# Tri-Weekly Standard.

For the Standard.

### AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER FOR N. C.

I have seen with pleasure, indications of a disposition among the medical profession to re-organize their State society and to re-establish the Medical Journal. The existence of the society and journal have done a vast amount of good, in elevating the character of the profession. There is however, in North-Carolina, a much larger and more important interest demanding the same assistance for its proper development. I allude to the agricultural interest. Several attempts have been made to establish an agricultural paper among us, with very discouraging results. The causes of failure could, I think, be very easily recognized and in a future effort avoided. One of the most apparent has been a want of energy an enterprize in those conducting the paper, who failed to interest the common farmer whose contributions would have been more valuable than more learned productions from other sources.—This resulted in another great error, namely, the abundance of scientific reading and extracts from exchanges at a distance wich filled up the columns of the paper. The former were useless, because the common farmer could not understand them, the latter were often injurious because what is often beneficial in one section is injurious in another, as an illustration: the practice of subsoil plowing which in many places is said to produce the finest results, is certainly injurious in the neighborhood where I reside. Another illustration is furnished by practice of manuring field peas with gypsum with such fine results at the North, but which will certainly fail here.

In the importation of fruit trees the farmer has learned the same lesson. Indeed, by consulting my experienced neighbors I might furnish quite a list of these expensive mistakes. The paper should be strictly a "farmer's journal" in which the common farmers of the State could relate their experience to each other. I think that our altered condition, in relation to labor, affords the best reason for having such a paper. We cannot now afford to cultivate such large tracts of poor land, and the improvement of land will be an important question. There is another thought which seems important: The tide water section of the State generally does not produce small grain, particularly wheat, at all in comparison with other crops. These owing to the smaller amount of labor required for their production, it will be very desirable to make. The adaptation of our soil to these crops will afford a vast field for experiment. The cultivation of fruit trees, so much neglected among us, affords a fine subject for experiment. The cultivation of the grape, and particularly the best manner of making wine, is very important—the doing which has heretofore been neglected would fource us to the cultivation of grapes, a thing unheard of in many parts of the country. I could multiply subjects of this character which derive renewed interest and importance from our altered condition, but I have already consumed too much space. If the right man will move in this matter he will confer a great benefit on the people, and consequently on himself also. S.

EVER OF THEE.—A sad story is connected with the name of the writer of the beautiful song "Ever of Thee," which has been sung and admired by so many in this country and in Europe.

Foley Hall was a gentleman by birth and education. Wealthy in his own right, with large expectations, he led a heedless life, not choosing his associates, but allowing himself to be drawn into the society of the vicious. His property soon disappeared, and he was left without resources to his daily bread. His musical talents had been highly cultivated, but as he never needed them he scarcely knew to what degree they could be made available. In his distress, however, he wrote this charming song, "Ever of Thee." A London publisher gave him one hundred dollars for it, but that amount with such a spendthrift would not last long. He wrote other songs, but the money not coming as fast as he wished, in a weak moment he forged the name of his publisher, and although every effort was made (even by the publisher) to save him, it was all no use, and poor Foley Hall went to Newgate, and died broken hearted before his trial came on.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR TEETH.—Mr. Beecher, who is something of a physician, as well as a theologist, anthor, lecturer, and reformer generally, says:

Our teeth decay. Hence, bad breath, unseemly mouth, and imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? It is a want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place, ninety-eight degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. Use a quill, pick and rinse the mouth after eating: brush with castile soap every morning; brush with pure water on retiring. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, you will keep them and ruin the dentist. Neglect it, and you will be in sorrow all your lives.

ALABAMA PATRIOTISM.—A privte letter from a Union resident of Alabama states that one of the last acts of the Alabama Legislature was to pass a public act, using the terms "the enemy" in referring to the Union army, and this actwas signed by their newly-rec onstructed Governor. He goes on to say that there is a persistent intention to crown the Rebellion and all its originators and promoters with honor, and the men who wear the distinctive honors of the Administration's indorsement, by being elevated to Federal offices, are those who have most distinguished themselves in efforts to destroy their country.

