Special Notices.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, reliable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere.

March 13, 1866.—1y.

If other Remedies Fail for Bronchial and Liver Diseases, read the following:

Thomas H. Rainey, Esq., Granville County, N. C., says:

"I find your pills to be the best family medicine I have ever used. They have proved very beneficial in my own case. I have been very much afflicted for fifteen years, and have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but have found more relief from your pills than all others. My disease is bronchial affliction, and complete prostration of the nervous system. I have used them in ten or fifteen cases in my family, and find them to be the very medicine for nearly all family diseases."

☞ For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompanying each box. Sent to any part of the United States for $3 a dozen. Address,

GEO. W. DEEMS,
March 1—1m Baltimore, Md.

S---T--1860---X. Drake's Plantation Bitters.—They purify, strengthen and invigorate,

They create a healthy appetite,

They are an antidote to change of water and diet,

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours,

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind,

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers,

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach,

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation,

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus,

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
nov 22—6m 21 Park Row, New York.

Agua de Magnolia.—A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration,

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflamation

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume,

It cures musquito bites and stings of insects,

It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
nov 22—6m Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!—The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin.—Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs, for Restoring and beautifying the Hair.

CHARLES BATCHELOR,
aug 15—1y New York.

Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in forty-eight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

P. F. PESCUD, Agent,
sept 21—1y Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE, warranted good for any kind of work. The owner offers him for sale solely because he does not need him at present. Apply to

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 22, 1866.—2—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A HOUSE, with five rooms, in the Western part of the City of Raleigh.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
March 22—2—tf.

LAND FOR SALE, LEASE, OR RENT

A VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING FIFteen hundred acres. About one half is in a high state of cultivation, lying in Wilson County, on the waters of Tosnot Swamp, 10 miles south of Wilson and 4 miles north of Stantonsburg. There is inexhaustible quantities of the best kind of marl and muck, a large quantity of both are now thrown up ready for immediate use. There is also on the premises a large new dwelling house with six large rooms, all with good fireplaces, barns, stables, gin-house, cotton-press, and all necessary out-houses, all in good repair.

The most of the land is well adapted to the culture of cotton. For futher particulars apply to

REUBEN BYNUM,
Stantonsburg, N. C.,
or C. J. ROUNTREE,
12—tf. Wilson, N. C.

CHANCE FOR GOOD Investments.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE City of Raleigh, for sale.

Also, **Wake County Bonds.**

Apply to Q. BUSBEE.
March 4—1m. Attorney at Law.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!

Extra Engine Oil.
Mataliek Lubricating Oil.
Kerosene Oil.
Counter and Union Scales.
Extra Weights, by the Sett.

J. BROWN.
With Hart and Lewis.
jan. 10—tf. No. 44 Fayetteville St.

N. CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR.

150 Barrels North-Carolina Flour, in store and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 9, 1866.—tf.

CANDY BY THE WHOLESALE,

AT

Manufacturers Price.

February 26, 1866.—2m. FENDT

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

1,000 BUSHELS CORN IN 2 BUSHELS Sacks.
100 bales Eastern Hay.
50 barrels Mess Pork.
100 " Flour.
200 " Lime.
50 " Plaster Paris.
40 tons Baker's Island Guano.
100 New York make, Spirit Casks.
6 tons Hoop Iron.

Bagging, Rope, Rosin Strainers, Bungs, Truss' Hoops, &c.

A. DAY,
Goldsboro', N. C.
march 20—1—1w.

Rewards.

$80.00 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE ON SUNDAY night, March 11th, 1866, a **bay horse,** 12 years old—at least 15 hands high, blind in right eye, with some white hairs on one side, about the low edge of the saddle skirt. He had on old shoes on one or two of his feet, and is rather low in order. Also, about the 6th of June last, one **dark bay stud mule,** 4 years old, and about common size for a mule of his age. About the 10th of July last, one very **dark bay mare,** 9 years old, with a white face, and left hind foot both hair and hoof white, with a split in the hoof, extending nearly to the hair, with three small black spots in the white, the largest one on the forepart of the foot. At the same time, one other **yellow filly,** 3 years old, in common order, with roached mane, and a sore on her withers.

I will give the above reward of eighty dollars for the above named stock delivered to me, or twenty dollars for either one of them. I live on the Smithfield road, 14 miles southwest of Raleigh, and two miles from Holly Springs. My address is Raleigh, N. C. JAMES ROGERS.

march 14—4tdpd.

