

SATURDAY, JULY 8th, 1865.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT: The storm of abuse to which you have subjected me would certainly have deterred me from another attempt to disturb your mind, did I not find in your last "rampage" over my short reply the cause as I suppose of the direct and covert assaults on me, that have laden the columns of your paper for several weeks. You say one of the resolutions reported to the public meeting at Pleasant Union Church was in effect a call "upon the authorities to seize and confiscate the office and material of The Patriot. Men equally as smart as Mr. Welker profess to understand the resolution to imply a desire to have our office seized." Here it is! This is the horrid spectre that has haunted your brain and made it give forth those terrible apocalyptic utterances. My only reply for myself and all the gentlemen who with me reported these resolutions is that there is not one word of truth in all this wild conjecture, not one but is opposed in principle to all violence either by an unorganized mob or by arbitrary military power. It has never even been hinted that such was the intent of the authorities. I am by instinct the advocate of a free press as well as free speech, and I should be foremost to denounce any act of the authorities looking in this direction. Such a thought had never even as to possibility entered my mind, and I was confounded when I saw this indignity was charged upon me. Were I wicked enough to desire such things, I hope sir, the day is past when such an indignity can be perpetrated by any authority. But it is vain to deny what those "smart" men may understand to be a desire for such a deed. The history of my past life must be my refutation of so foul a calumny. But even yourself in calmer mood will not be able to find any ground for such a charge in that resolution. It is your undoubted right to express your own views and to advocate any principles and measures that you approve in your paper, and it is the unchallenged right of those who coincide in your utterance, and all others to patronize your paper. That resolution concerns all this. But your views are not the views, and your principles and measures not such as many loyal men approve. The meetings at Friendship and Jamestown attest this, if I am not mistaken. Now have such men no right in the premises. May they not at least talk of or recommend the establishment in Greensboro of a paper that will express their views and advocate their policy in the reorganization of this State. You nor your paper are assailed. Your views are not assailed. No attempt is made to detach your patrons. Now where is the crime? You do not claim a monopoly of Greensboro for your press, the propagation of your views. These privileges are all that that resolution designed to claim or exercise. All it is made to say beyond this is without the consent of those who suggested, reported or adopted it. The committee surely are accountable to say what was their purpose. To suggest to their fellow citizens of Guilford and the adjoining counties of like mind with themselves the propriety of having such an organ is "The very head and front of my offending." To charge this with vindictiveness or bitterness of disposition is a simple absurdity. There was no motive for it. Although without a personal acquaintance, the relation between yourself and myself so far as I can know was friendly. There need not be any other feeling present when there is expressed the desire common to many Union men and loyal men to have an exponent of their views even in Greensboro. If there is an expression in that resolution that is construed as an attempt to deprive you of your property, it is not your property, it is the property of the South who have for four years suffered for resisting just such acts of tyranny as this. But even if "mischance had ruled the hour" in that meeting would that have justified the manner of your attack on me? What cause had I ever given you to believe that I cherished ill-will toward you? Why should I who like myself am one of the people raise my voice to invoke the arm of power to crush you? Your kindred and your father's kindred are members of my church—others are my most trusted friends, and why should I assail you? I do not believe that the bitterness evinced against me in your paper has its inspiration in your heart. You have done wrong to your nobler nature! You have been misled and in the hour of sober thought it will cease you sincere regret.

"The point you make" and insist upon is that I made a war speech and was pre-eminently successful in inducing our youth to volunteer under the standard of the rebellion, and supposed that I had admitted the fact of having made a short speech when called upon. I could also prove that one who seemed to lead in silence in that day shortly after asserted that I had poured cold water on the effort to get volunteers. But I imagined I had sufficiently answered "this point" so vehemently insisted upon. I conceive honestly that if I made war speeches, and induced men to aid the rebellion, that unreliable as you make me I was at least at that time an advocate of the rebellion. I brought a witness who says that I was a Union man, that from the beginning I was disinclined to the Davis government. You dare not dispute the intelligence or veracity of this witness. Although I do not profess to be "smart" in the law of evidence, yet I supposed that when I brought unimpeached testimony to a point in regard to myself that it was better than my denial, and that it settled "the point" so confidently made. All the reply I get to this is another jet of vituperation. I am told that I do not know what I was—am called upon to enter the confessional that you may shave me a step upon the rack, that you may give the wheel another turn until I am made to cry piteously—that I have proven myself a traitor to my State, and all that. If you call this fairness—if you dignify this with the name of argument, then it only becomes another reason why the loyal men of Guilford should have a paper in which they will not receive such treatment. You made a personal attack and now as the Editor of a respectable paper is this generous and it is right! Do I deserve this vilification, these slings and all that contemptible treatment of you? If so I shall not murmur. But I have yet to learn that abuse is argument or that it is fair to drive from the contest one whom you attack by reviling words. But to all this personal abuse and rant on of state slanders I do not intend to reply. It should be only one man's vociferous. It must accomplish the mission on which you send it. All the instincts of my nature and all the efforts of my Pennsylvania training forbid me to encounter you in that arena. There I am fairly beaten. I shall not detract from all the credit it brings, or the benefit

it may perchance be to your paper. Were I to return abuse for abuse—pile epithet upon epithet until I had exhausted my vocabulary what would it serve? Neither shall I attempt to fathom your motive for your conduct, for I would do you no injustice even by misapprehension. I have but patiently await its effect. I have during these four years of horror attempted to do what I conceived to be my duty. I have undeterred by threats of the halber, or the bastille held on my course. My conduct as a minister and as a citizen is open to honorable criticism and I do not shrink from it. I have not gone beyond the limits of the Churches where I have served the people in any capacity. The speeches I have made, the resolutions I have written have been at their urgent request and at their suggestion.

You say I am about "played out." Twenty-four years is a longer term than is usually required to accomplish such a feat. It seems I do not move as rapidly as you wish and you lead your columns to accelerate my speed in the process. You may realize your prediction. This is an era however of these prophets. It is even possible that your efforts to "play-me-out" may retard my motion. They may be like the Dutchman's gun—they may go off at both ends and the recoil may possibly do more harm than the discharge. I have not consciously set down marks in malice. Regret rather than anger marks my feeling toward the kinsman of one of the best friends I have in the world.

What is my offense?
Where is the evidence that doth accuse me?
Yours respectfully,
G. Wm. WELKER.

