WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD. "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREYER, ONE AND INSEPA-RABLE."- Webster.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Daily Standard, and as soon as the mails are re-established the Weekly Standard will be resumed. The Daily will take the place of the Semi-Weekly. Our weekly subscribers will be furnished with the paper, according to our subscription books, and the Daily will be sent to the Semi-Weekly subscribers.

The undersigned believes that the character of the Standard is so well known that it is not necessary to enter upon any elaborate statement of its principles. The Standard is a Union poper, and will give to the administration of President Johnson a cordial support. It will labor for the restoration of law and order in our good old State, and will inculcate a spirit of perpetual good feeling and brotherhood between all pertions of our common country. Thank God, the old flag floats once more from the top of the Capitol, and our people are once more free eitizens of the United States.

The terms of the Standard are as follows : Daily, one year, ten dollars. Weekly, one year, three dollars. The undersigned appeals to his friends to aid him in extending the circulation of the Standard.

(lity subscribers will please call at the office for their papers, as it is not practicable at present to obtain a car-

Price of Daily Standard, single copy, 10 cents; newsboys, \$5 per hundred copies-federal currency. Advertisements : one square, each insertion, \$1.

RALEIGH: THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

May 2d, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Agents for the Standard. The following are the authorized agents of the Standard. They will receive subscriptions for the paper, and transmit the same promptly and safely. We appeal to our friends to exert themselves, in order to extend the influence and circulation of the

Daily Standard. Junius B. Whitaker, Goldsboro', N. C., Walter Donn, jr., Kinston, N. C., Jas. M. Harrison, Newbern, N. C., Geo. S. Campbell, Beaufort, N. C.

We are not authorized by the authorities to make any statements on the subject, but we think it probable that in a short time steps will be taken to call a Convention of the people of the State. This Convention can be chosen in the course of a few weeks, can assemble in Raleigh, pass such Ordinances as may be necessary, authorize the election of a new Governor and Legislature, and adjourn. The people of the State will thus, by the exertion of their own original sovereign power, resume their relations th the federal Union. This is in strict accordance with the American theory of self-government, and this mode of action we are satisfied is very favorably viewed by the government at Washington. It was the plan adopted by President Johnson himself while Military Governor of Tennessee; and the result was the prompt abolition of slavery in that State by the Convention, the election of that sterling patriot William G. Brownlow as Governor, and a Legislature devotedly attached to the Union. Tenpessee is now where she was, a member of the Union-the decks of the old ship of State are being cleared, and she is now under full sail with prosperous breezes. · The new Legislature will most probably assemble

in August or September, the new Governor will be inaugurated when the Legislature meets; and that body will then elect two Senators to Congress, and despatch other business of a legislative character. An election for eight or nine members of Congress can then be held; and by the first Monday in Decomber our Representatives and Senators to Congress will be in Washington with their credentials, ready to take their seats. And thus, during the present year, and at least one month before its close, the good old State of North-Carolina will have all her governmental machinery fully at work, and will be, in all respects, once more a member of the American Union.

We take it for granted that every voter and every candidate for office will be required to take -the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States. In Tennessee, no man was allowed to vote or to hold office, who had taken any part in the rebellion; but we do not believe that so severe a test as this will be applied to our people. But no man ought to be allowed to vote or to hold office, who will not renew his allegiance, and bind himself to stand by the new order of things in the old Union as that order exists touching all the other States. Let us put none but loyal men in the ranks or on guard in this eventful crisis. Experience is a dear schoolmaster, as we have all found to our cost. Let us profit by its teachings.

We learn that the friends of the Union in Pasquotank County are anxious that G. W. Brooks, Esq., should represent them in the proposed State Convention. We know Mr. Brooks' aversion to public life, but we trust that on this occasion at least he will yield to the wishes of his fellow-citizens.

We learn also that the friends of J. S. Cannon. Esq., are anxious that he should serve Perquimans in the proposed State Convention. Mr. Cannon is a gentleman of fine attainments and devotedly attached to the Union cause.

