

in the first clause and also to others not named in the first clause—that is to officers of the U. S. It is an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and it is clearly provided by this clause that, if this oath has been taken by a member of a State Legislature, or by an executive or judicial officer of any State, then such person violating that oath and engaging in insurrection shall be disfranchised. There is some obscurity in these clauses and room for doubt whether disfranchisement under the first clause would arise in the case of a member of a State Legislature, or any executive or judicial officer of any State, who had not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I incline to the opinion that this oath is put as an essential thing, the breach of which, by insurrection against the U. S., violates the trust imposed by it upon the officer; but this clause, so far as the executive or judicial officers of a State are concerned, does not enlarge the class subject to disfranchisement. The officer breaking the oath which works disfranchisement must also be a judicial or executive officer of a State, according to the rule heretofore established. I do not apprehend any practical question will arise here, for, by the Constitution of the United States, this oath is required to be taken by the members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers both of the U. S. and of the several States; and in these States the same oath was required as to members of the legislature and the executive and judicial officers of the State.

This brings me to the question: Who is to be considered an officer of the United States, within the meaning of the clause under consideration? Here the term officer is used in its most general sense and without any qualification, as legislative or executive or judicial, and I think, as here used, it was intended to comprehend military as well as civil officers of the United States, who had taken the prescribed oath, inasmuch as the violation of the official oath and the official trust, has relation to faith to the United States, which is broken by rebellion against the United States. The reason is apparent for including all officers of the United States, and for making the disfranchisement more general and comprehensive as to them, standing as they do in more direct relation and trust to the United States than the officers of a State.

I now come to consider what is the meaning and scope of the disfranchisement arising upon that part of the oath which requires the person to state that he has not engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. I must here repeat what has been said before, that, to work disfranchisement, two elements must concur: First, holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and, second, engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies. Both these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned—first the office and the oath, and, afterwards, engaging in rebellion or giving aid or comfort. A person who has held an office within the meaning of this law and has taken the official oath, and who has not afterwards participated in a rebellion, may very safely take this oath, and so, too, the person who has fully participated in the rebellion, but has not prior thereto held an office and taken the official oath, may with equal safety take this oath. My duty here is simply one of construction. I do not deem it proper to enter upon any question of the constitutionality of this part of the act. Taking it as granted, for the purpose of construction, that Congress has the right to impose such an oath, it is not only allowable, but imperative, that I keep in view its essential characteristics. It is something more than a legislative act in degradation of an existing right—it is, in effect, a law which takes away an existing right as a consequence of acts done at a prior time, and which at the time they were done entailed no such consequence. In the late cases before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the test oath prescribed by an act of Congress to be taken by lawyers, by which the exclusion from the right to practice their profession was made to arise upon prior participation in the rebellion, the Court says: "As the oath prescribed cannot be taken by these parties, the act as against them operates as a legislative decree of perpetual exclusion—an exclusion from any of the professions or any of the ordinary avocations of life for past conduct, can be regarded in no other light than as punishment for such conduct. The execution of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom an act is intended to operate, and instead of lessening in cases its objectionable character, all enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties." The Court further says: "The deprivation of any rights, civil or political, previously enjoyed, may be a punishment, the circumstances attending and the cause of the deprivation determining this fact." The characteristics of this class of acts are therefore retrospective, penal and punitive. Of course, there can be no question as to the rule of construction which is here to be applied—Those who are expressly brought within its operation cannot be saved from its operation. Where, from the generality of terms of description, or for any other reason, a reasonable doubt arises, that doubt is to be resolved against the operation of the law and in favor of the voter. What acts, then, within the meaning of the law, make a party guilty of engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof? The language here comprehends not only the late rebellion, but every past rebellion or insurrection which has happened in the United States. So, too, it comprehends every foreign war in which the United States has at any time been engaged. The first part of the sentence covers the case of domestic war existing in the form of rebellion or insurrection, whilst the last part applies to foreign war. The words "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" are the same used in the Constitutional definition of treason, and the enemies there meant must be taken to be foreign enemies—These words, originally found in the early statutes of England against treason, have received that settled interpretation in English and American Courts. They are used in this act without any qualification and we give them full force and application when they are made to apply to adherence or giving aid and comfort to foreign enemies. Such an act, as to the breach of the oath or duty of allegiance, stands upon the same policy of disfranchisement as engaging in rebellion or civil war. A person, therefore, who gave aid and comfort to our enemies in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and in the war with Mexico in 1847, would in that particular come within this clause. In laying down this rule, I do not forget that for certain purposes and in a certain sense, every citizen in the rebel States, during the late rebellion, is to be con-