We do not think we have subjected Mr. Welker to a "storm of abuse." We know that we have most sincerely regretted that he, a gentleman of his eminent ability, learning and piety,—made it necessary for us to combat, as we conceived it to be our duty to do, through him, some very fanatical, extreme, ultra, really dangerous doctrines, which doctrines, if not propagated by him, were at least written "at the urgent request" of his friends and parishioners, and to that extent received his sanction. Without adding many words, we are quite willing, in the best humor possible, "to leave the matter as it presents itself." The whole affair lies in a nutshell.

A meeting was publicly advertised to be held in this town on the 10th of last May. All persons were invited to attend. A large and respectable concourse of people assembled in the court-room. The meeting was organized by calling a very clever gentleman to the chair. The meeting was first addressed by certainly the most consistent and the most honest public man in the county of Guilford. The complexion of the committee appointed to prepare resolutions can be guessed at by any person knowing the gentlemen who composed it, and their names have been printed in this paper. The resolutions have been given to the country. They were read twice to the meeting. If they did not express the views and sentiments of the people whose organ Mr. Welker claims to be, Mr. Welker had the undisputed right to say so in that meeting, and to propose any amendments which he might have seen proper. The meeting was called for the purpose of UNITING the people of the county, and if, in Mr. Welker's opinion, the resolutions as submitted, were likely to fail in that particular, not only was it his right, but his duty to then and there point out their defects. It is not our purpose, indeed, it is unnecessary, to review or criticize these resolutions. They as completely expressed a willingness to return to the Union as the English language can be made to express such a sentiment; but they did not propose for the people to go back into the Union like whipped dogs.—And the first speaker, who most grievously people whose amantensis Mr. Welker claims to be, said nothing more nor less than the people of Guilford were free from their birth, that they had rights and privileges, now, just as they ever had, and it was their duty to contend for them. This in a few words is the amount of his speech. If Mr. Welker in behalf of the people whom he serves with his tongue and his pen, thought differently, no one in that assemblage would have disputed his right to have there said so. If he thought every man in Guilford county should henceforth wear a collar with the inscription, "A whipped Dog," engraved upon it, he ought to have told the crowd so at the time, so that the matter might have been discussed, for a free and fair discussion seems to be one of his principles.

So far as we have been advised it was not the intention of that class in this county with whom Mr. Welker claims to have acted during the war, to take a prominent or active part in meetings of the character of those which have been held over the country since the termination of the war. That class claimed that those who had been contending for subjugation in preference to honorable compromise were the proper persons to take the lead in Union meetings, and in acknowledging their subjugation as complete; but Mr. Welker, it seems, acted otherwise, and figured conspicuously in a meeting which went further in all extremes than we would have a right to look for from those extremists of eighteen sixty and eighteen sixty-one, whose ultra doctrines and teaching brought the country to what it now is. In our review of that meeting, or in anything which we have since said in regard to Mr. Welker, Dr. Black, Leander York, (he who made the bowie-knife for a Confederate soldier and only charged him to bring it back at the end of the war well stained with Yankee blood, and who permitted his son, before arriving at the proper military age, to volunteer in the Confederate army,) or any person who has passed from one extreme to the opposite, it was only with the view of

warning the people of the dangers to which such ultra sentiments as propagated and expressed by these men would lead. It was wrong in 1860 for Union men to be mobbed in Mississippi, and we then thought it was, it is now wrong for Union men to hunt down and proscribe those who have taken part in a war which was forced upon them. And such conduct is more reprehensible in such men as those who made bowie-knives to soldiers for the moderate commission of "Yankee blood." We now have in our midst a great many men who have fought the battles of the Union and who, in risking their lives for that purpose, were sincere in the wish to have the national authority restored; but none of them have as yet manifested a desire to "deal sternly" with those whom they meet upon our streets. This example, we think, is worthy of emulation by our neighbors.

There are other points in the above card which we decline noticing for want of room. But the resolution which every man who read it interpreted to mean what we have heretofore charged, was not a "horrid spectacle" which "haunted our brain." As affecting us personally, we cared nothing about it. But others did. Men who were averse to such extreme and arbitrary rule as that covertly recommended in the ninth resolution of the Union Church Union meeting were pained to see such a disposition emanate from so respectable a source. Whatever may have been meant by the resolution, quite another inference is plainly deducible from the proposition.

Some persons, those who have not been in our community until quite recently, no doubt suppose THE PATRIOT has ever been an exceedingly blood-thirsty paper, a war-to-the-knife-and-knife-to-the-hilt sheet. And they wonder, from the present tone of certain newspapers how it was possible for the editors of them to get through the war without spending their time in Castle Thunder. If men whose curiosity is thus excited will turn to another column in this paper and read the article under the head of "Charcoal Sketches," the mystery enveloping the fact that they were not "punished" one, two, three or four years ago, will be satisfactorily cleared away. Can any such "strong language" as that referred to be found in THE PATRIOT? If Mr. Welker thinks it would have been wrong to have acted in 1861 with the man who indicted the bloody paragraph under "Charcoal Sketches" headed "Ask no Quarter and give None," is it not wrong to now act with that class, composed generally of the same men, who so innocently desire to proscribe nine-tenths of the consistent portion of the people of the South? Let Mr. Welker think of this matter.

The kindly feeling evinced by Mr. Welker toward us, we cordially reciprocate, letter for letter. We have been taught from childhood to revere and to respect him. And as regards the "playing out" process, we can only say that our language in that respect was intended only to apply to the ultra political doctrines which we supposed he was advocating, but which it seems he was only writing at the suggestion of others. We did not mean the expression in the acceptance in which Mr. Welker receives it. To the contrary we hope his shadow may never grow less.

Provisional Organization in Guilford County.

The Justices of the Peace appointed in and for the county of Guilford, by the Provisional Governor of the State, assembled in the Court House on the 4th of July, A. D. 1865, for the purpose of organizing a County Court and appointing County officers. Forty-two of the newly-qualified Justices appeared, and were called to order by the Commissioner, John Hiatt, Esq. Prayer was made by the Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, and addresses on the state of the country were delivered by Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, and Robert P. Dick, of Guilford. The Justices proceeded to the organization of the Court and the appointment of officers as follows:

Chairman of the County Court—William A. Caldwell.

Associate Justices—Jesse Benbow, Shubal G. Coffin, Wm. S. Gilmer and Joseph A. Houston.

Clerk of the County Court—Lyndon Swalm.

