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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily one year, \$5.00. Six months, \$3.00. To clubs of ten one year, \$40.00. To clubs of ten six months, \$25.00. Weekly one year, \$2.50. Six months, \$1.50. A club of ten, weekly, one year, \$20.00. A club of ten, weekly, six months, \$10.00.

Journal of Commerce. LOCAL DEPARTMENT. HENRY C. POOL, Editor. Reading Matter on every page.

Who CAN REGISTER?—All males twenty-one years of age, who have resided in this State one year, and who have not been convicted of larceny, or who, previous to the war, did not hold any State or Federal office, are entitled to register and vote, whether or not they engaged in the war or were aid and comfort to the South.

Those who, at any time before the war, held any civil office "created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice," or taken an oath as an officer of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the war, or gave aid to the South, cannot register or vote. This does not include those who held military offices—militia officers, therefore, are not embraced among the disfranchised.

It must be recollected that "engaged in the rebellion," or "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," does not, of itself, disfranchise any one. This must be ascertained by the holding of a State or Federal office previous to the war.

REGISTRATION.—At the closing of the office yesterday, of the late precinct, composed of the 1st and 3rd wards, there had been registered 116 whites and 91 colored men. Let all go forward tomorrow, and finish registration in this precinct—ESPECIALLY SOUTHERNERS.

ETERNAL VIOLENCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY. Then let every friend of the South Register, and let his neighbor does the same.

BOOK STORE ADVERTISER.—We received, some time since, a number of this neat little paper published by Mr. James H. Eunis, formerly of the City of Salisbury, but now of the N. C. Book Store, Raleigh. This paper is gotten up and published solely for the purpose of advertising business—it contains a description of the various books which he has and keeps on hand and ready for sale. We learn that it is one of the most—if not the most, extensive Establishments in the State; and that Mr. Eunis is a gentleman of high character and an energetic business man; one who desires success, and we sincerely trust that his merit will be rewarded.

SWINDLER.—We learn from a reliable source a man calling himself Wm. S. Forest, of York Va., has been playing the confidence game on some of our citizens. He has notes in possession purporting to be written by Adolph Buchanan and James Barron Howe, Editor of the Norfolk Virginian, and states that he is a member of Dr. Armstrong's Church in Norfolk. This fellow tried to borrow \$5 from us on Sunday last; but we "emit a mite" and did not "blush" by him. He stopped at the boarding-house of Mr. Cartaway and left with his bill. Look out for him, brethren of the press, and hand him around.

REGISTRATION.—For some time past some of our friends, just entering manhood, have excited themselves in our hearing, as opposed to registration. Gentlemen,—we said to them,—I repeat it; your duty to your State, to your country, and to your disfranchised neighbor, is that you register. Let not this apathy and indifference which have been felt in Tennessee hold possession of you. If you are that your future should be controlled by the South and negroes, then stay at home to-day; but if you desire ever to have any share in the future of North Carolina, go to the registration office and see that your name is on the books. Without this you cannot vote. We of our people will "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage"; to all true men we say, shoulder to shoulder, and no following.

REMAINING.—Last Friday night a large flag was raised in Baltimore by the Democracy of that city. Many persons were in attendance—about two thousand—and addresses were made by several prominent and intelligent gentlemen. But while the procession, headed by bands of music, was marching or passing by one of the streets, it was fired into by a party of men—(Radicals of course)—seriously wounding two of the party. This is to be expected—and rebels (democrats) who are opposed to Radical despotism may constantly look out for such tokens of friendship.

STANTON.—At last we are pleased to say that Stanton has been appointed as our high sheriff, and, in his stead has appointed, ad interim, Gen. Grant—who has already entered upon the duties of the office, and appeared in Cabinet meeting on the 12th inst. This is good news and will be so considered by all friends of the administration. Gen. G. will make a most excellent officer—where all he is loyal, not Radical for the Union, and not for despotism. No better selection could have been made, and our Chief Executive deserves the benevolent thanks of all lovers of liberty for the appointment of such an official.

We learn that during the high wind yesterday morning that a flat coming down the river, having several negro women and children on board, was driven toward the shore near the R. R. wharf, the waves dashing over her all the while, and the party on board calling for help, they were informed by three negro men who were working near by that they should not give them any assistance, and one of them drawing a pistol threatened to shoot them; a police officer witnessed the man, who drew the pistol, but could not find him.

