

CORRUPTION! CORRUPTION!

The National Intelligencer of the 10th instant, publishes an official report of J. M. BROWLEY, Acting Attorney General of the United States, on a package of papers accompanying a petition for a pardon for one Chas. A. Dunham, under sentence for perjury, submitted to him by President Johnson for examination. The Attorney's report reveals the most astounding corruption on the part of radical Congressmen which has yet broken to public view.

It is known to everybody that for months the radical members of Congress have been threatening to impeach the President, but that for some cause they have not done so. No one has doubted their sincere wish to displace President Johnson, and put in a man of their own stripe, and the only reason why they have not executed their threat, was that they could not make out a case against him that would pass before the people of the country. But what they were threatening to do, they were also scheming to bring it about—secretly plotting and scheming among themselves and with Dunham alias Conover, a notorious villain, then in jail in Washington, and under sentence for perjury. Ashley, (the great impecator), it appears from the papers published in the Intelligencer, had contracted with Dunham to secure a pardon for him if he would bring respectable witnesses to prove that President Johnson was a party to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln! Ashley and those acting with him, made out the statements they desired to have proved, and gave them to Dunham, who had engaged to find respectable men to swear to them. In due time Dunham had three gentlemen looking them in their respective parts, and after drilling them in their respective parts, sent them to Ashley and his clique for inspection, receiving, however, that they should not be sworn without his consent. They passed the examination and were declared entirely satisfactory. In the course of these arrangements it became necessary to make important changes in the testimony these men were to give in, which, of course, was quite as easily done as to manufacture from whole cloth.

And thus we see to what desperate extremities the bitter partisans at Washington are willing to go for the purpose of carrying out their wicked measures. How much better is this than the assassination of Lincoln?

But the Intelligencer of the 13th comes to hand crowded with additional facts on this monstrous conspiracy, from which we take the following:

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The development of the conspiracy against the President of the United States is growing hourly. A large portion of the evidence of the criminality of the conspirators we do not at present deem necessary or expedient to publish. There has evidently been considerable a providential break in the great conspiracy, and each one of the subordinate is trying to save himself by an early confession. The testimony already accumulated is fearful. The parties implicated may seek in vain to hide their heads behind the epithets of partisan newspapers, but this will avail them nothing. Their guiltiness is acknowledged by their confederates, and they must abide the issue, and consent to be held up to public scorn and execration, as well as punishment for their attempted crimes.

The chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, the trusted and valued friend, confidant, and coadjutor of the treacherous Secretary of War, who has been plotting the ruin of the country in this matter, appears to be deeply and irrevocably implicated in this conspiracy with his old associate and manager of testimony—Conover, alias Dunham. The original of the following letter, in the handwriting of the Reverend Mr. Matchett, will be perused whenever necessary. We have seen it, and identified by more than one witness as the handwriting of the revered associate and adviser and abettor of perjury and conspiracy. It will be seen that this letter, confidentially addressed to the chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, shows a guilty complicity with Conover, the great manager of perjured testimony, particularly in reference to this case. It is evident that there were some apprehensions in reference to letters and documents that might be used. It was desirable, on the part of the conspirators, to get them back into their possession; therefore the terms were made with Conover's wife—Mrs. Dunham—that the letters and documents were to be returned by us—that is, by Matchett, Holt & Co. Matchett is understood to be the clerk of the assassination committee. He is the man who was sent to bring on the professional witnesses, who were to be examined by Ashley and Butler, to see if they and their testimony would suit the purpose. From this letter it is evident that he was acting under the instructions and as an agent of the chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. The letter bears internal evidence of its authenticity, but if that should be doubted, it can easily be proved. Neither Holt nor the reverend Matchett, the operator and manager of the gang of perjured witnesses, can deny its authenticity. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1867. DEAR SIR: I received the copy safe, for which I am obliged. The case stands as yet untouched, waiting I judge, for the termination of the trial now going on. Mrs. D. still is waiting the result and hopeful. The terms are as I stated; the letters and documents to be retained by us, and letters gotten for us in either case. She visited me yesterday, and seemed quite cheerful with prospects of the case, as your letter and Mr. Riddle's has given her great confidence that you are not the persecutor you have been represented, and that if she should fall there, (in getting the pardon) she shall not fall finally in getting him out, at least under a change of office.

