ONE HOUR WITH THEE.

One hour with thee, when none are near
To mar its golden tide!
O then thou seemest to me more dear
Than aught in Heaven beside.
On angel's wings the moments glow,
Like stars of radiant light,
Unmindful that their rapid flow
Fast speeds approaching night.

One hour with thee, when sorrow's gush
O'erflows my troubled soul
Like some resistless river's rush,
Which seeks a fatal goal—
That hour dispells the rayless gloom
And sheds a halo bright,
As roseate rays of blushing morn
Disperse the darkest night.

One hour with thee when shadows fall
Across my checkered path,
Thy smiles illume thy angry pall,
And gilds their turbid wrath.
One hour with thee when bitter woe,
Pervades my dreary heart,
It seems like Heav'n on earth below,
It doth such joy impart.

And when the hour of death draws nigh,
I'd have thee by my side,
To cheer the moments as they fly,
Of life's expiring tide.
To gaze into my languid eye,
And press my cheek with thine,
To lull my bosom's faintest sigh,
And blend thy prayers with mine.

Oh! when I thus to death shall bow,
While yet one breath remains,
I'll pledge, for thine, my dying vow,
To meet in Heaven again.
United there, I'll constant prove,
And breathe but one refrain,
To bask in thy angelic love,
And bless thy hallowed name.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee held a brief session to day, taking supplementary testimony on the subject of impeachment Messrs. Florence, of the *Constitutional Union*; Coyle, of the *National Intelligencer*, and Murtaugh, of the *Republican*, proprietors of newspapers in this city, were examined as to whether any advertisements have been furnished to their papers from the Executive Department in violation of an act of Congress on that subject, which declares that advertisements shall be given to two papers in the city having the largest subscription circulation. It is said that General Sheridan has been summoned to appear before the committee to contribute his quota to the already voluminous testimony collected upon the subject now under consideration.

CONDITION OF THADDEUS STEVENS—WHAT HE INTENDS TO DO IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Stevens to-day seems materially improved in strength, and his mind displays more vigor than at any other period since his arrival here. To-day he received a number of visitors, Speaker Colfax, Congressman Boutwell and Senator Morrill among the number. With his improved condition, Mr. Stevens manifests a renewed disposition to urge his ideas upon the House. He now appears more determined than ever. He says, however, that he will not be able to do much speaking; he will exert his efforts mainly in the introduction of such bills as he may think necessary to bolster up the cause of radicalism. The bill suspending civil officers during trial for impeachment he bases upon that clause of the constitution which says that the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, from or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. With his increased strength Mr. Stevens has revived his determination to bring in this bill. The following is a complete copy of that document as he has revised it, and declares he will introduce it early in the session:

A BILL RELATIVE TO THE POWERS OF OFFICERS UPON AND FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Be it enacted, That whenever either the President or Vice President of the United States shall have articles accusing him of high crimes and misdemeanors duly preferred against him, and the court constitutionally provided therefor shall have ordered his trial and fixed the day for it to commence, he shall be considered as lying under a disability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and said disability shall remain until the termination of said trial.

The voice of popular opinion, as expressed in the recent elections, has made no impression whatever upon the determination of Mr. Stevens. He says that, so far from the elections being any reason to influence the less courageous members to back down, they should be accepted as an argument to back them up. He is emphatically opposed to any compromise of measures, and will not be found wanting in any exertion in his power to keep up the enthusiasm of his followers. If his improved condition of mind and body prove of a permanent nature, a more united and vigorous display of radical ideas may be looked for than was anticipated in view of his removal from the scene of operations in the House.

Mr. Stevens has not been out of his lodgings since his arrival here, but he looks forward to next Thursday with every encouragement that he will be able to be present at the opening of the session. How far his expectations will be realized time must determine. Now there appears to be no reasonable doubt upon that point.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

WALKING AGAINST TIME—AN AMATEUR PEDESTRIAN.—On Friday last, in New York, Mr. Edwin Butt, a young gentleman twenty-one years of age, connected with a large dry goods house in Broadway, made a wager of ten dollars with his employer that he could walk from the corner of Broadway and Worth street to Harlem bridge, 130th street and Third avenue, in one and a half hours, the distance being seven miles. Accordingly, at three o'clock that afternoon Mr. Butt started from the point designated, and reached the destination in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, thus beating time by three minutes, and coming out apparently almost as fresh as when he started. Without wishing to rest, Mr. Butt immediately played two games of billiards and walked home, a distance of not over two miles. The stakeholder, being satisfied that Mr. Butt had fairly won the wager, promptly paid over the money to him.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

When a conveyance of realty is made upon an actual valuable consideration which is manifestly inadequate, the deed should be stamped according to the amount of valuable consideration, and a succession tax, unless the successor be the wife of the predecessor, should be assessed upon the value of the land conveyed, less such consideration.