sidered a public enemy as in respect to the liability of his property to capture as prize of war, and in respect to various acts of Congress passed during the rebellion, which as to property, declare its liability to capture, forfeiture or confiscation, when used in aid of the rebellion. But where, ever, in any other than the commonly received acceptance, some qualification or description is needed to make them apply to the rebellion. Nevertheless, although I am strongly inclined to think that the aid and comfort here mentioned should strictly be confined to its acknowledged legal interpretation, I am not quite prepared to say that Congress may not have used it as applicable to the rebellion. I shall, therefore allow it due weight in the next inquiry, in giving construction to the case now to be considered.

We are now to inquire what is meant by engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. The force of the term "to engage" carries the idea of active rather than passive conduct, and of voluntary, rather than compulsory, action. Take as an instance a rebel soldier compelled to service by force of conscription. Take as another instance the case of a slave, who, by the command of his master, or by military order, has served in the ranks or aided in the construction of military works. It would be an abuse of language to hold that in these instances the parties have "engaged" in rebellion within the meaning of the word, as used in this law; but whilst, in my opinion, a conscript or slave forced into the ranks or other military service is not included, it does not follow that other classes than these, who actually levied war and voluntarily joined the ranks of the rebels, are to be excluded—taking it to be clear that, in the sense of law, persons may have engaged in rebellion without having actually levied war or taken arms. All those who, in legislative or other official capacities, were engaged in furtherance of a common unlawful purpose, or persons, who, in their individual capacity, have done any overt act for the purpose of promoting rebellion, may well be said, in the meaning of this law, to have engaged in rebellion.

All persons who, during the rebellion, acted in an official capacity, whose duties of office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of rebel Legislatures, and the rebel Congress, and rebel Confederacy, and diplomatic agents of the rebel States, or such other officials who were engaged especially applied to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to come within the terms of this law. Officers in the rebel States who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but in preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion. The interest of humanity requires such officers for the performance of such official duties in time of war or insurrection, as well as in time of peace, and the performance of such duties can never be considered as criminal. I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that Congress could have meant that such purely civil and necessary officers involved the incumbent in the guilt of insurrection. Nothing but the most cogent language, such as was used in the test oath for lawyers, could manifest such a purpose. The Supreme Court, in construing that test oath and in reference to the clause to which I have alluded, uses this language: "The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance or exercise not only of offices created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any of these offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and preservation of order." I find no such purpose in the use of any of the terms of the act now under consideration. I am accordingly of opinion that holding a simple judicial office, or other executive office, or such public employments as are of a purely civil character, such as county officers, municipal officers, and all others, of like nature, which were not created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, and which did not involve the performance of duties and purposes in furtherance of the rebellion, do not, within the meaning of this part of the oath, fix on the incumbent the guilt of engaging in the rebellion. So much for official participants.

I now recur to what amounts to individual participation in the rebellion. In the attempt to arrive at classes of persons, or of acts intended to be comprehended in the matter of engaging in rebellion, we must have due regard to the subject matter. A rebellion which extended over eleven States of the Union, involving more or less millions of their people, continuing for more than four years, and maintained by a vast military army, which, as to all these people for a time, and as to the most of them during its continuance, excluded them from all protection under the lawful government—the obligations of all citizens, when thus separated from the corresponding rights of protection, and the basis of that alliance, are necessarily modified under such circumstances. The obligation is less stringent and a breach of that obligation less reprehensible than in cases of temporary or local insurrection. Nor must we forget that throughout these rebel States there were large classes of their population more or less opposed to the rebellious movement and who were yet more or less necessarily involved in its support. I have already said that the language used in this act, as to participants, carries the idea of voluntary participation, and I am satisfied that these considerations, growing out of the nature of the rebellion, induced Congress to use the word "engage" in the sense of "voluntary participation." When an insurrection, by its construction and power, takes the form of a *de facto* government and prescribes and enforces laws over the people within its territory, individual rights and obligations undergo modification, and the rightful and displaced authority, when it again comes into place, must in a measure accommodate its action to circumstances, and consider many things which would have no color of legality. This principle is recognized by all civilized nations, has been especially enforced in England by statute and by the decisions of Courts as early as the reign of Henry the VII. Obedience to the *de facto* government, established under an usurping monarch, has been held not to render a subject in the guilt of treason to the lawful King. Giving due weight to these well established principles, I proceed with the inquiry.