There is another distinguished patriot to whom we will take the liberty of alluding. Lewis Thompson, of Bertie, is a man who in this crisis can be of great service to his country; and we trust that he will make up his mind to respond affirmatively to the popular call which will certainly be made

We are receiving many letters from friends which we regret we cannot find time to reply to. They must "take the will for the deed." Letters from friends are always acceptable. We desire to be fully posted as to public men and public opinion in all parts of the State.

We had the pleasure of meeting in the City, during the past few days, Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke, Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Maj. W. H. Bagleg, of Pasquotank, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Col. L. C. Edwards, and R. A. Jenkins, Esq., of Granville, Jas, S. Harrington, Esq., of Harnett, and Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., of Wake.

The Wharves.—Since the occupation of our city by our army, among the many changes that have taken place none is more observable than the change in the appearance of our wharves and docks. From Market street dock to the foot of Dock street the wharves have been thoroughly repaired and replanted with challog spiles driven along the front. Vessels unloading and the hum of business remind us of "old times." The Sanitary Committee have also been busy with their brooms, giving the whole of Water street a clean appearance highly creditable.—Wilmington Herald of the Union.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, we understand to about to resume business in the upper stories of the wasebouse on Governor Steet in the company of the Mastra Donnan, hardware merchants. The effects of the Bank remaining are being removed to the new place of separat. — Richmond Whig.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Twenty States have ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. There is no doubt that the Legislatures of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iows, Oregon, and California, will ratify this beneficent measure. ure as soon as the opportunity is offered. One more State will then be all that will be required for making the abolition of slavery the constitutional law of the land. The unanimity of Tennessee and Arkanese favor of the Amendment lead to the hope that Kentucky will imitate their action. We have encouraging intimations, too, from North Carolina. Possibly we may secure the vote of Florida. If we cannot succeed in these States, we can obtain concurrent action in Delaware by colonizing that State with loyal anti-slavery Yankees. From New Jersey we expect nothing. That State will have the honor of standing alone, the only free State in the Union which attempted to obstruct the march

caring for its reversal. The above is from the Baltimore American, We take it for granted that the new Legislature of North-Carolina, to be elected in the course of a few months, will concur in the Constitutional amendment, and thus make the twenty-seventh State, thus abolishing bavery forever in the United States. This will certainly be done, provided our people are permitted, as we believe they will be, to go to the polls and vote like free men. The great body of our people are prepared to give up slavery. They regard that and secession as the prime cause of all their woes. Strike down slavery and the spirit of secession or rebellion will fall with it, never egain

of freedom. If she is proud of her laurels let her

wear them. Slavery will be constitutionally abol-

ished without regard to her decision and without

One thing is certain, no rebellious State can hope o resume its relations to the federal Union without first ridding itself of slavery. Gradual emancipation even will be an insuperable barrier to such resumption. We state what we are certain is so. To attempt, therefore, to hold on to slavery for any length of time is to retuse to resume connection with the federal Government; and no true or loval man can hesitate in his choice between slavery and the Union.

President Johnson and his Policy-The Demands of a Great : evolution.

In the speeches which have been delivered by President Johnson to various visiting committees he has, with an emphasis which cannot be mistaken, defined his position in reference to treason and traitors, "Treason," he says, "is the highest of all crimes, and traitors must be punished." the masses of the South involved in the rebellion he will be lenient; but to their traitorous leaders he will administer justice. Loyal men, if numbering only five thousand in a State, will, he has broadly intimated, be charged with the business of on the fundamental idea that the slaveholding aristocracy have destroyed themselves with their institution of slavery. The work of reconstruction is thus to rest upon the basis of the abolition of slavery as a fact accomplished. No man, for instance, will hereafter be tolerated as a slaveholder in South Carolina, and no man will therein be recognized as

Here we have the initial landmarks of a bold decisive policy, recognizing the demands of a great revolution. This is good; for this tremendous war has wrought in four years the revolutionary changes which would probably have required a hundred years of peace and Presidential compromises. The Southern institution of slavery is prostrated beyond recovery; and with it the domineering slaveholding aristocracy of the Southern States and their political power as the champions of slavery are gone-forever gone. President Johnson thus regards the political situation of the South. and his views have given universal satisfaction throughout the loyal States.

