THE OLD NORTH STATI

Baturday Jug ong, June 2, 20629.

LEWIS HANES, Editor.

CHEZRING SIGNS. Every day brings us additional proofs that the friends of the President and his policy will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fall erections. No matter what party they have acted with heretofore, a comm enemy and a common cause will induce every true patriot to make any sacrifice to restore the Union and save the country from another war. The iron heel of fanaticism in its mad career is now attempting to crush out State rights, and if successful it will soon seek to extinguish State lines. If there ever was a time that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, it is at the present moment. We believe that the soldiers of the country will rally against any attempt at centralization .- National Intelligeneer.

If all parties who favor the restoration policy of President Johnson will act together in harmony upon that issue in the fall elections, the result will be that the country will repudiate the plan of the Radicals by such a majority as will probably lead Congress to adopt the plan of the President, and admit the claims of the Southern States to the right of representation. ... For some time past, we have seen no hope for justice to the Southern States. except in a returning sense of justice among the great body of the Northern people, and we are rejoiced to hear the Intelligencer, whose opportunities to know the truth are very good, speak so encouragingly of the prospect of all parties in favor of the President's policy acting in concert in the ensuing elections.

> STATE CONVENTION. ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 1st, 1866. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Journal of vesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, presented a petition from citizens of Davidson county relative to prosecutions for offences committed during the war, which was read and referred to the committee on State Annes-

Mr. Dockery, for the committee, raised to consider the propriety and expediency of authorizing a sale of the Western N. C. Rail Road, to any company that will guarantee to complete the same, reported an ordinance authorizing such sale. Report and ordinance to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, introduced a resolution to carry into effect the ordinance of the Convention recognizing the just debts of the State, and prohibiting the pay-ment of all public debts incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. Jones, of Henderson, an ordinance legalizing certain acts of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in certain counties. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance in

r. Smith of . o nat my add the wore provided that the officers holding ch Courts shall be elected by the peo-

This amendment was rejected, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Mebane, it was adopted, as follows :

Avgs-Mesars. Adams, Bagley, Beam, Perry, Boyden, Brad'ey, Brown, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Caldwell, of Burke, Cald-well of Guilford, Conigland, Dick, Dickey, Ellis, Faulkner, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Jackson, Jones, of Da-vidson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones, of Rowan, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson, Me-Cauley, Nat. McLean, McRae, Mcbane, Moore, of Chatham, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Pearsall, Perkins, Per-son, Philfips, Richardson, Russell, Rush, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Hyde, Spencer, of Montgomery, Walkup, Winburne-58.

NAYS-Messr. Alexander, Allen, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Bingham, Brickell, Brooks, Bynum, Dockery, Eaton, Faircloth, Ferebee, Furches, Gahagan, Gilliam, Grissom, Henry, Hodge, Jarvis, Johnston, McCorkle, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, N. A. McLean, McLaughlin, Moore, of Wake, Polk, Pool, Rundey, Scatterthwaite, Settle, Simmons, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren, Willey, Wilson, Winston-48. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend

the 13th section of the Declaration of Rights, by substituting the words "shall not be" for the words "ought not to be." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the seventh section was amended by inserting after the word "testimony" the words 'and in all criminal prosecutions he shall be entitled to counsel for his defence.'

Sundry sections of the Declaration of Rights were amended by substituting the word 'shall' for the word 'ought,' but after some discussion relative to the propriety of this amendment, it was reconsidered, on notion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, and the original language restored.

On motion of Mr. Phillips the further consideration of the amended Constitution was postponed until Monday next. The Convention then adjourned until 10

'clock to-morrow.

Raleigh Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 1st, 1866. Last night a large and intelligent au-I e ice assembled at the Commons Hall to h ar a lecture from Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, the proceeds arising from which to be applied to the collection and proper interment of the Confederate dead, whose bones are scattered around Winchester .-Col. Haywood is a lawyer, ranking high in his profession, and is destined to occupy ical history of our State, if Providence shall vouchsafe to him the ordinary age allotted to man-of fine logical powers, he possesses the graces of manner, and what

s still more valuable, a close application to business, which eventually will secure for him a prominent place amongst the gifted men of our State. His subject was the " Christian Statesmen of the United States," which required two hours and forty minutes in its delivery. At least one half of his speech was a discourse upon political science consisting of a chain of close logical reasoning unsuited for a promiscuous assembly: After pointing out what constitut a a Christian statesman, he reviewed some of the causes which led to the late disastrous war. Col. H., true to the original faith that was in him, declared that the results of the late war could never by brute force. destroy abstract truths or principles-that he had ever believed in the sovereignty of the States, but that as the late issue had decided against the doctrine, he was willing to accept it as a finality, and counseled his hearers to lend their best efforts towards inculcating obedience to the powers that be, and to exert themselves towards a separation of their shattered fortunes, re-