I am of opinion that some direct overt act, done with the intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of this law. Mere sentiments or expressions are not sufficient. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty. The meaning of Congress here becomes yet more evident, when we look at the last clause of the prescribed oath. He is required to swear that he "will faithfully support the Constitution, and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do." This part of the oath is not explanatory, but promissory. It leads to the future and to the past, and its purpose is manifest to omit, as to the right to vote, the qualification for the right to exercise office. Mere acts of common humanity and charity cannot be considered as involving the party in participation in the rebellion. So, too,

as to forced contributions by the rebel authorities, or the compulsory payment of taxes in aid of the rebel cause. Voluntary contributions in furtherance of the rebellion or subscriptions to the rebel loans, and even organized contributions of food and clothing or necessary supplies, except of a strictly sanitary character, are to be classed with such disloyalty.

The original act contains no provision as to the manner and time for holding elections of delegates to the Convention, or the ratification of the Constitution framed by that Convention or for other purposes. The first section of the supplemental act provides that a registration of voters shall be made before the first of September, 1867. The fourth and subsequent sections provide for the means by which this registration is to be effected. The commanding General is directed to "appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three (3) loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend and make return to him of the votes, the list of voters and of persons elected as delegates by a plurality of votes cast at said election, and upon receiving the returns, he shall upon 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 votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, the commanding General, within 60 days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention at a time and place to be appointed in the notification, and to be held in the town or place where the delegates are to assemble, when organized, shall proceed to form 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 persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by officers appointed or to be appointed by the commanding General as hereinafter 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 return thereof shall be made to the commanding officer of the District."

The sixth section provides 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 said registration of voters, and conducting said elections, shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2nd, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office," provided that if any person shall knowingly and falsely take 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 wilful and corrupt perjury.

The only oath prescribed by this act are the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration and the oath to be taken by the persons composing the board of registration. The duties of the board are, first, to make and complete the registration, and to superintend the elections. The first question is as to the duties and powers of the board in making and completing the registration. The first section provides that the commanding General shall cause registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age and over, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his District, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation. By this oath, the persons applying for registration must swear or affirm to every qualification provided for by the original act. The first question which appears here is whether any other oath can be required of the person applying for registration. Nor can any other oath be administered to any other person or persons touching the qualifications of the applicants, by the Board of Registration. The last clause of this first section provides as follows: "Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer." The act here referred to is the act to be taken by the person applying for registration. I have very carefully examined all the provisions of this act, and I can find no authority for any other oath to be taken by any one touching the qualifications of the applicant for registration, but only this oath. I am clearly of opinion that any other oath touching the qualifications of the applicant, would be extra-judicial and without authority, and that forswearing could not be argued as perpetrated upon such unauthorized oath, especially as the proviso to the 5th section above quoted, which declares what false swearing is, and that the person so offending, expressly limited to the oath in this act prescribed.

In arriving at this conclusion I have given due weight to that part of the first section of the act, which declares that the registration "shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation." If we read these words by themselves, without regard to the above provisions of the act, the impression is made that two things must concur in the registration of the applicant: First, that he actually possesses the qualifications required by the original act, and second, that he is required by this oath to swear to every one of these qualifications, and that no authority is given to enter upon any other inquiry as to his qualifications, or to administer to him any other oath touching the qualifications of the applicant. Where, therefore, a person applies for registration, and takes the oath, the power of the board is confined to the administration of the prescribed oath, and if the applicant takes that, his name must go upon the registry. The board cannot enter upon the inquiry who has sworn truly or falsely. That inquiry must be reserved to the Court, which has the jurisdiction to try him on an indictment for perjury.

Next to the duties of the board, after the registration is completed, they are to superintend the election and make return of the votes, list of voters and of persons elected, to the commanding General. It is very clear, from these provisions, that in superintending these elections, the duty of the board is to receive the votes of the persons whose names are upon the registration and to reject all others. If a person is not on the registration, he is not to be counted, or to be counted as a single name which appears upon it.

A GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Johnson, of Paris, an American, recently performed a difficult operation, in connection with another American physician, upon the person of a Mrs. Booth, also an American, and from Massachusetts. She had a tumor on the bowels which weighed forty pounds. It had absorbed all the strength of the patient, so deforming her that her ribs were distended to a monstrous size. She was told that she might live a few years if she declined the operation; but that if she accepted it she had a barely possible show of surviving.

Then, said she "let it be done." After administering chloroform to the patient, her abdomen was laid open with the knife and the bowels taken out. Then a probe with a silver wire was reached up to the tumor, and through the hollow tube to the probe the parasite made to discharge. It was found to be a cellular tumor, with many odd cells in it, and each cell had to be opened. When the operation was done, and the abdomen sewed up, the subject had declined in weight from one hundred and thirty to ninety pounds. She was living at last accounts, in good spirits.

A fight occurred at Danville, Va., between the colored members of the United States Burial Corps and the negroes of Danville. Bricks and pistols were freely used. The Burial Corps were driven out of town. Two men were wounded, one on each side.

## STATE NEWS.

**DISTILLERIES SEIZED.**—Collector Crane, of the fifth North Carolina district, reports that during the past week he has seized twenty distilleries engaged in the illicit manufacture of whiskey and apple brandy.—*Raleigh Progress.*

**THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE N. C. RAILROAD** gives notice that visitors to the University and Trinity College Commencements will be transported for one fare, if tickets are purchased.

**MURDER IN WILKES COUNTY.**—Two brothers, named Sinclair, (or Sinkler,) fell out in a settlement, about a dollar and fifty cents, claimed by both parties. They separated with threats of death. A short time afterwards one of them deliberately shot the other, killing him dead.

**BAPTIST CONVENTION.**—The Baptist State Convention, which was in session here four days of the week before last, adjourned on Sunday night last to meet in Goldsboro' on Wednesday before the third Sunday in October next. Two sessions will then have been held during the present year.

The change of the time of holding the Convention was made by reason of the inconvenience which delegates, especially those of them who are farmers, are subjected to in attending in the Spring season.—*Wilmington Journal.*

**WE HAD** the pleasure of a visit, on yesterday, from our friend Peter M. Hale, Esq., of the firm of E. J. Hale & Son, New York. We are gratified to learn that the firm is doing a successful business. It certainly has every claim upon Southern patronage.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**LUSUS NATURÆ.**—We have been informed there is a woman living near this place, now about forty years old, by the name of Hester Massy, who has neither arms or legs. Her body is perfect, and appears as symmetrical in form as that with all the natural members attached.—She enjoys perfect health—can sit on a chair, and by a shuffling motion, moves from one portion of the room to another. We have not seen this specimen of the freaks of nature, but our information is derived from undoubted authority.—*Asheville News.*

**IN MILITARY CUSTODY.**—We learn that a Mr. Burkhead, nephew of Elder Burkhead, of the Methodist Church, a divine well known in this community, was brought to this city in irons from South Carolina, having been tried by a Military Commission in that State for participation in some disturbance. His sentence was not read to him until his arrival here, when it was divulged that he was to be confined in Fort Macon at hard labor for seven years.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

**EDWARD EAGER**, a colored man of Wilmington, was ordained to preach, by the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN.**—A letter from the American Consul at Monterey confirms the capture of Maximilian. In the reply of President Juarez to Minister Campbell he recounts the grievances of his party at the conduct of Maximilian; justifies the previous executions, and declines to promise the safety of Maximilian in the event of his capture.

**MONTREAL, May 28.**—Hon. Jefferson Davis remains secluded that no one has seen him to identify him on the street.

**THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION**, at its last session, named Saturday before the fourth Sunday in June as a day of general prayer and humiliation throughout the southern church.

**CAPT. J. N. MAFFITT.**—We are pleased to announce that this distinguished gentleman and eminent officer has returned to the United States. He has recently been in the service of the Brazilian Government, but feeling that he might securely return to America, has resigned his commission and is now in Washington.