There is no stamp upon a promissory note until it is issued. A stamp is to be cancelled when it is attached or used; and although a stamp may be affixed when a note is signed, it cannot be said to be used until the note is issued. A check, draft, or order for the payment of a sum of money drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof. A receipt for a bank check is a receipt for money upon the terms of the internal revenue act; and for a sum exceeding $20, it requires a two-cent stamp. It is not relieved by the stamp upon the check.

Jules Janin, the brilliant French writer, has a book in press entitled "The Happiness and Miseries of a Literary Life."

PLANTING APPLE ORCHARDS.—We have long been under the impression, brought to it merely by observation, that as a rule the trees in our apple orchards are planted too distantly apart. Many farmers look upon the space usually occupied by orchards as almost so much waste. They say, we get so little fruit from the ground taken up by the trees, and we cannot cultivate the orchards as we should like, from injury to the roots, &c., so that we are forced, on the score of economy, to abandon apple raising. Now, practically, an *orchard should be an orchard only*. Except for grass, it should be left uncultivated, after the trees have reached, say about four inches in diameter. We can see no reason why a good crop of grasses should not be continuously produced for a quarter or a third of a century, without disturbance. A top-dressing of manure once in two or three years, we know, has produced fine yields of grass annually of two crops. The trees have little or no influence upon the crop of grass; indeed if they possess any, it is in affording a heavier swath under the trees.

Hence, instead of setting out young orchards thirty and thirty five feet apart, reduce the distance to about twenty feet, in the quincunx form; and if at any time the trees should threaten to become a little crowded, prevent it by additional pruning. This is our theory.

The leading purpose of an orchard should be to obtain fruit; next, the crop that will do the least damage to the trees. This is grass. Grass, however, will not do any damage to the apple trees, but the contrary. It keeps the soil moist, and of a uniform temperature—protecting the roots in summer against heat and drought, and in winter against the severe effect of alternate thawing and freezing.

It should also be remembered, in setting out young orchards, to get trees as low branched as possible. They will generally not grow so high, while the low boughs will protect the trunk against the intense rays of the sun in the summer months, which are frequently very injurious to the health and productiveness of the trees.—*Ed Ger. Telegraph.*

INTERESTING CONCERNING VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTS.—An important decision affecting the status of voluntary bankrupts was rendered on Wedhesday in the United States District Court at New York, by Judge Blatchford. It appears that one Charles G. Patterson, after filing his petition in bankruptcy, borrowed $5,000. When he was examined before the registrar the creditors on his schedule questioned him about the loan, and he declined to answer on the ground that they had no right to inquire about property acquired by him after the commencement of the proceedings in the matter of his bankruptcy. The registrar, however, overruled the objection, and the question was certified to Judge Blatchford. In the course of a very elaborate opinion, covering the whole ground, his Honor holds that "when an adjudication is made, the following the filing of a petition, then it is judiciously established that the proceedings in the case commenced when the petition was filed. The date of such salaries then become the date from which the assignee takes all the property of the bankrupt, which was his property at that date. Such date also becomes the date at which the debt must be due or exist in order to be provable. Such date also becomes the date at which provable debts must have existed in order to be discharged. In other words, the filing of a petition, by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if an adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away, and a new leaf is turned over."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—At a second class hotel in Frankfort, Ky., a few days since, a little girl entered the bar-room, and in a pitiful tone told the barkeeper that her mother sent her to get eight cents.

"Eight cents!" said the barkeeper.

"Yes sir."

"What does your mother want of eight cents? I don't owe her anything."

"Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum, and we have no bread to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer suggested to the barkeeper to kick her out.

"No," said the barkeeper. "I'll give her mother the money, and if her father comes back here again, I'll kick him out."

Humanity owes that barkeeper a vote of thanks.