I am trying as ordered by Judge C., to get the letters. I think we shall at length succeed. I think Mrs. D. begins to show symptoms of "a turning round," and that her husband was guilty of a great crime, and ought justly to suffer a little. Your endorsement seems to have settled her mind very much, and she feels that she has done all you could, and all you ought to do. She is satisfied perfectly. I think they both feel that there is both dignity and power in the law yet, and that it is dangerous work to treat it with contempt. I believe it will be all for the best that he has gone up for awhile. She knows not how long. I do, if she will bring me the letters.

I will inform you of any movements the moment necessary. I am, very truly,

H. R. MATCHETT. Addressed "Hon. Judge Holt, R. J. Advoctate General, present." Marked "personal."

It is necessary to state here in the absence of a fuller statement of the facts in the case, that Mr. Ashley got up the petition to the President asking for a pardon for Dunham over his own signature, basing it upon the ground of important services rendered to the Government by Dunham in the Surratt trial. Before sending it to the President he got A. G. Riddle, one of the Government Advocates in the Surratt case, and Judge Holt, to endorse the petition, which they did in strong and explicit terms. This will explain the endorsement, as well as other points referred to in the above letter.

The Intelligencer makes the following sensible and just reply to those Radicals who are trying to break the force of Dunham's exposure of Ashley & Co's villainy. "The public is advised to disregard the confession of Conover, so far as it affects Holt, Butler, Ashley & Co. for the reason, first, that he is a convicted perjurer, although his statements are supported by other, distinct, and weighty evidence. These writings, on the other hand, regarded him as a 'marvellous proper man' to manipulate witnesses in a case where a human life was at stake! On the ground of his 'valuable information,' and 'important facts and suggestions,' in that case, and in view of his services in prospective machinations, and as a procurer of substantial testimony in a more diabolical conspiracy, they do not hesitate to recommend him, not only as a fit subject for pardon, but as entitled to be restored to full competency as a credible witness! Whatever might be thought by others of the unsupported testimony of Conover, it does not lie in the mouths of morally-convicted culprits, or their voluntary attorneys, to discredit the word of their own pet witness. But it seems their apologists have the hardihood to do this at the same instant of demanding belief in the testimony of witnesses notoriously procured and tutored by him, under the still more villainous ministrations of his subtle masters!

REGISTRATION.

The Registration of voters at this place on Tuesday and Friday, resulted as follows. Whole number, 747. Whites 366—Blacks 381.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

We learn that there is now organizing in this County a secret political association known as the "White Man's Party."

THE JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO—THE NEW ISSUE OF SOUTHERN NEGRO SUPREMACY.

From the New York Herald. The rupture between President Johnson and the refractory and defiant Secretary of War, considered in connection with recent events and developments bearing upon Southern reconstruction, brings forward the new issue of southern negro supremacy into bold relief. It is morally certain that under the stringent anti-rebel and universal negro suffrage policy of reconstruction now pursued in the South, the ten rebel States will be reorganized and re-admitted to Congress by the predominant negro vote. Let us see what is the inevitable end of this business as now progressing, from the facts and figures before us.

From the registration of voters completed in Louisiana, the blacks have a recorded majority of over forty thousand; and as none but registered voters are to be admitted to the elections for the State reorganization, the blacks, counting all the State registration, will have the State by forty thousand majority; for we may safely assume that they will all come up to the polls. But as they will be supported and managed by a considerable number, say from fifteen to twenty thousand Radical whites, they will probably carry through the re-organization elections of Louisiana, fifty, or sixty, or seventy five thousand majority. This, if Sheridan's registration is to be adhered to, is a simple matter of arithmetic, for the Tennessee election establishes the essential fact that the Southern blacks are ex-mansu with the Republican party, and with its extreme Radicals. In Virginia, there is a majority of 100,000 for the blacks, and in North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, with the solid negro vote. As for South Carolina, with its aggregate population of seven hundred thousand, made up of four hundred thousand blacks against three hundred thousand whites, the case is clear, that as reconstruction is now going on, the blacks will assume complete and absolute possession of the State, and will have the power, if they choose to exercise it, of making a Legislature of black men, and of electing an unmitigated negro delegation to Congress—Senate and House.

