

SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, 1865.

Those of our subscribers to whom THE PATRIOT is now sent, and who may not desire the paper, will please notify us of the fact, and if they are indebted to the office, by paying their dues, the paper will be discontinued. It has been the usage of the office, from its first establishment, to consider those not giving notice to the contrary, at the expiration of their subscriptions, as wishing to continue the paper, and from this rule its present editor has never departed. Persons desiring to renew their subscriptions, or those who may desire to subscribe for the paper, or to pay any other indebtedness to the office, can, if not convenient with them to pay in money, make such payments in products of the farm. Notes of any of the banks of this State will be received by us at their market value.

## The Ultraists on Negro Suffrage.

In order that the people may see and learn what is in store for them, should an extreme radicalism—such an odious doctrine as that hatched up by the Chase faction, of the North, and to which result the factious course which some in the South seem to desire to pursue, is leading—we publish below some extracts from Chase's address to the "Friends of Humanity and Justice." And let it be remembered that the free and indiscriminate use of the word "traitors" all through this "address" is intended to assuage the "poor white men" of the country—those who cannot read, as the Chase faction jeeringly speaks of them—just the same as to those who led Confederate armies in the field:

**FRIENDS OF HUMANITY AND JUSTICE:** Shall colored citizens of the United States be deprived of the vote, while it is given to white traitors? Shall traitors be rewarded for their treason by giving them the franchise, while loyal men are punished for their loyalty by taking it away? Shall treason be rewarded with this distinguishing right because its skin is white, and loyalty be punished with the degrading brand of treason, because its skin is black? Shall white rebels be rewarded in power and faithful colored citizens be robbed of the right of voting, which is the right of citizenship? Shall the vote, which is their means of defense for us as well as for themselves against the tyranny and treason of the rebels, be taken away from them because of the color of their skin?

**THE PROPOSITION TO DEPRIVE THE LOYAL COLORED CITIZENS OF THEIR VOTE, AND TO PUT OVER AND AGAINST THEM THE SOLE POWER OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT INTO THE HANDS OF REBELS, IS THE GREAT MEASURE OF RECONSTRUCTION. IT IS CLAIMED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.** The traitors in the rebel States rebelled for the purpose of perpetrating their own despotism over the blacks. President Johnson proposes to reward the rebellion and the traitors by re-establishing that despotism. Shall this proposal be considered as a measure of reconstruction? Shall the people be sanctioned and sustained? Let the people answer.

Shall the great distinctive measure of the present administration be to take away the right of representation, the right to a republican government and the enjoyment of the rights of the loyal population of the rebel States? Shall the right of citizenship be taken from the only loyal inhabitants who have fought for the government, and who have never taken any part in the treason and rebellion against it, and given to those who have rebelled? Shall this be the work of reconstruction by the present administration?

In 1860, when the white rebels carried the rebel States out of the Union, the whole white population of rebellion was 5,447,222; the colored population (over 3,500,000). It is proposed to reward by excommunicating nearly four millions of loyal persons from the rights of citizens, political, civil and social, and giving to five millions of traitors the sole government of the whole Southern country over and against the loyal blacks.

The population in North Carolina, on which State President Johnson proposes the trial of this plan, and its establishment as a precedent, is as follows, between white and colored, between rebels and loyalists: 629,942 whites, 392,000 colored. By the constitution the right of representation belongs to all. President Johnson proposes that one-half the people, the rebels, shall take it away from the other half, the loyal, who shall never be permitted to enjoy it, by reason of the color of their skin.

Shall the rebels and traitors of the rebel States be to-day rewarded with the privilege of voting while the right is taken away from the loyal inhabitants and colored soldiers of the United States? In 1860, when South Carolina seceded, she had 291,000 white inhabitants (rebels), and 112,408 colored inhabitants (loyal). The measure of President Johnson proposes to give the government of 752,000 into the hands of 291,000 rebels, and to give 112,408 loyalists no voice. In Louisiana 357,400 whites (rebels), and 249,000 colored (loyal). In Alabama 526,771 whites (rebels), and 216,000 colored (loyal). And so on. Shall the rights of these loyalists be taken away by our government, and the rebel portion of the population set over them?

