THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Saturday Evening, July 13, 1867.

LEWIS HANES, ED. & PRO.

☞ WM. H. BERNARD is our authorized agent to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the OLD NORTH STATE in the City of Wilmington.

General Sickles' Letter to Senator Trumbull.

We invite attention to this letter, which we publish in another column to-day.—General Sickles makes some sensible and practical suggestions, founded upon experience. Every sensible man at the South, not blinded by passion and prejudice, has seen from the beginning the impossibility of filling the various offices of the State with competent men under the operations of the Sherman bill. Almost every leader of that party in this State which boasts that it is the "unmistakably loyal" party is disfranchised. General Sickles sees very plainly what many others of his party will see when too late to accomplish their objects—that if the present plan is adhered to a reaction in [illegible] if, indeed, it should not prove impossible to establish competent governments in the Southern States at all. Yet sensible as his advice is, being, as it is, based upon experience and observation, it will be rejected.

The Public Printing.

Our attention has been called to a most glaring and inexcusable blunder in the printing of the laws of the last session of the General Assembly, namely, that there is a total omission of seventeen chapters of the public laws, occurring between the 30th and 48th chapters. We speak by the book in this matter. We have seen but one copy and the defect may be in the binding or stitching of *this particular copy*, and we therefore suspend further comment until we hear what the public printer has to say.

Ex-President Fillmore.

This distinguished gentleman, more than any other man at the North, commands the confidence of the Southern people. His administration of the government, while chief magistrate of the Nation, met with their almost unanimous approval. He has never, we belive, acted with the Republican party, and may be relied upon as being as warm a sympathiser with us in our misfortunes as any man of his section. The opinions of such a man as to the course which we should now pursue cannot but weigh very greatly with our people.

We have just been permitted to peruse a letter from a distinguished gentleman of this State, now in Western New York, to a friend in this city. He had just had a long interview with the Ex-President, who gave it as his opinion that the Southern people should promptly reorganize their State governments under the recent Acts of Congress and secure the admission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress at the earliest day possible. If the terms now offered should be rejected by the Southern people he feels quite confident that much harsher ones will be *enforced*.

This is the view which we have always taken. There is no hope of any change in parties North until after this question is disposed of and this Mr. Fillmore plainly sees, hence his advice.

The Raleigh Register.

We have received several numbers of this paper, just started at Raleigh, and would have noticed it before this time but for indisposition and absence from our post.

The *Register* is under the editorial control of Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., who has been long connected with the press and has distinguished himself as a graceful and fluent writer. In politics the *Register* is decidedly Republican, but it is entirely free from that extreme radicalism which characterizes the other papers of the State claiming to be representatives of the same party. It zealously advocates reconstruction under the recent acts of Congress as indispensable to the best interests of the State, but it proposes to do no more than satisfy the requirements of those acts. In its tone it is exceedingly kind and conciliatory towards the Southern people. It takes decided ground against confiscation and disfranchisement — opposes everything like Brownlowism, if we understand it correctly and we believe we do.

The great and all-absorbing question now agitating the country is that of reconstruction, which will certainly take place under the recent acts of Congress, if that body acts in good faith, as we hope it will. In connection with this question, there are but two practical issues likely to arise—those of confiscation and disfranchisement, both of which Mr. Goodloe opposes. Therefore, while we are not ourself a member of the Republican party, and while we may differ very widely from him on many abstract questions, we yet agree with Mr. Goodloe upon all the practical issues involved in the reconstruction question, and can, in that work, cordially co-operate with him against the proscriptionists and Brownlowites in our State.—We are satisfied that confiscation will never come unless it should be invited by a certain class in the South now struggling to acquire political power, and we are ready to support conservative men of any party in order to defeat that faction in our State. The same faction is anxious, in violation of every principle of Republican government, to disfranchise, by our State Constitution, a large portion of our most intelligent citizens. We say a faction, for we are unwilling to believe that any considerable party in the State desire to bring upon the country the calamities of such measures

We entertain for Mr. Goodloe, personally, the kindest feelings, and wish him success in his undertaking. We hope he may be able to infuse into his party the spirit manifested thus far in the *Register*, and if so, we for one, would be willing to leave the whole work of reconstruction to that party until after the re-admission of the State, and until that time we suppose there will be no other party organized in the State.

