## Miscellaneous.

LIFE LEAVES.

The day, with its sandah dipped in d-w,
Has passed through the evenings golden g
And a single star in the cloudess blue
For the rising moon in silence waits;
While the winds that sigh to the languid h
A lullaby breaths o'er the folded flowers.

The liflies nod to the sound of the stream That winds along with a fulling flow.

And, either awake or half in a dream
I pass through the realms of Long Ago;
While faces peer with many a smile.

From the bowers of Memory's magic isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tear.
That check the path of life's April hours,
And a longing wish for the coming years,
That Hope ever wreathes with the fairer

flowers; There are friendships guileless—love as brigt And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter paid And buried hopes and a broken vow,
And an aching heart by the restless main,
And the scalebrezze faming a pallid brow;
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore, Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambitions wild.

And the fierce desire to stand in the van
Of the battle of life—and the beart of the child
is crushed in the breast of the struggling

But short the regrets and few are the tears. That fall at the tomb of the vanquished year

There's a quiet and peace, and domestic low And joys arising from faith and truth, And a love unquestioning, far above The passionate dreaming of ardent youth And kieses of children on its and check, And the parent's bliss, which no tougue campeak.

There are loved ones lost! there are little In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees

Where the streamlet winds, and the viol waves.

And the grasses sway to the sighing breez And we mourn for the pressure of tender lipe And the light of eyes darkened in death

And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies, And the night's first look to the earth I gaze 'neath those beautiful summer skies

At the pictures that hang on the wall of th past! Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay When the Memory's wildwood we wand

The Attempt to Assassinate the Hon. Richard Busteed.—Our reporter has made known the facts in relation to the attempt to assassinate the Hon. Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States for the South ern District of Alabams, by L. V. B. Martin, Esq., the United States Attorney for that District. But it is the duty of the press to go further than merely to chronicle the circumstances of the bloody deed.
From the earliest days of the appointment of Mr. Martin to his office, the relabetween the Judge and his seen the reverse of cordial. And considering the relations between the present and last grand juries of the United States Court and the District Attorney, it is not easy to see how any Judge on that beach could hold other relation to him. It is a jury of the last term presented Mr. Mar-tin in unmerous cases for extertion from citizens under cover of government libels and other suits; and it is known by Judge Busteed's friends that Mr. Martin owed it to him that he was not criminally indicted for these outrages and official offences instead of being prosecuted. The grand jury now in session (composed o grand jury new in session (composed or picked men of the Mobile community) it is also known to have found ten or more true bills against the District Attorney for similar offences. These indicaments had to be disposed of at this term, and pending a motion for an order to compel the District Attorney to refund certain tions of his exterti nate gains, Judge Busteed expressed himself from the bench very strongly and harshly on the conduct of Mr. Martin, a public officer in his court.

Mr. Martin took his hat and left the court, and next morning at nine o'clock, meeting the Jodge on the corner of Royal and St. the Judge on the corner of Royal and St. Francis-streets, on his way to open his court, he opened fire upon him with a revolver, without word or warning, and continued to fire at him, even after he fell, until he was stopped by the bystanders. He plainly meant to kill him after a after a night's reflection—to kill an unermed man - in brief to assausinate him. It remains to be said, that the public in-dignation against this cowardly act was excited to the highest pitch. Judge Busteed had many friends here, and the entire public had lately felt its gratitude strongly stirred for him by several acts of distinguished service on the bench. Mr. Martin is an Alabamian by birth and raising, and that is all. He belongs to the Radical sect of politicians, and although of Confederate affinities during the war, he took the iron-clad oath of office when he was appointed United States Attorney.

This, in additirn to the notorious belief in
the public mind that he had, under color power of his office, proyed upon the tets of citizens in shameless extortions, has made the man unpopular and shun-ned in this community, and it is due to the community that these facts and the status of Martin should be known, lest we hear the howl from Northern Jacobin sources that a United States Judge has been mer ed by a rebel. If murdered, at all,

oughly despise - A native, renegade Radical - Mobile Register and Advertiser, A church orphan house was opened of sistmus day in Charleston, South Capping, the subscriptions obtained chiefly by the

he has been mardered by a style of man that the true Southern rebel most thor-

GENERAL INFORMATION TO

BANKEUPTS.