We learn that Mr. P. Quince, Collector of Customs for this port, has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

Mr. F. J. Lord, Deputy Collector, has also forwarded his resignation, and Messers. T. M. Gardner, H. D. Gilbert, and W. F. Burch, Inspectors, have thrown up their appointments, being unable to take the required oath.

It will be recollected that the Deputy Collector and Inspectors, some time since, when the oath was first propounded to them, accepted it with a reservation as regards any overt acts. But they are now required to take the oath without any reservation whatever. Being unable to do this they have thrown up their appointments.—*Wilmington Journal.*


NOTICE!

PETER AND PEGGY VINSON, (COLORED,) of Halifax County, wish to obtain information of their child, named *Emma*, commonly called "Poss." She formerly belonged to Mr. Chas. Henderson, of Mississippi, and was brought and left by him in Lincolnton, N. C.

She is dark complected, and about fourteen years of age. Any information will be gladly received by her parents at Brinkleyville, Halifax County, N. C., or by Caroline Hays, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh. may 11—tf


# OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Thursday, the fourth day of July, A. D. 1861, and ended on Tuesday, the sixth day of August A. D. 1861.*

### PROCLAMATIONS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice President, and President of the Senate. SOLOMON FOOTE was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, on the eighteenth day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, for the reasons assigned in my Proclamation of the nineteenth instant, a blokade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Missippi, and Texas was ordered to be established:

And whereas, since that date, public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States, while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the State of Virginia and North Carolina:

An efficient blokade of the ports of those States will be also established.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of
[L. S.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Secretary of State.

No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national Constitution and the preservation of the national Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my Proclamation of the fifteenth day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen, officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the regular forces hereby authorized will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the mean time I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted, for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of hapiness and prosperity throughout the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEVARD, Secretary of State.

No. 7.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PRCOLAMATION.

WHEREAS an insurection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered:

And whereas it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby direct the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast, to person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa-Rosa, which may be consistent with the Laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to "recommend a day of public Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their armss and a speedy restoration of peace."

And whereas it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God; to bow in humble submission to his chastisements; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray, with all fervency and contrition, for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action:

And, whereas, when our own beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this terrible visitation, and in surrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation, and as a individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for his mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed, and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace, throughout the wide extent of our country; and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing, by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence:

Therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as a day of Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting, for all the people of the nation. And I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day
[L. S.] of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish below the Civil Rights Bill as it recently passed the Congress over the President's Veto:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the 'Act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by the act has cognizance of the offence. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or the *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other persons or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

## XXXIX Congress.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION, CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1865.

### Senate.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Norwich, Conn., *President Officio.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

[Republicans (in Roman;) Democrats (in *italics*.) The figures before each Senator's name denote the year in which his term expires. The members from the Southern States are not classified.—Total number of States, 36. Total number of Senators when the Senate is full, 72.]

ALABAMA.

1871 George S. Houston, ——.
1867 Lewis E. Parsons, ——.

ARKANSAS.

1871 E. —— Baxter, ——.
1867 William D. Snow, ——.

CALIFORNIA.

1869 John Conness, Placerville.
1867 *James A. McDougall*, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1869 James Dixon, Hartford.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich.

DELAWARE.

1869 *George Reade Riddle*, Wilmington.
1871 *Willard Saulsbury*, Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1869 William Marven.
1867 ——.

GEORGIA.

1871 A. H. Stephens, ——.
1867 H. V. Johnson, ——.

ILLINOIS.

1867 Lyman Trumbull, Alton.
1871 Richard Yates, Quincy.

INDIANA.

1867 Henry S. Lane, Crawfordsville.
1869 *Thomas A. Hendricks*, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1867 (vacancy.)
1871 James W. Grimes, Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy, Atchison.
1865 James H. Lane, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1837 Garret Davis, Paris.
1871 James Guthrie, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

1871 † *Randall Hunt*, New Orleans.
1867 † *Henry Boyce*, Alexandria.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill, Augusta.
1871 William P. Fessenden, Portland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner, Boston.
1671 Henry Wilson, Natick.

MARYLAND.

1869 *Reverdy Johnson*, Baltimore.
1867 John A. J. Creswell, Elkton.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler, Detroit.
1871 Jocob M. Howard, Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey, St. Paul.
1871 Daniel S. Norton, Mankato.