Of his policy, thus broadly foreshadowed, we shall soon know something more in the develop-ment of its practical details. We presume that President Johnson has no desire for any very extensive hanging of leading traitors; but that he will be satisfied with the vindication of the majesty of the law and the ends of justice in a few exempla ry cases of the halter. We cannot doubt, however, that he expects, from a few wholesome examples, a general clearing out of dyed-in-the-wool rebels, and that those who have merely been dipped in the dye pot of secession shall have a good scouring of loyal sand and soap, to rub the rebel butternut color out of them, though it may take the hide off If we are to consider the people of the South as a conquered foreign people, we may put them through a regular apprenticeship; but if we are to accept them as a portion of our own people, relieved of a savage, usurping despotism, and returned to their rightful allegiance, then we should pursue a different course of treatment

We believe that the simplest means that can be adopted in the reorganization of the rebellious States will be the best. A military governor in every State where necessary, with an armed force at his command, sufficient to put down guerillas and bushwhackers, and to maintain order, will do for a beginning. He may make the arrangements and appoint the time for the election of a convention to form a new State constitution; and to provide for the election of a civil governor, State legislature, members of Congress, &c., without any further condition precedent than this: that the candidates for the convention shall be genuine loval men. If the masses of the people concerned choose to support such men, their votes will be equal to an oath of loyalty; and if they refuse to support such men let them remain out in the cold till they get sufficient ly chilled and hungry to come into the house and to the family table. Let them take their own time in coming to supper. We can stand it as long as they can; and besides, we can rely upon the repentance of men who have been cured of their folly upon empty stomachs and cool reflection. - N. Y. Herald, 3d inst.

To WHOM IT MAY .CONCERN. - We like to meet good, true loyal Unionists, and to hear them talk Now is the time when they should occupy promi nent positions; they ought and will lead Southern sentiment, frame and conduct loyal governments. But a man who has throughout the whole war filled a prominent office under the rebel government-was so intensely pro-slavery as to have taken a part in the Baltimore massacre, in April, 1861, and up to the last hour the trusted friend of that arch traitor, Zebulon B. Vance, would display more wisdom by a modest demeanor, than by loud protestations of loyalty, or aspiring so soon to high positions, under the new order of things.

We have in our mind a man who fills the above description, it is said. The country has passed into a new state of existence, it is true, but it has not drank of the water of the river Lethe. We the past is not, and will not, soon be forgotton.—
We are, to use the expression of a good old Methodist preacher of long ago, willing to take such characters into the Union Church on trial, but are not ready to make class leaders of them yet.— Newbern Times.

Town Inproveneurs.—We are pleased to notice that through the efforts of our worthy Mayor, John Dawson, the water pipes through our principal streets are undergoing repair, and that our thirsty population and soldiers will soon have an unlimited supply of pure water. While the present prohibition against the sale of any stronger drink remains in force, we predict good health and

good "spirits" to all.
We suggest that when we have an ample supply of the pure element, that a few water parts be started and the dust laid that so afflicts us now; for the past few days it has been almost insufferable.

Wilmington Herald of the Union.

A beme for invalid sailors and soldiers is proposed in Pennsylvania. The leading idea is to attach a farm of five or aix hundred acres of land to the establishment, and to introduce handicraft labor, so as to make it as near self-supporting as may be.

