

From the Raleigh Standard.  
**THE CHOLERA.**

We lay before our readers a circular sent, by the Secretary of State to the Governors of all the States, in relation to the Asiatic Cholera. It is a most fearful and unmanageable disease. We learn that the Governor and General Ruler will take all means in their power to prevent infected vessels from visiting our ports, and to keep the cities of the State as cleanly as possible. It is also important that every housekeeper in the cities and towns should keep his premises in the purest possible condition.

**SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Washington City, D. C., Aug. 23, 1865.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:  
Sir: In the absence of the Surgeon General, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, enclosing dispatch from Mr. Morris, Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople, relative to the ravages of the Cholera in that quarter, &c., and would most respectfully recommend that the attention of the Governors of States be invited to the facts contained therein, with a view to the prompt establishment of rigid quarantine regulations, to prevent, if possible, the introduction of Cholera into this country.

The dispatch from Mr. Morris, and enclosed paper, are herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,  
C. H. CRANE,  
Acting Surgeon General.

Legation of U. S. of America,  
Constantinople.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:  
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch, No. 90.

I regret being obliged to state that the Cholera continues to extend its ravages, notwithstanding the efforts making by the government to arrest its progress. Whatever may be the opinion of medical men, it is evident that it is propagated by contagion, as it fixed itself in the locality where the first deaths from an Egyptian man-of-war took place, and has thence gradually extended itself over the Christian quarter of Pera, and through Stamboul, (Constantinople proper.) In the most infected region, Cassim Paché, where it originally broke out—a quarter inhabited chiefly by workmen connected with the navy yard, and situated in a low valley, encompassed by high hills, with imperfect drainage—it has been very fatal, having attacked almost the entire population. Such have been its ravages there that the Government has ordered all the large khans and buildings occupied by many persons together, to be vacated, and has provided tents for them on the heights surrounding the city.

Had proper quarantine measures been taken at first, the introduction of the Cholera from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to me, from our experience here, that it will be advisable in the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations. Otherwise, if it once enters the country, it will be very fatal, in consequence of the great destitution prevailing in Virginia and other of the Southern States, and of the diseases which always follow in the train of war.

The published number of deaths per day now is about one hundred and sixty, but they are known to largely exceed that number. The whole number of deaths from the origin of the disease to the present time is about two thousand.

A great panic prevails among the population, particularly the Christian portion of it, and people are fleeing by thousands in every direction from the city. It is hoped, however, that the sanitary measures adopted by the Government, and pursued with great energy, will have the effect sooner or later to arrest the epidemic.

With great respect, your obt. serv't,  
E. JOY MORRIS.

**THE CHOLERA.**

To the Editor of the Levant Herald:  
Sir: During the prevalence of the Cholera Mortus in the different parts of Turkey, any remarks that may tend to the better knowledge of the mysterious disease and its development may be acceptable, and I have therefore taken the liberty of addressing you the following, the result of my observations:

Cholera can be communicated—

1. By persons direct, who carry the seeds of the disease (or vitiated air) with them.
2. By clothes or other articles used by the sick.
3. By infected vessels or lazzarettos, which, though isolated, are too near healthy towns, and these generating vitiated air, it soon passes the imaginary boundaries of quarantine.

In proof of these assertions I may remark—

1st. The Cholera in the present instance was introduced in Arabia by pilgrims from India, bringing with them the seeds of the disease. It did not develop itself until the period of the Courtain Bazaar, when the thousands of animals sacrificed, of every size, from a camel downwards, were left to rot; the effluvia, combined with the ascent of the holy hills by the pilgrims, bare-headed, in a burning tropical sun, and the free use of all kinds of unwholesome fruits and vegetables, was immediately succeeded by the outbreak of the disease. At Djeddah it assumed a comparatively mild form, only ten per cent of the cases proving fatal. The pilgrims on their passage through Egypt communicated the disease, which unfortunately proved to be of a more fatal type.

The Cholera was also introduced into Turkey, at the commencement of the Crimean war, by a French steamer with troops from Algiers. On her arrival at Gallipoli it was whispered a few cases had occurred during the voyage. The troops were, however, landed; in a few days Cholera raged, and the French lost upwards of 2,000 men from the disease in this town alone. From Gallipoli the disease was introduced into the French hospital at Abydos by a few patients attacked with the malady sent from thence. Nearly the whole of the other patients were shortly after taken with Cholera.