1 Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act

Bankruptey.
2. To become a voluntary Bankrupt the debter must owe debt to the amount of at least (\$300) three hundred dellars. 3. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of firm should also be added.

firm should also be added.

4. When the petition is filed the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct is form makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankropt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the cred-itors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a cer-

to meet at the Register's office, at a cer-tain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignces to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

5. A creditor can bowever, prove his claim at any time previous to the last di-vidend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bank-rupter.

ruptey.
6. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his ciaim. (Inre Eliza Altenheim, Blatchford, Judge.) 7. Creditors have no right to compel 7. Creditors have no right to compel the Baakrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptey. "In other words, the date of the filing of the penition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptey follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over."

turned over. 8. The bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of eix months and within one year from the ad-judication for his discharge in bankruptey and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate at any time after the expiration of sixty days,

9. As soon as an assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is ex-empted, viz: "Household and kitchen furnituse and other necessaries not exceedfurniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value (\$500) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864.

10. It is the duty of the assignee, to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an invertory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the assignece at any time within twenty days

11. As to costs in bankruptcy pro ceedings. Section 47 of the Bankrut Act provides that the petitioner, before a war-rant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk to be delivered to the Register, as a security for his fees. General order XXIX, pro-vides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secur-ed before they can be compelled to act.—
It is also provided by General Order

Let you will soon buy yourselves poor it you do not sell them something in return.

Under our new tariff we take butter and lard from Charlotte to Goldaboro, at AXX, that where the debter has no means, one cent a pound—distance 223 miles.—and can prove the fact to the satisfaction Chickens and ducks half a cent each; of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the ease to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If however there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bank-passing with 1000 chickens for the Baltirupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes i to the hands of the assiguee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the assignee receives assets the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among

reditors.
The fees of the Register, Messenger and Clerk and for publication of notices in Bankruptcy will in ordinary cases a-mount to about one hundred dollars—in some cases more, in others less - the costs depending on the number of creditors, amount of litigation &c., in each particu-

Four Hundred Lives Lost at Sea-Wreck of an English Stamer.

Boston, Dec. 28 -A letter has been recert ed from Rio, dated November 24, and published in the 'Traveler' of this city, which contain

the appalling statement:

"This morning a Brazilian steamer has arrived from Montevideo, bringing the news of the loss of the English Mail Steamer Saturn, in a terrible gale off that place a week ago.—
She was iron-olad, and one of the first lookof Bahis while we were at analog them When she went down she had on board i hundred persons, including the crew and pas-sengers. Among the latter was the English minister, who had just been relieved to enable him to make a short visit horse. He, with the rest, was lost, only fourteen out of the whole being saved."

Sweden is appalling. Three hundred thousand of her people are reported to be

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL

ROAD. From the Hillsboro Res

1 Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a Schedule of all their debts and liabilities of every kind and description whatever, and also, an inventory of all their cetate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Form" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States, These Schedules, verified by oath of the Petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptey, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptey.

3. To become a voluntary Bankrupt the debtor must owe debt to the mount of the purchase of a supersonal file and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in war upon the President of the N. C. R. R., nor even, in the language of the irion clad gave "aid, countenance or encouragement," by copying in your paper the assentits of others, I desire the use of your columns, not to defend myself from old nor to provoke to renewed assaults, but to calthe attention of the public to the new tariff and new policy lately inauguarated. It will answer no good purpose at this late date to pick up one or any of the gloves alrown by your brethren with such definance at my feet. It is good generalship to avoid a fight with women or editors, for they are sure to have the last word. When I came to my present business and place they are sure to have the last word. When I came to my present business and place I was ready to sign a treaty of amity and friendship with most of the editors and a treaty of silence with all. My first purpose was to make a speedy and essential change in the designs and operations of the Road, and if I could work out a dividend for stockholders, and at the same time some good to the mining, mineral, manufacturing and agricultural interest of the State, a great, purpose would be acthe State, a great purpose would be ac-

Our road has more than once been run in debt in order to catch the through trav-el, which we never did and I fear never will command. The little we do com-When we were running for it the month-ly receipts from through travel was a lit-tic less than \$400 per month. The ex-pense of running the train for it was

\$1500 a month.

