THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Vol. II. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867. No. 77.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
EDITORS OF THE STANDARD,
Authorized publishers of the Laws of the United States, and of government advertisements.

Rates of Subscription.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year	$6 00
" " " 6 months	3 50
" " " 3 "	2 00
Weekly paper, 1 year	3 00
" " 6 months	1 50
" " 3 "	1 00
" " 5 copies 1 year	12 05
" " 10 " 1 "	22 00
" " 20 " 1 "	40 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers, one copy, gratis, will be furnished.

A cross ⋈ mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent. higher than usual rates will be charged.

No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the *Standard*.

Letters must be addressed to
W. W. HOLDEN, J. W. HOLDEN. } W. W. HOLDEN & SON, Raleigh, N. C.

HARPER BROTHERS.

Not far from where the present establishment of the Harpers stands, James Harper began his work. He held the lowest position in the office. All mean and servile work was put upon him. The sons of judges, alderman, lawyers and men of money were in trade and merchandise arround the printing office. These pert well-dressed, and proud striplings often crossed the pathway of the rustic lad. His shoes were heavy, course and ungainly. His clothes made from cloth manufactured in the old homestead, were rough in material and slovenly in make. The young bucks delighted to ridicule James. They would shout to him across the street —"Did your boots come from Paris?" "Jim, give us a card to your tailor." "What did your mother give a yard for your broadcloth?" Sometimes the rude fellows came near and under pretense of the fineness of the cloth, would grab the flesh. Insulting and taunting as all this was, he bore it for a while with meekness. This was construed into cowardice.

JAMES' FIRST CARD.

The young printer saw that he must end this treatment, and could only do it by taking a firm, manly stand. He had no idea of wealth or position. It was his purpose to do right—to so conduct himself that his mother would not be ashamed of him. All the success and position that could attend fidelity to duty, he meant to secure; but he resolved not to be imposed upon. One day while doing some menial work, he was assaulted by one of his tormentors. He deliberately set down the pail that he was carying, turned on his assailant, booted him severely, and then said: "Take that; that's my card; take good care of it. When I am out of my time, and set up for myself, and you need employment, as you will, come to me, and bring that card, and I will give you work." Strange to say, forty-one years after, that same person came to James Harper's establishment and asked employment, claiming it on the groud that the "card" he had given him forty-one years before, he had kept to that day.

ORIGIN OF THE HOUSE.

When James was free, having served out his time, his master said to him, "You have been faithful, and shall always have a good place in my office."—The master was not a little surprised to hear the young man announce his intention of setting up for himself. Already he said he could have the printing of a book if he could get a certificate that he was worthy of it. If his master would give him the certificate he could get the job. This was readily given, and the work begun. In 1817 James and John Harper opened a small book and job printing office in Dover street. Evert Duyckinck, the leading publisher of that day, was the first to employ the Harpers. The first book published by the firm was *Seneca's Moral*, 2000 copies of which were deliverd on the 5th day of August 1817. The second job was of more consequence. The Book to be printed was the *Episcopal Prayer Book* It was to be stereotyped. That part of the craft in those days was in a crude state, and the work rudely done. They had contracted to do the work for fifty cents a token. They found that they would have to pay the full sum to have it stereotyped, and no profit would be left to themselves. They resolved to stereotype the work. It was difficult and slow; but it was done, and gave great satisfaction. It was pronounced the best piece of stereotyping ever seen in New York. The character of the work coming from this firm, its industry, probity, promptness, and enterprise placed it at once at the head of the business in New York. In six years the establishment became the largest in the city. To the original firm, in 1823, the name of Joseph Wesley Harper was added. In 1826 Fletcher Harper joined the firm. These four make the house of Harper Brothers. The house has now a world-wide fame. It is the largest of its kind in the world. The great establishment of Europe do not combine, as do the Harpers, all the departments of labor needful for the production of a perfect book. Enropean books are mainly sold in sheet. The binding is carried on as a distinct business. It has no connection with printing. The Harpers embrace printing, electrotyping, stereo typing and binding. A roll of manuscript is taken from the author, types from the founudry, a side of leather from the currier, and paper from the manufacturer. These leave the establishment a complete book, printed and illustrated in the highest style of art.—*Evening Gazette.*

