Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, - - MARCH 24, 1866.

City and State Items.

Small Pox.—Cases of this disease are breaking out occasionally in different parts of the City; at least it is so rumored; and we think it highly necessary that caution should be exercised to prevent its spread. We do not think, however, that there is very great cause of alarm on the subject, nor do we believe all we hear in regard to the spread of the disease, for it was currently reported, a few days ago, that a case had broken out on the premises of the Local, but he did not believe it, and don't believe it yet.

Revolvers.—The first revolving fire-arm ever made in the United States, was manufactured by John Gill, an honest mechanic of the (then) town of Newbern. It was a short rifle made to fire fourteen times. We saw, on exhibition at the Newbern Fair, some years ago, the first specimen of his revolver made by Mr. Gill. It was rather an uncouth article, but exhibited fully the principle which has been so improved upon since in the production of the various revolvers in use, and which is said to have furnished Colt his first hint for the manufacture of his celebrated pistols.

An article in the local column of the Newbern *Times*, has called the subject to our recollection, which article was, we imagine, the answer to inquiries based on information we gave to the Agent of a pistol manufactory at Springfield, Mass., a few days ago.

History of an Important Person.—Did you ever see the Devil—that little smutty faced, impudent, ragged imp of blackness—the Printer's Devil? To be sure you have. Well he is no small potatoe, in this era of light and printer's ink. You may lick him and he'll laugh, you may kick him and he'll laugh, you may treat him and he'll laugh; and he'll laugh at any time, in any place, on any occasion and without any reason. He is himself an irrepressible conflict—an embodiment of rascality and morality, humbuggery and honesty, fun and solemnity—solemn in his laughter, funny in his solemnity. He speaks by jerks and twists—stutters like a school-master and whistles like a Canary. His pockets are filled with nails types, cigar stumps, postage stamps, cheese and herrings, a bladeless knife, a bit of candle, a sulphur match or so, scraps of poetry, locals, tit-bits of fun and a twine string. He is an institution—without a pattern in all the world, an enigma to himself and a puzzle to all save the "boss." But we can't do him justice—he spells "oats," "eats," and "cats," "rats;" he is at the bottom of all the rascality perpetrated in the mysterious art, and whistles a hymn, usually Old Hundred, while he sticks a pin in his toe-nail and touches somebody's shin bone with its brassy sting. We would write a snatch of poetry upon him but we forbear, for he will haunt us for a week now with his diabolical grin and dismal cry for "copy," "copy," occasionally interlarded with "give me a five cent stamp for your notice of me. "Go to your rest, little Devil, at bed-time to-night—we pity, admire, contemn and laugh at you. We write you, also, as others have done, and herewith in conclusion append a history of your whyfore and wherefore:

When Aldus Manutius set up in business as a printer at Venice, he came in possession of a little negro boy. This boy was known over the city as "the little devil," who assisted in the mysterious bibliofactory; and some of the most ignorant believed him to be none other than the embodiment of Satan, who helped Aldus in the prosecution of his profession. One day, Manutius, desiring to dispel this strange hallucination by publicity, displayed the young imp to the poorer classes. Upon this occasion, he made this short but characteristic speech: Be it known to Venice, that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the *printer's devil*. All those who think he is not flesh and blood, may come and pinch him."—*American Artizan.*

Mail Carriers.—The Charlotte *Democrat*, speaking of the difficulty of procuring the services of persons who can legally carry the mails, says—"We are not certain that mail carriers are required by the government to take the test oath. We think the Postmaster General has decided that a mail carrier is not an officer of the government, but a laborer, and therefore not required to take the test oath. We believe we saw such a statement in the Raleigh *Standard* some weeks ago. Will the editor of that paper please inform us in regard to the matter."

Attorney-General Speed has decided that the fact of having served under the Confederate government as mail contractor or mail carrier, does not of itself, debar a person from taking the test oath, nor from taking a contract or carrying the mail under the Federal government, provided there be no other obstacle to his taking the required oaths laid down in the Act of Congress of 1862. In other words, the having been a mail contractor or a mail carrier, (which employments are not considered *offices*,) does not bring the person within any one of the fourteen exceptions of the President's proclamation.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says, we are glad to learn that the railroad bridge over the Catawba river (between Charlotte and Lincolnton) will be completed in four or five weeks.