The Superintendent thought it best to quit the chase for through travel, diminish the speed, and attach freight cars to

our through travel train.

This experiment of freight cars attached to the through travel train brought into the Treasury 88,000 per month for freight alone, to say nothing of the travel. We may, in fact we did, lore a portion of our through travel, but we could afford to do

it on such terms.

Last year we ran at lightning speed for through travel, and we ran \$92,000 more out of the Treasury than we were able to run into it.

able to run into it.

The effort and policy of the road has ever been to make the travel and not the freight pay. The policy has been against the labor and industry of the State. I might add, such has been the policy of most Southern roads. A few illustrations will better explain what I mean than

pages of reason or argument.

A barrel of flour could be sent from Boston or New York over our road to Charlotte, cheaper than you could send the same barrel from Charlotte to Goldsthe same barrel from Charlotte to Golds-boro; and so with almost any article you could name. Every facility was given to our people to buy cheap from others; but no encouragement given them to sell. In fact, difficulties in the way of high tar-riffs forbid them selling in foreign markets

A gentleman in Raleigh bought a bar rel of potators in Morganton. He after-wards learned that he could buy potatoes in Raleigh from New York or Boston, at what the freight from Meganton had cost on the fond, I know he will pardon me if Ltell of a practical joke played on him last summer. He bought wheat bran in Charlotte at sixty cents a bushel, and paid 30 cents a bushel to get it to Rale ninety cents for west bran which he could buy for forty at home. Lest this statemen; should injure my friend Tacker as a business man and a financier, I must

state he did not know the price of the bran or the freight until it was delivered. People do not grow rich by what they buy, but by what they sell. You may buy as cheap from the North as you please but you will soon buy yourselves poor it six cents for a turkey; bacon, beef and pork four-fifth of w cent per pound ; ap-

more market. They cackle and crow, as if they were glad to die for forty and fifty cents apiece instead of ten and twelve and a half each

I have written to Charleston, Wilmington and Newbern, to learn what amount of hay is brought into each of these ports annually from New England; it is im neuse. With three cents tax on cotto firty cents on tobacco, and two dollars on whiskey, our people should turn their attention to clover and hay. There now more money is it than is the great South-ern staples, cotton and tobacco. The sea shore counties of North and

South Carolina furnish a market for New Eugland bay at a dollar and fifty cents per hundred. I say, quit your cotton an tobacco, and cultivate grass for hav. The wet seasons for three years past have been most propitious to the growth of this great untaxed New England staple.

One advantage, too, it has over all oth er products. It can't be taxed. Hay, being the spontaneous production of the earth and little or no ploughing or beeing being necessary to produce 11, could bear a tax better than cotton or tobacco, If I could do so without being called disloyal I would suggest to Congress a modificaa partial tax on bay in place of partial

confiscation. Congress has not set its face more strongly against Southern Agriculture than have the Southern Railroads by their false policy of high tariffs on the outgoing products of the soil. I hope both will learn, before it is too late that there

English farmer, statesman and philoso-pher: "That for government to experi-ment on the farmer is a most perilous thing, for his is a very poor trade, subject to great risks and losses; it is the most precarious in its advantages, the most lia-ble to losses; and the least profitable of any that is carried on. It requires ten times more of labor, of vigilance, of at-tention, of skill, and, let me add of good fortune also, to carry on the business of a fortune also, to earry on the business of a farmer with success, than what belongs to any other trade."

