

THE WILMINGTON POST

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 21, 1867.

NO. 112

WILMINGTON POST.

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THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY POST.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION:
One year.....\$3 00
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BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. LYNCH,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
CLOTHES CUT AND MADE IN THE LATEST Styles and of the best Material.
North East Cor. Market & Second Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.
NO FIT--NO PAY.
oct 22 3m

DANIEL A. SMITH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Office Furniture, Mattresses, Feathers, Window Shades, Wall Paper, &c., also Sash, Blinds and Doors.
SOUTH FRONT ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
oct 23 1y

JOSEPH H. NEFF,
SHIP CHANDLER,
AND DEALER IN
SHIP STORES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Boats, Oars, &c.
No. 23 Water, and 3, 4 & 6 Dock Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
oct 23 1y

GEO. Z. FRENCH,
No. 10, South Front Street,
Wilmington, N. C.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors, Cigars,
Wood, Willow, and Common
Crocery Ware.

Cotton and Naval Stores Bought or Received on Consignment.
H. DOLLNER, G. POTTER, J. CAMERDEN
DOLLNER, POTTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
New York.

Liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Southern produce.
sept 24 1y

E. WESCOTT,
DEALER IN GRAIN,
South Side Princess, near Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL supply of
Corn, Meal, Hominy, Flour, Oats, Peas,
Rye, Bran, Hay, &c., &c.
aug 20 1y

VICK, MEBANE & CO.,
GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Chesnut and Water streets,
Wilmington, N. C.
aug 5 1y

O. C. HATCH, L. G. ESTES, M. F. HATCH.
New York. Wilmington, N. C. New York.
HATCH, ESTES & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
NO. 132 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF PINE
NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON & NAVAL stores solicited. Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed.
Aug. 5th, 1867.

L. A. HART, JNO. C. BAILEY
WILMINGTON.
IRON AND COPPER WORKS.

MACHINE SHOP,
ALSO Manufacturers of TURPENTINE STILLS, and COPPER WORK in all its branches.
Front Street, below Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
HART & BAILEY.
Proprietors.
sept 25 1y

AS. T. PETTEWAY, ROGER MOORE
PETTEWAY & MOORE
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Being AGENTS for the Manufacturers are prepared to fill, on the most reasonable terms, orders for
GEO. KIDD'S CELEBRATED
COTTON GINS,
ZELL'S RAWBONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
BROWN'S COUNTER,
PLATFORM and RAIL-ROAD SCALES.
Have constantly on hand FERTILIZERS of all descriptions.
aug 5

The Constitution of Alabama.

The Alabama Convention has adopted a Constitution to be submitted to the people and Congress, under the reconstruction laws, the main features of which we condense as follows:

The declaration of rights embodies the first clause of the Declaration of Independence regarding freedom and equality and inalienable rights; secures popular government and religious freedom; prohibits an established religion; guarantees freedom of the press and speech, the trial by jury, and the right of personal defence; prohibits excessive fines and penalties, and asserts the right to bail by sureties. The writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended except when necessary for public safety; treason against the State consists of some overt act proven by two witnesses; imprisonment for debt is prohibited, as also *ex post facto* laws and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The navigable waters of the State are declared public highways, and private property cannot be taken for public use without compensation.

Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the State, and the people have the right peaceably to assemble for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for a redress of grievances. No standing army can be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly, and appropriations therefor can only be made for one year. Titles of nobility are prohibited, and no property qualification can be established for electors or officers of the State. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited, and no citizen can be exiled. The clause on slavery reads thus:

That no form of slavery shall exist in this State; and there shall be no involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted.

Art. II defines the boundaries of the State to be those geographically known as comprising the same, and authorizes the General Assembly to define the boundaries of counties, providing that no new county shall be made of less than six hundred square miles, and that no old county shall be reduced to a less size.

By Art. III the powers of the government are divided into three distinct departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, and no person or persons, being of one of these departments, can exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others.

