

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

Number 1,282.

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Jan 12

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## PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call especial attention to the new advertisements to be found in this issue of THE PATRIOT. John F. Shoup,—Valuable land for sale. John A. Gilmer, President,—Meeting of Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance Co. Sterling & Albright,—Sale of House and Lot, Printing Presses, Types, School Books, &c. James E. Thom,—Painting and Trimming. W. C. Porter,—Dwelling and offices for rent. R. Scott,—Further reduction in prices. Keogh & Crane,—Ale. J. Hildesheimer,—Spring and Summer Goods. E. R. Harris, Ext,—Sale of real estate in Lexington. Hugh Ries,—Real estate for Sale in Greensboro.

COUNTY COURT ORGANIZED.—On last Saturday, the 10th, forty-nine of the newly appointed Justices of the Peace in and for Guilford County assembled in the court house, after due notice, and, after being duly qualified by the clerk, proceeded to organize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county.

William A. Caldwell, Esq., was chosen, by ballot, Chairman of the County Court. J. H. Lindsay, Jesse Benbow, Anslem Reid and A. P. Eckel, Esqrs., were chosen, by ballot, Associate Justices of the Special Court.

D. F. Caldwell, Esq., was chosen, by ballot, Solicitor for the State in the County of Guilford.

William U. Steiner was chosen, by ballot, Public Register for the County.

Wyatt W. Ragsdale was chosen, by acclamation, to the office of County Trustee.

The following persons were chosen, by ballot, Wardens of the Poor, to wit:—1. Joseph Hoskins. 2. William M. McNamee. 3. Abner Apple. 4. C. J. Wheeler. 5. Josiah Clapp. 6. David McKnight. 7. Reuben F. Sechrest.

Lyndon Swain gave bond as Clerk, and R. M. Stafford as Sheriff, and they were each duly qualified.

The appointment of other officers was postponed until the regular term, the 3rd Monday of this month.

PEDMONT RAILROAD.—The work of changing the gauge of this road is progressing rapidly. Trains will soon run through from Richmond to Greensboro in day-light.

THE CHOLERA.—Our cotemporaries, both North and South, have generally abandoned almost all hope of exemption from the ravages of this terrible disease. Its advent may be confidently looked for during the present year, and those cities in which the necessary sanitary regulations are omitted, may expect to become the scenes of fearful mortality. Thousands of the unfortunate negroes will fall victims to this fatal scourge, and unless every precaution is taken for mitigating its horrors, by a rigid system of purification, many of the whites will also fall beneath its withering touch. This important question is not receiving the attention it deserves.

MANLY SENTIMENTS.—Bishop Cox, of Western New York, delivered a lecture lately before the "Young Men's Association," of Buffalo, on "The Unity of Northern and Southern Civilization." The Commercial Advertiser of that city speaks in laudatory terms of the lecture, which, from the sketch that it publishes, seems to have been distinguished by a Christian and liberal spirit. The speaker referred to the claims of some reviews and journals, that New England is the source of all learning in this country; but the fact that such men as WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN sprang from different sections is sufficient proof that there must have been a unity in religious and educational influences in those sections. Virginia, said Bishop Cox, was really the mother of learning in

this country, as the founding of William and Mary College and the advancement of education in that section show. He concluded:

"How little justice has been done to those venerable benefactors, who deserve the most glorious memorials for their untiring efforts to benefit their fellow-men. To all who would impugn the character of Virginia, let her great men reply. Are we worthy descendants of those great men who advanced learning and religion, and made their lives one martyrdom that we might enjoy the greatest blessings ever poured upon a people? The two antagonistic sections of our country possess a unity both of tradition and destiny. No class of our progenitors were the monopolists of truth. Now is the time to harmonize what is good in Northern and Southern sections. There should be no geographical lines in the nationality of our country. On policy as well as principle we can extend the magnanimity of heroes to our Southern brethren. For some years there will be much to annoy and pain us, but if we are resolved that the whole land shall be one home for the American people, we must bury strife and discord. A future of moral grandeur awaits our country, bearing the impress of the early founders, and possessing a glorious civilization through the agency of the Christian religion."

Such sentiments do honor to their distinguished author, and, if they can obtain the assent, will speedily hasten that happy future of which we speak.

POETRY OF THE WAR.—We see by a notice in *The Daily South Carolinian*, published at Charleston, S. C., that W. GILMORE SMITH, Esq., is about to collect the Poetry of the South, during the late war, and begs of those who have written that they will send him copies of all such pieces as relate to the war, or any of its incidents. He would wish that the poems may be dated, if possible, and the names given of the periodicals or newspapers in which they originally appeared. Communications will be addressed to him at the office of *The South Carolinian*, Charleston, S. C.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A delegation of negroes called on President Johnson the other day to urge that the colored man be endowed with the right to vote. The President was addressed by two of the delegation, Fred Douglas and a man named Downing.

