No. 92.

A Resolution for the temporary Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in Portland, in the State of Maine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed, or as may have accured prior to the fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in the first collection district of the State of Maine, against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the city of Portland recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire: Provided, That such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next session of Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

No. 93.

Joint Resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one Set of the Standard Weights and Measures of the Metric System.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system for the use of the States respectively,

Approved, July 27, 1866.

No. 96.

Joint Resolution in Relation to the Use of the Soldiers' and Soldiers' Orphan Fair Building, in Washington.

Whereas the House has been informed that certain peaceable and law abiding citizens, while assembled at and within the building recently erected in this city for the benefit of orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of the United States, situate on the corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, have been legally and improperly dispersed by the mayor of this city, for the alleged reason that they belonged to a Fenian organization, and thus prevented from exercising their rights and privileges as citizens of the United States: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said citizens are hereby authorized, whenever permitted so to do by the Speaker of this House, or the President of the Senate, to use and to occupy said building for the purpose of holding meetings for any proper and lawful purpose, and particularly in reference to the liberation of Ireland.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

No. 97.

Joint Resolution for the Relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan, in pursuance of an agreement and compromise made with the Pottawatomie nation of Indians so named and designated by the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-six, with the United States, the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars, in full of all claims in favor of said Michigan Indians either against the United States or said nation of Indians, past, present, or future, arising out of any treaty made with them or any band or confederation thereof, and the annuity now paid to them is to be restored, and paid to said nation for the future. Said sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars is to be paid out of funds of said Indians, by the United States now held in trust for said nation, drawing interest at the rate of five per cent, which amount is hereby appropriated, said payment to be made per capita direct to heads of families, adults, and guardians of minors, as is now required by law in reference to annuities, by the proper agent of the government.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

No. 98.

Joint Resolution authorizing a Contract with Vinnie Ream for a Statue of Abraham Lincoln.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to contract with Miss Vinnie Ream for a life-size model and statue of the late President Abraham Lincoln, to be executed by her at a price not exceeding ten thousand dollars; one half payable on completion of the model in plaster, and the remaining half on completion of the statue in marble to his acceptance.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

No. 99.

Joint Resolution to extend the Provisions of the Act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, limiting the Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal Citizens of Tennessee.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to limit the jurisdiction of the court of claims," is hereby extended to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

No. 100.

Joint Resolution authorizing the Transmission trough the Mails, free of Postage, of certain Certificates, by the Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the adjutant-general of New Jersey be authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, certain certificates of thanks awarded by the legislature to the soldiers of that State, under such regulations as the postmaster-general may direct.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

No. 101.

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to settle with the Territory of Colorado for the Militia of said Territory employed in the Service of the United States in the Years eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to settle with the proper authorities of the Territory of Colorado, for the services of the first regiment of Colorado mounted militia, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of Colonel Thomas Moonlight, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for the services of any other militia forces of the said Territory which were employed in the service of the United States on the call of the governor of the Territory in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, allowing in such settlement all amounts paid by the Territory to the said troops for pay, use of horses, clothing and other proper allowances during the time when they were so actually in service, and that he report the amount found to be justly due to said Territory on such account to Congress in December next.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

No. 102.

Joint Resolution to prevent the further Enforcement of the Joint Resolution, (No. 77,) approved July 4, 1864, against Officers and Soldiers of the United States, who have been honorably discharged, so as to relieve them from the further Payment of the special Five Per Cent Income Tax imposed thereby.

Whereas by the Joint Resolution (No. 77) of Congress, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, a special income tax of five per cent on all incomes exceeding six hundred dollars was directed to be assessed and collected and was enforced generally upon all citizens accessible to the revenue officers, but was not enforced against all our soldiers then in the field in the active service of the country; and whereas since the surrender of the insurrectionary armies, and the disbanding and return of the federal soldiers to their homes, said tax is being with manifest hardship assessed and collected of them in many parts of the country: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said special tax, so imposed, shall not be further enforced against officers or soldiers lately in the service of the United States, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and that the Secretary of the Treasury direct the proper observance of this resolution by all revenue officers.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

IRON, NAILS AND SHOES.

5000 LBS. IRON, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 10 inch wide,

Swedes Iron.

