; but next to their own

lives that of the sheep is held most in es-

teem by the squatters, and consequently the

slake their burning thirst.

traitor to his country.

The Democratic journals during the Pres-

The murders and outrages committed by

the bloody miscreants who call themselves

The most dangerous bat that flies at night

"n writ of attain'd her."

the bite of a glandered horse,

European war inevitable. is known as "Mrs. Bloomer's husband."

British troops in Canada is to be reduced

old and it has thirteen thousand inhabi

Washington is now wholly relieved of troops for the first time since November,

walked 25 miles in four hours and 174

Miss Kellogg, the prima donna, was born

York and New Haven railroad has recovered \$3,300 for the rough treatment. Bills pending in the New York Legisla-

the aggregate to \$4,125,000. The weather was so cold in Lynchburg on Sunday that the ice froze in some places

three-quarters of an inch thick. The Pennsylvania Central is said to be negotiating for a lease of the Pittsburg,

At the Brookyn navy-yard there are no less than twenty one vessels of war of all rates now in ordinary.

Victoria for such exploits.

ton, Kentucky, for quarters for the Hon. should protect themselves by every means in their power, for "self preservation is the The population of New York city is com-

> that city, at 1,118,767 souls. Fifty-two miles of track will complete the Pacific railroad. The connecting service by

All delayed mails had been forwarded. A Toledo paper mentions a young Indian there who considers himself in full dress when he has a red flannel string around his

A blacksmith in Hudson City thrust a hot iron into a can of nitro glycerine, recently, and blew himself through the roof in several pieces

day, and received \$26,000. A bacchanal finding his whiskey 35 parts water to 35 parts of spirits, exclaimed:

They don't give the spirits a fair chance. They'll keep on fooling with water until they depopulate the earth with it again."

Near Castilian Springs, Tenn., a week ago, man named Rush had a fight with a rother of his wife, during which, while Rush was upon the ground, his own son

tree that had attained the diameter of fitthe mine. A quantity of fine metal was found at the bottom of one of the furnaces.

The Grand Duke Constantine is the candi late of the so called German or moderate party in Russsia for the succession to the imperial throne. The eldest son of the Czar is not expective to live long, and even if he did survive his father, it is very doubtful if he would be permitted to ascend the

During a recent rain storm at Laconia, N. H., several persons noticed a great numer of fish on the snow beside the road. When first noticed they were alive and lively. where they were found is the question.

he accounts of the richness of the White Pine silver mines are greatly exaggerated; that the stories published in the papers are gotten up by interested parties; that some few miners have made money, but most people who have gone there have been disap-

The State Department is hourly expecting he details of the outrage committed by the Spanish authorities on the American flag. Instructions are already in the hands of Admiral Hoff, commanding our squadron in Cuba waters, to use his best energies under

A party of civilians and soldiers, while crossing the prairies in Minnesota, recently, became blinded and separated in a snow storm. One of them finally reached Fort Ransom and sent a party to the relief of the others. The bodies of Sergeant F. Bittmer and John Shank were found frozen upon the prairie, and others were found in a log shanty, badly frozen. Sergeant H. O. Boger is missing; and it is probable that he perished in the storm.

The carrying trade on the lakes has become immense. By statistics given in the Detroit Post, it appears that during the year 868 there were 133 steamers, 172 propellers, 267 tugs, 1,642 sailing vessels, and 67 barges plying on the lakes. The aggregate tonage was 639,393, and the total value was \$28,-033,000. Of this fleet rather more than a fifth in number of sail and in value, but less than one fifth of the tonnage was Cana-

Nassau, N. P., papers, to the 31st ultimo, state that the excitement throughout the Bahamas in regard to the action of the Spaniar is in recapturing the Commanditario in British waters in very intense. It is stated that a number of mariners from the Spanish fleet were sent ashore on Berry Island, who searched through them for Cuban refugees, and were fired upon by the wild horses and kangaroos are shot down banama wreekers. whenever they appear at the water holes to claim that this is an act of war against Great Britain.