The President responded, saying "if his past course was not evidence of his good will to the colored race, he could say no more. He had said, and repeated here, that if they could find no other Moses to lead them to the land of promise and liberty, he would be that Moses; but he was not willing to adopt a policy which would result in danger to the colored man, and possibly lead to a war of races. Nothing but evil would result from enforcing upon the people of the District of Columbia, or any other section, a principle in direct opposition to the expressed will of the majority."

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, which were of considerable length, Douglas said the question would have to be settled by the people, to which the President expressed his assent, saying he had great faith in the people.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.—The Quartermaster General refuses to pay for property used during the war for military purposes in Southern States. The following decision has just been made in a case where vouchers had been given, by order of a commanding-general, for the use of a blacksmith-shop and tools belonging to a loyal citizen of Winchester, Va.:

"Winchester was a hostile town, captured from an enemy who did not surrender on terms, but were driven out by force of arms; everything in it was a prize of war; as at Atlanta and Charleston, buildings were occupied for shelter of troops, and for sick and wounded soldiers. It does not appear that the Military Department should order payment of any rents under such circumstances."

We understand that this decision will apply to all similar cases arising in the Southern States, even where the claimants produce evidence of loyalty.—*National Intelligencer*.

"LOYAL STILL."—A northern paper speaks of the whisky distilleries that pay the tax without evasion, as "Loyal Stills." On the same principle, the "loyal" drink, and the man who imbibes it is a first rate "loyal" man. Without "loyalty" no man shall see the face of a fanatic in peace.

A RECONSTRUCTED GOVERNOR'S OPINION OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, in a letter dated January 19, denying the report of troubles in Kempee county, and the interference of Federal soldiers, writes:

I heard of no disturbance or disorder in that county that needed my attention. I have never doubted the willingness and ability of the civil officers and volunteer companies to maintain peace and order within the State without the assistance of the United States military.

I have yet to learn that the United

States troops are needed as useful in restoring peace and order, but, on the other hand, have found them a disturbing element, a nuisance and a blighting curse to the quiet, prosperity and happiness of both races, in spite of the earnest and honorable efforts of many of their commanding officers.

For The Patriot.

### DISTILLATION OF GRAIN.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—A few weeks since, a bill was introduced into the House of Commons of our present Legislature, prohibiting the distillation of grain into whisky. After a pretty full discussion of the subject, the bill passed the Commons by a decided Majority; but was rejected on its second reading in the Senate. The Guilford members were equally divided upon this important measure. Messrs. Caldwell and Morehead voted for the measure, and Messrs. Smith and Houston against it. Messrs. Morehead and Caldwell desired to preserve the grain for bread, in preference to converting it into whisky. Messrs. Smith and Houston said by their votes, let the stills continue to convert the "staff of life" into the "O-be-Joyful." I have no doubt they all desired by their votes to advance the interests of their constituents, though they so widely differed on this important bill.

As a humble citizen of the county of Guilford, I deeply regret the defeat of the bill above referred to. Grain is scarce and high, extremely high, when we take into consideration the great scarcity of currency. Were not another bushel distilled between this and corn-gathering time, it would be difficult on the part of many of the poor and needy to procure enough bread to sustain life; but with the stills running as they will now run, I much fear that thousands will suffer for bread. I entertain no extreme temperance views. I usually keep spirits in my house, and use it when so inclined; but myself and family can do without whisky, (especially when we can make a substitute of brandy,) much better than we can do without bread. And that appears to be the alternative, as the matter presents itself to my mind.

But in a financial view, the distillation of grain is the worst of policy. It drains this State of thousands of dollars of money, which is needed here as a medium of trade, and it brings no money back into the State, or very little. But how is that, says one. Well, I will very soon tell you. Besides the License tax of \$25.00 per annum, there is a U. S. tax of two dollars per gallon upon every gallon of whisky distilled. This tax has to be paid by the distiller, and is all carried out of the State. The distiller rakes and scrapes every dollar of greenbacks that he can lay his hand on to pay this heavy tax. That money never again is permitted to enter into circulation among us. It is at once locked up in the U. S. Treasury vaults. It is a total loss to the community. It never gets back. I will admit that in a financial point of view, if the whisky manufactured in the State was carried and sold out of the State at a big profit, then the community might receive back "usury," the money paid in taxes to the U. S. government and carried off. But such is not the fact. Very little finds a market abroad. It is unfortunately for the prosperity of our people, consumed among us, and nobody benefit except the distiller and the man who sells his grain at an enhanced price, while the balance of the people are badly worsted. I might produce other reasons for regretting the defeat of the bill in question, but I will let the foregoing suffice for the present.

