Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, - - - APRIL 26, 1866.

City and State Items.

Apologetic.—The Local wishes to apologize for the want of interest that has been apparent in his column for some time. His attendance upon the sittings of the Military Commission has taken so much of his time, and the report its proceedings has occupied so much of the space allotted him, that he has not been able to give that variety of local incidents and news that he would under other circumstances.

The Case of a Mr. Cook, charged with a high crime against a negro girl, was under examination before the Provost Marshal yesterday, but we have not yet learned the result.

Pardoned.—We are informed that J. Parker Jordan, Esq., one of the Counsel for Mrs. Ball, tried by a Military Commission in this City for killing a freedman in Warren county, has received a dispatch from Washington that Mrs. Ball, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, has been pardoned by President Johnson, and that she will be released in a few days.

New Charter Rejected.—At the election on Monday, for the ratification or rejection of the new City Charter, the vote stood, for ratification, 63, rejection 159; so the new Charter was not adopted.

More Roguery.—The Store of Mr. John Ray, on Wilmington street, was entered by rogues on Monday night, and a small amount of change extracted from the till. They got in by forcing open a rear window.

U. S. District Court.—The Newbern *Times* of the 21st, says: "Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of North-Carolina, is in town and a guest of W. P. Moore, Esq., of the Gaston House. The District Court will convene in this city on Monday next, before whom, we understand, there will be several important cases."

Assault.—The *Progress* of Tuesday, commits an assault upon the classics by quoting, "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring." We caution that Local against these murderous demonstrations.

It is rumored that Gen. Robt. E. Lee will be present at the Commencement at Chapel Hill in June.

A New Paper in Rutherfordton.—J. B. Carpenter and R. W. Logan, Esqs., propose to publish a paper to be entitled the Rutherfordton *Star*. We wish them much success. See Prospectus in another column.

[BY OUR OWN SPECIAL REPORTER.]

Trial of Major John H. Gee.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

Capt. John A. Fuqua again on the stand, and the cross examination continued.

Does not know that the prisoners had been without food at the time of the outbreak—did not think they had.

The dead line where Lieut. Davis was shot was about ten feet from the palisade—the line was clearly defined; it was made by the sentries placed there before the building of the platform around the wall. Lieut. Davis was killed in the latter part of October—witness knew of no order in regard to this dead line, except the warning from the sentinels—when witness saw the body of Lieut. Davis, it had been moved from where he fell—suppose by the officers in prison. Don't know that Maj. Gee had any other report of the affair than that made by witness—the sentry was removed before the regular time of relief—does not know of any investigation of the affair—does not know of prisoner ever having given any furloughs.

There were no sinks for the officers—they passed over the line under a guard to a place in the yard assigned them—knows of no other prisoner being killed there of his own knowledge; heard of one or more others—knows of no investigation in regard to them, of his own knowledge—don't know how many prisoners died at Salisbury—the surgeon reported, sometimes five or six, and sometimes as high as twenty. Thinks the prisoners could have broken out if they could have got to the palisade.

Don't recollect of Maj. Gee's saying he had had injustice done him, or that he had been overslaughed, in the consolidation of regiments in Virginia. Never saw Maj. Gee wear a cloak or hat at Salisbury—think he wore neither—don't know how many prisoners escaped from Salisbury—some of the prisoners appeared feeble and some robust—those he saw in the yard did not appear to be suffering—does not know how many prisoners left there—thinks 5,000 or 6,000 in all—saw them as they took the trains, or were brought out to be marched to Greensboro'.

REDIRECT.

Did not generally get the number of guards for which requisition was made—requisitions for rations were signed by Maj. Gee—they were made out and filled in the usual form. Witness had but little duty to perform while at Salisbury—was second in command and would have performed the duties of commandant in case of the absence or sickness of Maj. Gee. Saw, perhaps, a hundred prisoners brought back who had escaped—never knew one punished. The obstacles in the way of building huts for the prisoners were want of transportation and tools—teams were scarce—there were not more than ten or twelve at the post—there was not guard force enough to go out with prisoners for timber.