$150 REWARD!

STOLEN FROM OUR LOT IN JOHNSTON County, near Harnett county line, on Thursday night the 6th inst, **Two Mules,** one a large bay, nick in left year on the right side of the neck, branded S., had saddle sore on weathers, was shod all round. The other a pale sorrel, blind in right eye, badly scared by Barnes, marks of singletree on hind legs, had three shoes on; shoe off of right hind foot. This mule was also branded S on the neck or shoulder.

There was also two army saddles, and wagon bridles stolen at the same time.

The good of society requires that horse stealing should be stopped; we will, therefore pay a reward of $25 each for securing said mules, that we may again get them, and $100 for the arrest and proof to convict the thieves. They were taken in the direction of Raleigh, and was last seen within 2 miles of that city. We may be seen, or any communication through the mails will reach us at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C.

AVERA, BECKWITH & CO.
March 12—6t—pd.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 21, 1866.

To Holders of Coupons of North-Carolina Bonds.

BY ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North-Carolina, ratified March 10, 1866, I am directed to prepare and sell for not less than par, bonds of the State running thirty-four years, with Coupons bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, of the denomination of $100, $500, and $1,000, principal and interest untaxable, for the purpose of paying coupons now due and to become due in 1866, and bonds due and to fall due in 1866. By authority vested in the Public Treasurer, I designate New York as the place of payment.

Parties entitled, desirous of effecting the exchange authorized in said Act, will please communicate to me at once the amount and character of the securities which they wish to be funded, in order that I may know the number and denomination of the bonds which will be required. After the engraver shall furnish the blanks, the bonds will be prepared for issue with little delay.

Under advice of the Attorney General, Coupons of bonds issued since, but under acts passed before May 20th, 1861, will be funded under the act of March 10th, 1866, provided their identity is established, by being cut from the bonds in my presence, a provision necessary on account of the similarity to other Coupons, issued since May 20th, 1861.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 22—2—1w. *Public Treasurer.*

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for furnishing the INSANE ASYLUM, 700 (seven hundred) light-wood Posts, seven (7) feet long, 5 inches thick. Also 7,000 (seven thousand) feet of good heart plank, 16 ft. long and 6 inches wide, and one inch thick, all to be delivered at the Asylum.

E. C. FISHER, Supt.
March 22, 1866.—2—2w.

PRIME NICE HERRINGS.

10 Barrels,
20 Half-Barrels, of superior Herrings, just received and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 22, 1866.—2—tf.

TWO OF THE GREATEST BLESSINGS are HEALTH AND PEACE. To preserve the first keep your body comfortable, and to enjoy the last keep your wives and daughters well supplied with pocket change, and let them spend it at

ISAAC OETTINGER'S,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
N. C. BOOK-STORE BUILDING,

Where has just been opened a **nice, well selected and cheap stock** of

Dry and Fancy Goods,

to an inspection of which the public is respectfully invited.

March 22, 1866.—2—2m.

The Greatest Curiosity of the Age!
A LIVE MAN AT HILLSBORO'!

ON THE FIRST APRIL WE WILL OPEN, at Hillsboro', N. C., the largest and finest assortment of

Ladies' and Mens' Wear

ever offered to the country trade.

Having the best custom in the State, we can afford to sell at prices below City retail trade. Give us a call.

Write for samples, enclosing stamp.

To Students and School Girls at a distance we will sell at the same prices as to our home customers. BROWN, PARKS & CO.

March 22, 1866—2—tf.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction at Morehead City, N. C., on the 2d day of April, 1866, a lot of Government Buildings, and other property belonging to the United States.

Terms cash in United States currency.

M. C. GARBER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Dept. North-Carolina.
march 20—1—td.

DeCarlerel and Armstrong's N. C. Book Bindery

OVER THE N. C. BOOKSTORE, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING ADDED AN ENTIRELY NEW set of machinery, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Bookbinding with neatness and despatch.

Blank Book Department.

Having on hand a large stock of fine paper, we are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Blank Books, from the smallest memorandum to the largest Bank Ledger, at short notice.

Ruling Department.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Ruling in a manner that cannot be surpassed.

Our facilities warrant us in saying that we can execute work as cheaply as any establishment of the kind in the United States.

We also have for sale, at publisher's prices, the National Series of School Books.

