

FOR GOVERNOR.  
JONATHAN WORTH,  
OF RANDOLPH.

General Amnesty.

In almost all the domestic disturbances and civil wars, of which we have any record in history, oblivion of the past has been justly regarded as a necessary prelude to durable peace. A general amnesty was proclaimed in England, in 1660, at the restoration of Charles II, from which the King excepted no one. The French Revolution is rich in amnesties, and at the restoration all prosecutions on account of political offences were forbidden. In all the Italian and Portuguese revolutions and counter-revolutions, such amnesties have been proclaimed, with few or no restrictions. One of the first official acts of the present Pontiff of Rome, upon his accession to the See, in 1846, was a proclamation of forgiveness and release to all who were in exile or confinement under political charges. And to come down to our own immediate day, the latest intelligence flashed across the oceanic wires is the fact that Victor Emanuel has just decreed an unequalled amnesty to all persons in his dominions, who have made themselves liable to State prosecution during the very recent war on the peninsula.

It is a melancholy commentary upon Republican institutions, that our own government should have long presented, and should still present, an anomaly and an exception in this matter. Seventeen months have elapsed since the termination of the great struggle which convulsed the country, and there are still thousands of our citizens, many of whom had no really prominent agency in the war, who are resting under the ban of exclusion from the privileges of citizenship. Worse than this, the party in power, with a malignity unparalleled in the history of the most barbarous nations, are willing to undo all of clemency that has already been extended by the Executive, in the exercise of his prerogative of pardon, and to disfranchise and degrade, with few exceptions, an entire community. Such indications are well calculated to provoke a doubt whether our system of government be really the model of political virtue and perfection, that we have been so long accustomed vainly to proclaim it. It speaks poorly for our boasted progress in civilization, humanity and christianity, that we are outstripped in each by the effete monarchies of Europe. Independently of the divine injunction of forgiveness, which even some heathen moralists inculcated long before it was proclaimed on the mount, there is every consideration of sound State policy that impels that entire mutual forgiveness and reconciliation that can only be accomplished through the medium of a general amnesty.

Heretofore there may have been good and sufficient reasons that have influenced President Johnson to delay this important matter. To have braved and defied, in so conspicuous a manner, the Radical majority in Congress, might have defeated or impeded his policy of restoration in other vital respects. But the time for hesitancy has passed. The President is now backed by a party, which, in point of character, and we trust, in point of numbers and influence, has never been surpassed in this country.—a party which is pledged, by its public and solemn utterances, to sustain him in all measures necessary to the glorious work of pacification. We hope, therefore, at a very early day, to have the pleasure of announcing, that the mantle of Executive oblivion has been thrown over the past; that all our citizens have been reunited to their ancient rights under, and pride and interest in, the government; that the prison doors have been thrown wide open, the shackles of the captive removed, and all who are incarcerated for political offences restored to life and hope again.—Until this is done, speak not of American liberty and Republican progress! They are put to the blush before the spectacle just presented in Europe of monarchical civilization and mercy.

We cannot forbear saying a word, in this connection, relative to the cases of a number of prominent citizens of the South, and of this State especially, who are yet beyond the pale of Executive clemency. Even should the water not so present itself to the President as to justify him in extending a general amnesty, at once, we invoke him, in behalf of our entire people, (with the exception of a few malcontents and disappointed individuals, who have tied their desperate fortunes to the car of the Radical Jugernaut,) to pardon at once such men as Graham, Dortch, Gaither, Mordecai, Turner, Davidson, Kenan, McDowell, and others that we might name. Such a course will tend greatly to confirm the confidence, and strengthen the affection, which our people already entertain for Mr. Johnson. It is unaccountable to a large majority of them, how Gov. Graham should have been permitted so long to remain under the ban, especially in view of his antecedents as compared with those of many who have obtained pardons, and as contrasted with the antecedents of those who have been in the way of his application. His course before the war was national and moderate; during the war, it was calm, conservative and patriotic; and since the cessation of hostilities it has been conciliatory and peace-like. His counsel, at this moment, are attended with greater weight than those of any citizen of North Carolina, and those counsel, since the close of the war, have uniformly been in the direction of submission, order and conservatism. Notwithstanding the usage which he has received, the President has no firmer supporter in the State.

altogether spontaneous on our part. However much Gov. Graham may desire a pardon, in order that he may the more effectually serve the State and the people who have honored him, he is not willing, we are sure, after having complied with all the requirements of the authorities, and formally submitted his application, to place himself in an attitude of further supplication.