10,000 lbs., all sizes, Refined Bar Iron,
2000 lbs., ½ and ¾ Round Iron,
35 Kegs Old Dominion Nails, all sizes,
25 Kegs Mule Shoes,
10 Kegs Horse "
100 lbs., Horse Shoe Nails, in store and must be sold,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Raleigh, March 22, 1867.

From the New York Gazette.

UNCLE SAM'S SAFE.

A Neat Job for an Enterprising Burglar—Ninety Tons of Coin in One Vault—Description of the Sub-Treasury in New York.

The vaults of the United States subtreasury are said to exceed in strength those of the bank of England. The strong and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof manner in which they have been constructed excite the admiration of all beholders. There are two of these immense vaults, one at each corner of the Pine street end of the rotunda. The rooms are perhaps twenty feet long by fifteen wide, and ten or twelve feet high. They contain no window; there is but one door opening into each, and gas lights are kept burning inside. The internal appearance of these vaults has a striking resemblance to a fashionable tomb in Greenwood cemetery, rows of cases being arranged around the sides of the room, each about two feet square, with iron doors attached. There is one door for each case, and when the apartment has been filled with bags of gold or bundles of greenbacks the doors are closed. Each case will contain half a million of dollars, put up in bags of five thousand dollars each. When a case is thus filled the door is closed, and a seal is fixed in the presence of the naval officer and surveyor of the port. It takes one hundred bags to hold half a million of dollars. In the first vault entered there were seventy-two compartments arranged round the room, which formed a tier somewhat higher than a man's head.

Running over the top of these was a balcony with an iron railing in front; there was piled up in this balcony in one heap, $9,000,000 in $5 and $10 bills; $500,000 in internal revenue stamps, $50,000 in fractional currency, put up in large paper boxes, and $5,500,000 in United States bonds.

The door of this vault rests on thirty feet of solid masonry, from the ground up; on the top of this granite there are two feet of wrought iron, and between the iron plates a space filled up with bullets. If a rogue should succeed in boring through the granite and iron, the moment his drill touched a bullet that would commence to revolve, and by the time he had penetrated it, another ball would drop in its place; in this way he would soon find he had an endless job before him, and the attempt to get into the vault would have to be abandoned.

The sides and top of the room are composed of eight feet of granite and two of iron, arranged in the same manner as for the floor. This safe, as it is called, was invented by Mr. George R. Jackson, of the Excelsoir Iron works. Mr. Rogers once remarked that if the people at the treasury building should happen to get locked out of the safe, it would take him a month to break into it! A night watch is kept to look after these strong boxes, but they are considered perfectly safe without him.

There are four doors to be opened, one after the other, before we can enter the safe. Each one of these doors weighs two tons, and contains two locks of different patterns. A lever is so arranged that after the doors are closed four large iron bolts are thrown across the door-way resting in sockets which have been made in a pillar of wrought iron. If a thief should succeed in cutting the hinges of one of these doors, usually considered to be the most vulnerable point, the door would not drop down from its place, and nothing would be gained. But, like the deacon's celegrated one-horse shay, these doors are made as strong in one part as in another, and the hinges show no sign of weakness. It will take a fearful earthquake to shake them down.

No good idea can be given to the reader of the locks and their operations, but a few general remarks may be of interest. The first door has one of Dodd's Eureka locks; there is a key hole for this, and the outside combination wheel is divided into the letters of the alphabet, the nine units, and fractions of figures. The combinations which may be made by this arrangement are endless, and no one can open the lock shoving back the bolts, unless he knows the words, figures and fractions which have been used in locking the door. Even if a person was so fortunate as to get from Mr. Birdsall the combination, he must have an extensive acquaintance with the lock to know how to manipulate it correctly. The second door contains an Isham lock, which is altogether different from Dodd's lock. The third door has L. Gale's monitor lock, and the fourth door contains Gale's double treasury locks. From one of these doors, after it has been fastened, a portion of the lock is taken off, and put under lock and key in some secret place. Without this it would be useless to attempt to get into the safe.

The second vault is much larger than the first one described, but just as difficult to get into. There are 120 cases in this room where gold can be put and sealed up. At the time we looked into the vault there were 90 tons, or $45,000,000 in gold stored in the room, and $20,000,000 in paper. The greenbacks, as they are paid into the treasury, are put up in packages of 1,000 bills, all of the same denomination.

