

We surrender much of our space to-day to the letter of our Raleigh correspondent, and other important matter.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: PRESIDENT.—Dr. William G. Thomas, W. H. H. Winborne, to examine on Anatomy.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan Co., Dr. William Barrow, Northampton Co., Dr. I. W. Jones, Salisbury.

SECRETARY.—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover Co. TREASURER.—Dr. C. W. Graham, Duplin Co.

ORATOR.—Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury. The above elections were made by ballot.

Also, in like manner, the following named gentlemen were elected to constitute the Medical Board of Examiners for the State of North Carolina, a Board created in accordance with a previous act of the Legislature.

Dr. N. J. Pittman, to examine on Anatomy. Dr. E. Burke Haywood, to examine on Surgery.

Dr. R. H. Winborne, to examine on Physiology. Dr. S. S. Satchwell, to examine on Theory and Practice of Medicine and Hygiene.

Dr. J. J. Summerell, to examine on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Dr. R. B. Haywood, to examine on Chemistry.

Dr. M. Whitehead, to examine on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. It will be seen that several of the eminent physicians of this city—and no place in the State can boast of any more eminent—have been highly honored by the Society.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF VIRGINIA.—After a session of two days, Judge Underwood has adjourned his Court to the first Tuesday in October next, when, according to the intimation of the Assistant District Attorney, the trial of Jefferson Davis will take place. Our opinion is, however, that as he is still in the custody of the military authorities, he will soon be discharged on his parole by President Johnson, or be admitted to bail. We now think it exceedingly doubtful whether he will ever be tried at all.

Raleigh Correspondence. Thursday evening, June 7. Judge Buxton introduced a resolution to-day, asking the appointment of Messrs. B. F. Moore, Dockery, Boyden, Brown, and Thompson, as Commissioners to proceed to Washington and confer with the President, as to what other and further legislation, as well as changes in our organic law, were necessary, before our full restoration in the Union. The Judge made a speech in favor of his resolutions, and moved that the rules be suspended, and the resolutions be put upon their second reading. The house was unprepared for such action; although they were less objectionable than those reported by the committee, who had reported in favor of the President of the Convention appointing seven commissioners to confer with the authorities at Washington, &c. After the conclusion of Judge Buxton's speech, and the refusal of the house to take up his resolutions, Mr. Dick arose, and moved that the report of the committee before referred to, be immediately taken up and acted on. Mr. Dick, in support of his motion, made a lengthy speech, urging the actual necessity of immediate action. He headed President Johnson; urged with much force and persuasion the obligations we were under to the President; and made such a speech as they who know the amiable delegate know he is capable of making. He, in a word, pointed out as many advantages likely to follow from a mission to confer with the authorities at Washington as any other man could.

Mr. Phillips followed Mr. Dick, in one of the best speeches your correspondent has heard during the session. He desired to know what instructions these commissioners were to receive from the Convention? what was the object of their mission? and with whom were our commissioners to treat? He inferred from the language used in the resolution, that our commissioners must confer at least with the President and Congress. He had heretofore supposed that the United States always spoke by legislation, and their recent legislation left no room to doubt what were the requirements of Congress in receiving us back into the Union. The President's policy was not misunderstood.

He had, in his veto messages, speeches, and in various other ways, declared that we had already done everything necessary, in his opinion, to a full and complete restoration to all our former political rights. Now, said Mr. Phillips, if our commissioners go on, whose advice are they to take?—the President's or Congress? The former has the helm of State in hand; he it is who guides the rudder; and every indication gives promise that our safety in preserving the vessel, consists in not deserting her deck, until there are the most cogent reasons for supposing that the President would founder at sea, with all on board. How could our commissioners approach Congress? The Radicals had repeatedly declared that we were not a Convention of the people of North Carolina—they had denounced the President for calling us into existence—had charged him with usurping rights belonging solely to Congress, and still regarded us as disloyal. How would Congress treat our commissioners? In what way would they get a hearing? And, supposing this difficulty was removed, what good could result from our commissioners hearing directly from Congress the terms upon which we could be again recognized as States, over our heads, and on the same terms through the debates in Congress, as daily received by us? There was an inseparable gulf between the President and Congress. The former we had repeatedly declared to be our friend, and why desert him now, and go over to his enemies? The President was satisfied with our loyalty. Congress was not so satisfied—it required action—plenary proof of loyalty; and our only mode for convincing Congress of this was to ratify the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States. We must proscribe a large portion of the wealth, intelligence, and patriotism of our own people from a participation in local, state, and national offices; and to accomplish this North Carolina must apply its own poisonous potion to her own lips. It was a rule in whist, that when the player was in doubt, he ought to take the trick; but there was no such rule in politics. When in political doubt, the proper course was non-action, silence; and, if circumstances forbade our occupying a position of neutrality, not to desert our steadfast friends and go over to the enemy. Mr. P. illustrated the impropriety of rushing with Congress, to aid them in cutting down, with the sword, a large portion of the intelligence and patriotism of our State. It was not clear that the course Congress was pursuing for the purpose of riveting the bonds of Union amongst all the States, might not contain within its policy the germs of its own annihilation. Congress still regards us as rebels. Let us, therefore, retain a dignified silence; let our conduct speak for itself; and above all things, never, by sending a commission to Congress, lead our noble President to believe we were about to desert him.