A Parisian was proceeding home in a state of intoxication, when he was confronted by a robber who demanded his watch and money. His wits seem to have been sharpened by the wine, for instead of grappling with his opponent, he affected to hail him with indescribable pleasure, to be so far gone as not to be able to distinguish friend from foe, and embraced and hugged the robber to his heart, swearing eternal friendship. "My friend," he exclaimed, "we will never part; come with me, let us eat and drink and sleep together; the drawer of my secretaire is full of gold—why should you not equally enjoy it?" Delighted with the prospect, the robber took the proffered arm, and the two proceeded on their way, singing jovial songs as they went. Two watchhouses were purposely avoided, but at the third, the supposed victim set up a shout that brought half a dozen policemen, when an explanation followed, and the friends separated.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.—*Water:* a clear fluid, once used as a drink.

Dentist—One who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

Policeman—A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air.

Author—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin.

Editor—A poor wretch who empties his brain in order to fill his stomach.

There are some people who never will do things as other people do. The American Clown Agreat, called the man-fly, was one of that sort. In Berlin, a few days since, he committed suicide in the presence of two thousand spectators, by firing a pistol in his mouth at the moment he was hanging by his feet to the ceiling of the theatre. A sensational way of dying. He should have been an actor of tragedy, instead of a farcical performer.

A loan of one million pounds sterling to the Honduras Railwoad has been introduced into the London Market. This loan looks to the construction of a railway through Honduras, C. A., from Porto Caballo on the Atlantic to the Gulf of Franzca on the Pacific, the surveys of which were made under the old Squiers grant, about eight years ago, by a party of English engineers. The proposed route is about two hundred and fifty miles long, and the cost of construction will be about £6,000 per mile.

Some persons have a "nice" way of compounding for great sins by keeping clear of little ones. They are squeamish about doing even necessary work on Sunday, but have no "compunctious visitings" about overreaching you in a trade on a week day. Gasparino, the Italin bandit, who confessed to one hundred and fifteen murders, was covered with crucifixes and relics and boasted that he never cut any man's throat on Friday.

General Howard is only thirty seven years old.

Prentice accuses an editor of gross flattery for alleging that legislators are human.

A GREAT COSMOPOLITAN FESTIVAL.—The inception of a grand and sumptuous festival in the United States, which is intended to surpass that held three years ago in one of the free towns of Germany, is set forth this morning in the columns of the World. The ocean mails and Atlantic cable have already been employed to obtain co-operation of German, French, Swiss, and Austrian societies, with those of this and other American cities, in securing an assemblage of at least one hundred thousand gymnasts, sharp shooters, musicians and vocalists in New York next June. Encouraging replies are received from Europe. The German steamship companies intimate their willingness to aid the scheme by reduced fares. Millard's Park at Morrisania is talked of as the scene of the show. No public-spirited citizen or lover of gaiety can refuse to hope that such an enterprise will be carried forward to complete success.—*World.*

DESPONDENCY.—What right has a person, endowed with an ordinary share of intelligence, and blessed with a respectable share of good health, to despond? What is the meaning of it? The cause is a weak mind, and the meaning is sin. Providence never intended that one of his creatures should be the victim of a desire to feel and look the gloom of the thunder cloud. Never despond, friendly reader, for one of the first entrances of vice to the heart is made through the instrumentality of despondency. Although we cannot expect all of our days and hours to be gilded by sunshine, we must not, for mere momentary griefs, suppose that they are to be enshrouded in the midst of misery, or clouded by the opacity of sorrow and misfortune.

SCATTERING BRANDS.—We are sorry to see that the Richmond journal called Southern Opinion is publishing a "black list," which consists of those men who voted the Republican ticket at the late election in Virginia. There can be but little hope for the era of good feeling or real peace, while a course so thoroughly mischievous and suicidal is followed by journals professing to represent public sentiment. For, while neither Congress nor the people of the North are by any means lost to all sense of charity and justice toward the South, they will notwithstanding, hardly sit complacently and smilingly down and see their friends and adherents in that section ostracised and made odious—if so foolish a course can make them so; and the sooner this fact is realized the better for all concerned.

