THE ARGUS.

FRANK DARLEY, EDITOR.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1866

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME: THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TO BE PAID INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Election for Governor, State Senator, and Members of House of Commons takes place on the Third Thursday of October.

Contrary to all public expectations no candidates declared themselves this week during Court, for either State Senate or House of Commons. Several gentlemen are spoken of, but no names are as yet authorized to be published.

The mail steamship Java sailed from Liv erpool, on the 8th, for New York, with £290,000 sterling in gold on board. What does it mean? Heretofore the shipments of specie have all been the other way—from this country to Europe.

The Tableaux and Concert, as a whole given last night at Anson Institute, is acknowledged by all who saw it as a decided success. Considering the short time in which the participants and to prepare themselves they did very well, indeed. We anticipate announcing another to come off sbortly.

The news from Europe is generally uninteresting, the dispatches received being mainly filled with details of carrying out the points of the treaties of peace agreed upon by the late belligerents. The cotton market, at Liverpool, was reported on the 8th to be steady and quiet. Middling Uplands quoted at 13d.

There was something of a habbub among the wards of the Bureau in this community on Tuesday. There was speech making and a procession for a short distance-all about selecting delegates to attend a convention to be held in Raleigh shortly. We were not present, and can't give any particulars.

We are gratified to be able to state that Messrs. Wright & Whelyss, of Ansonville, have procured a contract, through Mr. Bryan Tyson, of Washington, to carry the mails twice a week between Cheraw and Salisbury. This is an important route, and by this contract the mail is restored to a large and important section of country that has been deprived of it for over a year.

COURT WEEK.

The crowd in town on Monday and Tuesday, many in attendance on the Court, and others " who came to see and be seen," was the largest we have seen here for years. The number of negross present was also unusually large. Barring one or two attent outbreaks under Capt. With hy's influence, the behavior of all parties was generally very good.

ANSON SUPERIOR COURT.

The fall term of this Court began its session here on Monday, Judge Gilliam presiding. We cannot this week give any of its proceedings, but shall do so next. The Court will probably hold until Friday afternoon. The State docket is unusually beavy.

We understand the Judge is in quite feeble health. He was more so last week than this, and in consequence many cases before Stanly Superior Court, where the Judge presided, had to be continued, among them the case of a negro charged with rape or an attempt at rape, upon a respectable young unmarried white lady of that county.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

Maj. B. D. Townsend, President of the above named road, paid our town a visit, on Tuesday, with the view of meeting the citizens of the county and presenting to them the claims of the road for their support. He had hoped to do so by a speech at the Court-House during the noon recess of the Court of that day, but finding the room already engaged to the citizens for the Rathe would like to meet our citizens, especially yet as soon as proclamation was made the Courtthose residing along the immediate route of the projected road, and consult with them.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

An individual named John Patterson, of half Indian and white extraction, from Harnett county, boro without arms, has been giving exhibitions here to the public this week, which are described by those who have seen them as very entertaining. John does with his feet what others do with their kands, and can strop a razor and quiring great nicety, and deliency in handling. So far as we know anything of John he is worthy of the consideration and patronage of the public. Being debarred by his great natural infirmity from earning his living by manual labor, bly leval" are more denunciatory than those who he seeks to support himself by such other means | do not make as great pretentions as they do. as are in his power.

A SINGULAR REPORT.

About eight o'clock, on Monday morning of this week, our citizens were startled by a very heavy and sharp report, as if from a rifled cannon of the heaviest calibre, fired at a distance of five or six miles from this point, followed by a rapid rambling sound, which lasted nearly a minute, passing off towards the southwest, and seemingly causing the earth to tremble as if from a passing train of cars. At this point the report soemed to come from directly south of us. Citizens from the upper and western portions of the county describe the sound as appearing the same to them as to us; but citizens from the southern portion of the county, and over the South Carolina line, describe the first report as being directly overhead, as if from something bursting in the atmosphere, followed by rushing sounds as if from two bodies, one going directly west, and the other towards the southwest. At the time the phenomena accurred the atmosphere was slightly hazy. We are satisfied from all we can learn, that the reports or sounds above described, proceeded from

PUBLIC MERTING.

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One of the largest meetings we have ever such smembled in this town, met at the Court-House, on Tuesday, at noon, and organized by calling A. Little, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Col. Jos. White, Secretary.