The Devil in Caswell.—The veritable "Old Scratch" has made his bodily appearance in Caswell County, N. C., in the shape of a great ball of fire; at least, so reports the Danville *Times*, on "good authority." He was seen one night last week, swinging himself, like a great fiery globe over the pig sty of a Mr. Hubbard, who, fearing that his sooty majesty had an intention of roasting some of the porkers, made at him, first with a big stick and then with a gun, to all which the Devil paid no attention further than to spit jets of sparkling brimstone at him, which so alarmed Mr. Hubbard, "a man of candor and veracity," that he fled the field and left the "Old Boy" fully master of the position.

An Honest Man.—The papers mention the fact that G. G. Lynch, Esq., of Halifax County, in this State, for many years Route Agent of the Post Office Department, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and afterwards Special Agent for the State, has recently notified the Department at Washington that he has two hundred dollars of gold in his possession belonging to the Post Office Treasury, which he has kept buried for safe-keeping since the breaking out of the Revolution, and which sum has been drawn for by the Post Master General. This may be, in these days of grasping cupidity, a somewhat unusual exhibition of personal and official integrity, but it will not surprise any who know the "Judge," for it is exactly in accordance with his manner of doing business.

Whipping.—We see in the Wilmington *Herald* of Monday that some difficulty has arisen in New Hanover County, between the County Court and the Freedman's Bureau.

It seems that some negroes were tried before the County Court and sentenced to be whipped. We do not know the merits of the case, or whether negro testimony was allowed. But complaints were entered by colored citizens, and under orders from Col. Whittlesey, to whom the matter was referred, the whipping was ordered to be suspended and the affair investigated.

A Remorseful Feline.—The Goldsboro' *News* is responsponsible for the following yarn. It says:

"There is a cat in the town of Goldsboro', now engaged in the responsible duty of rearing nine members of a family—four kittens and *five young rats*. She is equally as tender of the latter, as of the former. She killed the mother rat, and immediately assumed the task of rearing the orphan young."

Verily, she is a tender-hearted tabby.

A. & N. C. R. R.—We clip from our Goldsboro' cotemporary the following item, concerning the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad:

"The President and employees of this road are actively engaged in putting the rolling stock of this important branch of internal improvements of the State, in thorough order. A fine new passenger coach will soon be put on the road, and another is nearly ready, altered and improved at the Company's workshops to correspond with the new coach, just received. All the passenger cars are being thoroughly overhauled, painted, and fitted up; while the box cars and flats are daily receiving attention, supervision and care of the Master Mechanic and workmen.

While these improvements are going on in the workshops, all along the line of the road attention is being paid to the road bed. It is expected, before the annual meeting of the Stockholders in June next, to have the road and rolling stock in the very best order, that the means at the command of Mr. Thomas, the President, will permit.

The business of the road has been remarkably good since it was turned over to the Company."

Unjustifiable.—We learn from the best authority that Mr. John F. Hutchings, whose plantation lies on the outskirts of the City, is very much annoyed by the continued loss of hogs and cattle. Mr. Hutchings is a loyal, law-abiding citizen and his complaint is based on the most reasonable grounds.

The killing of stock off of our impoverished plantations by irresponsible parties, does the farming interest material damage. We are sure that no good soldier would wantonly kill cattle; and there can be no reason for complaint by them on account of rations, for the government deals to them the very best.

We sincerely regret that such things occur, and are confident that if brought to the ear of authority they would be immediately stopped.

Wayne Female College.—Rev. S. M. Frost, President of Wayne Female College, located at Goldsboro', who is now on a visit to New York, has, we learn from the *News*, been successful in raising about two thousand dollars, to aid in refitting and refurnishing the building; and it is thought the exercises of the institution will commence some time in April.

W. R. R.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad was held in Fayetteville on Monday last. After the organization of the meeting, a committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company, when the meeting adjourned to await the report of the committee.

Inquest.—The body of a white man, name unknown was found, Sunday, near Little Bridge. It was carelessly buried, in a box, and was so nearly decomposed that recognition was impossible. Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest over the body and the jury returned a verdict of death from some unknown cause.—*Wil. Dispatch.*

Louisburg Female College, under the control of Rev. Turner M. Jones, is, we learn from the *Sentinel*, in a fourishing condition, having already seventy pupils, with a prospect of an increase of the number.

Caught at Last.—For several weeks past, our neighbor Capt. W. E. Pierce, has noticed a genereral decrease in his wardrobe, and took measures to ascertain the cause of the defect.—Circumstances led him to suspect a colored servant in his employ and after a close watch on his part, that which he had formerly *supposed* was found to be *a fact*. He at once laid the case before the "Bureau," and the "Bureau" advised a search made by the proper authorities. On searching the room of the servant, articles of all sorts and kinds belonging to the plaintiff were found, such as sheets, pillow-slips, stockings, shirts, handkerchiefs and other articles too numerous to mention.