Your correspondent has given, from memory, a few of the points made by Mr. Phillips. His speech created a profound impression in the house, and your correspondent does not believe that the Convention will send on commissioners to Washington, with the present light before them. Mr. Satterthwaite's ordinance repealing the proviso contained in the 9th section of the act of the late legislature known as the Freedman's Code, was carried, on its second reading to-day, by a vote of 83 to 12. This makes the negro competent as a witness in all cases now where he is interested. Mr. Moore assured the Convention that Gen. Ruger would turn over to the civil authorities all matters relating to the "nig" within his power. The truth is, most of the prominent lawyers in the Convention entertain the opinion that the negro, by reason of the action of the last Legislature, became a competent witness in all cases, and that it was necessary to repeal the proviso referred to, to limit his competency only to such cases wherein he is interested.

An ordinance making it a capital offense for either a white man or a negro to be guilty of an assault with intent to commit a rape, came up on its second reading. This gave rise to much discussion, participated in Messrs. Caldwell, of Burke, Boyden, Moore, McKay, of Harnett, Conigland, and Furches. No final vote was taken. The reasons for and against the ordinance, your correspondent has not time nor space to give. He neglected to state that the resolutions of Judge Buxton, and those of the Committee, looking to sending Commissioners to Washington, &c., were made the special order for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. The matters referred to are all that was done to-day, of any importance.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENT. The following is the caucus substitute for the Reconstruction Committee's proposed constitutional amendment. It was offered by Mr. Howard, and it is understood that it will be passed:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

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

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, in such State.

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

SECTION 4. The obligations of the United States, incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

SECTION 5. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

SECTION 6. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. [It appears that the above amendments strike out section three of the House resolution, and insert sections three and four instead. Sections four and five of the House resolution are made five and six, and considerably altered.—Sections one and two are also altered.]

The Baltimore Relief Fund in North Carolina. We have been favored with the following statement of the amounts forwarded, and the persons to whom they have been sent at the various points in our State. It will be seen that the amounts sum up twelve thousand dollars. The balance of the fund, three thousand dollars, has been forwarded direct to destitute families by the committee.

The names of the ladies who have the immediate charge of the North Carolina fund, are Mrs. J. J. Bankard, Chairman; Mrs. Joshua Vansant, Treasurer; Mrs. A. D. Edgerton, Secretary; Mrs. Charles J. Baker, Mrs. Harmon Brown and Miss Lizzie Wright. Communications and reports of the distribution of the funds, should be addressed to Mrs. A. D. Edgerton, Secretary of the Board.

Fayetteville, \$5,00—Hon. Archie McLean, E. J. Hale, D. A. Ray. Charlotte, \$300—Gen. D. H. Hill, Gen. Barringer, Col. Wm. Johnston.

Salisbury, \$300—Mr. M. L. Jarvis, Rev. Mr. Rumble, Rev. Mr. Houghton, Mrs. Burton Craige. Wadesboro', \$200—Alex. Little, Hon. Thos. S. Ashe.

Concord, \$200—Majs. V. C. Barringer, Robert Ford. Rockingham, \$200—Col. W. L. Steele, Hon. W. F. Leake.

Goldsboro', \$300—Col. Wm. K. Lane, Hon. Wm. T. Dortch. Greensboro', \$300—Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Mr. John M. Morehead.

Edenton, \$200—Mrs. D. T. D. Warren, Alexander H. Bond. Hillsboro', \$300—Judge Mat. E. Manly, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Sr.

Asheville, \$200—Col. G. W. Hardy, Col. D. W. Coleman, Gen. R. B. Vance, N. W. Woodfin. Elizabeth City, \$200—Dr. L. R. Saunders, Col. Wm. F. Martin.

Lincolnton, \$200—Gen. Robt. F. Hoke, Col. W. J. Hoke. Raleigh, \$500—G. W. Mordecai, Chas. Dewey, John G. Williams, R. W. Lassiter, C. W. Upchurch.