Does not think Maj. Gee responsible for the building of workshops instead of shelter for the prisoners by Maj. Morfitt—under the order appointing Maj. Morfitt to Salisbury by Gen. Gardner, Morfitt was responsible—that the words in the order "erect no buildings except on approval of the commandant of prison posts," made Morfitt and not Gee responsible.

Had the guard asked for daily been furnished, Maj. Gee could have sent larger guard with prisoners for water—when Maj. Gee made requisition for rations his legal duty ended, but he frequently visited the commissary and urged him on the subject.

BY THE COURT.

The ground between and back of the log huts was set apart for convalescents—don't know how the rules of the prison were made known to the prisoners. Maj. Gee sometimes wore a citizen overcoat of brown color trimmed with fur, in very cold weather—it was an old coat. There was no special shelter for the convalescents—they had the privilege of the hospitals. Remember, now, that the prison rules were given to the chiefs of divisions to be published to the men—learned this from Mr. Lverly, who was clerk of the prison, over-looked the cook-house, &c.

Isaac H. Martin, sworn: Is a carpenter—was at Salisbury prison serving out a sentence of Court Martial at the time the prisoners came there—assisted to enlarge the palisade fence of the prison—this work was commenced three or four days before the arrival of the prisoners of war—(witness explained from the map, the plan of the alterations)—the lumber used was from the old fence—there was no other there—the palisade was not completed when the prisoners arrived, [witness described the manner in which the sentinels were placed.] The most of the fence was very weak—it could be shaken with the hand—Maj. Gee ordered witness on one occasion to strengthen some of the weakest places, which was partially done—the platform was not finished until 4 or 5 weeks after prisoners came—this somewhat strengthened the stockade—they picked up lumber about wherever it could be had.

There was a plan to erect six buildings in the prison, 200 feet long, 30 wide and two stories high—one was framed and another had the sills ready, when Gen. Winder arrived and ordered Maj. Morfitt to stop the work, as the prisoners were to be removed—thinks this was about the first of December, 1864. There were 11 men at work on these buildings, nine of them from among the prisoners—the tools used belonged to witness and a Mr. Shelton who was working with him.

Morfitt had sent to Goodman for tools but could not get them because he did not have them. He sent me also for lumber but we could not get it—the lumber for the parapet was brought 12 miles on wagons.

The wells at the prison had curbs and buckets, also windlas and ropes for drawing water—know they had, because he put them there himself. At the time of the outbreak, witness was at the door of the workshop—heard yelling and then rapid firing—the sentinel over the gate was shot and killed—saw the guard running in every direction—sentinels on duty were firing from the parapet—saw Maj. Gee coming down toward the shop but did not see him again till toward the close—he was then on the parapet ordering the firing to cease—at this time there were many on the parapet apparently anxious to keep up the firing—the 68th regiment was at the depot about to leave for Goldsboro' when the outbreak commenced—they came running to the prison, but the firing had ceased before they got there—there was difficulty to prevent them from firing on the prisoners—there were also many citizens who came up, but they were ordered away, and all the guard was ordered from the platform except the regular sentinels.

I made buckets in the shop, of old sills, for the use of the prison and the guard, I also made bunks for the hospitals—some few axes were made in the shop, but there were always requisitions for them as fast as they were made—we used the old sills in making buckets and bunks because lumber was scarce—I was paid for the use of my tools, I think in January.

Prisoners were frequently escaping, but I don't know how many escaped.

A house for the guard was erected after Gen. Bradly T. Johnston came and after Gen. Winder's order to stop the buildings we were on—two loads of plank intended for these buildings was used for the guard house, the balance was refuse lumber—the guard had no shelter before this—they complained and took the shop to stay in at night—the prisoners who worked with me also slept in the shop—they got the same rations I did—we got 1½ lb. flour or 1 lb. corn meal and ¾ lb. beef or ⅜ lb. bacon—don't think they drew any extra rations—the men at work for Goodman said he had no tools, and that they used their own.—[Witness further described the firing at the outbreak.]