After a statement from the Chair of the object of the meeting, on motion, Hon. T. S. Ashe, one of delegates from the Third District to the recent National Union Convention held in Philadelphia, who was present, was requested to give to the meeting an account of his trip to Philadelphia, history of the Convention, and his views on matters in general.

Mr. Ashe took the stand, and for about an hour fixed the attention of the audience with an interesting speech. We have not room or the opportunity to follow him in his remarks, but will give only the principal points touched upon

After adverting to his appointment by the District Convention as a delegate, he stated that he accepted the office with some reluctance, anticipating that if he attended the Convention his intercourse with Northern citizens might be anything but pleasant. But he was happy to say, thas as soon as he came in contact with citizens from all parts of the country-the North and Northwest especially-he had been most agreenbly disappointed. Not one unpleasant word or expression did he hear the whole time he was in Philadelphia, from delegates or citizens, and although the Convention Hall, inside and out, was literally crowded, he never saw a mote orderly. crowd in his life. He had met at the Convention men from the North and Northwest who were more denunciatory of the Radicals and their policy than the most extreme Southerner.

With these preliminary remarks be took up the Declaration of Principles and reviewed them seriatim. Before doing so he stated that the resolutions had been adopted altogether by the Convention by acclamation, and were not voted upon separately as many seemed to suppose. During his review and clear exposition of them the audience evinced their appreciation of them by applauding. In commenting upon the expression "loyal" in the fourth resolution of the Declaration, he claimed every man as loval, not withstanding what his antecedents may have been, who had taken the oath of allegiance and who supported the Constitution of the United States in good faith. As to the ninth resolution, to which some exception has been taken in the South, he said, he could not see how, under the circumstances, the Convention could have done otherwise than have adopted something of the kind. It was simply a declaration of the duty of the government to its soldiery-the duty which every government owes to its soldiery. After reviewing the resolutions he took up the proposed Howard amendment (so-called) to the Sederal Constitution, and commented coverely upon it. He warned his fellow-citizens against giving it any countenance or support, and to jealously guard against every attempt to a lope it by the Legislature, by sending only such men to the Assembly whose views are well known on

Mr. Ashe was listened to with almost breathless attention by the large audience present, and was often interrupted by applause.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. J. R. Hargrave offered the following resolutions, which, upon being seconded, were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the late National Union and Constitutional Convention, at Philadelphia, because we find therein a full and clear recognition of the Constitutional rights of the Southern States in their relations to the Federal

Resolved. That we approve and endorse the policy now being pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and will sustain the same. Resolved. That we will discountenance any schemes

that may be designed or may tend to thwart the present plans of the Federal administration in its efforts to restore the Union as it was before the late attempt firm, and are saiting with great anxiety for the cam-

Before adjourning the proceedings were authorized to be published. We have taken the official copy and eliminated as above.

As a ratification meeting, we look upon this As a ratheration meeting, we look upon this go back to the Union, "Union end foremost." I think as one of the largest and most successful that has Settle or Decrey should be the man." ever been held in this county. But little time ification meeting, he concluded to postpone his address until Tuesday of October Court, when after the Court began its morning session, and was allowed to give notice, the thing being sprung House filled to overflowing.

The Raleigh Sentinel and Wilmington papers are requested to copy.] THE PHILADELPHIA RADICAL CONVEN-

TION.

This body has adjourged sine die, but before doing so they split upon the negro suffrage question, the delegates from the berder States withdrawing after the adoption of the majority report, which ignored that question. It appears that shave a man with as much skill as the most ex- the Committee on the address were almost upnupert barber, and ds a number of other things re- imous against negro suffrage, which the Committee on resolutions stood ten in opposition to five in favor of it. The debate on the address is reported to have been very bitter and antagonistic, showing that the " reconstructed, and unmistaka-

THE CANVASS.

But a few weeks now remain before the people will be called upon to vote for Governor. We want the friends of Jonathan Worth to bear in mind the importance and necessity of going to the polls and casting their votes for him. We thus early call attention to this, because at present our people seem to be so much cast down by the failure of their crops that they are taking but little interest in political matters. Every vote that shall be retained from Worth will be a vote that counts in favor of Logan, or whoever his opponent may be, and a vote strengthening the radical faction in Congress and against the President's policy.