The sum and substance of all the above, is, to place the power of the ballot box in the hands of the negro, to the exclusion of "poor white men" who were so unfortunate as to live in a section of the country which rebelled against the government.

**THE NEGROES ON THE FARM.**—The farmers of Roanoke county, Virginia, held a meeting at Salem on the 8th instant, and resolved to pay sixty dollars a year and food for negro labor. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting were the two following, which are of importance to the negro laborers now roaming from their former homes:

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the best and most humane mode of protecting the late slave population of the country from want, and suffering, and to prevent mischief, is to require them to remain at their former homes and work as they have hitherto done, so that those capable of labor may sustain those who are not; this arrangement to continue until other and better arrangements can be made, if even practicable. Should any laborer be entitled to any compensation on account of special quarters, its arrangements and amount should be left to his former owner or employer."

"That we will not employ a negro without the written permission of his former owner, and that if any person so employ a negro, we will regard it as highly improper and prejudicial to the interest of the community, and the good order of society, and that every means in our power will be used to return them to their former owner or employer."

## The Meeting at Middleton.

The proceedings of the meeting at Middleton will be found in another column. Among the names of the committee appointed to draft resolutions we find that of one who was always understood to be what is known in this country as an "original secessionist"—an original of the deepest dye. He made a bowie knife for a soldier who volunteered at the commencement of the war, as we were informed some two or three years ago, and when the soldier asked him his charge, he replied with flashing eye and quivering lip, "I ask only, sir, that you bring it back well stained with Yankee blood!" We mention this little fact only to contrast it with a portion of the fourth resolution, which we suppose he helped to draft.

And the inevitable "Dr. Black," it seems, has meandered around from Pleasant Union Church to Middleton, and there made a "speech." It is to be regretted that the Secretary did not give a synopsis of it in their published proceedings. We understand, however, the Doctor, this time, did not endeavor to get off with excuses, nor was he satisfied with merely "endorsing" the remarks of some one else, which leads us to believe that he spoke before Simon McMasters obtained the floor. The Doctor grappled his subject firmly, and spoke with much vigor. He said he was not prepared to say that those who had participated in the war should be allowed to vote, but he was willing to take such on probation, say for ten or fifteen years. He said some other things equally as smart as the above, but we haven't the disposition to inflict his words upon our readers, our main object being to call attention to this speech, and then to remind the Doctor of one which he made to a volunteer company in Randolph county about four years ago—upon the occasion of presenting a flag to the company. Does the Doctor remember what he then said? And how does he think that and his Middleton speech would compare? And really, does he think he is the properly delegated person to say how long the negroes shall vote in preference to the "poor white men" of the country? For that is the result such "speaking" as his leads to.

## A South African Village.

A writer in *The Herald* gives the following account of Slabtown a "South African Village" near Old Point Comfort, Va.:

The negro population in the neighborhood of Hampton is probably not far from four thousand, the greater portion of which occupy the interesting village of Slabtown. I visited it, and found it a study. It is laid out on the general plan of Washington, although somewhat irregular. I judge, from a hasty inspection of the principal streets, though why they did not imitate Salt Lake City more closely I cannot imagine. Grades of society are well defined in Slabtown, as in towns of more pretense. During my short walk through the place I observed several residences of the old style, built of the interior through the open doors. There is uniformity in the houses, so far as material and style of architecture goes—the dwellings being built of rough barrel staves, or slabs split out with the axe, one story, without attic or basement. Some shops and restaurants are built on the same plan, a few feet fenced. Residences of cultured people are marked by a blanket partition and illustrated newspaper hangings on the walls. There are two or three public squares, with stagnant ponds, fringed with old hives, bottles, bones, &c., yattle hyges of the town is very good. The language of the colored officers are executed by sergeants and soldiers, who administer justice without hesitation when turbulent spirits break the peace of this Arcadia. It may be inquired what supports the inhabitants of Slabtown, and I am not prepared to answer the question satisfactorily. It is surprising how many darkies have been brought up to slouching, king, and how easily the thickest head comprehends the business of selling beer and black tobacco; still more a mystery where the buyers come from in a community where all are sellers of the same articles. At one time government rations and medicines were furnished upon a similar system; but when it was discovered that each member of a family of five, for instance, would "regainish," and get provisions for the whole, that tap was cut off. So, too, in the medicine line. The practice of drawing vast quantities of castor oil for sick babies and using it to grease adult work was considered reprehensible by the government authorities, and stopped. Dr. Seymour and Yellowboy watch the hygiene of the African since he has become Americanized. What with fishing, doing odd jobs here and there for the farmers up the Potomac, blacking boots, selling lemonade to soldiers, working in the Quartermaster's Department, and the business of selling medicine, what can they do but enjoy whatever there is of comfort at Old Point, which, as a watering place for people in higher life, will not revive for many years.