REMARKS.—We would advise all those whether young or old, rich or poor, male or female, who when awaking these torridly warm and disagreeable mornings, feel as if they would prefer remaining for a little while longer in their beds to rest themselves, or during the day are troubled with that disagreeable old friend—a slight headache, to go to the seaside, tumble about in the surf, pick up shells upon the beach, at three hours meals per day, sleep two hours in the afternoon and the whole life long night, get up very early in the morning—say five o'clock—go fishing; and they will return home rejuvenated, quite ready to do the pulling and carrying or propping, to nurse Bennie through the measles—Coz, Edward through the bilious fever or Aunt Sarah through the annual inflammatory rheumatism, and with the close of the long winter will still retain some of the buoyancy infused into heart and limbs by the wild wonder of the waves and the beauty of the electric surf upon the seashore.

We are always pleased to see the young folks enjoy themselves—yet it is rather provoking to see how many lazy girls are blessed with the Summer advantages which their frail, harassed mothers at home so much more need. To women confined to the dull routine of household care—a month—or even a week at Beaufort or Morehead is a glimpse of paradise. The sense of freedom, of space, is of itself unmitigated enjoyment. Then the leisure—the delicious leisure to read or walk or dress or talk, without thinking of dozens of things that must be done and the perpetual, ever recurring question of what is to be had for breakfast, dinner and tea, if it did not seem to be almost a crime, would be as near to perfect happiness as one need ever expect to get in this life. One month of Seabathing is compensation for the trials of the other eleven, especially if the accessories of society and other things are not wanting.

Go to the Seaside. Friend King at Beaufort is noted for his kindness and hospitality to his guests, and so also is that prince of hosts—Granger at Morehead, both of whom will be glad to see you.

In the closing paragraph of a long editorial in yesterday's issue of the Republican, the Editor of that sheet in speaking of the President and Secretary Stanton says:

It is a fall to see in what respect "interests of a moment to the country" will be furthered by the removal, suspension of the Secretary. In reading him, Andrew Johnson will display a man intolerance never before shown by any responsible officer of the government. He will show his anxiety to resort to the vilest measure of tyranny that of suppressing the voice of opposition.

In the paragraphs preceding this extract, the Republican states that the reason that the President desires the resignation of the Secretary is a difference of political feeling; and is horrified at the partisan feelings shown by Mr. Johnson. We should be gratified at this sentiment if the acts of the editor of the Republican were in conformity with it; but is such the case? Does the editor remember that the present appointed board of the city, which he is a member, turned out all the appointees of the late elected board? And was not this because of the City Marshall, City Clerk and City physician, were gentlemen who differed from him in politics? We believe that it was. Why is it that he now feels so differently? The reason is plain: Secretary Stanton is of the same shade of politics as himself, and when one of them is removed a howl runs through the Radical camp, and the inevitable word, "disloyalty," is hissed through all their teeth.

"Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The Raleigh Sentinel contains a telegraphic communication between Gov. Worth and Gen. Sickles, in regard to Sec. 2 General Order No. 33. (Section in regard to Jurors.) Gen. Sickles suspends that Section for the present, and states that the correspondence is sufficient order for Sheriffs and others.

COTTON CROPS.—It affords us much pleasure to inform our many readers, of the great improvement of the cotton crops—which we learn will be very good in this region of the State. This crop will, we very much hope, be quite short. This is to be regretted. Our farmers are not. Not only has the crop been deprived of their accumulated wealth but has also swept away the means of creating it, and they who have suffered so much are now ill able to bear more.

EXECUTION OF LEWIS ALBERTON.—On Friday next, 10th inst., between the hours of two and three o'clock, the execution of the highwayman, Lewis Alberton, will take place on the old field beyond the military encampment. We fervently trust that this poor wretched creature may be prepared for the "dread event," which is inevitable; as there is not the slightest hope for Executive interference, either in the way of pardon or respite. He had been guilty of many wicked acts and for them he is to suffer and die upon the gallows. For the sake of his soul we hope that he is not unmindful of the future, and ere it is too late, will make peace with that God who is just and merciful.