HUNG.

The negro who committed a rape on a married lady of high standing and respectable family near Harrisburg, in Cabarras county, was hung on Friday last, in Concord. There was no witness but the rained woman herself. For such primes, there is no punishment too severe. Let justice a falling aerolite, and anticipate hearing further be meted out with a quick and heavy hand, in all such cases.

RATICAL MANGUVERING.

We give below several articles as showing the desperate efforts making by the Radicals in this State to revolutionize the government of the State, and to place the people at the complete mercy of the Radical faction in Congress. The Rainigh Sentinel ventilates as follows the status of the individuals at Newbern who are the prime movers for a Convention of Radicals to be beld, the Standard says, on the 20th inst, instead of the 17th, at Raleigh:

THE MADICALS ORGANISING.

The last Newbern flows gives an account of a meeting held in Newbern, last week, to consider the propriety of scienting delegates to a State Convention to convene in this chy. The Trace does not give the official proceedings of that meeting. It says the meeting was a "large an fauthusiastic" one, but only mentions the names of att white persons present, and on-

ly two of those are North Carolinians.

Mr. C. R. Thomas, late Secretary of State, and later, President of the Atlantic Hallroad, wiscon-polater. President of the Atlantic Hallroad, whose political gyrations have been nearly as very and changeful as those of his index and friend, W. W. Holden, was the Chalrush of the meeting. His radical proclivities have, however, been well known. Mr. E. R. Stanly was the Ferreiney—a very fit appointee of a radical meeting. Research, a very fit appointee of a radical meeting. Research, I. Menninger, R. F. Lebrasu, and D. W. Wardrop, were the committee on resolutions. They have Yankees deed in the wood, and representatives of furnish Summer and Thad Stevens. addressed the

We have had some very telling disclosures from Washington in regard to some of the actors in this Washington in regard to some of the actors in this meeting, and, if we mistake not, Mr. E. W. Carpenter is the repute i agthor of those wonderful telegrams and letters hailing from North Carolina, nearly a year ago, which gave such woful accounts of the treatment of the blacks in the South, furnished to the Northern Radical press. We should not be surprised if more of the same sort were soon conjured up to effect an object. Most of those dispatches hailed from Raleigh, but are said to have been manufactured in Newbern, and rentilated through a then willing medium here. The Virginia bree called them Raleigh grams, and hence everything received from Raleigh in the shape of a telegram, for some time, was looked upon with suspicion and treated with a large degree of allowance.

The resolutions approve of the call of a Convention to be held in this city on the 17th inst,, to arganize in the State the unmintakably loyal men. We are glad to see this. We are anxious to know who in North Carolina are the Radicals and enemies of the Union and Constitution of the United States. We are anxious to know who are the unmistakably Johnson men and who are not. We have always classed Mesers. Thomas and Smaly, native North Carolinians, (and there are a few more about Newbern,) in political accord-(and opposed to flow. Worth.) with the Times and Mosers. Menninger, Lehman, Wardrop, Carpenter, &c. The time has come when they should hang their

The Standard prefaces the resolutions adopted at the above mentioned meeting with the following "sfirring appeal." No doubt, like Glendower, the editor thinks he can call spirits from the "vasty deep," and we hope the "unmistak-ble" will not refuse to obey his call—the people and becoming conscious of the intention of the newant to see who they are:

"We call, therefore, on the unmistakably loval Union men of the State to come on mane to Raleigh. to take counsel together on the state of the country. Let the East, the Centre, the Agree, the West be here in so full force as practicable. Let every Union may seem of the proposed Convencery Union may seem among his neighbors; and Let the East, the Centre, the North, the South, and tion, spread the information among his neighbors; and let us have a gethering of the true friends of the goverruses which the the cor good in the great of restoration. It is every Union man who can so the time and the seems, come to the Convention. not wait for mornings to request you to come, friends, but come of your own accord. The country is in great peril. The Union must be restored, but it can be restored only by "unmistakably loyal men." Ev-ery material and moral interest is suffering from the condition in which we are now placed. The only remedy is the Union !- the Union !- and the sooner it is restored the better it will be for us all."