GUILFORD.

For The Patriot.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—I see in THE PATRIOT of last week, a call for a public meeting in the court house on Tuesday of Guilford County Court, to consider the subject of desirable reforms in the State Constitution. I know not what reforms you people down in Guilford may desire. According to our notions up here, there are several important changes which ought to be made in our State Constitution, and which, I hope, the Convention will duly consider when it re-assembles. I will mention but one, at present. There should be a provision in the Constitution making a member of the Legislature ineligible to an election of any office within the gift of the Legislature during the term for which said member may have been elected.

The writer of this, some years ago, served several sessions in the Legislature, and thereby had a good opportunity of seeing the great detriment to the public interest, caused by men seeking and securing seats in the Legislature merely as a stepping-stone to some other and more desirable office. When the Assembly meets, these men's minds are not occupied with the public business of the State, but how they can best secure the coveted office.—

A large portion of their time, that ought to be devoted to the consideration of the weighty affairs of State, is spent in playing the "agreeable" before their brother members. And whenever their decision is required on any question before the Legislature, the only question in their mind is, which side shall I take to secure the most votes for the office I want, with hardly a thought as to what will advance the best interests of the State.

As many members can testify from experience, members are frequently placed in very unpleasant positions by the solicitations of brother members for office. The insertion of the proposed clause in our State Constitution would remedy many evils, and do nobody any injustice. Then, if a man expected to be a candidate before the Legislature for any office within its gift, he would not seek a seat in that body as a stepping-stone for some other promotion, as I firmly believe many now do. In fact, of late years, it seems to be about all the chance a man has to an election to any office at the hands of the Legislature, is first to secure a seat in that body. A large portion of the offices filled by the Legislature are by members of their own body. I heard it remarked, shortly after the meeting of the present Legislature, that about half the members were candidates for some office before their own body.—This, I presume, was a rather extravagant remark; but the sequel proved that a very respectable number of them did urge their peculiar fitness for the various offices that were to be filled by the "Assembled Wisdom" of the State.

This is a more important reform than those who have not been placed in a position to see the evil complained of, imagine. I hope the Convention will give this matter its weighty consideration.

YADKIN.

P. S.—I am a subscriber to *The Daily Sentinel* as well as THE PATRIOT, and I would be pleased to see this communication copied into *The Sentinel*.

YADKIN.

For The Patriot.

### GUILFORD MAGISTRATES.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—I saw in THE PATRIOT of a week or two since, a communication over the signature of "The Old Man," which, I think, does our members of the Legislature some injustice.—While I admit that among the former Magistrates, several of the most intelligent experienced, and efficient of the "original panel" were dropped, for what cause I know not, and that several young men were appointed, whose fathers would have made better Magistrates, I insist that the larger portion of the appointees are appointments fit to be made.

JUSTICE.

For The Patriot.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The citizens of Guilford are invited to meet at the Court House in Greensboro, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday of February Court, to make known their wishes in regard to reform in our State Constitution.

MANY CITIZENS.

A HIT—A PALPABLE HIT.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Ross, of Illinois, moved an amendment of the rules so that one day in six of the time spent by Congress might be devoted to the public business—to be called the "White Man's Day."

Of course the resolution was tabled instantly. The Rump Congress finds it better worth while to try to save the Republican party than to restore the Union, and so, instead of taking care of the national affairs of thirty millions of people, it spends all its labors upon the local affairs of six or eight millions, who are quite capable of managing them for themselves. One of these days the thirty millions will wake up and drive out these wretched fanatics, who are practising strangulation upon the political and commercial life of the Republic. That will be the "white man's day."—*Schuyler (N. Y.) Democrat*.

BUTLER ON HIS DIGNITY.—The Washington correspondents relate that Lieutenant General Grant, having lately removed into his new residence there, issued invitations to a social "housewarming." A card was sent to General B. F. Butler, who returned it insultingly endorsed as follows:

"I have the honor to receive your card of invitation. I beg to decline it as politely as I may; and I would further state that in no event would the willing to hold personal intercourse with yourself or any member of your family."

B. F. BUTLER.

"Lieutenant General Grant." The *Philadelphia Age*, in commenting upon this rather tart missive, remarks that "this lucky non-acceptance had one positive and substantial advantage attendant on it—it saved Mrs. Grant the anxiety of watching her plate while the Imp was present, and the labor of counting her spoons after he had left."

It is said that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact that the hens are at great expense to procure revenue stamps to put on their manufactured articles.