An inquiry made in relation to the counterfeit money which came into the treasury revealed the fact that there is a large amount of it in circulation, and some of it is so well executed that it passes as genuine with the national banks. The $100 and the $50 greenbacks, and the $20 notes of the national currency are very dangerous to all persons outside of the treasury. Here they have never been deceived, but readily detect the counterfeit, immediately brand it as such in several places, and send it back to the bank from which it came to be redeemed and destroyed. We were shown some very handsomely executed $50 greenbacks, and quite a collection of fractional currency in different stages of completion, which had been seized by the detectives. One man can count 40,000 notes in a day of six hours. On the 11th inst. $1,850,000 were paid in by 3 o'clock. It is ascertained at the treasury that soon after the war closed the South was flooded with counterfeit greenbacks, and as the people in that section of the country were unacquainted with the genuine money of the North, they readily took it.

The whole number of people employed in the building is 70, and the amount in the treasury exceeds $100,000,000.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4th, 1867.

The Republican Party of the State.

We are publishing a number of meetings recently held by the Republicans of this State, and we hear of many more meetings to be held soon. It is written that in the latter times "a nation shall be born in a day." Our loyal people being ripe for it, the Republican party of this State sprang into existence "in a day," full-armed, and numbers *not less than eighty thousand members!* The result will show that these eighty thousand Republicans are as loyal and as true to the Union as the same number in any State north of the Potomac.

The country is once more free. Those "straitest sect" Union men, and those persecuted "Red Strings," and the thousands who fled the country to avoid fighting against the old flag, all of whom were singled out during the long and horrid days of the rebellion as special objects of secession hatred, can now proudly hold up their heads, and rejoice that treason is about to receive its merited punishment. Detectives no longer dog our steps. Women, and children, and venerable old men are no longer arrested and confined in loathsome places to compel them to tell where the deserters or Union soldiers are. The bloodhound no longer bays on the track of the panting fugitive. The tender boy is not torn from his weeping mother, to fight for despotism and human slavery. The heart broken conscript is not forced from his stricken and beggared family to do battle in a cause which he abhors. Our smoke-houses and corncribs are no longer visited and emptied by insolent officials, skulking from the battle in which they forced others to die for their slaves. It is no longer a cause of burning reproach to love the Union, and no iron hand is lifted to thrust us in the Bastile when we *say* we love it. Thank God, *we are free!* The Republican party exists and is flourishing in a State in which, two years ago, the avowal of Republican sentiments would have been instantly followed by the most ignominious punishment.

The name of Republican was adopted on two accounts; first, to plant the true Unionists on those great principles by which alone the government can be safely guided and conducted, and to put ourselves in active and living communication with our Republican friends in the Northern States; secondly, to sift the wheat from the chaff, or, in other words, to prevent the Worthites and the pious Pellites from still further deceiving the people by claiming to be Union men. If they are really Union men they will not be ashamed to say they are Republicans. If they say they are not Republicans, then they proclaim that they are not Union men. The Republican party saved the country. Mr. Lincoln declared at one time that he regarded the Union as more important than slavery; that if it was necessary to continue slavery to save the Union, he would continue it, and that if it was necessary to abolish slavery to save the Union, he would abolish it. In the end he did the latter. He abolished slavery to save the Union. The Republican party sustained him in doing this. Every colored person released from slavery owes his or her freedom to the Republican party. That was the party that saved the country and freed the slave. Every colored person knows this, and every colored person is, therefore, a Republican. If the secessionists, oligarchs and latter-day war saints who thus lost their slave property, are reconciled to their loss, and are really Unionists at heart, as they would have the people believe they are, they can have no difficulty in admitting that they are Republicans. This is the test. Let our loyal people, and especially the colored people, trust no man who will not promptly and proudly say he is a Republican. If he hesitates or quibbles, cast him off, for he is an enemy, and *not* a Unionist.

James Buchanan, Ex-President of the United States, has recently written a letter in which he felicitates himself that he is not responsible for "the years of blood and sorrow we have endured."

Of all men north of the Potomac Mr. Buchanan is most responsible for the late rebellion. We shall never forget with what anxiety the Union people of this State looked to him to arrest South-Carolina in her mad career. If he had done his duty in 1860, all the "years of blood and sorrow" referred to by him would have been averted. History will so record him. His name will go down with obloquy, while the names of such men as Webster, Jackson, Clay, Douglas, and Lincoln will become brighter with the flight of years.