Wilmington, \$500—Hon. A. H. Van Bokkelen, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. DeRosssett. Newbern, \$500—Benj. Ellis, W. Fife, Dr. A. Gilmer, John D. Whitford.

Morganton, \$300—Col. A. C. Avery, R. C. Pierson, Mrs. D. Tate. Oxford, \$200—Hon. R. B. Gilliam, A. Landis, R. S. Hunt.

Lumberton, \$200—Colonel John Morrissey. Statesville, \$200—Capt. Hayne Davis, Maj. P. B. Chambers.

Warrenton, \$200—Wm. Eaton, Jr., J. B. Batchelor, G. R. Sledge. Tarboro', \$200—J. L. Bridges, J. Norfleet, Gov. H. T. Clark, Mrs. H. T. Clark.

Plymouth, \$200—H. J. Spruill, N. D. Norman. Kinston, \$200—Col. John C. Washington, Council Wooten.

Chapel Hill, \$200—Prof. Chas. Phillips, Andrew Mickle, C. P. Mallett, Mrs. C. A. Spencer. Lexington, \$300—Dr. Wm. R. Holt, B. B. Roberts, Mrs. D. Holt.

Rutherfordton, \$300—Gen. Collette Leventhorpe. Salem, \$200—E. A. Vogler, E. Belo. Pittsboro', \$300—Hon. A. H. Rencher, Thos. Hill, H. R. London.

Graham, \$300—Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Jr. Giles Mebane. Milton, \$200—Saml. Watkins, W. Hill, Rev. E. H. Harding. Wentworth, \$200—Hon. D. S. Reid, Hon. Thos. Settle. Huntsville, \$200—Hon. R. C. Puryear. Roxboro', \$200; Col. J. W. Cunningham, Hon. E. G. Reade.

Kenansville, \$200; Isaac B. Kelly, J. W. Hinson, Altemarle, \$200; Eben Hearne, Dan'l. Freeman. Walnut Cove, \$200; W. A. Lash. Madison, \$200; Wm. B. Carter. Clinton, \$300; Pat. Murphy. Smithfield, \$300; Col. J. B. Watson, Hon. J. T. Leach. Louisburg, \$200; Mrs. Ed. Lawrence, Miss Peninah Ruffin. Troy, \$200; Mrs. Jesse Spencer. Asheboro', \$200; Mrs. and Mrs. S. S. Jackson. Monroe, \$200; Gen. Saml. Walkup. Halifax, \$200; E. Conigland, H. J. Hoke, Mrs. E. J. Eppes. Washington, \$200; Col. D. M. Carter, Hon. R. S. Donnell.

Reappearance of the Sea Serpent. This wonderful serpent, whose peregrinations have furnished food for millions of credulous land-lubbers, and material for numberless yarns for old salts, appeared in our waters some days ago. He was first seen in the bayou, at or near the head of Main street. Those who saw him represent his length being twenty feet in length, and his girth like that of a cow snake. Now he got into the bayou we have not as yet ascertained. Whether he is the same serpent that has been seen by Nantucket and New Bedford whalers in the South seas, by voyagers around the Horn, in the Gulf Stream, or in the neighborhood of the Azores, we can't say; but we do know that his royal snakeship made his appearance in the bayou, near the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, last Friday, and was killed by some of the citizens of that vicinity.

There is no hoax about the matter, for we have our statement concerning it from Colonel Jones, Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio Road, Mr. Woodruff, and other gentlemen of truthfulness in regard to the monster's dimensions, which are given above. The decayed remains are now lying in the bayou, and can yet be seen. This is certainly the largest reptile of the kind ever positively known as a native of this continent, and a great mistake was made in the killing of it, when it might have been easily captured by cutting of its passage back to the Mississippi.—Memphis Avalanche.

HISTORY OF A TYPO.—Printers beat the world and all the rest of mankind, but their wives. We know of one who preached the gospel, ran a side show to a circus, kept a singing school, drove a stage coach, ran away with a man's wife and two children, practiced medicine, been an agent for a concert troupe, and clerk of a steamboat. He has now reformed, and settled down to a legitimate business—that of localizing for a daily newspaper. He will make his mark in the course of time.

A traveller stopping at a Western hotel exclaimed one morning to the waiter, "What are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed-clothes."—"Why," replied Pompey, "If you isn't gwine to git up I must have de sheet, anyhow, 'cause dey are waitin' for de table cloth."