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON—WATER SPOUT AND WHIRLWIND—PEOPERTY DESTROYED.—Yesterday, about one o'clock, the people of our neighboring town of New Castle, Delaware, were thrown into serious alarm by the advent of a most extraordinary visitor, which came very suddenly from the clouds. It was first observed, as an intelligent eyewitness informs us, opposite the town, on the New Jersey side of the river. From the surface of the water there rose an enermous cone of cloud from forty to sixty feet in diameter at the base, very dense, very dark. From an overhanging surcharged thunder cloud in the sky there depended a similar cone, and the apexes of the two met. The sky at the time was not clear, the sun was obscured, but there was no rain falling nor any general shower. The water in the two cones was violently in motion, whirling round and round with the greatest rapidity, and making a loud noise. It appeared to be caught up from the river in great volume, and portions which fell back in spray shone and sparkled brightly, making the whole spectacle most beautiful, though terrifying to the beholder.

The spout moved rapidly across the river, taking perhaps some ten or fifteen minutes to reach this side. It entered the town of New Castle on the upper side, and struck first a frame dwelling on the river bank, occupied by a color ed family. The force of the shock was tremendous, yet the column of water did not envelope the house, but rather brushed against it. The weather boarding was torn off, every window bursted, and the frame studding of the building wrenched out of place. The fence around was turn loose and carried away.

After this exploit it passed on across the lots toward the shop of Mr. John Churnside, tearing up fences and everything that came in its way; fortunately for Mr. Churnside, it passed to the north of his shop, thereby escaping a very heavy loss of property and perhaps life; the edge of the maelstrome however reached some wagons, drills, and mowing machines standing at the edge of the shop. A two-horse express wagon was picked up and carried several rods, and after being tossed about in every conceivable manner, was thrown out of the roaring vortex and broken almost to atoms.

Another dearbron was drawn in and torn to peices. A large heavy grain drill was gathered up and set down on the opposite side of the road. Near here, a little child was picked up and carried some distance—perhaps a hundred feet —over the fence into a neighboring yard, where it was set down uninjured. As it crossed the road immense clouds of dust and other matter were caught up and whirled around with the water.

The hurricane—or whatever it might now be called—proceeded on its way up the meadow of Mr. Janvier, taking up everything that came in the way of its progress; horses and cattle making good time to get out of its way. The storm now appeard to be on the decrease. The cylindric funnel had almost disappeared, and yet while we stood and watched its progress up to the meadow, a couple of trees which had withstood the tempest of ages were torn up by the roots and thrown aside.—*Wil. (Del.) Commercial.*

Watson's Photograph Gallery,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

The Sunbeam Art Improving.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes and the larger size Photographs. Porcelian pictures made with all the beauty of an ivory painting. Photographs of all sizes and styles, plain or colored to nature.

Persons wishing work in my line are invited to call and examine specimens and be convinced that there is no use going beyond Raleigh on account of prices or quality of work.

Aug. 28, 1866—28—1y. J. W. WATSON.

ATTENTION!

THE BOOKS WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION from September 20th, to the 26th, at the Barber Shop of Mr. H. T. Hughes, at the Yarboro' Hotel, and another sett at the house of Mr. Th. Joseph, Salisbury St.

The 25th and 26th of September are appointed for the revision of the books, and any citizens who have neglected to register will have one more opportunity upon those days, when the last changes will be made.

WM. WHITE, TH. JOSEPH, H. T. HUGHES, } Registrars.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1867. 74—td.

ENGINE, MILL, &c., FOR SALE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, AT OUR FURNACE, near Wilson, in Nash county, N. C., a splendid 40 horse power Steam Engine, with two cylinder boilers. It is one of the best working engines we have ever seen, and has sufficient capacity to drive a saw and grist mill. The grist mill is now with the engine, and we will furnish the saw mill if required.

We have, also, two iron blowing cylinders, 4 feet diameter, and 5 feet stroke, in good working order, and powerful enough to drive any blast furnace.

We have, besides, a cupola, ladles, crane and every thing suitable for a foundry.