CROSS EXAMINED.

The lumber for the buildings spoken of was brought down the railroad—there was enough for one building brought. The shop was built before, it was 15 by 20 feet—the guard house was 14 by 60 feet.

[Witness in answer to questions described his position and that of the guards, at the time of the outbreak.]

BY THE COURT.

There was a man who jumped over the palisade at the time of the outbreak—one of the guard—suppose he was scared—witness could not see the prisoners inside—saw 30 or 40 of the guard—they fell in—the officer of the guard was there—saw Capt. Fuqua—when I saw him he was going toward the gun at the angle and ordering them not to fire.

Isaac R. Harris, of Quincey, Florida—testified that he knew Maj. Gee from boyhood—knows his character—he stands high as a physician and gentleman—an excellent citizen and useful member of society—did a great deal of charity practice—a man of great humanity—his services and purse were at the service of the needy—does not believe he would inflict cruelty on any one under his charge under any circumstances—he has been a law abiding citizen since the surrender.

The Commission then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

After the reading of the journal, Col. E. C. Yellowly called and sworn—was Lieut. Colonel of the 68th Regiment N. C. State troops—went to Salisbury about the 6th to 10th October, 1864—had command of all the troops there for some ten days, when Col. Hoke arrived. A part of the stockade of the prison was put up after he got there—the stands for the sentinels was put up soon after—perhaps within ten days—don't recollect how long before the platform round the stockade was put up. Does not think the stockade was strong—thinks 8 or 10 men, if uninterrupted, might have pushed it down—thinks the planks were nailed on from outside, but is not certain as to that—he had a guard placed around, outside to prevent escapes. [Witness stated the position of the camps of the forces.] Remembers two prisoners escaping at one time and three at another—the latter were recaptured and made to creep back through the hole they came out at—it was not a hard matter to scratch out under the palisade. While witness was absent in November, his regiment was removed a mile from the prison, and beyond the Creek, by the Colonel (Hinton)—Maj. Gee desired to have a company encamp near the water gate, but it was not done—don't know that Maj. Gee was informed of the escapes mentioned. At first the men had to bring their own wood, but afterward it was hauled on their own wagons—heard Capt. Goodman complain of want of teams, and that his best teams had been taken away.

Heard of the shooting of Lieut. Davis—Major Gee could not grant furloughs—furloughs were granted by the company commander, approved by the Colonel of the regiment, and commandant of the district—perhaps this last was not requisite—no meritorious furlough was granted about the time Lieut. Davis was killed—witness went to see the officer of the day in regard to the shooting—learned that Lieut. Davis had crossed the dead line—this statement was made by officers and corroborated by the officer of the day, Capt. W. C. Grandy, residing now in Elizabeth City, N. C.

There was a necessity for the dead line in the prison, on account of the weakness of the stockade, and the inefficiency of the guard. [Witness made statement in regard to digging wells, and getting water from the creek, substantially as testified to by other witnesses.] Saw prisoners going and returning along the road to the creek—had seen them washing at the creek.

Rations were not abundant or choice—got fresh beef for a while—then alternated with sorghum—had flour—don't recollect the quantities—got an abundance of it—a very little was an abundance of that sort of rations.

Maj. Myers apologised to witness for the quantity and quality of the rations and said his supplies had been sent to Gen. Lee's army before the prisoners arrived and that he had not been able to gather more. Maj. Gee was opposed to the prisoners being sent to Salisbury, and telegraphed or wrote to the authorities against it—heard him complain of Morfitt's neglect and of his not providing for a supply of wood and water for the prisoners—he had no control over Morfitt and could not arrest him—that it was his duty to provide shelter and wood and he could not get him to do any thing. Maj. Gee had made a requisition for 200,000 feet of lumber, but it was not filled, as Capt. Goodman had control of but one mill and did not have force to cut and haul logs to it—don't know that he had control of any other mills—there were others on the W. N. C. Railroad.