Then came the question on the adoption the amondment which is in the follow words: "The Legislature may however Tt is said that the report of the Secretary provide other modes of trial with the right of appeal for misdemeanors." Which was adopted by a vote of 58 ayes to 48 nays. the first of May have been effected at 30." This clause and amendments were fur-ther discussed to day by Mssers. Caldwell of Guilford, Boyden, McGehee, McIver, McDonald of Chatham, and N. A. McLean. The subject was an interesting one—has occupied three antire days of the body.— Your Correspondent cannot but fosl that the passage of the amendment is but an entering wedge towards a general kicking Venezuela, William Faxon, of Conn., and overboard of trial by jury, and what is still worse, allowing the Legislature to can-fer on Magistrates, out of court, the trial assessor of internal revenue, have been of all misdemeanors. It is idle to say 1 Legislature will be guilty of no such suit cidal course. But the policy of permittin Magistrates in their fields, at grog shop and cross roads to try such cases, was bated and by some speakers not denied Mr. Caldwell declared that his object in offering the amendment was to have h tice administered chiefly by majistrate out of courts in cases of misdemeanors. He has got the barrier removed from the adoption of such a course by the Legislature and we can only hope that no Legislature will deliver over to irresponsible and ignorant J. P's. out of court, such high and dangerous powers. Your correspondent was struck at the course pursued by gentlemen in the discussion. One would have adjourn to-day they adjourn to meet on supposed that old fogyism would have ad- Monday, and that a committee of seven hered to the old and time honored trial by jury, and that young America would have scouted such ideas and have been for progress. Not so, however, the older men of al to-morrow. The resolutions were unanthe body were for the amendment, whilst imously adopted. Similar resolutions were Young America was what he called con- adopted in each House. servatism and opposed to any and all changes abridging the right of trial by jury.-So we go, and I hope that it will be for the interest of the State, I should have ted to the Senate caucus. Several amend p eferred to have seen some other State try it first, and if it worked well, then as Mrs. Arp would say to her husband, we coald

have tried it "atterwhile." A resolution will come up to-morrow decluring what we have done towards a return to the Union, and authorizing the present to send on five commissioners to Washington, asking of the President and Congress, what more is required of us.-One portion of the preamble asserts "that we had hoped when the convention adjourned, that before its meeting in 1866, Congress would have authorized the President to declare the State restored to her former position in the Union, When your correspondent read this part of the preamole, he concluded that such a statement implied the right of Congress to declare where nd how me should be permitted to return.

This savors too strongly of Radicalism, endorses Stevens and his confreres, and apliedly ignores the President except as a medium, a mere conduit pipe to carry out the decrees of a Congress, whose fi-naticism has no parallel in history, not even that of "God save Barbones," "Pariament."

Nothing else of interest transacted to-

day. The consideration of the basis of representation proposed till Monday next, when ve may expect long speeches, much excitement, and bitter disappointment when the vote is finally taken.

Washington Mows. Washington, May 31.

Tt in said that the report of the Secretary and that no gold was sold in March and

Among recent pardons the name of W. J. Simpson, of S. C., of the late Confederate Congress, is montioned ...

James Wilson, of Indiana, Minister to assessor of internal revenue, have been confirmed by the Senate.

It is untrue, as published, that the President does not specially object to the reconstruction resolutions now pending in the Senate. He adheres to his own programme of restoration.

> Proceedings in Congress. Washington, May 31.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson, from the committee of both Houses, reported joint resolutions of respect and veneration for the memory of Gen. Scott, and that when both Houses Senators and nine Representatives be appointed to represent Congress at the funer-

The third section of the reconstruction resolutions was passed as originally repor ments were offered by Mr. Doolittle, but each one was rejected by a vote of 32 to 10, which was the vote on the adoption of the section. The matter was laid over until next week.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stevens' bill for the construction of a line of Railway from Washington to the Northwest, and also to build the Railroad from Pittsburg to Cleveland, was passed. Leblond, of Ohio, spoke against the bill as infringing the rights of the States.