We know it may be truly said that these incendiary sheets do not reflect the public feeling; but it may and will be as truly answered that they nevertheless have a circulation, and receive in some way or other a living support; and this fact is a damaging one. The better judgment of the Southern people should promptly frown down the criminal offenders.—*Eve. Post.*

SPLENDID PRESENT OF THE HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX. TO THE AMERICAN CHURCH.—On the occasion of our Most Revered Archbishop's late visit to Rome, the Holy father presented to him, as the Delegate Apostolic who presided over the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, a beautiful Mosaic of the Roman Pantheon, and its surroundings. Perhaps there is not to be found in the whole country so splendid a work of art as this one, presented to the Hierarchy of the American Church by our Metropolitan. Nothing could be more beautiful or true to nature. In fact, the Holy Father on seeing the figure of our cathedral in Kellogg's chromatic painting of the procession of Bishops at the Plenary Council, presented to him by our Most Rev. Archbishop, exclaimed at once: "Ecco! hanno il Pantheon a Baltimore!—Behold! you have the Pantheon in Baltimore." Also, remarking on the little choir boys dressed in red, he playfully said: "You have little Cardinals!" "Yes Holy Father," replied our archbishops, if our Holiness will please notice those dressed in purple."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

LAND OCCUPIED BY FENCES.—The materials and labor required to build and keep fences in repair are among the heavy items of farm expense. The cost of the land on which they stand is another item on which J. Harris of Rochester, discourses as follows in the American *Agriculturist:*

How much land does an old-fashioned fence occupy? I have always thought it took up a good deal of land, but never had the curiosity to measure. But this summer we have been building a stone wall along the whole west side of the farm, and after it was completed, and the old fence removed, I was surprised at the quantity of land we had gained. The ground, of course, might have been plowed closer to the fence, but taking the case as it actually was, the old rail fence, with stones, weeds, rubbish, &c., occupied a strip of land one rod wide. A field, 31 rods long and 31 rods wide, contains about six acres. If surrounded by such a fence, it would occupy a little ever three-quarters of an acre of land. A farm of 160 acres so fenced would have twenty acres of land taken up in this worse than useless manner. Not only is the use of the land lost, it is, in the majority of cases, a nursery of weeds, and, in plowing, much time is lost in turning, and the headlands and corners are seldom properly cultivated.

LIME AROUND APPLE TREES.—We have known farmers to make it a regular practice for a succession of years, to throw caustic lime around their apple trees in the spring and summer. We once noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of our dwelling had, all at once, put forth with renewed energy, and we were at a loss for some time to define the cause. On examination, we found that a quantity of lime, which had accidentally been spilled and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse of the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree, and to this, as the principal cause, we immediately accredited it, and purchased twelve casks of lime, and applied half a bushel to each of the trees in our orchard, and found that it produced immediately beneficial effects. Not the health of the trees only, but the quality of the fruit also, was greatly improved. This application, will be especially beneficial in soils where there is a redundancy of vegetable matter. We would advise our farmers, in some places, especially in new forest lands, to make the experiment, and see if it is not deserving of the high recommendation it secures.

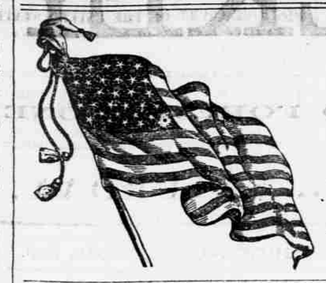
A party of travelers in Hawai lately stopped to lunch on the side of Maura Loa, after investigating the crater, and boiled their turkey by the volcano. They wrapped the noble bird in bananna leaves and poked it into a crack in the mountain, and it was cooked by steam.

The gelding of John Stewart attempted to trot 21 miles within an hour at Boston on the 8th inst. Though he failed, he made the best twenty mile time on record, viz: 58:08¾, beating Captain McGowan's time by 19¾ seconds, and making 20½ miles in 59:31½. The horse was not at all injured.

NERVOUS.—It is reported that a very nervous gentleman once announced a steamboat explosion to the Connecticut Legislature as follows: "Spister Meeker and memberslature the Elliver Ollsworth has biled her buster!"

BETTER BE GOING.—"Come, doctor, it's ten o'clock; I think we had better be going, for it's time honest folks were at home." "Well, yes," was the reply; "I must be off, but you need not go on that account."

Tri-Weekly Standard.



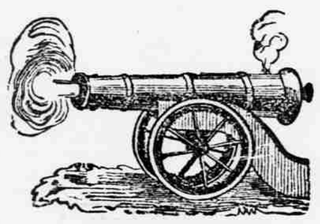
"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, Nov. 23d. 1867.

☞ Mr. C. W. HORNER is authorized to make business contracts for the *Standard* office.

"Now let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannon to the Heavens,
The Heavens to earth!"



Grand Republican Triumph in N. C.

A Large Majority of Republican Delegates Chosen to the Convention!

The State Republican by 50,000!

LOYAL MEN MUST RULE!

BETTER TIMES AHEAD FOR ALL!