MISSISSIPPI.

1869 William L. Sharkey, Jackson.
1871 James L. Alcorn.

MISSOURI.

1867 B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis.
1869 John B. Henderson, Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1871 James W. Nye, Virginia City.
1869 William M. Stewart, ——.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Daniel Clark, Manchester.
1871 Aaron H. Cragin, Lebanon.

NEW KORK.

1867 Ira Harris, Albany.
1869 Edwin D. Morgan, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 *William Wright*, Newark.
1871 *John P. Stockton*, Trenton.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

1867 John Pool, Windsor.
1871 Wm. A. Graham, Hillsboro'.

OHIO.

1867 John Sherman, Mansfield.
1869 Benjamin F. Wade, Jefferson.

OREGON.

1867 *James W. Nesmith*, Salem.
1871 George H. Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1867 Edgar Cowan, Greensburg.
1869 *Charles B. Buckalew*, Bloomsburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William Sprague, Providence.
1871 Henry B. Anthony, Providence.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1867 John L. Manning, ——.
1871 Benjamin F. Perry, Greenville.

TENNESSEE.

1869 David T. Patterson, ——.
1871 J. S. Fowler, ——.

TEXAS.

1861 ——.
1871 ——.

VERMONT.

1867 Luke P. Poland, St. Johnsbury
1868 George Edmonds, ——.

VIRGINIA.

1867 John C. Underwood, ——.
1871 Joseph Segar, ——.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle, Parkersburg.
1871 Waitman T. Willey, Morganton.

WISCONSIN.

1867 Timothy O. Howe, Green Bay.
1869 James R. Doolittle, Racine.

### House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, South Bend, Ind., *Speaker.*

EDWARD McPHERSON, Gettysburg, Pa., *Clerk.*

ALABAMA.

C. C. Langdon, ——. Joseph W. Taylor, ——.
Geo. C. Freeman, ——. J. M. Sheid, ——.
Cullen A. Battle, ——. T. J. Jackson, ——.

ARKANSAS.

W. Byers, ——. J. M. Johnson, ——.
Lorenzo Gibson, ——.

CALIFORNIA.

Donald C. McRuer, San Francisco. Wm. Higby, Calaveras.
John Bidwell, Chico.

CONNECTICUT.

Henry C. Deming, Hartford. Augus. Brandagee, New London.
Samuel L. Warner, Middletown. John H. Hubbard, Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

John A. Nicholson, Dover.

FLORIDA.

Ferdinand McLeod, ——.

GEORGIA.

Solomon Cohen, ——. E. G. Cabanniss, ——.
Phillip Cook, ——. J. D. Matthews, ——.
Hugh Buchanan, Columbus. J. H. Christy, Athens.
W. T. Wofford.

ILLINOIS.

John Wentworth, Chicago. S. M. Cullom, Springfield.
John F. Farnsworth, St. Charles. *Lewis W. Ross*, Lewistown.
Elihu B. Washburne, Galena. *Anthony Thornton*, Shelbyville.
Adger C. Harding, Monmouth. *Samuel S. Marshall*, Mcleansboro'.
E. C. Ingersoll, Peoria. John Baker, Alton.
B. C. Cook, Ottawa. Andrew J. Kuykendall,
Henry P. H. Bromwell, Charleston. Vienna.
S. W. Moulton, (*at large*) Shelbyville.

INDIANA.

*William E. Niblack*, Vincennes. *Daniel W. Vorhees*, Terre Haute.
*Michael C. Kerr*, New Albany. Godlove S. Orth, Lafayette.
Ralph Hill, Columbus. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend.
J. H. Farquhar, Brookville. Jos. H. Defrees, Goshen.
George W. Julian, Centreville. Thomas N. Stillwell, Anderson.
Ebenezer Dumont, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

James F. Wilson, Fairfield. John A. Kasson, Des Moines.
Hiram Price, Davenport. Asahel W. Hubbard,
W. B. Allison, Dubuque. Sioux City.
Josiah B. Grinnell, Grinnel

KANSAS.

Sidney Clarke, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

Lawrence S. Trimble, Paducah. Lovel H. Rousseau, Louisville.
Burwell C. Rivier, Hopkinsville. Hop Green Clay Smith, Covington.
Henry Grider, Bowling Green. W. H. Randall, Nicholasville.
Aaron Harding, Greensburg. Samuel McKee, Mount Sterling.