Orders from teachers and country merchants will meet with prompt attention.

nov 6—172 tf.

CONFISCATION AT AN END!

The North-Carolina Book-Store still Flourishing.

H. D. TURNER, RALEIGH, N. C., offers to the trade and people of North-Carolina a large and varied stock of standard School, Law and Miscellaneous Books, among which may be found "Our own" series of School Books, together with different kinds of Spellers, Readers, Grammars and Arithmetics. They also offer the following valuable standard Law Books.

Supreme Court Reports, full sets or separate vols., numbers furnished to complete volumes.—Cantwell's Justice, Cantwell's Practice, Revised Code of North-Carolina, Journals of the Convention of 1835 and 1861, North-Carolina Form Book, Iredell on Executors, Jones' Digest.

Are now publishing, and will be ready by the 1st of January, 60,000 copies of Turner's North-Carolina Almanac for the year 1866. The indispensable favorite with every family and business man in the State will contain a vast fund of useful and statistical information.

Also on hand, a splendid assortment of Stationery and Fancy Toilet Goods from the most celebrated manufactorys on the continent.

Book Binding, with neatness and dispatch; Blank Books ruled to any pattern and manufactured in the finest style; Music Books and Periodicals bound in handsome manner.

oct 17—155 tf 10. H. D. TURNER.

JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, for all kinds of Produce and other Goods.

Special attention given to the sale of **Flour, Bacon** and **Lard.**

Consignments solicited, at Old Stand 4th door North side Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

aug 11—tf 8

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Civil Rights bill, which has passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and now awaits the President's signature, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. 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 to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled 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 punishments, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall deprive any inhabitant of any State or Territory of any right secured by this act, under color of law, regulation, or custom, is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The United States District Courts shall have exclusive cognizance of all offences against this act, and also, concurrently with the United States Circuit Court, of all civil and criminal causes affecting persons where rights are secured by section 1. Any suit against such persons, begun in any State Court, may be removed for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court. In exceptional cases the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the States, wherein the court have jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, 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. 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 officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act; and it is made the duty of the circuit courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories, 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.

SEC. 5. The commissioners are empowered to have concurrent jurisdiction with United States Circuit and District Judges and Territorial Judges, both in term time and vacation.

SEC. 6. United States Marshals and their deputies are required to obey all warrants issued under this act. In case of refusal they may be fined one thousand dollars each, for the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. The commissioners are empowered to appoint county assistants to execute warrants, and the latter may call for assistance upon bystanders or summons a *posse comitatus*, or the military and naval forces.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully, obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting, or attempt to rescue prisoners from custody, is subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the United States District Court, or the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 8. The District Attorneys, Marshals, and their deputies and clerks of District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the fees allowed 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 issued by commissioners for the arrest of offenders shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person arrested, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the commissioner—to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 9. Whenever the President of the States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of the district to attend at such place within the district and at 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. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 11. 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.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Union men of Pennsylvania are preparing for a decided and aggressive contest, with no apprehensions as to the result. Their opponents have given them a great advantage, by nominating a candidate for Govenor, notorious on account of his secession proclivities—a thorough-going opponent of the war for the Union; an endorser of Judge Woodward's infamous wish that the line of the Rebel Confederacy were so drawn as to include the State of Pennsylvania; a defender of the Supreme Court decisions that the Government had no right to levy soldiers from the State, and that the fact of service in the Union army disqualified a citizen for exercising the right of suffrage. In view of this damaging record, the assertion that Mr. Clymer is now a supporter of the Administration—which has been changed only by the accession as its head of a man whom he bitterly denounced for years—can have very little weight. The struggle will be a sharp one; but its result is not doubtful.—*Exchange.*

—The ice on the Hudson river is rapidly breaking up, and navigation between New York and Albany will soon be resumed.

—The New Jersey Senate has adopted resolutions in favor of an increase of the pay of officers of the United State Navy.