Sheriff—Robert M. Stafford.

Public Register—Ezra Willis.

County Trustee—Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

County Solicitor—David F. Caldwell.

Coroners—John A. Pritchett, Manley Jarrell, and John R. Huffman.

County Surveyor—Joseph W. Gilmer.

Committee of Finance—Wm. M. Wiley, Moses D. Young, and Alexander H. Lindsay.

Standard Keeper—Charles G. Yates.

Treasurer of Public Buildings—David McKnight.

Rangers—Wm. Kirkman, Moses D. Young, and William P. Heath.

Orphans' Court—Wm. W. Wiley, Abner Apple and Nathan Hiatt.

Wardens of the Poor—1. Wm. A. Caldwell, 2. Reuben Sechrest, 3. Abraham Clapp, 4. Wm. P. Heath, 5. Alexander H. Lindsay, 6. Andrew C. Morrow, 7. Wm. M. Mebane, 8. Joseph A. Hoskins, 9. Hiram C. Worth.

Constables—Hugh Shaw, in Capt. Wharton's district; Newton H. Parker, in Capt. W. W. Rankin's district; J. H. Johnston, in the Jamestown corporation; J. M. Harris, in Capt. Wall's district; Thomas Stafford, in

Capt. Low's district; Elias Perkins, in Capt. Webb Kirkman's district; Elwood Morgan, in Capt. Payne's district; Wm. L. Kirkman, in Capt. Coffin's district; John C. Hunter, in Capt. Stewart's district; William E. Goley, in Capt. Woody's district; John M. Bowman, in Capt. Pegram's district.

William D. Trotter was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford.

Ordered by the Court, That the special Court, with two additional Justices, meet in the Court House, on Saturday next, the 8th July, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of passing upon the bonds to be tendered by the officers appointed by the Court.

Ordered by the Court, That the next term of the County Court of Guilford be held at the Court House in Greensboro, on the third Monday in August next, for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury.

The preamble and resolutions following were unanimously adopted by the Court, viz:

WHEREAS, The present is a proper occasion to express our earnest desire for the establishment of public order and quiet, and attachment to the Union of our fathers, and our confidence in the executive heads of the Federal and State Government over us; therefore,

Resolved, That we most cordially recognize the authority of the United States Government, and promise to render a cheerful obedience to its laws.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the patriotism and ability of President Johnson and Governor Holden, and we will give them all the assistance in our power in restoring civil government and social order to the country, and maintaining the principles of American liberty.

It is hereby ordered, That the Clerk of this Court spread these resolutions on the record, and transmit a copy of the same to President Johnson and Governor Holden.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—The Justices of the peace appointed for the purpose in Randolph county, proceeded to elect county officers on last Saturday. J. H. Brown was re-elected Clerk of the county Court; Z. F. Rosh was re-elected Sheriff; J. K. Bulla was re-elected County Attorney; P. P. Freeman and R. Lowdermilk, the old incumbents were elected Coroners; and Benjamin Moffit was appointed County Trustee in place of J. M. Worth. The justices composing the special Court, are, on the east side of Deep river, P. P. Freeman, B. A. Sellers and Henry M. Foust. On the west side of the river Zebedee Rush, Jesse Walker, and Willis F. Brookshire.

We understand that Jesse Walker and S. S. Jackson are spoken of as the choice of the people of the county to represent them in the approaching convention.

RECIPE FOR MAKING BLACKBERRY WINE.

Express the juice of the berries and let it stand over night in a cool place. Skim next morning and strain into a barrel or keg, adding to each gallon of juice 2½ or 3 pounds sugar of good quality. Keep in a dry cask until cool weather, when the wine may be racked off into bottles for use. No water must be mixed with the juice of the berries at any time, nor will it do to keep the juice in any other vessel but a keg, or barrel or a demijohn, as when put into vessels of any other shape it will sour and become unfit for use.

A Lesson of Prudence and True Policy.

From The New York Metropolitan Record.

Our friends will believe us when we tell them that there is a party still here in the North—the party of strife and discord, the party of blood and feudish hate, and that it will leave no means untried to provoke them to uprising, to futile and sanguinary insurrections in this and that locality in the hope that it will thus be afforded more pretext for the execution of its devilish designs. At present this party is engaged in the feudish, but we believe impracticable work of inciting the masses of the Northern people to a new war upon the South; and two distinct parties are being formed upon the issue which it has presented to the country. We regard this movement as an exceedingly auspicious one for the South, and, therefore, we desire nothing shall be done by the Southern people that will aid or strengthen it in any way. This issue has been presented to the public by Wendell Phillips and has already produced quite a sensation throughout the North. He has announced it as the intention of the faction, or party of which he is the head, to advocate repudiation of our great and crushing war debt, if the emancipated negro is by the radical abolitionists. There can be no evading the question now; the interior race shall or shall not be allowed the right to vote, and everything else that follows and accompanies that refused equal political rights with the white voters. We are glad that the matter has been at last brought to a head, and that the people of the North must take their stand upon one side or the other of the line which has been drawn right—social equality, official position and intercourse with the white population in all the relations of life.

The radicals have thus defined their position, and they have already commenced the new war by assailing—who? President Johnson. They do not, as we suspected from the very first, like him; they are dissatisfied with certain indications he has thus far given of his policy, and they have all their ire aroused by their knowledge of the fact that he has determined to leave the question of negro suffrage to be decided by the States themselves. No man knows better than he that the granting of such political power would be employed to his disadvantage hereafter, and that it would affect his prospects of re-election to an injurious degree. He cannot yield to the radicals and the resolute stand he has taken at the outset proves that he is determined not to yield to them.

Now there is only one thing that can alter this new position of parties, and give strength to the faction which demands political equality for the negro—local outbreaks and insurrections in the Southern States. All provocations must be met by a firm determination not to be driven or seduced into such a disastrous, such a

ruinous course. The efforts of the Abolitionists will be directed towards the embroilment of the people of the South with the Administration, that they may thus control its policy, as they to a great extent controlled that of the late President. It will be their purpose to re-establish military rule over the South as it existed during the war, and to prevent, if possible, the restoration of peace. They would, if they could, reduce it to a desert, but we believe, notwithstanding the late proclamation of President Johnson, that it is his design to defeat their plans, and although no partisan of his in any sense, believe he is entitled to the support of every true friend of the South in his efforts in this direction. Certain allowances must be made for the position in which he is placed, and will credit must be awarded for what has been already done, and we say that for the firm stand he has also taken on this most serious question of negro suffrage the friends of the South have every reason to feel gratified. Standing by itself this is indeed a favorable indication, and while we have not hesitated to speak without reserve of the character of his so-called amnesty proclamation, while we have given free expression to our views upon the arbitrary, unconstitutional, anti-Democratic and un-American policy set forth in his fourteen exceptions, we are prepared to give President Johnson our fullest and most cordial support in his stand against negro suffrage, and in which he is entitled to the active and earnest co-operation of every man who would save the country from all the horrors of anarchy and social disorder.

