Selections.

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.

An interesting experiment with an omnibus drawn by steam on comon roads recently took place in Paris. A small locomotive, named the "Lormenjat" of two and a half horse power, and linked to a vehicle containing places for twenty-six persons, left the Exhibition building at about half past two in the afternoon, and proceeded to the Quai de Billy, on the opposite side of the Seine. There Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Admiral De la Ronciere le Noury and other persons, took their seats in the omnibus, which set out along the avenue which leads to the Place du Roie de Rome, ascending without difficulty the incline. On arriving at the summit of the rise, the vehicle set off a speed of between seven and eight miles an hour by the Avenue de l'Empereur to the Porte de la Muett, where they entered the Bois de Boulogne, passing with the greatest facility amidst the line of carriages along the banks of the lakes at the hour most frequented, and after describing circles within an exceedingly limited space, descended from the avenue to the Pont de l' Alma. Prince Napoleon expressed his satisfaction, to the inventor and to the directors of the new Messagerie a Vapeur Company, by which these vehicles are to be worked in the provinces for the conveyance of passengers.

The Young King of Greece.—A Berlin correspondent writes thus about the young king of Greece:

"King George, who left us last night, has made a very favorable impression here. There is a good deal of the boy about this young gentleman, who is full of spirits and fond of running about and seeing things. Before dinner on Thursday, at the palace—and a splendid dinner it was, besides being very lively and unceremonious—King William gave his youthful guest the order of the Black Eagle, handing him the insignia *propria manu*. He was so delighted with his new decoration that he could not resist the temptation of trying it on then and there; and it was very evident throughout the evening, which was wound up at the royal theater, that he thought more of his "last thing in crosses"—heaven knows he must have had enough since they made him king of Greece—than he did of the performance. The sturdy old king took a great fancy to him from the first, and treated him with that kindly jollity which is an especial characteristic of the warm hearted Prussian monarch. George I. is off to St. Petersburgh, where they will marry him, poor boy —he is only two and twenty—and where he will have to be very orderly and "buttoned up to here." I fancy, as he is very fond of novelty and of amusement, he would like to enjoy a bachelor's freedom a little longer; however, it is certainly a novelty, of a sort, to get married, and I hear charming accounts of his future bride."

Poisoned with Ice Cream.—Yesterday afternoon the gentlemen employed in the Merchants' National Bank, on Jefferson street, feeling the heat oppressive, determined to cool off on ice cream, and sent out for a supply. When it came five of them partook freely, and were almost immediately afterward attacked with symptoms of having been poisoned. They complained of great pain, and were severely purged and vomited. Dr. C. H. Stanley was called in and gave the needful medical care, but the poisoned parties were all so badly affected that they could not be removed, but laid all night in the bank, which was closed at two o'clock in the afternoon. It is feared that one of those poisoned will not recover. The ice cream not eaten was taken to Dr. Stanley's office and there examined, and found to have in it a portion of sulphate of copper. Further chemical analysis wil be made, but the copper is doubtless the poison that was continued in the ice cream. On examination of the place where the ice cream was made it was found that a copper freezer had been used. If it was cleaned before using, it is very singular that the poison should have impregnated the ice cream.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

Milwaukee has a dog factory, the proprietor of which pays a liberal price for first-class canines. The animals are skinned, the hide being used to make gloves, and the hair to stuff matrasses. The carcases are then put into a huge kettle and boiled, the grease being sold for various purposes, and the bones are used for knife handles, and flesh for manuring the soil. The proprietor makes two dollars and thirty cents on every dog.

A gay and dashing young widow, in Medina, New York, entrapped a young man and married him. An expensive wedding tour followed. They then settled down in Grand Rapids, when husband became tired of her ways and abandoned her. But her strategy was equal to her straits. She procured quinine, took twelve grains, and announced her intention to leave the earth. Her friends became alarmed, a physician was called and her husband summoned. The quinine yielded, and so did the husband.

The Wheeling *Register* tells of a young man who for some weeks has been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On awaking every morning he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn. He at length became convinced that a vampyre was sucking his blood, and removed to another boarding house. Since the removal he is recovering his health.

To a little fellow in a household, his mamma announced that she would let him see his new sister.

The "new sister" was brought out swaddled in long clothes that reached the floor. The little fellow was considerably astonished and putting out his hands in an eager manner, cried out:

"O, mamma, aint it long?"

First it rained, and then it blew,
And then it friz, and then it snew,
And then there was a shower of rain,
And then it friz and snew again.

Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) sen for a Catholic Priest during his last sicknes received the rights of that church, and die in its faith.

Republican Platform.

Resolutions adopted by the Republicans of North-Carolina, at a Convention held in Raleigh, 27th March, 1867:

Having assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 27th of March, 1867, in conformity with a timely and patriotic call, reflecting the sentiments of the loyal men of the State, and believing the time is at hand when an open and fearless expression of sentiment, opinion, and purpose is urgently demanded; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That in view of our present political condition, our relations to the National Government and the people of all sections of the country, we do this day with proud satisfaction unfurl the brilliant and glorious banner of THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, and earnestly appeal to every true and patriotic man in the State to rally to its support.

The splendid and patriotic record made by this great political organization, in standing by the general government with an inflexible resolution, in carrying forward profound measures of statesmanship to a successful issue, and the powerful aid given by it in finally overthrowing and prostrating the most gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern times, should command the respect and challenge the admiration of every candid man.

2. *Resolved*. That the American Congress is eminently entitled to the profound thanks of the whole country for its persevering, persistent and heroic devotion to the great principles of human rights as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence; that in the name of the patriotic people of this State we feel warranted in cordially assenting to and accepting the reconstruction plan recently and finally adopted by that body, and to the end that peace and order may be permanently secured and every industrial pursuit resumed and encouraged, we pledge ourselves to use every fair and legitimate means to influence public sentiment to the nearest possible approach to unanimity on this subject.

3. *Resolved*, That we rejoice that the dogma long propagated, of the right of peaceable secession under the Constitution, has been forever overthrown by the majestic uprising of the American people, in crushing out the late rebellion by force of arms; and that the doctrine that the supremacy of the general government has been established, and that the paramount allegiance of the citizen has been acknowledged as due to the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That we sincerely exult in the fact that as a nation we are now absolutely a NATION OF FREEMEN, and that the sun in all his course over our wide spread country no longer shines upon the brow of a slave. Without reservation we heartily endorse the great measures of Civil Rights and Impartial Enfranchisement without any property qualification, conferred without distinction of color, and that we are ready to unite in the early practical attainment of these inestimable privileges. Although the mortal remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN now rest silently beneath the soil of his adopted State, yet his voice still rings like a clarion through the land, earnestly summoning every American citizen to the support of the great Party of Liberty and Emancipation.

5. *Resolved*, That as the most potent and efficient means by which the South can speedily regain her lost prosperity, we earnestly advocate the spreading of knowledge and education among all men, and that to the attainment of this great end, we demand and shall persistently and firmly insist upon the absolute right of free discussion and free speech on all subjects of public interest.

6. *Resolved*, That we join in an earnest wish for the maintainance untarnished and undimmed of the public credit and plighted faith of the nation.

7. *Resolved*, That in the maintainance of the position taken and the principles this day avowed, we earnestly invite the influence and co-operation of men of all political persuasions, who regard and cordially support the recent action of Congress as a solution of our present political difficulties; that we deprecate partizan violence and desire peace and good will toward all men; and if in an open and fearless effort, which we propose to make on every suitable occasion, to persuade and convince the people, that our highest duty and truest interest is to be subserved by maintaining the principles of the Republican Party, an earnest interest should be awakened, it will be from no other cause than a rigid adherance to what we regard as a sacred right and a solemn public duty.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. J. E. O'Hara, of Wayne, and adopted:

Resolved That this Convention tender their sincere thanks to Jas. H. Harris for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has labored at the North for the cause of all loyal men in North Carolina and for her speedy return to the Union.

Mr. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Spartan band of Republicans in the late Legislature of this State, for their bold and fearless defence of Congress and the Union.

Mr. Settle offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we esteem ourselves fortunate, in that so experienced and accomplished a statesman and soldier as Major General Daniel E. Sickles has been appointed to the command of this military district. We tender to him our hearty co-operation as loyal citizens in the performance of the important duties that have been devolved upon him.

Mr. Carter introduced the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of forty members to promote the organization and interests of the national Republican Party of North-Carolina, and that the resident members of said committee in each Congressional District be authorized to appoint such committees in every county of the State.

Mr. Dockery offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Convention hereby pledge themselves to use every legitimate means in their power to disseminate correct information among the people of their respective counties.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the recent Reconstruction Convention in this City, the Hon. A. H. Jones, the President of the body, has appointed the following Executive State Committee for the Republican party of North-Carolina:

(WHITES.)