HEALTH OF OUR CITY.—Summer has come and almost gone—yet Newbern has had very little sickness, but few deaths to record, and to-day, we are happy to say that it never was more healthy; but whether it will so continue until "Jack Frost" makes his appearance remains to be seen. The cholera, that terrible, awful scourge, so much to be dreaded and feared, has made its appearance in many parts of the country—and may present itself at our doors any day. In order to be prepared to repel it, our people must use considerable exertion—cleanse and lime freely their yards and vacant lots—causes to be removed from them all vegetable and other refuse matter liable to invite or breed disease. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Do not for a single day delay this matter.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Our city has been the theatre for a vast number of improvement during the past few months; but, alas! few have been made. Among them we notice the new Brick Office now in process of construction by W. P. Moore, Esq. Newbern can claim among her energetic men none more so than this gentleman. He deserves the thanks of the community for it. The building in question is destined as the banking house of Messrs R. H. Rountree & Co.

We also notice the enterprising firm of McLean & Co., are adding a brick pavement to their fine establishment. Having built the largest store in the city they are determined to adorn it.

Southern men remember that if you do not Register, and place yourselves in a position to vote at the coming elections a Constitution destroying your rights forever, may be formed.

REMARKS.—A correspondent of the New York Citizen, a paper published by General Halpine, (Miller O'Ryan) in the City of New York, is publishing a series of articles styled "Rumaging Through Rebellion." From the last issue of that paper we extract the following, giving the writer's opinion of that class of persons in the South who now claim to be the special friends of the Union. Whoever may be the writer, his travels have not been unprofitable, and he is not by any means the dullest of observers. He says:

"When I hear of Northern people talking about loyal Unionists, I abominate the color of my skin and would any day rather shake hands with an honest nigger who was earnest (and seven-eighths of them were) in the fight against the North, and who afterwards deluded into the notion that the North held its true friends; I would much sooner shake his hand than that of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, or John Minor Botts, of Virginia, to say nothing of the countless who have crept into favor or power on the shoulders of supporters of the Union. That there were many honest and true Unionists in every State of the South I know full well; but I also know that the men who came forward to represent them were, in almost every instance, creatures of circumstance, or the result of some who fled from one cause to the other because they did not get paid enough at one side and needed protection at the other. Such was Holden, of North Carolina. Men like Botts and Brownlow are not in the category for they never sought, as the others did, to obtain some sort of office in the Confederacy, and falling in that to rebel against it. The destruction of the Confederate archives is a vast loss to the country. Had I seen to them now, I could show you that the most zealous Unionists, upheld since the war, were more moral than the Unionists of the present. They were not recognized. Here let me parenthetically observe that the true test of many honest men was their loyalty to either side. To your so-called Unionists the only correct principle applied in one out of a hundred cases. "Take this from extreme points. Office aspirants like Jack Hamilton, of the Lone Star State, and Holden, of the North Star State, and you have them all included within the quality of these two or three. Who, once on a time, were greater secessionists than they were? None. Why did they come to be zealous, or seeming zealous, at the North? Because they did not "pay," because their personal chances appeared to be far better at any other side; because their own section contained them. Hamilton could not get a "college guard" to uphold him in Texas; Holden could not get a half guard (aid or set him in North Carolina. Wherefore? The people were weary beyond expression of such any-side and every-side men. Three-fourths of me that at least—of the so-called Union men, who became more or less conspicuous toward the end of the war, and who, in the end, only abandoned Secession after finding that they had slim chances in "betting" their individual condition. When the Secretary of State decided to send a very flimsy man, though a leading politician, to the North, because that man usually became a Unionist. From the instant of refusal to better his position he became a foe of the "lost cause." So it was when the head of the department decided to uphold him in the "hope" of some "original secessionist" to have their claims for the crumbs of office duly recognized.

"Thus it happened that while the Unionist ranks got the foremost recruits, many from the disappointed propagandists of disunion, the Confederacy won its best upholders from the class of men who withstood, as long as practicable, the temptations of the disunionists. Men who deserted one and the other; of such an equivocal amulet was that class known as Unionists. Of course I admit exceptions. The quality of these exceptions has been already designed in these sketches."

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HELDY & WILLIAMS.—Without extravagance, we will say that this enterprising firm are now offering, and keep constantly on hand, the largest, best and cheapest stock of Groceries, etc., ever brought to our city. Small retail farmers, etc., and country, near and far, and all farmers, etc., will find it greatly to their interest to purchase everything they need in the shape of choice groceries from this firm—where they will find a well selected stock, and for sale at such reasonable rates that they will regard it as wonderful to see good solid figures but a fraction below the New York prices at just such a case, and they will find it so if they will only step in a Hall & Williams' Court House building. Don't forget the place.