The Debts of the State and of the People.

Important as the political status of this State and of the South is,—involving the future liberties, the peace and prosperity of the people,—it excites but little interest among them, compared with the pressure, discouragement and intensity of feeling occasioned by their pecuniary condition. The indebtedness of the State, of the Counties, and of the people, is positively overwhelming to those who can closely the enormous amount, compared with the meagre means left to pay. The loss of property in slaves, the destruction of stock, buildings and fences, the utter loss of Bank and State securities, and the reduction in the value of lands, real estate and other investments, seem to render the condition hopeless. Yet such is the recuperative energy of our people, insured to struggle with difficulties of great magnitude, that, if, added to these losses, the State and the people were not so deeply in debt, we should look for speedy prosperity.

But this only presents one view of the obstacles in our way to progress. Large numbers of the blacks, many of the men and the women almost entirely, who used to perform field labor, have abandoned it, and either do little or no work, or that kind of work which adds nothing to the productive means of the people. One-third, at least, of the colored laborers of the State, who were formerly producers, are now wholly consumers. Many of our white people, who formerly directed labor, it is true now perform the task both of director and laborer, yet the large number of non-producing whites and blacks renders the soil less productive and consequently affords far less real wealth than before the war. Add to this, the enormous Federal tax which is being collected, which cannot be short the present year of one and a half to two millions of dollars, together with only the absolutely necessary State and County taxes, to keep the machinery of the State government in operation, and it will be seen, at a glance, how oppressive and destructive it must be to force the collection of debts, either State, County or individual.

Under such circumstances, no considerable person can look forward to any short period, when the State and County taxes can be laid for any sum greater than the absolute necessities of the State and Counties require. This is a melancholy reflection to those of us who desire the speedy revival of the Common School system, the speedy prosecution of works of internal improvement and the reduction of the State debt. No legislator will be sustained by the people, who advocates, at this crisis, the imposition of high State taxes and the extension of State credit.

In regard to personal indebtedness, our people must learn to be patient and forbearing towards each other. The relief proposed to be effected by the Stay-law, which requires the full payment of executions in five years, can only be very partial. Indeed, it is apprehended, that it will inaugurate a general system of suing, which must operate very oppressively, in the long run, upon the great body of debtors. We trust, however, that the well-meant object of the Convention in its passage will not be thwarted. We need conciliation and forbearance; nay, more, creditors must learn to commiserate the condition of debtors, and agree to such compromise and accommodation as will enable them to "live and let live."

No other plan can be devised to save the honor and credit of the people and the State, than the one we have heretofore suggested.—Debtors and creditors, before taking advantage of law for or against, should meet and compromise their indebtedness. Under the circumstances, no man should be required to pay the full amount of the indebtedness he incurred, while in possession of ample means to pay, since those means have been violently taken from him. Mutual conciliation and good-will, added to the disposition on the part of the debtor and creditor to do justly and mercifully to each other, are all that is needed to afford relief, and, at the same time, encourage our people in their efforts at recuperation and progress.

Preparations for a Grand Mass Meeting.

A movement is on foot for an extensive mass meeting in this city to rally the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. Not only are our citizens endorsing the movement, but they are showing their earnestness in the cause by subscribing liberally to aid in the campaign. It is understood that one hundred thousand dollars have already been promised for the purpose of paying the expenses of circulating documents, sending speakers into every section of the North, and for the other legitimate expenses of the campaign now upon us. We have no doubt that if a proper effort is made half a million of dollars can be raised without any trouble to assist the conservative party in the Northern States. The questions at issue are so momentous, the prosperity of the country and our commercial and business interests are so affected by the result of the political contest, that those who have their capital invested in that direction have too much at stake to stand idly by and allow the radicals to destroy their future prospects by forcing upon the country their revolutionary schemes.—New York Herald.