As to the proclamation itself we have already expressed our belief that it cannot be enforced to a great extent, and that in the course of a year it will become inoperative altogether. The only thing that can give it vitality will be the local outbreaks throughout the South, and we cannot too strongly dissuade our friends from resorting to such a suicidal way of repelling outrages. Time and patience alone are required to heal their wounds, but let us take care that they are not opened afresh, that the conflict be not renewed to the disadvantage if not the utter ruin of the helpless and the prostrate. Let the noble, the disinterested advice of Governor Magrath of South Carolina, be followed, and, above, and beyond all, let not the cause of the South be entrusted to the care and keeping of the rash, the inconsiderate and the reckless. The true policy now is the development of the vast wealth which lies in the soil of the South, and to this end labor and enterprise should be invited and encouraged by the most liberal and generous inducements. There need be no fear that those who seek the means of independence in the South through honest labor will be inimical to its interests; it is the only the adventurers whom the Tribune has so faithfully and graphically described that will be hostile to the South; it is only those whose appearance in the South is to be dreaded and who this excellent authority on the subject informs us are "the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flat with a borrowed knife, and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings." It is this class our friends must look out for, as they are "rapacious," and will, in pursuit of ill-gotten gain, resort to every trick, every devilish device that their "cunning" can invent to steal the property of the Southern people. These "meanest beings that ever stood on two legs," this "unclean brood" will, as the Tribune tells us, "overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer meetings at every crossroads, getting hold of abandoned, or confiscated plantations (how well he knows them,) and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they have sold at the earliest day, and run away with the proceeds, &c." That is a faithful photograph, and if the people of the South don't recognize the character when he appears among them, then they are not the people we take them for. The rogues' gallery has, in fact, no likeness more correct to the original in all its features, more accurate in all its lineaments. Look out for him in whatever garb he appears, whether as a pedler, or a disturber of the peace; whether as a vender of wooden nutmegs and other notions, or as a social incendiary who arms himself with the brand that is to fire the dwellings of the people, that he in the confusion may ply his profession as the "cunning, rapacious, hypocritical adventurer." He is the freeman who would kindle in the South the flames of insurrection, and following in the track of the armed thousands from the North would reap in his harvest from confiscation acts and other legalized measures for the plunder of the rightful owners.

Gov. Vance.

The arrest of this State officer by the National authorities some weeks ago, produced very general excitement and sympathy in the State. Among those, however, who anticipated the action of the Federal Government towards all persons in high office who had been active in the rebellion, his arrest caused no surprise.

We find there is very general anxiety to ascertain his whereabouts and his present condition and prospects. We regret that we are not able to relieve this anxiety. The last authentic information we had of him was, that he was still confined in the old Capitol prison in Washington city; that all who visited him were obliged to obtain permits from the authorities, and that all interviews with him were limited to a few minutes. In other respects he was said to be doing well. His cheerful, genial spirit continued to shed light and good cheer even upon the gloom of his prison, and to impress even his guards with the excellent qualities of his noble mind and heart. His arrest by the government was an act which all sober thoughtful minds must approve. None expected it more certainly than he did, and hence he sought not to evade it, nor did he dread investigation. Gov. Vance like others has his faults, and his administration necessarily partook of those faults, but they were faults of a young man, who had the care and burdens which befit only the shoulders of ripe wisdom and years. Few men are wise enough in such an ordeal, to eschew altogether, faults of the tongue, of the temper or of haste. Yet after all the unkind abuse which has been heaped upon him, who could have done better, placed precisely in the same circumstances?

There is a rumor, that Gov. Vance is on

parole and allowed to go about the metropolis. We doubt the truth of this rumor. The probability is that he will be tried for treason with the other rebel Governors, and if convicted will be pardoned by the President, unless the President should deem it equally just to the government, to pardon him upon the presentation of a petition from the people of this State; which we believe he would do upon a proper understanding of his true position and of his surroundings. We presume Gov. Vance has no desire to enter again the arena of politics, though from our knowledge of the man, we know no one that we could trust more confidently with the conduct of public affairs, were he to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. True to the old Union to the last moment—true to North Carolina and to what he honestly conceived to be his duty and the obligations of his oath of office, no man would be truer to the Union and to the Federal Government, than Zebulon B. Vance would be, were the clemency of the President extended to him.

Of Gov. Vance's politics we have nothing to say nor is it our place to enter into his defence when charged. Nor do we desire his release and enfranchisement in order that he may again be mixed up with North Carolina politics. We want no political conflicts, nor conflicts of any kind, while North Carolina is passing through the process of reconstruction. Nor could we for one moment favor the conferring of public office upon any man about whom there could be a reasonable doubt of his fidelity to the Union and to the Federal Government, as we are sure there could be none about Gov. Vance who he to swear allegiance to the government. No. We are looking to no political consideration in desiring for him the Executive clemency; but we are touched by the condition of his interesting and needy family, who need his daily presence and labor to support and cheer them. If Gov. Brown of Georgia could be permitted to return on parole to the bosom of his family there is no reason which occurs to us, why the same clemency cannot be meted out to Gov. Vance.—N. C. Advocate.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—I notice in The

Raleigh Daily Progress an advertisement of a Real Estate Agency in that city, established for the purpose of bringing to the notice of Northern people the inducements now presented in the State of North Carolina to men of capital, energy and skill, by the depressed condition of mining, manufacturing, mechanical and farming business, such investments and enterprises, having been objected to in former years on account of the system of slave labor, heretofore protected by law, but which has been effectually removed by the war, thereby opening a new field for free labor to the Northern Emigrant, and also to all Foreign Emigrants to settle in this old country, which is now so much behind the age, [when compared with Northern and Western States.] The climate is healthy, abundance of good water, timber, mineral coal, lime, gypsum, marble, fire clay, brick clay, pottery clay, steatite (soapstone,) alum, sulphur, gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, wolfram, iron, ores of all kinds, plumbago, &c. The products of the soil are abundant to feed a five fold population. The lands of the middle and western portions of the State need lime and gypsum to recover them from sterility so as to produce clover, and tame grass. The enterprise of sheep raising, has never received any notice, dogs having always been protected by law. But wool growing by proper attention would increase the amount of exports largely. The mineral products of this State offer large and profitable returns to capital, skill and energy. In the operations of mining, a thorough practical observer will see that waste of substance left on the ground are the results of haste and speculation, and if in many instances sulphur had been first sought after, and obtained, the very residue would have yielded more gold or silver than was ever produced.

