City Advertisements.

KEYS FOUND.

FOUND ON HILLSBOROUGH STREET, ON Saturday evening last, a bunch of 5 little steel Keys, and a thimble ring.
The owner can have them by applying at this office, and paying for this advertisement.
Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866. 63—tf

SHOES ! SHOES !! SHOES !!!

THAT LARGE STOCK OF SHOES, lately advertised, has come, consisting of
MEN'S SHOES,
BOYS' "
WOMEN'S "
CHILDRENS"
The Largest lot ever brought to this City.
Our Col. TUCKER remains in the Nothern Markets and keeps himself well posted as to quality and prices of goods.
Give us a call. We can and will sell you *cheap*.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Aug. 22-tf.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS:
NEW PURCHASES FOR THE FALL.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.
Aug. 25th 1866. 68—tf.

PHILLIPS' REPORTS,
JUNE TERM, 1866.

THE REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND determined in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, June Term, 1866, by Hon. S. F. Phillips, Reporter, are now ready for delivery. Price, for the Law and Equity numbers $2. Address
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
Aug. 28—3t Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM the Traveling Public, and our numerous friends, that, having recently assumed he management of this

HOTEL,

We have spared no pains or expense in thoroughly renovating the premises, and supplying the House with elegant and necessary FURNITURE, entire.
We are determined to exert ourselves to furnish the neatest and most desirable accommodations to our PATRONS, and will make this House, in all respecs, what a FIRST CLASS
Metropolitan Hotel
should be.
Hoping to have the pleasure of serving the Public and our former Patrons, we invite all to call and give us a TRIAL.
J. M. BLAIR,
(*Late of the Eagle Hotel*,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 14, 1866. 63—1m

HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,
AGENTS FOR
"*STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP*,"
"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"
AND
"WESTERN EMPIRE" COOKING STOVES.
J. BROWN.
april 10—10-tf With HART & LEWIS.

MATTRASS MAKING AND UPHOLSTERING.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO CARRY on the above work in the best style, and with dispatch. Mattrasses will be made out of raw materials, or old ones will be taken apart and done up so as to make them as good as new. Now is the time to have your mattrasses overhauled, repaired, and renovated. Also, cushions and sofas of all kinds repaired and renovated.
The subscriber is working at low rates for cash. He may be found on the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Shepard, just above the Rail-road bridge, on Hillsboro' street, nearly opposite Judge Saunders'.
Orders from persons at a distance, living on or near Railroads, are solicited. Work for such customers, as well as all others, will be promptly done and forwarded.
RUFUS HARRISON.
Raleigh, July 31, 1866. 57—tf

NEW STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW STORE, IN this City, on the Market Square, I shall keep constantly on hand, groceries, and all the necessaries of life for family use, at low prices.
My many friends are solicited to call on me.
ALBERT JOHNSON.
In Store and for sale now,
500 bushels Corn.
MEAL by the wholesale and retail.
A. JOHNSON.
Aug. 11, 1866. 62—tf-pd

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK
OF
North-Carolina.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, *President*; JOS. S. CANNON, *Vice President*; W. B. GULICK, *Cashier*.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE, United States, State and Railroad securities, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money.
Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps. 21—1y

CARD.

BECAUSE OF AFFLICTION AND AGE, which renders me incapable of continuing business, I now retire from the Book trade, leaving my entire stock and interest in the hands of Messrs. Branson & Farrar, except the publication of the "N. C. Almanac," which I trust will be received with the same favor as heretofore.
In retiring, I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which the public has chosen to bestow upon me during the last half century—the length of time which I have been engaged in this State—and cheerfully recommend to my old friends and patrons, my successors, Messrs. Branson & Farrar, by whom, I am sure they will be satisfactorily accommodated.
Mr. H. D. Coley, so well known to the Book trade and to the public, and so long engaged in business with me, will be retained as an assistant in the business of Messrs. Branson & Farrar. He invites his old friends to call upon him.
HENRY D. TURNER.

REMOVAL.

BRANSON & FARRAR HAVE CONSUMMATED arrangements to take charge of the entire stock of Books owned by Mr. H. D. Turner, consisting of valuable English and American Law Books, and a great variety of Miscellaneous stock. They will immediately succeed to the old stand on the corner near the State House, occupied for thirty-three years past by Mr. Turner, and known as the North-Carolina Book Store.—This is by far the oldest and most popular book stand in the City. Mr. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, will still be found at the old stand. June 14—tf

FOR RENT.

An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh.
Apply at STANDARD OFFICE
February 28, 1866.—tf

City Advertisements.