In the article of the Standard from which we take the above, we find the following extract from a letter, which the editor says, is "from a distinguished Western friend :"

"The new Constitution has been rejected. Therefore so far as ser part of the State is concerned, the nestion will to the white basis in both branches of the General Arcmbly, and the Union at all hazards. I was recently in Henderson county, and found a large majority of the people out and out for the Howard amendment. I understand the same feeling to exist west of the Ridge. The Unionists of the West are paign to begin: Our people are ready for a Convention to nominate a sandidate for Governor. We are waiting to hear from the Centre and the East upon the subject Our candidates for the Legislature are waiting for this. ey want at start with the right fact for most, and

In a previous number of the Standard we find the following communication, which we give entire. The arguments used in favor of the gentle-men named are the very ones that should cause them to lose the support of every North Carolinian who has not yet lost all respect for himself : TO THE UNION MEN OF HORTH CAROLINA:

The new Constitution has been defeated, and it now remains to be even, if the Union men of this State are going to allow Worth and those who support him, to run over then without any show of opposition, what-

Nothing is impossible, and if the Union men all over the State will rive up in their might and present a bold from the last the desired desired party. Worth can be busters from sertia no tene Union man will support bester: New certain no tene Union man will support Worth; and it becomes them to begin to act and bring out their eastiflates for Governor and the Legislature. My first photoe is the Hop. Geo. W. Logan, of Butherford, but I am willing to give way for some one that the Howard Amendment does not exclude from office, provided it is adopted, and I think it will be. The only man that I know that is eminently qualified for the position of Gevernor, is Gen Alfred Dock fy, of Richmond county. If the Howard Amendment is adopted, Worth if elected, cannot be Governo Gen. Dockery if elected can take his seat, because he is not under tile ban.

Such being the case, Gen. Dockery is the man. possesses the confidence of the people of this State, he can be elected. It should be the aim of the Union men of this State to throw no obstacle in the way of restoration. If they run Gen. Logan, it will be said that he was justne rebel Congress; if they run Capt. Thos. Settle, it will be said, he served in the rebel army; and amost every man, except Gen. Dockery, has had something to do with the rebellion. Gen Dockery is for the white basis. He is for this

government being controlled by white men and having white mea represented in the Legislature wholly.

A word to the Union men of this State: Do the Union men of this State: Do the Union men of this State wish to be trampled further in the dust be cause [they have dared to love the old flag?] fing? are they content to allow Worth and his friends to rule them any longer? Are they willing to have all the offices of honor, trust, and profit filled with men, whose greatest merits are having served "our beloved Confederacy?" Shall it be, that the very men who did all they could to descroy the government, and all connected with it, after their cause has been defeated, shall now be pisced, in power, and that, too, because they did all they could do to destroy the government?
No; a thensend times, no. Let every Union mango to work at once; let meetings be held, and a caudi r date for Governor command, and that at once. Le not this appeal be in vain, but let every man be a

"Hero in the strife."
Why ast have a Convention here on the 17th of next but is time eneced; a sufficient number of

Counties can be represented, and a candidate nomin-

Once more let this appeal be not disregarded, and It may be that the next election will place the State in the hands of loyal Union men. UNION. Baleigh, N. C., Aug. 25th, 1866.

In addition to the above we learn that there secret oath-bound association in this State, called the "Black String Band," which already numbers several lodges or circles or "knots" in Stanly, Montgomery, Randolph and adjoining counties, working to carry out, by underhand means, the aims and objects of the Radicals. These aims and objects have already been enunciated by the Radicals themselves-the first of which is to have the "Howard amendment," socalled, ratified by the State Legislature, and next to completely revolutionize the State government and place it in the hands of the "unmistaka-

The Radical organ at Raleigh has already enunciated that its party will attain its ends "AT ALL HAZARDS." Our readers will bear this threat in mind.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