The servant alledged that she had purchased these articles, but the "Bureau" couldn't exactly see it in that light, as she had been employed on the place since the latter part of September, 1865, at the rate of $3,00 per month, so she was committed to jail for twenty days and the stolen clothing (that which was found) returned to the proper owner.

Somebody Hurt.—On Wednesday night last, about midnight, some of the residents in the vicinity of the R. & G. Depot, were aroused by a man, apparently a foreigner, who showed signs of having been very badly used up. He made known the facts, mostly by signs, that four men had attacked and beaten him, but no particulars of the affair could be gathered. He was put in the way to reach the Capitol Square, since which nothing, that we are aware, has been heard of him. He was said to be very bloody, and bruised in a horrible manner.

Almost a Difficulty.—A good deal of excitement was occasioned yesterday afternoon by the arrest of two colored soldiers, of the 37th U. S. C. T., by our City police, and the demand for the surrender of the prisoners by two officers of said regiment. The whole affair, which bid fair at one time to become a conflict between the two powers, originated, we may say, through a misunderstanding on both sides.—*Wil. Journal, 21st March.*

Emigrants.—"R," the Richmond correspondent of the *Express* sends the following to that paper under date of the 21st:

"A gentleman left this City this morning for North-Carolina, with a number of white laborers, where they will be employed in a well known coal mine. The negroes, 'tis said, will not work satisfactorily, and therefore this new importation which, let us hope, will be followed up by many more. North-Carolina will need a large number of immigrants, as the Quakers are about to emigrate to the great West."

The New Bay Line.—We would call the attention of persons going North to the advertisement of the New Line from Norfolk to Baltimore. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is now open from Weldon to Norfolk, connecting with the Bay Line Steamers, the most pleasant mode of travel known, and affording a chance for sleep and rest not to be found on any other conveyance.—Read the advertisement.

Ex Governor Vance has commenced the practice of law in Charlotte, N. C.

PAINFUL INCONSISTENCIES.—Some men talk like angels, and pray with fervor, and meditate within deep recesses, and speak to God with loving affection and words of union, and adhere to him in silent devotion, and when they go abroad are passionate as ever, peevish as a frightened fly, vexing themselves with their reflections; they are cruel in their bargains, unmerciful to their tenants, and proud as a barbarian prince.—They are, for all their fine words, impatient of reproof, scornful to their neighbors, lovers of money, supreme in their own thoughts and submit to none. All their spiritual fancy is an illusion. They are still under the power of their passions, and their sin rules them imperiously, and carries them away infallibly.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A mere accident has just led to important discoveries in the ruins of the old manor house of Cebastro, which stands in the gorge of Uces, between France and Aragon. The recent high winds threw down part of the wall of the Southern Tower, and exposed to view the period of Gothic domination. Excavations were immediately commenced, and have brought to light a great quantity of jewelry, of all kinds, as diadems, bracelets, rings, and pins. The diadems bear some resemblance to the crown preserved in the Cluny Museum, and enable us to form an accurate opinion as to the arts of Visigoth.

—A large iron foundry is to be established in Helena, Arkansas.

[BY OUR OWN SPECIAL REPORTER.]

Trial of Major John H. Gee.

[NOTE. By the omission of a word in the report of the evidence of Mr. Palmer, on Wednesday last, he was represented exactly the reverse of what he really said. In answer to a question in regard to making a diagram of the prison at Salisbury, he said "I did *not* point out to Lieut. Damrill the outlines of the prison, he could see them himself."]

NINETEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 22nd, 1866.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Simeon Kluts being called and sworn, testifies, that he lives in Rowan County, was a member of Capt. Brawley's Company, Senior Reserves in 1864—went to Salisbury on the 5th Oct., and remained until they left, in Feb., 1865. On one occasion saw officer of the guard take some pies from a prisoner that he had bought and take them to Maj. Gee's house—this was a while before Christmas—don't recollect the exact day.

Saw a negro prisoner who was killed—did not see him shot, but saw him afterward—he was lying in the east part of the yard, just below the four wooden houses—not far from the dead line, perhaps fifteen or twenty feet on the inside.—[Witness pointed out on the map of the prison the place where the body lay.]—saw him about four hours after he was shot, when I went on guard—saw no officer there—there was no one round him.