The duty of the troops at Salisbury was heavy, so much so as to prevent drilling—Maj. Gee exhibited much anxiety especially in regard to water—he complained of want of water and shelters and of the smallness of the prison grounds—don't know the extent of Maj. Gee's powers there. Axes were scarce—witness could get none from the quartermaster.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness was in command of the troops at Salisbury 8 or 10 days from the 5th or 6th of October—had no control over Maj. Gee or the prison—the guard placed round outside the prison was an additional guard placed there by witness—if Maj. Gee had asked for more men they could have been furnished, as there were 1,200 or 1,400 men there, and all the prisoners had not arrived, while witness was in command. At first 160 were detailed per day, and afterwards 300 were asked for.

There was nothing elicited further, in the cross examination of this witness, than had been testified to by others, except that he put the woodlands where timber could be got, a little nearer to the prison than some others, but stated that it was not suitable for building stockade and was private property.

In answer to a question in the redirect examination, the witness stated that according to the reports in the case of the shooting Lieut. Davis, there was no ground for punishing the sentinel who shot him—described this sentinel, and gave his name as Belch, from Hertford or Bertie county—belonged to 68th regiment, Co. D., Captain Askew.

Court adjourned.

GENERAL LEE VS. GENERAL GRANT.

Sundry Northern papers and a few local Conventions have nominated General GRANT for the Presidency,—very foolishly, of course, as it is by no means certain that the General would become a candidate, or that these individuals will desire him to do so two years hence.

The Mobile Register meets this movement by hoisting the name of General LEE, and says there is a concerted organization now making to put forward "the model hero of the Confederacy" as "the State Rights Democratic candidate" in the next campaign.

The superlative impudence of these unpardoned and unrecognized Rebels, in rushing after the offices they so contemptuously spurned five years ago, and undertaking to regulate the politics of the Union they sought to destroy, may seem ridiculous now to those who have not studied carefully the signs of the times. But it is not at all improbable that we shall live to find it a very serious matter, if the interests and desires of Traitors alone are to be consulted in the policy of reconstruction.

General LEE a few days since was mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Virginia. A Richmond paper thereupon remarked that if he would take the nomination, it would be useless for any other candidate to run, as he could control an almost solid vote. In the same view, if Confederate politicians and Confederate soldiers are to be the future political leaders of the South, this brilliant Traitor could no doubt obtain the unanimous support of the insurgent States in a Democratic National Convention. When did the Democracy ever deny any demand of the united South?

General LEE himself, in his recent testimony before the reconstruction committee of Congress, guardedly admitted that under certain circumstances, and with a fair opportunity, the South might revolt again—that it would probably do so should its people feel as they now do toward the Federal Government. Perhaps the "reconstructed" would be generous enough to remain in the Union, if they were once more made the ruling party in national affairs.

The great mistake of the Traitors five years ago, was in surrendering their positions in Congress and fighting their battles in opposition to and outside of the Union. Should their attempts at denationalization be renewed, they will carry them forward under the thin disguise of loyalty they are now wearing so awkwardly. A Richmond paper says, "Henceforth we (the Rebels) are the Union party of the country; the Radicals of the North are its disunionists." With a little practice, the Confederates will become as glib in the use of patriotic expressions, and as apt at Union devices, as their Copperhead allies at the North.

The simple circumstance that the names of GRANT and LEE are even suggestively opposed in such a connection, shows that the final issues of the great struggle in which they have been representative leaders, are yet to be determined.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

BEECHER ON BEER.—They are having a temperance revival in Brooklyn, New York, and on the 25th ult. the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed a meeting there, in which he made a few remarks about the "beverage that invigorates but doth not intoxicate."

