

THE DAILY RECORD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

The undersigned, having obtained the necessary permit from the military authorities, begin with this number the publication of a new daily paper called the Raleigh Record. It is designed to be emphatically a newspaper, and, as its name indicates, it will contain a record of the important events occurring daily in the military and political world, in North Carolina and elsewhere. It will also give the latest market prices and such other literary and miscellaneous matter, as is usually found in the columns of southern dailies.

Having no party purposes to subservise, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unworried by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old Register building, near the Court House and opposite the Yarrowburgh Hotel to give us their names.

TERMS OF THE RECORD

Daily, 6 months, \$5 00
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Cash in advance.

CLUB RATES.

Ten copies six months or twenty copies three months to one post office address, \$15.00
and one copy extra to the getter up of the club.
Twenty copies six months, \$30.00
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ADVERTISING.

One-inch letter wide the column will count a square, no matter what size type may be used.
One Square, one day, \$1 00
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

J. D. HUFHAM, N. B. COBB, Raleigh, N. C., June 1st, 1865.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES AND MAYORS.

Gov. Holden has appointed Justices of the Peace in the following counties, viz:

Alamance, Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Caswell, Chowan, Chatham, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hyde, Iredell, Johnston, Lincoln, Lenoir, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Pasquotank, Pitt, Perquimans, Rowan, Rockingham, Rutherford, Sampson, Wayne, Wake and Wilson.

"This civil magistracy," says the Standard, which speaks by authority, "will constitute the foundation stone of the work of reconstruction. As soon as the Justices are qualified in the various counties they may constitute a Court, under the proclamation of the Governor of June 12th, 1865. In due time the various Boards will be appointed in the various Counties from the body of Justices, whose duty it will be to administer the amnesty oath to such as may be entitled to take it, carefully excluding the disloyal and those mentioned in the fourteen classes of the President's amnesty proclamation, unless special pardons shall be exhibited from the President by the latter."

This will sift the chaff from the wheat, and put it in the power of the loyal men alone to reconstruct the government. Only the real friends of the Union will be chosen to restore the Union. These Boards will not only sit at the respective Courthouses, but in various parts of the counties, so as to give to all the loyal people an opportunity to take the oath, and thus become voters. No one will vote or be a candidate for office who has not passed these Enrolling Boards and received a certificate of loyalty.

The Governor has appointed Mayors and Commissioners as follows:

OXFORD. Mayor, Russell H. Kingsbury. Commissioners, L. C. Taylor, H. H. Hicks, T. T. Gandy and J. G. Jones.

HILLSBOROUGH. Mayor, A. C. Murdock. Commissioners, J. M. C. Turbine, Levin Carrichael, J. A. Trentine, Lemuel Lynch, J. S. Reese, D. C. Parks and Geo. Laws.

LINCOLN. Mayor, B. S. Johnson. Commissioners, C. C. Henderson, M. R. Brown, E. H. Sumner and J. M. Richardson.

WASHINGTON. Mayor, Isaiah R. Spass. Commissioners, James L. Fowle, John S. Hawks, George H. Brown, Thomas D. Snow and William Farrow.

WILSON. Mayor, George W. Blount. Commissioners, W. G. Jordan, R. W. King and W. A. Duggan.

LOUISBURG. Mayor, William H. Pleasants. Commissioners, James Fuller, J. G. Dent, E. R. Segall and Thomas K. Thomas.

GREENSBOROUGH. Mayor, W. L. Scott. Commissioners, Dr. Andrew C. Caldwell, W. C. Porter, Dr. D. W. C. Bantow, A. B. Eichel, Lyndon Swain and Gen. Jacob Hart.

NEW BERNE. Mayor, James T. Houg. Commissioners, W. L. Vestal, T. B. James, E. D. Jones, Dr. John M. Davis and James T. Osgood.

CLEMENCY.

We are among those who sincerely rejoice at the implied, if not express pardon of the members of the Convention which declared the State out of the Union, by the appointment of two of its members to places of the highest trust. Of course we allude to the present Governor of North Carolina, and to the Judge of our District Court. They could not, as we think, have been so appointed except under such implied pardon. With these appointments, under the circumstances, we find no fault. Gov. Holden is as well informed of the wants and interests of the State, as any man in it, and as he assures us in his Proclamation that he enters on the discharge of his duties "with charity for all—and with malice towards none," he has it in his power to do much good to the State that has been our common mother. He has many friends in the family; and we think that the bitterness felt by some of the brethren is gradually toning down into acquiescence, at least, by the feeling, as rear catholic as may be, with which he seems to be discharging his arduous and very complicated duties.