There was a good deal of lumber about there—lived in quarters made of pine poles and boards—there was any amount of timber about there to build such quarters as we lived in—there was plenty of straw and hay in the country round.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I was not at the garrison all the time; was frequently off hunting deserters—the lumber was a mile or two off—it was hauled to make some of the huts, and the men carried some on their backs—our company had their poles hauled—have seen Senior Reserves carrying board timber on their backs a mile—didn't see them carrying poles—the wagons there were used to haul timber and firewood—when the wagons hauled timber they would have to stop hauling firewood, of course,—when the men carried timber on their backs, they were compelled to do it, if they got it—I think it was four weeks after we went there before we got shelters—it was the last of December.

The axes we used were made in the shop there—my company brought axes from home—never drew any—the men had to send home for axes or go without them—they brought frows and crosscut saws, too, from home to make the huts with.

Our rations were a pound of flour, or a tincup full a day—the cup held about a pint—we generally got this every day—we went one day without food—we had been after deserters and when we got back, they said there was nothing to issue to us, and we went home to get something to eat. Besides the flour, we got about three-fourths a pound of bacon or one pound of beef a day—got this nearly every day—when we didn't get meat, we got sorghum—don't know how much; about three or four quarts—we had as much as we wanted—we all eat at the same table—don't know how much there was to each man—there were ten in my mess—I was not there very often.

It would have been necessary to have wagons to haul lumber to build shelters for the prisoners. [The witness then made a statement in regard to the regiment of senior reserves, the age, manner of getting out of the service, &c., which the reporter did not take down.]

When we first went there, there was a house for the guard to go in when they came off duty—they stuck sticks in the ground and covered them over for shelter, and had some tents, awhile, and then they built the quarters of poles—the men spoke of deserting, if there was not some shelter provided for them—there was some such talk.

I was not present when the negro was shot—know nothing about it, only I saw the body. I saw the officer take the pies from the prisoner—it was in the evening as they came from the grave yard—don't know the date—it was some time in December, I think.

I saw prisoners wash themselves in the creek when they went after water—we made seven or eight trips a day—the orders were to take them there and back—there was no particular time to go and come, it generally took about an hour—from thirty to forty and sometimes, fifty, went at once—don't think more than fifty ever went—they did not find go that presented themselves at the gate, every time, because there were not guards enough to carry them—when one squad returned another went; they did not have to wait to empty the barrels—the guard consisted of twelve or fifteen.

The guard did not have plenty of fire-wood—sometimes had to carry our firewood about half a mile on our backs—that was, for our shanties—this was not very often, only once in a while, when there was none hauled—we sometimes suffered for want of fire.

REDIRECT.

I don't know whether the prisoners could wash in the prison—they had no axes, except some at the hospitals.

BY THE COURT.

The rations we had from home was brought to eat—we had bacon from home, and bread, chickens, pies and cakes—we got things from home, perhaps once in two weeks. The reason we could not take all the prisoners to water who presented themselves was, there were not enough of the guard.

I was never inside of the prison.

Capt. W. E. Pierce, sworn—reside in Raleigh—Captain and A. Q. M. at the Post of Raleigh in 1864—corresponded frequently with Capt. James M. Goodman, A. Q. M., at Salisbury—received communications from him upon an average, I suppose, once a day.

[The witness was here shown two paper writings and asked if the signature thereto was that of Capt. Goodman's. These papers were reports from Capt. James M. Goodman, A. Q. M. Salisbury N. C. to the Department at Richmond. The question was objected to by the defense, and the Court, after consultation, overruled the objection.]

Witness answered that the signatures were those of Capt. Goodman.

The papers were then offered as evidence, and were objected to by the defense on the ground that they were not official orders, but mere statements, and that their introduction would deprive the defense of the opportunity of cross examining on them—that Goodman is within reach of the Court and that his verbal evidence would be better than these papers.

The Court ruled that the papers were admissible, because it was proved they were signed by Capt. Goodman in his official capacity.

The examination of Capt. Pierce was then continued.

These reports are in the usual form—the one relating to transportation, animals, wagons, &c., is made out by the general form that was used both in the Confederate and Federal regulations—the other in regard to contracts, is made out by special form—the first were made out at regular intervals, the second, at any time when called for by certain officers of Departments, Bureaus or Posts. The first ought to show all the animals, &c., he was accountable for, no matter where they were, whether at Raleigh, Richmond or anywhere else, and whether serviceable or not. Capt. Goodman was not entirely under the control of the Commandant of the Post at Salisbury—if the Commandant's orders conflicted with those from the Chief of the Bureau, he was not bound to obey them—he was the judge of how far he was bound to obey his orders, under his responsibility—that responsibility was to the Department—there was a special order exempting him from the control of the Commandant of the Post.