LOUISIANA.

Louis St. Martin, ——. John E. King, ——.
Jacob Barker, N. Orleans. John S. Young, ——
Robert C. Wickliffe, ——.

MAINE.

John Lynch, Portland. John H. Rice, Foxcroft.
Sidney Perham, Paris. Fred. A. Pike, Calais.
Jas. G. Blaine, Augusta.

MARYLAND.

*Hiram McCullough*, Elk-Bedford. Francis Thomas, Frankville.
John L. Thomas, Jr., Baltimore. *Benjamin G. Harris*, Leonardtown.
Chas. E. Phelps, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thomas D. Eliot, New Bedford. Geo. S. Bontwell, Groton
John D. Baldwin, Worcester.
Oakes Ames, N. Easton.
Alex. H. Rice, Boston. William B. Washburn, Greenfield.
Sam. Hooper, Boston.
John B. Alley, Lynn. H. L. Dawes, Pittsfield.
Nathaniel P. Banks, Waltham.

MICHIGAN.

Fernando C. Beaman, Adrain. Rowland E. Trowbridge, Birmingham.
Chas. Upson, Coldwater. John F. Driggs, East Saginaw.
J. W. Longyear, Lansing.
Thos. W. Ferry, Grand Haven.

MINNESOTA.

William Windom, Winona. Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings.

MISSOURI.

John Hogan, St. Louis. Jos. W. McClurg, Linn.
H. T. Blow, St. Louis. Robert T. Van Horn,
Th. E. Noell, Perryville. Kansas City.
Jno R. Kelso, Springfield

MISSISSIPPI.

Arthur E. Reynolds, Richard A. Pinson, —. A. M. West, Jackson.
James T. Harrison, —. E. G. Peyton, —.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gilman Marston, Exeter. James W. Patterson,
Ed. H. Rollins, Concord. Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

John F. Starr, Camden. *Andrew J. Rogers*, New
William A. Newell, Allentown. *Edwin R. V. Wright*, Hudson City.
*Charles Sitgreave*, Phillipsburg.

NEW YORK.

*Stephen Taber*, Roslyn. Cal. T. Hulburd, Brasher Falls.
*Tennis G. Bergen*, New Utrecht. James M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs.
Jas. Humphrey, Brooklyn. Demas Hubbard, Jr., Smyrna.
*Morgan Jones*, N. York. Addison H. Laflin, Herkimer.
*Nelson Taylor*, N. York. Sidney T. Holmes, Morrisville.
H. J. Raymond, N. York. Thomas T. Davis, Syracuse.
*John W. Chanler*, New York. Theodore M. Pomery, Auburn
*James Brooks*, N. York. Daniel Morris, Penn Yan.
William A. Darling, N. York. Giles W. Hotchkiss, Binghampton.
*William Radford*, Yonkers. Ham. Ward, Belmont.
*C. H. Winfield*, Goshen. Ros. Hart, Rochester.
J. H. Ketcham, Dover. B. Van Horn, Newfane.
*Edwin N. Hubbell*, Cooksackie. *J. M. Humphrey*, Buffalo.
*C. Goodyear*, Schoharie. Henry Van Aernam, Franklinville.
J. A. Griswold, Troy.
Robert S. Hale, Elizabethtown.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Jesse R. Stubbs, Williamston. Bedford Brown, Yanceyville.
C. C. Clark, Newbern. S. H. Walkup, Monroe.
T. C. Fuller, Fayetteville. A. H. Jones, Hendersonville.
Josiah Turner, Orange.

NEVADA.

Delos R. Ashley, Virginia City.

OHIO.

Benj. Eggleston, Cincinnati. J. M. Ashley, Toledo.
Rutherford B. Hayes, Cincinnati. Hez. S. Bundy, Reed's Mills.
Robert C. Schenck, Dayton. *Wm. E. Finck*, Somerset.
William Lawrence, Belefonte. Columbus Delona, Mt. Vernon.
*Francis C. Le Blond*, Celina. M. Walker, Wooster.
R. W. Clarke, Batavia. T. A. Plants, Pomeroy.
Samuel Shellabarger, Springfield. J. A. Bingham, Cadiz.
James R. Hubbell, Delaware. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carrolton.
Ralph P. Buckland, Fremont. Ruf. P. Spalding, Cleveland.
J. A. Garfield, Hiram.