ANECDOTE OF BEAUREGARD.—Mr. Haile, of the Mobile Times, lately accompanied General Beauregard from Washington to Baltimore, where, writes Mr. Haile, he falls among friends. At Barnum's he received many visitors during the day, one of whom remarked to him: "General, we are glad to see you. We have been expecting you for the last four years."

"I tried hard enough to get here before," quietly replied the General. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, has been confirmed by the Senate in executive session, as Consul to Nagasaki. R. G. Green has also been confirmed as Postmaster at Petersburg, Va.

BOUQUET DE AFRICANA.—This elegant perfume has long been known in the Southern States, but was never fully appreciated until the genius of the North was introduced south of Mason & Dixon's line. It has been patented by Stevens, Sumner & Co., and with a small part of the essence of D. D. it is said to be really delightful. It can be had in the hall and galleries of the House and Senate, and in most of the street cars.—National Intelligencer 30th.

An irascible gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back.

DROPSICAL.—When has a lady more water in her system than when she has cataract on her eyes, a creek in her back, a waterfall on her poll, and her shoes high-tied? When she has a notion in her head.

"Did any of you ever see an Elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school. "I have!" shouted a six year old at the foot of the class.—"Where?" inquired the teacher, amused by his earnestness. "On the Elephant," was the reply.

"Now my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still—so still that I can hear a pin drop." For a minute all was still, and a little boy shrieked, "let her drop!"

Fenians. Gen. Hooker has issued orders to intercept all Fenians. Several hundred were caught at High Gate, in the vicinity of St. Albans. They were without a commander, and seemed about to invade Canada on their own hook. They were poorly armed and depended on the citizens for food.

Written for the Old North State. WOMAN. DEDICATED TO I. K. P. When Youth's light soul is bounding free, Unknown to guile, untaught by art, The eye of Hope is fix'd on thee, Fair idol of the heart. Thou art the early golden light, Which skirts the morning sky— The sun of life, all warm and bright, That meets the raptur'd eye. Child of the gay and gleaming heaven, Sent down to bless us here, To thee the glorious boon is given, To check affection's tear, To watch o'er Sorrow's wasting form, And light the beamless eye. To soothe the heart no longer warm, And calm the heaving sigh.

How fond we turn in joyous youth, To meet thy smile divine, To rest upon thy love and truth, And gaze upon thy shining shrine. Anguish is all thy shrine, Sylph of a purer, brighter sphere, From Heaven's enchanted bowers, Thou cam'st, to make existence dear, And deck its way with flowers.

Thine is the soul-bewitching power, Of love's delightful thrill— Thine is the soft and tranquil hour, When each dark thought is still; But thine is ne'er the heart of clay, That spurns another's woe— Unblest with feeling's genial ray— Cold as the mountain snow.

To thee we fly, with grief oppress'd, Ah, when the shaft takes wing— And when the arrow wounds the heart, Thou healest all its sting. Woman, thou comest, charna of life— A calm along its sea; And the asylum from its strife, Is only found in thee.

HORSEFLY. Lexington, June 6, 1866. LATEST NEWS. SWEEHEY ARRESTED. Washington, June 7. Gen. Sweeney, of the Fenians, was arrested last night in a bed at a hotel. He made no resistance.

MARKETS, &c. New York, June 7. Judge Bells has issued a warrant for the arrest of President Roberts. Cotton firm at 38 to 40. Gold 1.41 1/2 to 3/4.—Sterling 10.

U. S. Court Richmond—Mr. Davis. Richmond, June 6. In the case of Mr. Jeff Davis the District Attorney, Mr. Chandler, said that he was not in the custody of the Court, but a prisoner of State, and that the Attorney General Speed could not be present. He therefore moved that the Court adjourn until October. Mr. Brady said, his client wanted a speedy trial and waived all form, but he knew he could not control the action of the Attorney General.

Judge Underwood said, that Chief Justice Chase expected to preside and had named October as convenient, and as the Attorney General Speed could not be there now, he granted the motion of the District Attorney. He advised the counsel of Mr. Davis to make application to the President for relief, as all power over the case rested with him. The Court adjourned.

Washington Items. Washington, June 6. Charles O'Conner Esq., senior counsel of Mr. Davis had an interview this morning with the President and Attorney General Speed in reference to the case of his client. It is understood at the State department, that a contract has been made by the French Government with a trans-Atlantic Steamship Co., to transport the first detachment of French troops from Mexico to France in October. Marshall Bazaine accompanies this detachment.

The President has issued a proclamation for the purpose of sustaining the public peace and national honor. He warns all good citizens against aiding or abetting unlawful expeditions of those evil disposed persons against a nation with which this Government is at peace, and authorizes all Magistrates and other officers in the United States to exert their authority to defeat unlawful proceedings, and to bring to justice the offenders. Gen. Meade is also authorized to use the military force of the U. S., to prevent the carrying out of the expedition.