After an able and exhaustive speech by Mr. Sumner, which is to be published in full, says the Albany Journal, the Senate yesterday rejected the Johnston-Clarendon protocol for a settlement of the Alabama claims, by a substantially unanimous votethe only exception being a nobody from Kentucky, who "wabbles about" in the place once filled by Mr. Guthrie. Our British cousins, who have attached a rediculous importance to the toadying admiration of Reverdy Johnson, and to his declaration of our intense desire not to wound English sensibilities, will get some new and instructive ideas from this action. Our complaint against Great Britain does not sum up the mere pecuniary value of a few ships burned by pirates. Its rests against the whole policy of that government during the war; a policy which strengthened Rebellion, which protracted the contest, which drove our carrying trade from the seas, which inflicted upon us incalculable loss of life and treasure. And no adjudication will be deemed final or satisfactory by our people, which does not involve an acknowledgment of the wrong and injustice done to us by a proclamation of neutrality which was really an alhance with the Confederates, and a covert attempt to bring about the destruction of the American Republic.

Mr. Motley, who goes to England at once, will enter upon a duty in the highest degree delicate and important. Upon his skill and ability may depend in a great degree the tuture good feeling and harmony of two nations which lead the advance guard of modern civilzation. It is fortunate that the Senatelias relieved him of all embarrassments that might have grown out of the unconcluded acts of his predecessors, and laid down a clear chart for his guidance in framing a treaty which would be more acceptable upon this side of the water. We have faith that he will prove equal to his responsibilities. A warm personal friendship with Lord Clarendon, the British Foreign Minister, will smooth the way to preliminary negotiations.

BIG HEAD may be cured with very little trouble. A horse with the big head becomes stiff all over, and the large muscles leading from the eye to the nostril become perfectly rigid. Anoint those muscles well with the oil of cedar and sear it in with a hot iron three or four times, with an intermission of six or seven days, but rub the oil on every day. Take a piece of poke root, about as large as a goose egg, put in six quarts of water, boil down to three quarts; drench the horse with one pint of it every other day as long as it lasts; fill the drenching bottle with a pint of fresh water after the poke tea has been put in it. This prescription has cured horses when they were so very stiff that they could scarcely step over a door-sill six inches high.

A RECEIPT TO CURE RINGBONES IN HORSES, WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD FOR THIRTY Dollars.-Take one pint of tanner's oil, half a pint of spirits of turpeutine, two ounces of verdigris previously dissolved in half a pint of vinegar, and two ounces of oil spike. Mix them all well together, and once in two days annoint the ringbone with a spongeful of this compound, and bathe it well in with a hot iron, or a pan of coals, twelve or fifteen minutes, as hot as the horse will bear it. Thus continue until the ringbone is sufficiently eaten away; after which rub it over occasionally with mutton tallow until well. This cures in a few months. Warming will not be necessary in warm

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.-The fol owing is said to be a certain cure, for fever and ague: "Take one tablespoonful of common chalk, pulverized, and add one wineglass of vinegar. Stir briskly and drink while in an effervescence, when the first effect of the chill is felt. Get into bed and wrap well in flannels. When the patient perspires freely the cure is effected."

STRAYED. FROM THE STABLES OF THE SUBSCRI-BER, on the 13th instant, one Milch Cow with red heiter Calt. The cow is red and white with the ends of her horns sawed off. I will liberally reward any person who will deliver her to me at the Court House, in Raleigh.

LAND FOR SALE In Caswell County, North Carolina THE SUBSCRIBER OFFER FOR SALE HIS his tract of land, containing 720 Acres, in Caswell county, N. C., on Counry Line Creek. This land formerly belonging to Anderson Willis, dec'd. He resided on it at the time of his death. It is adapted admirably to the growt

of the staple products-has a fine Apple and Peach Orchard on it, and excellent improvements, consisting of

DWELLING HOUSE,

Kitchen, &c., with other improvements and out iouess, Granary, etc. The Dwelling House is about four and a half miles from Yanceyville, on the Greensboro' road, and about 8 or 10 miles from the Railroad leading

rom Danville to Greensboro. Purchasers are invited to examine the emises, as the undersigned is determined to sell TERMS .- One half of the purchase money i ash—the balance on twelve months credit, with interest; with lien to secure the deferred pay J. W. HENRY.