**COLORADO JURORS.**—In Houston, Texas, the other day, in empanelling a jury, a very large number of the freedmen of the city said frankly that they, being Southern men, could not take the oath required by General Griffin's orders. The presiding judge, however, told them that they were not citizens until 1866, and any act prior to that of hostility, voluntary or involuntary, would not disqualify them.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS A GOD-FATHER.**—The pastor of the Evangelical church at New Holstein, Wisconsin, writes the President as follows: "A member of the church over which I preside as pastor has requested me to direct his humble petition to your Excellency, the granting of which would fill his heart with unutterable joy and everlasting gratitude. Furzen Theede, a respectable German citizen, and formerly of the town of New Holstein, is so blessed by an Almighty Providence, that in his most happy union with his wife, Emilie Neeborn, seven hearty boys were born to them in uninterrupted succession, as follows: 1st, Johann Wilhelm Theede, born October 24th, 1859; 2d, Michael Friedrich Theede, born January 8th, 1861; 3d, Haanna, born March 29th, 1862; 4th, Heinrich, born May 14th, 1863; 5th, Furzen, born September 17th, 1864; 6th, Gustav, born January 10th, 1866; 7th and last, born March 25th, 1867. As now in the old country, from which he emigrated to the United States, it is a time-honored custom that the sovereign ruler of the country allows his name to be entered on the baptismal register as sponsor to the seventh boy born in uninterrupted succession in the same family, Mr. Theede, in his love and confidence to the President of his new Fatherland, makes bold to petition your Excellency to kindly take upon you this Christian duty, and allow your name to be entered upon said register as one of the sponsors of the newly born baby." The President has consented that his name shall be recorded as sponsor as requested.

**THE DOGS.**—The cost of subsisting the dogs in the United States is estimated at fifty millions of dollars. In addition to this expense, it is calculated that the loss incurred by their sheep-killing propensities, amounts to two million six hundred thousand dollars. In 1866 five hundred thousand sheep were killed, whose value was two million dollars. And the number injured was three hundred thousand, and the loss by the injuries sustained, is estimated at six hundred thousand dollars. In 1863 the cost of dog-keeping is rated at ten dollars each. This is less than one cent a meal, it is said, which is not an extravagant allowance. And the number in the United States is estimated at seven million. The aggregate cost of maintaining the dogs, therefore, reaches to quite astonishing proportions—a very large amount of which might very well be lopped off by killing many of those which, in the cities, make night hideous.

From the Salisbury North State.  
**JOHN W. THOMAS VS. MARCH AND HAMPTON.**

As the above case attracted a great deal of attention, from the novelty of a military arrest and imprisonment in a purely civil case coming fully within the purview of the laws of the State, and as many erroneous opinions have been expressed on the subject, we feel it our duty, as counsel for the defendants, to make a statement of the facts in the case.

The Plaintiff made complaint before His Excellency, Maj. Gen. Sickles, Military Governor, that March and Hampton had embezzled \$23,000 of specie from the Bank of Lexington, that they were insolvent and that Hampton was preparing to leave the State with the ill-gotten spoils. Upon which Gen. Sickles issued an order for their arrest and imprisonment, until the specie should be surrendered. The defendants were arrested and confined in prison in Greensboro', without a demand made for the payment of the money and without an opportunity for them to show cause why they should not be imprisoned.

At this stage of the case, Messrs. March & Hampton applied to us as Attorneys to extricate them from their imprisonment, they being entirely ignorant of the nature of the case and the charges against them. We at once entered upon the preparation of their defence, but had to grope in the dark until we went to Charleston and obtained from Gen. Sickles an order permitting us to inspect the statements and evidence against them. After obtaining this order for the inspection of papers we very shortly prepared the answer of our clients based upon the most incontrovertible proof of disinterested witnesses, showing that about the 1st of January, 1866, the defendant Hampton presented a note with ample sureties for \$23,000 at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Lexington, five out of seven of the Directors being present, when by a unanimous vote of all the Directors present, the Cashier was ordered to discount the note, which was done,—the defendant March being one of Hampton's sureties. Three of the Directors who were present when the note of Hampton's was ordered to be discounted have made oath that the note was then amply secured and is still good, and so far as they are aware, no fraud was practised or intended against the said Bank and that March and Hampton are now men of large estate, amply able to pay all their liabilities.

During the imprisonment of our clients a new note was prepared in renewal of the original, which had not been renewed owing to the failure of the directors to meet. Upon this proof, and the execution of a new note in renewal, an application was made to Gen. Sickles for their release, which was granted, having been sent by him through the telegraph; and after an unhappy imprisonment of seventeen days, during which time their families were well nigh frantic, they were discharged after having done nothing but renew the note, which they would cheerfully have done at any time if they had been requested so to do.