GOV. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS.

A NUMBER OF COPIES OF GOV. GRAHAM'S Memorial Address on the Life and Character of the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger, can be furnished at cost, ten cents per copy—or twelve cents if sent by mail. Apply to
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY.
Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1866. 74—3t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS FOR 1866!

OLD PRICES COME TO TOWN!
JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING 10,000 YARDS BEAUTIFUL
FALL AND WINTER CALICOES,
and will be sold from 12½ to 25 cents.
COME TO
CREECH'S
TO BUY YOUR CALICOES.

OLD PRICES REACHED THE CITY,
12,000 yards of Ladies beautiful Dress Goods, embracing the novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sale.

CREECH'S

is the place to buy your dress goods. Don't pass by.
Just received 6,800 yards goods for Men's, Boys and Children's Winter wear—the best assortment in the City. I tell you CREECH'S is the place to come to buy your goods. And still they come.
Just received a large and fine assortment of
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,
the new styles for 1866, just the goods for the people want. I want you to come to CREECH'S to buy your Cloaks and Shawls, already commenced coming in, Ladies' Trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, the Turban, the Gladiator and the Central Park, a different shape from last season, and will have a good assortment in a few days.
Make up your mind to come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats.
JUST IN TIME,
I told you prices had to come down.
SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
Just received 4,000 pair Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's shoes, bought at the largest trade sale in New York, and will be sold at reduced prices. No mistake, CREECH'S is the place to buy your Shoes.
PRICES ALREADY REDUCED.
Just received a good assortment of Family Groceries, which will be sold at prices to meet the hard times. Sugar, 12½ to 20; Rio Coffee 25 to 33⅓. Just as well to make up your mind to come to CREECH'S, you can't do any better, don't say you won't come, but say you will come.
Just received a good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, which will be sold at prices cheap enough to keep you from being scared.—Come to CREECH'S, he will treat you right.
I now take the gleasure to inform the people that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever brought to Raleigh before or since the war.
And I tell the people whether I struck the nail on the head or side ways, I struck my goods so, and I say to you as I said last season, that I will sell them as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gentile, cost Houses not excepted, that have paid for their goods or ever expect to pay for them. You will always find me ready and willing to treat you right at R. Smith's building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. A. CREECH.
Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1866. 74—2w

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent. He will attend diligently to the collecting of all claims, the settling and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property, or any other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find it to their interest to entrust to the management of an agent.
As to his character and qualifications he is authorized to refer to GEORGE W. MORDECAI, HON. THOS. BRAGG and KEMP P. BATTLE.
RUFUS H. PAGE.
Raleigh, June 16th, 1866. 36—tf

W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission
MERCHANTS,

HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Raleigh, May 1, 1866. 20—tf.

Wood for the Capitol.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until the
15th of September next,
to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring.
The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood-house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as required.
Bidders will state the price, PER CORD, at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope—Proposals for Wood."
The amount required will be about 200 Cords.
The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State, is reserved.
R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.
Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866. 62—tw-1m

LATE ARRIVALS.
THE LATEST AGONY
"TILTEREEN HOOPS,"
BOULEVARD TRAIL HOOP SKIRTS.
WOVEN TRAIL HOOPS.
EXTRA SIZE TILTEREENS
AND BOULEVARD:
In fact the most complete stock of HOOP SKIRTS in this City.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.
Aug. 25, 1866. 68—tf.

JUST RECEIVED!
At No. 44, Fayetteville Street:
Plain and Plated Castors.
Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets.
Fire Proof Tea Pots.
Handsome Tea Trays.
J. BROWN, with
Raleigh, april 28—tf. HART & LEWIS.

TIN WARE!
AT
No. 44 Fayetteville Street.
We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.
J. BROWN,
with HART & LEWIS
Raleigh, May 15, 1866. 25—tf.

NO. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Spring Trade, 1866.
Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel.
A commanding stock of Buggy Materials, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys, Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36, Putty; an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails,
Family Groceries and House-Furnishing Goods,
20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Plated Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons.
Call and examine our Stock.
J. BROWN, with
April 10—10-tf. HART & LEWIS.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The Son of the Great Napoleon.

HIS MOURNFUL AND ROMANTIC HISTORY.

PARIS, Aug. 14, 1866.