Address "Vernon Hill," Va.

State of North Carolina, Ralcigh, April 1, 1869. DARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE THE

interest of the State Board of Education in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are hereby notified that bids for the shares of stock owner 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 pe share that s offered, must be scaled, endorsed "Cape Fear ? avigation Stock" and addressed

Superintendent of Public instruction, 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. NITED STATES CIRCUIT COUPT. District of North Carolina.

United States and Fix of Alsey Hopkins, seized by C. W. Woollen,

Collector.

To Alsey Hopkins, and all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given. That on the 17th day of February, 1869, 1 Still and Fixtures were

scized in the county of Stanly, as the property of Alsey Hopkins, by C. W. Woollen, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3rd Collection District of North Carolina, as forfeiled to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States, for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court, at Ruleigh, on the first Monday in June, 1869, at noon, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not b decreed, and to intervenue for their interests. Given under my hand at office in Raleigh, this

7th day of April, 1869. D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. Marshal. april 8

I AWS OF THE UNITED STATES. the Third Session of the Fortieth

> PUBLIC ACTS. [Public No. 25.]

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be,

propriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of ie, eighteen bundred and seventy: For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, seven millions of dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS. For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:
For freight and transportation; for printing. advertising, and stationery; for books, models and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses. and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing boxes; for rent of landings; for tolls and ferriages; for water-tax, and for rent of stores, eight hundred thousand

NAVY YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE. For the necessary repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars

NAVY YARD AT BOSTON. For repairs of buildings, and repairs of kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

NAVY YARD AT NEW YORK. For repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand

NAVY YARD AT PHILADELPHIA. For repairs of all kinds, twenty-five thousand

NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON. For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars. NAVY YARD AT NORFOLK.

For preservation of the yard and the necessary repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars. NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA. For preservation of the yard and the necessary

regains of all kinds, thirty thousand dollars. NAVY YARD AT MARE ISLAND. For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars. NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR. For repairs and the general care of the public property, one thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS. For necessary repairs of all kinds, five thou sand dollars

NAVAL ASYLUM AT PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and repairs of same, one thou sand dollars. For house-cleaning and white-washing, eight hundred doll: rs. For furnaces, grates, and ranges, six bundred

For gas and water rent, one thousand two hundred dollars. For general improvement and repairs, five thousand dollars. For cemetery, five hundred dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, fifty-four thousand dollars: Provided, That this appropriation and all amounts hereafter appropriated for the support of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, the beneficiaries therein, the pay of officers, repairs, contingent and other expenses, shall be charged to and paid from the income of the naval p

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards and stations under the control of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and at the Navy Asylum fifty thonsaud

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING

For the purchase of hemp and other material for the navy; for the purchase of coal and the transportation and other expenses thereon; for the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: wire rope and machinery for its manufacture, hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron cables and anchors, furniture, galleys, and hose, and for the payment of labor for equipping vessels, and manuacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, eight hundred thousand dollars. For expenses that may accrue for the follow-

ing purposes, viz. : For treight and transportation of materials and stores for Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, expenses of recruiting, transportation of enlisted men, printing, postage, advertising, telegraphing, and stationery for the bureau, apprehension of deserters, assistance to v-ssels in distress, two undred thousand dollars.

For the pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, eighteen thousand dollars. BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For navigation apparatus and supplies, and fo purposes incidental to navigation, viz: For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau at the several navy yards, twe ve thousand

For local and toreign pilotage and towage for vessels of war, fifty thousand dollars. For text-books, stationery, instruments, and furniture used in instructing naval apprentices, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For services and materials for correcting com passes on board of vessels, and for testing com passes on shore, three thousand dollars. For nautical and astronomical instruments, fo nautical books, maps, and charts, and sailing directions, and for repairs of nautical instruments for vessels of war, ten thousand dollars. For books for libraries of ships bi war, thre thousand dollars.