E FUTURE OF THE SOUTH. political essay uts argue the sphere and the Government, less ambitious people reaths, which had to not al and sublime it would be of small profit to dispute the solicitude of the State should be centred in security or positive welfare. Statesmen are divided upon theories of governmental prerogative; yet they are a unit respecting both the necessity and value—next to public morality—of unfolding the material energies of nations. A ready recognition of the two essential princi-ples of national life to which we advert, explains

the present sober, reflective mood of the Southern They are proverbially prudent in surrendpeople. They are proverbially prudent in surrend-ering old for new systems; and in considering the radical alteration of their relations to the negro population, it is not singular if they proceed with more than usual circumspection. They are in most instances honestly jealous of federal intervention in matters heretofere held to be peculiarly within the province of the separate States. But the chief element of hesitancy originates from distrust of the labor which is to substitute their recent local industry. While we duly appreciate and respect such prejudices, it is patent that our beloved South is on the threshhold of unexampled power and wealth.

The reasons for such rash conclusions are not secret. "History constantly repeats itself," is a maxim of acknowledged truth, and the rule compels the deduction that, with like institutions and greater resources in soil, we must achieve reciprocal pros-

perity with other parts of the world. If we consult European and Northern statisticians, they bear consistent and unvarying testiment to the increased individual and aggregate wealth of their sections, under the revivifying prestige of free labor. In morals and means-contentment and learning-arts and sciences—safety of individuals and obedience to law—they claim and exemplify advancement.— These communities have existed under both systems: first slavery, then freedom, and their verdict is that the former paralyzes while the latter develops true riches and substantial bappiness.

The South alone shows motion without progress, government without its benefits, and the only assignable cause is slavery. In vain we look for other reasons-they do not exist. The organic law of all States of the Union-if we except the complexion of slavery-shows the same features; their crimincodes display similar genius; their social organization is not essentially varied; we read the same bible, and worship the same God; and still—in spite of superior resources, the free sates have eclipsed us in every department of labor and shade of wealth. In climate and soil, in ports of entry and outlet, in mineral resources and natural capabilities for extensive manufactures, no people surpass and few equal us of the South. But our course has been retrogressive, in the face of magnificent dvantages, while States with responsible industry have made onward and forward marches in the state

of being. " North Garolina and Virginia are evidences of the emasculating influence of slavery. The Old Dominion, as long ago as 1830, in recognition of our assertion, was on the eve of emancipation; but honest predilections, for a venerable barbarism, seconded by false pride and the too zealous efforts of Northern fanaticism, defeated the grand enterprise. It is true the scheme for her deliverance was checked by a bare majority in her constitutional convention, but it was enough, and ever since that common wealth has been shorn even of its once existing strength in the electoral college, in foreign trade, and in domestic affluence. Instead of an empire in power, Virginia has become truly Lilliputian.

The history of our neighbor is typical of the entire South, and the only legitimate explanation of her failure, and the success of the North, is contained in the words slavery and freedom. THE PREPONDERANCE HAS BEEN ATTAINED UNDER LAWS DIFFERING FROM THOSE OF THE SOUTH ONLY IN THE KIND OF LABOR EMPLOYED.

If temporary disorganization of Rbor injuriously affects important interests of public or private moment, we must console ourselves with reflecting that it is incidental to all extended reformations. The derangement, however, will correct itself. Industrial competition must spring into existence at once; labor will be abundant, if not in excess of the demand, while it is equivalently, sure that if not cheapened, the remuneration demanded cannot exceed equitable standards. Besides, as the incentives to real work enlarge, the proprietor's interest cannot fail of recognizing improvement in the quality, character and profits of every species of compensated performances. With this, the removal of heavy responsibility and release from exhausting vexations, we bught to be content.

May 9, 1865. . For the Standard. · Union Meeting in Lenoir. Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Lenoir County was held at the Court House in Kinston, on

On motion of H. R. Strong, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Pirkney Hardee, Esq., Chairman, and John H. Coward and W. Dunn, Jr., Secretaries.

Thursday, April 27th.