Since the recent mediation of the Emperor of the French, which has perhaps saved Austria from total annihilation, there is reason to believe that the desire of France to possess the ashes of the young Prince, who was for a few hours Napoleon III., has been acceded to by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and that the mortal remains of the King of Rome will soon be placed beneath the dome of the Invalides, side by side with those of his illustrious father. Thus the great Napoleon and his son, seperated by destiny in life, will at last be united in death. Both died in the land of exile, and neither will have found repose upon the soil of France until after many years' sleep far from her shores—one upon a rock-bound island in a distant ocean, and the other in the funeral vault of an Austrian palace.

Little is generally known in America of the last years of Napoleon II., and the present moment seems opportune to give a sketch of his brief and melancholy career.

Joseph Charles Francis Napoleon, King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, was born in Paris on the 30th of March, 1811. All the good fairies seemed to have assembled around the cradle, and all appeared to predict for him honors, riches, and power; not one intimated doubt of his future grandeur and lustre! Yet, despite the happy presages which accompanied his birth, scarcely three years after he came into the world as the heir of Napoleon, the young Prince left France on the 2d of May, 1814, never to return during life. On arriving in the dominions of his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, his title was suppressed, the name he bore was proscribed, every fact in history which recalled the glory of his father and the humiliation of his enemies was carefully concealed from the child's knowledge, and at seven years of age the son of Napoleon became the Duke of Reichstadt.

An imperial decree, promulgated July 22, 1818 (the 22d of July was also the date of his death,) conferred upon him the title of an Austrian Duke, fixed his rank at the Court of Vienna, the arms he was to bear, the honors to which he was to be entitled, and the position he was to occupy as a member of the imperial family of Austria. No trace of Napoleon was left, and the name itself was formally suppressed by the decree.

Afterwards, when he grew up and learned what hero was his father, he suddenly awoke as from a long slumber. When he read in secret the story of Napoleon's immortal campaigns, and comprehended the glory and power to which the genius of his father had attained, it seemed to him that he had all at once entered another world, illuminated by the history of gigantic exploits.

Then despite those who surrounded him despite the incessant watch kept over him, he determined to know all.—He obtained and eagerly devoured every work in which Napoleon's name was mentioned, and finally, when he realized how great his father had been, what humiliations had been heaped upon him, how he had died a tortured prisoner, the young Prince was filled with an immense hatred of those who had accomplished the banished soldier's long martyrdom. His indignation was also excited against the decree which deprived him of the name which he justly regarded as the most glorious of those he bore, and he immediately and resolutely signified his intention to be called Napoleon. Like his father, he was fond of the profession of arms, but his tall thin body could not withstand the arduous exercises to which he attempted to school himself. Appointed Colonel of the Gustavus Vassa Regiment, he assumed the active command, took part in every fatiguing ceremony, in all weather, and no matter how ill he was, or how much his physicians remonstrated. His dreams were of glory. He studied the art of war in the numberless descriptions of his father's battles, either reading them or inducing others to recount them to him, with the map of Europe before his eyes.

He would never consent to lie down except when his feebleness absolutely forced him to do so. He well knew that he must soon die, but he had only one regret in leaving the world, and that was to have done so little to prove himself worthy to bear the name of Napoleon. I remember having often seen in America an engraving representing him grasping his father's sword and lamenting his powerlessness to grasp the weapon which had so long "made all Europe tremble." The phrase attributed to him may be apocryphal, as regards the strict letter of the expression, but that such were in reality his feelings cannot be doubted for an instant.

His mother—a woman whose heart seemed insensible to any ennobling emotion, and who had not the dignity to remain the widow of Napoleon—wept at his beside when the fatal moment drew near.

"Mother! mother!" he whispered, "I am dying!"

It was the 22d of July, 1832, and these were the last words of Napoleon II., expiring in a murmur upon his lips, with his last breath. Thus died the son of the Great Captain, at the age of 21 years. Six days after his death, on the 28th, a post mortem examination of the remains was made at Schonbrunn. The following is an extract of the medical report:

"The body completely emaciated; the chest, in proportion to the body, long and narrow; the sternum flattened; the neck wasted."

He was interred at Schonbrunn with princely honors; and visitors to his tomb, at the present day, will see upon it a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

"To the eternal memory
Of Joseph Charles Francis, Duke of Reichstadt;
Son of Napoleon, Emperor of the French,
And of Maria Louisa, Arch-Duchess of Austria,
Born at Paris, the 20th of March 1811.
Died at Schonbrunn, July 22, 1832."

He had himself written an epitaph, which he wished placed upon his tomb, but which was rejected. It was brief and to the purpose:

"Here lies the son of the Great Napoleon!
He was born King of Rome,
He died an Austrian Colonel!"