Thus it appears, from the developments and all the evidence before us touching the reconstruction programme of Congress, that it carried out according to the laws as applied by Secretary Stanton and the present commanders of the five military districts, the whole ten of the States involved in this ordeal will be at the mercy of the blacks. We are called, then, to meet the question of the probable consequences of this negro supremacy. The return of twenty, thirty, or forty negro Senators and Representatives to Congress is but an item among the results which may be reasonably anticipated. The consequences of negro ascendancy in the Legislature of this or that State are most to be feared when we consider the untried balances as stated which these Southern blacks will be apt to enforce against their late white masters. Some very significant hints in this direction have already been thrown out in the resolutions of the negro reconstruction meetings of South Carolina. We know, too, that these Northern white Radical stumblers in the South who have most broadly suggested the possible application from Congress of "old Thad Stevens' panacea of confiscation have excited the liveliest enthusiasm among the blacks. It is any wonder, then, that ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and their leading Southern men counsel the policy of quiet submission to their present military government indefinitely as preferable to this reconstruction and restoration scheme, which will place the State absolutely under the control of the blacks? Do we not also perceive that in this matter there is an opening for a decisive political diversion on the part of President Johnson in his execution of these reconstruction laws in the interval to the next meeting of Congress.

Granting that the Northern States are prepared for the reorganization and acceptance of equal suffrage to the blacks, is New York, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio prepared for the full blown experiment of negro supremacy in ten Southern States, as contemplated by the Republican Radicals in southern reconstruction? Assuming that if, with a Conservative acting Secretary of War in the place of Stanton, and with five military commanders of Mr. Johnson's way of thinking in the places of the five commanders who think and act according to the gospel of Mr. Stanton—assuming that the result will be to delay the work of southern restoration for even two or three years—will this not be wiser than to rush headlong into this danger of southern negro supremacy in South Carolina; for example, to pre-empt the way of races which, if commenced, will be apt speedily to ripen into a war on both sides of indiscriminate extermination? Will social harmony, or peace, or financial confidence, or active and systematic industry ever be restored to the South under the threatened danger of negro supremacy?

We cannot answer these questions truly without recognizing the sagacity and wisdom of President Johnson's policy of going to the southern whites, as far as possible, under the terms of Congress, a chance to recover their lost ground, and to take the lead in southern reconstruction. We are, indeed, so far impressed with the idea, that in this view of the question he stands in a strong position, that we feel bound to advise him to make the most of his opportunity in bringing the issue before the people of the Northern States for their "sober second

PRESS ONWARD.

BY AUGUSTA TREADWELL. Young man, be up and doing, Wring from the world a name! Did idleness and sloth depart, Climb up the hill of fame. Resolve to be a hero In what you undertake; Be first and foremost in the throng, Active and wide awake. Forget the past—press onward, The present is your own; Resolve each evening's sunset Shall find your duties done. 'Tis only by endeavor, By stern and earnest will, You can succeed in climbing Fancy's steep and rugged hill. Yet with a manly purpose, And mind that knows no fail, No barrier can interpose, But which you may not scale. Care not for scoffs or idle jeers, All flattery despise; "Excelsior!" your motto be, Onward and upward rise.

thought" upon it in the coming fall elections. There is no security, and there are a thousand dangers in the Radical programme, which now distinctly forebodes the basing of the late governing whites of the South under the political covering of the black race, colored but yesterday from the moral darkness, oppressions, wrongs, and disabilities of African slavery. These dangers are so menacing that they must be appreciated by thinking Northern men. We hold, accordingly, that the time at last has come for a Northern reaction, and the time, therefore, for decisive measures on the part of President Johnson.

Accidental Killing.—In Virginia Jones, an interesting little girl of four summers, daughter of Mr. James H. Jones, living on Church street, near the corner of Queen, was accidentally shot and killed by her brother, a child of six years of age, on Saturday last. From what we learn, the gun was an old one that had been lying around for a length of time; it was without a hammer, and was not known to be loaded. Under these circumstances, it was not considered necessary to place it beyond the reach of the children, and on the occasion referred to the little fellow was playing with it. It is said by some that he struck the cone with a hammer, and by others that he fell and struck the cone against some hard substance, which caused an explosion. But be that as it may, the boy, who lodged in a half hour after the accident. The charge had entered the brain, and medical aid was unavailing. The explosion attracted the attention of both parents, and Mrs. Jones, who was sick abed, it is said, rose hastily and rushed to her dying child, and on reaching the spot, and seeing the condition of her little girl, fell fainting to the floor, and was recovered with difficulty.—Nephtis Day Book.