Forney is praising Secretary Stanton as "the last patriot left of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln," and calls him "that incorruptible Radical." This is because that most odious man is about to lose the position which he has disgraced and the Press wants a martyr out of a culprit.

The New York Tribune is much alarmed by the unpromising effect of the political canvass, and calls on the Republicans to put forth their utmost energies: "We can and must beat the coalition against us, but only by a tremendous effort."

The Late Philadelphia Convention.

A correspondent of the Richmond Times, who was in attendance upon the great Convention in Philadelphia, thus speaks of the materials of which it was composed:

"Edmund Burke's characterization of the third ministry of Lord Castlereagh was immediately suggested by the spectacle of the singular admixture of antagonistic and heretofore irreconcilable elements. It was indeed, to the eye, 'checked and speckled; a piece of joinery grossly indented and whimsically devalued; a cabinet variously tinted; a piece of diversified mosaic; a scattered pavement without cement, here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers, King's friends and Republicans.' War Democrats, and Peace Democrats, Republicans and Southern Secessionists, Copperheads, and some who had been known as Radicals, and going back to the antebellum period of American politics, Whigs and Democrats, Federalists and Strict Constructionists, all were mingled in agreeable, social and patriotic re-union. Reverdy Johnson, who bears a world-wide reputation for legal acumen and forensic eloquence, with his gray hair cropped, measured in speech, but incandescent as ever, rejuvenated by the hope of a new birth of American Liberty, a life-long Whig, sits close to Montgomery Blair, a hereditary Democrat of the Jackson stamp, among the Maryland delegation; Cowan, lately a Republican, and in former years an old line Whig of the Henry Clay Protective Tariff school, holds most cordial communication with ex-Senator Bigler, hale and good natured, and not a day older in appearance than when he was the champion of Buchanan's administration, and exchanged stalwart blows with Douglas in his brave support of Leconte, Graham, of North Carolina, and his colleague, Gilmer,—the one grave, dignified and statesman-like, the other jovial, amiable and convivial looking,—are sought out by their old Whig colleagues, who had in so many campaigns rallied with them beneath the banner of the 'statesman of Kentucky.' Over among the Michigan delegation was 'Gastar, formerly of 'Sheridan's Cavalry,' with whom Foster and Fitz Lee have so often contested the laurel of victory, the pride of the North, but not a whit more the centre of observation than the gallant Dick Taylor, who won his spurs with Stonewall Jackson, and who sauntered about the Convention as much at home as though he had never given a mortal thrust to the military vanity of the North, when he routed Banks and pursued the gunboats two hundred miles down Red River; Hendricks, the youthful Indiana Senator, prominent among his delegation by the unmistakable stamp of intellect and the promise of future usefulness and distinction; Browning, of Illinois, corpulent and slightly bald, good natured and affable to all; Eldredge, the fearless champion of Wisconsin Democracy; Hogan, of Missouri, a man of immense intellectual force; these, and fifty others not less well known to the nation, were embraced almost with a single glance of the eye."

The last appeal of the unfortunate Maximilian is said to have failed to soften the heart of Napoleon. The fair Empress of Mexico in vain ran the gauntlet of Liberal guerrillas and professional brigands, and the perils of the deep, in her journey from the mythical halls of the Montezumas to the palace of St. Cloud. The Emperor of France, with a want of gallantry which reminds us of his illustrious uncle when in his very worst moods, refuses to revoke the order for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. Single-handed, therefore, the amiable and kind-hearted Maximilian must prepare to deal with the insurgent Liberals, whose irrepressible fondness for revolutions will give him no peace. Lured to his ruin by Napoleon, this unhappy member of the hapless House of Hapsburg can hope for not a dollar nor a soldier from poor, defeated, bleeding and demoralized Austria. He must, we suppose, pack up and depart with the French troops, whose bayonets have thus far upheld his tottering throne.