The Federal Districts.

The District of North Carolina, of which Hon. G. W. Brooks is District Judge, is divided into three sub-Districts, called the Districts of Pamlico, Albemarle and Cape Fear, in all of which District Courts are held. As an additional importance has recently been given these Courts by constituting them Courts of Bankruptcy, it becomes a matter of consequence to such of our citizens as expect to take the benefit of the bankrupt law of Congress, to know what counties compose these several Districts, so that they may know in what District to file their application.

We have been furnished the following Statement by a member of the bar of this city, who has taken the pains to ascertain the facts, which we doubt not will prove of general interest.

The Act of Congress Passed 1802.

1 Brightly Dig. 702, § 5, 2 Stat. at Large, 162, enacts that the District of Albemarle shall comprise the districts of Edenton and Halifax—that the District of Pamlico shall comprise the Districts of New Berne and Hillsboro', and all that part of the District of Wilmington lying eastward and northward of New River, and the rest of the State to constitute the District of Cape Fear. At the time the act was passed the judicial district system obtained and there were eight district courts held, viz: Edenton, Halifax, New Berne, Hillsboro', Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Morganton. It is entirely evident from an examination of the laws touching the Congressional Districts that they were not meant by the use of the general term district—for up to 1792, they had been termed Divisions. By the Act of '89 the Districts of Hillsboro and Halifax were to form a division styled Roanoke—while the districts of Edenton and New Berne were to form another Division—a similar act was passed in 1790. By the latter arrangement Halifax and Craven were put into a Division called Roanoke.

The Act of '92 divides the State into ten Congressional Districts—if the district in which Chowan and Halifax are found is to be considered as the District of Albemarle, and the District in which Orange and Craven are put is to be Pamlico, then between Orange, Randolph and Chatham, we find Franklin, Wake, Warren, Nash and Granville, which would, (though surrounded by counties in the Albemarle and Pamlico districts,) thus be placed in the Cape Fear district. The same, or a similar difficulty would arrise under the arrangement of the Congressional Acts of 1802. Besides we do not know or have any reason to believe that the Congressional districts ever went by the name of Edenton, Hillsboro', &c., so far from it, the divisions were styled Roanoke, New Berne *and* Edenton, &c., by act of '89, and Albemarle, Centre, &c., by the act of '90, but none were styled New Berne or Hillsboro' singly. Again, it is more reasonable to suppose that in using the term District, reference was had to a cognate subject.

Assuming then that Judicial Districts were referred to—the history of those Districts is this.

In 1762, we find the title of an act to divide the Province into five Judicial Districts—the act not being given. We find a similar title of an act in 1764.

In 1767, a similar one with an additional district.

In 1768, a similar entry,—also in 1773—in 1777, a similar Act is recited in full but the boundaries of the several districts are not specified. But in 1778, an Act was passed for altering the times for holding these District Courts, in which the counties composing these Districts, are set forth as follows:

Salisbury District.

Rowan, Mecklenburg, Tryon, Anson, Surry, Guilford, Burke, Washington and Wilkes.

Hillsboro' District.

Orange, Granville, Wake, Chatham and Caswell.

Halifax District.

Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Bute, Martin and Nash.

Edenton District.

Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Currituck, Bertie, Tyrrel, Hertford and Camden.

Wilmington District.

New Hanover, Onslow, Bladen, Duplin, Cumberland and Brunswick.

New Berne District.

Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Johnston, Hyde, Dobbs and Pitt.

This was in 1778.

In 1789 Stokes was formed from Surry and added to the Salisbury District.

In 1785 Rockingham was erected out of Guilford and annexed to the Salisbury District—and the same year Anson was disannexed and joined to Fayetteville district, which had in the meantime been established, and about the same time (perhaps the year before,) Richmond was also annexed to Fayetteville—Wilkes, Washington, Rutherford, Sullivan and Burke were also attached to the Morgan District, and Washington and Sullivan afterwards and now formpart of Tennessee.

In 1788 Iredell was erected and joined to Salisbury District, and the same of Cabarrus in 1792.