Gov. GRAHAM'S OPINION.—At the request of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, we cheerfully give place to the following letter of Gov. Graham, written in reply to a letter addressed to him by Messrs. Holderly and Burton, members of the Legislature:

HILLSBORO, Feb. 6th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours dated the 1st inst., was handed me yesterday.

In reply to your request for my opinion on the question pending before the Legislature, whether negroes shall be allowed to testify before Courts of justice, in all cases civil or criminal, where the rights of colored persons is involved, as proposed by the commission for the revision and amendment of our code as applicable to the black race, I have to remark, that recognizing in letter and in spirit, the full force of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, I feel bound to consider everything pertaining to this great change in the organism of our society, with the same degree of candor and impartiality, that we apply to other provisions of the Constitution.

Acting upon this principle, were I clothed with the authority now vested in a member of the General Assembly, I should concur in the modification of the law in this particular, as proposed by the Commission, and mainly for the reasons assigned in their report. Free negroes have always been regarded as free men in North Carolina, and as such, entitled to the privilege of habeas corpus, trial by jury, ownership of property, even in slaves, (and cases were not infrequent of the enjoyment of this right) to prosecute and defend suits in courts of justice, and as incident to this, to make affidavits for a continuance, or as a foundation for the rules in the progress of a cause, and to prove by their own oath, even against white men, accounts to the amount of sixty dollars for work and labor done or goods sold and delivered under the Book Debt Law.

The change proposed then is not so violent or extensive as many suppose; nor is it more fraught with mischief as a dangerous innovation, than in the estimation of the old professors of the Common Law, were the modern reforms in the Law of Evidence in England, among which is the regulation, that parties plaintiff and defendant, are permitted to testify in their own causes, which is said to work well. The tendency of judicial decisions in modern times independently of the public opinion embodied in acts of the Legislature, has been in favor of the admissibility of witnesses, leaving their credit to be passed upon by the tribunal before which they depose.

There is great force in the argument, that this privilege to the extent proposed to be conferred, is in the present condition of the black race necessary to their safety, since they have lost the security of a white witness in the person of a master or overseer, or the families of either. I would grant it however, on the higher ground of right. I can at this moment call to mind no essential attribute of civil or religious liberty, which is denied to them in this State, except this privilege of bearing evidence in matters involving the rights of white men. This conceded, they have everything necessary to the fullest enjoyment of rights under the law. As to political liberty or power over the law, as comprehended in the right of suffrage, the safety and welfare of the community require, that this shall be jealously reserved to the white race, upon whose salutary control in the future as in the past, we must rely, for that national and conservative freedom, which under a beneficent Providence is to fill the high destiny of the Anglo-American States.

I remain, with high respect,  
Your o'b't servant,  
W. A. GRAHAM.

THRILLING SCENES ON A SINKING STEAMER.—The ships supposed to have been lost during the late gales on the British coast number between three and four hundred. One of the Liverpool papers says that a letter from Torbay states that thirty-one fine vessels and eleven fishing sloops were dashed to pieces on the shore. It is feared that one hundred and fifty men have perished. The Liverpool journals give further particulars of the wreck of the Australian steamship London, (built of iron) in the Bay of Biscay, and the loss of two hundred and seventy lives. The vessel which was bound from London to Melbourne, had been for some time in a furious gale, and had suffered severe damage, but the fatal incident was when the engine room hatch was carried away and the water rushed into the engine room, put out the fires and stopped the engines. The scene that ensued when Capt. Martin, of the London, informed the passengers that the steamer was sinking and they must prepare for the worst is thus described:

The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent, in the chief saloon, and having been calmly told by Capt. Martin that there was no hope left, a remarkable spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where Rev. Dr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about them, to be engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands, endeavoring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected. Incredible, we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances, reigned around. Captain Martin stationed himself in the poop, going occasionally forward

ward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on the deck.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down without a struggle. Leaving the saloon therefore, they got out and lowered away the port cutter, into which sixteen of the crew, and three of the passengers succeeded in getting in and launching her clear of the ship. These nineteen men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers, but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, tossed about helplessly on the crest of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone eighty yards, or been five minutes off the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern foremost with her crew of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent forever.

One account reports among the lost Bishop Wooley and G. V. Brooke, the tragedian.