**Circular to those Desiring Special Pardon.**

Attorney General Speed has issued the following circular for the benefit of those classes making application for special pardon under the President's amnesty proclamation:

WASHINGTON, June 7th, 1865.

By direction of the President all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon are hereby notified that, before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath of affirmation in the said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make personal application in writing, and should transmit with such application the original oath of affirmation as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

**How to SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.**—We would give the suffrage at once to two classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who has been educated, third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who has belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every eye that ought to vote, and they would insure every negro voter a spirit of moderation, and a high degree of some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.—N. Y. Herald.

The *New York Herald*, fortunately, is not yet empowered to give the right of suffrage to any class of negroes. The President can, however, "consider" any of *The Herald's* grave suggestions, and in the meantime the people of the South, and the people of the West and Northwest will settle the little question of negro suffrage just to their own liking. Not quite so much of the world as some people would imagine is ready as yet to bow to New England notions.

## The Bull Run Battlefields.

The interesting ceremony of erecting a monument on the Bull Run battlefields to the memory of the Union soldiers who fell there in the battle of July 21, 1861, took place on the 11th inst.

The *Herald* has a lengthy account of the proceedings, one line of the captions reading, "The rush from Washington to the Battle-field," which is, perhaps, quite appropriate for the present occasion, but did it have reference to the affair of July 21, 1861, would, we beg pardon for suggesting, admit of a slight transposition.

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"At an early hour on Sunday morning a special train started from the Washington depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on Maryland avenue, to convey to Fairfax station the visitors to the battlefields of 1861 and 1862, familiarly known as the Bull Run battlefields. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen, including a number of distinguished military officers, were passengers. The monuments erected by our soldiers in memory of their fallen comrades were to be dedicated with appropriate services. As the train drew its way across the Long bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac it was impossible to avoid contrasting the present expedition with that which took the same route on a bright Sunday morning in July, 1861. Then, as now, officers and civilians and scores of women poured across the Long bridge en route for Centerville; but with what different emotions. Then the war had just commenced. The great Army of the Union was in the new Major General McDowell, had started out with all the pomp and paucity of war to march 'on to Richmond.' The first great battle was impending. The enemy had been found entrenched upon the plains of Manassas, a few miles beyond the hills that almost unknown stream of Bull Run. At the citizens of Washington, members of Congress, judges of courts, heads of departments and civil officers of all grades were going, as if to a grand military tournament, to witness the crushing out of the rebellion at a single blow. The grand army of patriotism and loyalty was about to meet the rebel army of the President, to defend the Union and vindicate the government, were marching in massive columns from the heights of Centerville, singing as they went songs of defiance and of victory."