Patterson Races. Alexander Merrill, by Lexington, won the Derby stake at the Patterson races on yesterday. Nine started. Time, two minutes 55 seconds.

Gold. The steamer Cuba, from Boston, took out \$1,620,000 in gold, to Europe. The Aleppo and City of Cork, from New York, took out \$2,025,000.

Pardons. The President has pardoned 161 criminals and the number of political pardons is 12,351. Cholera. New York, June 6. The Cholera at Quarantine still prevails. There were six new cases and five deaths on yesterday. There are 87 cases still under treatment. The Fenians Again. At Toronto, Canada, the news from all quarters to noon (on the 6th) represent all quiet.—The excitement is subsiding. The Steamer Monterey from New Orleans, had arrived at Cork, Ireland. Additional from Europe—Prussia in Arms. Washington, June 6. Austria consents to the Congress and gives notice of her readiness to meet. Reports were current at Prague that Prussian troops were advancing to the frontier. Kosuth was concerting action with Italy and endeavoring to raise a revolution in Hungary. The Paris Bourse was buoyant at its close. Lord Cowley had been summoned from Paris to London for consultation. The proposed Congress of the powers of Europe was expected to assemble on the 5th or 10th of June. The London Times says, the result of the Conference will in no event effect the position of England. It is stated that the Prussian-Italian treaty names May 28th, for the commencement of hostilities. Entrenchments near Vienna had been commenced. It is reported that an Italian patrol had appeared on the frontier of Calabria, and took away half of the bridge on the Italian side of the river. Garibaldi is reported to have left Capri on the 23d for the Adriatic coast. Financial and Commercial affairs in England, show great depression. The pressure for money indicates that the crisis is not yet over. The Times suggests the issue of interest bearing credit notes to relieve the pressure. Among the late suspensions, are W. K. Combrough, an American cotton dealer. His liabilities are £150,000. The Spanish Foreign Minister referred in the Cortes to the remarks made in the English Parliament, about the bombardment of Valparaiso, and stated that Spain would continue to act vigorously, if the South American Republics continued the war. Cotton was declining. At Bombay 620 Coolies were burned on an Italian ship which they set on fire during a revolt. On the 22d the Hero from New Orleans arrived at Bremen with 900 bales of cotton, which were landed on the quay at Liverpool from the ship J. L. Bryant from Apalachicola, damaged by fire.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. N. C. R. R. CO. REG. & SUP'TS OFFICE. COMPANY SHOPS, June 7th, 1866. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after June 10th, 1866, Trains will run as follows: GOING WEST. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Goldsboro'.....12 30 P. M. " Raleigh..... 3 45 " " Hillsboro'..... 5 23 " " Greensboro'..... 7 10 " " Salisbury..... 10 10 " Arrive at Charlotte.....12 35 A. M. FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION. Leave Goldsboro'.....12 07 P. M. " Raleigh..... 4 50 A. M. " Hillsboro'..... 8 27 " " Greensboro'..... 1 09 P. M. " Salisbury..... 5 30 " Arrive at Charlotte..... 9 00 " GOING EAST. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Charlotte.....11 15 P. M. " Salisbury..... 1 26 A. M. " Greensboro'..... 4 10 " " Hillsboro'..... 6 31 " " Raleigh..... 8 30 " Arrive at Goldsboro'.....11 20 " FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION. Leave Charlotte.....1 30 A. M. " Salisbury..... 8 55 " " Greensboro'.....1 10 P. M. " Hillsboro'..... 5 25 " " Raleigh..... 9 45 " Arrive at Goldsboro'..... 2 15 A. M. Mail Train connects at Raleigh with Raleigh & Gaston Trains for the North. At Goldsboro', with Wilmington and Weldon, and Atlantic & N. C. Trains. Accommodation Train runs daily, (Sundays excepted) connecting with Wilmington & Weldon Trains. There is no Sunday Train going North from Weldon to Portsmouth; passengers arriving at Weldon on that day can go immediately through via Petersburg and Richmond. E. WILKES. June 9, '66-dtf Eng. & Supt.

FOR SALE! One Ambulance and Harness, One Horse and Buggy, One Saddle, One Side Saddle, One Chamber Set, consisting of Bureau with Glass, Toilet Table, Wash Stand, Chairs, French Bedstead, &c. Two Carpets and other Household furniture, for sale Cheap. Enquire of CAPT. CHAS. EMERY. Salisbury, May 29, 1865. 51-dtf