—A New Orleans editor, Mr. Overall, has been delivering lectures in that city on the life of Stonewall Jackson.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nevada, introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the joint Committee on Reconstruction:—

Whereas in the present distracted condition of the country it is eminently proper and necessary that all just and constitutional means should be employed for the quieting of popular excitement, the removal of unreasonable prejudice and the obliteration of all hostile feelings growing out of the late unhappy civil war; and whereas one of the most prolific sources of unfriendly settlement is the conflict of opinion existing on the subject of negro suffrage; and whereas it is now most evident that there is no probability whatever that Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States whose people were lately in insurrection will be allowed to occupy the seats to which they have been elected until such States shall have complied with certain fundamental conditions, a portion of which are hereinafter recited; and whereas it is unreasonable to expect the re-establishment of harmony and good feeling as long as the eleven Southern States whose people were recently in insurrection are prevented from resuming their ancient relations to this government, therefore, be it

Resolved, first, that each of said States whose people were lately in insurrection, as aforesaid, shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two houses of the National Legislature, whenever said State shall have so amended its constitution as to do away with all existing distinctions as to civil rights and disabilities among the various classes of its population by reason either of race or color, or previous condition of servitude; second, to repudiate all pecuniary indebtedness which said State may have heretofore contracted, incurred or assumed with the late unnatural and treasonable war; third, to yield all claim to compensation on account of the liberation of its slaves; and fourth, to provide for the extension of the elective franchise to all persons upon the same terms and conditions, making no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; *provided*, that those who were qualified to vote in the year 1860, by the laws of their respective States, shall not be disfranchised by reason of any new test or conditions which have been or may be prescribed since that year.

Resolved, That after the aforesaid conditions have been complied with and the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the present voting population of the State, including all those qualified to vote under the laws thereof as they existed in 1860, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the government of the United States, wholly exonerating them from all pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of connection with the rebellion.

Resolved, That in view of the thorough assimilation of the basis of suffrage in the various States of the Union, all other States not above specified shall be respectfully requested to incorporate an amendment in their State constitutions respectively corresponding with the one specified.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the aforesaid resolutions it is not intended to assert a coercive power on the part of Congress in regard to the regulation of the right of suffrage in the different States of the Union, but only to make a respectful and earnest appeal to their own good sense and love of country, with a view to the prevention of serious evils now threatened, and to the peaceful perpetuation of the repose, the happiness and true glory of the whole American people.

The Boston *Pilot*, in a well written and candid review of the President's position, concludes thus: "Amid all these combined attacks, the President has stood firm, unflinching and undaunted. He has appealed from party to the people; from leaders to the masses; and he stands, to-day, the standard-bearer of the Union, the defender of the Constitution, the one man on the watch-tower of his high office to defend both from assaults, and to sound the notes of danger to both."

HIT.—The Charlottsville *Chronicle* of Saturday last, give a palpable hit as follows:—It seems to us as hard to get *in* the Union as it is to get *out*. The South respectfully asks to move one way or the other. We are like the fellow who was forced to go to the show, and then not allowed to go any further than where he had paid for his ticket. We have been dragged into the doorway of the federal tent, and are not allowed to see any of the performance except to settle with the tax collectors. We can hear the animals growling inside, and the cracking of the ringmaster's whip, but we can't see the show unless we pay for two and take in a colored lady. And the worst of it is, they keep a great eagle perched over the entrance, which, if you attempt to go back, swoops down upon you and picks a hole in your head. We justly think this is unreasonable; they ought either let us pass in or refund our money and tie up the eagle.

—An elephant was sold at Danbury, Connecticut, a few days since for $8,000.

—A masked ball, given by the newspaper men at New Haven, paid $1100 profit.

—Grass fed beef is two cents per pound in Uraguay. Oh! blessed Uraguayians.

—They make nice French brandy in New York by boiling printer's rollers.

—Another steamer is about to sail from Mobile with emigrants for Brazil.

—Boston Corbett has experienced religion at Newark, New Jersey.

—The Empress refused to be present when Teresa sung at the Tuileries.

—Adah Isaacs Menkin is riding a bare-backed steed all over Great Britain.

—The Covent Garden theatre, in London, couldn't pay its salaries and had to shut up.

—Mississippi has all her "freedmen" at work, and a big cotton crop will be the consequence.

—Maximilian keeps 4,000 men at work on the railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

—Snow is three feet deep in Northern Wisconsin, and the stock is suffering very much.

—Fifty dollars have been offered for the pen with which the President signed the veto message.

—The military excitement in Canada is reported to be the result of direct command from the Crown of Great Britain.

—James Nevins, Esq., for many years a prominent member of the board of brokers of Philadelphia, died on Monday.

—At the last Foreign Office masquerade ball in Paris, a very tall guardsman appeared as an obelisk.

—Both Houses in the Georgia Legislature have passed a law to punish horse stealing and burglary by night with death.