In six months after he leaves there will not remain a trace of his empire. The Mexicans have long since grown weary of the stupid monotony of a respectable government. They are pining for a series of revolutions, and want chaos to come again. Respectable, orderly, decent governments are no more suited for the Mexicans than are dress coats and black dog-skin breeches for Camanche riders. When the poor German leaves, what a rush there will be for the carcass of his dead empire. How the hungry vultures, wolves, jackals and carrion crows will pounce upon distracted Mexico. What pronouncements, forced loans, military executions and wholesale brigandage we shall have. How the immaculate Santa Anna and the Liberal Chiefs will cut each other's throats! We feel great compassion for Maximilian. He treated our poor Confederate exiles generously and kindly, and we have met with no returning friend who has not spoken well of this unhappy Emperor and his noble Empress.—Richmond Times.

Stanton has a hard time of it in his present exigency. We published yesterday how Greeley cudgeled him. The Independent administrators the following:

"He does not love Mr. Johnson or his policy. The secret of his conduct is this: He was braved during the war, as he is in time serving now, and he is afraid to leave the company of the President. So long as he stands with Mr. Johnson he is sure of protection against the copperheads who hate him."

The World says that worse even than Greeley's and Tilton's invectives is Forney's praise. It adds:

"To pass into history with the kisses and in the embrace of Forney would be a punishment almost awful enough for the crimes even of Edwin M. Stanton."

ENCOURAGING FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—In view of the great importance of the issues at stake, all eyes are now turned towards Pennsylvania in solicitude as to the result of her coming State election. We understand that the information received here within the last twenty-four hours, from the best sources of political information in that State, is most hopeful for the success of the National Union party in the coming election. Not only does the election of Clymer by a decided majority seem an assured fact, but what is of more national importance, there is good prospect of reversing the political complexion of the Congressional delegation of that State.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The following decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. They are important to farmers, in so far as they untangle some of the knotty points of the law:

1. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their immediate families.
2. The farmer's profits from sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts of animals sold, the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.
3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.
4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.
5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.
6. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductible.
7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's lands may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.
8. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land, after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the 1st day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.
9. Where no repairs have been made by the taxpayer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.
10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, but a mere executive contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

General Grant and the War Portfolio—Off-go Official Heads—The Cleveland Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The rumor is revived very strongly that General Grant will be called to the head of the War Department as acting Secretary, while the President will take time for a permanent appointment. Mr. Stanton, it is believed, will be offered the mission to Spain. Removals from office on "national grounds" are going briskly on. The matter is much simplified by the plan adopted. All trouble and hesitation are saved to the heads of departments by transferring the responsibility of selections for removals and appointments to the delegations representing their respective States at the Philadelphia Convention. Thus the Postmaster General, upon the suggestion of the Maine delegation, has removed a dozen or more postmasters in that State.

It is calculated that over one hundred thousand persons will attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of September. The Convention will be held in the Park, the main stand for speakers to be erected alongside the Perry monument. The Convention will be organized on Monday, the 17th, but the next day will be the great day of the Convention. It is proposed to make General Dix President of the Convention.

Curiosities of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Courier du Havre sets forth a striking record of the laying of the trans-Atlantic telegraph. It says: "New York is situated nearly 76 degrees longitude west of Paris. The earth, in its daily rotation, travels through 360 degrees in 24 hours, from which it results that every 15 degrees to the west of the first meridian placed at Paris is one hour later. When it is noon at Paris it is only 11 o'clock in 15 degrees to the west of that city. And, as New York is 76 degrees to the west of Paris, it follows that it is 7 o'clock in the evening at New York when it is midnight at Paris. Suppose, then, that a great edifice in Paris, the opera for example, take fire at a quarter past 12 at night on the 1st of September next, the event is immediately telegraphed from Paris to New York, and is dated: Paris: a quarter past 12 at night, 1st September." The news arrives at New York, let us say, in two hours, to make ample allowance for interruptions; the dispatch, dated Paris, 1st September, arrives at New York at a quarter past 9 in the evening of the 31st August, so that a New York manager could appear on the stage and after the three customary bows could thus express himself: 'Ladies and gentlemen: I am sorry to inform you that the opera at Paris has been destroyed by fire three hours after the present time. Our director has just transmitted to his conferees his condolence in the disaster which is going to happen to him.' Moreover, it will no longer suffice to indicate a date and say, 'Such a day, such an hour'; it will be necessary to add 'time at such a place.' Thus the clerks of the new telegraph office take care to add to the communications exchanged between the two continents, the express mention: 'time at Paris, or Greenwich, or New York, or Washington.'