The legislative power of the State is by Art. IV vested in a General Assembly, to consist of Senators and Representatives, the former to be elected for four years—the latter for two. Eligibility to either is the same as to be an elector, except that a Senator must be twenty-seven years of age and have resided two years in the State. A majority of each house will constitute a quorum, and the provisions for regulating the business of each and the power given to each over its own members are conformable to the established usages in other similar bodies. Members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and the doors of each house shall be open except on such occasions as in the opinion of the house may require secrecy. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the State which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such office as may be filled by election by the people.

No officers of the United States or of the State, except postmasters or militia officers, are eligible to seats in the Assembly, and all State officers may be impeached for misdemeanor in office. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to frame a penal code, and to pass such laws as may be necessary to decide differences by arbitrators for parties who may choose that mode of adjustment. Divorces can only be granted by suit in Chancery. No money can be drawn from the treasury except upon appropriation by law, and the General Assembly can only borrow on the credit of the State for military defence. The State may lend its credit to works of internal improvement, but cannot engage in them itself.

The duties of the Governor are similar to those of the same officer in other States, and generally comprised in his obligation to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." He is made commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; may grant pardons, issue commissions, call extra sessions of the Legislature, and, in case of disagreement between the two houses in respect to the time of adjournment, may adjourn the same.

The judicial power of the State is vested in the Senate as a court of impeachment, a supreme court, circuit court, chancery courts, courts of probate, and such interior courts of law and equity as the General Assembly may establish. The division of the State into circuits is left to the Legislature, which shall also allot the chancery division, for each of which there shall be a chancellor elected or appointed, to reside in the district; and a chancery court shall be held in each county at a place to be determined by law.

The judges of the courts are to hold their offices for six years, but may be removed by the Governor on the address of two-thirds of the General Assembly, or by impeachment. The clerk of the Supreme court is to be appointed by the judges, and an attorney general is to reside at the capital of the State.

ELECTIONS.
In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, 21 years old and upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed an elector.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines, in the United States service, are not permitted to vote by reason of being stationed in the State on duty. Registration must be provided for persons are not permitted to register:
1st. Those who, during the late rebellion, inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishments upon any soldier, sailor, or marine, employee or citizen of the United States, or who, in any other way, violated the rules of civilized warfare.
2d. Those who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Art. XIV, and those who have been disqual-

ified from registering to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution; provided that the Legislature may remove said disabilities.

3d. Those who shall be convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, penitentiary offences, or bribery.

4th. Those who are idiots or insane.
An oath covering all these qualifications is necessary to registration, to support the Union, the State of Alabama, to accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to deprive any one on account of color, race, or previous condition, of any political or civil right.

REPRESENTATION.
The House of Representatives shall consist of not more than 100 members, apportioned according to population among the counties of the State, each county having at least one Representative. The Senate shall not exceed one-third, nor consist of less than one-fourth, the whole number of Representatives. The Congressional districts remain as in the revised code of Alabama, until a new apportionment be made.

Taxes must be levied in exact proportion to the value of property, and a poll tax may be laid not exceeding one dollar and a half. The militia is to consist of all able-bodied men between twenty one and forty five years of age.

A Board of Education is established, of which the Governor is *ex officio* a member; also, a Superintendent of Public Instruction; and two members from each Congressional district. This board exercises legislative powers in reference to public educational institutions. The proceeds of all lands donated by the United States or State governments; of the swamp lands; of estates of persons who die without will or heir; of money paid for exemption from military duty; and such other means as the Legislature shall provide, make a fund for educational purposes, and one-fifth of the annual aggregate revenue of the State is exclusively appropriated to the maintenance of public schools.

A Bureau of Industrial Resources is established to collect statistical information concerning the productive industries of the State, and to report upon its agriculture and geology.

Corporations as to be formed by general laws, and stockholders are to be liable for the amount of Stock owned by them.

A general banking law is provided for. A personal property of the value of one thousand dollars and a homestead are exempted from execution. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited.

Amendments to the constitution may be made by submitting the same, after three months' notice, to the people at general elections; and after the expiration of twelve months from the adoption of the constitution no convention shall be held without first submitting the question to the people of the State, and the call approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election.

Such are the chief features of the constitution adopted by the Alabama convention, and we think they will compare favorably with those of any similar instrument in the Union.