As to Judge Dick, our hopes are sanguine. We have always understood him to be an accomplished scholar and a kind-hearted gentleman. With such a man in the Judicial chair, we have assurance that punishment, when necessary, will be tempered with mercy. He will remember that we are all sinners, and it will rejoice his judicial heart, to say in concluding his sentence—"Go and sin no more."

But what we desire to say, is that the pardon of this very potent class of offenders who by solemn ordinance dissolved the connection of the State with the old government, and thereby created the necessity for forming a new one, must logically lead to leniency towards those who only followed in the wake of those who perpetrated secession. Should those be very severely punished who so became members of the quasi state government under a necessity so created? Should war be declared to the knife on those who aided to form and conduct a new Confederacy, when such confederation after the secession so declared, became an obvious necessity? Should those unfortunate men of means who sympathized rather too actively in the means of establishing an independence, which the Convention composed of such members declared, be doomed to lose their "last dollar?" Ought those who had high office in the army which these Conventions raised, be doomed to the ignominious death of traitors when the members of the Convention themselves are graciously pardoned? We hope for better things for our erring brethren—and that the President will continue the good and christian work of pardon, until we may all become good citizens again, and loyal to that flag which in our souls we once honored, and which will become endeared to us again, by nothing so much as a noble magnanimity and logical consistency in the issue of pardons by our native born President.

We are gratified to learn that the expressions of President Johnson towards the South, have been latterly very kind. He probably sees that we have all sinned alike; and that those who practice many genuflections before him now, and profess the greatest horror of the act of secession, were not in 1861-2, much better than their neighbors. He probably sees that he cannot punish all who have offended, and have any North Carolina at all, without the aid of the African vote. If all are excluded from suffrage who sympathized with the rebellion, at least in 1861-2, we solemnly believe that a State Convention cannot be formed. A State government cannot be made. But though such is unfortunately truthful history—we are now united again in our loyalty to the Constitution and the Union of the United States.

A WRITER IN THE STANDARD.

A writer in the Standard recommends Tod R. Caldwell for President of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company. An election to fill this office, he says, will soon become necessary.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

We are pleased to learn that the exercises of this time-honored institution, which were suspended by the operation of the Confederate conscription law, are soon to be resumed. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the college will be re-opened for the reception of students on the 21st of July next, and that provision has also been made for the establishment of an Academic Department in connection with the institution.

A BRIEF ORATOR.

Of Monsieur A., formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly, the following is related. He ascended the tribune but once. "Gentlemen," said he, "man is an animal created by the imposing aspect of the assembly, he stopped short. A member exclaimed, "I move that the speech be printed, with the portrait of the orator prefixed."

A "NONSENSICAL PROCEEDING."

"The indictment found against Lee, by the grand jury of Eastern Virginia, is a most nonsensical proceeding," says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger.

"The bill could not be issued, on the authority of the General Government, for the latter is pledged not to molest Lee; while further, it does not recognize the proceedings of the court which has brought in the indictment. Nor can the grand jury set thus for the State, for Lee has not committed treason against it. He took up arms in obedience to a call of the State, in her defence, and how then can he be indicted for treason against the State? So silly is the action of the grand jury, that I had every one laughing at it."

In a short space, here, this correspondent utters a number of important truths. In the first place the proceedings of the grand jury are pronounced "nonsensical," and for a variety of weighty reasons. The honor of Government is involved in a non-molestation of Gen. Lee, who, as a paroled prisoner of war, is enjoying its protection. Neither can the proceedings of the court that brought in the indictment be recognized or authorized by the only authority to which properly belongs the exercise of prescriptive action toward Gen. Lee—the Government of the United States. Again, in taking up the sword, the Confederate Captain followed the forms and behest of his State, and prosecuted the war in her interests, and hence no jury of Virginia, appositely acting in the vindication of her broken laws, can reasonably indict him for "treason" against the sovereign authority that called him to arms. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that, as the correspondent remarks, "every one is laughing" at the inconsistent, and not to say malignant, display of irregular authority indulged in by the grand jury of Eastern Virginia.