Randolph was formed in 1779 from Rowan and Guilford, but owing to its proximity to Hillsboro' was joined to that district. Person was erected in 1794, and attached to the Hillsboro District. Washington was formed from Tyrrel in 1799, and joined to the Edenton District.

Cumberland was afterwards joined to Fayetteville District.

In 1779 Wayne was formed from Dobbs, and in 1791 Dobbs was divided into counties, Lenoir and Glasgow, and added to New Berne District—in 1779. Jones was formed out of Craven—in 1767 Bute was divided into two counties called Warren and Franklin, and in 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed into Greene. In 1779 Gates was formed out of Hertford, Chowan and Perquimans. By an act assessing the *quotas* of jurors in the New-Berne District passed in 1803, we know that Jones, Greene and Lenoir were then in that District.

In 1779 an act was passed directing the method of appointing jurors, &c., and from that we learn that in addition to the counties before named, Jones and Wayne formed part of New Berne District—[Lenoir and Greene added in '91, as before stated] that Wilmington District had not been altered—that Randolph had been annexed to Hillsboro' District, and that Gates had been annexed to Edenton District. We learn from sundry acts, passed from time to time, for adjusting the *quotas* of jurors that in 1799—the several judicial districts of Edenton, Halifax, New Berne, Hillsboro, Wilmington and Salisbury stood thus:

Edenton District.

Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Currituck, Bertie, Hertford, Camden, Gates, Tyrrel and Washington.

Halifax District.

Warren, Franklin, Edgecombe, Northampton, Nash, Martin and Halifax.

New Berne District.

Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Greene, Lenoir, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Pitt and Wayne.

Hillsboro' District.

Orange, Granville, Wake, Chatham, Randolph, Caswell and Person.

Wilmington District.

New Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Duplin and Bladen.

Salisbury District.

Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Iredell, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

Fayetteville District erected 1787.

By taking Richmond from Salisbury and Cumberland, Sampson, Moore and Robeson, from Wilmington District, and Anson was annexed to it in 1789. This is greatly confirmed by reference to the Comptroller's Report of delinquents for the year 1802, in which the districts and counties composing them are laid down in tables and entirely agree with the foregoing, the only county not then delinquent and therefore omitted, being Caswell.

Since the year 1802, there have been several new counties erected. In 1855, Wilson was erected from Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne, so that a part of it is in the District of Albemarle and a part in the District of Pamlico.

Alamance being entirely out of Orange belongs to Pamlico. Harnett being entirely out of Cumberland belongs to Cape Fear. Davidson and Davie being entirely out of Rowan belongs to Cape Fear—and so Forsythe being entirely out of Stokes belongs to Cape Fear.

There is no part of the State lying eastward and northward of New River except about one-half of Onslow. Why that part was added to Pamlico it is difficult at this time to say, but very likely because in the spring of the year it might be dangerous for those inhabitants living above New River to cross it to go to Wilmington to attend the Cape Fear District Court. I therefore submit that the several Federal sub-districts are composed of the following counties and parts of counties, viz:

Albemarle District.

Chowan,	Pasquotank,
Perquimans,	Currituck,
Bertie,	Tyrrel,
Hertford,	Camden,
Gates,	Washington,
Warren,	Franklin,
Edgecombe,	Northampton,
Nash,	Martin,
Halifax,	part of Wilson.

Pamlico District.

Beaufort,	Craven,
Carteret,	Greene,
Hyde,	Johnston,
Jones,	Lenoir,
Pitt,	Wayne,
Orange,	Granville,
Wake,	Chatham,
Randolph,	Caswell,
Person,	Alamance and
Part of Onslow,	part of Wilson.

Cape Fear District.

Part of Onslow below New River and all of the rest of the State.	

Respectfully,
W. H. BAILEY.

Secret Political Societies.