—Negro laborers are going to Mississippi and Arkansas, from Georgia, by hundreds.

—In Wisconsin everybody is for Johnson, the Democrats and Republicans cordially uniting in his support.

—The dullness of business in New York is almost unprecedented.

—Barnum's daughter was recently married in a splendid white satin dress.

A RADICAL SLANDERER EXPOSED.

Charles A. Dana, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and now the editor of a border ruffian journal in Chicago, has been for some months one of the most violent and abusive of the radical slanderers and villifiers of President Johnson. The publication of the following letter shows that the motives of this chap have simply been wounded vanity and a desire for revenge upon the President for refusing to appoint him Collector of this port:

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Some of my friends in the New York delegation in Congress want me to be Collector of New York. I shall be glad to have that office, and accordingly address myself to you. I have been a resident of New York city for nearly twenty years, till a few months since, when I came here on leaving the War Department. I know New York, its merchants and its politicians, but by reason of my connection with the War Department I have been absent, so as to be free from all identification with the political factions or personal controversies by which the Union party there had been much divided. I believe that there is no person of any prominence in the party whose appointment would give greater general satisfaction than mine. Should you be disposed so far to entertain the idea as to wish for information concerning my capacity to administer the office, there is no one who can judge better as to that than Mr. Stanton.

Let me add that I am myself confident of performing the duties, should they be intrusted me, to the advantage of the public service and to your entire satisfaction.

I am, with profound respect,
Your faithful servant,
CHARLES A. DANA.

To his Excellency the President.

In this letter the character of Dana is fully exhibited. He thinks himself a prominent member of the republican party; he actually believes that his appointment "would give general satisfaction;" he refers to Secretary Stanton, for whom he acted as a spy upon our generals; he "feels confident of performing the duties" of Collector "to the advantage of the public service" and to the President's "entire satisfaction," and he entertains "profound respect" for the President. But when Mr. Johnson declines to give him this office he turns about, declares that the President is inferior to a negro in intelligence and capacity, calls for his impeachment and removal from office charges him with all known and unknown crimes, and rants like a blackguard to whom a gentleman has refused to give a shilling to buy a drink. Further comment is unnecessary. Like the President, we have no ammunition waste upon dead ducks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, - - MARCH 24, 1866.

Governor Graham--Mr. Fessenden.

We lack room to-day to publish in full, but shall publish in our next, a communication to the National *Intelligencer* from the Hon. William A. Graham, containing some correspondence between that gentleman and the Hon. W. P. Fessenden, of Maine, in relation to the examination of witnesses before the Committee on Reconstruction. We are not disposed to submit any comments on this correspondence without giving Mr. Graham a fair and full hearing in our columns.

Mr. Graham asked the privilege of being present at the taking of testimony by the committee in relation to this State; and Mr. Fessenden replied that "it is not customary to allow a cross-examination of witnesses before a committee appointed to report on a subject not involving individuals." And Mr. Fessenden adds, "the committee is quite willing, however, to examine any witnesses who may be produced, having a knowledge of the subject-matter, to any reasonable extent." This reply, it seems to us, should have been deemed satisfactory, and as closing the door to further correspondence on the subject; but Mr. Graham rejoins, and raises the question "whether the right of a State to representation is not entitled to an equal privilege of defence by those whom she has chosen for that office." *To this letter no answer was made by Mr. Fessenden.*

Mr. Graham seems to have proceeded on the assumption that the merits of the individuals chosen to represent the State would be inquired into, on evidence before the committee; but in this Mr. Fessenden tells him he is mistaken. The committee is inquiring for itself, in its own way, not into the character of the members elect to Congress, but into the political condition of the State; and Mr. Fessenden says in relation to this inquiry that the committee is quite willing to examine, to any reasonable extent, any witnesses who may be produced. What more could be asked or expected?