While, however, this action may afford fitting food for laughter, it would be proper to bear in mind that the official joke recently perpetrated may end in a serious and practical violation of the contract of surrender entered into between Generals Grant and Lee. Whilst everybody would be enjoying the jest, and making light of the Norfolk jury, the delay on the part of Government, to stamp the seal of disapprobation upon the "nonsensical proceeding" that has proscribed Gen. Lee and others, may result in the speedy arrest and incarceration of those indicted; and we scarcely think that so palpable a sacrifice of governmental honor would be tamely submitted to by the United States Government.

We would respectfully suggest, in view of this eventually, that, in order to obviate the necessity of a future undoing of the work of the Norfolk jury, Government take time by the forelock, and, by throwing the axis of its protection over the menaced paroled prisoners-of-war, and by reserving to itself the ultimate decision in the case of General Lee, so preserve from irresponsible persecution those who, in pledging their honor to the observance of a certain line of action, and in faithfully abiding by their pledges, have become entitled to at least a decent acknowledgment of their course since that event that threw them upon the generosity and clemency of the conqueror. Rich. Bulletin.

THE REBEL EXCHANGE BUREAU.

An investigation is in progress respecting the charges made against Colonel Robert Old, Captain Hatch and Captain M. H. of the Exchange Bureau. It is alleged that large sums of money sent to prisoners in the South passed into the hands of these parties and have not been accounted for. The investigation is private; but it is said that this far not the slightest proof has been added tending to implicate them. When Old and Hatch were captured they applied to General Grant for permission to visit Richmond for the purpose of settling their affairs with General M. H. The request was granted, and they turned over to Gen. M. H. twenty-seven thousand dollars. This they claim is all the money they have received unaccounted for. When money was sent to prisoners by letter it was customary for General M. H. to take a receipt from either Old or Hatch for the amount. These receipts have all been sent to the parties sending the money, and no duplicates retained; so if they are ever so guilty there seems to be no proof of the fact. They are confined in Libby Prison, and not allowed to communicate at all with the outside world. There are no other Southern people confined in Libby at present.—Rich. Republic.

COMMON SENSE.

Common sense is nothing more than that which appears to be rational, whether it be so or not. It is the general opinion which it is the prerogative of reason to correct when it is enormous or savage. We grant also that there is no necessary connexion between reason and common sense; for common sense, when best explained, being no other than common opinion will sometimes be true and sometimes be false, although it can never appear absurd to the community under the influence of the maxims.—Cogan's Ethical Questions.

Fatal Affray.

On Sunday night a person who was supposed to be a soldier, although having nothing on him to indicate that fact, endeavored to enter a house on Second street, above Leigh, and while doing so he was fired upon by a soldier acting as guard to the premises. Upon examination the man was found to have died instantly. The ball having struck him in the body and passing completely through. From the obscure manner in which the news was obtained we are not enabled to fully develop the facts. The dead body was carried away by some of his friends.—Richmond Bulletin.

Notaries Public.

George W. Bradley, of Norfolk, and Adam Stephenson, of Highland county, have been appointed Notaries Public by the Governor of Va.

LATEST NEWS.

Provisional Governor Appointed for Georgia and Texas.

The Governor of Ga. a Native of N. C.

EARL RUSSELL ON BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Governors for Texas and Georgia.

The President has appointed Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, to be Provisional Governor of that State, and also James Johnson, of Georgia, to be Provisional Governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to those heretofore appointing Provisional Governors for North Carolina and West Virginia, and the duties prescribed the same. They are to exercise the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of the respective States to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the States to the guarantee of the United States Constitution, and its people to protection by the United States against insurrection, invasion, violence, &c.

Other Provisional Governors.

Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama and South Carolina remain to be, and will soon be appointed, under the same general principle that the other lately rebellious States have been supplied.

The Provisional Governor of Georgia.

James Johnson, who has been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by the President, is a resident of Columbus in that State, and was formerly Democratic member of Congress from 1851 to 1853, at the time when President Johnson was in the House. Gov. Johnson is endorsed by the most reliable Union men in Georgia as one who has never swerved from the faith, and who has borne many persecutions because of his Union sentiments. The eight Union men of the Georgia delegation are perfectly satisfied with the selections. Gov. Johnson is a native of North Carolina, but no relation to the President.

The Georgia Appointments.

The remaining appointments for Georgia will be made early this week. The following gentlemen will probably be selected: John Erskine of Atlanta, for United States District Judge; A. W. Stone, of Savannah, for United States District Attorney; E. L. Dunning, of E. J. Riddell, of Savannah, for United States Marshal.

EARL RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

My Lords, I have the honor to state to your Lordships that since the date of my letter of the 14th ult., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fort Monroe, and the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have to the most part surrendered or dispersed.