2d. The disease from Abydos hospital was communicated to the Dardanelles. The first persons attacked were the washerwoman and her daughter, who washed the dirty linen sent to them from the hospital. They died and the malady soon spread in the town.

3d. During the present outbreak of Cholera the precaution of placing in quarantine the vessels and passengers from Alexandria has not prevented the malady from spreading beyond the vessels and boundaries of the lazzarettos, as instanced at Constantinople, Smyrna and the Dardanelles, where it commenced chiefly in the immediate neighborhood of the lazzaretto. It is certain the Egyptian frigate should never have been admitted into the vicinity of Constantinople, nor the steamers from Alexandria allowed to anchor near Smyrna or the Dardanelles, still less the passengers landed in the different lazzarettos. Security, as far as we can judge of this

mysterious malady, can only be attained by an early attention in preventing vessels from infected places performing their quarantine near healthy towns; for, although the disease may not develop itself with the same intensity in one place as another, owing to atmospheric and other causes, still there is no doubt that Cholera can be communicated when the vicinity is too close, through the medium of the air, *malgre* quarantine and all its present regulations.

Some distant point should have been chosen for the complete isolation of vessels coming from Alexandria, and there to perform their quarantine; for instance, one of the numerous islands of the Archipelago, far away from any of the thickly populated towns in Turkey.

I am, &c.,  
Dardanelles, July 26.

**THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.**

*He Trusts the South—Does not Believe in Sensation Letter Writers and Editors.*

Yesterday morning a delegation of Southerners, numbering some fifty persons, representing seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia, and Tennessee—called on President Johnson, for the purpose of paying their respects and expressing their confidence in his Administration, and returning thanks for the lenient course he has pursued toward their respective States.

The delegation was introduced to the President at about 10 o'clock, and, after the usual courtesies, Hon. W. H. Macfarland, of Virginia, addressed the President, in substance as follows:

It became his agreeable and pleasant duty to say that they called upon him to assure him of their personal regard, and their confidence in his purpose to administer the Government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship; confident that his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts; and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the General Government, and in making this pledge as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

In behalf of the South, he thanked the President for the leniency that had been shown them, and expressed the thought that whatever may be said to the contrary, the purpose and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

After Mr. Macfarland had concluded his remarks, President Johnson replied eloquently, expressing gratification at having so large a delegation of Southerners call upon him. He said he could not find language adequate to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit:

He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war; he had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field. He himself had been a slave-holder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the Union and slavery, that slavery must go, and the Union be saved.

He said he had confidence in their devotion to the restoration of the Union and professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good will and union. He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there existed in the South dissension and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact.

He said he had confidence in the professions of the people of the South and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The feud existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendship, now it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. He said the mission of this great people was high and holy, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President continued in an eloquent manner to refer to the existing condition of public affairs, and the future grandeur of this mighty nation, when the fraternity between the different sections of the Union is fully restored.

**NORTHERN TESTIMONY.**—It is clear that there is to be no reunion of the Methodist Church, with their Northern brethren, on the score of the radicalism of the latter, and the tendency of its ministers to preach partisan and sectional politics, rather than the pure Gospel of Christ. The Northern Methodists may deny that allegation, but the experiences of the past four years, and every day's observation ever now, tend, but to confirm the truthfulness of it. The Northern Methodist pulpit during the war, set up for itself a new god, and a stranger going in among them might almost be tempted to believe that that god was the "Negro," and not the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. These are facts—but it will do no good to blink them.—*N. Y. Express.*

Very few of our readers have any idea of the number of first class ocean steamers which, released from Government service since the end of the war, have been bought by private individuals and companies, and are now engaged in the carrying trade between New York and the various Southern cities.

There are now plying between New York and New Orleans thirty-three ocean steamers; Charleston, eleven; Wilmington, nine; Savannah, nine; Mobile, six; Newbern, six; Richmond, five; Galveston four, &c., &c., &c. There are at this time more than one hundred strong, new and well-built steamers engaged in this business, with an aggregate tonnage of 113,529.

The New York papers state that there are now not less than three hundred vessels, steam and sail, profitably engaged in conveying freight and passengers to and from the city of New York along to the various seaport towns of the South. No estimate is here made of the trade of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, Boston, &c., with the South.

**SPECIE GOING SOUTH.**—The New York Commercial says: We have the best authority for believing that the amount of specie sent South, overland, has for late weeks averaged nearly one million dollars per week.