BANANAS IN BRAZIL.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes from Brazil:

"The most wonderful production of this and all tropical countries, in my estimation, is the banana and its synonym, the plantain. We have half a dozen varieties—each with peculiar flavor and qualities. Some grow only eight or ten feet high—others twenty. The stalks are from six to twelve inches thick but slmost as soft and succulent as celery. Each of them bears one bunch of bananas, and one only, when it is cut down with a stroke of the *espada* to secure the fruit and give place to other stalks. And thus they grow and ripen perpetually all the year round. A great traveler has calculated that the plantain, on one acre of ground, will produce as much food as one hundred and thirty-three acres of wheat or forty-four acres of potatoes. The fruit constitutes the principle reliance of the poor, and is luxury for all. It is good raw, roasted, baked, and indeed in every form, and equally relished by all domestic fowls and animals, that devour fruits, leaves, stalks and all with the greatest avidity.

The banana requires but a single planting for a lifetime—putting in the ground a single sprout or shoot from the banana patches, at a distance of 20 or 30 feet from each other, and on ground that is always calculated to spare for that purpose, because it is impossible to extirpate the root. The one stalk gives more, springing out from the sides in the ground perpetually, and in a few years covering the intervening spaces, till the whole surface becomes a forest of fruit and foliage, with scarcely room to pass through the cool, overhanging arches. A banana or a banana patch is a beautiful sight, with the stalks and their produce in all stages of perfection, the broad leaves waving in the breeze and fanning in lazy repose, while the bodies of the trees bend under their luscious burdens, and would often break down with the weight, unless upheld by neighboring support.

There are a hundred or two of bananas on a bunch, like grapes, and the bunches are generally as much as a stout man can carry. They should always be cut as soon as the fruit is matured—but always while the skin is yet green—and hung up in the shade to turn yellow, which improves the flavor. It takes about a year for stalk and fruit to mature from the first planting, but then there is never any more trouble with the crop. scarcely any hoeing or weeding, no culture, only slay and eat. Certainly it is the greatest boon ever bestowed on the indolent tropics. A native, swinging in his hammock, with a bunch of ripe bananas hanging in reach on the one side, and a smoldering fire on the other, by which he may light his little cigar without getting up, is a most perfect picture of contentment."

INGENIOUS ARRANGEMENT FOR DRYING FRUIT.—The Louisville Kentucky *Courier*, gives the following discription of an ingenious arrangement for drying fruit that has been introdnced into that city: "It is a small house four and a half feet high and three wide, containing eight slat bottom drawers, each containing half bushel of fruit. At the bottom of the house is a sheet iron cylender, about two feet in length and ten inches in diameter, to receive the fire needed for drying. The stove pipe from this fire place passes up through the machine, making several bends, and terminating in a very little chimney on top. The machine is calculated to dry four bushels of peaches or apples in four hours, and only a few handfuls of fire will be needed in the operation. By a large number of ventilators it is so arranged that the temperature can be regulated exactly as wished. Beans, corn, or anything else can also be dried in it. It occupies about the space of an ordinary bureau."

GOOD HABITS OF THE JEW.—It is a subject of remark in London that the Jewish inhabitants of the East-end have escaped almost unscathed during the prevalence of cholera in that quarter. Only three or four cases of cholera have taken place, and the cases of diarrhœa have hardly exceeded those of an ordinary summer. A similar exception was observed in 1849, when the Hebrew community only lost about one in 2,000, as compared with six in 1,000 of the general population of the infected districts. Then, as now, the immunity was ascribed to certain observances and habits inculcated by the Jewish faith. For example, the houses of all Jews undergo a thorough cleaning once a year, and every room is limewhited at least as often; more than one family never occupy the same room (two or three or more families sometimes occupy a single room among the lower of the surrounding population); considerable care is taken with respect to the quality of the food used. tainted provisions being proscribed, and all flesh meat being inspect by a religious officer before being consumed; and, finally, the poorer members of the community are liberally cared for through the benevolence of the rich, applications for work house relief not being allowed.—*New York World.*

FRUIT CULTURE.—The adaptation of the Pine Hill region to fruit culture has been demonstrated by experiment. It is here that Mr. L. E. Berckmans, the distinguished Belgian pomologist, after having been engaged in the propagation of fruit trees and the cultivation of fruit for half a century, first in Europe and afterwards in New Jersey, finally selected a location for his future operations; but to Dr. Redmond, the well known editor and publisher, for many years, of the *Southern Cultivator*, more than to any other man, is the country indebted for calling attention to this branch of agricultural industry, as a source of prosperity and wealth for the South, and showing with what marked success it can be prosecuted here. And so well is Mr. Redmond convinced, after an experience of nearly twenty years, of the superior advantages of this region, that he is preparing to plant five or six hundred acres with fruit trees and vines.