THE COMING WEATHER.—French scientific men predict that the summer of 1867 will be cold and wet like that of 1866, and they base the prediction on the fact that immense masses of ice have broken, or about to break away from the extreme North, producing cold and vapor. We are very glad to hear this prediction, because the reverse is always to be expected of what the weather oracles assert.

The Words for the Hour.

LET OUR LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS SPEAK NOT OF WHITE MEN, NOT OF RED MEN, NOT OF BLACK MEN, NOT OF MEN OF ANY COMPLEXION; BUT LIKE THE LAWS OF GOD, THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND THE LORD'S PRAYER, LET THEM SPEAK OF PEOPLE.

HORACE MAYNARD.

"IF YOU ADMIT THE NEGRO TO THIS STRUGGLE FOR ANY PURPOSE, HE HAS A RIGHT TO STAY IN FOR ALL, AND WHEN THE FIGHT IS OVER, THE HAND THAT DROPS THE MUSKET CANNOT BE DENIED THE BALLOT."

GEN. SHERMEN'S ATLANTA LETTER, 1864.

A Marked Change.

Four months ago our loyal people were depressed and almost out of heart. The President's plan had failed, through the treachery and selfishness of the secession leaders, and the people, again deceived and misled, had contemptuously rejected the Howard amendment. The President of the United States was defying the will of the nation, and giving "aid and comfort" by his conduct to Northern copperheads and Southern traitors. Treason was rampant in the high places of this State. Federal officers—men who had bared their breasts to the storm of a hundred battles—were depressed and sad in the midst of communities controlled by rebel leaders, and did not seem to be as free to act as formerly. The glorious flag of the Union seemed to feel the general gloom, and to droop mournfully in the breeze.

A federal officer, honorable for his years and for his useful services in camp and battle, ordered that whipping by a Court then in session in this City should be discontinued. In doing this he simply obeyed the orders of his superior. Instantly the whole camp of Rebeldom was roused. Indictments were ordered by the Court, and a true bill was found by the Grand Jury against the following persons to-wit, Daniel E. Sickles, J. V. Bomford, Theodore Josephs, Daniel T. Wells, Lt. Hayes, and Friday Jones, for obstructing public justice! Col. Bomford very properly refused to be arrested, and after a while quiet was restored. Certain cowardly demagogues strutted about the Court yard and denounced their betters as "mean white men" and "negro equality" advocates. They, too, have subsided. We have not learned what has been done with this immortal bill of indictment.

The Daniel E. Sickles thus indicted is now the military commander and governor of this State, and will visit Raleigh soon. Four months ago, if he had been here, he would have been liable to arrest by a rebel Court.

We do not assail any one. We simply state facts, to show what a remarkable charge has taken place during the last four months. We had gloomy times then, but they are better now. We have no doubt they will continue to improve.

SENSIBLE.—We shall publish in our next issue the comments of the Charlotte *Democrat* on the late Republican Convention.—They are such as to recommend themselves to every thoughtful man. If others had adopted the noble course of the *Democrat*, we believe that North-Carolina would today have been within the gates of the Union. We extract as follows:

"We warn the people to be prudent and cautious—to give up all old prejudices and look at the situation as it is and not as we would have it. Let those who cannot consciently assist in reconstruction on the principles of the Republican party be willing to silently acquiesce and engage in no contention and strife.

We want no office from the people, and neither have we any favors to ask of the State or National Governments, but we do want peace and good feeling to prevail between all sections, and especially do we want to see the prosperity of our beloved State re-establish."

White and Black population of the Southern States.

An interesting and profitable subject for contemplation may be found in the following table, setting foith the comparative white and black population in certain enumerated Southern States:

	White population, 1860.	Col'd population, 1860.	Total.
Ala.	527,261	437,770	964,301
Ark.	324,143	111,259	435,450
Del.	90,589	21,727	211,216
Fla.	77,747	62,675	140,424
Ga.	591,550	465,698	1,047,386
Ky.	919,484	236,167	1,155,184
La.	359,458	353,373	709,002
Md.	515,918	171,131	687,049
Miss.	353,899	437,401	791,395
Mi.	1,063,489	118,503	1,182,012
N. C.	629,942	371,522	992,622
S. C.	291,300	482,320	763,708
Tenn.	826,725	283,029	1,109,802
Texas,	420,891	182,921	604,215
Va. and West Va.	1,047,299	548,907	1,597,318