OREGON.

James H. D. Henderson, Eugene City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Samuel J. Randall*, Philadelphia. *A. J. Glossbreuner*, York.
Charles O'Neill, Phila. Vacant.
Leonard Myers, Phila. Abraham A. Barker, Ebensburg.
Wm. D. Kelley, Phila. Step. F. Wilson, Wellsboro'.
M. Rus. Thayer, Chestnut Hill, Phila. Glenn W. Scofield, Warren.
*Benjamin M. Boyer*, Norristown. Chas. V. Culver, Franklin.
J. M. Broomall, Media.
*Sydenham E. Ancona*, Reading. *Jno. L. Dawson*, Brownsville.
Thad Stevens, Lancaster. Jas. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh.
*Myer Strouse*, Pottsville. Thomas Williams, Pittsburgh.
*Philip Johnson*, Easton. Geo. V. Lawrence, Monongahela City.
*Charles Denison*, Wilkesbarre.
Ulys. Mercur, Towanda.
G. F. Miller, Lewisburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

Thos. A. Jenckes, Providence. Nathan F. Dixon, Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Jno. D. Kennedy, ——. Samuel McGowan, ——.
William Aiken, ——. James Farrow, ——.

TEXAS.

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TENNESSEE.

Nath. G. Taylor, ——. Wm. B. Campbell, Nashville.
Horace Maynard, Knoxville. S. M. Arnell, ——.
Wm. B. Stokes, Smithville. I. R. Hawkins, ——.
Edward Cooper, ——. J. W. Leftwitch, Memphis.

VERMONT.

Fred. E. Woodbridge, Vergennes. Portus Baxter, Derby Line.
Justin S. Morrill, Strafford.

VIRGINIA.

W. H. B. Custis, ——. A. H. H. Stuart, Staunton.
L. H. Chandler, Norfolk. Robert Y. Conrad, Winchester.
B. Johnson Barbour, ——. Daniel H. Hodge, Montgomery.
Robert Ridgeway, Richmond.
Beverly A. Davis, Danville.

WISCONSIN.

Halbert E. Paine, Milwaukie. *Charles A. Eldridge*, Fond du Lac.
Ithamar C. Sloan, James-ville. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh.
Amasa Cobb, Mineral Point. Walder D. McIndoe, Warsaw.

WEST VIRGINA.

Chester D. Hubbard, Wheeling. K. V. Whaley, Point Pleasant.
George R. Latham, Grafton.

**Delegates from the Territories.**

NEW MEXICO.—J. Francisco Chaves, Santa Fe.
UTAH.—*William H. Hooper*, Salt Lake City.
WASHINGTON.—Arthur A. Denny, Seattle.
NEBRASKA.—Phineas W. Hitchcock, Omaha.
COLORADO.—Allen A. Bradford, Denver.
DAKOTA.—Walter A. Burleigh, Yancton.
ARIZONA.—John N. Goodwin, Prescott.
IDAHO.—E. D. Holbrook, Idaho City.
MONTANA.—*Samuel McLean*, Bannock City.

## Judges of the Supreme Court,

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr. Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio.
Mr. Justice Wayne, Georgia.
Mr. Justice Nelson, New York.
Mr. Justice Grier, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Justice Clifford, Maine.
Mr. Justice Swayne, Ohio.
Mr. Justice Miller, Iowa.
Mr. Justice Davis, Illinois.
Mr. Justice Field, California.
Mr. Justice Stansbury, Ohio.
Reporter, John W. Wallace, Ohio.
Marshal, D. S. Gooding.
Clerk, D. W. Middleton,

The Judge of the District Court of North-Carolina is G. W. Brooks. District Attorney, D. H. Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R. Goodloe.


H. J. MENNINGER

Wholesale Druggist,
28 POLLOK STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.
july 17—76 tf



## New York Advertisements.

THE KIDNEYS.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO IN NUMBER, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz: The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

*TREATMENT.*

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended, by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unn