The finest orchard I have ever seen, either North or South, is that of Mr. Stanton, a Northern man now settled in the neighborhood of which I have been speaking. It consists of peach, apple and pear trees, all in the most perfect condition, and in full bearing.

LONGEVITY—CURIOUS FACTS.—Some curious statistics have just been published with respect to the population in France. It appears that the females numbered 18,741,037, and the males 18,645,276, forming altogether 9,064,030 families. There exist 5,009,120 boys under age, and 6,106,321 girls. Of 8,579,046 unmarried persons, there are 4,479,850 females. There are 931,023 widowers, and 1,790,126 widows. Of the widowers 81 are twenty years of age, and there are 820 widows of the same age. France possesses at this moment 1,529,154 girls of from 15 to 20 years of age, and 1,308,366 boys of the same age. The greatest examples of longevity are supplied by females. We find three females out of four unmarried persons who have reached the age of 105, and two widows who have passed that age. 17,371 French men, and only 13,409 French women have lost their sight; 12,446 French men, and only 9,509 French women are deaf and dumb; 22,219 French women have become insane, and only 2,372 French men.(?) There are 23,407 male idiots, and only 18,118 female idiots. The female sex prevails in France, while it is constantly decreased in the city of Vienna, since the year 1830, in the proportion of three hundredths every six years.

A beautiful woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to cover herself with a green veil or any similar abomination, than the sun has to put on green Spectacles.

POULTRY MANURE.—Farmers generally do not make provisions for saving poultry manure, or, if saved make use of it in such a way that much of its effects are lost. It is too powerful to be used alone, but should be composed with something that will retain its strength, often ashes or lime are used, but they should not be, as it is supposed they neutralize the strength of the compost. An old farmer says his method of taking care of and using this manure, is to sweep the floor under the perches as often as once a week, into a vault underneath, which is cemented tight.

After sweeping, the floor is sprinkled with plaster, which prevents any unpleasant odor. Since adopting this coursa, the fowls have not been troubled with vermin. About the first of April the contents of the vault are removed to the barn floor, where loam is added—two parts loam to one of the manure. This is left in a pile, to be shoveled over every few days, until it is thoroughly mixed. At planting time we have a compost that is not offensive to handle, and which is good for any crop we may wish to raise. He has applied it mostly to corn; a small handful to the hill at planting, which answers as good a purpose as a half shovel-ful of barn-yard manure—the old rule in this section. He has manured all of his corn in this way for a number of years, and has never raised better crops; has been troubled but little with the cut-worm, while others in the neighborhood have been compelled to plant over from this cause. As a special manure, he believes it equal in value to guano or superphosphate, while its cost in comparison is so trifling, that it will commend itself to all. He believes the manure from the poultry house, properly managed, is worth as much as the grain consumed by the fowls.

FALL OF A GREAT MAN.—Coming down Chestnut street, St. Louis, one day last week, writes a correspondent, I was struck by the appearance of an old man past sixty, who wore a threadbare coat, shiny with constant wear, and whose hat was bruised and seedy. His head was bent toward the earth, and his walk was a tottering shuffle, the effect of whiskey and old age. He reeled from one side of the pavement to the other, and at last brought up against a lamp-post on the corner, when a young looking loafer saluted him with "Hulloa, Sim! Come and take a drink!" The old man's eyes brightened, and arm in arm, he sauntered along to the nearest groggery with his companion. Five years ago that old man was James Green, U. S. Senator from Missouri, and in the days of the Kansas and Lecompton matters he was next to Stephen A. Douglas, the ablest debater in Congress. But the war broke out, Mr. Green was sent to the Confederate Congress, soon lost his property, his position and his character, and now he is a poor drunkard, and earns barely a pittance of a living as a calabose shyster.