For navy signals and apparatus, other than signal flags, namely, signal lanterns, lights, rockets, and apparatus of all kinds for signal purposes, for drawings and engravings for signal books, six thousand dollars. For compass fittings, including binnacles, pedestals, and other appurtenances of ships' com-

passes, to be made in the yards, three thousand dollars. For appliances for measuring ships' way and sounding, as logs, log lines, log reels, log paper, and sand glasses, for leads, lead reels, lead lines armings for leads, and other sounding apparatus. and for running lights, (side and head lantern prescribed by law,) three thousand dollars. For lamps and lanterns of all kinds for binna-

les, standard compasses, and tops, for lamps to cabins, ward-room, and other quarters for offi cers, and for decks, holds, and store rooms, and for lamp-wicks, chimneys, shades, and other appendages, six thousand collars. For bunting and other material for flags, and for making and repairing flags of all kinds for the navy, three thousand dollars. For oil for vessels of war, candles, chimneys,

wick, and soap, other than for engineer depart ment, forty thousand dollars For commanders' and navigators' stationers for vessels of war, five thousand dollars. For musical instruments and music of flagships for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

For treight and transportation of navigatio materials, instruments, books, and stores, postage on public letters, telegraphing on public business, advertising for proposals, packing boxes and material, blank-books, torms, and stationery at navigation offices, eight thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing maps, charts, nautical books, and other hydrographic information, twenty thousand dollars. For expenses of Naval Academy, viz: For pay of professors and others, sixty thou-

For pay of watchmen and others, forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars. For contingent expenses, sixty-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For necessary repairs of quarters, eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. For support of department of steam enginery. and for pay of mechanics and laborers, five thou

For expenses of Naval Observatory, viz: For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, one porter, and three watchmen; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings and enclosures; for fuel, light, and officr furniture, and for stationery, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and contingent, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. For salary of clerk, one thousand five hundred

dollars. For salary of three aids, four thousand dollars For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, namely : for pay of computers and clerk, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. For observation of the colipse of the sun in August, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For office expenses, one thousand dollars. For erecting suitable frame building and mounting transit circle in it, five thousand dollars. For payment of expenses of visitors to the Naval Academy, two thousand dollars. For deepening the entrance to the harbor of Midway islands, in the Pacific ocean, so as to afford a sale rendezvous and port of refuge and resort for the naval and mer han vessels of the United States, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended undor the direction of the Secretary of the Navy,

if, in his judgment, after a preliminary examina

tion, he shall deem such expenditure expedient.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE. For guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, magazine and laboratory stores, and equipments of all kinds; for gunpowder, small arms, equipments, and ammunition: for fuel and materials necessary

in carrying on the mechanical branches of the ordnance department at the navy yards and stations, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the superintendent and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this bureau, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, one thousand dollars. That the officer in charge of ordnance and gunnery experiments at the Washington navy yard shall receive the same and no greater pay than the officers of the same grade performing other shore duty.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS. For preservation of wood and iron vessels and and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out ships in ordinary, and for those that are on the of any money in the treasury not otherwise apstocks; vessels for the Naval Academy; for purchase of material and stores of all kinds; labor n navy yard; transportation of material, repair of vessels, and maintenance of the navy affoat, two millions five hundred thousand dollars. For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under this

> For pay of the superintendents and the civil establishment at the several navy yards under his bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars For stores and materials, tools; for repairs of machinery of steamers, boilers, instruments, and abor at navy yards and repairs of the machinery, and purchase of stores and materials for vessels of squadrons on foreign stations; and for transportation of materials, six hundred and fifty housand dollars

navy yards under this bureau, and at the Naval Asylum, twenty-six thousand dollars. For provisions and clothing, one million five hundred thousand dollars

spections; for books and blanks; for stationer; for furniture and repairs of same in office of paymasters and inspectors; for telegrans and postage; tolls and terriages; and for ice, seventy tive thousand dollars. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY For necessary repairs and improvements of

ospitals and appendages, including roads, wharves, walls, outhouses, stlewalks, fences, gardens, farms, painting, glazing, blacksmiths' lumbers', and mason-' work, and for furniture. For pay of the civil establishment under this