William W. Holden, Raleigh, Wake county.
C. L. Harris, Raleigh, Wake county.
James F. Taylor, Raleigh, Wake county.
Dr. Eugene Grissom, Franklinton, Granville county.
William A. Smith, Boon Hill, Johnston county.
John Pool, Coleraine, Bertie county.
Lewis Thompson, Hotel, Bertie county.
David M. Carter, Washington, Beaufort co.
David Heaton, Newbern, Craven county.
C. R. Thomas, Newbern, Craven county.
E. L. Pemberton, Fayetteville, Cumberland co.
Daniel R. Goodloe, Warrenton, Warren co.
Alfred Dockery, Rockingham, Richmond co.
Thomas Settle, Wentworth, Rockingham co.
Robert P. Dick, Greensboro', Guilford county.
Dr. W. Sloan, Dallas, Gaston county.
Jos. H. Neff, Wilmington, New Hanover co.
J. Q. A. Bryan, Trap Hill, Wilkes county.
L. L. Stewart, Asheville, Buncombe county.
W. G. B. Garrett, Richland Valley, Haywood county.
Samuel Forkner, Mount Airy, Surry county.
E. Williams, Burnsville, Yancey county.
G. W. Logan, Rutherfordton, Rutharford co.
R. W. King, Kinston, Lenoir county.

(COLORED.)

Jas. H. Harris, Raleigh, Wake county.
Alexis Long, Raleigh.
James Jones, Raleigh.
G. W. Brodie, Raleigh.
John Manuel, Raleigh.
G. P. Rourke, Wilmington, New Hanover co.
W. Cawthorn, Warrenton, Warren county.
John Hyman, Warrenton, Warren county.
H. Unthanks, Greensboro', Guilford county.
J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, Cumberland county.
I. B. Abbott, Newbern, Craven county.
H. Eppes, Halifax, Halifax county.
T. A. Sykes, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank co.
Tony Green, Hendersonville, Henderson co.
R. Smith, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.
J. E. O'Hara, Goldsboro', Wayne county.
Alfred Stokes, Wilkesboro'. Wilkes county.

New York Advertisements.

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The World Astonished

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS
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She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquires answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secresy wil be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 293, BUFFALO, N. Y.
April 6, 1867. 6—tw&wly.

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NEAR DUANE.
NEW-YORK.
December 15, 1866. 117—6m.

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CHASTELLAR'S Hair Exterminator!!

For Removing Superflous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensible article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and redically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth anp natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
April 6, 1864. 6—tw&wly.

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"Email De Paris."

The New Beautifier of the Skin.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CELEBRATED LADIES:

The secret of beautifying the skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Rene, they honestly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freckled skin both the color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations whether appearing as freckles, tan, morphew, moth, or black-worm specks, and is especially successful in smoothing out the marks left by Small-pox.

The agents of "L'Email de Paris" most confidently submit to the public the earnest endorsements of such distinguished ladies as

Signora Ristori, M'lle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Emma Waller, Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerrittes, Miss Agnes Perry,

and many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.

The Beautiful Lucille Western says:—

I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lilly-white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and beauty of the skin.

The Magnificent Vestvali says:—

I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin cool and smooth.

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I have tried the skin beautifier, "L'Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness to the complexion.

"Jared Email de Paris" is used as a delicate beautifier of the skin for Theatre, Saloon or Ball Room, by the most refined and scrupulous ladies; producing all the beautifying effects of rouge and lily-white, without their vulgar glare or injury to the skin.

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Dec. 20, 1866. 118—6m.

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To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL,

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as an alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order by

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, New York.
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FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Doctor SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instrnce, the money will be cheerfully refunded.—Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

April 6, 1867. 6—tw&wly.

Calendar, Surgery, &c.

CALENDAR FOR 1867.

1867.	Sunday...	Monday...	Tuesday...	Wednesday.	Thursday...	Friday...	Saturday..	1867.	Sunday...	Monday...	Tuesday...	Wednesday.	Thursday...	Friday...	Saturday..
JAN.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	JULY.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
FEB.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	AUG.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAR.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	..	..	..	..	..
APR.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	OCT.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
MAY.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	NOV.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	DEC.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..

Book and Job Work of all kinds neatly executed at the Standard office.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY
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MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1848. Chartered by the Legislature, February 26, 1853. Name changed by a legislative enactment to the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1860. In 1863 it purchased the Pennsylvania Medical College, established in 1842, and the Philadelphia Medical College, which had previously been merged into the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1864 it purchased the Penn Medical University. The Trustees of the separate schools united, petitioned, and obtained a special act of the Legislature, consolidating these institutions and changing their names to that of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, March 15, 1865. All these various acts are published in the statutes of Pennsylvania. The cost of the building and museum was over one hundred thousand dollars. It will be observed that the University, as now organized, is the legal representative of the four medical colleges that it has absorbed.—It is a liberal school of medicine, confined to no dogma, nor attached to any medical clique; but embraces in its teachings everything of value to the profession.