Internal navigation and railroads are advanced sufficiently to afford an outlet and inlet to commerce, and as thoroughfares to all the central and western counties of the State of products manufactures, minerals, goods &c., therefore such Agency will facilitate business between the buyer and seller, the capitalist, emigrant, and operative in obtaining property very cheap.

Greensboro is more convenient to the mining and manufacturing portions of the State, and being at the junction of the Danville and Richmond, and N. C. Railroad, contiguous to such interesting localities, where a similar agency should be established by men whose experience and qualifications fit them to its usefulness, and to arouse these sections of the State from the apathy produced by the war.

ARGENT.

To Our Subscribers and Customers.

A great many persons are indebted to us for advertising and job printing, some of which was done as far back as two years ago. The bills for this work are being scaled down to the prices which would have been charged for services of a similar nature five years ago, and in payment thereof we are quite willing to receive the present currency of the country, or where it is inconvenient to make payment in money we will cheerfully receive any kind of farm produce, or marketable articles of any kind. This, we think, is a fair offer, and as we have never before dunned any of our customers, and make this appeal only through the direst necessity, we hope those indebted to us on these old scores will have the kindness to liquidate them as rapidly as possible. As regards mere living, a printer can get along well enough on air and water, but occasionally he is compelled to have money with which to buy paper, ink, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has lost a certificate for thirty shares in the Bank of North Carolina. He hereby forewarns any persons from trading the same, or in any wise using it, and he desires, if any one has found it, that they may return it to him. SHANNON WILEY. Jamestown, June 7, 1865. 48-41.

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

BY A. W. INGOLD.

Price, Three Dollars a-Year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square, of eight lines, or less, each insertion. A liberal discount will be made in favor of those who may desire to advertise yearly or quarterly.

Internal Revenue in the Southern States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following highly important circular relative to the collection of Internal Revenue in the Southern States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 21, '64.

Section forty-six of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, provides that whenever the authorities of the United States shall have been re-established in any State where the execution of the laws had previously been impossible, the provisions of the act shall be put in force in such State with such modification of inapplicable regulations in regard to assessment, levy, time and manner of collection, as may be directed by the department, without waiting in any degree the right of the government in respect to taxes that have heretofore accrued, or assuming to exonerate the taxpayer from his legal responsibility for such taxes. The department does not deem it advisable to insist at present upon their payment, as far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the taxpayer resides. But assessors in the several collection districts recently established in the States lately in insurrection, are directed to require returns, and to make assessments for the several classes of taxes for the appropriate legal period preceding the first regular day on which a tax becomes due after the establishment of the districts; that is to say in the several districts in question the proper tax will be assessed upon the income of the year 1864, inasmuch as the tax for that year is due upon the 30th day of June subsequently to the establishment of the district. All persons found doing any business for which a license is required, will be assessed for the proper license from the first day of the month in which the district is established. Persons engaged in any business for which monthly or quarterly returns are required to be made will be assessed for the month or quarter for which returns should be made at the first return-day after the establishment of the district, and the same principle will apply to those taxes which are payable at different periods. A manufacturer of tobacco, for instance, in a district established after the 1st, and before the 20th day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the month of April. When any manufactured articles are found in the hands of a purchaser, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that the goods were actually sold and passed out of the hands of the manufacturer before the commencement of the period for which he is properly taxable, the articles will not be subject to tax in the hands of such purchaser, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection. The holder of any distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, or other article which is liable to seizure on account of the absence of inspection marks, may present to the assessor the evidence that the articles in his hands, or under the circumstances which obtain in the particular case, now subject to tax except as above stated. And if the assessor is satisfied, he will cause the packages to be so marked that they may be identified and sold without liability of seizure. Whenever any collector shall have reason to believe that the holder of any goods, on which the tax has not been paid intends to remove the same beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, and to evade the payment of the tax, he will seize the goods and take the necessary steps for their condemnation, unless the holder shall give bond, as hereinafter prescribed, for the transportation or exportation of the goods, or shall return the same to the assessor, and pay to the collector the amount of tax that shall be found due. In all cases in which a seizure shall be made under these instructions, the department, on being informed of such seizure will consider the case, and extend such measures of relief as the facts shall justify. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana, collection districts were some time since established, with such boundaries as to include territory in which it has but recently become possible to enforce the laws of the United States in those districts. The rule laid down above will be so modified as to require the assessment and collection of the first taxes which become due after the establishment of assessment divisions in the particular locality. When assessments are to be made based upon transactions which may have been carried on in a depreciated currency, it will be proper for the assessor to ascertain the amount of the income, or value, or sales, or receipts, in lawful money of the United States, according to the best information which he can obtain as to the average value of such depreciated currency for the period covered by the assessment. The duties upon cotton and spirits of turpentine, are, by a special provision of the statute, made payable by the person in whose hands the articles are first found by officers of internal revenue. With reference to those articles, therefore, the rule laid down will not apply; but assessments will be made wherever they are found. Whenever any person holds, as a purchaser, any articles which, under the internal revenue laws, may be transported under bond, and desires to transport the same to any Northern port or place, he may apply to the assessor to have the amount of tax ascertained and determined. The proper examination having been had, the assessor will certify the amount of duties thereon to the collector, and the collector will thereupon grant a permit for their removal. After the execution of a bond for their storage in bonded warehouses, such permit and bond being in the form required by the regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses.