I know this is not the light in which we have hitherto looked at the business of

farming. That we did not so see it was owing to our old system of labor.

farming. That we did not so see it was owing to our old system of later.

Now a word to stockholders, and I will be silent until I learn the price and quantity of hay brought in at Charleston, Wilmington and Newbern. Then, in another communication, I will be better able to show to our people the advantage of cultivating clover and hay, instead of cotton and tobabco.

Our receipts for the mouths of Angust, Sept. and October, amounted to \$162,078.21. Our expenses for operating the road \$101,870.21, leaving a net profit of \$50,208, which the Treasuaer has applied to the extinguishment of our debts. The receipts for the three months are \$18,223.58 more than the same three months of last year; while the expenses of the three months operating were \$40,773.93 less than last year. We compare with last year, because it is usual, and because that administration was infinitely better than the one that preceded it, and compares favorably with any that has preceded it.

If any apology is deemed necessary for this communication, it will be found in the assaults made upon the present admin-istratian, and the additional facts that some of the large stockholders are alarmed, and ave written me that they see "nothing but rain in the present policy of the road" We think their fears are ill founded, especially when they call to mind the fact that what we have accomplished was done under a tariff from ten two hundred per cent. lower than former tariffs.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.

President N. C. R. R. Co.

## News of the Day.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Hon. Mr. Bur-lingame, United States Minister to China, tel-egraphs the State Department that he has been appointed by the Chinese Government Envoy to the Western Powers, and that he has ac-cepted and will leave immediately.

CABLE SUMMARY. The Emperor of China has selected Ho Mr. Burlingame, American Minister at Pekin, as special Envoy to revise treaties with European Powers, Mr. Burlingame accepts the position and is to leave as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements.

From San Francisco-New o from China, Japan, etc.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—News by met with serere repulses.

A powder explosion at Wychung destroyed many lives and much property. The Vicercy's Palace was blown into the air.

The United States Cousul has made a treaty

with the Tonoso savages, by which wrecks Teddo and Newport, on the Island of Jado;

are to be opened on the 1st of April.

The Tycron of Japan has resigned his power to Mekado.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 2.—It is stated that the funds of Georgia have been removed from Milledgeville to New York for security.

The Massachusetts Legislature organized to-day—George O. Braston, President of the Senata, and Hawey Jewell Speaker of the

The Maine Legislature organized to-day Josiah Crosby, President of the Senate, and Theo. C. Woodman Speaker of the House, General Meade will visit the President and

on Saturday

The revenue receipts to day amount to \$2, An interview between Secretary Seward and

he Sweedish Minister shows that no steps have been taken towards the acquisition disposal of the Island of St. Bartholomew. Special telegrams from Havana and V. Crus, to the 27th ult, have been received. Congress was occupied in the considerate of the proposed constitutional reforms.

The rebellion in Yocatan is becoming meaning the control of the control of

erious. Merida was captured by a party from Havana.

A descent is meditated on Sisal General Alatorre has been ordered to Yuca-tan with three thousand troops to quell the An order has been issued banishing person convicted of siding with the Imperialists during be war,

Virginia Reconstruction Convention, etc.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2.—There not being a quorum in attendance to day the Conven-The Northern Methodist Conference of Vir-

gints and North Carolina met here to day, Bahop Jones of New York, pageding. The politicians are speculating to day about the Gubernatorial office, the term for which January 1st.
No action has yet been taken in the matter

by the military authorities. From Charleston

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 2 - General Scott, o

the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular letter of advice to the planters and freedmen, with regard to contracts for the coming sea-

From New Orleans. New Orleans, Jan. 2. In the Convent

A Massachusetts Governor Grows Conservative.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Governor Bellock in his message says: "Let us, then, hear no more of conflictation and attainder for the Benthem masses; let us make an end of illiberal and unfriendly legislation, and, while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore those lately in rebellion to equality of rights an speedily as it is consistent with the national safety."

He concludes with a long eulogy of General Grant, with strong enpressons regarding his fitness for the Presidency.