Mr. Henry W. Bennett, of Davenport, Iowa, sends us a respectful letter, and it shall receive a respectful reply. We had occasion some days since, while commenting upon the meeting of Congress, to speak our minds of an association known as "The Grand Army of the Republic." We spoke with severity, because we felt the occasion had arrived for a severe expression of opinion. We understand the Grand Army of the Republic to be a secret society, composed of persons calling themselves discharged soldiers of the army, with the purpose of taking part in politics. Mr. Bennett rather denies this, but we are not satisfied with his denial. We scarcely ever can take up a certain class of Western papers without finding that some "Post of the G. A. R. has had a meeting, *and resolved that everything is going wrong, and that nothing will go right until some one is hanged, and everybody has a confiscated farm.*"

In the first place, we call this organization unrepublican. Secret associations for social purposes to aid in charity, or to develop virtue and friendship, are very well. They rarely interfere with anybody. If people find amusement in meeting in guarded rooms, and wearing spangled dresses, and calling themselves sachems, and brothers, and comrades, soldiers of Gideon, and sons of Rechab, it is their own business. We may doubt their taste, but a man's taste concerns only himself. Sometimes we have vestiges of the Orange sentiment in Ireland in Protestant associations, who meet and swear by the immortal memory of King William and vow to walk knee-deep in Catholic blood. Such vows are harmless figures of speech as long as the police are about. On the other hand, we hear of other societies who propose to re-establish the Catholic church, and scatter confusion among the Protestants. In America, however, these maledictions are merely rhetorical. The Catholic and Protestant churches still live and flourish. The one is dead as an active power; the other has long since departed. In the war there were Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle; but their glory was for a day, and it faded like the flowers of the field. When a secret society goes beyond the offices of charity and friendship, it takes no root in America.

The Grand Army of the Republic proposes, according to Mr. Bennett, to "renew associations formed amid the roar of artillery, the lightning of battle, and the thunder of victory." We fear Mr. Bennett but half states his case. The memories of the recent war were, no doubt, very high and holy. There is something sacred in the comradeship which drank from the same canteen. We can understand with what a lusty grasp the comrades of the mess would meet in civil life. If this were all we should be content; but it is not all. *These men combine for political purposes. They propose to keep alive the wrath and bitterness of that dreadful time. They mean to control conventions to nominate men for office—to perpetuate in our civil system the bitterness of war.* We believe the soldier should receive abundant reward. When a soldier and a civilian apply for office, all things else being equal, we should prefer the soldier. But we dislike this making a privileged class, and especially we dislike this getting into a corner, and having passwords and grips, and making an exclusive class. Washington foresaw this when he opposed the Society of the Cincinnati. He saw in that association the first step toward an aristocracy, and he declined to ally himself with it. Here is an association more numerous and more powerful than the Cincinnati, which proposes to ever keep alive a war with brothers and fellow-countrymen, to exult in victories over Americans, *to rejoice over the destruction of men in whose blue veins runs the blood which courses in our own, and who, whatever their crimes or errors, are of our own country. We say, let all fearful memories of the past sink into the hell to which they belong; let us think only of wounds to be healed, of harvests to grow again, of seas once more covered with our commerce, education for the ignorant, protection to the oppressed, justice to all.*

We say this, and sacrifice none of the principles defended by Mr. Bennett. He is, no doubt, earnest in his belief that his work is worthy. But there are crafty, bold, bad men who look upon these societies as so many instruments for their own advancement. They propose to ally themselves with this military sentiment, with no more claim upon it than Thenardier in Hugo's novel had to be called the Sergeant of Waterloo. He followed the army, and robbed the bodies of the slain. The true soldier sheathes his sword and buries it in his closet, and it remains an heirloom. He becomes a citizen, and makes no claim for political honors but that of citizenship. *Above all things, he does not carry his epaulets and ribbons, his wounds and bruises to a political convention, to be knocked down to the highest bidder.* There may be many of these men unwittingly in this Army of the Republic, who probably entered with the views of Mr. Bennett. They will soon see how they may better occupy their time.

Especially do we entertain these views when we find in the declarations of these secret soldier associations so many expressions of madness. *The true soldier is the most generous of foemen. Take the great captains who commanded the contending hosts. Do we find Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Thomas, or Meade assembling together and howling for more blood, more strife, more bitterness?* Do we find Lee, or Longstreet, or Johnson, or Beauregard insisting that the hates of secession shall be prolonged. These men fought their fights and ended. Their anger ceased with the echo of the last guns fired in anger. From this Grand Army of the Republic, now parading through political conventions in the West *commanded by the captains of the caucus*, the lobby, *and the bar rooms, we appeal to* the Grand Army of the Republic which carried our banners over a hundred fields under the eye of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. We denounce this new secret association as out of sympathy with the true Republican party *and as inimical to the Constitution and the Union.* It will be a sad day for our party when soldiers find no better work than to *prowl over the battle fields of the past, and dig up the bodies of the slain. The country wants peace and rest, and harmony, and justice. These men want a distracted country that offices may be gained.* They would make America a Mexico, peace would be sent to sleep with Turks and infidels, and, instead of Union, they would "the wofullest division make that ever fell upon this cursed earth."—*New York Tribune.*

General Sickles on Registration.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5, 1867.