A bold attempt was made at the storehouse of Wm. J. Cox, at Lilewille, on Friday night last, to perpetrate a deed similar to that committed on young Cutchin, at Whitaker's Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon road a few weeks ago. On the night mentioned, the store being in charge of Wm. Cox, a son of Wm. J. Cox, aged about eighteen years, (the old gentleman at the time being in New York, making his fall purchases,) between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a person knocked at the door, and young Cox, supposing it was a gentleman friend whom he was looking for to stay with him during the night, opened the door, when he found a negro there instead of his friend. The negro stated his desire to trade, wanting he said, a hat and pair of shoes. Young Cox replied that it was against the rules to trade at night-to come in the morning and he could get what he wanted. The negro then asked for a piece of tobacco. This Cox also hesitated to let him have, but on the negro's promising to remain outside the door, he went back into the store and got it, and as he returned to the door he was met with a blow across the forehead from a very large stick in the hands of the negro, which knocked him down, rendering him for awhile insensible, and put the light out. After he fell the negro continued to strike at him, but it being very dark he could not see very well where to put his blows. While the negro was gro to perhaps kill him, erawled to the door, and started for Dr. Jackson's house, about four hundred vards distant, calling as he ran for help, but which he did not get until he reached the house. When Cox and the help he had got at the Docter's returned to the store, they found the negro gone, but that he had left his hat.

It was no doubt the negro's intention to kill young Cox and then rob the store, if put of go of money; and but for the light being pravided tially put out he would no doubt have succeeded in his attempt. As it was, Cox received several blows in different parts of his body, besides other blows on the head in addition to the one be received when the light was put out.

The name of the negro is not known to Cox. This is another warning to our store-keepers against opening their store-houses after night, especially if the stores are situated in somewhat

The Standard of the 4th says :

There is no material difference between the plan of the President and the plan of Congress. The President is himself the author of every separate and particular principle in the Congressional plan. We are anxious to get back to the Union that if we can not get one plan we will take another. The main thing is to get back. It makes no difference what road we travel, if all the roads leads to the same place.

The Standard is maundering in its old age, and has been struck with obtusity and mental blindness. The President has time and again attered his protest against the action of Congress, and are in peril, if I can be the instrument, in the against its plan, between which and his policy, the Standard says, there is no material difference. And now a body of its own friends, the Radical Convention which recently met in Philadelphia, has declared that there is a difference and decided in favor of the Congress's plan, but opposed to salvation. Let Thy servant depart in peace." the President's "as too lenient.

The Standard seems to be disposed to est any quantity of "humble pie," and no doubt the editor just about now would feel highly flattered if Thad. Stevens would put his club foot under the

region of his coat tails.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have barely room to indicate which are new adortisements, and call attention to them this week! O. O Parsley & Co., Commission Merchants, Wil-

reights to and from Cheraw and Charleston.

Notice to parties wanting surveying done by Maj. W. L. Tillman, county surveyor. Mrs Ransom, Wilmington gives notice of the charges for board and tuition in her institution Turner's Almanac for 1867 is ready for dealers.

Fowlk's & Co., will on and after the 15th put a line of hacks on the route to and from Sand Hill to Wadesboro', for accommodation of travelers. W. M. Jones & Co., have received lots of fresh groceries, &c.

Arnold, Cooley & Co., are in receipt of their fall stock of goods, the largest ever offered here for sale. Bryan Tyson renews his offer to act as medium for persons desiring to procure mail routes.

H. C. Maners house building and carpentering.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mr. Brock West, a merchant in Kinston, and a brother of the late postmaster at that place, who committed suicide some days since, attempted self-destruction, by entting his throat, on Thursday, the 30th ult., but was prevented by his friends. The Newbern Commercial says that, in his frantic endeavors to free himself from their restraint, he nearly succeeded in strangling John II. Stevenson, Esq., the proprietor of the hotel, injuring him seriously. Mr. West's mind is at

The President's Tour to Chicago. In our last we mentioned that the Preleft Washington on the 28th ult., to go to Chieago to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Douglas Monument in the latter city, and could only, for the want of space, advert to his reception by the people and authorities along the route. In New York city a grand banquet was given on the night of the 29th, at which were present, Grant, Farragut, Seward, Welles, Rosseau, the Mexican and Brazilian ministers, A. T. Stewart, Astor, and apwards of two thousand citizens.