Election in Memphis, Memphis, Jac. 4.—Leftwich, conservative, is probably elected Mayor of this city.

Cable Summary.

Washington, Jan. 4—The Fenish headquarters, at Paris, have been discovered, and important documents captured and sent to England.

The recent diplomatic conference at St. Priersborg, regarding the Eastern question, has war-like significance.

The Roman conference has abundanced the Sultan's protests to Nanoleon against the Rossian agents, endeavoring to excita resolt among his Christian sebjects.

Austrian despatches, from Alexandria, state that Theodore having yielded, the Abyesiuian effectition was suspended.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 4.—General Howard in his report to Gen. Grant. covering letters from the South, does not eredit the wate spread destitution represented. He says that last year Southern gentlemen estimated that it would take two million dollars, whereas half million met the necessity. He thinks this year's distress will not prove so stringent as represented by Governor's Orr, Humphrey and others, but before Spring there will doubtless be suffering in South Carolins, Mississippi, Louissana, and small sections in other States, and urger the President and Congress to inaugurate a system of relief which will not pauperuse the people.—General Howard, with General Grant's approval has directed the sub-commissioners to relief which will not pauperuse the people.—General Howard, with General Grant's approval has directed the sub-commissioners to relief which will not pauperuse the people.—General Howard is to be retained South except apon the representation of sub-commissioners that their services are imperatively needed.

Governor Swann's message represents the assessed value of property in Maryland as larger than before the war, notwithstanding the emaneipation losses.

ger than before the war, notwithstanding the emancipation losses.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to day amounted to \$1.000.000; for the week, \$6,350,000; for the year, \$104,000,000.

The following are the imbarsements of the Government for the mouth of December; Civil lists, \$4.750,000; interest on the public debt, \$8,250,000; war, \$13.000,000; navy, \$3.500,000; Interior, \$1,000,000; total, \$30.500,000.

The committee on Foreign Affairs will introduce a resolution next week calling on the Government to demand the release of Father Me-Mahone, imprisoned in Canada charged with Fentalism.

enianism.
The National Bank statistics show notable variations from last week.

Strong efforts are being made by leading.

New York bemocraft to induce Governor Seymore to withdraw his declination for prudential reasons form the Presidential cardidacy.

Hon. Mr. Sherman's bill for the funding of the nation'l debt excites severe comment among

cost eleven millions in commissions to fund the debt as proposed

Marine Disaster, de.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—The Steamer Wheele Capt. Harry Dean, bound hence for Mariett xploded her beiler to day. Many person were borned and otherwise migred. Five kills including Capt Biggs of Ashland, Capt. Morto of Wheeling. Bodies lost.

General Pope arrived here to day.

Imprisonment for Libel, Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Wm. Muser, publish the Sunday Mercury, has been sented

From Richmond-The Convention -Newspaper Fights, do.

Richmond, Jan. 4. - In the reconstr Kichmond, Jan. 4.—In the reconstruct convention to-day the following resulut of inquiry were riferred: Of limiting the ti of hired labor to eight hours per day-scaling all debts locatred previous to Ap 1865, at 25 cents on the dollar—of levy

lesi5, at 25 cents on the dollar—of levying no poll tax—of requiring foreigners to reside in the State ten years before voting—of legalizing the birth of children born of parents in slavery, so they may inherit property—of admitting colored persons to Colleges—of selling the Military Institute and devoting the proceeds to the educational fund.

The newspapers were severely denounced for misrepresentations of members and the speeches of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

The city has been quite lively with newspaper fights to-day, one occurring between a reporter of the Examiner and the correspondent of the New York Herald, and one between a reporter of the Convention, in which a member of the Convention and another reporter joined. No serious damage was done. All parties concerned were arrested.

Major Poe, Chief of Police, was before Military Commissioner to-day, chatged Rev. J. W. Hunnicatt with giving infor tion which was untrue to a correspondent a new York paper, relative to an allege needdiary speech by that gentleman.