In this posture of affairs Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America as at an end.

In conformity with this opinion, Her Majesty's Government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession. As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying the Confederate flag to enter any such ports, harbors and waters; and must require any Confederate vessels of war which, at the same time these orders reach Her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters may have already entered therein on the faith of proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them.

But Her Majesty's Government consider that any regard for national good faith and honor requires that Her Majesty's authorities should be instructed, as regards any Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last maintained in their favor.

If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor, or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor or waters, within a month after these new orders are received, should wish to divest his vessel of her warlike character, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag in British waters, Her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to deposit his own risk in all respects, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace. The rules to be applied to twenty-four hours would, of course, be applicable to the case of such vessel.

I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India, and War offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of Her Majesty's Government to the several British authorities at home or abroad who may be called upon to act in the matter. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

A Massachusetts' Yankee Proposition.

It is suggested that if the surviving heroes of the war are to have a hundred and sixty acres apiece, the acres should be chosen of the best in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, in abandoned lands or confiscated estates. That is the way to give a proper tone to the Southern society of the next generation. Boston Herald.

A difficulty occurred at Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday last, between four companies of colored troops and their officers, the men declaring their intention of not going to Texas. They were promptly dispersed by a superior force and then placed in one of the transports belonging to the Texas expedition.

BOSTON, June 14.—The National Council of the Congressional Churches, convened in this city to-day.

About four hundred delegates were present, and it is expected the number will be increased to six hundred during the session. The delegates represent some three thousand Orthodox or Trinitarian Churches.

THE MOBILE EXPLOSION.

A Remarkable Story.

The recent explosion of the powder magazine at Mobile, resulting so disastrously, not only to human life but to property, has met with an explanation quite as mysterious in its tenor as the account of the "Pirate Par" away off in the Bahamas. The previous innocent who implicates himself in his narrative is indeed to be pitied; but the reasoning mind will be prone to consider the "Confederate Major" referred to, with a drawn sword, merely the spectre of a disordered and exalted imagination. The account below is furnished by a man who has been arrested in New Orleans, and is from the New Orleans Times:

The following is the charge entered against the prisoner:

"John Jackson Wall, arrested by Sergeant Ingram, charged with being implicated in the explosion at Mobile, and with the blowing up of two steamers."

In conversation with the officers at the police station being questioned, he told the following story: On the night before the explosion at Mobile, he helped lay three torpedoes between two buildings—both stored with gunpowder. These three were laid by him, with the assistance of two other men, under the direction of a Confederate Major, who, with a drawn sword, threatened the men with instant death on slightest resistance. After the torpedoes were laid, a shell with a long fuse attached to it was given to him, and he was told where to place it, at the end of the line made by the three torpedoes. He did as he was bid. He ascended a plank; he put down the shell—the fuse uppermost. Then the end of the fuse lighted by the Major, the three men hurriedly getting out of the way. The next morning the explosion occurred.

The above are the series of circumstances connected with the arrest of this man. He gave the name of the Confederate Major, which is not recollecting.

THE NORFOLK TREASON INDICTMENTS.

Judge Underwood is still in Washington, but there is as yet no definite conclusion as to what shall be done with the fifty indictments for treason found in his court against Gen. Lee, Ex Gvs. Smith and Letcher, and other prominent participants in the late rebellion. It is understood that some influential gentlemen here are inclined, instead of trying them, to notify them of the indictments, and give them an opportunity to leave the country, never to return.

[These men surely are little acquainted with the character of General Lee, or they have little faith in the pledges of the government.—ENDS OF THE RECORD.]

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Sidon, the Bremen and the Hibernia we have six days later news from Europe.

The Emperor of the French, when at Constantinople, invited five Arab chiefs to dine with him, and took it, it is announced, as an opportunity to tell them that he desired to see Arabs in general become fitted by labor and education to enter into any positions now filled in Algeria by French subjects. The Emperor had arrived at Bona.

The insurrection in Hayti is at an end. President Guffard has issued a proclamation granting a full amnesty to the insurgents, with the exception of the leaders.

The Work of Confiscation.

The officers of the Federal Court are now in this city preparing business for the term which will be held in October next. The policy seems to proceed against the property, real and personal, of all persons included in the fourteen classes who are denied the benefits of general amnesty by the late proclamation. The business of the officers of the court is to identify the property of all such persons and to collect proof of the participation of its owners in the war. As it is the property of such persons which is proceeded against, and not the persons themselves, the owners of it do not necessarily know whether their interests are implicated in the proceedings or not.