Conflict of Civil and Military Authority.—We learn, says the "National Intelligencer," that no official communication has yet been received, directly or indirectly, from General Sickles in reference to the conduct of his subaltern at Wilmington, N. C., in interposing a copy of Order No. 10, against the execution of a judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States. We hope it is not hence to be concluded that he sustains his duty, although such long silence is ominous of deep troubles in that quarter. The public press generally, Radical and Conservative, have expressed the conviction that he will order the obstruction to the execution of the writ to be unconditionally removed. We await his august decision with curiosity, not unminged with grave forebodings.

The Evening Express of yesterday contains the following singular expose: A German named Rabi, who was confined in the jail at the time of the visit of the Hon. James Ashley to Sanford Conover, and who was privy to some of the conversations which took place, has made some curious statements in regard to the plan of impeachment, as developed by the representative from the Toledo District. From those conversations, as we hear of them, it appears that Conover was paid by somebody for the evidence which he gave before the impeachment committee. The affidavits of Rabi will be made public in a few days.

The Charlotte Democrat says that, on Friday last, three or four citizens of that place found, in the South western suburbs of the city, a lot of massive silver ware, buried in a branch. The search was undertaken in consequence of a letter received by Wm. A. Williams from a man in Connecticut, who represented that he had been a soldier in the Federal army, and had buried this silver ware near Charlotte, in the Spring of 1867, (probably after the surrender, and when troops were first sent to garrison Charlotte). The soldier sent a diagram of the locality with particular directions how to find the treasure. Of course, it was stolen from some one by the soldier, who has since been troubled in conscience.

The Wilmington Journal says that the rice crop along the line of the Cape Fear, or rather that portion which escaped total destruction by the flood, is somewhat recovering from the effects of the recent rains. Those plantations on the river above Wilmington seem the least affected, though the damage exceeded one half. There are some plantations below where the crop presents something of a cheering aspect, but these are few.

The Weldon State has suspended publication.—Cause: Difficulty in making collections. The fate of our cotemporary is not singular. It is likely that other journals will fall as it and others have, from the same cause, and from the lack of sufficient patronage. From the same cause, also, we may expect to see, as is now apparent, other industrial enterprises throughout the South, dwindle, dwarf, and die. It is simply impossible for any business to flourish in a country hampered, and suspended, and threatened, and taxed, and bedeviled as this is. The certain, inevitable doom of the South under the present and now prospective condition of her public affairs is, to sink, and to continue to fall until she shall become a by-word for her poverty. The Radical reconstruction, if fastened upon her, will accelerate, as it was intended to do, her downward way.

NEGRO SUPREMACY.—Every State in the North to which it has ever been submitted has voted it down. Connecticut voted it down last year by 6,000 majority; New York voted it down in 1866 by 140,000 majority; Illinois voted it down in 1862 by 190,000 majority. In Pennsylvania and Indiana no party has the courage to submit it. Ohio will vote it down this fall by a large majority. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The corn crops of Hyde county—one of the most productive counties in the Eastern part of the State—is said to have been almost totally destroyed by the flood in July.

OF COURSE.—As was to be expected, it is now stated that one reason why Mr. Stanton was unwilling to leave the War Office was that he had "information of a scheme" for arming military organizations in the late insurrectionary States, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government! Of course.

CABINET TROUBLES—HOW STANTON WAS OUSTED—THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION, &c., &c.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, } WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 12, 1867. } Sir,—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as president by the constitution and laws of the United States you are hereby suspended from office as secretary of war, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property, now in your custody and charge. Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867. } Sir,—Your note of this date has been received, informing me that, by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as president by the constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as secretary of war and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property, now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right, under the constitution and laws of the United States without the advice and consent of the senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as secretary of war, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, and other public property in my custody and charge. But inasmuch as the general commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed secretary of war ad interim, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force. Very respectfully yours, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TO THE PRESIDENT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, } WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 12, 1867. } Sir:—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as secretary of war, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act, as secretary of war ad interim, and will at once enter upon the discharge of that office. The secretary of war has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and public property, now in his custody and charge. Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, General Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

GRANT TO STANTON. HOURS ARMIES OF THE U. S., } WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867. } Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir,—Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as acting secretary of war, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of secretary of war. With great respect, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

STANTON TO GRANT. WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, CITY, Aug. 12, 1867. } General Grant: Your note of this day, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12 by the president, appointing you secretary of war ad interim, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the president's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as secretary of war, or authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as secretary of war; but inasmuch as the president assumed to suspend me from office as secretary of war, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of secretary of war ad interim, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to the superior force of the president. You will please accept my acknowledgments of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed. I am, with sincere regard, truly yours, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To Gen. U. S. Grant