We cannot close this communication without stating that Maj. Worth, who had charge of our clients during their imprisonment, and the officers at his Headquarters, treated them with every kindness and attention consistent with their position as prisoners, and are entitled to the gratitude of all the friends of the unfortunate men whom they had in charge.

There is a long history of personal animosity and strife between Thomas and our clients, which we do not desire to mention, as it is in no way connected with this transaction except so far as to show the spirit that animated this prosecution. Suffice it to say, our clients have nothing to fear from a full exposition of the whole transaction.

BLACKMER & McCORKLE.

**SECOND GRAND OPENING**  
OF  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
AT  
**Brem, Brown & Co's**  
**DRY GOODS STORE.**

We are receiving our Second Stock of new Goods. Our goods were bought at the most favorable time, as there has been a great decline in goods in the last few weeks, which will enable us to sell goods cheaper than those houses who are selling at cost, and in addition we have a new and desirable stock of fresh goods. To Wholesale cash buyers we will offer

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS.**  
All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices, as we are satisfied we can sell goods for less than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. We have the most desirable and the largest stock we have had any time since we have been in business. Give us a call before buying.

BREM, BROWN & CO.

**GOOD CALICOES.**  
Warranted fast colors, at 12 1/2 cents per yard. Good yard wide Bleached and Brown Shirting at 12 1/2 cents per yard.  
May 27, 1867 2w BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Medical Notice.**  
DR. J. M. MILLER and DR. J. B. JONES have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Jones will attend to patients during the disability of Dr. Miller.  
Charlotte, May 27, 1867.

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
**Military and Polytechnic Academy.**  
A Great School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, together with Languages, Literature, Political Economy, &c.  
The 2d Session of the 9th Academic year begins July 1st, 1867.  
Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the Regular Course.

A Special Course of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing is offered to those who wish to qualify themselves for Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., which they may follow throughout, or in part, to the exclusion of studies unnecessary to their purpose. A Commercial Course given to those who wish to prepare themselves for business life.  
No Military duties except enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate, location healthy.  
For Circulars containing full particulars address:  
Gen'l R. E. COLSTON, Supt.  
May 27, 1867 6w Hillsborough, N. C.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**  
We are now prepared to draw directly on England, Ireland and Scotland; on all the principal cities in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia &c. of Poland, and on the prominent places in the Orient and South America.

**NORTHERN EXCHANGE.**  
Exchange on the North furnished at par.

**DEPOSITS.**  
Specie and Currency received on deposit, and six and eight per cent interest allowed.  
Gold and Silver Coins, Bullion and Southern Bank Notes bought and sold at a very small margin. Refer to Brem, Brown & Co., Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, and Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Greensboro, N. C.  
BREMNER, KELLOGG & PETERS,  
Trade Street, Springs Building,  
May 27, 1867. Charlotte, N. C.

**CREDITABLE TO BOTH PARTIES.**—We learn that when the raid upon Salisbury was made by Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, in April, 1865, Gen. Palmer rode up to the house of Jacob Fraley, Esq., and seeing that gentleman, accosted him thus: "Well, sir, what have you been?"

"A good Union man, and all that!"  
Mr. Fraley is a soft speaking man, and he confidently expected, as he looked on the blue coats swarming around him, that every thing he had would be swept away; but he promptly replied: "No, sir; I was an original secessionist; I was a tax assessor for the Confederate government, and have done all I could in support of the cause."

The General perceiving that it was an honest declaration without vain glorious boasting, responded—"Well, by —, you are the first honest man I have seen lately." And turning to his men, said, "Boys, surround this man's house and protect his property." The order was obeyed, and not a single article was taken.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Mrs. Downing's beautiful poem, "Memorial Flowers," has been arranged as a song or duet and set to music in New Orleans. The music is by M. Coote, and is dedicated to the memory of "Our Dear Heroes."

## GROCERIES.

**HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN**  
Have just received a large assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale at reduced prices. Their Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

40 Sacks prime Rio Coffee,  
30 Barrels Sugar—all grades,  
5 Hogsheads Sugar—yellow,  
25 Barrels Molasses—assorted grades,  
5 Hogsheads Molasses—Cuba,  
10 Barrels Potomac Shad,  
10 Half Barrels Potomac Shad,  
10 Quarter Barrels Potomac Shad,  
10 Half " Family Mackerel,  
10 Quarter " "  
40 Kits, No. 1 and 2, "  
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,  
50 Boxes fine English Dairy Cheese,  
50 " Adamantine Candles,  
50 " assorted Stick Candy,  
25 " Layer Raisins,  
Fine Lot of Bacon—N. C. and Western,  
" Flour, Corn and Corn Meal,  
Coffins and Irish Potatoes,  
Hemlock Leather, Iron and Nails—all sizes,  
Bale Yarn and Shirting,  
Fresh Cured Oysters, Sardines and Pickles,  
Sauces, Flavoring Extracts, Soda Crackers, &c.  
And every other article usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store.