And just at this point, when we would naturally suppose the writer was preparing for a grand hyperbolic effort, or perhaps an attempt on the panegyric line, he suddenly brought himself "up a standing," and contents himself by simply saying, "The rest is a matter of history." No one will dispute this assertion. But the writer recovers his breath, and goes on to say:

The monument of commemoration of the battle of 1861 is erected upon the field where the principal contest occurred in the afternoon of the day of the battle, after our troops had compelled Beauregard to fall back two miles from where the fight began. It is near the spot where Mrs. Henry, a Union woman residing in the neighborhood, was taken within a few rods of the place where Ricketts and Gilliam's batteries were captured by the enemy. The monument is an impressive affair. Its erection originated with the staff officers at General Gamble's headquarters a few weeks ago. It stands upon a Gothic mound eight feet high upon which is placed a solid stone pedestal, four feet square, and from this base at each corner rises a small turret four feet square, surmounted by a block of stone painted black, on which rests a one hundred-pounder Parrott shell. The main shaft rests upon two receding corners of two feet in height each, upon which rests the pyramid, four feet square at the base and sixteen feet high, surmounted, like the turrets, with a hundred-pounder Parrott shell.

Upon a white shield inserted into the Northwest corner of the pyramid are engraved the words in memory of the patriots who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On a similar shield, upon the opposite face, is the inscription, "Erected June 10, 1865." This simple and appropriate inscription was suggested by Colonel J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff to General Augur, commanding this department. This monument, as well as the one on Groveton field, as the second battle of Bull Run is called, was designed and erected under the supervision of Lieutenant McCullum, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts battery of artillery, assisted by Captain Lawrence, Brigade Quartermaster. It was built by the soldiers of Gamble's brigade. The tools used in its construction were simple wood axes and stone hammers.

After going through with some ceremonies, and repeating eleven different prayers, a batch of doggerel was sung by the assemblage, of which the following is the concluding stanza:

"And so, upon the bloody spot  
Where now the monument is raised,  
Shall rebel soldiers' bones be scattered,  
But patriot names for aye be praised."

A great many Southern men fell in those same battles at Bull Run, the memory of each one of whom is revered and cherished by relatives and friends scattered throughout the Southern States; and though it is admitted that they fell in a bad cause, yet as it was one not of the seeking of a large number of those who there sacrificed their lives, is it not very evident that such proceedings as are above detailed, and especially the sentiment which pervades the third verse of the above stanza, are not calculated to bring about that spirit of unity and good feeling on the part of both sections, so much to be desired by all lovers of their country?

## Reorganizing in Virginia.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, has submitted the following propositions for the consideration of the President, in regard to reinstating persons in that State to the right of citizenship:

That the President shall appoint a commission, to be composed of any number of persons possessed of the necessary qualifications, whose province shall be to arrange and report judgment on the individuals composing the people of the States lately in rebellion.

That they shall be authorized to give all persons before them arranged a fair and impartial hearing; and permission accorded to the accused (for such they may be) to furnish testimony in their own vindication.

And that this commission shall have the power vested in the members to regularly try all cases, rebut testimony by counter evidence, &c.

And that the decision in each case be placed on record and be in itself final in determining and defining the status of each individual under the amnesty proclamation.

The Governor is likewise framing a line of policy in regard to enfranchisement that will meet with the hearty approval of the well disposed people of all sections.

**SENSIBLE REMARKS.**—General Sherman, in a speech made at Chicago, a few days ago, remarked:

"You must not expect those of Louisiana and North Carolina to feel as we do. All parties have their prejudices, and you must respect them as they respect yours. With that simple caution there is no danger of the peace which we now enjoy being disturbed during our life time, and we leave the future to the future."

Mrs. Bloomer, who now resides at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has abandoned the costume which bears her name. Greatly to the delight of her husband, she no longer wears the breeches.

## The Virginia Delegation and the President.

John Minor Botts, Alexander C. Rives and other gentlemen associated with them in the Richmond delegation, had an interview with the President on Wednesday. These people represent the people of Virginia as fully and cordially accepting the results of the war as the final settlement on all questions of dispute between the two sections, the slavery question included; and still further, that they are anxious, and in fact feel a pride, in returning to a full allegiance to the United States Government, now that it has shown itself so powerful. Most of them dislike the Alexandria Constitution, not because of its features, but on the ground that it was only adopted by half a dozen counties. They prefer the appointment of Pierpont as Provisional Governor, with the same powers as given to Mr. Edden of this State. The interview with the President was very cordial.