**REPUDIATION OF PRIVATE DEBTS.**

It is greatly to be regretted that so much has been said in North Carolina, about the repudiation of private debts and contracts between the citizens, with which the State and the counties have no connection. The subject seems to have gone into general discussion, and every man appears to have been called on to make up his mind. Many, no doubt, have been entirely honest in their motives, whilst some have agitated the subject to gain political promotion, and others have had no better object in view than to bring about an easy mode of paying their enormous debts.

It is very singular that this subject should be brought up and discussed at this time, when elections for the Convention are to take place. The Convention must certainly have no power to repudiate private debts or private contracts.—The Legislature will have none. That no State shall have power to change the obligation of contracts, is expressly stated in the Constitution of the United States. If the States ever had any such power, they parted with it when the general government was founded.

There is no power to interfere with private contracts outside of Congress. That body has the power to pass a general bankrupt law, and it has done so heretofore. But it has never passed such a law, without compelling the debtor to give up all his property. When a man runs as candidate for the Convention, or for the Legislature, and urges his election on the grounds that he is in favor of repudiating private debts and private contracts, he promises to do what he will have no power to do. He promises to do that which the Constitution says he shall not do. If such a man were to be elected, he would have no more power to repudiate private contracts; than he would have if he were not elected, because when he took his seat in the Convention, or in the Legislature, he would be compelled to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that Constitution deprives the Conventions and Legislatures of the States from passing any such laws. After he had taken that oath, which he would have to do before he could act as a member of either body, he would violate his oath by such a vote. As long as he remains at home he can advocate such repudiation, but when he shall have been elected and taken the oath of office, he deprives himself of that right. No member of a legislative body has the right to vote and cast influence in favor of violating a cogitation that he has just sworn to support.

The injustice of such a law must be apparent. It is fair to be presumed that every man has had what he supposed was a valuable consideration for every debt he owes. He owes his neighbor a debt, because his neighbor sold him property, and gave him time to pay for it, instead of exacting the cash. If he does not pay the debt, he takes that much of his neighbor's earnings for nothing.

The demoralization of such discussions is very injurious to any community. It causes men to suspect and distrust each other, so that no man will have credit to use in the day of need. The low standing of men who refuse to pay their debts, and seek out expedients to shun the performance of their contracts, is well known to us all. No man denies that they are justly avoided by all right minded men. And it is to this very low and degraded position, that men are bringing whole communities and States, when they advocate and advise the repudiation of private debts. It is too plain and too evident to all to need argument or illustration. A man who will not pay his honest debts, has always been regarded in North Carolina as a nuisance and a pest to good society and to good morals, and it is to be hoped that morals and society will never sink so low, as to raise the standing of these blood-suckers and scape-graces, who live by the labor of honest, unsuspecting men, and take the food out of the mouth of unprotected widows and orphans.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**A BLACK EDITOR'S OPINION.**—"The Black Republican" is a newspaper in New Orleans, edited by a colored man (a clergyman), who it would seem from the following does not think that the elevation of his brethren is to be accomplished by voting and tax-paying: "The colored man and the white man cannot live together in this country, they must, and will have to separate unless the Congress of the nation will give them a place for themselves, for, as it was with Abraham and Lot, so it is with us, and the sooner we seek a home for our rising generation, the better it will be for us. Our final destiny, so far as I can dimly see, is that in three hundred years it will be a rare thing to see a colored man in this country. Like the Indian, our race is destined to become extinct in this country, unless we move ourselves."

*President Johnson and the Property Already Confiscated.*—A telegram from Washington, says:

"It is stated here, on the very best authority, that President Johnson lately made the important declaration of the Alabama delegation, who complained to him of the blighting effect of the proceedings in confiscation in the State, that 'no confiscation could take place, or have a legal effect, except after a legal conviction of the parties for treason.' If this be true, this decision will have the effect to upset and render null and void every act of confiscation that has been enforced at the South, as in no case have parties been previously tried and convicted of treason."

"It is also stated that Chief Justice Chase has expressed the same opinion."

**Full Fashions in New York.**—It may interest the ladies in pursuit of the latest fashions, to know that bonnets in New York this fall, are made lower in the neck, leaving less room for "waterfalls," which will probably be tabooed altogether before Christmas. Gift ornaments are in vogue, many of the designs representing coin. Socks are to be worn full in the back. Small sleeves still predominate; some are closely fitting at the hand. The regular fall fashions, however, will not "open" till the 1st of October.