EYELETS, HOOP-SKIRTS AND IVORY.—There are some little items in the tariff bill which hardly arrest the eye, which give employment to thousands, and therefore require considerable treatment at our hands. Among these permit me to cite one or two examples. Eyelets, made of brass, and then tinned, as an article of commerce have but recently been noticed in shoes and boots, and though invisible in other articles of ladies' wear, they are still there. I find that of these small and very cheap articles, costing no more than seventeen or eighteen cents per thousand, the amount we consume annually rises to the respectable sum of $4,000,000.—Hoop-skirts is another article of extensive use, for which we are supposed to be indebted to the genius of Eugenie, who, failing to rule the Emperor of the French, has great audacity in ruling French fashions. In New York City alone 25,000 persons find employment in all the branches of the hoop-skirt manufacture. The supply of ivory cannot be increased, and it is supposed to be continually diminishing. It takes 20,000 elephants, it is said, to furnish the supply of a single manufacturing town—Sheffield, in England. Our wants are large and increasing. It is proposed, therefore, to remove the small duty now imposed upon this useful as well as beautiful article, and as this gigantic game, from which ivory is obtained, is hunted by persons without regard to race or color, I presume none will object.—*Morrill's Tariff Speech.*

THE FIRST STRATEGIST IN EUROPE.—General Von Moltke has retired to his quarters, and is closeted with his maps, making new plans for the further progress of the campaign, and for the occupation of Vienna. This skillful strategist, who has been the chief director of the movements by which the three Prussian armies, starting from different points, were collected at the necessary hour on the field of Konigratz, has never, except at that battle, appeared in front of the armies. Some distance in the rear, sitting calmly at his desk, he has traced on the maps the course of his troops, and, by means of the field telegraph, has flashed his orders to the different generals in more immediate command with such skill and foresight that not a movement has failed, and the combination has been made exactly at the right moment.

A quick, light blue eye, a high forehead, and a well-set figure, mark him an intellectual and energetic man; but, though quick in action, he is so prudent in discourse and so guarded in his speech, that, from this quality and his wide knowledge of European language, he is known in the army as the man who is silent with seven tongues. Careful and laborious, he has worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost every detail in the operations in which he has taken Europe by surprise, from the lightning rapidity of his strokes and the tremendous consequences of his dispositions, before which the Austrian army has withered away almost before it was gathered together, and which have won for him from his countrymen the title of the first strategist in Europe.—*Correspondence London Times.*

EDGECOMBE COUNTY ITEMS.—A friend who has good opportunities for knowing whereof he speaks, informs us that the cotton crop of Edgecombe county, the present year, will reach fifteen thousand bales. This at 25 cents a pound, will return to the farmers of that county, one million five hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount, it is reasonable to suppose, in round numbers, that the land owners will get one million, and the freedmen, who have been engaged as laborers, will get five hundred thousand. The share of the freedmen will, of course, be spent with the merchants and shop keepers in the county, and we learn that in anticipation of this trade, many are erecting store-houses and filling them with such goods as the wants of this class of people will demand.

Cotton lands in Edgecombe can hardly be bought at any price. The increased productiveness resulting from the system of improvement almost almost universally adopted in the county, will, it is thought, in a few years render the value of the land alone equal to that of the land and slaves together before the emancipation.

Rocky Mount, on the W. & W. R. R., has been laid off into lots and buildings on many of them are rapidly going up. Rocky Mount Factory, which, it will be remembered, was burned during the war, has been rebuilt, and the machinery will soon be put in. It is the design of the proprietor, W. S. Battle, Esq., to weave up the yarns into osnaburgs and sheetings instead of blocking them for sale as formerly.

We like to chronicle these evidences of improvement in our State, and we think that many of the counties would do well to take counsel of Edgecombe in lessons of advancement.—*Raleigh Index.*

George Chamberlaine, a fisherman, died of cholera, at Norfolk, on Sunday.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

LOYAL UNION CONVENTION!

A Convention of the loyal Union men of North-Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of September.

The Union men of the State are respectfully and earnestly requested to come up in full force, to consult together on the present condition of the country.

Remember, the Convention will meet on Thursday, the 20th September.

Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq.

This gentleman—one of the delegates from this State in the loyal Philadelphia Convention—though in favor of negro suffrage, did not deem it proper to insist upon it in the Convention. We make the following extract from the proceedings:

"Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, of North-Carolina, said: I agree in all that is stated in the address in regard to the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted on Union men in the South, but I dissent from the concluding paragraph, in which Congress is called upon to enfranchise the colored people. I am in favor of impartial suffrage, and have recently published a letter to that effect in the Raleigh *Standard*; but under present circumstances, while the present administration is in power, I believe that the extension of suffrage to the colored people, by act of Congress, would make their condition, and the condition of the loyal whites, worse rather than better."

We hear a great deal about "the radicals" being in favor of negro suffrage, confiscation, and death to the Southern people; but here was a "radical" Convention, so-called, which did not even recommend negro suffrage, and the twenty-two Northern Governors who were in attendance earnestly advised against negro suffrage.

Mr. Goodloe is in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, and is not disposed to obstruct the efforts being made to restore the Union by thrusting forward the question of negro suffrage. In this he acts the part of a patriot; and the *Sentinel*, instead of quibbling at his course and censuring him, ought to thank him for it.