On Wednesday morning a man—name not stated—went to Terre Haute and purchased a paper of powder. Placing the package in the pocket of his coat, he lighted his pipe and started on his walk home. He finished smoking when about half mile out on the Lafayette road, and unconsciously placed the pipe in the pocket with the powder. It was not long before a startling incident occurred. Mr. H. D. Milne, fortunately, had just passed the man, and rushed back and tore the burning clothes from the astonished individual, who was completely enveloped in the smoke, but strange to say, escaped with only a slight burn. The explosion completely tore away one-half his coat-tail, a portion of his pants, and the fire had communicated to the white garment worn next to the body. On recovering his scattered senses the man journeyed on, looking very much like a side-wheel steamboat with the wheel-house torn off.

BEEF.—A Yankee has succeeded in curing South American beef so that it will bear shipment. It costs, cured, a cent and a half per pound. The freight costs $2 a barrel, and when brought to market is equally good and brings the same price as prime and mess beef put up at Chicago.

The Springfield *Republican* of yesterday says a small piece of muscle, taken from one of the limbs of the young lady who was supposed to have died of trichina spiralis, was put under a microscope of moderate power, and the minute worms were seen in it beyond all question. In form and motion they tallied closely with the engraving and description of trichinæ given in the medical books, and there is little doubt that they were actually trichinæ.

DEATH AFTER TOOTH DRAWING.—Miss Lizzie Jones, a young lady about eighteen years of age, died suddenly in Baltimore, on Thursday, after having a tooth extracted.—She was subject to disease of the heart, had been shocked by a fall, which, together with the excitement occasioned by the tooth drawing, is sgpposed to have led to her death.

THE HUMORS OF A TEXAS HORSE RACE.—A row at a horse race in Hopkins county, Texas, the other day, resulted in three murders inside of fifteen minutes. A man named Newsom killed a Mr. Brumley; the latter's brother killed Newsom, and some of Newsom's friends killed a third person named Fry.

The latest culinary novelty is alphabetical soup. Instead of the usual cylindric and star shaped morsels of maccaroni which have hitherto given body to our broth, the letters of the alphabet have been substituted. These letters of paste preserve their forms in passing through the pot.

A VISIT TO THE "STERN STATESMAN."—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Norfolk under date of February 18th, says:

I have been to Fortress Monroe to gaze upon the "stern statesman." Mr. Davis looks very well, which is not difficult to account for, as he is in a place proverbial for its salubrity, is free from all restrictions within a vast enclosure, enjoying the most expensive luxuries, and making money by doing nothing faster than he could do it by any amount of labor. Formerly the letters to him were examined, and when General Miles was relieved from the command of the fort, over twenty-five thousand dollars had been received in contributions from the faithful to the false god of their idolatry.

These evidences were not, at the time of their receipt, handed over to Mr. Davis, but are, without doubt, held as his property, even if the greater leniency since exhibited in all other respects may not already have occasioned them to be handed over. But however this is, for a long time past the illustrious prisoner has received all letters and packages without examination; and as their number and bulk has not diminished, it is probable that he is at this moment enjoying as good an income as the President of the United States. On Christmas day there arrived an amount of presents which nearly broke down the resources of two express companies. It is a curious fact that many of these presents came from Boston.

Mr. Davis, being only bound by parole, is quartered in a part of the fort so obviously insecure that he could at any time escape. This suggests the idea that some authorities, properly estimating the value of secesh paroles, as shown by many late examples, have hit upon that expedient—*i. e.*, escape, as a means of getting rid of the "white elephant;" but Jeff will not be likely to leave a position where he is so well off, besides undergoing retirement from the throne of a very cheap and easy martrydom.

Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in Baltimore.

It is supposed the executive session of Congress will continue two weeks. Many members remain to watch appointments.

The President's signing acts giving Brownlow 10,000 arms and accoutrements, and suspending the payments for enlisted slaves, causes comment. The *Chronicle* concludes a paragraph in relation as follows: "We almost begin to believe that he (the President) is disposed to let Congress alone, and to teach others to do likewise."