Sessions.—It has two full sessions each year, commencing on the 1st of October, and continuing until the 1st of January as its first session, and from the 1st of January to the 1st of April as its second; the two constituting one full course of lectures. It has also a summer session, commencing the first of April and continuing until August, for the preparatory branches, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, etc.

Tickets.—Tickets to the full course of lectures $120, or $60 for each session. For the summer or preparotary course $25. Graduating fee $30. To aid *young men of moderate means*, the University has issued *five hundred scholarships*, which are sold to first-course students, for $75, and to second-course students, and clergymen for $50, each constituting the holder of a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is $5.

The Advantages of Scholarship.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the institution as frequently as desired.

It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on scholarships, hence, all private tuition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians, or friends of students wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before attendance at the University, can secure them by advancing one-half the price, paying the balance when the student enters.—Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Faculty embraces seventeen eminent physicians and surgeons. The University has associated with it a large hospital clinic, where every form of medical and surgical disease is operated on and treated in the presence of the class.

COLLEGE BUILDING.—The College building, located in Ninth Street, south of Walnut, is the finest in the city. Its front is collegiate gothic, and is adorned with embattlements and embrasures, presenting a novel, bold, and beautiful appearance. The facade is of brown stone, ornamented by two towers, rising to the elevation of eighty feet, and crowned with an embattled parapet. The building contains between fifty and sixty rooms, all supplied with water, gas, and every other convenience that modern improvement can contribute to facilitate medical instruction. Only five hundred scholarships will be issued, and as two hundred and fifty are now sold, those who wish to secure one should do so at once. Money can be remitted by express, or a draft or check sent on any National bank in the United States, when the scholarship will be returned by mail, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees, Jos. S. Fisher, Esq., and the Dean of the Faculty, W. Paine, M. D. All orders for scholarships or other business of the University, should be addressed to Professor W. Paine, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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PAINE'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

A new work just issued by W. Paine, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; author of Paine's Practice of Surgery; a work on Obstetrics and Materia Medica; author of New School Remedies; an Epitome of Eberlie's Practice of Medicine; a Review of Homœopathy; a work on the History of Medicine; Editor of University Medical and Surgical Journal, &c. &c. It is a royal octavo of 960 pages, and contains a full description of all diseases known in in medicine and surgery, including those of women and children, together with their pathology and treatment by all the new and improved methods. Price $7; postage 50 cents.

Address the author, 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Entitled New School Medicines, which is the only work ever published upon Materia Medica, embracing all the Eclectic, Homœopatic, and Botanic remedies, with a full regular Materia Medica. Price $5; postage free.

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Ten " " . .	7 50
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The getter-up of the club shall have one copy gratis.

Address,
W. PAINE, M, D., Editor,
Philadelphia, Pa.
May 18, 1867. 24—tf.

DODD'S MINERAL SPRING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS AGENT OF MR. DODD, takes this method of stating that he is now prepared to receive visitors at this

Celebrated Mineral Spring;

and that he has tickets to sell, at a reasonable price.

The Mineral properties of the water of this Spring are of a superior quality, and is one of the most popular Springs in the State.

For the information of the public, I annex the Analysis of the Dodd Spring from the Report of Professor Emmons, our late State Geologist:

The Dodd Spring has a temperature of 60 deg., air being 78. The solid matter in a gallon amounts to 16 grs. In a pint it contains:

Organic matter,	90
Iron in combination with organic matter,	40
Carb. of Lime,	24
Carb. of Magnesia,	10

Besides the foregoing, we obtained both the chlorides of Lime and Magnesia, the latter in a large trace.

Tickets for the Season, $5 00, and can be had either at the gate, or at the various Hotels of the city, or from the Agent. Price of admission without tickets, ten cents.

The gates will be opened at all times, night and day.

The Spring is convenient to all the principal Hotels of the City.

MADISON RAND, Agent.
Raleigh, April 23, 1867. 13—twtf.

The Reconstruction Act.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas, and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North-Carolina and South-Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions; *Provided,* That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That when the people of any one of the aforesaid rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceeding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided,* That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That until the people of said rebel States shall be, by law, admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

Constitutional Amendment.