On or before the 15th day of each month the Assessor will transmit to the office of Internal Revenue, a statement showing the amount of

duties thus certified during the month preceding, and the collector will, on or before the same date transmit a descriptive schedule of all bonds thus taken by him in the course of the preceding month. When goods arrive in any Northern port under such transportation bond, or under a permit issued by a collector of customs under the regulations of May 9, 1865, they will be received into the proper warehouse established under the Internal Revenue laws, in the district into which the goods are brought, and the necessary certificates will be issued for the cancellation of the bond in the same manner as if the goods were transported from another bonded warehouse. Whenever any person who is assessed for a license is found to have paid a license tax to a special agent, appointed under the regulations of the Treasury Department for commercial intercourse with insurrectionary districts, the collector will issue a license for the year ending May 1, 1866, and will collect only so much as may be due for the time intervening after the expiration of the license issued by the special agent. The amount assessed and thus left uncollected will be abated when the proper claim is presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Charcoal Sketches.

From The Raleigh Record.

We have been shown three numbers of the Weekly Progress, of date November 1861, from which we have culled out a few only, of the choice specimens of the sentiments then promulgated, by that very consistent and patriotic hebdomad. We hope our friends from abroad will pardon us for lifting the veil which has covered, in charity, so much sin. It is very amusing to our native citizens to witness the airs of innocence, now practiced by this print, and the beautiful elevation of its pretty nose, over the sins of its neighbors. We have chosen the title of "Charcoal Sketches" for our selections, and shall continue them if we can procure more papers of the same sort, and provided nevertheless that the Record, be not "punished" in the mean time for its conjectural sauciness to its "fellow-sinners."

CHARCOAL SKETCHES.

"Heretofore the Yankees have always claimed to be our superiors in many respects, and we have usually pursued a course that seemed to yield assent to their claims as being just; but the war has served to verify nothing more fully than the fact that they are superior to us in nothing save the act of lying, an accomplishment we think entirely unworthy of emulation."—Weekly Progress, Nov. 5, 1861.

"Surely no nation upon this earth, no matter howsoever dark the age may have been in which its nationality existed has ever displayed so much wickedness and corruption as the Northern people have in the last six months."—Progress.

"Abram, behold thy jewels! First thy best beloved Ellsworth fell by the hands of Jackson. Then too, Abram, then well rememberest the fall of thy faithful servant Cameron, at the Bull Run races. Perhaps he was a bad rider and should not have been entered, however his blood is on Abraham Lincoln. And again a voice of wailing comes up from the west as the courier proclaims that thy faithful servant Lyon, Lyon the brave, too hath fallen, and fallen by thy hand. But list! the Heavens grow black again. The avenue quakes, and the old oaks around the white houses seem to move—what dread news now? How my Lords fares it with Mac? Is the Capitol safe? Oh! ho! yes, tis well, and yet methinks some dread news doth impend. Yes, a courier comes—another race has been run at Leesburg, and he who but yesterday sat upon the second seat of the throne has fallen. Baker too is dead. Alas, yes, Lincoln, and died too as did the others by your hands. How long will a righteous God suffer you to continue this murder? How long?—Progress.

Writing about the loss of the "Union," one of the Federal fleet—

"The God of Battles who reigns on sea and land is surely on our side."—Progress.

Mrs. Blount having sent 40 pairs socks to the soldiers, the Progress says:

"No country can long groan under the tyrant's heel when there are plenty of such ladies as Mrs. Blount."—Weekly Progress, Nov. 12, 1861.

"Long may this brave Regiment, (Col. Singletary's) officers and soldiers live to defend the hallowed soil of their native State against the ruthless tread of a tyrant's foot!—None will more bravely perform that duty."—Weekly Progress Nov. 19, 1861.

TRAITORS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

"The following despatch shows that the formidable nest of Traitors—the dupes of Andrew Johnson, in East Tennessee are beginning to show their hands." (Here follows the Dispatch.) "Now had Nelson's neck been broke, when a prisoner at Richmond, instead of being turned loose, and Brownlow been swung for treason, soon after the State seceded, the present state of things would not exist; nor would the Rail Road

bridges been burnt. Even now two or three Regiments could soon clear them out; but if left to increase till Johnson with a few Regiments of Federal troops arrive, then we shall have much trouble from that quarter. These men when caught should be shot; not held as prisoners. We can afford to treat our common enemies, the Yankees, as prisoners of war; but traitors should be hung or shot as fast as found."—Progress, Nov. 18, 1861.

"ASK NO QUARTER AND GIVE NONE."

"Really the Hessians who invade our soil to steal and plunder do not deserve any quarter. When once caught, they deserve hanging. But we must remember that we are not only a civilized but a christian people, and conduct the war according to the usages of civilization."—Progress, Nov. 19, 1861.

The Harrisonburg (Pa.) Telegraph of a late date says:

"The Raleigh Progress, the leading organ of the loyal men of North Carolina is advocating in a series of able articles, a 'probatory' policy of reconstruction. I suggest that all rebels alike those who bore arms against the National Government and those who proclaimed and advocated treason with the pen and in the forum, be put on probation. This policy is recognized in the Christian Church. If a member falls from grace, he is thereafter for a time put upon probation; and if by the test applied, he proves his repentance and fitness again to be admitted to the fellowship of good men, he is received into the church. The Progress urges that all traitors be put upon probation—that for the time being they be deprived of their citizenship, and when they prove their repentance and fitness again to possess the franchises they have forfeited, they be once more recognized as American freemen. For a Southern suggestion this plan deserves consideration; and when Southern journals urge the disfranchisement of traitors, it is time that Northern men devote some attention to the same subject."

Extracts from the Weekly Progress, April 3, 1861. Edited by one who was a Lieutenant in C. S. Army, and is now Esquire, and who "advocated treason with the pen" as follows:

"WAR TO THE KNIFE, AND THE KNIFE TO THE HILT."

"Fellow countrymen of the South, this war is none of our seeking. It has been forced upon us by a miserable fanatical Black Republican administration. Let us meet it then with a determination to conquer or perish. The South will now be what it ought to have been some time ago, a unit. We must not only fight for our rights and Southern Independence, but we must see to it that not a Black Republican foot is left to pollute Southern soil. The city of Washington, so named in honor of him who was a 'rebel' against the British crown, must and shall be ours. We must 'possess, hold and occupy' the Federal Capitol, and compel the infamous hordes who now possess it, to evacuate as Anderson did Fort Sumter. Let the cry be then, throughout the length and breadth of Southern soil—to arms! to arms! And let all who refuse to take up arms in defense of the country, their rights, their honor and their homes, be dealt with as Traitors. This is no time for soft talking. We speak what we feel, and we are willing to rise or fall by public sentiment."—Weekly Progress, April 23, 1861.