On motion of R. W. King, the Chairman appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: R. W. King, James Warters, Dr. J. A. Hartsfield, John A. Parrott, Wm. J. Pope, John Tull, R. J. Powell, J. F. J. Sutton, J. M. Parrott, W. H. Rountree, D. A. Murphey, L. H. Alldridge, Thomas Breton, Wm. A. Croom, Joshus Rouse, and R. F. Bright, who retired for the duties as-

signed them.

The meeting then took a recess for half an hour, during a portion of which time an excellent band added new zest to the occasion by a discourse of

lively and patriotic airs. -When the meeting assembled, the Court room and gallery were crowded to their utmost capacityby citizens, anxious once more to be permitted, peaceably and orderly, to express their free, heartfelt and unreserved devotion to the Constitution and that Union, which had, for so many years, shielded and protected them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges—a right which had been ruthlessly torn from them by the fell dectrines and practices of secession. The committee returned, and through their Chairman the following resolu tions were reported, and unanimously adopted by

WHEREAS, That ancient charter of our liberties, the Bill of Rights, guarantees to the people the right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good and general welfare; and, where: as, we have arrived at that period in our country's history which renders it fit and proper that the people should, by their prompt and energetic action, declare their sentiments with regard to the crisis

which is upon us; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the desolating war which has been waged in our midst and throughout our borders for four years, forced upon us by secessionists and ultraists, without our consent, has existed long enough to satiate the most voracious appetite for human gore; and that its ionger continuance will only be attended with further sacrifice of life and property.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a speedy return to the protection and support of that Union of which, for a time, we have been deprived by the ever dangerous, mischievous, and now exploded dogmaof secession; and we would hail with acclamations of joy a return of peace, and a reunion with that government under which we so long enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and happiness, and which is the only hope of republican liberty throughout the world. And to the end that North-Carolina may be placed aright on the record, we recommend a Convention of the State, upon the basis of the House of Commons, to be held at the earliest practicable pe-

Resolved, That in asking the embraces of that Union, under which we have so long enjoyed the largest liberty and most unexampled prosperity, we would not be understood as proposing to compromise any of our constitutional rights and privileges

as citizens of a common government.

Resolved, That we couply deplore the death of President Lincoln, as a great national calamity, and we cannot too strongly express our feelings of condemnation of his brotal and cowardly assassination. Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of President Johnson, and believe he will prove himself worthy of that high trust reposed in him in the present crisis.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the unswerving devotion to the constitution, the eminent

sbility, statesmanship, and exalted patriotism of WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Esq., we earnestly recommend his selection as Governor of North-Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens are due to General Harlow, Colonel Unham (Provost Marshal), and the officers and soldiers under their com-

mand, for their gentlemanly bearing toward, and respectful treatment of the citizens of Kinston and the country at large.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the North Carolina Standard for pubication, with a request that the other papers of the

State copy,
On motion of H. R. Strong, the following resolu

tions were adopted:

Resolved, That those of our fellow-citizens who have been forced away from their homes, and compelled to seek an asylum of safety within the lines of the Federal authorities, are welcomed back to their homes thus abandoned, and that they have our sincere wishes for their future safety and happiness. Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the band of the 15th Connecticut Regiment, for the soul-stirring music with which they have interspersed its proceedings.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties. Os motion the meeting adjourned.
PINKNEY HARDEE,

JOHN H. COWARD, | Secretaries. W. Dunn, Jr.,

THE PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES OF AMERICA. WHEREAS, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. O. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Can-

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Jounson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:-One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of

Jefferson Davis. Twenty-five thousand deliars for the arrest of

Clement C. Clay. Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders. Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of

Beverly Tucker, and Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President: .W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

> For the Standard. "THE OLD NORTH STATE." BY LIEUT. EUGENE SCOTT.