THE ORIGIN OF "SCATTERED."—A Confederate soldier says that skeddadle is neither Greek nor Sanscrit, nor any old world word, but that it originated in Virginia soil, and among men who "rind mit Siegel," in this wise: In earlier days of the war, when Mosby and other guerrilla partisans were making the Federal troops much trouble, it was customary for both parties to send out companies of skirmishers, to act as circumstances might require. Of course they frequently encountered each other in very pretty little fights. One of these occasions Mosby's men got the worst of it, and their leader, running off "scatter, boys, scatter," every last running his own way then, into the bushes, and vanishing like rabbits from the exulting enemy. A few days afterwards there was another encounter, in which the Federals were overpowered, and their German commander, who understood English very imperfectly, but remembered the magic words, "Scatter, boys, scatter," attempted to give the same order. But either in his ignorance of the words, or his excitement, he could only say "Ske-dad-dle, boys, ske-dad-dle," which they did to such good purpose that the joke and the order have been very popular ever since, and saved, we may hope, as they say, "many valuable lives."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.  
THE firm of JAMES MCKIMMON & BOSS having been dissolved by the death of James McKimmon, Sr., the business will be conducted hereafter under the name and style of  
A. N. & J. MCKIMMON.  
Thanking our friends and the public generally for the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same to the new firm, promising by strict attention to business, to use our utmost exertions to please.  
A. N. MCKIMMON,  
J. MCKIMMON.  
Aug. 27-2m

Philips' Reports,  
JUNETERM, 1866.  
THE REPORTS of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, June Term, 1866, by Hon. S. F. Phillips, Reporter, are now ready for delivery.  
Price, for the Law and Equity numbers, \$2.  
Address,  
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHECY,  
Agts., Raleigh, N. C.  
Aug. 27-1w

WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.  
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THE ART IMPROVING!  
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF AMBROTYPES, PEROTYPES, and the larger size Photographs. FINEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL MADE WITH ALL THE BEAUTY OF AN IRONY PAINTING.  
PHOTOGRAPHS of every size and style, plain or colored.  
Call and examine specimens, and you will be convinced that there is no use going beyond Raleigh to get work in my line.  
Aug. 27-4f J. W. WATSON.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,  
Grocers, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,  
DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ROPE AND BAGGING.

DEB leave to announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they are receiving daily from Baltimore, New York and Boston, a large and valuable assortment of new goods, recently purchased, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:  
20 Barrels Porto Rico Sugar,  
15 do Demerara do,  
10 do English Island do,  
5 do Extra "C" do,  
5 do each, Granulated, Pulverised and Crushed do,  
20 Sacks prime Rio and Java Coffee,  
100 Kegs Nails, Assorted,  
50 do Male Shoes,  
20 do Horse do,  
100 Reams Wrapping paper,  
30 Sacks Liverpool Salt,  
75 Boxes Adamantine Candles,  
10 do Sperm and Patent Wax do,  
25 Gross Blacking,  
30 do Parlor matches,  
10 doz. French Calf Skins, very superior,  
5 doz. American do, Extra large,  
1000 lbs. Hemlock Sole Leather,  
75 lbs. Brown Shoe Thread,  
60 lbs. Bleached do,  
20 doz. Sewing Arls,  
10 doz. Pegging do,  
12 doz. Papers Lasting Tacks,  
—ALSO—  
15000 Yards Gunny Bagging,  
3000 do Burlap do,  
100 Coils Rope,  
250 lbs. Baling Twine,  
250 doz. Spools Cotton,  
They have also just received,  
25 Pieces Oxford Jeans,  
20 " American do, Extra large,  
20 " Satinette, all colors,  
10 " Fancy Cassimeres,  
These goods were bought close and will be sold low to the trade.  
Raleigh, Aug. 27-1w

FOR SALE.—A handsome Rosewood Piano, 7 Octave, very superior tone.  
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.  
Aug. 22-4f

NOTICE.  
The undersigned having, at the August Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for the county of Wake, qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Justin Elmsy, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
W. K. Harsham, Esq., will represent me in my absence from Raleigh. My address being Oxford, N. C.  
JOHN W. HAYS, Admr.,  
Aug. 24-6f