An appropriation for lighting street lamps at the Capitol, failed in the House.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson places himself squarely against the Maryland Constitutional Convention, ordered by the Maryland Legislature.

The cession of Russian-America to the United States, creates considerable excitement and exultation among Californians and others from the far West. It is regarded as a heavy blow to the dominion of Canada.—This acquisition had its origin in a petition from the legislative assembly of Washington territory, praying the government to secure from Russia such rights and privileges as will enable our fishing vessels to visit ports and harbors of Russia's possessions, for fuel, provisions and other purposes.

Jasper Blackburn, the editor of the *Homer* (La.) Iliad leaves to-morrow with an order to publish the laws and treaties of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

N. G. Taylor, of Tennessee, assumed the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs today.

The Republican Congressional Committee has organized with E. D. Morgan, of N. Y., chairman.

There were but five justices on the Supreme Court bench this morning, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senatorial Foreign Relations Committee considered the Russian treaty several hours to-day, but took no definite action.

The House Judiciary Committee remains in session this week on impeachment. It will then adjourn till May.

New York News.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Governor Throckmorton telegraphs here that Texas will immediately reorganize under the reconstruction act.

Wall street is dull, but with a better general feeling. It is reported that two national banks in the oil regions have suspended. There is an active loan demand at 7 per cent Commercial paper is quoted at 7@8.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $4,000,000; specie, $500,000, and deposits, $4,000,000; and an increase in circulation of $150,000, legal-tenders $1,500,000.

General Sherman, in a published letter, says he has leave of absence for the summer, and will accompany his daughter to the Holy Land.

Chilian Privateer.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Panama *Star*, of the 23d ultimo, says the steamer R. R. Cuyler, detained at New York under suspicious circumstances, and which departed thence under the auspices of the Colombian Government with a crew of Confederates, has sailed for Jamacia with six torpedo boats. The suspicion that she is a Chilian Privateer is confirmed. She will depredate on Spanish commerce off Porto Rico and Cuba. It is thought the Colombian Minister at Washington was bamboozled by Chilian agents. The steamer Meteor at Callao, it is suspected, will become a Chilian or Peruvian privateer.

The difficulty betwween the Colombian Congress and President continues. In Guatemala the revolution had been suppressed.

The other republics were tranquil. It is thought a truce through European mediation is improbable. Seward's Washington Conference proposition has not been accepted.

The United States ship Jamestown was to leave Panama immediately for California.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton steady: middling uplands, 30c. Coffee firm and scarce; cargoes of Rio are hourly expected. Sugar steady. Flour dull but firm. Corn active, with a heavy stock; white, $1.06@$1.09. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Whisky, in bond, 30@32c.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour firm; trade brands, $11.50@13.50. Wheat scarce. Corn—Light supply and good demand. Mess pork, $22.75@$23. Bacon, 9½@11½ and 12c. Lard, 12¾@13c. Groceries steady.

NEW YORK, April 1—P. M.—Cotton dull and declining; the market opened firm but fell off at the close; sales of 2,000 bales at 30½@31c., closing at 30½c. Flour closed dull; State, $9.70@$12.75. Corn active, and advanced 1c.; mixed western, $1.19@$1.22. Mess pork opened heavy, but improved at the close—quoted at $23.95. Lard heavy and prices unchanged. Groceries quiet but firm. Naval stores firm. Spirits turpentine, 78@79c. Rosin, $4.25@$9.50. Wool quiet.

Stocks dull and heavy. 5-20's, '62, coupons, 105¾. Gold, 13⅛.

Richmond Tobacco Market

TOBACCO EXCHANGE,
RICHMOND, VA., April 1, 1867.

We report the breaks very small to-day. No change to note in prices. Below we give the transactions: 43 hogsheads, 10 tierces, and 27 boxes sold at the Exchange as follows:

Lugs.—Manufacturing, common to good, $3 to $7; manufacturing, sun-cured, $10 to $15; shipping, common to good, $3 to $6.50.

Leaf.—Manufacturing, common to good, $8 to $18; manufacturing, fancy common, $20 to $30; fancy wrappers, medium to fine, $35 to $100.

Letter from Mr. Grigg.

GARDNER'S FORD, N. C.,
March 15th, 1867.

COL. C. L. HARRIS:

Dear Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your circular, in which my name appears as a delegate to the Union Meeting to be held in Raleigh on the 27th inst.