Fair star upon our banner, how bright you gleam Since peace in glory lingers in many a bright and

And the shout of war is ended on the hill-side and the plain, And the soldiers tread the furrows, and sow the needy grain, For the harvest field of death is ripe, we know no mere of hate,

Since the bloody sword is banished from the sacred old North State. Let the farmers reap their meadows and sow the golden grain, For we love a time of peace, and dread the fearful

battle plain; For on every sloping hill side, from forest to the We have seen the glate of rockets, and heard the cannon's roar, And have lost our many heroes, whose daring deeds

were great, Upon the trail of battle, within the sacred old North

Let mothers cease their weeping, for their tears are all in vain. While their sons are calmly sleeping in the forest and the plain, And maidens hide their anguish in the shadows of the past, For their lovers who have fallen in the red and fiery

Let them hope for peace forever while their trusting hearts do wait. For the time when angels call them from their native old North State.

Shine on fair star forever upon our field of blue, For your price will never vanish while your deeds are pure and true;

Let "Union" be thy motto, in the after years of When the stains of blood are faded from thy former

. scenes of strife. Then history paint thy glory in letters bold and O'er the former cloud of anguish, that palled the old North State.

Now let us fill our glasses high with old and golden And drink to those who ever sleep beneath the forest

Here is to those, who fighting fe'll on every field of battle; For God has called them from the scene of every musket's rattle.

And here is to the starry flag that once was scorned with hate, By those who were our foemen in the sacred old North State. Raleigh, May 8th, 1866

A DUMB COMMUNITY .- In the village of Antignano; Arenalla, and Duo Porte, which stands on the same hill, in the Province of Naples, says the Nazoine, of Florence, reside about thirty men and women, who, from a singular religious fanaticism have made a vow never to speak. For some years they have maintained silence. A tradesman (a grocer) is mentioned who savies on his houseand a grothey have maintained silence. A tradesman (a gro-cer) is mentioned, who caries on his business with-out uttering a word. Should a customer enter his shop to purchase anything, he weighs and sells.— If the buyer has an observation to make, he listens, and does as he is requested. Besides, his wife speaks for him, and most ungrudgingly.

WASHING WOOLES, AND BLEACHING LINEN.—The following mixture for these purposes has recently been patented in Belgium: A solution of sixty per cent, caustic soda is mixed with a solution of thirty per cent, carbonate of potash, and fifteen per cent, glycerine. The wool, woolen cloth, or linen, is washed in this. The alkali which it contains removes the sweat and fat from the wool, and the resin from the linen; while the glycerine protects them from being injured by the caustic properties which produce these effects.

mee Provost Marshal, Baleigh, N. C., May 10th, 1865.

All officers and enlisted men formerly belonging to the Confederate Army, now in this city, whose homes are elsewhere, (except those sick or wounded and their attendants,) will immediately report to this office and procure necessary passes to enable them to go at once to their homes, unless they come under provisions of Circular dated Head Quarters, Dept. N. C., Raleigh, N. C., May 4th, 1865.

Officers and enlisted men, whose homes are in this city, and all medical officers now on duty here, belonging to the aforesaid army, will immediately report to this office, where their names will be registered and passes given them to go about the

Any one failing to comply with this order will be GEO. B. DYER, promptly arrested. Major 9th Me. Vols., and Provost Marshal.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Anticipated Surrender of Lee's Army-Views of the French Press-Illness of the Heir of Rus-sta-The Mexican Loan, &c. [Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Panis, Friday, April 21, 1866.

As I sit down to write a telegram comes to hand, dated the 8th instant, to the effect that Gen. Grant is convinced that Lee and his army must soon surrender. May this conviction soon be confirmed, and may no further details of slaughter, now so evidently and utterly useless, arrive to cloud the bright opening prospects of the future! It would be difficult to convey to you adequately a full idea of the effect of the recent intelligence upon the European mind in general, and upon official circles in particular, or depict the change of one which has come over certain parties and their organs since they have been compelled to abandon all hope of seeing the fulfilment of their emister prejudices.—
Well does the Debats, which has so consistently upheld the cause of the North and of the Union from the first, exclaim this morning that Sherman did more, under the walls of Atlanta and Savannah, than re established the greatness of his own country: "he reconquered for it at the same time the respect of Europe." There is much satire conveyed in the above expression for these semi-official prints in France who thought they were toadving to the Imperial Government by disparaging the American cause, and who have now suddenly discovered that success can clothe that cause with a justice which they could never discern in it before. "The issue of this conflict," says the Debats, " is what we have always maintained and always hoped it would be, both in the interests of general civilization and in the interests of France." I confess it affords me far greater pleasure to peruse these sentiments in an old monarchial journal like the Journal des Debats than to read the more inflated effusions of the republican Sciole. There is a bastard form and look of tinsel about French republicanism which never fails to inspire me with doubt in its reality, and tempts me always to cry timeo Danaos when I listen to their praises. As an old Frenchman candidly avowed to me the other day, "We Frenchof age, and the only question is whether we ever shall be." Now republicans must be men, and know how to acquit themselves as such.