REVOCATION OF GEN. SICKLES' ORDER No. 10. It has heretofore been said that Marshal Goodloe, of the district of North Carolina, reported to the Attorney General that the process of the United States Circuit Court, lately held by Chief Justice Chase, was obstructed by order of Lieutenant Colonel Frank, commanding the post of Wilmington. The ground is expressly mentioned in the order to be that in each of the cases obstructed to cause of action adjudged upon by Judge Chase occurred between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, General Sickles's order No. 10 having forbidden Judges to entertain any suits for matters occurring between those dates. The marshal supposed that General Sickles did not mean to include Courts of the United States, but those of the State; but Colonel Frank interpreted the order differently. It is said that no report has been received at Washington from the commanding general upon the subject, but it is certain that an order has been issued by direction of the President, through General Grant, addressed to Major General Sickles, instructing him that no order can be properly issued and enforced in conflict with the Courts of the United States. This revokes order No. 10.

THE NEW YORK PRESS UPON MR. STANTON'S SUSPENSION. Greeley is of course wroth because Mr. Johnson has suspended Stanton, but he finds consolation in the hope that the act may redound to the credit and result in the success of the Republican party at the next Presidential election and the good of the country. Raymond's paper is more severe upon the President than Greeley's. The Sun rather approves, and takes it for granted that the Democrats will now come out decidedly in favor of Grant for President. The World congratulates Mr. Johnson upon this exhibition of pluck, and reminds him of the iron nerve of Andrew Jackson. The Herald justifies the suspension out and out. One of its Washington telegrams asserts that the next step will probably be the removal of Sheridan and the other four military commanders; and the Herald's comment is that that is just what the President ought to do. "In pursuing," it says, "this final decisive blow with these other decisive blows suggested, Mr. Johnson cannot fail to make a case so broad and sensation so general in his behalf as to result in a powerful popular reaction in our coming northern election in favor of white supremacy against southern negro supremacy, especially as the white policy of Johnson will be represented by General Grant as the general superintendent of southern reconstruction by the authority of Congress."

The Herald states the points in issue between the President and his enemies in the following manner: "The question thus presented is whether the ten excluded southern States, as a national political balance of power, shall be controlled hereafter, for ten, twenty, or fifty years, by their five hundred thousand bigger voters, as they were for seventy years before their rebellion by their three hundred thousand nigger-drivers. Is the country at large prepared and ready for the transfer of the political power of the South from the late oligarchy of slaveholders to their emancipated negro slaves? Is there no half way house of safety between the one extreme and the other? President Johnson thinks there is, while Stanton and his Radical supporters hold that there is not, and are resolved that there shall not be."

A list of the rulers who have been put to death by their own subjects, during the present century, has a melancholy interest at the present moment. It opens with the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, who was shot at Vincennes by order of the first Napoleon, for the furtherance of "public security." In 1815, Murat, King of Naples, was shot. So pleasing was this to the Emperor of Russia, that he gave to the courier who brought the news one hundred sequins. The "Moniteur" of December 15, 1815, writes of the event in a most approving manner, stating that "all the world is penetrated with a sentiment of the most lively gratitude for this blessing of Providence." On February 13, 1820, the Duc de Berri was stabbed while leaving the Opera House, in Paris, and died the next morning. The assassins said he stabbed him "because he was the youngest member of the Bourbon family," adding "that death would save him the trouble of taking the lives of the elder members." On the 19th of June, 1824, the Emperor Iturbide, of Mexico, was shot. In 1854 the Duc de Parma was fatally stabbed by an assassin, who escaped. During the Indian mutiny, from 1857 to 1859, many native Princes were shot, among others some of the sons of the King of Delhi. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot, and, lastly, on the 19th of June, 1867, the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, was shot at Queretaro. It is a singular coincidence that the only two Emperors of Mexico were both shot on the 19th of June.—Home Journal.

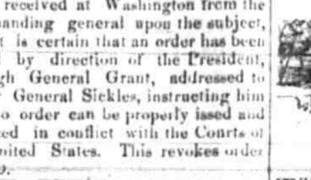
Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are two young ladies from Havana known as the "Chafins of Cuba," and wearing diamonds to the value of \$250,000.