Union Meetings.

We learn from the Western *Sentinel*, that on Saturday last, a meeting of the Union citizens of Forsythe was held at the Court House in Winston, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. The *Sentinel* denounces the meeting as being under the influence of certain "Brownlow radicals," but the following extract from that paper shows why it resorts to such slang. It says:

"There was no platform laid down—not one word said about supporting Gov. Worth or the policy of President Johnson. On the contrary, it is well known that one of the nominees is opposed to both—and it is inferable to suppose that both of them are."

The nominees referred to are Capt. Peter A. Wilson and E. B. Teague. That they are opposed to the re-election of Gov. Worth is no doubt true, but that they are opposed to President Johnson's policy is no doubt equally false. Perhaps one or both of them may be willing to accept the Howard amendment, in the event of the failure of the President's policy, and in so doing will show both their wisdom and patriotism. It is a strong ticket, composed of true men. Among the delegates present at the meeting we observe the following: Messrs. D. H. Starbuck, T. J. Wilson, W. F. Shultz, Jesse Swaim, M. V. Perry, Ed. Blum, Saml. Stoltz and others.

At a Union meeting held at Pleasant Hill, Chatham County on the 8th inst., the following delegates were chosen to the State Convention to meet in this City on the 20th: Messrs. L. Hornaday, Sol. Dixon, Benjamin Way, R. B. Owen, H. Staley, Job Stout, and C. Dixon. Nathan Stout, Esq., presided, and N. D. Woody officiated as Secretary. The proceedings will appear in our next.

Some of our more prudent Union friends need not fear that the Convention to assemble in Raleigh on the 20th, will oppose the President's reconstruction policy. That policy legitimately carried out, will place, as it was intended to place, the control of the State in the hands of the "unmistakably loyal." That it has been distorted and twisted from its original purpose, we are all aware. And it is evidence sufficient to prove this fact that rebel officials have been restored to former places of profit and trust. And so great a clog has this proved to the President's policy, that it will not work. Our object is to remove this impedi ment.

Gov. Worth is no exponent of that policy. In fact his election was one of the most damaging blows it ever received. Mr. Stephens of Pensylvania never could have dealt it a more disastrous blow. We have the President's own opinion upon this subject. And it is equally well known that Gov. Worth has never been able to wield any influence at Washington, owing to the manner and the means by which he was raised to his present position. President Johnson will be glad to see him removed from the gubernatorial chair, for instead of being a help to him in his arduous labors, he is a dead weight.

Francis H. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, wrote to Gen. Grant on the 4th of August last, inviting him to attend the inauguration of the statue of Washington, at that place, on the 10th of September. Gen. Grant replied as follows:

H'DQ'RS. ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, '66.

Francis H. Smith, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—It being the desire of the President that I should accompany him on his trip to Chicago, which will keep me absent from this city until after the 10th of September, I will not be able to be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Washington, at the Military Institute of Virginia.

Please express my regrets to the Board of Visitors, who were so kind as to extend to me an invitation to be their guest on the occasion, for not being able to comply with my farther partial acceptance.

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Attention is dieected to the advertisement of Mrs. John T. High, offering board to five or six gentlemen at reasonable rates.

Bathing the face and hands in camphor water is recommended to keep off mosquitoes.

The *Watchman*, published by Dr. Deems in New York, catches with joy at the thought that Congress has been denounced by the President, as it expresses it, as "an unlawful and illegal body." The *Watchman* thereupon asserts that the acts of this "assumed Congress," since the commencement of the war, are of no more value than "blank parchment!" and that "the South is placed in the precise position it held before the war!!"—In other words that slavery is still in existence, Senator Clingman entitled to his seat in Congress, the war debt of the United States of no obligation whatever upon the people, Jeff. Davis unlawfully restrained of his liberty, pardons for treason totally unnecessary—or to sum it up, that nothing at all has been accomplished by the government and the loyal States, after four years of bloody war, even though apparently triumphant!—This position of the *Watchman* is revolutionary in the extreme. Such articles are plainly calculated to relight the flames of civil war, and we believe are so intended.

For the *Watchman* further proceeds to say:

"Slowly but surely does the President move; and now that he has declared the recent Congress to be nothing more than an "assumed Congress, hanging on the verge of the government," and has openly allied himself with the great Union party which recently met at Philadelphia, his future acts can not fail to be of the most decisive and exhilarating character."