The people of North-Carolina voted on Tuesday and Wednesday last for and against a Convention, and for one hundred and twenty delegates to a Convention, under the reconstruction acts of Congress. The enemies of reconstruction, led by their ablest men, and having control of the State, the County, and the Town governments, and of three-fourths of the press of the State, fought with the utmost desperation, and pandered to every passion and prejudice, and persuaded, and denounced in every conceivable way to defeat the Republicans; but the latter, relying on Truth and Justice, and stimulated by a noble love of Liberty, have achievd a gloriously overwhelming victory.

We have no time to-day to review the campaign, or enter into the details of the struggle. It is sufficient to state that it is considered certain that the Republicans have carried EIGHTY of the one hundred and twenty members of the Convention, and that the people have voted by FIFTY THOUSAND majority for a Convention.

Fellow-citizens, you have looked with pride at the game Fowl of Liberty at the head of this column. Behold now, as typical of the condition of the poor Conservatives, so-called, the dead Fowl of the Rebellion!

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Great Triumph in Wake.

The Republicans all over the State have done well, but, when we consider the opposition the Republicans of Wake had to meet and overcome, we feel that they are entitled to particular commendation. They had, first, to contend with all the heads of the Rebel State government in Raleigh; secondly, with the County government, headed by the Rebel Sheriff and his Rebel deputies; thirdly, with the Rebel City government, headed by the Rebel Mayor and his subordinates, for the most part rank, impudent Rebels. It was so ordered and permitted that loyal voters had to pass through the hands of such men all over the County, and every influence was brought to bear against us. Some of the Registrars and Inspecters even turned against us and did what they could, or dared to do under the circumstances, to defeat the Republican ticket. But we have beaten all these influences, and saved the County by a large majority.

Wake is Republican *by more than one thousand majority*, and will remain so. The centre of the State is soundly loyal. We owe this in a large degree, it is true, to the patriotic firmness of our colored friends, but the material for making good Republicans in the County is abundant among the white voters, and we predict that we shall have constant and valuable accessions to our ranks from the white voters of the County.

Wake County.

Benton S. D. Williams, James H. Harris, S. D. Franklin, and J. P. Andrews, Republicans, elected. See table of votes in paper to-day.

New Hanover County.

Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, and A. H. Galloway, Republicans elected. The vote in Wilmington is as follows: Abbott 1,498, Ashley 1,497, Galloway 1,493, Parsley 557, Freeman 557, Satchwell 555. For Convention 1,500, against Convention 558.

Craven County.

Hon. David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet C. D. Pierson, Republicans elected. Full vote of County not to hand, but the Republican majority is very large. Craven is probably the banner County.

Cumberland County.

W. A. Mann and J. W. Hood, Republicans, elected by 770 majority. This is a grand result. The Conswarvatives of Cumberland are said to be "somewhat depressed."

Alamance County.

Henry M. Ray, Republican elected by the following vote: Ray 789, R. Y. McAden 662. For Convention 872, against Convention 572.

Mecklenburg County.

Edward Fullings and Silas M. Stillwell, Republicans, elected. Vote at Charlotte and four other precincts as follows: Fullings 1,054, Stillwell 1,056, Gluyas 717, Hunter, 714.

Reports from Other Counties.

We have reports from Rowan and Davie, Iredell, Johnston, Franklin, Orange, Chatham, Davidson, and other counties.

Rowan and Davie are in doubt, the vote in Rowan being close.

The returns from Statesville leave no doubt of the election of J. Q. A. Bryan, C. J. Cowles, Jerry Smith, C. C. Jones, and Wesley George, Republicans, for the counties of Iredell, Wilkes, Alexander, and Caldwell.

We have good reason to believe that Dr. James Hay and Nathan Gulley, Republicans are elected in Johnston.

We think it probable that John H. Williamson and James T. Harris, Republcans, are elected in Franklin.

Warren is reported as having elected John Read and John A. Hyman, Republicans, by a large majority.

The contest in Orange is very close, but we still have hope that B. S. Hedrick and Henry Jones, Republicans, have been elected.

It is reported that John. A. McDonald and Kelley Mitchell, Republicans, have been elected in Chatham.

From the returns from Lexington we entertain no doubt of the election of Isaac Kinney and Spencer Mullican, Republicans, for Davidson County.

First Gun from the West.

A friend writes us as follows from Burke County. We have no doubt carried the two delegates from Burke and McDowell:

MORGANTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

BURKE COUNTY—FIRST DAY.