We will either sell all together or separately.
TAPPEY, LUMSDEN & CO., Petersburg, Va.
August 20, 1867. 63—tw&w4w.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A NEW SUPPLY of Perfimery, Dressing Combs, Long Combs, Tack Combs, Fine Combs, Pocket Books, Ladies Porte Monaies, Hair Pins, Hair Bushes, Necklaces, Violin and Guitar Strings, Marbles, Pipes, Harmonies, Jews Harps, Accordeons, &c., &c. at
UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

[BLANK FORM.]

Application for a Charter.

We, the undersigned, members of the Union League of America, respectfully petition that a Charter may be granted us to have and to hold a Council of the U. L. A., to be known as —— Council No. ——, in the District of ——, and State of ——. We have elected the following officers:

Officers.	Post Office Address.
.....President.	
....Vice President.	
...Ass t Vice President.	
.....Secretary.	
.....Treasury.	
.....Marshal.	
....Herald.	
....Sentinel.	

Report of ——, Council No. ——, U. L. A., in the —— of —— District of —— State of —— from —— to —— Place of meeting ——. Time of meeting ——.

Officers.	Post Office Address.
.....President.	
.....Vice President.	
...Ass't Vice President.	
.....Secretary.	
....Treasury.	
.....Marshal.	
.....Herald.	
.....Sentinel.	

Whole number of members, ——; number of initiations, ——; average attendance of members, ——.

We certify that the above return is correct.

——, President.
——, Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPUTIES.

1. When you desire to establish a Council of the U. L. A. at any point, go there or send an assistant. Assemble eight or more loyal men, explain to them the objects, and, as far as you think proper, the principles of the Union League of America. If they consent to become members, initiate them. After you have given them the secret work, take the Chair, state to them the number and names of the officers they have to elect. You will then have them proceed to an election to fill the different offices from among the men initiated.

2. After the officers are elected, you will request eight or more of the members to sign an application for a Charter. This application and the fee of —— you will forward to the Corresponding Secretary of the State League, who will send a Charter and the necessary books, blanks, &c., to the President of the new Council.

3. If you are unable to attend the organization of a Council, you may deputize and send an assistant, being responsible for his prompt report.

4. Instruct the Councils that they should hold meetings once in each week, and that they should follow the ceremony as nearly as possible. Advise them to enlist all the loyal talent in their neighborhood, and that they have speaking whenever they can.

5. You will perceive that the success of the Councils which you establish will depend in a great measure upon the men who are its founders, and who may be elected to fill the offices. They should not only be prudent, vigilant, energetic, and loyal, but they should be men who possess the confidence of their fellow citizens.

6. You should establish Councils in each election precinct. These Councils should not only have distinctive names, but be regularly numbered.

7. It is important that each Council be at once put in communication with the State and National Councils. Through these sources the members of the League will be supplied with documents. Each Council of the Union League should, as soon as organized, subscribe for THE GREAT REPUBLIC, the national organ of the order, which contains each week matters of interest and importance to members of the League. —*Great Republic.*

Notice to Shippers of Freight!

THE SEABOARD INLAND AIR LINE,

VIA PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE BETWEEN Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Carolinas. It is Express, in point of speed and safety of freights, being from 40 to 70 hours in advance of all other lines, and at as low rates.

It offers Daily communication with Baltimore. Daily communication with Philadelphia.

Five Steamers each week to and from New York.

Two Steamers each week to and from Boston. It is the only Line having these advantages, and to which there is but one handling of freight.

Cars are loaded at the wharves in Portsmouth and are run through to destination.

Be careful to direct your consignees to direct only

From Baltimore by the Norfolk or Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock.

From Philadelphia by the Annamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depots, or by Clydes Line, 14 South Delaware Avenue.

From New York by the Old Dominion Steamship Line, Pier 37 North River.

From Boston by the Norfolk Steamship Line, end of Central Wharf.

All losses, damages, or overcharges promptly adjusted, on application to
JAMES McCARRICK, Trace Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Have your freights marked via Portsmouth, Va., and in Shipping to Philadelphia, marked via Clyde's Line, or via Annamessic.

E. G. GHIO, Supt. Transportation.
August 31, 1867. 68—2m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED and for sale low at
Watson's Photograph Gallery.