I have had business correspondence with Maj. Moffitt, prison Q. M. at Salisbury—he made frequent requisitions on me for Q. M. stores—he made them sometimes as often as twice a week—he urged me to send him the supplies—especially stoves, axes and other articles—his letters to me were very frequent and very urgent—he stated he was pressed for these things by the Commandant of the Post at Salisbury—that the prisoners were suffering, especially for stoves—I had charge of a foundry at the time and gave orders to have the stoves made—it was not my duty to furnish them, but as I had the foundry I was willing to do it.—Moffitt also sent to me for ropes for wells, also for glass in large quantities—I suppose they were for the prison, as Moffitt was only connected with the prison. I did not always furnish the things because I did not always have them. It was my duty first to supply my own Post, and then if there was any surplus, I furnished them to other Posts—it was Moffitt's duty to get things where he could—the regulations required that requisitions be made on Richmond, but we could never get anything from there—it was the usage to get supplies from one post for another, but not exactly in accordance with the regulations—the necessity made the usage.

It would have taken about thirty days to make a requisition on Richmond and have it filled, if there were no obstructions to the Roads—I never made a requisition on Richmond for anything.

Maj. Moffitt made requisitions on me frequently from Oct. 1864 to Feb. 1865, at least three or four times a month, besides private letters urging me to fill the requisitions, and for almost every article of Quartermaster's stores. In his letters he did not speak directly of Maj. Gee by name, but of the Commandant of the prison.

REDIRECT.

I gave the order at the foundry for the stoves to be sent, but I am not certain they were sent—this was in the latter part of November or in December, I think—there were various requisitions from Dr. Curry and others—there were two requisitions for stoves, one for the post hospital, which was filled and the other for the prison hospital.

The army regulations were generally thrown aside—the regulations required requisitions to be made on Richmond, but no officer ever got what was allowed. When requisitions were made, we sometimes got a small portion of it and sometimes none at all. We seldom got a tenth of what was drawn for. The Q. M. of a post was required to fill requisitions drawn on him as near as he could, if they did not conflict with orders from the head of his bureau—my general duties were to furnish supplies, but I could refuse on the excuse of having to send the supplies to the army at Richmond.

I believe Capt. Goodman was at one time district Q. M. at Salisbury, but was afterwards relieved and made Q. M. of the post.

Maj. Francis E. Walcott, Judge Advocate, sworn. He stated that while in Washington, he got the papers now offered in evidence from the bureau of rebel archives. They were given to him as a portion of the rebel archives, captured at Richmond. [The defence objected to the papers being received as originals, as there was no endorsement on them to show that they were either original or official. The objection was overruled and the papers admitted to record.]

Dr. Barnes testified that he was stationed at Wilmington in March, '65. Received the prisoners sent there for exchange at North-East river. He acted under Major Gen. Terry and provided for the sick and disabled. Colonel Hatch had charge of prisoners on the rebel side—received no official report as to where the prisoners came from. The condition of the prisoners was bad—many were gangrenous, full of vermin, nearly naked and the minds of many were affected almost to delirium—suppose over 100 were in this condition, who were unable to give a full account of themselves. Col. Hatch told me to prepare and not be surprised at receiving very bad cases. The sick were put in vacant buildings in Wilmington—there were about 4,000 of them. I don't know how many of these were from Salisbury. The cause of their condition was mainly want of food, clothing and shelter, and being crowded together—800 of them died at Wilmington—555 of them within the first 7 days. Their names were generally put at the head of their graves,—there were 126 whose names were unknown. Don't know whether they were from Salisbury or not. Many had frozen limbs—they were kept in a separate building—don't know how many of them were from Salisbury.

CROSS EXAMINED.

At Wilmington including those from Salisbury 4,000 were in hospitals. [The witness was further examined as to the condition of the prisoners and the supplies furnished in Wilmington, a full report of which was taken down.] In answer to questions by the Court the witness stated that there were nearly 8,800 prisoners received at Wilmington—does not know how many of these were from Salisbury. The worst cases came from Salisbury, from what Col. Hatch told me—don't know where the other prisoners came from.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Married:

YOUNG—BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday evening the 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Hudson, Mr. RICHARD YOUNG and Miss LOVE G. BROWN, third daughter of H. J. and Lydia Brown, all of this City.