HORSE STOLEN!  
A BLACK MARE, sun burned, three years old, white feet behind, rather large head and in good condition, was stolen from me last night. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or information so that I can get her.  
THOMAS WEBB,  
Hillsboro, Aug. 24-1w

FOR SALE.—No. 1 New Mackerel and N. C. cut Herrings.  
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.  
Aug. 22-4f

TWO FAMILY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.  
The residence of the late Dr. W. W. Gray, in the N. E. part of the City and two Acres of Land thereunto attached.  
—ALSO—  
The Residence occupied by Mr. W. Whitaker, Jr., opposite the City Cemetery. This lot contains nearly one Acre, has a neat and comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke-house, well of pure water, and the most productive garden in Raleigh.  
Apply to  
P. F. FERGUSON,  
Aug. 13-2w2v

REMEMBER THAT W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO'S  
Will sell GOOD GOODS at moderate rates for the Cash.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS  
REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD.  
NEW IMPROVEMENTS!  
LOW PRICES!  
DOES NOT CLOG!  
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF GATES OR COSTLY PLUME WORK!  
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT!  
GREAT WATER-SAVER!  
THE ONLY WHEEL THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS!  
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIORITY.  
Shabing and Gearing furnished when required.  
GEORGE TALLEY,  
Late TALLEY & UNDERHILL,  
No. 96 Liberty Street  
New York.  
Agents: A. Y. LEE, Society Hill, S. C., and SAM'L BAKER, Graniteville, S. C.,  
Aug. 13-6m

FOR SALE.—Sweet White Meal  
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.  
Aug. 25-4f  
Agency Virginia Penitentiary,  
1211, Cary St., Richmond.  
FOR SALE, PENITENTIARY GOODS, Axes, Shovel, Brooms, Carts, Wagons, Carpets, &c., manufactured of the very best materials. Orders accompanied by the cash respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to.  
JOHN R. CARY,  
Gen. Agt.,  
Aug. 25-Staw2m

THOMAS SMITH,  
WHOLESALE  
AND RETAIL DRY GOODS  
25 SYCAMORE STREET.

"The First of the Season."

Opening of New Fall Goods.

With an extensive assortment of CARPETS, RUGS, DRUGGETS and GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, and an entirely new stock of the handsomest DRESS GOODS the market affords.  
Ladies will find this the best opportunity to procure choice new styles of FALL DRESS GOODS, which I am now opening in great variety, such as splendid Eugenia and Empress Cloths, Crapes, Merinos, Goldsmiths, richly embroidered—an entirely new thing, rich, brilliant silk stripes on chene grounds: "Proconia A. Sole, effective Caracaus, with rich Broches," "Lornetto, effective Sain Caracaus," on lasting finish grounds, very costly; "Rich Valencia, in plain chene," all new and desirable styles—prices and beautiful designs, with rich Broches.  
A magnificent assortment of  
SQUARE & LONG SHAWLS

GENUINE IRISH LINENS,  
the largest in Va., or North Carolina, embracing 20,000 yards, all bought at auction, and will be sold at prices far below any similar quality ever offered in this market. I have also just received over 10,000 yards of PANTALON GOODS, in every variety of finish and quality, varying in price from 30c. to \$3. This stock is the largest and most complete of the kind that I have ever offered, and will be constantly replenished during the season as the demand requires.  
At a future day I will enumerate the different lines of Goods I usually keep. Suffice it to say, at present, that everything kept in any first-class Dry-Goods House can be found here, in every variety, at the lowest prices.  
I would say to those in want of

CARPETS,  
that the greatest care has been taken in the selection of the best colors and finest fabrics, and they have but to be seen to be appreciated, so that those in want use better  
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.  
I would also call the attention of the public to the celebrated  
Florence Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.  
This Machine, being but recently introduced, is already gaining for itself a host of friends, as our daily sales testify. Its simplicity and  
PERFECTION OF OPERATION  
recommend it to all. It possesses all the best qualities of the good standard Machines, with several important improvements, more fully explained in the "Circulars," which I send free by mail to any address on application.  
THOMAS SMITH,  
25 Sycamore street,  
Aug. 22-4f Petersburg, Va.