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"When I hear of Northern people talking about loyal Unionists, I abominate the color of my skin and would any day rather shake hands with an honest nigger who was earnest (and seven-eighths of them were) in the fight against the North, and who afterwards deluded into the notion that the North held its true friends; I would much sooner shake his hand than that of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, or John Minor Botts, of Virginia, to say nothing of the countless who have crept into favor or power on the shoulders of supporters of the Union. That there were many honest and true Unionists in every State of the South I know full well; but I also know that the men who came forward to represent them were, in almost every instance, creatures of circumstance, or the result of some who fled from one cause to the other because they did not get paid enough at one side and needed protection at the other. Such was Holden, of North Carolina. Men like Botts and Brownlow are not in the category for they never sought, as the others did, to obtain some sort of office in the Confederacy, and falling in that to rebel against it. The destruction of the Confederate archives is a vast loss to the country. Had I seen to them now, I could show you that the most zealous Unionists, upheld since the war, were more moral than the Unionists of the present. They were not recognized. Here let me parenthetically observe that the true test of many honest men was their loyalty to either side. To your so-called Unionists the only correct principle applied in one out of a hundred cases. "Take this from extreme points. Office aspirants like Jack Hamilton, of the Lone Star State, and Holden, of the North Star State, and you have them all included within the quality of these two or three. Who, once on a time, were greater secessionists than they were? None. Why did they come to be zealous, or seeming zealous, at the North? Because they did not "pay," because their personal chances appeared to be far better at any other side; because their own section contained them. Hamilton could not get a "college guard" to uphold him in Texas; Holden could not get a half guard (aid or set him in North Carolina. Wherefore? The people were weary beyond expression of such any-side and every-side men. Three-fourths of me that at least—of the so-called Union men, who became more or less conspicuous toward the end of the war, and who, in the end, only abandoned Secession after finding that they had slim chances in "betting" their individual condition. When the Secretary of State decided to send a very flimsy man, though a leading politician, to the North, because that man usually became a Unionist. From the instant of refusal to better his position he became a foe of the "lost cause." So it was when the head of the department decided to uphold him in the "hope" of some "original secessionist" to have their claims for the crumbs of office duly recognized.

"Thus it happened that while the Unionist ranks got the foremost recruits, many from the disappointed propagandists of disunion, the Confederacy won its best upholders from the class of men who withstood, as long as practicable, the temptations of the disunionists. Men who deserted one and the other; of such an equivocal amulet was that class known as Unionists. Of course I admit exceptions. The quality of these exceptions has been already designed in these sketches."

No, I thank you, Mr. President!—The many rumors of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, which have been in circulation for the past week, based on alleged differences of opinion between himself and the President, relative to the latter's proposed removal of military commanders in the South, turns out, as we expected, to be unfounded. Yet, it is true, he was very respectfully informed, by the Chief Executive that his services were no longer needed, giving as his reason "that consideration of public interest would persuade him (the President) to accept his (Mr. Stanton's) resignation if tendered"—but the Hon. Secretary replies that he does not agree with him, thinking it best to hold out until the next meeting of Congress. Such conduct shows that we have at least one Cabinet officer who is totally wanting in the commonest instincts of personal honor and public duty. What a cur—a what a disgrace to the country.

HELDY & WILLIAMS.—Without extravagance, we will say that this enterprising firm are now offering, and keep constantly on hand, the largest, best and cheapest stock of Groceries, etc., ever brought to our city. Small retail farmers, etc., and country, near and far, and all farmers, etc., will find it greatly to their interest to purchase everything they need in the shape of choice groceries from this firm—where they will find a well selected stock, and for sale at such reasonable rates that they will regard it as wonderful to see good solid figures but a fraction below the New York prices at just such a case, and they will find it so if they will only step in a Hall & Williams' Court House building. Don't forget the place.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., AUG. 5, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. [Extract.]

I. The following appointment is hereby announced: CLERK OF COUNTY COURT OF BEAUFORT COUNTY, N. C. Richard Granger, city, Concord, deceased.

The clerk hereby appointed will, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe before a justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed in the Act of Congress passed 2d day of August, 1862.

The bonds required by the laws of North Carolina will be executed in due form, and filed with the proper officer.

The Commanding Officer, Military Post of Newbern, N. C., is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES: J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

WARNING TO BOYS.—Our "Duck" requests us when all boys, and others, from interfering with his boat—the "Sharp"—or anything pertaining thereto. He will certainly threaten them, and then turn them over to the Mayor for trial, if caught in the attempt. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

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