To Senator Trumbull:

My Dear Sir: If I proceed now I disregard the wishes of the President, and my action would be regarded as insubordinate. If I follow his instructions, many would probably be registered who are not eligible according to the true interpretation of the acts of Congress. If it is meant that all who have held any office, federal, State, or municipal, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in rebellion, or given aid and comfort, etc., are disfranchised, this should be expressly declared; otherwise, if left to construction, it may be held that no other officers are included than those classes enumerated in Article 6 of the Constitution—that even as to these a full pardon removes the disqualification.

If it is meant to exclude lawyers, they should be expressly mentioned, or else described by classification—as, for example, after the word "office," add "any licensed calling, employment or profession"; otherwise, if the eligibility of lawyers be left to reconstruction, it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a court or other judicial body. The truth is, we have now in operation two distinct systems of reconstruction originated by Congress and engrafted on the President's plan of reconstruction. The first congressional plan is expressed in the Howard constitutional amendment, leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disqualification for office as a punishment for rebellion and as a safeguard for the future.

That plan having been refused by the rebel States, Congress passed the reconstruction acts, which form a second scheme of reconstruction entirely distinct in principle and plan from the former. In the second plan Congress assumes control of the question of suffrage, which is extended to all who can take a prescribed oath, and also enforces the disqualification for office which would have been the penal and conservative feature of the first plan.

Now, it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence the true solution, I believe, is to declare with universal suffrage a general amnesty, naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, legislative, and executive departments of the State governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes, very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be entrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men, being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction and to support the views of the majority.

Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State governments in the South. It is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs, and especially those who could fill judicial stations, are disfranchised. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fail, it is most likely to fail, it is most likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success.

It would have been advantageous, perhaps, to have removed many disaffected persons, especially judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, in the execution of the sixth section of the act of March 2, if competent successors could have been found among those who are eligible to office, and I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers as one of the most effective instrumentalities in the execution of the military authority conferred upon district commanders. As it is, I find myself prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repentence is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalist. In truth, the zeal of some of the converts outruns the discretion of many of the faithful.

With reference to other practical suggestions, it might be useful in Congress, by one of its committees interrogating the commanding officers of the several districts upon the operation of the reconstruction acts and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES.

☞ Make the heart right, and man will be right, the woman will be right, the child will be right; make the men, women and children right, and the home will be right; make the home right, and the town and city will be right; make the towns and cities right, and the States will be right; make the States right, and the nation will be right; make the nations right, and the world will be right.

A Card.

Some unprincipled and trifling character having originated the report that I am acting as "Secretary" of an organization known as the "U. L. A." of this Town and County, to my surprise it has gained circulation and to some extent credence. I assert that I know nothing of my connection with the organization, and furthermore, I am not even enlightened as to its constitution. But regarding it seriously, I have been personally denounced, as the supposition prevails among our citizens that I am attached to the "U L. A." Now, kind observer, let it be made known that the bands of OLD FEAR have been entirely unloosed from around the heart, "and of the abundance thereof the mouth speaketh," therefore, I take it, a privilege endowed upon EVERY MAN, at this day, irrespective of ALL political objections to follow and advocate the dictations of his own personal and political conscience—let them be of the nature they may, and I deem it no personal business to censure for so acting. Suffice it to say, that I am in no wise connected with the above organization, and I would have the "wise-author" of the told-tale to accept the contempt of and LIE from his most obedient,

J. C. LILLY.

Salisbury, July 13, '67.

DIED:

In this town on the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M. of Cholera Infantum, GRACE DUROC, only child of John Alexander and Kate Leonora Lane, aged 10 months and 7 months.

"As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away."

In this city on yesterday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., JACOB ADOLPHUS, son of John F., and Margaret Moose, aged 1 year and 6 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 9, 1867.