Further reports from Gens. Steedman and Fullerton on the Freedmen's Bureau were read and referred. Bill for the reduction of officers' pay and to regulate that of the soldiers was discussed.

The Secretary of War sent in to the House to-day, in compliance with a resolution, Gen. Whittlesey's review of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton's report of Freedmen's Bureau. Whittlesey says, their report is unfair and unjust, denics that they

made a thorough investigation, or represented the good it has done.

Foreign Flour. Washington, May 31. The Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department, May 18: "Two weeks ago, I advised you of a shipment to New York of 15,000 bushels of wheat of American exportation. The City of Cork which sails to-morrow, takes 498 sacks of French

s worked by the Jesuite, have been Coffee at Rio declining-freights dull-

Exchange on London lower-bank rates 243d.

Tenions Again. Buffalo, June 1.

The reporter of the Express has just eturned from a point a mile and a half below lower Black Rock, says, the Fenian column, 600 strong, reached that point. Nine wagons, loaded with ammunition and arms, preceded them. They declare they will effect a crossing before daylight. LATER.

A reporter at Fort Erie, Canada, opposite Buffalo, captured by the Fenians, who represented them to be 3,000 strong, 2,060 of whom he said were marching unopposed into the interior, and are said already to have cut one telegraph line.

Buffalo, June 1. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities in this section, and the U.S. steamer Michigany being under steam and having her ports open, and the eity swarming with Canadian spies, several regiments of Fenians crossed into Canada last night, including troops from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, a regiment from Ohio, and one from this city. At this point they marched in canal boats drawn by tugs, and when nearing the Canadian side, sent up wild Irish shouts, with a grekn flag floating.

Colonel O'Neal, of the Thirteenth regiment, of Nashville, is in command at Fort Erie. A large number of persons were viewing the sight from this shore. The Fenians say no depredations shall be committed. All the Canadian wires on the Canada side have been cut, except those near Suspension Bridge. The Agent of the Associated Press left for the scene of operations. The Fenians are reported to be marching towards Suspension Bridge, 22 miles from here. Boston, June 1.

Two companies of regulars left for the North this morning from Fort Warren, under Col. Livingston. Newby has raised a Fenian Cavalry Regiment, under command of Col. Icontai, late of Mosby's guerrillas, a part of the expedition from this city.

The Fenians say, that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will command the cavalry wing of invasion. They further say, the blow will be struck early next week, probably on Monday.

Pashington MEntters. Washington, June 1.

Public business was suspended to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Gen. Scott.

Congress not in session ; both Houses having adjourned to Monday.

tors, whose debts are proved, share the effects in proportion without any preference except in case of the ravages of oper ence except in case of the ravages of oper-ativef, clerks or house servants, to an amount not more than \$50 each, and debte due the United States or State, and taxes. If it shill appear in court that the bank-rupt has in all things conformed to his duty, under this act, and that he is entitled under the provisions thereof to receive a discharge, the court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts, except as there-inafter provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal of the court. Involuntary bankruptcy is caused by va-rious acts of the debtor, such as a departure from the State, avoiding the service of legal process, removal or concealment of property, fraudulent assignment of prop-erty, arrest and detention for debt for a period of seven days, and confession of judgment, or suspension of payment of commercial paper for fourteen days. Va-rious penalties for frauds, conecalments, &c., are provided, and the law goes into effect as soon as the necessary officers are appointed-provided no proceedings shall

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in any case co

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New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale.

Having taken out Special Letters of Administration on the estatd of James Dougherty, deceasee, I will have a sale of his perishable property at his late residence, ot

TUESDAY, the 19th DAY of JUNE. at which I will offer for sale some superior Milch Cows, a nice lot of Bacon, about 100 bushels of Corn, some Hay and Fodder, one of the finest Vegetable Gardens in town, a lot of growing corn, and Household and Kitchen Furniture of all kinds. The dwelling house and blacksmith shop may also be rented at the same time. Terms of sale .- Six months credit, bond and two approved sureties will be required before any of the yroperty is removed. All persons having iron at the shop, are notified that no one is responsible for its safe keeping. LUKE BLACKMER, june 1-d2t-wtds Special-Adm'r. [Printer's fee \$5 00]

relation to marriages between persons of color. (Proposes to repeal the provision requiring the Clerk to take bond in such cases.) Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Ferebee, aves 44, navs 39.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, an ordinance to secure a better government for the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Fi nance, reported unfavorably on the ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges for holding Courts of Over and Terminer, also unfavorably on an ordinance suspending the collection of taxes.