Members of the Legislature, visitors and citizens are invited to call at WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY and hear of something to their interest. J. W. WATSON.
Raleigh, Nov. 22, 1866. 106—tf.

NEW STRAWBERRIES FOR 1867-8.

NAPOLEON III.

The best Amateur berry in cultivation.

Price (by mail, postage paid,) $3 per dox.

PERPETUAL PINE.

"*A perpetual, large fruited, Strawberry of the Pine Class.*"

Price (by mail postage paid,) $1 for 2 plants, $5 per doz.

Send for illustrated descriptive circular.

We also offer a large and splendid stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vnes, Small Fruits, &c.,

of which we mail *Descriptive Catalogues, with prices*, to all applicants.

EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, YORK, PA.
August 31, 1867. 68—tw&w2m.

To my Friends and Customers.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER for Cash, the following articles:

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and a good supply of

DRY GOODS.

No orders will be filled, and no goods taken away unless the cash is paid. I hope my friends will not ask credit, as I am compelled to pay cash for every thing I buy. Custom respectfully solicited. R. K. FERRELL.
Raleigh, August 31, 1867. 68—tf.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

September 17th, 1867.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE!
LARGEST!
BEST!!
CHEAPEST!!!
Since the war.

LADIES DRESS GOODS IN EVERY STYLE.
PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!
from 10 cts. a yard and upwards.
Sheetings and Shirtings from 10 and upwards.
60 CASES OF SHOES,
for Men, Women and Boys, in original packages.
HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
all the late styles and qualities.
UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, SATCHELLS, &c
GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!
HANDKERCHIEFS!! HANDKERCHIEFS!!!
ALL NOW ARRIVING AT OUR OLD STAND.
Will move in three weeks to New Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Sept. 19, 1867. 73—tf.

Choice Goods at Low Prices!

I AM TO-DAY RECEIVING A CAREFULLY selected Stock, consisting in part of

1,000 Bushels Prime Bread Corn,
200 Bushels Prime White Meal,
3,000 Pounds Sides and Shoulders,
500 Pounds Hams,
15 Bbls. No. 1 Herring,
25 Barrels Excellent Flour,
20 Barrels Sugar, (all grades,)
10 Sacks Salt,
5 Barrels Molasses,
3 Barrels Whisky,
10 Bags Coffee, &c., &c.

Also, a small assortment of

HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE!!
TRACE CHAINS, NAILS,
TEA KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS,
SIFTERS, SAD IRONS,
SPADES, PITCH FORKS,
AXES, COTTON CARDS,
HAMMERS AND TACKS,
GOBLETS & TUMBLERS,
all of which will be sold low for CASH.
DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1867. 75—tf.

NEW ARRIVALS! NEW ARRIVALS!!

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
100 BBLS. SUPERFINE AND EXTRA Flour.
50 Sacks Family Flour, now arriving.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!
10,000 LBS. REFINED AND BROWN Sugars, now arriving.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!
50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, now arriving.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!
1,000 GALLONS MOLASSES, now arriving.

SODA! SODA!!
1,500 LBS COOKING SODA, now arriving.

BLACKING! BLACKING!!
10 GROSS SHOE BLACKING, now arriving.

SOLE LEATHER.
100 SOLE LEATHER, now arriving.

LYE! LYE!!
24 DOZEN CONCENTRATED LYE, now arriving.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.
" " Woodware.
Black Pepper, Ginger and Starch.
Gun Powder and Gun Caps, now arriving.
UPCHURCH & DODD.
Sept. 14, 1867. 73—tf

BUTTER!

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER, just arrived and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 17, 1867. 74—tf.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, AND FOR SALE by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Sept. 17, 1867. 74—tf.

SOUTHAMPTON HAMS!

500 CHOICE HAMS, (WARRANTED Sound,) in Store and for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
September 21. 76—tf

SUGAR! SUGAR!

10 BBLS. COMMON SUGAR,
20 " Porto Rico "
25 " Crushed A, B & C Sugars.
ALSO
50 bbls. Flour of all grades.
All of which will be sold very low for Cash.
DOUGLAS BELL.
September 21. 76—tf

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF ENGLISH Dairy and Factory Cheese. For sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Sept. 21. 76—tf

MEAL! MEAL! MEAL!