We copy from the proceedings of the Senate of the 19th, the following debate in relation to this correspondence:

"Mr. Fessenden rose to a personal explanation. He found in the National *Intelligencer* of the 17th instant a letter from William A. Graham, a claimant for a seat in the Senate from North-Carolina, in reply to his (Fessenden's) remarks, a few days ago, concerning the nature of the investigations carried on by the Committee of Fifteen.—This letter of Graham's was intended to convey the impression that the investigations were not impartial. Mr. Graham had written to him (Fessenden,) making two requests—one, that the witnesses suggested by him (Graham) should be examined; and another, that the Representatives and Senators from these States be allowed to be present to cross-examine the witnesses. The last request was not complied with, because it was not customary in cases of investigation by a committee, and because the proceedings of the committee were not in the nature of a criminal investigation where cross-examinations were necessary. He (Fessenden) did not regard the lately rebellious States in the light of criminals on trial, nor was he acting in the capacity of prosecutor. Another error of Mr. Graham's was his belief that the testimony had closed because it had been ordered to be printed. It had not closed, except in the case of Tennessee. In the case of North-Carolina no testimony had yet been printed, it all being in the hands of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, now absent on account of domestic affliction.

Mr. Davis, in reply to Mr. Fessenden, advocated the right of the claimants for seats as Southern Senators and Representatives to be present and cross-examine witnesses. Mr. Davis proceeded to read Mr. Graham's statement in the *Intelligencer*. Having read for half an hour, he was called to order by Mr. Chandler, who insisted that there was no question before the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden said he had yielded the floor to Mr. Davis for him to read Mr. Graham's letter, but it was evident now that he was reading the editorials and news columns of the paper.

Mr. Davis said he was reading an explanation of the case by Major Lawrence. At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's reading, Mr. Fessenden said that if Mr. Graham desired to introduce further testimony in the case of North-Carolina, he could do so"

We have heretofore published the fact, as stated in their places by four members of the committee besides Mr. Fessenden, that every witness mentioned by persons claiming seats from this State had been examined.—Mr. Fessenden has subsequently stated that the testimony as to this State has not closed, and that the committee will continue to examine witnesses to any reasonable extent. We trust the committee will not content itself with examining only such witnesses as may be tendered by persons claiming seats, but that persons "unmistakably" loyal, and not of the faction which now controls this State, may be sent for and examined. We want "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" in this matter.

The *Sentinel* quotes the following from the President's veto message, and adds, "we stand squarely up to it:"—

"I hold it my duty to recommend the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, when it presents itself in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test."

The President here emphatically endorses the existing test oath, and says it is the duty of the insurgent States to conform to it.—The *Sentinel* supported candidates for Congress on the ground that they could not and would not take this oath, and opposed candidates who could take it. And yet it says it stands "squarely up" to the President.

The President also said to the Virginia delegation that if there were but five thousand loyal persons in a State, to *them* should be entrusted the work of restoration. Does the *Sentinel* "stand squarely up" to that?—No. On the contrary it assails and maligns the very persons thus referred to by the President—calls them "cowards" because they wanted peace during the rebellion, and glories in the fact that its Editors were "good Confederates." The truth is, the *Sentinel* and its faction are bitterly hostile to the President. Hypocrisy is said to be the tribute which vice pays to virtue, and this is strikingly illustrated in the course of the *Sentinel* and its faction in relation to President Johnson.

It might well be said that extremes had met if Senator Stewart's proposition for universal suffrage and universal amnesty should be adopted. One of the difficulties in the way is that the true Union men of the South are opposed to universal amnesty. The time was when they would have agreed to it, but they have been so deceived and outraged by the secession element that they would not do it now. So far as universal or colored suffrage is concerned, the insurgent States are in the hands of a majority of the people of the United States. That majority can do as it pleases. If it should devise any plan by which the insurgent States should be coerced or tempted to establish a certain kind of suffrage, the result would be the practical ignoring of the right of the States to determine this question for themselves. It would be idle to say there was no coercion when a proposition of this sort should be finally laid down, and the States should be told they must accede to it or be indefinitely excluded from the Union. The insurgent States would do any thing in the long run to be restored to the Union. The majority in Congress ought to be above placing conquered States in such a situation. The principle of the right of the States to decide the question of suffrage for themselves ought to be strictly and honestly adhered to. This is the gist of the President's plan, and for one we do not feel disposed to abandon it.

We appeal most respectfully and earnestly to the Congress of the United States to adopt *some* plan to restore the States to the Union. Our people are anxious to know their fate. Every week's delay is still further crippling us in our industrial pursuits, and is increasing among us the disaffected, disloyal element. We make this appeal as an unconditional Union man. We sincerely trust Congress will not adjourn without taking final action on this vital subject.

We have no taste for controversy with our brother Editors, though we frequently engage in them with warmth. They are unwelcome and unpleasant to us, especially with those who indulge in "quips and quiddities," and substitute passion or ill feeling for calm statement and argument.—Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* seldom if ever discusses any question on its merits; and as for "artful dodging," he excels in this respect the crack characters sketched by Dickens.