Now, as to the question of beer, I do not know the mysteries of lager beer; I do not know whether I ever tasted it. How is it, brother Cuyler?—(Loud laughter as the speaker turned round to the pastor of LaFayette Avenue Church, who sat by his side.) But one thing I know—that is, the man without beer is safe and healthy; without it we are perfectly certain of this state—not with it. I ought not to judge severely upon this matter, for realy my information in this country is comparatively limited. But I have an impression in the first place that beer is nasty. (Laughter.) I judge that merely by the way a man's breath smells after he has been drinking beer. I always feel when I sit by the side of a man who has been drinking beer that the days of my childhood are come back and the swill barrel has been stirred with which I fed the swine. (Roars of laughter and applause.) As a result of beer drinking, men feel a certain kind of good nature; its effects are obscuring, stupifying, but seldom very stimulating. I have had some opportunity of seeing beer drinking in foreign countries. In England when I saw the great cans of beer that every man drinks; when I saw the suppers of the charity children, the meal being for each a piece of bread and a mug of beer, I was simply horrified. Mr. Beecher went on to relate that beer drinking and smoking reached its climax in Bavaria, where he had been credibly informed it was common for a man to drink from two to four gallons of beer in a single evening. (Exclamations of surprise and shouts of laughter.)

THE PRESIDNT AND THE DEMOCRATS.—The Democrats are evidently not very fully satisfied with the course of President JOHNSON. Their anticipations were highly keyed, and they have grown tired with waiting, hat in hand, at the doors of the Executive chamber, looking for patronage. On Saturday evening a meeting was held in Washington, to consider the propriety of organizing a new "Johnson party." TOM. FLORENCE, the Philadelpia ex-Congressman, and manager of arrangements at the 22d of Febuary demonstration, made an address, in which he said he was "compelled to say that the President has not shown sufficient gratitude to those who have stood by him"—meaning, of course, the hungry office-seekers. Senator SAULSBURY, of Deleware, followed in an address of the most bitter character, declaring that "he had grown tired of defending a man who would not show any thankfulness for support; that if Mr. JOHNSON means to act right, it is time for him to show the fact; that for himself, he did not think a new organization desirable, and was for sticking to the old organization." We fancy that in the end, some of these devoted patriots, who have shown such sudden and remarkable sympathy with the President, will find that they have reckoned without their host, if they expect him to surrender principles and sacrifice friends to gratify them.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

LATEST NEWS.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The Reconstruction Committee had an interesting session yesterday, and discussed several propositions relating to a plan of restoration. Nothing was decided upon and another meeting will be held to-morrow morning. It is known, however, that the Committee are beginning to realize the necessity of closing up the work on their hands, and of making their final report. The sub-committees have therefore been directed to make their reports, and the Chairman will soon present the final report of the Committee, summing up the results arrived at by its investigations, and recommending some general policy of restoration. It is possible also that this report will be accompanied by a bill or joint resolution relating to the qualifications and status of Federal office-holders in the rebellious States, which shall embody the idea of prohibiting the political power of that section from ever being controlled by those who were active in the rebellion. It is understood that two members of the committee are engaged in considering and maturing the several propositions relating to this branch of the subject.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the House to-day, Senator Wilson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the President's message, suggesting a modification of the test oath, on the ground that if it was modified, those who took part against the government would be in the employment of official positions, and treason would not be made odious.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, presented a minority report, stating that the people in the South were loyal, and that it would be tyranny to exclude them.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A resolution investing the President with power to take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States, was agreed to.

The army bill was next discussed.

In the Senate nothing especially interesting occurred.

The Fenians!---Muskets Seized!---Great Excitement!

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 23.—Three cases of Fenian muskets were seized by order of the Commander of the Department of the East in this city yesterday. They have been deposited at Fort Ontario. A further search for arms is in progress, and the Fenians are greatly excited about the seizure already made.

The French in Mexico.

The French Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State yesterday. It is said he presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non-intervention, as explained by the Secretary of State. The Emperor kindly and cordially replies to the United States, and engages to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments—one of them next November, and the others in May and November, 1867. The full and final correspondence between the two Governments which led to this important result will, it is expected, be sent to the House of Representatives this week, in answer to a call recently made on the Department of State, on motion of Mr. McKee, of Kentucky.

From Richmond---Great Crowd at the Spotswood, Serenade to General Grant.