Rev. Philip Courtney, of the M. E. Church, died at his residence, on Church Hill, in the city of Richmond, last week. Mr. Courtney had attained to a very advanced age, and has probably solemnized the rites of marriage with more couples than any other minister on the Continent. Twenty years ago, the number had reached one thousand.

**SYNOPSIS OF A VALUABLE LEGAL OPINION.**—An exchange says the Attorney-General of Massachusetts has given the following opinion: "I am thoroughly convinced that Stonewall Jackson died from wounds received from the Massachusetts First Regiment."

As no one would be more likely to know the facts in the case, we should think, with most people, this opinion would settle the question. We understand, however, that it is likely to go up to the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

**FROM TEXAS.**

Provisional Governor Hamilton has ordered the necessary steps to be taken to call a Convention. Ex-Governor Murrah, of Texas, died at Monterey, August 4th. The Houston papers are filled with notices of robberies and burglaries. Mr. Wiggall has gone into Mexico.

The venerable Judge Burnett, first President of the Republic of Texas, has consented to go to Washington and make an appeal in behalf of Jefferson Davis. The request was made by men nearly all of whom were giants when Texas struggled for independence.

The citizens of San Antonio have inaugurated a movement to present Gen. Hood, late C. S. A., with a homestead.

In Goliad County one Frazier heads an organized band of desperadoes, who have committed robberies on a large scale, and bid open defiance to law. They lately captured a train of wagons laden with merchandise valued at \$30,000; took the goods to Goliad, put in store, and sold in open day by the robbers.

The Austin Intelligencer says the Indians have come down to within thirty miles of that city. They have murdered several families higher up the country. On the head of Spring Creek, Gillespie County, they killed two men, three women and four children, scalping all of them.

Flour of the first quality was sold in Houston on the 24th at 85 per 100 lbs. A lot of St. Louis flour sold at auction at 85 per 100 lbs.

New cotton is coming into Houston pretty freely. In some parts of the cotton country the army worms will seriously injure the crops.

A number of citizens of Burnett, Llano and Williamson counties, have been arrested and put in the jail at Austin.

**A CARD FROM GEO. W. MORDECAI.**

RALEIGH, Sept. 7th, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Reluctant as I have always been to appear in print, an Editorial in the Standard of this morning requires that I should do so in vindication of my character, against which direct imputations have been made as to the facts and circumstances attending the procurement of my pardon from the President.

I shall, therefore, briefly state all the facts as they occurred, and I am satisfied my statement will be confirmed in every respect by Dr. Hawkins, W. W. Seaton, Esq., and Dr. Cottman, of Louisiana, to whom I beg leave to refer.

On reaching Washington, having but few acquaintances there, I waited on my old friend and acquaintance, Mr. Seaton, who, though retired from public life, very readily consented to accompany me to the President, and appointed the hour of twelve o'clock to meet at Willard's. On reaching the hotel Mr. Seaton met with an old friend, Dr. Cottman, of Louisiana, to whom he introduced Dr. Hawkins and myself, and who, he informed us, was well acquainted with the President, and would render us any service in his power. Dr. C. kindly consented to accompany us. We first went to the office of the Attorney General to look for our papers, that being the only place of deposit in the city. The clerk very politely and diligently searched for them, but they were not to be found. Mr. Wm. S. Mason, whom I met there, heard me and observed that there was a private register kept by a clerk in one of the departments, from whom he could ascertain whether they had been forwarded, to which I replied I would be very glad if he would do so, but he said it could not be ascertained until after dinner.

Dr. Cottman thereupon insisted that I should sit down and write another application, stating as shortly as possible the facts of my having made an application, and that the papers were not to be found. Being furnished with pen, ink and paper, I did so, and wrote an application of which the following is a copy:

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnston, President of the United States of America:  
The petition of George W. Mordecai, of the City of Raleigh, and State of North Carolina, aged sixty-four years, respectfully sheweth that he handed in his application for pardon about one month or six weeks ago, to Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, and was informed that his application had been forwarded to Washington; that he came on for the purpose of finding his application, but upon examining the papers in the office he has not been able to find it—he is very anxious to have the same acted on as speedily as possible, and now desires to renew his application. He comes within the thirteenth exception of the President's proclamation, and prays that the Executive clemency may be extended to him.  
GEO. W. MORDECAI.  
Washington, Aug. 11th, 1865.