Speech of R. M. T. Hunter.
[EXTRACT.]
The following is the closing portion of Mr. Hunter's speech before the Virginia Conservative Convention.

Pride rather than principle is the inspiration of the Conservative movement:

There is wealth in the earth—let us plough, dig, and mine for it. There is wealth in our falling waters and running streams.—They will turn the mill and build up manufacturing. There is wealth, too—stores of wealth—in our black diamonds; they will make the steam which drives the car, propels the boat and turns the wheel.—We have streams to bear away the fleets of commerce as far as the tide may flow, and we have forests to build these fleets. It is for the people of Virginia to say whether we have not the men to develop these resources. I believe that we have. I have confidence in my fellow-citizens. I believe that there is a great and glorious destiny yet in store for Virginia, and I have given, I think, a reason for the faith that is in me. But, Mr. President, I confess that I, too, have my moments of despondency. When I think of what Virginia has been, of all that she has done for the Union, her sister States, and for mankind, and then reflect upon her present condition, I may say, in the eloquent words of another, that thoughts and emotions crowd upon my mind which I cannot altogether repress, and yet which in humble submission to divine Providence I dare not express. But I think God that this is not my permanent state of mind. I do not despair. The present hours of darkness and despondency will soon pass away, and Virginia, if not exactly her old self, will be a great State again. The time must come when she will hitch on to the Federal train as great as any in her contribution of freight and passengers; and who shall say that the trumpet of leadership may not be placed once more in her hands. Mr. President, every man has sometimes a belief for which he cannot exactly account and which seems to come to him more from intuition than reason. Such, perhaps, is in fact the foundation of my faith in the future greatness and prosperity of Virginia. I believe, sir, that the seed of Anglo-American civilization was first sown on the silent banks of the James for some divine purpose. It is now nearly three centuries since the Anglo-Saxon came the master builder of forms of governments, with his compass and his square to lay the foundations of the immense social fabric which we now see around us, embracing almost every variety of climate and race which are known upon earth. From that seed sprang the "Old Dominion," the mother of States and of statesmen. The "Mother of States," for every State south of the Isotherm line of the Northern line is numerously stored with the descendants of Virginia, sires. Kentucky was her eldest daughter, and under her great pioneer, George Rogers Clark, acquired of the northeastern States, already the seat of empire, freshly beset by Virginia upon the confederacy for purposes of peace and harmony. The mother of statesmen, all acknowledge her to have been. It was she who gave to the Revolution the leader of its armies, and to the Union the man who, more than any other, may be considered its founder and the preserver of its infancy. It was she who gave the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the long line of Virginia Presidents, and the long line of Virginia Presidents, under whose guidance the beginnings of em-

pire were laid which are the most painful steps in a nation's progress. Her great mission seems to have been to promote individual liberty as far as was consistent with the existence of democratic republican government. We appeal history to sustain the assertion that whenever the Federal government was under the influence of Virginia principles the people were harmonious, prosperous and happy, and so soon as that government departed from those principles trials and discontent have arisen. The old state of things has passed away; concentration and consolidation are now the order of the day. Time will make up the issue between the old state of things and the new; history will record that issue, and impartial posterity will pronounce the verdict. I will not undertake to predict what it will be; but, as a Virginian, I do not fear the result.

Mr. President, I hope for better things, but still I will look to the future in its worst aspect. Suppose that a temporary supremacy of the black race should be forced upon us. We must meet it with a manly fortitude, a patient endurance; we must do nothing inconsistent with our self-respect or wound the honor of our people, which to nations is the pearl of greatest price. Patiently we will abide our time until the reaction comes, as assuredly it must. The interests of the North will not endure the waste so much of the sources of its wealth and prosperity, and may I not hope that its feelings also forbid our subjection to such domination. Such a state of things cannot last. We could not even be threatened with such a danger if the passions and bitterness of the contest had not survived that contest and obscured the judgment of those who now govern. These passions must subside before long, and the volcano will burn not. For this, I trust not only to natural causes, but to Providence, which will not permit the destiny of such a State to be narrowed or leave its tale "half told."