CORRECTED BY BINGHAM & CO., GROCERS.

Bacon,	per pound.	14 to 16
Coffee,	per pound,	28 to 33
Corn, per bush. of 56 lbs.,		to 1.15
" Meal, bush. 46 "		1.25 to 1.30
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 12
Candles, Tallow,	"	to 20
" Adamantine,		25 to 30
Cotton,	per pound,	16 to 20
" Yarn, per bunch,		2.25 to 2.50
Eggs, per dozen,		10 to 15
Feathers,	per pound,	40 to 50
Flour,	per bbl.	12.50 to 14
Fish, Mackeral, No. 1,		$25.00
" " 2,		24 to
" " 3,		to 00
Fruit, dried, apples pealed,		to 6
" " " unp'ld,		00 to 00
" " Peaches, pealed,		8 to 10
" " " unpealed,		00 to 00
Leather, upper, per pound,		62 to 75
" sole,	"	40 to
Iron, bar,	"	8 to 10
" castings,	"	8 to 10
Nails, cut,	"	9 to 10
Molasses, sorghum, per gal		to 50
" West India,	"	75 to 00
" Syrup,	"	1.00 to 1.25
Onions,	per bushel,	40 to 50
Pork,	per pound,	10 to
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,		75 to 60
" Sweet,	"	00 to 00
Sugar, Brown, per pound,		15 to 20
" Clarified,	"	20 to 22
" Crushed Pulverized		22 to 25
Salt, coast,	per sack,	0.00 to 0.00
" Liverpool,	"	3.50 to 3.60
" Table,		5.50 to 6.00
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,		00 to 00
" Manufactured,		30 to 1.50
" Smoking,		40 to 1.00

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY MARKET

REPORTED BY SPRAGUE BROS., BROKERS.

Salisbury, N. C., July 4, 1867.

	Buying rates.
Bank of Cape Fear,	25
Charlotte,	[illegible]
Clarendon,	3
Commerce,	12
Fayetteville,	8
North Carolina,	40
Wadesboro',	22
Washington,	10
Wilmington,	18
Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	18
Farmers' Bank Greensboro', (old)	20
Merchants' Bank Newbern,	40
Bank of Roxboro,	40
Miners and Planters Bank,	30
Bank of Thomasville,	35
Greensboro'o Mutual,	5
Bank Lexington,	15
Bank Lexington at Graham	24
GOLD—Buying $1.35½	Selling $1.00
SILVER—Buying 1.30	Selling 1.35
N. C. Coupons	53

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution.—THE FIRM OF **SUYDAM & BATES** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. H. SUYDAM,
D. BATES.

July 12, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the business at the Old Stand. G. H. SUYDAM.

July 12th, 1867. tf.

O. I. C.

G. B. Poulson & Co.,

DRUGGISTS

And Apothecaries

Are Successors to W. C. ROBERTS & CO. And it is their intention to keep always on hand every thing in their line of business and warrant it Pure, Fresh and Unadulterated, and will make it the cheapest DRUG STORE to purchase Medicine for cash in this State. The business will be under the entire management of Dr. G. B. POULSON, Wyatts Old Stand, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

July 11th, 1867. tw-tf

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF Trust executed to me on the 4th day of July 1866, by James C Turner, I will expose to sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 26th day of July, 1867, the House and Lot in Salisbury, known as the Frankford property, on Main street, adjoining the lots of Mrs. Ann Brown, Maj. Turner and others. Terms cash.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,
July 5, 1867.—3w Trustee.

USEFUL BOOKS.

SILENT Friend, 50 cents; How to get Rich, 50 cents; Magic Wand and Medical Guide, 50 cents; Ladies Love Oracle, 25 cents; The Laws of Love, 25 cents; How to Woo and How to Win, 25 cents; Complete Horse Doctor, 25 cents; Guide to Long Life, 25 cents; "Ladies Love Letter Writer, 25 cents." Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Address JOHN A. SIMONS,
July 2, 1867.—3m. Charleston, S. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

Session of 1867.

FALL TERM, OPENS JULY 24TH. Course of Instruction—Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. For circular, Address

June 11, 1867.—tw6w COL. WM. BINGHAM.