I also wrote a similar one for Dr. Hawkins. We all then went to the President's where we found the Cabinet in session, and remained there until four o'clock before we could obtain an interview. I informed the President of the object of our visit, that we had been informed that our papers had been forwarded, but upon examination they were not to be found in the proper office, and that by the advice of friends I had prepared another one which I handed to him. Neither Dr. Hawkins nor myself said anything about the action of the Governor upon our application, for we had no right to know, and did not know what that action was. The President, upon the papers being handed to him, observed that they had not the oath of amnesty attached, and directed that should be done. We did so, and the next day the papers were handed to him. He endorsed them, and we were directed to take them to the Attorney General's office, where a requisition was made out for both of us, and our pardons were issued.

I should, perhaps, state that we accidentally met Dr. Powell in the east room at the President's on our last visit: We were introduced to him, and the usual civilities passed, the Dr. politely tendering his services to us; but as we had no occasion for them, he was not called on, and we saw no more of him.

As some insinuations have been made about bribery, I deem it due to Dr. Hawkins and myself to state that we had no intercourse upon the subject of our pardons with any other persons than Mr. Seaton and Dr. Cottman, and their high character renders it unnecessary to say that no improper means were used by us in procuring them.

I regret Dr. Hawkins' absence prevents my submitting this statement to him for his concurrence, and request its immediate publication in your paper as an act of justice to him as well as myself.  
GEO. W. MORDECAI.

A recent order of Lt. Col. Tyler, published in the Newberry Herald, (says the Winsboro' S. C. News,) prohibits all persons from demanding or receiving a greater discount on U. S. Treasury Notes than forty three per cent. "All infractions or attempts at evasion of this order will be severely dealt with."

**MISSISSIPPI.**

"The militia difficulty in Mississippi," we are most happy to say, no longer threatens to retard the work of reconstruction in that State. Governor Sharkey having ordered the re-organization of the State militia for the suppression of organized bands of robbers, his orders were countermanded by the Federal General in command in that State, and the endorsement of that officer's course by Mr. Secretary Stanton, led many to believe that the action of Governor Sharkey had not met the approval of President Johnson. The extract from a letter of President Johnson, which we publish elsewhere, settles the whole question, and will be hailed with joy by the people of the South. He favors the re-organization of the militia, the withdrawal, to a great extent, of the forces of the United States, and "wishes the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal governments." He says most emphatically, "The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union." These are noble words, and sound the death knell of Radical misrule, usurpation and oppression. The President says, moreover, that he "requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties, as prescribed in his proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment." The letter merits careful perusal, and proves that the President is worthy of our confidence and most cordial support.—*Richmond Times.*

**LIFE IN PITTSBURG.**—Pittsburg is a queer place. Eating noses and ears and chewing fingers is a very common amusement there. But some of its citizens have a more delicate taste. Last week three men went into a lager beer saloon and the two commenced catbaling all the flies therein, while the third ate the insects as fast as caught, on a bet that he could eat them quicker than his companions could catch them. They were arrested and fined three dollars each for the fun.

**M. D. L. Moody's STORE.**

Opposite the Presbyterian Church.  
Is now open for business, and he will be pleased to have his old customers, with as many new ones as choose, to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he thinks he can make it their interest to do so. He has on hand

Bacon,	Lard,	Sugar,
Coffee,	Tea,	Pepper,
Shoes,	Boots,	Iron,
Tobacco,	Snuff,	Spun-Yarn,
Matches,	Domestic,	Kerseys,
Butter,	Cheese,	Candles,
Soda,	Soap,	

and a great many other things usually kept in a FAMILY GROCERY.

The above articles will be sold for Cash or Country Produce. Call and see for yourself.  
M. D. L. MOODY.  
Sept 11, 1865.

**Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.**

The Lots, with the improvements thereon, opposite the residence of Mr. James H. Carson, will be offered for sale at Auction on Saturday the 23d inst., (if not sold privately before that time). There are two Brick Houses on the lots, new and in good order. There are three front and three back lots, susceptible of fine improvement.  
Inquire at the Democrat Office.  
Sept 11, 1865.

**HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.**

The eighth Academic year of this institution will begin on Monday, the 24th day of October, 1865. This charge will include the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c., will be as heretofore.

Terms: One hundred and five (\$105) for the first three months of the term, Payable in Advance. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to Superintendent H. M. A.  
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.  
Sept 11, 1865.