Morganton precinct 330 votes poiled, have not yet been counted but the vote no doubt stands about 265 for Convention, Parks and Murphy and about 65 against Convention, and for Flemming and Kirby.

Icard precinct, 96 votes polled—Convention, Parks and Murphy received 79. No Convention, Flemming and Kirby 17.

Upper Fork precinct, 32 votes—Convention, Parks and Murphy 27 votes. No Convention, Flemming and Kirby 5 votes.

There are four other precincts in the County from which we have heard nothing. The Republican ticket will prevail at each of them by handsome majorities. T. R. C.

All hail, Old Mecklenburg!

A friend writes us as follows from Charlotte:

"The election is closed. The *Rebs* give it up—say we have beat them in the "City" 350. What little news we have from the County is very favorable. The editor of the *News* is around to-night hunting up names of merchants who voted the Republican ticket. They, the Rebs, used money very profusely and *one* of them has been *arrested* for bribery, other arrests are expected to follow. They made a desperate fight, using all kinds of tricks and low, mean acts with plenty of impudence thrown in. Their main point was trying to deceive the colored voters with tickets, but the leading colored men defeated them in every thing they attempted. They had a foreigner at the polls, pencil in hand, recording every white man who voted the Republican ticket."

Three Cheers for Lexington!

LEXINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20th 1867.

Lexington precinct votes as follows:

For Convention,	515
Against Convention,	49
Silent on Convention,	4
Kinny, Radical Republican,	469
Mullican, "	470
Allen, Conservative,	90
Jones, "	89
Johnson, (DeWit,)	3
Alfred Morgan, Reb.	3
C. F. Lowe, "	3

Rebels in the vocative,
Nearly train time—excuse brevity.

HENDERSON.

Fraud in the Elections.

The *Sentinel* charges that Republicans "practiced fraud" in the late elections, but it furnishes no proof to substantiate its charges.

We might fill columns of our paper with instances of fraud on the part of the Rebels in the late election. We have room to-day but for two of these instances. At a precinct in Orange (Cedar Grove,) the pollholders told the colored people they could not vote unless they paid their taxes. This case will be investigated by Colonel Bomford.—In this City tickets were printed at the *Sentinel* office, and circulated by white persons, containing the names of Williams, Harris, Andrews, and *Fowle*. Several of these tickets were palmed off on colored men who could not read, the object being to ring in votes for Gen. Fowle. We omit for the present the names of the white gentlemen who did this, but the *Sentinel* knows all about it, and was a party to it. The *Sentinel* has found by experience, what we told it in our last issue, that the hardest persons in the world to deceive are the colored people. They are always "wide awake and duly sober."

We learn that at Oak Grove, in this County, a venerable and worthy citizen, Rowland Gooch, Esq., was grossly insulted by some rebels because he voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Gooch was a pollholder at Haye's Store, and went on Wednesday to Oak Grove to vote. He was very grossly abused, and would no doubt have been beaten but for fear of consequences. We learn that one of the pollholders and the clerk of the polls took part in deriding and abusing Mr. Gooch. We got these facts from Mr. Gooch's son. This case will also no doubt be investigated.

It is a fact that every case of well-authenticated fraud, and every outrage perpetrated at the elections, lies at the door of the so-called Conservatives.

The white Republicans of this State who stood firm on Tuesday and Wednesday last and voted their ticket, will do to count upon hereafter. Our colored friends may rely implicitly on such men.

Wake County Vote.

PRECINCTS.	REPUBLICANS.				CONSERVATIVES.				For a Convention.	Against a Convention.
	B. S. D. Williams.	J. H. Harris.	S. D. Franklin.	J. P. Andrews.	D. G. Fowle.	B. T. Blake.	P. H. Mangum.	J. A. McLean.		
Raleigh,	1,194	1,243	1,196	1,201	625	607	612	607	1,598	270
Rôlesville,	182	185	183	182	120	80	80	80	289	11
Barney Jones',	96	101	94	95	133	132	126	131	199	34
Nat. Jones',	54	54	54	54	103	102	102	101	81	76
Dunnsville,	109	109	109	109	103	104	102	101	170	44
Auburn,	128	128	129	128	187	186	186	186		
Laws'.	79	71	79	79	59	59	59	59		
Oak Grove,	161	157	164	161	101	94	93	93		
Hayes' Store,	40	38	40	39	50	48	49	48		
Sorrell's.	115	85	123	116	26	15	15	15		
Morrisville,	67	67	67	67	59	59	59	59		
Spikes',	93	83	97	93	22	19	18	19		
Eagle Rock,	164	162	170	165	55	40	40	40	204	14
Wakefield,	50	51	50	50	53	52	51	52	61	37
Forestville,	127	128	128	128	85	85	86	85	149	63
Green Level,	76	72	76	76	40	39	38	38	108	8
Lashley's x Roads,	160	140	160	160	52	51	51	52	209	4
Joel Jones,	67	58	67	67	21	15	15	15	88	16
	2,962	2,932	2,986	2,970	1,894	1,787	1,792	1,771		