Mr. Warren introduced an ordinance to authorize W. B. Campbell, sheriff of Beaufort county, to collect arrears of taxes .-Referred to the committee on Finance.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Convention resumed the considera tion of the amended Constitution, and the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Moore, of Wake, as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Mebana to sec. 9 art. 1st. of the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Moore's amendment is as follows add to the section the words :

"Provided, revertheless, that Courts may be established and held in cities and incorporated towns, and at the Court Houses, in which may be tried, without the intervention of grand and petit juries, as shall be prescribed by law, all misdemeanors except such whereof the punishment may be corporal, other than imprisonment, when-ever the accused shall elect to be so tried. may be imprisoned, or fined above fifty dollars, he may appeal to any Court having jurisdiction of the case.

Messrs, McIvor, Ward, N. A. McLean McDonald, of Moore, and McGehee addressed the Convention in opposition to Old North State, the amendment.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, (by leave) withdrew the amendment he had offered, and offered the following as a substitute therefor :

"But the General Assembly may establish Courts of Record to be held publicly and at stated times and places, by one or more Judges or Justices of the Peace, who jury grand or petty all misdemeanors, the may hear and determine, without any Jury, grand or petit, all misdemeanors, the punishment whereof is not corporal other- accused shall consent to be tried." wise than by imprisonment, whenever the accused shall consent to be so tried."

Mr. Mehane expressed a willingness (if permitted to do so) to accept this amendment as a substitute for his own. jected-ayes 8, noes 96.

sulting from what he regarded, as an unjust and cruel war. His tribute to the worth, moral heroism, and sublime patriot-ism of the late head of the so-called " was grandly eloquent, and was received with

profound sympathy by his andience ; military trials in our midst, the incarceration and prosecution of Major Gee, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus received from Col. H. the most withering in-vective, but the happiest part of Col. Hay-ment equal to this Dr. Andrews drew his wood's speech—a part which was not sus-ceptible of party bias, was that which re-ferred to the duties the South owed to the Provided, that in all cases where the party memory of the Confederate dead. Your correspondent predicts a brilliant career for resolved to dedicate his faculties to the York April 19th. The news from the the distinguished son of the "City of flight of birds, with a view to the applica-

al, political, and material interests of the

To-day was consumed in the further discussion of the amendment proposed to see. | surface into the spiritual side of nature, the 9, of bill of rights. Mr. Mcore offered as a substitute to the amendment heretofore offered, "that the General Assembly may establish Courts of Record to be held publicly and at stated times and places by one or more Judges or Justices of the Peace. who may hear and determine without any

punishment whereof is not corporal, other wise than by imprisonment whenever the As much as your correspondent was at-

tacheed to trial by jury, he infinitely preferred the above to the amendment itself, but was in hopes that the substitute and amendment would both be consigned "to Objection was made by Mr. Boyden and the tombs of the Capulets" but in this he the Russian Emperor received the sum of others, and the question recurring on the was mistaken. The substitute was voted 600,000 frances, raised by subscription, and amendment to the amendment it was reamendment was offered that the officers able him to support his zew dignity.

The ".Mreon."

The navigation of the air may at length be regarded as an accomplished fact. Dr. Solomon Andrews, of New York, after devoting forty two years of his life to the construction of a vessel adapted to the purpose of arial navigation, gave conclusive evidence of the success of his intention on States, and probably the first time flour Friday last, in the presence of thousands of spectators. He ascended to a considerable height, and shaped his course first in one direction and then in another, holding the movements of his craft in perfect obedience to the helmsman, even in the face

of a steady breeze. Such are the accounts which have reached us, and we do not permi: ourselves to falo, Cleveland, and other cities along the doubt their truthfulness. For even if the problem has not been fully solved, it is beyond question in the course of solution. The inventive faculties of the human mind are equal to this, and, ultimately, to many telegraphed on yesterday to the manager other discoveries not yet dreamed of in our of the Great Western Railwa & requesting philosophy.