Permit me to say, that I feel honored beyond my anticipation, and but too plainly feel my incompetency to fill the responsible position. I hope you will excuse me for non-attendance, as it is impossible for me at present to leave my family and little farm, which just at this particular time demand my whole attention.

It would indeed be a pleasure to convene with so noble and honorable a body; and I will here say, that I feel proud to surrender my interests, and the interests of my friends of this county, into the hands of men, who are now, and always have been *Union men*.

And I am sure while such continue their efforts with such untiring energy, their labors will eventuall be crowned with success, and peace, prosperity, and happiness will again pervade our country.

Hoping that the entire State may be represented in your meeting, and that much good may result therefrom, and feeling confident that "all things will be done well,"

I have the honor to be,
Yours respectfully,
P. DECATUR GRIGG.

Letter from Mr. Bond.

EDENTON, N. C., March 25th, 1867.

C. L. HARRIS, Esq:—

Dear Sir: Your invitation to participate in the meeting of loyal Union men of the State to meet in the City of Raleigh, on the 27th inst, was duly received, and I regret very much that in consequence of the condition of one of my children I am compelled to forego the pleasure that it would afford me to be with you and aid you in your deliberations and in the good work of reconstructing of the State government in accordance with the the laws of the Congress of the United States, to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina and frame a Constitution that will get us back into the Union, where we can once more enjoy our rights and send our representatives to Washington, where we may meet upon the level and part upon the square, and again unite the fragments that have been torn asunder by wicked and designing men. If I can aid you or do anything in my County or section to further the good cause, I stand ready to do it. And now, my dear sir, may the God of Heaven guide and direct you in your deliberations and your undertaking to once more unite our people in the bonds of one common brotherhood to last until time shall be no longer, and at last bring us to a place where secession, war and bloodshed can never come. I would be glad, sir, if in your wisdom you can take some steps to memoralize Congress in behalf of such Union men who necessarily were compelled to go into the war, or take the position of Justice of the Peace, who are with us in heart and spirit, and who ought, in my judgment, to be put in a situation to vote with us and for us and give us their influence.

Very Respectfully,
SAML. T. BOND.

Letter from Messrs. Duckworth and Hamilton.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA Co., N. C., March 20th, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the call issued by you as Chairman of the meeting of loyal citizens, &c., requesting us to meet with you in Convention at Raleigh on the 27th inst., we would respectively reply that while the principles and objects expressed in the call meet with our unqualified approval, we find ourselves, from circumstances beyond our control, unable to comply with the request to meet with you.

We have, therefore, called a meeting of the loyal citizens of our county, to devise measures to secure some representation in the Convention, the proceedings of which will be forwarded by Col. Tracy, Secretary of the meeting.

Being duly thankful for the honor conferred upon us by the invitation, and with the most fervent wishes and hopes that the Convention may be able to devise some plan which will relieve us from rebel *misrule*, and restore us to the fostering care of the government which we have always prized so dearly, we remain most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
J. C. DUCKWORTH,
R. HAMILTON.

Letter from Mr. Beasley.

COLERAIN, N. C. March 18, 1867.

COL. C. L. HARRIS: *Dear Sir*—I am now busily engaged in fishing, and shall be until the middle of May. I am truly sorry it is so I cannot be with you on the 27th inst., but I hope your meeting will be well attended, and great good will result from it. I desire to be represented by proxy by some one of your number. If I am not with you on that occasion in person I surely shall be in spirit. I shall wait with patience to hear the result of your meeting.

Hoping you and yours are well,
I am yours truly, &c.,
J. W. BEASLEY.

AN INDISPENSABLE HAND-BOOK.—We are glad to hear that Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is about putting to Press a political manual for 1867, summarizing the very interesting and important events of the past year. The volume will be upon the same general plan as that of last year, which met so general favor, and reached a sale of 20,000 copies. We have no doubt that the public men of the country, and indeed all persons interested in the wonderful developements of the day, will as gladly get this reliable and impartial record of them.