The following is the Constitutional Amendment, commonly called the Howard Amendment:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vive-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

The following is the oath ("iron-clad") of office referred to in the Reconstruction and Supplemental Acts:

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I A. B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered forever incapable after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

Supplementary to the Stevens-Sherman-Shellabarger Bill.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——, that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general may appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil goverment for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each, representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be. The Convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution under this act.—Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered votes shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district. in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said Convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the person registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

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RUFUS HARRISON.
Raleigh, July 31, 1866. 57—tf

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B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
May 7, 1867. 19—tf.

Prospectuses.

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W. W. HOLDEN & SON.
Jan. 19, 1867. 129—tf.

PROSPECTUS
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Raleigh, N. C.
May 30th. 29—tf.

Fortieth Congress.

SENATE.

[Union members marked "U;" Opposition "O."

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, O.
Orris S Ferry, U.
CALIFORNIA
John onness, U.
Cornelius Cole, U.
DELAWARE.
George Read Riddle, O.
Willard Saulsbury, O.
ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, U.
Lyman Trumbull, U.
INDIANA.
Thos Hendricks, O.
Oliver P. Morton, *U.*
IOWA.
James W Grimes, U.
James Harlan, U.
KANSAS.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, *U.*
Edmund G. Ross, *U.*
KENTUCKY
James Guthrie, O.
Garret Davis, O.
MAINE.
Lot M Morrill, U.
Wm P Fessenden, U.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner, U.
Henry Wilson, U.
MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, O.
Vacancy.
MISSOURI.
John B. Henderson, U.
Charles D Drake, *U.*
MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, U.
Jacob M Howard, U.
MINNESOTA.
Alexander Ramsay, U.
Daniel S Norton, O.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin, U.
James W. Patterson, U.
NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, *U.*
Roscoe Conkling, U.
NEW JERSEY.
A. G. Cattell, *U.*
F W Frelinghuysen, U.
NEVADA.
W M Stewart, *U.*
J W Nye, *U.*
NEBRASKA.
John M Thayer, *U.*
Thos W Tipton, *U.*
OHIO.
Benj. F. Wade, *U.*
John Sherman, *U.*
OREGON.
George H Williams, *U.*
Henry W Corbett, *U.*
PENNSYLVANIA.
Carles R Buckalew, O.
Simon Cameron, *U.*
RHODE ISLAND.
William Sprague, U.
Henry B. Anthony, U.
TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, U.
J S Patterson, O.
VERMONT.
George F. Edmunds, U.
Justin S Morrill, U.
WISCONSIN.
James B Doolittle, O.
Timothy O. Howe, *U.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, U.
Waitman T Willey, U.

Republicans 42, Democrats 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA.
Three members to be elected on the first Wednesday in September.
CONNECTICUT.
Four members to be elected on the first Monday in April.
NEW YORK.
1. Stephen Taber, O.
2. Demas Barnes, O.
3. Wm E Robinson, O.
4. John Fox, O.
5. John Morrissey, O.
6. Thomas E Stewart, O.
7. John W. Chanler, O.
8. James Brooks, O.
9. Fernando Wood, O.
10. Wm H Robertson, U.
11. Chas H Van Wyck, U.
12. John H Ketcham, U.
13. Thos Cornell, U.
14. J V L Pruyn, O.
15. J A Griswold, U.
16. Orange Ferris, U.
17. C T Hulburd, U.
18. James M. Marvin, U.
19. Wm C Fields, U.
20. A H Laflin, U.
21. Vacancy.
22 J C Churchill, U.
23. Dennis McCarthy, U.
24. T M Pomeroy, U.
25. Wm H Kelsey, U.
26. Wm S Lincoln, U.
27. Hamilton Ward, U.
28. Lewis Selye, U.
29. Burt Van Horn, U.
30. J M Humphrey, O.
31. H Van Aerman, U.
DELAWARE.
1. John A. Nicholson, O.
ILLINOIS.
1. N B Judd, U.
2. J F Farmsworth, U.
3. E B Washburne, U.
4. Aaron C. Harding, U.
5. Eborn C Ingersoll, U.
6. Burton C Cook, U.
7. H P H Bromwell, U.
8. Shelby M. Cullum, U.
9. Lewis W Ross, O.
10. A G Burr, O.
11. Saml S Marshall, O.
12. Jehu Baker, U.
13. G B Raum, U.
At large, J A Logan, U.
INDIANA.
1. Wm E Niblack, O.
2. Michael C Kerr, O.
3. M C Hunter, U.
4. Wm S Holman, O.
5. Geo W Julian, U.
6. John Coburn, U.
7. H D Washburne, U.
8. Godlove S Orth, U.
9. Schuyler Colfax, U.
10 Wm Williams, U.
11. Jno P C Shanks, U.
IOWA.
1. James F Wilson, U.
2. Hiram Price, U.
3. Wm B Allison, U.
4. W M Loughridge, U.
5. G M Dodge, U.
6. Asahel W Hubbard, U.
KANSAS.
Sidney Clarke, U.
KENTUCKY.
Nine members to be elected on the 4th of May.
MAINE.
1. John Lynch, U.
2. Sidney Parham, U.
3. James G Blaine, U.
4. John A Peters, U.
5. Fred'k A. Pike, U.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Thomas D Eliot, U.
2. Oakes Ames, U.
3. Ginery Twitchell, U.
4. Samuel Hooper, U.
5. Benj F Butler, U.
6. Nathaniel P Banks, U.
7. Geo S Boutwell, U.
8. John B. Baldwin, U.
9. W B Washburne, U.
10. Herry L Dawes, U.
MARYLAND.
1. Hiram McCullough, O.
2. S. Archer, O.
3. C E Phelps, O.