What future acts? The overturning of the present Congress, and the establishment of another composed of copperheads and rebels? Does the *Watchman* anticipate such action on the part of the President? That would indeed be highly "exhilirating" to rebels and traitors, but their joy would be short-lived. The loyal millions of the North would scatter, in an hour, such an "illegal and unlawful body" to the four winds of Heaven. *They would also break necks.*

Political from the Northern States.

The Legislature of New Jersey, convened in extra session in Trenton, has adopted the Constitutional Amendment, by a vote of eleven to ten in the Senate and of thirty-four to twenty-four in the House. Gov. Ward has signed it. The announcement of the vote was received with great applause.

This Legislature is expected to choose a United States Senator.

The elections in Maine have resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the Union party. Gen. Chamberlain was elected by 25,000 majority, every "radical" Congressman chosen, and nine-tenths of the lower House of the Legislature is of the same stripe. The usual Union majority in that State has been 15,000, but this year it exceeds the anticipation of the most ardent Unionists.

The Committee appointed by the loyal Convention at Philadelphia to address the people of the Northern States were in New York City at latest dates. Preparations were made to give them an enthusiastic reception. The principal speakers are Gov. Hamilton and Brownlow.

The next elections in the Northern States will be in October. The following States vote in that month, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The latter State chooses a Governor, all of them members to Congress. The canvass is progressing with much spirit, especially in Pennsylvania.

Jno. T. Hoffman, mayor of New York City, has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of that State, in opposition to Gov. Fenton the present incumbent.

Vermont was carried by the Union party in the recent election, with a gain of about 5,000.

Mr. Botts on Negro Suffrage.

Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, made the following remarks in the recent loyal Convention at Philadelphia, on the subject of negro suffrage:

"John Minor Botts asked, as a favor, that the gentleman from North-Carolina should withdraw his motion for the previous question, as he determined at this time to place his position right upon the record before retiring from the Convention. The request being granted, Mr. Botts, amid great confusion, addressed the Convention as follows:—I know very well how I shall be spoken of in the newspapers of my own State for attending this Convention. They will not praise me, I assure you. However, I feel proud of all that has taken place, and I have listened with pleasure to much that has been said. I have always been willing to listen to the supplication of the humblest negro in the land, as to the highest white man. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I stand here opposed to the adoption of that report as against the one adopted yesterday. I can say that for thirty-five or forty years I have never appeared in any other character than that of a Union man. But, gentlemen, I must this day disclaim all further connection with this convention. [Sensation and great confusion.] I am not opposed to any gentleman or any man's State, in regard to the question of suffrage. If Texas wants universal suffrage, in the name of God, let her have it; if Louisiana wants the negro to vote, let her have it so; if Georgia wants universal suffrage, too, let her have it; but if Virginia does not want it, in the name of God don't force it upon her. When you come here and say that Congress has the power to force universal suffrage upon the people of any part of this country, I must say that all my study of constitutional law, during a period of forty years, has gone for nought. Do you suppose that a patriotic body like Congress would have neglected to establish negro suffrage at the South, if they thought they had the power to do so? On the contrary, in the constitutional amendment which they have submitted to the different States, they have left it for the people of the States themselves to settle the question of suffrage. Now, I conscientiously believe that you could not get three hundred men in Virginia to vote for negro suffrage today.

A voice—Oh yes you could, 50,000 of them.
Another—Yes, 100,000 of them.

Mr. Botts (undismayed by the gathering storm)—We want relief for the white man down in Virginia first. We who have suffered worse than serfdom want some privileges extended to us.—[A voice—so we do in Texas.] Mr. Botts, (getting excited) I don't care what any man from Texas or Louisiana says on the subject of negro suffrage, I know by what has happened at Memphis and New Orleans, that the negroes at the South would not be permitted to vote without protection—the protection of bayonets at every poll.—The proper way to ameliorate the condition of the blacks is first to build up a party of loyal white men at the South, who would see that loyal blacks were protected in their rights. In good time, and when God wills it, the negro will have suffrage. I believe that if this Convention could give the negro the right vote, that before they would be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage they, would be shot down in the streets; their houses would be burned down over their heads. It would be certain destruction to them."

A most stupendous fraud upon the government has come to light in Brooklyn, involving a New York firm. The telegram says:

"Two young men took a contract for supplies at very low bid, having previously entered into an arrangement with the Government officials in the navy-yard to superintend the delivery of the goods, by which they would get receipts for three or four times the amount delivered, and get paid for them. In this way, during the past four years, the Government has been defrauded of over $1,000,000.

Information was given by one of the parties implicated, who turned State's evidence. The case is undergoing further investigation."