In Memoriam:

LOUISA D. CARTER, wife of Samuel Carter, and daughter of Wiley Horn, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., on the 12th of December, 1812.—Her parents moved to Tennessee and settled in Giles county, when she was quite young. She was married to Samuel Carter on the 25th day of October, 1830, and departed this life, in full assurance of a blissful immortality, on the 19th of November, 1865, aged 53 years, 11 months, and 9 days.

She made a public profession of religion in the Fall of 1829, and attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during her after life she manifested, in her walk and conversation, that the outward profession was the true exponent of an inward principle. She was all that is meant by the words, "Wife—Mother," and possessed in an eminent degree the respect and esteem of all who knew her. "She opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness." She leaves a husband and a large family of children, all of them filling honorable positions in society, to mourn their loss. Her last words were, "Yes, Jesus is with me; He will go with me through the cold stream of death;" after uttering which, she passed away without a struggle. [COM.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION EVERBODY!

SELLING OUT!!

QUIT BUSINESS.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUR business in Raleigh, we offer our entire stock of goods at a small advance on present New York prices.

Merchants wanting to assort up will find our stock of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Notions,

well selected.

To parties wanting to engage in the business we will offer them a bargain that will pay them.

We buy and sell exclusively for cash.

Parties wanting credit need not apply.

If you want to buy goods cheap give MAXON & STRONG a call.

We will warrant all goods as represented.

MAXON & STRONG.

Raleigh, N. C., March 24.—3—tf.

FOR SALE.

10,000 LBS. OF LEAF TOBACCO, FINE quality. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

march 24—3—1wtw.

LOST NOTE.

Lost a Note of hand made by C. W. Williams in favor of Henrietta Williams, for forty-six dollars, payable in gold, dated January 1st, 1865, and due one day after date. All persons are forwarned from trading for the said note.

HENRIETTA WILLIAMS.

march 24—w3tpd.

HAMES.

250 Pair Hames, made of Seasoned Timber, and ironed in the best style.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 1, 1866.—tf.

WM. H. THOMPSON,
JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,

At Mrs. Thompson's store, opposite the Express Office, Fayetteville Street, is prepared to repair Watches, Jewelry, &c., and execute in a neat, satisfactory manner in short time, all kinds of work in his line.

He has on hand a select assortment of the best Jewelry.

His former friends are respectfully solicited to renew their patronagee. nov 22—186 tf 10.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Wayside Monitor.

Having been solicited by our friends to undertake the publication of a newspaper—devoted to the cause of Religion, Literature, and Information generally—we have made arrangements to commence an organ, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify its publication.

We intend the MONITOR shall be inferior to no paper extant. It shall be all its very significant name implies.

We wish it to become a friend and companion in every household, to disseminate knowledge, literature and information generally.

We earnestly solicit the aid of Postmasters, Ministers, and all others, in getting clubs, &c., &c. for the MONITOR.

The price of the MONITOR will be THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

All communications, &c., must be addressed to REV. C. C STILLEY,
Hookerton, Greene Co., N. C.

march 22—2—tf.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, North-Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. Jessup & Co, Agents for the Company, New York, giving Class and Numbers of Bonds held by them respectively, that the Company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY DRANE,
President W. & M. Railroad Co.,
Feb. 21, 1866—cod1m Wilmington, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER

Wholesale Druggist,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

(Successor to I. Dissosway & J. Gooding, Jr. july 17—76 tf

The following are the circumstances of a murder recently committed in Litchfield, Montgomery county, Ill.:—A bound girl of the age of 12 or 14 was one morning a week or so ago scolded pretty severely for some misdemeanor, and finally was whipped with a small rod. Everything passed off in the morning well enough without any further difficulty. The girl's special duty was to take care of three little children; and going out to the barn, as was her usual custom, to a swing that had been prepared for the children's use, she took the youngest child (a boy) and hung him in the swing until dead, then ran to the house and told the mother of the child that a man came into the barn, took the child and hung it. But as there could be no trace of a man's track found in or about the barn, the girl was arrested, after which she confessed, and said that she took this method of redress for the punishment she had received in the morning. She now awaits trial in jail.