RICHMOND, April 23.—Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, was serenaded to-night at the Spotswood Hotel, where he has been sojourning since Saturday evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grant, A. H. Dent, Esq., a brother of Mrs. G., and Col. Badeaux.

The fact of the General's presence and the splendid music of the band, attracted a very large crowd, and the Spotswood was the scene of much pleasant excitement.

The Assassination Plot.

Dr. James L. Merritt, of Canada, has been before the Judiciary Committee, giving testimony with regard to the alleged complicity of Jeff. Davis and the Confederate authorities in the assassination plot. Dr. Merritt left Washington this evening to return to Canada. His testimony is reported as cumulative of the documentary evidence said to be in the possession of the Bureau of Military Justice, and which Judge Holt claims fixes the guilt of Davis and others as *particeps criminis* in the assassination.

The Cholera.

The last New York *Herald* says:

The pestilence is still increasing among the passengers of the steamer Virginia, now in the Lower Quarantine, four deaths having taken place on Friday night, and thirty-three new cases having been discovered. The total number of sick on board the hospital ship at noon yesterday was sixty-seven.—The steamship England arrived yesterday—one death having occurred since leaving Halifax, and that an infant, from whooping cough—and was quarantined in the lower bay. The passengers and crew were all well.

Emancipation Celebration by the Colored People of Hampton.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.—A large procession of negro population of Hampton and the surrounding country took place today in honor of the passage of the civil rights bill. The procession, after moving through the streets of Hampton and Slabtown, proceeded to an open lot of ground near the former place, where the stage for the speakers was erected. Speeches were delivered by Major General Miles, Brigadier General Armstrong, Colonel D. B. White, and others. Everything passed off quietly, and in great contrast with the riotous demonstrations in Norfolk.

C. C. Clay, having accepted the conditions of his parole, will shortly leave here for City Point. He goes from there to Petersburg, and thence to Alabama, where he designs remaining for the present.

From Macon, Ga.

MACON, GA., April 18.—Much excitement was created here to-day by an attempt on the part of the freedmen forcibly to release a negro woman, arrested on the charge of murder. The military authorities promptly interfered, and about fifty of the freedmen were put under arrest, and confined at the barracks.

A negro, confied in the jail, was shot yesterday by a white soldier, on duty as sentinel. The soldier says the negro was impudent to him, whereupon he fired through the window of the jail at him, killing him instantly, the ball passing through his head.

Important Decision.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a case carried before a full bench on a demurrer, has decided as follows: "A revenue stamp is no part of the note, and need not be copied; nor is the validity of the note affected by the want of a stamp, unless it is fraudulently omitted."

Baltimore Markets.

BALTINORE, April 23.—Flour firm with an advancing tendency. Wheat steady.—Corn dull and lower. White, 85@87 cents. Yellow, 83 cents. Oats heavy at 50@55 cts. Sugar dull—stock on hand heavy. Seeds inactive. Provisions dull. Whiskey steady.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Flour declined from five to 10 cents. State, $6.89; Southern, $9.60@16.25. Wheat declined from one to two cents. Corn dull at 85@86 cents. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard firm. Whiskey dull. Cotton dull at 37 cents. Naval stores dull. Gold 126⅞.

Clothing, Dry Goods, &c.

1866 1866

SPRING STOCK.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

OUR NEW PLAN OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS IS WORKING LIKE A CHARM, VIZ: ONE of our firm, remaining constantly in the Northern Markets, gives us great advantages in purchasing all the late Novelties in Fashion, at the *recent heavy decline in prices.*

We are now receiving a most superb Stock of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of Black and colored Silks,

Mozambiques,
Grenadines,
Spring Challies,
Organdy Muslins,
Chintz Jaconets,
English, French and American, Calicoes,
Poplinettes,
Bareges,
Argentines,
Tarltans,
Swiss, Jaconet,
And Nansook Muslin.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
march 29—5—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE!

A RESIDENCE IN CHAPEL HILL.