His Excellency, Gov. Worth, has pardoned James Binkley, confined in the Kinston jail, under sentence of death.

The Prince of Wales has signed the temperance pledge. Thomas Peck, Esq. for many years a prominent merchant at Hampton, Virginia, died last week.

THEIR GUNS TURNED UPON THEM. The "National Intelligencer" quotes from Mr. Pierpont's speech in the Surratt case to prove that a conspiracy to take the President's life is a greater crime than one against a King's life, &c., &c., and asks the following question: "Why should not the conspirators (Conover, Ashley, Butler, and Holt) against the life of President Johnson be arrested, imprisoned, tried by military commission, and be ignominiously executed?"

With regard to the doctrine of woman's rights, the venerable Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, says the root of the great error of our day is, that women is to be made independent and self-supporting—precisely what she never can be, because God never designed she should be. Her support, her dignity, her beauty, her honor and happiness, he adds, lie in her dependence as wife, mother and daughter.



West. N. C. Rail-Road.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western-North-Carolina Rail-Road Company will be held at Salisbury, on the last Thursday (29th) of August.

A special train will run each way for the accommodation of stockholders only, who will procure tickets of the agents.

30.5t R. F. SIMONTON, Secy.

Sale of Property FOR U. STATES TAXES.

WILL be sold on the public square in Salisbury on the 10th day of August, 1867, one bay and one roan Mule, the property of Jas. H. Ennis, amount of Tax, \$95.61, he having neglected or refused to pay the taxes due by him to the United States. The property above described has been distrained, and will be sold at the time and place mentioned above in pursuance with the provisions of the act of Congress of the United States to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and for other purposes.

SAM'L H. WHEEY, Collector of Internal Revenue for U. S. N. C. By JOHN BEARD, D.puty. Salisbury, 26th July, 1867. 30.2t

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL proceed to sell at the late residence of R. J. Linn, dec'd., on Tuesday the 27th instant, the following property belonging to said estate, viz:

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, about 400 bushels Wheat!

A quantity of threshed and sheaf OATS, HAY, Straw, one Straw-Cutter, one Wind-Mill, one Buggy, one 2-horse Carriage and Harness, Farming Tools, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. At the same time and place the lands belonging to the estate will be rented for one year if not previously rented.

JOHN C. MILLER, admr.

FURTHER NOTICE

All those indebted to the estate of R. J. Linn, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said estate most present them according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN C. MILLER, admr. August 6, 1867. 32.3tnd

1867 Ho! for the West, 1867

By the Great National DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE!

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL-ROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Arrangements have been made by which Passengers can procure Through tickets at Salisbury N. C. for Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Lafayette, Indiana, Memphis, Tenn., &c.

And All Points in the Great West. By this great route passengers have only TWO CHANGES of Cars between Washington City and Indianapolis, two changes to Cincinnati, and three to St. Louis.

Time from Washington to Indianapolis 36 hours; Cincinnati 36 hours; and St. Louis 50 hours; Cairo 53 hours; and Memphis, Tenn., 62 hours.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and connecting roads are the only routes which can effect large through from Washington City to all points West.—Passengers should be sure to ask for tickets via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as it is the nearest and most direct route. Passengers purchasing Western through tickets have the privilege to visit Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

For those wishing to Emigrate to any of the Western or South-Western States, and by getting up a party of 10 full Passengers and upwards, procure Emigrant Tickets of JEHU FOSTER, Esq., Agent, North Carolina, at Salisbury, for— Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio. St. Louis, Mo. Memphis, Tenn. New Orleans, La. Paducah, Ky. at greatly reduced prices.

Passengers should in all cases purchase Through tickets from the place they start from to where they are going, as by so doing they will save from \$5 to \$10 in money, besides they are not subject to annoyance in reducing baggage and paying transfer charges. By this Route, whenever a Passenger has purchased a through ticket, the different companies assume all charges of transfers of Passengers and baggage. If every Passenger is allowed 100 lbs. of baggage free, and those who are allowed half Passengers are allowed 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. respectively. After 4 years are free.

For all further information a address, LOUIS ZIMMER, Master of Transportation, Baltimore, Md. Gen. S. Gilbert Agt. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Greenboro, N. C. J. E. WILSON, Master of Transportation, Balt. & O. R. R. Baltimore. L. M. COLE, Agt. Baltimore. Balt. & O. R. R. Baltimore. 30.7t