**MR. HOLDEN'S POLICY.—A STATE CONVENTION.**—A correspondent of *The New York Times* writes from Raleigh, as follows:

I have excellent means of knowing that while President Johnson gave Mr. Holden a general outline of his intended policy, he also gave him full power in the management of the details and practical application of his plans.

He has undoubtedly known that a call for a convention to be held in such a place as Raleigh, the furthest the convention will meet during the early part of September.

The work of the convention is canvassed by all parties, even those included in the exceptions of the Federal proclamation, evincing considerable interest. For that reason the Convention of the State will be remodelled, in all probability, after the style of the one lately adopted by Tennessee. The negro question absorbs more attention than any other, and will consume more time in the convention than any other. There are many different projects discussed, and while many of them profess to be intended for the elevation and amelioration of the race, there are but few men who are really his friend. I have yet to hear a resident voter in this State express a wish to see the negro have the right of suffrage.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.** A delegation of Friends from Philadelphia had an interview with President Johnson on Wednesday, and made him a speech on the subject of negro suffrage:

"In response, President Johnson said he would not make a speech, but would talk to them in the spirit of friendship and fraternal regard. He wished to talk to them as though they were all members of the same family. He told them of the difficulties in the way of conferring the right of suffrage as they desired, and gave them many instances of the exterior among the slaves of the South, whose habits and feelings he professed thoroughly to understand. But one great act might be said to have been fully accomplished by the war, after the restoration of the Union, and that is the complete abolition of slavery. There were many other things that would require time to accomplish, and among these might be the question of suffrage."

## The President's Late Proclamation.

The Washington correspondent of *The New York Times* writes:

There is a general misapprehension as to that part of the President's proclamation which announces that the President will not exercise his pardon power in regard to the rebels for the purpose of Congress which provides for the payment of twenty-five percent of the products to the government. The proclamation is intended and does not wipe out the twenty-five percent clause, and totally abolishes the twenty-five percent clause for the purchase of products for the government, and puts an end to the cotton agents. The occupation of these agents is gone, and now cotton and the other products of the States recently in rebellion will move forward to the markets unrestricted, and subject only to such customs duties as are levied for the purchase of products for the government, and internal revenue taxation as is imposed upon the products of other States.

**FREE TRADE.**—We are gratified to see the following announcement, which we copy from *The Raleigh Standard* of Saturday last:

"We learn that Gov. Holden received a despatch yesterday from Washington, stating that by a recent proclamation of President Johnson, 'all restrictions on trade and domestic products' have been removed. We take it for granted, therefore, that the restrictions on cotton by which the holder has substantially lost one-fourth of the articles sold, has been taken off. We record this act of the President with much satisfaction. Our people can now enter the market and receive and realize the full value of their products."

## CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL OFFICERS.

A Washington telegraph, speaking of the status of the general officers late in the Confederate service, says:

"The matter has been submitted to both the President and to the Attorney-General; but for the present both decline to take it under consideration, believing that the defense should properly be presented in the courts which may take cognizance of the indictments."

**POISON DEATH.**—A negro was found dead yesterday morning near the Five Oaks in the upper part of the city. He had been seen in that vicinity for several days past, and complained of being sick.—*Wilmington Herald*.

A sick negro found dead in the street, is an extraordinary occurrence for the South.—Of course the negro was free!—*Charlotte Democrat*.

**WINSTON-SALEM AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.**—A meeting of the President and Directors of the Winston-Salem and Manchester Railroad Company was held in this place yesterday, and such steps taken as will put the road in running order by the middle of August next—perhaps sooner, provided the labor necessary to hasten the work can be obtained at the offers made of \$12 per month, and prompt pay, with rations furnished of four pounds of meat and one-half of a barrel of corn per week. We understand the company wish to employ a large number of laborers at and near Sumner and Little Pee Dee, and we hope men enough will seek this employment to repair the road in the time stated above.

The first oil well has been opened in Humboldt county, California, at the depth of fifty feet.