MARINE CORPS. bundred and fifty thousand dollars.

dollare. For clothing, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty five dollars. For fuel, twenty-six thousand six hundred and

For military stores, viz; Pay of mechanics; repair of arms; purchase of accountements; ordnance stores, flags, rums, fifes, and other instruments, seven thousand dollars. For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and for expenses of recruiting, twelve

For repair of barracks and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, ten thousand dolshipboard: burial of deceased marines

for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and comman ing officers; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, fifty thousand dollars. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and every scamen, ordinary seamen, or lands man who shall perform the duty of a fireman or coal heaver on board of any vissel of war shall be entitled to and shall receive a compensation at the rate of thirty three cents per day for the

or landsmen, as atoresaid. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first-section of the "Act making appro oriation - for the mayal service for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fity-three," as declares that the salary of the Naval Academy shall be twelve nundred and fifty dollars per annum be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the salary of said secretary, from and after the thirtieth day of lune, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, shall be at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per an-

of the eighth section of an act entitled "An act o amend certain acts in relation to the myy, pproved March second, eiguteen hundred at d. ixty-seven, and of any other act authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices for appointment as midshipmen to the Naval Academy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. Approved, March 1, 1869

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THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet in joint meeting in the town of Morgan, ton in the county of Burke, on the 4th day of May, a. D. 1869, to consider of such matters as may be properly brought before them, and mak

To Correspondents.

as a guaranty of good faith. ication of a communication is no evidence that the editor adopts its sentiments. The author is

Baleigh, N. C., Saturday Morning, April 17th, 1869.

Gond opened in New York on yesterday at 33%.

COTTON opened in New York on yesterday at 28%, and

50, and closed at 49%@50%. Roain opened in New York on yesterday at \$2.50%. \$2.55, and closed at 2.45@8.

We are pleased to announce the nominaand Col. Win. B. Richardson, of Moore, as

people of the State. The Sentinel is reviewing the former leg islation of North Carolina and thinks "it would reveal an amount of fraud, venality and recklessness perfectly unparalleled in ed. the history of any age or country." We have not the slightest doubt but what it would, but don't think Bro. Kingsbury ought to talk "right out in Church" in this At the same time we recommend to his favorable consideration the last ses-

The excitement regarding Cuba bids fair be the deathblow of Fenianism in America. Those who were organizing to liberate Ireland have turned their attention to Cuba as being nearer bome and less strongly defended. Perhaps this is better both for Ireland and Cuba. Ireland is too far distant, too much under the heel of the tyrant, to be be liberated by erratic expeditions. Her liberation must result from some great political convulsion. . Cuba on the contrary can be freed with but little

We publish to-day the proclamation of the Governor, with the law passed by the Legislature at its recent session, making it a felony for disguised persons to commit acts of violence.

Bro. Kingsbury thinks "a disgusted supporter of the Sentinel is the very man for the STANDARD." That is the first true thing we have seen in the Sentinel. A man who so far sees the error of his ways as to be disgusted with treason, rebellion, and every thing mean is a hopeful case, and stands a chance of being redeemed from that cess-pool tend the helping hand and place them on the rock of constitutional liberty. It will guarantee to them the Union which our

We find in one of the "literary slops" of that "literary" sheet is quite fond of charging errors upon others. Inspired with a virtu-

eye and then diligently search for the mote N. B.—The reader will observe that we

2d P. S .- We don't approve of profanity and would'nt say such a thing if we did be-

Everything from Europe seems to indicate that a general war cannot be long averted. This is the more true that the governments themselves seem anxious for war. Their old axiom, "the balance of power must be preserved," is the mainspring of the present political movement on the continent. The immense and growing power of Prussia is viewed with jealousy and distrust by the other first class powers. The short space of time in which it was attained, astonished the rest of Europe. Austria, humbled by a foe, whose power she held too lightly, pants for revenge. Taught wisdom by the quick following reverses of her late war, she is quietly but thoroughly and energetically preparing for another war in which her armies shall be on an equal footing with those of her antagonist. The most improved arms and munitions of war are being thoroughly overhauled, and the efficiency of the various departments increased by every means that the most accomplished officers can suggest. The different levies of troops are being so arranged as to render them fit to be put into service in the shortest time. The political affairs of the government in charge of that able statesman the Count Van Beust, are all tending to that end. Counting on the aid of France and the disaffection of Bavaria and Saxony, Austria feels confident that in the coming struggle she will be able to humble the

France also feels that a wer is inevitable.

allied against Prussia.