LET IT COME.—It is the sincere wish of every friend of permanent peace and a national Union, that the following statements of a Washington correspondent of the New York News may prove to be true:

"Up to this time the President has patiently borne with the Radicals for the sake of the country, in hopes the wiser counsels would prevail. But he has determined now that he will no longer stand such abuse and vituperation. His proclamation declaring the Union restored and the Southern States entitled to their full representation in Congress has been written and will soon appear. It is approved by Mr. Seward and one member of the Cabinet, and disapproved by Messrs. Stanton, Harlan and Speed. As the Cabinet is to be unanimous in support of the President's policy, successors to these three officials will be found at once. I will then remain to be seen whether the President's policy or that of Mr. Seward is to prevail. The President has no fears for the result, even in Congress. Mr. Raymond, it is understood, will assume the position of leader of the Conservative Republicans in the House, and Mr. Lowan of Pennsylvania will assume the same position in the Senate, and it is believed they can without difficulty, when the President's purposes are plainly announced, rally around them enough of the moderate Democrats, all of the radical measures now before Congress, and to secure the complete triumph of the President's restoration policy."

ASTONISHING.—From the way the radical members of Congress are worshipping the negro and forever talking about his "rights," one would suppose that they (the radicals) were perfectly willing to sit, eat and sleep with almost any negro on the face of the earth. But not so at all. To our utter astonishment, a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says that negroes are excluded from that part of the galleries of the U. S. Senate where the views of Senators are seated! The result is, that negroes have become insulted, and protested against such inequality. The radical Senators are for forcing negro equality upon Southern people, but they themselves will not so much as permit a negro to sit near their wives. They cannot afford to practise what they preach.—*Ch. Democrat*.

DOOLITTLE—JOHN POOL.—Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, in presenting the credentials of John Pool to the United States Senate, thus delivered himself, as reported in *The New York Herald*: "That I owed it to the Senate, as well as to himself, to state that Mr. Pool was and always had been, a devoted friend to the Union. That he was the Union candidate for Governor of the State in 1860, before there was any immediate danger of secession. He canvassed the State and opposed secession by every means in his power, to the last. After the ordinance of secession had passed, he retired to private life, and refused to take any part in political affairs until the peace movement commenced in North Carolina, in which he took an active part, and did all in his power to embrace the rebel authorities."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.—Washington, Feb. 11.—The President gave the Virginia Delegation an interview yesterday. It was a warm reception.

He said he had confidence in the judgment, integrity, intelligence and value of the great mass of the American people. He was willing to trust them, and asked God that we have not yet reached that point where we have lost all confidence in each other.

He strongly expressed himself in favor of an early restoration. No expressions of sentiment for the South could have been more friendly.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.—A dispatch from Washington states that the President and the Cabinet have under consideration the argument of Captain Semmes, claiming the right to be discharged under the Sherman-Johnson parole, but have come to no definite conclusion thereon. Until this matter is decided, there will be no detail for a court to try Semmes, and there is a bare probability that the trial may be indefinitely postponed.



# THE PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY BY  
A. W. INGOLD,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

## PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines on each insertion. A liberal discount will be made for those who may desire to advertise quarterly or yearly. For advertising circulars for office THREE DOLLARS, to be paid in advance. Tributes of Respect will be charged FIVE DOLLARS each, to be paid for when handed in for publication. Our advertising customers will please bear in mind that when an advertisement is inserted without being marked for a specified number of insertions, it is continued until paid for and charged at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion.

## From The National Intelligencer.

### Important Speech of the President.

Yesterday morning a large number of the citizens of Montana Territory, now in Washington city, called on the President. B. M. Finney, Esq., U. S. Marshall for the Territory, Chief Justice Hosmer, General Barrows, and twenty-five or thirty others, were among the number.

Mr. Finney addressed the President on behalf of the delegation. He said: "Mr. President, it becomes my duty as a member of this delegation to assure you that the principles announced in your annual message to Congress, and your policy in relation to the present political condition of this country, have awakened the hearts of the people of our own mountain land Montana. We are using no idle or unnecessary words when we assure you that we take the greatest possible pleasure in saying that we recognize in you, as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, a person who possesses that sound mind, that general knowledge, that firm and patriotic devotion to the real interests and welfare of the whole country which are necessary to carry it safely over the ocean of political speculation and debate. We attach no great importance to this asseveration of our feelings in relation to yourself, but we should be doing injustice to ourselves, injustice to the people of the Territory of Montana, and should merit their severest censure if we did not say that we firmly believe that if you meet with a cordial and generous support on every hand, this nation would come forth from the present political crisis a stronger and better nation, prepared to take a higher stand and do a nobler work on the platform of history than has ever yet been allotted to any nation of the earth. Montana has scarcely had a two-years' political existence, and already numbers fifty thousand inhabitants. Places of habitation and of business are dotted all over our fertile valleys, and our numerous thoroughfares are constantly trembling with the crush of merchandise. The gold and silver, which the Almighty had long kept hidden and garnered in our hills and ravines, have been revealed or discovered at a time when the nation needs new channels of flowing wealth to supply her treasury; and Montana possesses, as well as great mineral wealth, all those agricultural resources so well calculated to make her early populous and powerful. At the same time, we trust we are not unmindful of the vast importance of promulgating correct political sentiments, and will be starting right, if we advocate zealously those great political truths which you have proclaimed to this country and to the world, and which we understand to lie at the foundation of all good governments."