Among the contents will be President Johnson's chief speeches, and all his messages, whether annual, special, or veto, together with full copies of the vetoed bills, and the votes in each house upon them. The text of the reconstruction measures will be appropriately followed by the military orders issued under them, and the legislative record on impeachment; the judicial opinions on *habeas corpus* and the test oath; the reports on the New Orleans riot; the votes on the various political bills proposed; the lists of Cabinet officers and of Senators and Representatives, and a chapter of political miscellany, will close a hand-book of useful information, among the most complete and valuable ever issued.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Mr. Quilp thinks the "Black Crook," runs so well on account of the number of legs on it.—*Boston Post.*

Republican Meeting in Wake.

We are requested to state that a Republican meeting will be held at Lashley's Cross Roads, Wake County, on the 4th Saturday in May. Able speeches may be expected.

April 4, 1867. 5—td.

Republican Meeting at Green Level.

A Republican meeting of both races will be held at Green Level, Wake Co., on the third Saturday in April. Able speeches may be expected,

April 2, 1867. 4—td.

Union Meeting in Wake.

We are requested to give notice that a Union or Republican meeting will be held on the second Saturday in April, at J. Scott's, Crabtree district, ten miles west of Raleigh. Several able speakers will be present.

March 17, 1867. 154—td.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, BROTHER of Jane Campbell, Wife of R. D. Shackelford. *My Dear Uncle:* My father and mother are both dead, and I am anxious to ascertain your whereabouts. Your affectionate Niece,
MEDORA S. WHITFIELD,
Formerly MEDORA S. SHACKELFORD.
Moscow Landing, Ala., or Demopolis, Ala.,
April 4, 1867. 5—4t.

Dr. J. A. Clopton,

Of Huntsville, Ala.,

TREATS WITH PERFECT SUCCESS,

Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Strictures Polypus, Tumors, Scrofulous Ulcers, Syphilis, Venereal, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dropsical Affections, &c., &c.

Special attention given to Diseases peculiar to Females—*Ulcerations of the Uterus, Polypus of the Uterus, prolapsus of the Uterus, Lacerations of the Perinæum*, &c., &c.

He removed a polypus from the uterus as large as an infant's head, and the patient was perfectly well in fifteen days.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen.

Testimonials will be forwarded from the first gentlemen of all the States south.

☞ Office—In Huntsville, Ala., immediately on the Memphis and C. Railroad.

All letters must contain a three cent stamp.

Sept. 15, 1866. 77—twaw-ly.

HOLLOW WARE.

A LARGE LOT CONSISTING IN PART OF Pots, large and small,
Biscuit Ovens,
Bake Ovens,
Biscuit Spiders,
Bake Spiders,
Skillets, Coffee, Kettles &c., for sale by
UPCHURCH & DODD.

New Advertisements.

Circuit Court of the United States,

DISTRICT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

United States vs. 11 Boxes of Tobacco. } Libel of Information.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of March, 1867, Eleven Boxes of Tobacco were seized by Wm. H. Thompson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th Collection District of North-Carolina, as forfeited, to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled, and prosecuted in this Court, in the name of the United States for condemnation, for the causes in the said Libel set forth; and that said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court, at Raleigh, on the first Monday in June, 1867, at noon, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter; when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.

Given under my hand, at office, in the City of Raleigh, this 2nd day of April, 1867.

N. J. RIDDICK, *Clerk.*

April 4, 1867. 5—30d.

Circuit Court of the United States,

DISTRICT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

United States vs. 3 Barrels of Whiskey. } Libel of Information.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given, that on the 12th day of February, 1867, Three Barrels of Whiskey were seized by J. L. Johnson, assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 3rd District of North-Carolina, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation, for the causes in the said Libel set forth; and that said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court, at Raleigh, on the First Monday in June, 1867, at noon, if that be jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter; when and where all persons are warned to appear to show why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

Given under my hand, at Office, in the City of Raleigh, this 2nd day of April, 1867.

N. J. RIDDICK, *Clerk.*

April 4, 1867. 5—30d.

Circuit Court of the United States,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

United States vs. 5 Barrels of Whiskey. } Libel of Information.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of February, 1867, Five Barrels of Whiskey were seized by William H. Thompson, Collector of internal Revenue for the 5th Collection District of North Carolina, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation, for the causes in the said Libel set forth; and that said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court, on the first Monday in June, 1867, at noon, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter; when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

Given under my hand, at office, in Raleigh, this 2nd day of April, 1867.

N J. RIDDICK, *Clerk.*

April 4, 1867, 5—30d.

Circuit Court of the United States