Every fire-tried white Republican in the State feels grateful to the colored people for the firmness and unanimity with which they have stood by the Republican cause. Our colored friends have shown themselves worthy, not only by the remarkable propriety of their behaviour in the campaign and at the election, but they have demonstrated to the world that they are possessed in a high degree of that chief requisite to manhood and citizenship, to wit, firmness and determination of character. No people in any civil contest have ever met and overcome greater temptations than they have. They have been equally unmoved by artifice, trickery, falsehood, persuasion, offered bribes and threats. They are poor and landless, but the rich oligarchs could not succeed in buying more than one of them in ten thousand.—They have preferred the jewel of liberty to every thing else.

Without the aid of the colored voters it would have been impossible to reconstruct the government on a loyal basis; and without that aid, every fire-tried Unionist in this State would have been this day under the iron heel of merciless Rebel power. Let our white Republican friends remember this, and let us keep faith to the uttermost with the loyal colored people who have given us their votes, and who would pile up their bodies, if necessary, as a sacred offering to the cause of Liberty, Union, and political Equality.

The leaven of the Heroes of America, which was formed in this State in 1863, laid the foundation for the Leagues; and the Leagues, with the Heroes, have been mainly instrumental in securing to the Republicans their glorious victory. Without the Leagues our success would have been doubtful. No wonder our opponents were so bitter against these loyal organizations. Let us continue to cherish and extend them. We will need them in future elections. Let no true Republican abate one jot or tittle of interest in public affairs. The State is not yet reconstructed. Much work is yet to be done. Our new Constitution is still to be ratified; and we must elect a loyal Governor, a loyal Lieutenant Governor, a loyal Legislature, and loyal members of Congress. To do this we must "keep our lamps trimmed and burning."

Colored Men Elected.

The following colored men are known to have been elected to the Constitutional Convention of this State: James H. Harris, of Wake, J. W. Hood, of Cumberland, A. H. Galloway, of New Hanover, C. D. Pierson, of Craven, John H. Williamson, of Franklin, John A. Hyman, of Warren. There are several other colored men who were candidates. The Convention will have in it ten to fifteen colored men. All of them are intelligent and well qualified, and several of them are men of decided ability, and will take position among the leading members of the Convention.

Calvin J. Rogers, Esq.

The *Sentinel* charges that this gentleman "practiced fraud" at the late election at Oak Grove, in this County. We feel sure, from our knowledge of the character of Mr. Rogers, that this charge is false. The *Sentinel* promises to "ventilate" this and other cases of alleged fraud. Let it "ventilate."

The True Basis of Success.

The chief cause of the brilliant victory just achieved in Craven may be explained on two very important grounds.

First, A faithful and consistent adherence to the plan of reconstruction laid down by Congress and the legitimate objects and purposes of the Republican party.

Second, A full and complete organization of the Republican party in every Election Precinct throughout the County.

A good cause, with its friends co-operating together in a proper spirit and with a mutual good understanding, can scarcely ever fail to triumph.—*Newbern Republican.*

The same is true as to Wake and other Counties. No party was ever more thoroughly organized than the Republican party of Wake. This organization must be maintained as the surest means of future success.

The white men are deserting the Union Leagues in the western counties as rats desert a burning barn. A most gratifying reaction in this respect is going on in that section, and very soon it will be difficult to find a man who will confess that he ever belonged to one.—*Wil. Star.*

What a whopper! The Leagues were never in a more flourishing condition than they are at present in the Western part of this State. We think it is about time the Rebels had ceased talking about the "reaction." There will be no "reaction" hereafter save for Liberty and Union.

Dickens' Readings---Sale of Tickets.

BOSTON, Mass., November 18.