The flow is small—say twelve barrels a day—but the parties interested believe it will increase rapidly as they proceed deeper. Humboldt county is in the extreme northern part of the State.

Mr. Leslie, who announces himself as an American, and proposes to travel around the world, is a pedagogue of taking a rope walk and a wheelbarrow over Niagara river. His arrangements are made, and his rope is ready, and he proposes to light it out on that line all summer. His first passage was announced for Thursday last.

A delegation of officers from Schofield's army, headed by Gen. Strickland, have gone to the Ohio State Convention to urge the gubernatorial nomination of Gen. Cox.

By order of Gen. Sheridan, United States troops are now en route for the neighborhood of the Rio Grande.

It is said that in a short time twenty-five thousand Southerners, from Texas, will be in Mexico.—The sympathies of the leading men of that party will not be with Maximilian.

Intelligence from Omaha, of the 14th inst., says, that about five hundred Sioux Indians, in camp five miles west of Fort Mitchell, and supposed to be friendly, this morning attacked a guard of a hundred men, under Captain Fooks, of the Eleventh Ohio veteran cavalry, killing Captain Fooks and four men and wounding seven. Quite a number of the Indians were killed. The Indians crossed over to the North side of the Platte river.

## Glen Anna Female Seminary.

We are pleased to learn that this institution of learning is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. By the indefatigable exertions of J. W. Thomas, Esq., its founder, and until recently President of the Institution, Glen Anna went on successfully throughout the whole of the war, which was the only private enterprise of the kind, we believe, in the South, it did not succumb to the iron heel monster. Mr. Thomas is one of the most enterprising and liberal-minded men in the country, and for the enterprise and perseverance which he has displayed in combating the many obstacles which have for the past four years presented themselves to schools of all grades, he deserves the thanks of the friends of education.

Glen Anna is now in charge of Mrs. Davis, a graduate of G. F. College, and a lady of several years experience as a teacher, and Miss Clewell and Miss Wallace, young ladies well qualified for the important positions which they occupy, and we feel assured that under its present management the Seminary will continue to give that satisfaction to its patrons which has heretofore so eminently characterized it as one of the first institutions of learning in the State.

Thomasville, in which place Glen Anna is situated, is one of the neatest, cleanest and most beautiful towns in the State, and is in direct railroad communication with the east and west.

**THE YELLOWSTONE GOLD FIELDS OF MONTANA.**—The mineral products of the new Territory of Montana are becoming greater than those of any mining region in the West. Besides this, the abundant natural resources, commercial advantages and delightful climate are attractions which invite the attention of the unemployed men and enterprising capitalists at the present moment. The recent discovery of over two hundred miles additional placer diggings, together with new gold and silver quartz lodes, gave ground for the assertion, which is not often made, that Montana is to-day the richest mining territory in the world. With a view to possessing and developing one of the richest districts in this Territory—that of the famous Yellowstone Valley and surroundings—Captain James L. Plisk (who has already pioneered for and led three successful expeditions in that direction) is now organizing his fourth expedition, which will consist of several persons, including a number of good families, and in connection with which is a joint stock company entitled "The Yellowstone Town and Mining Company," which will establish a city at the head of navigation of the Yellowstone river, open mines extensively, &c.

Strangers who visit Charleston and the interior of South Carolina are unanimous in their expressions of astonishment at the gentleness of the people and the entire absence of all animosity. "All the bitterness which prevailed here a month or two ago has gone with the cause to which the aristocrats clung with so much desperation."

A gentleman from New York, who went there expecting to address the people and counsel submission, said he found more hostility to the government in certain circles in New York, Baltimore and Washington than in South Carolina. Those already here, and those daily returning to their homes, are completely prostrated. They look with east eyes to Washington, to the President and the people there that there is no more fighting for or against the military, particularly the black troops, and that one good regiment of regulars should be sent. There is no doubt but that such a step would lead to the most beneficial results and an era of good feeling.