**Petersburg Iron Works, PETERSBURG, VA.**

Are prepared to do all kinds of Cast and Wrot Iron Work. Have on hand an extensive assortment of Patterns for all kinds of Rail Road work, Saw and Grist Mills, Stationary Engines and Factory work. Plough Castings of all patterns by the single point or in quantities. Merchants supplied with Plough Castings and Ploughs complete on reasonable terms. Passenger and Freight Cars built at short notice. Orders solicited and prompt attention given to all work.  
T. ALPHONSE JACKSON, Superintendent.  
Sept 11, 1865.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Charlotte, N. C.**

Organized August, 1865.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
John Wilkes, President, B. S. Guion,  
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, E. Nye Hatcher,  
Thos. H. Eason, J. M. Springs,  
John McDonald.

This Bank having been duly organized, is now prepared to transact a General Banking and Exchange Business.

This Bank will give prompt attention to collections on this or other accessible points; to the adjustment of old claims; and receive any other business that can be attended to by this Association.

U. S. Revenue Stamps for sale; Gold and Silver coin and Bank Bills bought and sold.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**

Office of the COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1865.

Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE, in the Town of Charlotte, in the County of Mecklenburg, and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 24, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Charlotte," in the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of Office, this thirtieth day of August, 1865.  
Sept 11, 1865. 6m FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

**We are authorized to announce JAMES H. MOORE** as a candidate for Principal Clerk of the N. C. State Convention.

**Public Sale of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and House for Rent.**

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 19th September, at his residence, (Mr. Chas Spratt's house), all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

- 1 Rosewood Piano and Cover,
- 1 Mahogany Sofa,
- 6 Chairs,
- 1 Marble top Sideboard,
- 1 Dining Table,
- 1 Bureaus,
- 1 Rocking Chairs,
- 1 dozen Canal Seat Chairs,
- 1 "Wood "
- 1 Mahogany Writing Desk,
- 1 "Parlor Table,
- 1 "Dining Table,
- 1 Black Walnut Extension Table,
- 1 Enamelled Cottage Set,
- 1 Tester Bedstead and Trundle Bed,
- Mahogany and other Candle Stands and Ottomans,
- Hair and Shrubk Mattresses, Featherbeds, Pillows, &c.,
- Topsey and other Carpets, Rugs, &c.,
- Damask Curtains, Window Shades and Fictures,
- Crockery, China and Glassware,
- Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Books,
- and many other articles too numerous to mention,

comprising almost every article necessary to House keeping.

The House will be rented for the balance of the year. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms Cash. E. BAUDER,  
S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.  
Sept 11, 1865.

**NEW STORE, NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS!**

**DULS & HEILIG.**  
Have just opened an assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the public, at their New Store, opposite the Court House.

**Hats and Caps.**  
Ladies and Gentlemen in want of Hats or caps, cannot fail to be suited, as our assortment has been carefully selected by ourselves.

**Shoes.**  
We have on hand Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes of almost every quality.

**Glass and Crockery Ware.**  
Such as Tumblers, Goblets, Castors, Keranos Lamps, Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c. Those in need of such articles will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.**  
Call and see our stock. We are sure the public will be pleased with the selection.

We have also an assortment of

**Hardware,**  
such as Spades, Shovels, Forks, Pad Locks, Curry Combs and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., &c.

**Petroleum.**  
This new Oil for Lamps, burns with peculiar brightness, and can be used in the old Kerosene Lamps without the least danger.

The above articles, and many others not enumerated, we intend to sell at the lowest Cash prices. Please give us a call.  
Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, or bought at market prices.

DULS & HEILIG.  
Sept 11, 1865.

**LIVERPOOL SALT,**

For sale by  
J. M. SANDERS & CO.  
Sept. 11.

**WILLIAMS, NOBLE & OATES,**

General Commission Merchants,  
No. 126 Pearl Street,  
NEW YORK.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Yarn and Domestics.

REFERENCES:  
Davis, Rhodes & Co., New York, A. Y. Stokes & Co., Richmond, Va.  
John Lyon, Petersburg, Va.  
W. T. Sutherland, Danville, Va.  
John T. Davis, Lynchburg, Va.  
John Wilkes, Pres't. 1st N. C. Bank, Charlotte, N. C.  
C. Dewey, Cashier State Bank, Raleigh, N. C.  
Hughes & Dill,