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, as Lord Eldon said amongst the best of his utterance, "I submit the cause of my country to that Great Being who can say to the madness of the people as he can say to the raging waves of the ocean—'Hither shall thou come and no further.'"

VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

Dec. 11 at Concord, Mass., Prof. Agassiz, on the General Characteristics of the Valley of the Amazon.

We clip the following abstract of the Lecture from the report of the doings of the Mass. State board of Agriculture furnished to the Boston Daily Advertiser.

In beginning the professor spoke of the climate of the valley. Never, he said, had a country with bad repute deserved it less. The prevalent idea was that the climate of the valley was hot and pestilential, that the country abounded in poisonous reptiles, and was inhabited by a wild and fierce population. These impressions were entirely unfounded. Though lying mainly under the equator, the climate was more temperate than that of New England. There were, to be sure, no winters such as we have in New England; but then the heat was not such as we have here. The highest temperature known was 95 degrees of Fahrenheit, and that maximum had been attained but once in 10 years; and the mercury rarely fell below 73. This monotony was varied by the trade winds from the ocean sweeping over the Andes, creating an enormous evaporation and producing a regular alternation of warm days and cool nights. Such a delicious climate was nowhere else to be found.

As a natural consequence of these conditions, the fertility of the soil was unbounded. The prevalent diseases observed by travellers were not the consequence of the climate, but of the mode of life of the inhabitants, who take rain baths and allow their clothes to drip upon their bodies, who exercise little care in the matter of diet, and who are not prudent to accumulate a supply of food at the proper season. As the impression of travellers were not referred to the true cause, the country would probably continue to have a bad reputation; but the professor said he wanted the facts to be understood here, because he did not wish to have New England men backward in availing themselves of the opportunity of collecting the precious woods and other valuable products of the country, which were now without advantage to anyone. The forests were, as it were, nobody's land, and might be taken by any one; and it was the known intention of the Brazilian government to facilitate the operations of foreigners who might desire to open their resources to commerce.

Speaking of the means of inland communication, Professor Agassiz says there had recently been a considerable increase of the number of steam vessels on the tributaries of the Amazon, and their number would be multiplied as commerce took possession. It was impossible to form an adequate idea of the magnitude of the water communication, which was so extensive as to make railroads and even long wagon roads unnecessary, if not impracticable. The speaker here gave a vivid picture (using the blackboard for illustration) of the great expanse of the Amazon, the vast reach of its tributaries, and the numerous lateral streams connecting them, making the valley as it were an immense sea, studded with innumerable islands. The capacities and prospects of such a territory, with such rivers flowing through it, he said it was difficult to realize. Yet this country was now like a vast desert, having only two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, while its immense and varied products lay rotting on the ground every season. Not one-tenth of the India rubber crop, becoming every year more and more useful for an almost infinite variety of purposes, was now gathered, because there were not men to gather it. There were no saw-mills there; and when the natives wanted a piece of lumber, they felled a large tree, and chopped it down to the dimensions which they required. The forests abounded in the most exquisite woods for cabinet work, yet they were never used by the natives nor formed a part of the exports of the country. The careless and indolent population wandered through the woods at certain seasons, and collected a small part of their products in an irregular manner. Now that this country was laid open, and settlements were so easy, and when the natives would not be left untouched by our active and enterprising population.

Speaking of some of the more exclusively agricultural features of the country, the professor said that in the hill country in the vicinity of Obidos and Almareen there were extensive grazing grounds, capable of sustaining large herds. A very good quality

of grass grew here, and the mutton raised on it was excellent, as he had had good opportunity to know. This region was a very favorable one for agricultural settlement.

To give an idea of the predominant vegetation of the country, Professor Agassiz described the peculiar characteristics of the palms and some other trees. The oil, pulp, and fibre of the palms he observed were valuable for a variety of purposes, and the English had begun to export the fibre for cordage for the British navy. The cables made of this fibre, while possessing superior strength, were so light as to float upon the water. The fruits of several varieties of palms, resembling grapes, peaches and other northern fruits, were described as handsome for the table, and delicious to the palate; and some account was given of the creeping palms, from which the Indians make a variety of tissues. Of one species of fruit, resembling a gigantic pineapple, so sweet that sugar would spoil it, he brought home to New York a specimen for which he paid only two cents, and for which some of his friends who had sent it declared they would willingly pay from fifty to one hundred dollars, if they could purchase it for a festival occasion.