We understand that nearly three hundred different properties are already embraced in these proceedings, and the number is, of course, increasing very rapidly.

The tendency of this state of things is, of course, very prejudicial to the business of the city, which, in many departments, is brought to a standstill.—Rich. Republic.

Another Riot.

Another unfortunate disturbance occurred to-day, on Maryland avenue, the parties in this instance, being soldiers of the 21st New York Cavalry, and a West Virginia brigade of cavalry. Three Virginians and one citizen were wounded in the melee; pistols were freely used, and had not two regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps appeared on the ground, the affair would have resulted in far more serious consequences, as the New Yorkers, who had but little ammunition, were about making a raid on the cars in which they were loaded.

Among the traders who recently arrived at Cincinnati to purchase dry goods, was a former slave of Jeff Davis, named Montgomery. He is 54 years old and quite intelligent. He was Jeff Davis' slave over twenty years, and served him as carpenter and mechanic on his and his brother's plantation of 2,000 acres. The entire 2,000 acres are now cultivated in cotton by his former fellow bondmen, who he says are working industriously and more effectually than under the former rule.

Plenty of Candidates.

It was a common observation during the war that, in the event of the failure of the Confederacy scheme, few if any persons of respectability could be found in the South who would accept Federal or State offices. This was an egregious error. The applications for office now are almost unexampled. For every berth there is a cloud of applicants, and this is especially the case in respect to State offices.—Richmond Whig.

Hotel Arrivals.—June 23d.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

P. M. Winston, Jr., Springfield; R. A. Headley, Greenville; W. R. Pepper, Halifax; F. W. Crawford, City; A. R. Bayler, 283 A. C.; C. M. Joy, W. C. Cunningham, Person; J. H. Chizrold, New York; Dr. Wm. Sloan, D. A. Jenkins, Gaston; E. W. Lord, A. H. Ford, Concord; T. Black B. Sellers, Randolph; Prof. H. H. Smith, Chapel Hill; Capt. R. A. Walter, Ind.; K. R. Jones & Lady, Mrs. R. Jones, Jones co.; W. H. Ritter, E. L. Perry, Raleigh; M. A. Wright, P. McKee, Ind.; Dr. W. W. Mackay, Miss Mary Sumnerville; M. F. Winkle, Maj. W. H. Fay, N. C. R. E. States.

Raleigh Market.

FURNISHED BY B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Commission Merchants.

BEER—124@120 per lb.
BUT. CR.—40@30 per lb.
BEEFWAX—20@25 per lb.
BACONS—15@18 per lb. hog round.
CASHW.—Tallow 3 @38c per lb.; Adamantine 60@65 per lb.
CACKERS—25@35c per piece.
CORN—15 @ 1 25.
CHICKENS—50 cents.
EGGS—35@40 per dozen.
FLOUR—Family \$3 1/2 per bbl; Extra Superfine 7 1/2 @8. There is good demand for Flour.
LARD—Plantation 12 1/2 per lb.; Sheet 25c.
MEAL—\$1 15 @ 1 25 per bushel.
PEAS—8 1/2 @ .00 per bu-bush.
Sorghum—\$6 @65 per gallon.
SUGAR—25@30c per lb.
TALLOW—10 cents.
NAILS—12 1/2 @30c per lb.
HONEY—15@25.

MONEY MARKET.

GOLD—1 85 @ 1 40.
June 23d, 1865.

Turpentine Lands Wanted.

CHEAP TURPENTINE LANDS WANTED. Apply immediately to BATTLE, HECK & CO., Land Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

June 24, 20—1f

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Friday, July 21st, 1865. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Male Colleges. A catalogue of studies may be obtained on application to any member of the Faculty. Arrangements have been made to open an ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT in which boys may acquire a thorough business education. The course in this department will be eminently practical. Pupils will be especially prepared for any pursuit in which they may purpose to engage. A regular course of lectures, illustrated with ample apparatus, will be delivered on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry. Occasional lectures will also be given on Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, &c. Extensive libraries comprising several thousand volumes will be accessible to all students. Tuition per session of 20 weeks in Acad. Dept. \$20. Board per session (exclusive of wages) 12 1/2. NO EXTRA. Board and Tuition are due in advance. But efforts will be made to indolge parents in special cases. Provisions will be received in payment at current prices. For further particulars address: MAR. JAMES H. FOOTE, Forestville, N. C.