4. Francis Thomas, U.
5. Frederick Stone, O.
MISSOURI.
1. Wm A Pile, U.
2. C A Newcomb, U.
3. Thomas E Noell, O.
4. J J Gravelly, U.
5. J W McClurg, U.
6. R T Van Horn, U.
7. Benj F Loan, U.
8. J F Benjamin, U.
9. G W Anderson, U.
MICHIGAN.
1. Fer C. Beaman, U.
2. Chas Upson, U.
3. Austin Blair, U.
4. Thomas W Ferry, U.
5. R E Trowbridge, U.
6. John F Driggs, U.
MINNESOTA.
1. Wm Windom, U.
2. Ignatius Donnelly, U.
NEW JERSEY.
1. William Moore, U.
2. Chas Haight, O.
3. Chas Sitgreaves, O.
4. John Hill, U.
5. G A Halsey, U.
NEVADA.
1. Delos R Ashley, U.
NEBRASKA.
1. John Taffe, U.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Three members to be elected on 12th March
OHIO.
1. Benj Eggleston, U.
2. R. B. Hayes, U.
3. Robert C Schenck, U.
4. Wm Lawrence, U.
5. Wm Mungen, O.
6. Reader W Clarke, U.
7. Saml Shellabarger, U.
8. C S Hamilton, U.
9. Ralph P Buckland, U.
10. James M. Ashley, U.
11. John T. Wilson, U.
12. P Van Trump, O.
13. G W Morgan, O.
14. Martin Welker, U.
15. Tobias A Plants, U.
16. John A. Bingham, U.
17. Ephraim R Eckley, U.
18. Rufus P Spalding, U.
19. James A Garfield, U.
OREGON.
1. Rufus Mallory, U.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Samuel J Randall, O.
2. Charles O'Neill, U.
3. Leonard Myers, U.
4. W D Kelley, U.
5. Caleb N Taylor, U.
6. B Markley Boyer, O.
7. John M Broomall, U.
8. J Lawrence Getz, O.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, U.
10. Henry L Cake, U.
11. D M Van Anken, O.
12. Charles Dennison, O.
13. Ulysses F Mercur, U.
14. Geo F Miller, U.
15. A J. Goldsbrenner, O.
16. Wm H Koontz, U.
17. Daniel S Morrell, U.
18. Stephen F Wilson, U.
19. G W Scofield, U.
20. Darwin A Finney, U.
21. John Covode, U.
22. J K Moorhead, U.
23. Thomas Williams, U.
24. G. V. Lawrence, U.
TENNESSEE
Eight members to be elected on the 1st of August.
VERMONT.
1. F E Woodbridge, U.
2. Luke Poland, U.
3. W C Smith, U.
WISCONSIN.
1. Halbert E Paine, U.
2. Benj F Hopkins, U.
3. Amasa Cobb, U.
4. Chas A Eldridge, O.
5. Philetus Sawyer, U.
6. C C Washburn, U.
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. C D Hubbard, U.
2. Benj M Kitchen, U.
3. Daniel Palsey, U.

Republicans 128, Democrats 33.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

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Members of the Legislature, visitors and citizens are invited to call at WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY and hear of something to their interest.

J. W. WATSON.
Raleigh, Nov. 22, 1866. 106—tf.