It is a very handsome place in the Western part of the village. The dwelling house was built, a few years ago, by Mrs. M. C. Southerland, its former owner, and is large and roomy, having eight rooms and a passage. Appurtenant are all the necessary out-buildings and five acres of land.

The property will be sold cheap and the terms made accommodating.

Those wishing to purchase, can apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., at Raleigh, he being my agent for the sale. A. J. DeROSSET,
april 7—9—2w. Wilmington, N. C.

NORRIS & BALDWIN,
No. 18, Hanover Street, Baltimore,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE sale of Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Osnaburgs and Cotton.

Solicit consignments from the South.

They will make liberal cash advances and promise quick returns at full market prices.

Refer to any of the Baltimore Banks or Dry Goods Jobbing Merchants. Also, to Wm. H. Powers, Esq., E. B. Bentley, Esq., H. L. Kent, Esq., Richmond, Va., and to Hill, Warren & Co., Mellwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.
june 14—51 1y 10.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MEDICINES!

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, DEP'T. N. C.
Newbern, N. C, April 11th, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Medical Purveyor's Office, on Broad street, near the Railroad, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866, and continuing from day to day, the entire stock of Medicines, Hospital Stores, Medical and Surgical Books, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, &c., &c., consisting, in part, of

5786 oz. Aether (Sulp.)
500 " Alcohol,
150 " Nitrate of Silver,
2500 " Cinchona Sulph.
2000 " Chloroform,
400 " ext. Aconite,
800 " Colchicum,
1000 " ext. Colocynth,
700 " Ipecac,
200 " Opium,
400 " Quinine,
50 Pocket Cases,
50 Field Cases,
1000 Syringes,
1000 Splints,
100 Sets Teeth ext. instruments,
1600 Tourniquets,
500 yds. Adhesive plaister.

Nearly every article on the druggist's list will be sold, and their attention is solicited on the day of sale. Articles will be offered in quantities to suit purchasers.

Any information respecting these Stores will be furnished by the undersigned.

D. G. RUSH,
13—td. Medical Purveyor Dept. N. C.

T. J. MITCHELL. G. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.

NORTH-CAROLINA

Agricultural House
AND
HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

22 Pollock St., Newbern, N. C.
AND
Water street, Wilmington N. C.

KEEP A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED Stock of

Farmers', Millers', Builders', Mechanics' and Housekeepers Tools and other Hardware.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING,

ROPE,

SADDLERY,

IRON,

STEEL, &c. &c.,

And can furnish, at short notice, any kind of

MACHINERY or CASTINGS.

Agents for

R. HOE & CO'S. CIRCULAR SAWS,

FAIRBANK'S SCALES,

AND EVANS & WATSON'

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

which we sell at Manufacturers' Prices.

We invite particular attention to our stock, and feel confident that our facilities and experience, will enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers. jan30—6m.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to be held at their banking house in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 3rd day of May next, is called to consider the general affairs of the Bank, and particularly whether proceedings shall be instituted on the part of the Bank, under the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," ratified March 13th. J. G. BURR, Cashier.
Wilmington, N. C., April 5. 8—tm1.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN Raleigh. Possession given immediately. Apply at the *Standard* office.
march 15—tf.

FOR RENT!

A Large Front Room over our store.
KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.
February 15, 1866—tf.

DeCarteret 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.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed sole Agents for the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, for the sale of the celebrated

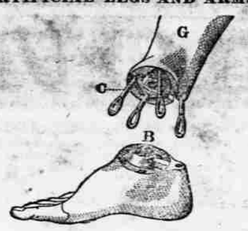
EGERTON SNUFF,

in papers and bladders, we are now prepared to fill orders for the same.

R. A. YOUNG & BRO.
No. 4, Iron Front,
feb12—3m Petersburg, Va.

Artificial Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS.