—Quite a commotion has been raised in the Paymaster General's Department within a week or two. A young clerk named Johnson declined to pay an assessment on his salary for election purposes in New Hampshire as requested per circular of Hon. E. H. Rollins, of that State, and attempts were thereupon made to have him removed. The President was informed of the facts, and on learning that the clerk was yet a minor, although an honorably discharged soldier, and had strong testimonials as to personal character and clerical ability, directed the Paymaster General to retain him and give him the earliest possible promotion for his independence. Politicians would do well to make a note of this.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE—A WHITE WOMAN ASSAULTED AND OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO.—The Cincinnatti *Gazette* says that on Tuesday last a widow woman who lives in Evansville, Ind., by the name of Annie Williams, arrived in that city by the Indianaoplis Railroad from Lawrenceburg. She intended to return on the five o'clock train, but arrived at the depot a few minutes too late. Being told that another train would leave about midnight, she concluded to remain and go on it; but not until it was about to start did she ascertain it was a Marrietta train. Rather than go out to find a hotel for the remainder of the night, she obtained persmission of the watchman about the depot to stay in the ladies' sitting room till morning. About one o'clock, however, the lights in the depot were put out, and she, feeling timid about staying in the dark alone, asked the watchman to direct her to the nearest hotel. He pointed out Ruggles' eating saloon, about fifty yards distant, on Plum street. Before she reached the place, a negro ran out from a house occupied by a white-washer named Lewis, and asked where she was going. She replied, "To a hotel." The negro told her he would take her to a better place than the saloon, and conducted her down Third street, between John and Smith streets—an obscure locality—where, grasping her shoulders, he threw her to the ground violently. Being a delicate and nervous woman, she screamed and fainted, and knew no more until some minutes afterward, when a switchman with a lantern, passing by, discovered her. He called a policeman, and the woman was conveyed to the Central Avenue Station House, still insensible. It was some two hours before she could relate the circumstances that brought her to the condition in which she was found. She denied that the negro had accomplished his object; but as she again fainted, and was threatened with convulsions, Dr. Maley was sent for, who, on examination, declared the woman was unfortunately mistaken. She was furnished with a bed, and all day yesterday lay in a precarious condition.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Louisville Democrat says:—"On the 5th of February last Michael King, about seventeen years of age, was killed at Oakland, Ky., by being struck on the head with a stake which was drawn from the ground by an unruly horse. Two days after the fatal accident, and when the body was about to be buried, the relatives of King thought that they noticed evident signs of life, and the body was removed to the house, where it was kept for several days. A report got into circulation, at the time, to the effect that the boy had come to life. After keeping the body several days it was removed to the lower graveyard and placed in a vault, where it now is, and it has been visited by hundreds of our citizens. The body retains its natural appearance, is limber and warm, after being dead and in the graveyard one month. We have heard no reason assigned for this strange phenomenon."

A BOY CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.—The Dayton *Journal* of Wednesday says: Yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred to a lad named Samuel Taylor, aged about 12 years, son of Joseph S. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., who was with his mother on a visit to their relative, Mr. James McDaniel of this city. The lad was riding Mr. McDaniel's horse—a gentle animal—and while passing along First street, the lad fell off; and his foot holding fast in the stirrup, he was dragged by the horse through the alley down into Second street, and when in front of Mr. Odlin's residence, the horse stumbled, and fell upon the poor little sufferer, crushing him so terribly that he died in a few moments afterwards.

LEMON JUICE IN DIPTHERIA.—Doctor Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diptheria and he relates that when he was a dresser in the hospital his own life was saved by its timely application. He got three dozen lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little, at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts.—Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success, obtained by this method of treatment.

—There is a girl in Troy whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every morning by the honey they distill, and she cannot open her mouth until she has parted her lips with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionally keep her mouth shut.

—Austria has just been troubled with one of her periodical panics, and has been trying, and happily acquitting, a bevy of young Italian girls for the heinous crime of singing patriotic songs on the banks of the bright blue lake of Garda.

—Five Paris theatres receive assistance from the State, amounting in all to 1,500,000 francs. Of this sum the Opera receives 820,000 francs, the Theatre Francaise and the Opera Comique 240,000 each, and the Odeon and the Theatre Lyrique 160,000 each.

—Fair young lady—I see somebody in the crowd outside waving a handkerchief. I suppose the bride is approaching.

Light Young Man—Handkerchief? White one? By Jove, perhaps it is a reprieve.

—Near Reese river, in California, there is an isolated mountain, about 500 hundred feet high, whose entire surface on all sides, from summit to base, is covered with agates. Upon digging into the soil they are found like potatoes in a hill. They are oval in shape and from one to four inches in diameter.

—A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The Judge, who was an old bachelor, would not admit the plea, because every man would be liable to the same imputation who gets married.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

COTTON SEED.

FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS, DELIVERED in this city, or at any point on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Apply, in my absence, to Maj. W. W. Vass.

J. C. HOWARD.

march 20—1—1wpd.

FRESH PEACHES.