Marine Intelligence. Charleston, January 4.—Arrived—Steamer Champion, form New York,
Sailed—Steamers Charleston, for New York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; Schooners Nellie Bowers, for Boston; Clara Hell, for Daries, Ga.; Mary Fletcher, for Mobile.

Some of the Northern papers themselves contrast the happy Christmas times the colored people of the South formerly had, with the country reality which is upon them in these feel it and know it befter than their "peculiar" friends out tell them

Gentlemen:—The subjoined pard was written for publication in the Banner, but as the Banner has been suspended, and as the eard is one of importance as it respects the education of the destitute and disabled Confederate subdiers, I respectdisabled Confederate soldiers, I respectfully request that you, and other editors friendly to the cause of education, give it publicity. Rev. R. L. Abernethy, the President of the Institution referred to, is a worthy gentleman, of experience and ability as a tencher, and his landable efforts in the noble cause which he has es powed, are eminently deserving that support which he craves.

Respectfully, J. STEWART.

A CARD. TABLE ROCK SEX BURKE Co., 1

ting in a pur-

thy for the indig appeal is made upon following reasons:

1. All orphans, made so war, are taught free of char,

2. All wounded, or disable taught one-third off regula.

3. Soldiers who spent h years in the army, will be allowed, it it is requested, as many years to make pay-

requested, as many years to make payment.

4. All Licentiates of any denomination, who come well recommended by their respective Churches, will be instructed free of charges.

In view of these liberal offers upon the part of the President, will not the sympathizing and humans of North Carolina, respond to this call to aid the injured orphan and suffering soldier? We need means to creek a suitable building; and the projector of the enterprise, who is quite a poor man, with a large, afflicted, and helpless family, feeling his inability to respond to the demands of the workmen, has in good faith, made this appeal to his countrymen. He is willing to give his labor freely in instructing all who fall under the rule. But he has not the money to expend in building the house.

Some friends have suggested the neces-

But such is the character of the classes designed to be benefitted by the enterprise that an appeal to Northern sympathics is wholly out of place, and the subscriber throws himself and his enterprise into the hands and sympathics of his own dear suffering countrymen. Help, friends, help us, and the blessings of the orphan's God shall be yours.

hands and sympathics of his own dear suffering countrymen. Help, friends, help us, and the blessings of the orphan's God shall be years.

Cannot five hundred gentlemen and ladies in North Carolina, whom God has prospered, send me one dollar each? If they would do so, the enterprise would move on to perfection, will they not do it? I appeal to my ministerial brethren in the North and South Carolina Conferences, as well as to the ministers of other denominations, to sid in this good work. Come, brethren of the South, let us endeavor to supply the place of fathers to the father-less, and to bless those patriotic young men, who in answer to their country's call, stood between our rights and death, till shivered and dismembered by the missiles of war, they have been returned to their dilapidated and impoverished homes, armiess and footless, to seek a livelihood as best they can? Can we—dam we shut up the bowels of our compassion against their impressions, but silent demands, and still call ourselves Christians?

In conclusion, reference, as to the good faith of the enterprise and the responsibility of the undersigned, is made to the members of the North and South Carolina Conferences of the M. E. Charch.

Donations, sent is the undersigned, either by mail or express, must be directed to him at "Morganton, N. C." An open registry of the names and amount of each contributor will be kept in the Seminary.

Will every paper of the State favorable to the disabled soldier, and friendly to the education of the Orphan, please give publicity to this card, and thus aid the enterprise?

R. L. ABERNETHY,

Pres. Table Rock Seminary.

R. L. ABERNETHY, Pres Table Rock Seminar Morganton, N. C., Dec. 1867.

P. S. - Donasions in nails, glass, books, or school apparatus of any kind, will be glaslly received.

B. L. A.

Trial of Dr. Tyng.—Severil Low Church blehops from Maryland and other diocescs have arrived in New York to aid approaching trial, which takes place the 10th of January. The matter of seitement in the Episcopal will find him guilty.