A painful impression has been created by the sudden illness of the heir to the Russian Empire, who, at the age of nineteen, has been seized with congestion of the brain and disease of the spinal marrow. He is at Nice with his mother, whither also his father and other members of the family are hurrying to see him. The Emperor Alexander is probably traversing France at this moment; while the young man's flancee, the beautiful Princess Dagmar of Denmark, with her mother the Queen, are

hastening in the same direction. The new Mexican loan, which has been undertaken by many of the principal bankers here, Messrs. Hottinger among others, will be offered to public subscription to morrow, the 22d. The terms are extraordinary, and evince a determination to draw in the guilable portion of the French public—always easily taken in by large offers. The bonds issued at three hundred and forty francs are reimbursable at five hundred francs, to be drawn by lot from 1st October next. They bear an interest, moreover, of thirty francs per annum. Besides this, prizes are offered, the drawing to begin 2d July, of 500,000 francs for the first book drawn; 100,000 francs each for the two next; 50,000 francs each for the four next; 10,000 france each for the sixty next. Within the first six months 756 bonds are to be paid off at 500 francs each.

Such are some of the astounding "advantages" held out to induce French people to come to the rescue of the Mexican treasury. The whole scheme reads more like the proposals of a party of gamblers than of sober financial men, and reflects little credit upon those concerned in the peculation. It remains to be seen whether the small fish will rush into the net, or take fright at the transparency of the bait. Meanwhile to convince us that the " pacification" of Mexico is going on swimmingly the semi-official journals inform us this morning that General Castagny has "bornt" San-Sebastian, (a town of four thousand inhabitants.) and "executed" Bomero and three other Mexican leaders.

The Emperor has decided, after all, upon going to Algeria, and will start, as at present arranged, on

Sunday next, and be absent about twenty-five days. He takes a considerable suit and a very large stud of horses with him. The journey has no political importance, except as regards the interest of Algeria, and is one of pleasure and business and health

Col. Dodge, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General at New York, has received instructions from Washington to muster out of service and discharge all recruits, drafted men, substitutes and volunteers for old regiments remaining in rendezvour, and all men in organizations not yet started to the front (except for Hancock's corps.)

"Old Uncle Spraker," well-known up in the val-ley of the Mohawk, once related a misfortune which had happened to his son in this wise: "Poor Hans! he bit himself mit a raddle snake, und vash sick into his ped, speechless, for six waks in der mont' of Augoost; and all his cry vach, 'Vater! vater!' Und he couldn't eat noding, except

MARRIED: On the 9th inst., by Theo. H. Hill, Esq., Mr John G. CARTER to Miss AMANDA H. CROCKER, all of this City.

a leedle dea, midous no sugar into it."

DIED: On Wednesday morning last, after a lingering and pain, ful affliction of inflammation of the bowels, Berris A. only child of John and Mary J. Armstrong.

"An earthly flower transplanted for perpetual bloom. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Ars. Mary A DeCarteret, where the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

EXCHANGE HOTEL! THE EXCHANGE HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-OPENED THE EXCHANGE HOLD HAVE THE BOX of this day, under the management and control of Mesers. RANDALL and BOWEN. Former Patrons and the Traveling Public generally can new be accommedate.