Growth of 1865, put up in quart cans, by A. F. Page, at Carey, Wake County, N. C., and warranted pure and fresh.

For sale by

BRIGGS & DODD,
and B. P. WILLIAMSON & Co,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26, 1866.—tf.

E. A. WHITAKER, Agent.

CORNER OF

MORGAN AND McDOWELL STREETS.

TAKE NOTICE! HAVING FITTED UP the large and commodious shop, formerly occupied by James Bashford, Esq., as a coach shop, for a Grocery store, and having received a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Confectionaries, &c., I can sell as reasonable as any parties in the city. Why? Because I do not pay the high rents some are paying.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me for the last eight years, I solicit a continuance. I will endeavor to please all in price and accommodation.

Having a clerk to attend market regularly, I will attend to the purchase of Fresh Meats, Poultry, &c., for any one wishing it.

Give me a call, if you please, as times are dull and money scarce.

E. A. WHITAKER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, Feb. 15, 1866.—tf.

SCHOOL OF

MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY,

AND

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

THESE Departments in Harvard University hold two sessions a year, of twenty weeks each, commencing in February and in September.

For information apply by letter to

Dr. WALCOTT GIBBS,
Cambridge, Mass., Dean of both Faculties.

March 6, 1866—tf.

300 Lbs. Coperas,
For sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED as Executor of James Langest, deceased, at February Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Carteret, State of North-Carolina, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

DURANTE H. L. BELL, Executor.

march 20—1—9t.

SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

10 Half Barrels Crushed Sugar for family use.
10 Quarter do do do
15 Kegs Extra C Sugar, do do do
In store and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 9, 1866.—tf.

BACON! BACON! BACON!

2 Hhds. Bright Bacon Sides.
500 Lbs. Handsome Bacon Hams, (N. C.)
1,000 Lbs. Sides and Shoulders, (N. C.)
In store and for sale by

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 9, 1866.—tf.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANSportation.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY,

Composed of the *Germania, Hanover, Magia* and *Republic* Fire Insurance Companies, New York. Capital over $3,000,000.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,
Agents.

oct 6—tf10

GAS CONSUMERS

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT UNLESS they pay their gas bills within ten days from presentation, their gas will be shut off, as we are not receiving money enough to pay running expenses.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.
J. C. King, Sup't. Lessees.
March 7—10t.

MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

118 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES of every description for Cotton and Woolen Manufactories.

Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card, Clothing, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Warp, Starch, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton and Woolen Yarns.

Orders solicited which shall receive prompt attention.

WM. MILLWARD.
March 6—3m. D. S. WINEBRENER.

GOLD! GOLD! IS DECLINING,

But all kinds of the best Writing Paper and Envelopes, Illustrated papers, Fashion Books, Fancy Articles, and Newspapers, *thro* from New York in thirty-six hours, can always be found at

West's Stationery Store,

Next door to the National Bank. "Small profits and quick sales," is our motto.

February 16, 1866—tf

GARDEN SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS!
FRESH AND GENUINE,

Just received from the establishment of Robert Buist, Philadelphia, Pa.

The assortment embraces all kinds of Seeds commonly in demand in this climate. Call and get an Almanac containing a complete catalogue of Seeds, with instructions as to time of planting and mode of cultivation.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded according to directions.

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist,
jan12—tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We still continue to sell books and stationery and all other goods in our line. We cannot sell at cost. If we do so, we shall be unable to buy other goods. We have been trading in our line for several years. Our friends have always patronized us largely, for which we are thankful. We have always tried to make a *living profit* on our goods, and at the same time to give general satisfaction to our customers. We intend still to follow the same rule, which we think fair and honorable. Such books as we do not have on hand, we will order for our friends. Among our late arrivals, we have Methodist Hymn Books, Episcopal Prayer Books, Children's Illustrated Books in great variety, Photographs of Southern Generals, and Photograph Albums. We have also a great variety of common and fine Bibles and Testaments; also a large variety of Sheet Music. We try to keep all School Books wanted by teachers, to whom we sell at a liberal discount. Call and see our stock before buying elsewhere. We are prepared to do the best Book-Binding in the neatest style at short notice. We want to trade with our friends *for years to come*; hence we will sell as cheap as we can well under the circumstances.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
jan 5—tf. No. 40, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

ROSIN BOILERS.

We keep constantly on hand Iron Cauldrons, 75, 120, and 200 gallons.

MITCHELL & ALLEN,
Hardware Merchants,
nov 14—tf8 Newbern, N. C.

ATTENTION AGENTS!

HERE IS YOUR CHANC