In conclusion Professor Agassiz expressed the opinion that great benefit would result from the visit of our industrial commission to the valley of the Amazon, with a view of ascertaining what useful materials might be gathered there, and at what points settlements might be made for this purpose. He went there for a different purpose, and his observations were only incidental to his main object. He saw only what he could not help seeing.

An Anecdote of Dean Swift.

The eccentric Dean Swift was walking in the Phoenix road, Dublin, when a thunder shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party was sheltered also, two young women and two young men. One of the girls looked very sad, till "as the rain fell, her tears fell." The Dean inquired the cause, and learned that it was her wedding day; they were on their way to church, and now her white clothes were wet and she couldn't go. "Never mind, I'll marry you," said the Dean, and took out his prayer-book and there and then married them, their witness being present; and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:

Under a tree, in stormy weather,
I married this man and woman together,
Let none but him who rules the thunder,
Sever this man and woman sunder.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

"Captain, me jewel," said a son of Erin as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement weather, "have ye an almenick on board?" "No I haven't." "Then, be jabbers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

The vote for and against Convention in the State of North-Carolina.

We give below the vote for and against a Convention, as far as received:

	For Convention.	Against.
Alamance,	600	000
Alexander,	000	000
Anson,	1,182	604
Ashe,	000	000
Buncombe,	000	000
Burke,	000	000
Catawba,	000	000
Chatham,	1,170	830
Chowan,	828	377
Cabarrus,	1,043	596
Caldwell,	700 maj.	000
Catawba,	000	000
Charlotte,	000	000
Caswell,	000	000
Clay,	000	000
Craven,	3,180	594
Cumberland,	1,730	859
Currituck,	000	000
Columbus,	577	505
Dare,	1,053	897
Davidson,	000	000
Davie,	000	000
Edgecomb,	000	000
Forsyth,	1,083	292
Franklin,	1,480	770
Gaston,	824	84
Guilford,	1,706	658
Granville,	000	000
Greene,	000	000
Hertford,	705	503
Halifax,	2,542	787
Harnett,	173	000
Haywood,	000	000
Henderson,	000	000
Johnston,	1,320	603
Jackson,	000	000
Jones,	000	000
Lenoir,	1,134	349
Lincoln,	677	283
McDowell,	493	182
Mecklenburg,	1,644	447
Montgomery,	400 maj.	000
Macon,	000	000
Martin,	000	000
Moore,	000	000
Northampton,	744 maj.	000
New Hanover,	2,928	1,091
Northumberland,	000	000
Nash,	000	000
Orange,	000	000
Onslow,	000	000
Pitt,	0,000	0,000
Person,	742	746
Polk,	000	000
Polk,	000	000
Perquimans,	000	000
Rowan, & Davie	2,610	543
Robeson,	1,043	389
Rutherford,	1,026	74
Randolph,	0,000	0,000
Richmond,	000	000
Rockingham,	000	000
Sampson,	1,129	785
Yadkin,	803	280
Surry,	853	195
Stokes,	548	95
Stanly,	939	89
Tyrrell,	176 maj.	000
Transylvania,	250	000
Wake,	1,059	170
Wayne,	4,026	662
Warren,	2,300	600
Watauga,	1,845	1,085
Wilson,	884	583
Wilkes,	1,430	259
Washington,	400 maj.	000

The whole registered vote of the State is 174,717. It is necessary that a majority of this vote, to wit, 87,300, shall have been cast on the question of a Convention. We have returns as above 42,545 votes in 42 Counties. If the vote of the Counties to be heard from should be in proportion to the above Counties, the whole vote of the State on the question will not be less than 130,000. Of this number we may calculate on 90,000 or 100,000 for a Convention.

List of Members Elect to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Anson.—Henry E. Chilsten, Geo. Tucker, Republicans.
Alamance.—Henry M. Ray, Republican.
Burke and McDowell.—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy, Republicans.
Brunswick.—E. Legg, Republican.
Beaufort.—Samuel Stille, W. B. Bodman, Republicans.
Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.
Bertie.—Lee, Robins, Republicans.
Cleveland.—Plato Durbam, Conservative.

Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Philip Hodnet, Independent.
Cumberland.—Maj. W. A. Mann, Rev. J. W. Hood, Republicans.
Craven.—Hon. David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Pierson, Republicans.
Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative.
Cabarrus.—W. T. Blume, Republican.
Chowan.—John H. French, Republican.
Carteret.—Abraham Conington, Republican.

Columbus.—Linson, Conservative.
Chatham.—John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republican.
Davidson.—Isaac Kinney, Spence Mulligan, Republicans.
Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republican.
Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Republican.
Franklin.—James T. Harris, John H. Williamson, Republicans.
Forsyth.—E. B. Teague, Republican.
Guilford.—Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourge, Republican.

Gates.—Timothy H. Lassiter, Republican.
Granville.—John W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo, Republicans.
Gaston.—M. J. Adlyott, Republican.
Harnett.—J. M. Turner, Republican.
Halifax.—J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Eppes, Republicans.
Hertford, J. B. Hare, Conservative.
Johnston.—Dr. Jas. M. Hay, Nathan Gulley, Republican.

Jones.—David D. Colgrove, Republican.
Lincoln.—Joseph H. King, Republican.
Lenoir.—Richard W. King, Republican.
Mecklenburg.—Edward Fullings, Silas M. Stillwell, Republican.
Montgomery.—Dr. Geo. A. Graham, Republican.

Nash.—Jacob Ing, Republican.
Northampton.—Henry T. Grant, Roswell C. Parker, Republicans.
New Hanover.—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway, Republicans.
Orange.—John W. Graham, Dr. Holt, Conservative.

Person.—Dr. Wm. Merritt, Conservative.
Perquimans.—Dr. William Nicholson, Republican.
Fasquetank and Camden.—C. C. Pool, Mitchell Taylor, Republicans.
Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laffin, D. J. Rich, Republican.

Robeson.—O. S. Hayes, Joshua L. Nance, Republicans.
Rutherford and Polk.—Rev. W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes, Republicans.
Rowan and Davie.—Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Isaac M. Shaver, Republicans.
Rockingham.—Henry Barnes, John H. French, Republicans.
Randolph.—R. F. Trogden, T. L. L. Cox, Republican.

Richmond.—Richmond T. Long, Republican.
Stanly.—L. C. Morton, Republican.
Wake.—E. S. D. Williams, S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, James H. Harris, Republicans.

Warren.—John Reid, John A. Hyman, Republicans.
Wayne.—Maj. H. L. Grant, Jesse Hollowell, Republicans.
Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell.—J. Q. A. Bryan, Calvin T. Cowley, C. Jones, Wesley George, Jerry Smith, Republicans.

Wilson.—Wiley Daniel, Republican.
Greene.—John M. Patrick.
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania.—G. W. Gahagan, Thos. J.andler, James H. Duckworth, Republicans.
Mitchell and Yancey.—Julius Garland, Republican.

Haywood and Jackson.—W. B. G. Garrett, Republican.
Macon, Clay and Cherokee.—G. W. Dickson, Mark Fay, J. Republicans.
Moore.—Sweet S. McDonald, Republican.
Sampson.—Joseph D. Pearsall, Alexander Williams, Conservatives.

Stokes.—Riley F. Petree, Republican.
Union.—William Newsom, Republican.
Washington and Tyrrell.—Edmund W. Jones, Republican.

Martin.—S. W. Watts, Republican.
Onslow.—Jasper Etheridge, Republican.
Yancey.—Garland, Republican.

The above returns foot up 96 Republicans, 10 Conservatives, and one Independent. We count with the 96, two Republicans from Bertie, whose names in full we have not learned, and do not, therefore, give them in our list. Thirteen delegates to hear from nine of whom are in all probability Republicans.

OUR LATEST IMPROVED
New Scale Piano-Forte.

NOTICE.—After the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner POSSIBLE, have been pronounced

The Finest Square Piano-Forte Made in the World.<