W. H. CUNINGGIM.

Raleigh, May 10, 1865. 22-1mpd. FOR SALE! A SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD by the Subscriber.

Raleigh, May 2, 1865. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHO. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. THE GREAT DIUBETIC.

THE GREAT DIUBETIC. Gravel, Dropsy,
Organic Weakness.
And all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
See Advertisement in another column. Cut is out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEN ARE OF COUNTERFRITS. 31—1m.

O. S. BALDWIN,

the season of th

SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO. FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS, 331 Broadway, (2nd floor,) NEW YORK

To my Friends in Raleigh, and throughout North-Carolina.

AVING CONNECTED MYSELF WITH THE FIRM of Shafer, Whitford & Co., 881 Broadway, N. Y., shall be pleased to wait on any old friends and patrons. The STOCK OF CLOTHING, at wholesale and retail, is extensive.

GARMENTS made to order in latest styles at reasonable

formerly of Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C.

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH THE UNION MASS MEETING, ADVERTISED TO

be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday
evening the 6th instant, is postponed until THURSDAY,
the 11th instant, in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on that
day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

MANY CITIZENS

MANY CITIZENS. May 4, 1865.

UNION MEETING: GREAT MASS UNION MEETING WILL BE As held at the Court-House, in SMITHFIELD, on Saturday, the 18th of May. Every true Union man is cordially invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS. May 4, 1865, UNION MEETING IN GOLDSBORO'.

HERE WILL BE A GREAT UNION MASS MEET. ing in the town of Goldsborough, on the 20th day of May, 1885. All who are willing to renew their devotion to the Union, and to the old flag of the stars and stripes, are cordially invited to attend. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. MANY CITIZENS.

May 9, 1865.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, BANK OF NORTH Carolina, six shares: One certificate of Stock, Bank of Cape Fear, fifty shares, Two or three certificates of Stock, Bank of Wilmington,

Persons are hereby warned against trading for said Certificates, as application will be made to the said Banks for a renewal of the same. D. F. CALDWELL Salisbury, N. C., May 8, 1865.

Headquarters Military Division of the James. RICHMOND, VA., May 8, 1865. \$25.000 REWARD!!

PY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS Is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of WILLIAM SMITH, Rebel Governor of Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK. Major General Comilg.

FRONT STREET HOUSE BEAUFORT, N. C.

JNO. C. SKARREN. Proprietor. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL,
and DBOPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and
excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. eretion or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITHITHE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:-Loss of Power, Difficulty of Breathing, ndisposition to Exertion, oss of Memory. Weak Nerves, Horror of Disease, Wakefulnes

Dimness of Vision,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption
PALLID COUNTENANCE Eruptions on the Face, These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC PITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES," "INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS. THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM And the Melancholy Death's by Consumption,
BEAR AUPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION. GANIC WEAKNESS.

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SEEPTICAL.

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEM-PLATING MARRIAGE, IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation,

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

THER NO MORE BALSAN, MERCURY, OR UNPLRASANT MEDICENE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU SECRET DISEASES

At little Expense; Little or no change in Diet And no Boposure.

It bauses a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions,

Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra,

Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the

lass of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Diseased, and worn out Matter. WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACES, and who have paid HEAVY PERS to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried an in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause orig pating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, And is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines. CERTIFICATES OF CURES. With Names known to
SCIENCE AND FAME.
Price 21, 10 and 10

Price \$1 00 per bottle, or six for \$5 90.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia. H. T. HELMBOLD, Alderman.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of November, 1864.

Ninth St., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, Sald at HELMBOLD By and Chemical Warehouse, Sald at HELMBOLD By Drug and Chemical Warehouse, Sald By Drug and Chemical Warehous

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

Extract Buchu,
Sarsaparfile,

a Improved Rose Wash. ASK FOR PELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the abvertisement and cond for it.
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
May 1, 1866.