However, in our next, if we should find space, we shall hoist our neighbor and dispose of him on several points that seem to require ventillation. As we publish now but three times a week and our neighbor daily, he has two thrusts to our one. We beg our readers to believe, however, that thus far we are not damaged. Meanwhile we advise our amiable cotemporary to keep cool, and not to use naughty words in his Editorials.

We call attention to the Revenue Law on our outside to-day.

Prices Still Coming Down.—In the *Dispatch* of Thursday we called attention to the fact that some of our merchants were selling goods at prices very near those prevailing before the war. We are glad to add others to the number this morning. Mr. W. R. Polk, corner of Broad and Sixth streets, advertises bleached cotton at twelve and a half cents; unbleached cotton, made at the Manchester Mill, at fifteen cents, which the mill was selling a few days ago by the bale at twenty cents; calicoes at twelve and a half cents, and nearly all his new stock of dry goods, just received, at about the same falling off from the high prices which prevailed a short time ago. So, also, it will be seen that Messrs. West & Andrews, at foot of Church Hill, on Broad street, are selling brown sugar at ten cents; coffee at twenty five cents, and butter at twenty cents. We chronicle these facts with very great pleasure, and hope soon to be able to report a general decline in all the necessaries of life.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SUICIDE.—A Richmond correspondent of the *Index* says recently:

Early on yesterday morning, Dr. Busk, of late a resident of this city, was found in the privy attached to the store of W. B. Phillips & Co., on the corner of Seventh and Broad streets, in a state of insensibility. In his pocket was found a partially filled bottle of solution of morphine, from which, and from his condition, it was evident that he had taken a dose with intent to kill himself.—Medical aid was immediately called in, and despite every effort made to restore him to sensibility, he died in the course of an hour and a half.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Albert G. Mackey, Collector of Customs for Charleston, S. C. George Bryan, of Charleston, District Judge of the United States for the district of South Carolina, and William Cherry, Collector of Customs for Washington, N. C.

—The most astounding piece of news yet, is the statement that the bonds of the Irish Republic are being extensively counterfeited.

—A patent oyster opener is the latest invention in England.

Congressional Summary.

SENATE.—On the 20th instant, a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the destitute colored people of the District, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, was introduced by Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, and after some debate was adopted. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1867, was taken up and after receiving several amendments was passed. Mr. Chandler called up the bill to amend the act relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandise at the district of New York. Several amendments were adopted, after which the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill to establish a collection district at Port Huron in the State of Michigan and extending the collection district of Puget Sound, and afterward the House bill to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and of revenue cutters was taken up and passed the latter receiving several amendments before its passage. The bill to issue American registers to the steam-vessels Michigan and Despardi was taken up and passed. The bill to grant aid to the International Telegraph Company, to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the West Indies, with certain amendments, was discussed for some time, and finally postponed until 1 p. m. on the 21st after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, was taken up, received two amendments, and was then passed.—A resolution in relation to the publication of a work which shall give full and accurate maps and landscape views of the various battle-fields of the war, with plats of the fortifications of the contending armies, was adopted. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore considered amendatory of an act entitled "An act relative to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which, after some debate was passed by a vote of 112 to 31. The "bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," was passed after some debate, and the House adjourned.

Washington News and Rumors.

—The House passed a resolution to adjourn in May. There is but little probability that the Senate will concur.

—The case of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, comes up to-morrow. Although the Judiciary Committee has reported in his favor, there is but little doubt that the majority of the Senate will oust him. Votes are needed to override Presidential vetoes, and the Radicals have determined, if possible, to have them, without regard to justice or precedent. A Republican Senator will be returned by the present New Jersey Legislature and Senator Stewart having gone over, a vote or two more will be all they need.

—The National Union Club have, through Green Clay Smith, chairman *pro. tem.* for A. W. Randall, President, and William Thorpe, Corresponding Secretary, issued a call for Union people, without regard to party or location, to meet at the City Hall in Washington on Saturday night, for the purpose of indorsing and sustaining President Johnson in his bold and determined purpose of maintaining in its purity the Constitution of the United States against all opposition.

—The conservative Republicans in Congress have organized a national committee, with headquarters, from which documents are to be sent to the country. Associate clubs are to be established throughout the