We invite the attention of country merchants and others to our stock, and solicit an examination.  
H. HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.  
May 27, 1867

**Cleaveland Mineral Springs,**  
(FORMERLY WILSON'S.)  
These celebrated SPRINGS are situated in Cleveland county, North Carolina, near the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, 55 miles West of Charlotte, and will be open by the 15th of June for the accommodation of visitors.

The waters consist of White and Red Sulphur and Chalybeate, and are pronounced by competent judges to be unsurpassed by any of the kind upon this Continent. Ample accommodations have been provided for a large number of guests. Dr. Taylor (one of the Proprietors) has had a large experience in the treatment of diseases incident to our Southern climate, (especially those of women and children,) and will take pleasure in advising invalids in the use of the waters.

Vehicles will be sent on arrival of the trains to take visitors to the Springs at moderate charges. For other particulars, address the Proprietors at Shelby, Cleaveland county, N. C.  
C. E. SPKATT,  
M. B. TAYLOR,  
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,  
May 27, 1867 if Proprietors.

**State of North Carolina.**  
**\$600 REWARD.**

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that JOHN BRINKLEY, (or Brinklie,) and RUFUS SHARP, late of the County of Lenoir in said State, stand charged with the murder of one Costin, late of said County and State, and that said Brinkley and Sharp are now fugitives from justice. Now, therefore, in order that said Brinkley and Sharp may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, do issue this proclamation offering the reward of Six Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Lenoir county, or three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of either of them to said Sheriff. In Witness Whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.  
Done at the city of Raleigh, this 14th day of May, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor, JONATHAN WORTH.  
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION:**  
John Brinkley is about 22 years old, about 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, light complexion, dark hair and eyes—lost his fingers off left hand, and one of same hand crooked from being broken—light scar in palm of same hand, also scar on upper lip, which may be concealed by a moustache—one front tooth gone—a desperate man of unusual strength. Said Brinkley's former P. O., Fulton, Darke co., N. C.  
Rufus Sharp is about 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, heavy built, dark hair, florid complexion, scarcely any beard, round shouldered, rather slow in his movements, and when excited is rather inclined to stammer. Said Sharp was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C.  
May 27, 1867 1m

**THE NEW BOOK STORE**

Has just received a large supply of Standard, Miscellaneous and School Books, of which the following forms a part:

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
Davies' Primary, Old and New, University Legendre Arithmetic, Davies' New Elementary Algebra; Bullion's Catechism and English Grammar; Emerson's Arithmetic, 1st and 2d part; McGuffey's Reader, 1st and 2d.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Surry of Eagle's Nest; Four Years in the Saddle; The McDonald's; or The Ashes of Southern Homes; Every Man his own Lawyer, (New Edition); Frederick the Great and his Family; Frederick the Great and his Court; Frederick the Great and his Friends; Merchants of Berlin; Freemasons' Monitor.

**HISTORICAL.**  
A Child's History of Rome; A Child's History of Greece; History of Henry the Fourth, of Prussia; of Richard the First, of England; the Second, of Queen Elizabeth of England; Library of Famous Generals—Jackson, Taylor, Lafayette, Napoleon and Marion; Library of Eminent Statesmen—Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and William Penn; Last Ninety Days of the War (by Spencer); Last Year of the War (by John Early); The Story of the Great March; Rebel Rhymes; Life of George Washington; Noble Deeds of Women.

**POETICAL.**  
Campbell's, Crabbe's, Goldsmith's, Pope's, Montgomery's, Mary Howitt's and Eliza Cook's Poetical Works.

**HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.**  
Cruise of the Betsy; Tales and Sketches; Miscellaneous Essays; Schools and Schoolmasters; Headship of Christ.

**NOVELS.**  
A large and well selected supply. Miss Austen's Novels; the Arabian Nights; the Works of Edgar A. Poe. Also