200 BUSHELS WATER GROUND MEAL, made from Prime White Corn lately ground, at DOUGLAS BELL'S, Market Square.
September 21. 76—tf

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK-TIE,

ALSO

BEARD'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TIE,

THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR

BALING COTTON.

MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER THAN ROPE.

HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON

THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfaction. We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand.

For one Ton and upwards, to dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.

E. MURRAY & CO., Wilmington, N. C.
August 17 62-3m

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER, GREENSBORO', N. C., Sept. 14th, 1867.

IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS, contained in Special Orders No. 121, issued by Major-General D. E. Sickles, at Headquarters, Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., I, the undersigned, having been therein appointed Receiver of the Bank of Lexington, do hereby give notice to all indebted to said Bank, that they must come forward and make payment within twelve months from this date. All who do not comply with this notice will find their papers, without discrimination, placed immediately in a course of collection.

All who hold claims of any character against said Bank are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit in the distribution of the assets then to be made.

Address JESSE H. LINDSAY, *Receiver*, Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1867. 75—3m.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 20 WALL STREET,
Corner of Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

CONVERSIONS.

We convert the several issues of SEVEN-THIRTIES at the most favorable market rates into FIVE-TWENTIES, which, at present price of gold, yield the holder about one per cent. more interest per annum. Circulars with full particulars furnished upon application.

JAY COOKE & CO.
May 9, 1867. 20—tw&wly.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK
OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

DIRECTORS:

ROBT. W. PULLIAM, *President*; W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON, C. P. MENDENHALL W. B GULICK, *Cashier*.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE, United States, State and Railroad securities, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money.

Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps.
Raleigh, May 13, 1867. 22—1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL HAVING BEEN REBUILT, in part, twenty rooms having completed and neatly furnished, will be re-opened for the reception of the

TRAVELING PUBLIC ON
THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER THIRD.

The old friends of the former Exchange, and the public generally, are cordially invited to call and see, and be entertained with

Good Accommodations and Good Fare on Moderate Terms.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM, Proprietor.
Sept. 5th, 1867. 70—tf.

R. W. YORK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE, 40 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Chatham and Orange, in the Supreme Court, and the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina.

☞ Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy. ☜

Collections made anywhere in the State, if the claim (principle and interest) amounts to $500.

Refers to—Hon. W. H Battle and Hon. E. G. Reade, Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
Sept. 3, 1867. 70—tf.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH-CAROLINA
ALL STATE RAILWAY LINES
(THAT USED TO BE!)

The Old Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, The Shortest, Quickest, Safest and Best Line, North and South, to be left out in the Cold, unless Shippers Specially say Via. R. & G. R. R!

WE INAUGURATED AND ARE THE *Great Through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight Route,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To insure your Freight being carried over this Great Inland Air Line safely, direct your consigners to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point, Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St., Corner Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(*Via* Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN, Freight Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Aug. 6, 1867. 57—tf.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.
Office in the *Standard* Building.
Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1867. 65—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED!

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC,
FOR 1868!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH the above Almanacs to Booksellers, Merchants and Dealers in any quantity.

Orders will be promptly filled at $8 per hundred or $75 per thousand.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH, Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1867. 69—tw&wtf.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG!

ÆSOP'S FABLES, (sent per mail,)	at			$1 00
Gulliver's Travels,	"	"	"	1 00
Robinson Crusoe,	"	"	"	1 75
The Dog Crusoe,	"	"	"	1 75
Mechanic's Text Book,	"	"	"	1 75
Text Book of Modern Carpentry,			"	1 75

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO., Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 14, 1867. 73—tf.

BEST DRIED FRUIT FOR FAMILY USE!

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING TO supply themselves with a good article of Dried Fruit, for winter use, can have any kind, or an assortment, carefully selected and packed in ½ bbl. or bbls. by applying to the undersigned. Apples, peeled and unpeeled Peaches, Pears, Cherries, and Plums, now on hand, and constantly shipping.

E. A. VOGLER, Salem, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1867. 73—1m.

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters Second Military District,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1867.