The President replied as follows: "GENTLEMEN:—It is no ordinary pleasure for me to meet you here on this occasion and to hear the sentiments you have announced. To receive so large and respectable a body of intelligent gentlemen from that remote region of the country from which you come is extremely gratifying to me. In response, sir, [addressing Mr. Finney,] to the eloquent manner in which you have expressed the sentiments and feelings of those you represent on this occasion, I might content myself with simply thanking you for your kind expressions. But you have made some allusions to which, under the circumstances which surround us, I cannot be indifferent. You have alluded to the great principles of our Government, having been enunciated by me in a paper sent a short time since to the Congress of the United States. The declaration by me of those principles was not the result of impulse. It was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths which lie at the foundation of all free governments. Those who understood those truths, and have held them down as their guide, cannot fail to understand the doctrine enunciated in the message. It is not necessary to inquire whether they emanate from this man or that man. Those who understand and believe in those principles, no matter from what standpoint they look at them, will find themselves involuntarily, and imperceptibly it may be, but surely coming together in all great struggles that may take place in regard to them; while those who disclaim them, who are willing to repudiate them and set them at naught, will be found disintegrating and travelling in a divergent direction. For this reason there may be many now coming together without any previous concert or arrangement, but imperceptibly, because they agree on the same great principles. I think, gentlemen, there is no one who can mistake the great cardinal principles that are laid down in that message. They comprehend and embrace the principles upon which the Government rests; and upon which, to be successful, it must be administered. I care not by what name the party administering the Government may be denominated—the Union party, the Republican party, or what not—no party can administer the Government successfully unless it is administered upon the great principles laid down in that paper. You would meet with about the same success in attempting to carry on the Government upon any other principles than those which are found in the Constitution, as you would if you should take hold of a piece of machinery that had been constructed and run in one direction, and attempt to reverse action to run it in the opposite direction. I say again that I think no one can mistake the doctrines of that message, and to make assertions that this, that, or the other had been taken place, or will take place, but I think may be permitted to say to you on this

occasion, that taking all my antecedents, going back to the advent into political life, and continuing down to the present time, the great cardinal principles set forth in that paper have been my constant and unerring guide. After having gone so far, it is impossible for me to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved.

Here let me say to you, in order to disabuse the public mind as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well nigh done. The sand of my political glass has well nigh run out. If I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career back to the log cabin, then an alderman and a mayor in a village, then through both branches of the State Legislature, then for ten consecutive years in the National House of Representatives, then through the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States, then provisional Governor, with a slight participation in military affairs, then Vice-President, and now in the position I occupy before you; and now in this position, if I can be instrumental in restoring the Government of the United States, in restoring to their true position in the Union those States whose relations to the National Government have been for a time interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim once more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled to overflowing; and at that point, if there be any who are envious and jealous of honor and position, I shall be prepared to make them as polite a bow as I know how, and thank them to take the place I have occupied, for my mission will have been fulfilled.

In saying this, in the performance of my duty, and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition not to be arrogant, not to feel imperious or supercilious. I feel that I can afford to do right, and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right, and so far as in me lies I intend to administer this Government upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it.

I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future, who want to make one organization for one purpose, and another for another, that they are not in my way; I am not a candidate for any position, and hence I repeat I can afford to do right, and, being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my work is to restore the Government—not to make combinations with any reference to any future candidacy for the President of the United States. I have reached the utmost round; my object is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to do.

Let us all, then, join in this great work of restoration; and while we are restoring and repairing the breaches that have been made, let us also unite in the work of making new States, and populating them with a people who are worthy of the Government, which protects them, and let those new State Governments be founded on principles in harmony with the great machinery devised by our own fathers. So far as regards any aid or assistance that can be given here in the progress and in the consummation of this great work of building up new States, as well as in the restoration of all the former States, you will find me a willing and cordial helper.

Gentlemen, I did not expect this demonstration, but you will please accept my thanks for the compliment you have paid me on this occasion, and the encouragement you have given me in the discharge of my duty.

All I can say in conclusion is to assure you that any assistance you may need from this quarter will be most cheerfully given to advance the interests of the community you represent.

The gentlemen present were then introduced personally to the President. General Barrows submitted to the inspection of the President a large number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, obtained in different portions of the Territory, which were examined with much interest by the President, and the interview terminated.