Judge Underwood, of the eastern section of Virginia has gone to Washington to consult with Attorney-General Speed, taking with him all the documents connected with his indictment for treason of General R. E. Lee, Cox, Ewell and Longstreet, and ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, and A. G. Seymour and Newton McNeigh, of Alexandria, and about forty others.

The President has finally determined to appoint Judge Parsons Provisional Governor of Alabama.

It is reported that Gen. Clark, of Miss., was arrested a few days ago, but percolated into further orders.

The majority in favor of adopting the new Constitution of Missouri, it is supposed will reach five or six thousand.

The revolution in Hayti is still progressing without decisive results. The recent report of the defeat of the rebels is not confirmed.

About sixty additional prisoners, including several captains and lieutenants, were liberated from Fort Warren on the 12th, after taking the oath of allegiance.

The republican politicians who have arrived in Washington during the past week from different sections of the country almost universally approve the President's course in reference to negro suffrage. Only a very small number favor conferring the right of voting upon the emancipated negroes until they have been fitted to exercise the privilege by education and a number of years' probation at least.

Accounts from City Point, Va., represent agricultural affairs in adjacent counties as being in a deplorable condition, owing to scarcity of seed, stock, farming utensils and labor. The necessities of the inhabitants cannot be more than half supplied by the coming crops.

Secretary Seward's health continues to improve. He now regularly attends to business, and converses cheerfully with his friends, though his jaw is still supported by an iron framework.

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Revising—our friend friend *habeas corpus*. A letter writer says Washington can boast of a marvellous proportion of beautiful women, but many of them look better than they behave.

The Custom House receipts at San Francisco since January last amount to \$2,500,000 in gold. Clinton county, Missouri, must be a pleasant summer resort. There were thirty murders there in one week.

A large number of contrabands have applied to return to their homes in Georgia. Amos Kennell has an income of \$40,000 per annum from his telegraphic stocks.

The locusts, which have not appeared in Syria before for twenty years, cover the country like a red sea, and the whole population of cities is ordered out to kill them.

A camel harnessed to a heavy-wagon is one of the sights in the streets of Denica, California. The "Hermitage," General Jackson's old home, near Nashville, is in a very shabby condition. The State of Tennessee paid \$18,000 for it in 1862.

**TRADE WITH NORTH CAROLINA.**—Trade between Richmond and North Carolina has been reopened, a propeller having arrived at Richmond from Fairfield, with a cargo of corn. There is said to be an abundance of corn in North Carolina, but no money. The people are anxious to barter for dry goods, sugar, coffee, shoes, &c., giving corn in exchange. [Richmond Times.]

The radical fanatics at the North are making bitter warfare upon President Johnson because he did not authorize the negroes to vote in the forthcoming North Carolina election. They are determined to never let the country have peace on the negro question, if they can prevent it.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

At the government cotton sale in New York on the 1st inst., prices ranged from 17 cents per pound in gold, for low ordinary to 37½ cents per pound for good middling upland.

John Mitchell, lately Editor of *The Richmond Examiner*, now Editor of *The New York Daily News*, has been arrested in New York and carried to Fortress Monroe.

## The Markets.

## GREENSBOROUGH MARKETS.

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

**Bacon.**—But little doing, every one seems supplied—offering at 10½/13 cts.

**Brandy.**—Small lots, selling at \$1.50/2.00.

**Corn.**—But little offering; some demand in small quantities at \$1.00/1.10.

**Candies.**—Tallow 20/20 cts. Adamantine 60 cts.

**Coffee.**—60/275 cts.

**Cheese.**—English dairy, 40 cts. by the wheel; cheese 50/75 cts. by retail.

**Copperas.**—25/40 cts. at retail; 15/18 by the package.

**Cotton Yarns.**—\$3.00/25.00, but little doing, as prices appear high, hence buyers decline making purchases.

**Cotton Sheetings.**—20/40 cts. Thin top in little demand.

**Flour.**—Apples, dry, 50/10 cts. Potatoes 60/15 cts.

**Flour.**—Supply about equal to demand, neither very great. We quote \$7.00/8.00.

**Rides.**—Some on the market; salted, 10 cts. dry