"We are calm and cool, have weighted well all the grounds, and mean what we say."—Progress.

"War is upon us, and it is likely to be a long and bloody contest; for the Black Republican minions of Lincoln must be whipped into submission."—Progress.

W. E. Pell, Sen., has issued the prospectus of a new paper to be established in Raleigh by himself, and to be called The Sentinel. Mr. Pell is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of eminent ability in the newspaper line.

Scamstress and House-keeper Wanted.—A good Scamstress, also understanding the duties of House-keeping can get a good situation and fair pay. White women only need apply. Applicants will be expected to have good references for the above qualifications and moral character. CYRUS F. MENDENHALL, 62-3w Greensboro, N.C.

"Sweet flower, thou tellest how hearts As pure and tender as thy leaf,—as low And humble as thy stem,—will surely know The joy that peace imparts."

The joy imparted by peace has already been realized by all our citizens, independent of the charms of flowers. But flowers are fascinating, nevertheless. And the most fascinating array of flowers to be seen in this country is at SPIERS & CO'S Store. If the lovers of the marvelous wish to see how completely nature can be eclipsed in the Floral line, let them call at our store and examine our artificial flowers. The LADIES are especially invited to call and see our HATS, BONNETS, and FRENCH FLOWERS. R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—In endless variety and of the very best qualities at R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Gent's Clothing.—We have every thing in this line that the most fastidious gent could desire. Call and see for yourself. R. P. SPIERS & CO.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—I shall open a SCHOOL FOR GIRLS on the first Monday in August. Music will be taught in connection with the School. Terms made known on application. RICHARD STERLING, Greensboro June 29th. 61-1f

HORSE POWER FOR SALE.—suitable for either one or two horses, will exchange for any article of country produce. Apply to A. A. WILDARD.

The Markets.

GREENSBORO MARKETS.

REPORTED BY D. W. C. BENDOW, GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER.

Bacon.—From wagons 12 to 14c; some demand—retailing at 20c from stores.
Brandy.—Small lots on private terms; but little doing.
Butter.—From wagons 26c; market well supplied.
Corns.—From wagons \$1.25 to \$1.50; from stores \$2.00 at retail.
Coffee.—60c at retail.
Chickens.—Market pretty well supplied at 15 to 20c.
Cheese.—40 to 50c; but little on hand.
Candles.—Tallow, 6c each; Adamantine, 10 cts each.
Copperas.—25c at retail; 15 to 18c wholesale.
Cotton Yarns.—\$3.00 to \$4.00.
Cotton Sheetings.—30c retail.
Eggs.—20c; market well supplied.
Flour.—\$8 to \$10; retailing from stores 6 to 7c per pound.
Hides.—No demand from tanners.
Lard.—10c per barrel; \$4 per bushel.
Lard.—10c; some demand; none offering.
Leather.—Sole, 60c; upper 75c to \$1; scarce.
Meal.—Retailing from stores at \$2.00 per bushel.
Nails.—10 to 15 cts.
Onions.—Market glutted at \$1.50.
Rice.—20 cts.
Sugar.—25c to 30c; crushed, 50.
Symp.—No demand.
Soda.—30c retail; 18 to 20c wholesale.

Coin.—25c 40¢ cent premium. N. C. Bank Notes are worth 10 to 25 cts. on the dollar—other States are nominal.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Bacon, 15 to 18c. Beef 20 to 25c. Corn, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Flour, none in market. Lard, 16 to 20c. Tallow, 10c. Gold, \$1.35 to \$1.40.—Record.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

Flour, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred. Bacon, 11 to 12c. Cotton, 20c. Corn, \$1. Wheat, \$1.25. Sorghum, 40 to 50c.—Democrat.

GEORGE ALLEN OFFERS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE ON EAST MARKET STREET A

DESIRABLE STOCK

of CALICO, SHEETING, YARN, NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, PINS, NEEDLES, BUTTONS, HOOKS AND LINES, SOAP, MATCHES, BLACKING, KATS, SUSPENDERS, EMERY PAPER, CANDLES COPPERAS.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea,

SODA, PEPPER, GINGER, RICE, BACON, FLOUR, Segars and Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

—ALSO—

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Colored Lining-skins, UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER, THREAD, &c., which will be sold low for cash. 62-3w 1/2 GEORGE ALLEN.

The finest lot of Gent's Fur and Felt Hats in Town.—Call and see them at R. P. SPIERS & CO.

LAWNS, CALICOES, MOUSLINS, R. P. SPIERS & CO.

cheap at R. P. SPIERS & CO. R. P. SPIERS & CO. are daily demonstrating the fact that "there is life in the old land yet," indeed, the unprecedented low prices placed upon their stock of goods have inspired many desponding persons with a desire to live a life time, to tarry for a while longer upon this subterranean sphere, having wisely come to the conclusion that "life, if preserved," is worth more than basely lost." Call and examine their goods.

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings Taken in exchange for Goods at R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Hoop Skirts in great variety and at the lowest cash prices at R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Ladies' Dress Goods in endless variety and at astonishingly low prices at R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Bank Notes of all the Banks of N. C., taken in exchange for Goods by R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Gent's Dress Goods, CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, VESTINGS, with a full line of TRIMMINGS. R. P. SPIERS & CO.

"From little matters let us pass to less, And lightly touch the mysteries of dress; Virtue may flourish in an old cravat, But man and nature scorn the shocking hat."

We advise every man to call and see our stock of hats, and if he is married let him buy one, or if he has a sweetheart, let him buy a new one; it is the surest plan a man can adopt to please the ladies—their devotion to, and admiration of new head-gear is acknowledged, and we commend their better judgment to the sterner sex. And our prices and styles commend our hats to those who examine them. R. P. SPIERS & CO.

OFFICE N. C. R. R. COMPANY, COMPANY STORE, 234 JUNE, 1864.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at Salisbury on the 24 Thursday, 13th July, 1865. Stockholders who can not attend in person will please send proxy. All stockholders will be required to take the oath required by the President of the United States. 62-5w F. A. STAGG, Sec. and Auditor.

Boots and Shoes.—Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES, and Lady's and Misses' SHOES and GAITERS, comprises the most extensive assortment in the market. We can offer great bargains in this line of goods. R. P. SPIERS & CO.