IN RICHMOND, VA.,

DR. DOUGLAS BLY, the Anatomist and Surgeon who invented the Anatomical Ball and Socket Jointed Leg, with lateral or side motion at the ankle, like the natural one, has just opened an Office in Richmond, Va., near the postoffice, for the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Artificial Legs and Arms. The superiority of these Limbs has caused them to be sought for, throughout almost the entire world, as will be seen by the following list of offices where they are manufactured and sold:

OFFICES:

London, England, ...29, Leicester Square.
New York, ...658, Broadway.
Richmond, Va., ...Near the Post Office.
Augusta, Ga. .....2d door from Post Office.
New Orleans, La., ...77 Carondelet St.
Memphis, Tenn., ...892 Main St.
Nashville, Tenn., ...In City Hall.
St. Louis, Mo., ...73 Pine street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, ...148 West Fourth St.
Chicago, Ill., ...Opposite Post Office.
Rochester, N. Y., ...Over Post Office.

For further information, address Dr. BLY, at the nearest office.
march 14—3md

PALMER'S 1865
PATENT. 10,000 IN USE.
1609 CHESNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. | 10 GREEN ST., BOSTON.
ADDRESS THE INVENTOR,
B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., PRES'T. A. A. LIMB CO.

These inventions stand approved as the "best" by the most eminent Scientific and Surgical Societies of the world, the inventor having been honored with the award of FIFTY GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS (or "First Prizes") including the Great Medals of the World's Exhibitions in London and New York; also the most Honorary Report of the great Society of Surgeons of Paris, giving his Patents place above the English and French.

Dr. PALMER gives personal attention to the business of his profession, aided by men of the best qualifications and greatest experience. He is specially commissioned by the Government, and has the patronage of the prominent Officers of the Army and Navy. Six Major-Generals and more than a thousand less distinguished officers and soldiers have worn the Palmer Limbs on active duty, while still greater numbers of eminent civilians are, by their aid, filling important positions, and effectually conceal their misfortune.

Advice and Pamphlets Gratis.

To avoid the imposition of piratical copyists, apply only to DR. PALMER, as above directed, or to his Agent, GEO. H. TAYLOR,
dec 5—tf New Berne, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER

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

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies, a Life Rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
CURES GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY NERVOUS INCAPACITY, DYSPEPSIA, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, IMBECILITY, MENTAL INDOLENCE, EMACIATION, ENNUI.

It has a most delightful, durable and novel effect upon the NERVOUS SYSTEM; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

To Females.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5.—Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by Express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey Street, New York.

Sold in Raleigh by
P. F. PESCUD,
anj6—eodeow GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

IS A CONCENTRATED extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not.—When you have used AYER's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla.—For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Williams & Haywood, and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and by dealers every where. march 29—eod2m

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY,

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

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,
oct 6—tf 10 Agents.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Spend your "Greenbacks."

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
FOR 1866.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, FROM NEW York, and now open for Sale, the latest styles of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Muslins and Lawns,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought since the great decline in prices—consequently I can give all my customers

GOOD BARGAINS.

Call and look before you buy. It will cost you nothing, and save your money. Now is the time, and

AT KINSEY'S

the place, to spend your Greenbacks, to the most advantage. I am selling as cheap as you can buy at retail in New York. No humbug. Quick sale and small profits is my motto.

J. KINSEY, *Fayetteville St.*,
april 7, 1866—9-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

J. E. STENHOUSE. AALAN MACAULEY.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce, on order.

Business entrusted to us shall command our prompt personal attention.

REFERENCES.—Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh.
Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Richmond, Va.
Kent, Paine & Co., " "
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
aug 14—1y7

KEEP COOL!

200,000 lbs. OF PURE FLINT ICE.—Parties desiring can procure Ice by the season on very moderate terms.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 13, 1866.—12-tf.

SPRING STYLES, 1866!

Taste, Elegance and Fashion!

I OFFER TO MY FRIENDS AND THE public one of the largest, most complete and elegant assortments of French, English, Scotch, German and American

Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Linen and Marseilles

ever offered in this market, and am prepared with Cutters of long experience and skill, and a number of first class Workmen, to manufacture to order any garment required at short notice and on reasonable terms.

My stock of Ready