Russia gives no hint as to her partizanship, but is seemingly indifferent to the muttertories-far into the depths of Asia-her forces are being put on a war footing, and in readiness for immediate action. Her future movements can only be judged from her past aspirations. Long desirous of becoming one This end she has heretofore been prevented from attaining by the combined exertions of nity, and is preparing to secure her long cherished aims. No sooner will the tocsin of war have been sounded, and the nations engaged in strife, than Russia will pour her legions southward, and the sick man of Turkey, no longer protected by his former allies, will expire beneath the paw of the Russian bear. Russia will be unembarrassed in this movement, as those nations whose interest would be opposed to this wiping out of Turkey will have too much to do to take

Spain has too much to do at home to meddle with other nations. With one hand occupied in quelling internal dissensions at

rebellious Cuba, she has as much as she

nation of the earth. The important mission to Mexico has been

## SCISSORINGS.

California Inclians are on the war path. Jerusalem is to have a weekly news Offenbach, the composer, is writing

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate

On Sunday a man died in Illinois from The Berlin journal say they consider an

A candidate for Mayor of Council Bluffs The London Telegraph says the number of

Leavenworth, Kansas, is but thirteen years

McEttrick, of Boston, on Thursday last

in Sumter, S. C., of New England parents. A passenger ejected from a car of the New

ture, granting aid to railroads, amount in

Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad.

Sarah Bramwell, of England, has thrown riplets and won the £3 offered by Queen Application has been made to the superintendent of the lunatic asylum in Lexing-

puted by the Herald, an enterprising and horoughly reliable newspaper published in

coaches was, on the 10th, only 110 miles.

An adroit swindler presented checks purporting to have been drawn by Jay Cook, at he Bank of the State of New York on Mon-

A bridal dress at a recent New York wedding was trimmed with \$60,000 worth of lace. A lace merchant in the city has enough d'Alencon to trim a dress which he

stepped up and inflicted upon him a fatal tab, and then made his escape. An old Indian silver mine has been found n Indiana. Over one turnace was found a teen inches, showing the great antiquity of

They were about one and one-fourth inches ong and of very uniform size, and there were hundreds of them. How they came Private letters from California assert that

Dogs are in training in New York for hieving purposes. They are taught to rush into a room, seize from a counter a parcel, and quickly bring it to their masters. The counter is made to resemple those in banks. and the parcel is covered with yellow paper to look like the packages of bank notes that are exchanged between the different

the control of such wise judgment as the nature of the case may demand the exercise of to assert the rights and dignities of the American citizen.

The End of it.

Official.

bureau, thirty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLCTHING. For pay of the civil establishment at the several

To meets the demands upon the bureau for

freight and transportation of stores, for candles, fuel; for tools and repairing same at eight in-

bureau at the several navy hospitals and navy yards, fifty thousand d llars.

For pay of officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messeng rs, steward, nurse, and servants; sor rations and clothing for officers' servants, additional rations to officers for five years' service, for undrawn clothing, four For pensions, [ rovisiods,] one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and seventy two

twenty-five dollars.

thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight; ferringe; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation of judge advocates; per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters, and commutation for quarters to officers on stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barra-k turniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, pick, carpenters' tools: keep of a horse for the messenger: repairs to fire engines; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of barness; purchase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows; seavengering, purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves ranges ; stoves where there are no grates ; gravel

time they shall thus be employed as firemen as d coal-heavers, and which shall be in addition to their compensation as senaren, ordinary scamen,

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much

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