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS OF REGISTRATION, FOR THEIR INFORMATION IN REVISING THE LISTS OF VOTERS.

I. All citizens are entitled to be registered, unless disqualified for the acts and offences set forth in the rules and regulations for Registration, published in General Orders No. 65.

No citizen is disqualified unless, having held office under the United States, or having been a member of the Legislature of any State, or having held some executive or judicial office under a general law of the State, he afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to persons so engaged; or unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or law of a State, he has been distranchised for rebellion against the United States, or for felony.

Disqualified persons are of several classes: for example:

1st. Any person not twenty-one years of age.

2d. Any person who has not acquired a residence in the State.

3d. Any person otherwise qualified by age and residence, who, having held office under the United States, afterwards engaged in rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

4th. Any pers n otherwise qualified by residence and age, who, having been a member of a egislature, or having held executive or judicial office under a general law of a State, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

5th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by the sentence of a competent judicial tribunal for felony.

6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been distranchised by law; for example, a citizen of Tennessee, disfranchised by the constitution and laws of that State, for participation in the rebellion, who has become a resident of North or South Carolina.

II. A citizen, not included within either of the above specified classes, although he may have voluntarily taken part in the rebellion, is qualified; so a citizen included within the 3d or 4th class, whose acts in aid of rebellion were not voluntary, is qualified.

In general, officers of mere municipalities, towns or villages are not embraced in the 3d and 4th classes of paragraph I; for example: a police man or a member of a town guard, appointed by town or city authorities: local health officers, weighers, measurers and inspectors of merchandize and produce: persons holding deputations from civil officers, such as deputy sheriffs, and the like: clerks and assistants appointed or employed by civil officers: pound-masters, jailors appointed by sheriffs, etc.: these are not offices created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

There are, however, certain municipal or town officers within the intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress, and who by subsequent acts in aid of the rebellion, would be disqualified. For example, a mayor of a city, or intendant of a town, who may have been, by virtue of his office, a magistrate, having authority by law to hear and determine complaints for petty offences, and to impose punishment by fine and imprisonment upon offenders: or to arrest, commit or hold to bail persons charged with crime.

Municipal or town officers, having authority to enforce mere local ordinances in the nature of police regulations, for the preservation of order, the regulation of trade, and the abatement of nuisances, or other strictly corporate matters, are not within the distranchising provisions of the Act.

The circumstance, nevertheless, that the duties of an officer were performed within a prescribed locality, as for instance, either a District, County, Parish, City or Town, does not screen him from the operation of the disqualifying clauses, *provided*, his duties had been prescribed by a general law; for example, Sheriffs of Counties, and Constables of Towns, fill offices created by law or the administration of general laws of the State.

Nor is every *employment*, although held by virtue of a law of the State, and compensated by a salary fixed by law, and raised by a general tax, an office; for example, a teacher in a Public School, or College supported or endowed by the State; physicians and attendants employed in State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb or for Lunatics, do not hold *offices*, although these persons are in the public service.

Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of the *Patrol Laws*, or other laws having relation to the *domestic order of the State* and *the government of the slave population* therein, and who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are disqualified; such offices, although military in name, are civil and executive in their duties.

Certain employments, licensed by authority of State laws, having relation to the administration of justice, are not officers within the meaning of the acts; for example, lawyers.

All officers auxiliary to Courts, such as Clerks of Courts, Master in Equity, etc. etc., created by general laws, for the administration of justice, are within the meaning of the Acts of Congress.

A Notary Public, being a mere ministerial officer, and performing no executive or judicial duties, is not within the disqualifying clauses of the Acts of Congress.

Local officers, having executive powers and duties defined by general laws, and embraced within the civil polity of the State, although chosen or appointed by the people of the vicinage, are disqualified, if, after holding such offices, they voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, or afforded aid and comfort to the persons so engaged; for example: overseers of highways, land commissioners, overseers of the poor, Captains of Beat Companies.

Naturalized citizens, having abjured allegiance to all sovereignty other than that of the United States, and having taken upon themselves the obligations and duties belonging to citizens, and acquired thereby the rights and privileges of citizenship, who afterwards renounced voluntarily their allegiance to the United States, and acknowledged allegiance to and became citizens of the pretended government of the "Confederate States of America," and voluntarily took up arms against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, have ceased by their own act to be citizens of the United States, and will be deemed aliens until again naturalized as citizens of the United States.