The sale of the tickets to the Dickens course of readings, which took place at Ticknor & Field's to-day, caused no little sensation. At sunrise the crowd began to gather, and the aid of a strong police force was required to enforce fair play among the eager applicants. Nearly all the tickets for the course (about 8,000) were sold, and hundreds were disappointed in securing any.—A few tickets got into the hands of speculators, who offered them at twenty dollars each.

Republican Meeting on Saturday Evening next.

There will be a Republican Meeting and Procession on Saturday evening next, to celebrate the signal victory achieved in Wake County and throughout the State, in the late election.

The following is the Report of the meeting of the Committee to take the matter into consideration:

LINE OF MARCH.

The procession will assemble at the Governor's Mansion, on Fayetteville St., at 6 o'clock. Then it will proceed under the direction of the Marshals up Fayetteville St., to Morgan, east to Wilmington St., north to Edenton St., west to Salisbury St., south to Hillsboro' St., west to West Street, south to Hargett, and thence east to Nash Square.

COMMITTEES.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Rufus Harrison, Friday Jones, and John Cook, was appointed to make necessary arrangements.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Drumm and N. Dunston was appointed to wait on Gen. Miles to request the presence of the 40th U. S. Band, also to wait on the candidates elect, Gov. Holden, Col. Deweese and others to request that they address the meeting.

It was also decided that bonfires be lighted at each corner of Nash Square, and one near the Speaker's stand. A committee of two for each fire was also nominated, and a committee of four to act as Marshals on the occasion.

MARK M. WILLIAMS, *Chm'n.*
WM. H. ANDERSON, *Sec'y.*

Colored men who have been discharged from employment for having voted the Republican ticket, will find it to their advantage to call on the Agents of the Freedman's Bureau, who will do what they can to get employment for them. More on this subject hereafter.

For the Standard.

SCHOOLS.

We hope that our County Court will not adjourn without some action on the subject of free schools. The need is urgent and the power is in their hands. Hundreds of young people, both white and colored, are growing up in ignorance. Any system of schools is better than none at all. Laborers will be much more easily hired on plantations the coming year, if some provision is made for their children's education.

If for any reason final action cannot be taken at this term, we trust that a committee of persons interested in education, including colored persons as well as white, will be invited to report the adoption of a system to the February Court so that there may then be no further delay. B.

Dedication of the Normal (Colored) High School--Speech by Judge Chase.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.

Chief Justice Chase was present to-night at the dedication of the Normal High School building for colored persons, and delivered an address. He said that by the fiat of God the fetters had been struck from the limbs of millions of aged slaves and they had become free. Being citizens it was necessary that they should be educated. Teachers at first came from the North, then societies were formed to further the object, and he was glad to know that the great society of which he had the honor to be president had been instrumental in erecting the building which was being dedicated and which he hoped would accomplish much good.—The work of educating freedman was just begun; but by organized efforts much would be effected, and the day was not far distant when the States of the South would have a system of free schools in which all might be educated—schools in which there would be no discrimination. He hoped the day was not far distant when the hills and valleys of the South would be glorified and blessed by school-houses. He had said several years ago, in a speech made on a similar occasion, he hoped he might live to see the day that the sun would not shine on the footprints of a slave in America, when no slave should tread the soil of Virginia, and he thanked God that that hope had been realized. The work of educating the colored people had commenced, and would not stop. It could not go backwards, but would be pushed forward until all of them were educated and christianized.

Governor Pierpont, General Brown, Judge Bond, and other prominent gentlemen were present. The audience was composed of about equal parts of white and colored people.

THE TIME TO CUT BUSHES.—A correspondent of the Few Hampshire *Farmer* says: "Repeated trials on as many different pieces of land, and each trial a complete success, has convinced us that December, the time we invariably do this, is the best season, at which time the growth of the year is evidently at an end. A piece of valuable pasture-land of ours, overrun with bushes, which had been many times cut over by a former owner to no purpose, because cut in the summer season, was by us cut over in December, 1862, and to this time, a period of nearly five years, not a bush has sprouted, and the land though moist, is well stocked down to grass."

COLIC IN HORSES.—The New England *Farmer* is informed that the following is a safe and effective cure for colic. Dissolve as much salt in a quart of pure water as may be required thoroughly to saturate the liquid, and drench the patient with one half of it. If symptoms of relief are not noticed in fifteen minutes or half an hour, give the remainder. This remedy has proved entirely successful in very severe cases, where other more complicated medicines had failed.

Men are never placed in such extremes but that there is a right to guide them.