The President spoke at great length. We give below a synopsis of his speech. His definition or interpretation of what he considers "loyalty," we wish particular attention to be taken of. as much has been said lately by a certain radical paper in this State as to what constitutes "loyalty," and which paper's interpretation, if allowed, would reduce to a state of vassalings up wards of two thirds of all the white citizens and legal voters of the State, embracing the greater portion of the intelligent and talented people of the State, and those only in whose hands her

government should rest The President is reported as saying a "That the Government went to war for the express put pase of restoring the union of these States. the government had established the great that the States have not the power or right, either by forcible or peaceable means, to seperate from each other. But the Congress has practically assumed, and up to the present time carried out, the doctrine that the government was dimolved. and these States were out of the Union. We denied the right to secode, even perceably. And now we find, when these States were again to resending representatives to Congress, there are men in that body who, in violation of our great charter of liberty, refuse to admit them.

The question is, will we submit? Will the American people submit to this practical asser tion of the doctrine they repudiated and overthrew by the war? That issue is before you. If we submit to this, we give the lie direct to every position taken by us since the war commenced. He asked, in the spirit of christisnity and sound philosophy, if we are prepared again to see one portion of the country arrayed against the other in deadly conflict. Or shall we make every effort to unite the whole country in harmony

and brotherly affection. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said that the best evidence that can be known of loyalty, are LOYAL PROFESSIONS AND LOTAL ACrions. And when there gentlemen met in Convention, from the North and South, came forward and professed devotion to the Union and Constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them? Have we reached that point, that all confidence is lost in men? If we have, I tell you that your government is not as strong as a rope of sand, has no weight and will tumble to pieces. The adhesive power of this government is in the con-fidence which the people feet in each other. He said that the South had accepted the arbi-

vament of the sword and wanted to return an to the Union. He did not want to see them c back degraded; he wanted to see them come ALL THEIR MANHOOD. They have a up the Constitution and ask that its laws shall beenforced. What, then, was the cause of distrust ? There is no cause!

He also said that Gen. Grant and himself. fought for the Union at one cud of the line, and now they were fighting for it at the other; and if Grant was not in the field, he was doing good-Service. (Laughter and applause.)
He said that our \$6,000,000,000 of debt could

be paid only by the consolidation of our nationality and the perpetuity and union of the States. In conclusion, he said that the demonstration in New York confirmed him in his epinion that the people will take care of the Government, and those who would attempt to frustrate them had better stand aside. He, himself, had reached the summit of his ambition, with one exception. But one thing was wanting. Would you hear it? (Uries of "yes, yes,") At this particular crisis and period of our history when the States hands of the people, of restoring the Union and making it complete, causing the Government to re-commence the glorious career of prosperity and greatness, I will be willing to exclaim, as Simeon did of old, when he saw the babe born in the manager: "I have seen the glory of Thy (Enthusiastic applause.) That being done my ambition is complete. I would rather live in the affections and hearts of my countrymen, as having consummated this great end, than be President of the United States forever !"

Here the audience broke into an irrepressible burst of applause, and on the call of Gen. Sand ford, gave three cheers " for Andrew Johnson, the Restorer of the Union."

In his passage through Northern Ohio and Kendall & Dockery Commission Merchants, Charles on, S. C.

D. A. Parker, Surgeon Dentist, Ansonville.

Dissolution of firm of Cox, Kendall & Co., and continuation of business by J. J. Coz.

U. S. Tax Assessor's notice, for Anson County.

A re-opening of an old route for transportation of forced to play a dirge instead of being allowed to play a national air. At Detroit, Michigan, while he was speaking, a person in the crowd, insultingly alluded to the salary paid the President, to which he replied by addressing the party as one of the radical hounds who had been barking at him for eight months past; and taking up the allusion to his salary as his text, he poured a broadside of invective and ridicule into the radical Congress, which he called the Congress which had donbled its own pay, and given the maimed soldiera of the war a meagre pittance of fifty dollars bounty for their services.

At Chicago he was allowed to participate in the cremonies of laying the Corner Stone of the Douglas Monument, without receiving the insults that the Chicago radical papers threatened him with. He is now returning to Washington, by a different route. On the 8th he arrived at St. Louis, where he was enthusiastically received.

SALEM.

A National Bank has been established at Salem in this State. This is the sixth National Bank established in North Carolina, The officers are as fellows: Directors: P. A. Wilson, L. G. Lash times supposed to be affected, caused by a frac- J. W. Hunter, R. L. Patterson and E. Belo. ture of the skull from the explosion of a shell Israel G. Lash, Esq., is President, and W. A. Lendy, Esq. Cashier.