Since Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation, and that of the evolution of the stars by the elder Herschell, deduced from rivulet, it may be doubted whether there inspiration from a kindred source. When he was yet but seventeen years old, his at-tention was one day suddenly arrested by the swoop of an eagle, and he thenceforth Oaks," and trust that the great talents will tion of its principles to the practical pur-be devoted to the improvement of the mor- poses of every-day life. And considering the wonderful harmonics of the Universe, and how expressive the most trifling objects are to him who can look beneath their application may not be deemed unreasonable : and hence our confidence in the suc-

cess of Dr.' Andrew's labors. It would be premature to speculate on the consequences of such a discovery ; but should it prove a reality, it is not difficult to foresee as great a revolution in the mode and facilities of travel, as the one wrought by steam compared with the antiquated stage coach—so antiquated that in this age of treated to that Fortress on which the allies progress we look back upon it, rather as an institution of the mity past, than as having existed within the memory of this generation.

The young hatter who saved the life of

flour. This is the first instance of such a shipment from this port to the United was shipped from Europe, to America."

The Tenians.

New York, May 31.

The Sweeney wing of the Fenian army appears to have taken the field. Fenian by train loads, have been arriving at Buf border confronting Canada. The movement has assumed a threatening attitude. The British Consul arrived at Buffalo, and of the Great Western Railwa & requesting

him to stop all the trains going from the Suspension Bridge. He also telegraphed to the military authorities at Toronto. the motion of a dimple on the surface of a Canadian volunteers, it is expected, will again be called to arms.

From South America.

New York, June 1st.

The steamer Morning Star has arrived. The frigate Susquehanna left Rio for New River Platte is important. There was fearful slaughter April 10th, of 1,200 Paraguayans, who attackod the Brazillian batteries on the island opposite Itaherna .---Ten thousand Brazillians crossed the Parana on the 16th without opposition, and drove in the Paraguayan skirmishers, and next morning occupied Itaherna, capturing four guns and a flag. The whole allied army was transferred on the 19th to the Paraguayan side of the Parana. The Par-

aguayans abandoned their camp, three miles on the road to Humantra and reand a speedy end of the war is anticipated. The Brazillian Imperial Assembly convened. The Emperor's speech called especial attention to the currency. The

Custom House in Sante Catherine was blown up-20 persons killed. At Rio Grande de Sul, the old silver Arrival of the Peruvian-More Cholers.

New York, May 30. The Peruvian has arrived at Sandy Hook, from Liverpool, with 750 passeng rs. Thirty-five died of cholera during the passage, and twenty-eight are now sick on board. They will be transferred to the

Hospital ship. The Spanish squadron has left Callao in disgrace, and is reported to have sailed for Montevideo.

Admiral Nunez had addressed a bom bastic note note to the British Consul, in which he says that, having chastised the Peruvians, he now leaves the Pacific to return again if Peru is insolent.

Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica have declined the Chilian-Peruvian alliance.

The country papers give sad accounts of the distress from the floods.

A destructive tornado has swept over Jackson, Miss, injuring the capitol and other buildings.

> Markets. New York, June 1.

Cotton quiet-steady-partial holiday fold 141.

New York, May 31. Cotton dull; sales 1,000 bales. Flour

leclined 5a10c.; sales 12,000 brls. Wheat and Corn declining; sales 227 bushels-Corn 3 to 4 gents lower. Sugar steady. Gold 139.

Mobile, May 31. Sales yesterlay of 100 bales only, of Cotton. Demand confined to few buyers. Market dull. Lower middling, 35.

THE BANKBUPT LAW .- The Bankrupt law which was passed on Tuesday last in the National House of Representatives, but which is yet to be concurred in by the Senate, makes the United States District Courts courts of bankruptcy, and also gives the Circuit Cousts jurisdiction of the subject. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptey. In the former, any citizen owing over \$300, shall apply by petition to the Judge of his dis-tict, setting out his inability to pay his debts in full, and his willingness to surrender his property for the benefit of his cred-itors. The filing of the petition is an act of bankruptcy, upon which the Judge di-rects the United States Marshal to take possession of his effects until an assignce

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