### Probable Effect of Negro Suffrage at the South.

The full report of Mr. Stevens' concluding speech upon the constitutional amendment proposed by the Committee of Fifteen, as it appears in *The Congressional Globe*, contains some declaration not found in the telegraphic reports. This speech is neither argumentative nor eloquent. It is certainly forcible, but it is the force of an imperious nature and a dogmatical will. It is the force of bitter words that wither whatever they fall upon. His sarcasms are not sparks that dazzle with their brilliancy, but red-hot coals of fire that burn through those upon whom he throws them. His object was to drive this amendment through the House over all opposition, and to frighten the timid and the wavering into the support of it. He succeeded, and not content with this success, he left the marks of his diabolical malice and mock sarcasm upon those of his party who refused to vote with him.

In order to give our readers a clear understanding of Mr. Stevens' views, we extract the following passage from the official report of his speech. Speaking of the Southern States, he says:

"If they include the colored population they will lose at least thirty-five representatives in this hall. If they adopt it they will have eighty-three votes. Take it away from them and they will have only from forty-five to forty-eight votes, all told, in this hall; then, sir, let them have all the copperhead assistance they can get, and liberty will still be triumphant. Now, I prefer that to an immediate declaration that all shall be represented; for if you make them all voters and let them into this hall, not one beneficial act for the benefit of the freedmen or the benefit of the country could ever be passed. Their eighty-three votes, with the representatives of the Five Points, and other dark corners, would be sufficient to overrule the friends of progress here, and this nation would be in the hands of secessionists at the very next Congressional election and at the next Presidential election. I do not, therefore, want to grant them

this privilege at least for some years.—I want, in the meantime, that our Christian men shall go among the freedmen and teach them what their duties are as citizens; they know them now much better than their masters, and I hope their masters will take notice of what they learn.—I say I want our Christian men to go among them, the philanthropists of the North, the honest Methodists, my friends, the Hardshell Baptists, and all others; and then, four or five years hence, when these freedmen shall have been made free indeed, when they shall have become intelligent enough, and there are sufficient loyal men there to control the representation from those States, I shall be glad to see them admitted here. But I do not want them to have representation—I say it plainly—I do not want them to have the right of suffrage before this Congress has done the great work of regenerating the Constitution and laws of this country according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Hence I object to the amendment of my friend from Ohio (Mr. Schenck). He says that if we allow these people representation in proportion as they extend the suffrage, we shall encourage them to extend it to the colored race.—Well, that is every objection. They will give the suffrage to their menials, their house servants, those they can control, and elect whom they please to make our laws. That is not the kind of increase of suffrage I want. I want all such cut off from it.—But when they have said to all the freedmen, to the former slaves, 'You are men and you shall be represented,' then let them come here. I shall not be here to them, as I did their masters, who, a few years since, drew pistols and daggers upon me when I was making such a speech as this, yet a free people will be here represented, and they will take care of themselves."

This admission as to "menials and house servants," shows clearly that, political fanatics as he is, Mr. Stevens is not blind to the probable fact that threatens, we should rather say promises, ultimately to subvert the whole Radical scheme for the perpetuation of the ascendancy of that party by means of negro suffrage in the South.—This idea has evidently found a lodging in his mind, and it is fair to suppose that it will spread to other minds. It is, however, yet in crude form. He says he is unwilling, at this time, to invest the Southern negroes with suffrage, since, if it is done, the "menials and house servants," and those whom the Southern whites "control," will enable them to "elect whom they please to make our laws." He desires to put off Southern representation in Congress four or five years, until the Southern negroes can be educated. He favors the postponement of everything until "this Congress had done the great work of regenerating the Constitution and laws of this country according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

No matter how long Mr. Stevens and his party may defer these measures, (and we do not apprehend that they will hold a long lease of power,) the Southern negroes will still be "menials, the house servants," and the hired laborers and dependents of the whites, and as much under their "control" and influence as they now are. The more they are educated (but it must be a rough education at the best,) the more sensible they will become of that dependence, and the more liable to be influenced by the advice and direction of their superiors—in voting as in other affairs. The truth is, Mr. Stevens is ahead of his party. He sees this consequence of negro suffrage, and he would avoid it. He wants to keep the Southern States out of the Union, as States, altogether, and forever, and to hold them "as conquered Provinces." He does not wish either the Southern whites or the Southern negroes to vote and to be represented in Congress. He is but telling his party on as far as he can get them to go, in the direction of his policy, by this cheat of prospective negro suffrage—for by his own admission it is a cheat. It "keeps the promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope." He puts off fulfillment for four or five years, and when they elapse, he would put it off four or five years longer—indeed, forever.—His object is to keep the South out of the Union, and he uses this trick to that end, as he would use any other available expedient. He begins to see what we have been inclined to think from the beginning—that when the elective franchise shall be conceded to the Southern negroes, they will generally be guided in voting by the Southern whites with whom they are raised, whom they know and understand, to whom they look for a thousand offices of kindness and accommodation—rather than by strangers who live at a distance, or adventurers who may come among them at election times to influence their votes and will disappear again as soon as the elections are over.