The cases of all such persons will however, be specially noted on the Books of Registration, for further consideration before the final revision prior to an election.

III. Applications for registration, whether accepted or rejected, and whether the oath is administered or not, are required to be recorded in the books furnished, and when the applicant is deemed by the Board to be excluded from taking the oath, a brief memorandum of the grounds of such decision will be entered for future revision.

IV. All citizens believing themselves qualified should apply to be registered: attention is called to the following extract from the published regulations for registration.

"The Major-General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions, assigning errors in the registry, and will upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered, and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed."

PAY AND EXPENSES.

V. The pay of Registrars will be four dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their official duties.

VI. No allowance for clerk hire will be made.

VII. The allowance for the rent of a room for the meetings of the Board, including furniture and fixtures, will not exceed the rate of fifteen ($15) per month.

VIII. The actual cost of such stationery as shall be actually and necessarily consumed in official business will be allowed. The following articles, and no others, will be deemed stationery, viz: pens, ink, paper and envelopes.

IX. Milcage will be allowed to Registrars in lieu of transportation, at the rate of ten cents per mile for each mile actually and necessarily travelled on duty, by the shortest practicable route, under orders in writing from these Headquarters, or from the Commander of the Post or from the Board of Registration, provided public transportation has not been furnished.

X. Actual expenditures for postage, telegrams, couriers and express charges, will be reimbursed when necessarily incurred by competent authority.

XI. Payments will be made upon bills, signed and receipted in duplicate by each person entitled to pay or milcage or who has incurred authorized expenditures, and will be accompanied by the affidavit of the claimant, duly sworn before a Magistrate or Notary, according to the form contained in the respective blanks provided for that purpose. Such bill will be made out in detail, and will, in the case of expenditures be accompanied by duplicate receipts signed by the parties who actually received the money; and when telegrams are charged for, with copies of the telegrams in duplicate, and will be delivered to the Post Commander who will if found correct, approve and forward the same to these Headquarters; duplicate copies of the orders must be attached to the vouchers in the case of claims for milcage. Post Commanders as Superintendents of Registration, will carefully supervise the expenditures incurred by all Boards and Officers of Registration at their respective posts, with a view to the strictest economy consistent with a full and considerate discharge of the important public duties incident to Registration.

XII. Blanks may be obtained by Post Commanders, from the Bureau of Civil Affairs.

XIII. Payments will be made upon the order of the Major-General Commanding, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Nicholls, Paymaster United States Army, disbursing officer.

XIV. Officers of the army, when traveling upon duty connected with registration of voters in North and South-Carolina, will, under a decision from the Second Comptroller, be paid, in addition to their allowance for transportation, a sum to cover their actual expenses for subsistence, not to exceed three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50) per day, provided the officer making the charge certifies to the correctness of the amount, and to the fact that his ordinary mess expenses at his proper post, were necessarily running on at the same time.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the District of Pamlico. } In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of WILLIAM P. MALLETT—Bankrupt—*ss.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William P. Mallett, of Chapel Hill, in the county of Orange and State of North-Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, North-Carolina, before John T. Deweese, Esq., Register, on the 23rd day of September, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, *U. S. Marshal as Messenger.*
C. L. HARRIS, *Deputy.*
Sept. 10, 1867. 71—5t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the District of Pamlico. } In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of JONES WATSON, Bankrupt—*ss.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the 22d day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jones Watson, of Chapel Hill, in the county of Orange and State of North-Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N rth Carolina, before John T. Deweese, Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, *U. S. Marshal as Messenger.*
C. L. HARRIS, *Deputy.*
Sept. 10, 1867. 71—5t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the District of North-Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of William H. Pearce, Bankrupt, Pamlico District of North-Carolina—*ss.*

This is to give notice, that on the 27th day of August, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District North-Carolina against the estate of Wm. H. Pearce of Newbern, in the County of Craven, in said District, who was adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held before a Court of Bankruptcy at Newbern, N. C., before