R. P. SPIERS & CO. in the house on the corner, adjoining the old "Molter Store." Call and see their goods. They take pleasure in showing their stock.

"Money, thou base of bliss and source of woe, Whence comest thou, that thou art so freely, and fine?"

I know thy paragon is base and low; Man found thee poor and dirty in a mine."

So sang the poet, and perhaps there is truth in poetry. And if there be any who desire to rid themselves of this filthy lucre, they can invest it nowhere better than at the store of R. P. SPIERS & CO.

Thrashing Machine for Sale.—For sale, a No. 1 wheat THRASHER AND CLEANER. Also a two-furrow CASE MLL and two BOILERS of 8 and 10 galons capacity. Cheap for Cash. SEYMOUR STEELE, July 8 61-1f

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

I OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR BARTER

A General Assortment of Goods, Consisting in part of

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Copperas,

Indigo, Logwood,

CALICO, SHIRTING,

Cups and Saucers,

PLATES, PINS, NEEDLES, &c. &c.

ALSO,

UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER,

MOROCCO LINING SKINS, SHOE THREAD, &c.

At Caldwell's old Stand,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

June 6m 1/2 A. A. WILLARD.

D. W. C. BENDOW, AT HIS

SUPPLY STORE, IN GREENSBOROUGH,

Has on hand a full and general assortment of

New and Desirable Goods, embracing

COFFEE, SUGAR, CHEESE, RICE, FLOUR,

SALT, YARN, SHEETING, SODA, TOBACCO,

English Copperas,

LIME, IRON, NAILS, WRITING PAPER,

Table Ware,

SOUTH BLADES AND SNATHS,

Catawba and Blackberry Wines.

At Wholesale or Retail.

Persons desiring to purchase Groceries by the quantity would do well to call.

GOODS EXCHANGED FOR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

June 6m 1/2 D. W. C. BENDOW.

HAVING REMOVED from Petersburg, Virginia, our former place of business, to Greensboro, and formed many pleasant acquaintances, we have concluded to remain, and would invite the public generally to call and examine our Stock of

NEW DRY GOODS,

which will be ready for exhibition and sale on June 25th, in the house adjoining Long & Fancette. Our stock will consist of

CALICOES light and dark,

MOUSLINS, LAWNS, ALPACCAS, BLEACHINGS,

FLAX AND LINEN GOODS,

Black and Colored Silks,

Vailing and Vails, Toweling, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen do., ladies' and gent's, LADIES' HATS, latest styles, Ribbons, Gloves,

CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS, Corsets, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' white and colored Hose, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Parasols, ladies' Belts, Spool Cotton,

Boots and Shoes, Irish Linen, Neck-ties, ladies' and gent's, Carpet Sacks and Trunks, White and black Kid Gloves,

Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, NEEDLES, PINS, BUTTONS, SEWING SILK,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FLAX, black and white, Tooth-brushes, Fancy Soaps, Thimbles, NETS for the hair, Combs, Writing Paper, Mason's Blacking, COLLARS for gents, linen and paper, ladies' Collars, and in fact, Everything usually kept for sale in a first-class Dry-goods Store.

The LADIES are especially invited to call and examine our Goods and prices. June 7m R. P. SPIERS & CO.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of their profession in its various branches, offer their services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country. Office at Caldwell's old office, on West Market Street.

A. C. CALDWELL, M. D. R. W. OLENN, M. D.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—By authority of the Board of Trustees, the subscriber, who has had twelve years' experience in teaching, will open a Classical and English School for boys, in the Greensboro High School building, on Monday, the 3rd of July, 1865. Rates of tuition will be fixed and announced in due time. Family supplies will be taken in payment. 47-1f JESSE R. McLEAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C. RALEIGH, June 14th, 1865.

The undersigned having been appointed Public Treasurer of North Carolina by W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, with the duty assigned among other things, of collecting and securing all the property of the State, at home or abroad, hereby notifies all persons having any such property in their possession, to report the same to me without delay, to the end that I may get the same into my possession, for the use of the State; and all persons knowing of any such property in the possession of others, are requested to give me information thereof. W. H. Oliver is authorized to receive any State property in Alamance county, and H. A. Dowd is authorized to receive any such property in the State, West of Alamance county.

JONATHAN WORTH, Public Treasurer and property, Agent of N. C. June 24 61-4w

PROF. FREDERIC DIETNER, having located in Greensboro is prepared to give instructions on the PIANO, MELODEON, ORGAN, GUITAR, &c., and also VOCAL MUSIC. He may be found at the residence of Mr. J. H. Hildebrand. Tuning promptly attended to in the town or country. 62-12w

Real Estate Agency.

North Carolina Advertiser.

The Undersigned have Established in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina, in connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four columns weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its land stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasture, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is this object this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished for charge to all customers, and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number, will please communicate to the undersigned at once. All editorial communications will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO. Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP P. BATTLE, J. M. HECK, D. P. WILLIAMSON, B. P. WILLIAMSON. 61-2w

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.—On Tuesday, the 20th instant, while on the way to my house from Greensboro, I was attacked and robbed of my pocket book by a gang of soldiers. The pocket book had been in use for some time, was somewhat worn, and had four or five pockets, each labeled for "Gold," "Stamps," &c. It contained about \$25 in greenbacks, and several notes, receipts, and other valuable papers.

One note on Joseph Kippick, dated for \$337, dated January 10, 1859; one note on Daniel E. Albright for \$75.41, dated January 1, 1861; one note on Joseph Harris, with James M. Donnell as security, for \$200, dated March 28, 1861; one note on Morehead & Sterling for \$150, dated February 24, 1862; One note on Morehead & Sterling for \$200, dated January 12, 1863; one note on Morehead & Sterling for \$100, dated July 18, 1863; one note on S. M. Hand for \$116, dated about the 10th or 12th of May, 1865, and one note on David N. Kippick for \$1.35, dated December 4, 1861.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or receiving for their own use any of the above notes, and the persons from whom the notes are due are forewarned to pay the respective amounts only to my self.

For the return of the said papers a liberal reward will be given, and if those who are robbed will return them, they may retain the money taken and no questions will be asked. THOMAS I. SANDRIGON. 60-3w

SELECT DAYSCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Prof F. B. Maurice has the honor to inform the families that he will reopen his day school for a limited number of young ladies, in Greensboro, on Monday the 14th of August, 1865.

The studies will embrace a complete course of instruction, Penmanship, Ancient and Modern Languages.