We have more than once presented this view, and it is sustained by many strong reasons.—*Richmond Whig*.

### On the Material Wealth and Growing Prosperity of Nations.

An equal appreciation of all branches of mathematical, physical and natural sciences, is a special requirement of the present age, in which the material wealth and growing prosperity of nations are principally based upon a more enlightened employment of the products and forces of nature. The most superficial glance at the present condition of Europe shows that a diminution, or even a total annihilation of national prosperity, must be the award of those States who shrink with stolid indifference from the great struggle of rival nature, which, according to a happy expression of Goethe, "know no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse on all inaction." The propagation of an earnest and sound knowledge of science can therefore alone avert the dangers of which I have spoken. Man cannot act upon nature, or appropriate her forces to his own use, without comprehending their full extent, and having an

intimate acquaintance with the laws of the physical world. Bacon has said that, in human societies, knowledge is power.—Both must rise and sink together. But the knowledge that results from the free action of thought, is at once the delight and the inextinguishable prerogative of man; and, in forming part of the wealth of mankind, it is not unfrequently serves as a substitute for the natural riches, which are but sparingly scattered over the earth. Those States which take no active part in the general industrial movement, in the choice and preparation of natural substances, or in the application of mechanics and chemistry, and among whom this activity is not appreciated by all classes of society, will infallibly see their prosperity diminish in proportion as neighboring countries become strengthened and invigorated under the genial influence of arts and sciences.

As in nobler spheres of thought and sentiment, in philosophy, poetry, and the fine arts, the object at which we aim ought to be an inward one—an ennoblement of the intellect—so ought we likewise, in our pursuits of science, to strive after a knowledge of the laws and the principles of unity that pervade the vital forces of the universe; and it is by such a course that the physical studies may be made subservient to the progress of industry, which is a conquest of mind over matter. By happy connection of causes and effects, we often see the useful linked to the beautiful and the exalted. The improvement of agriculture in the hands of freedmen, and on properties of a moderate extent—the flourishing state of the mechanical arts freed from the trammels of municipal restrictions—the increased impetus imparted to commerce by the multiplied means of contact of nations with each other—are all brilliant results of the intellectual progress of mankind, and of the amelioration of political institutions, in which the progress is reflected. The picture presented by modern history ought to convince those who are tardy in awakening to the truth of the lesson it teaches.

Not let it be feared, that the marked predilection for the study of Nature, and for industrial progress, which is characteristic of the present age, should necessarily have a tendency to retard to the noble exertions of the intellect in the domains of philosophy, classical history, and antiquity; or to deprive the arts by which life is embellished of the vivifying breath of imagination. Where all the germs of civilization are developed beneath theegis of free institutions and wise legislation, there is no cause for apprehending that any one branch of knowledge should be cultivated to the prejudice of others.—All afford the State precious fruits, whether they yield nourishment to man and constitute his physical wealth, or whether, more permanent in their nature, they transmit in the works of mind the glory of nations to remotest posterity. The Spartans, notwithstanding their Doric austerity, prayed the gods to grant them "the beautiful with the good."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE STATUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman just arrived from North Carolina furnishes the following items of interest concerning the freedmen and the status of the country, which he gained from Major Charles Wickensham, Superintendent of freedmen for the Southern district of that State, and others connected with the bureau. The idea entertained very generally among the negroes last fall, that after the 1st of January, they were to be relieved from the necessity of labor, and to be cared for by the government, has become pretty well eradicated, and made them entirely willing to enter into contracts for employment. Generally the freedmen have a decided preference for working for Northern men. If the wages are paid promptly the work goes on without trouble. A majority of the Northern men are engaged in speculation, mostly in rosin and turpentine, and their advent has caused renewed energy in the manufacture of those staples, to an extent that the product will be double the amount ever produced before. Considerable difficulty is found in getting the needed facilities for transportation, but is being overcome rapidly. The social feeling among all classes is said to be quite as good as could be expected, and is constantly improving. There are now eight schools in this portion of the State, embraced in a district of nine counties, which have nearly nine hundred scholars, and are under the control of thirteen teachers. The latter are all salaried by philanthropic societies of the North. Up to this time there has not been the slightest token of an insurrection among the blacks. The small pox still prevails in and about Wilmington to a considerable extent, but is said to be upon the decrease. Out of three thousand freedmen gathered in camps about the city in August last, who were dependent upon the government for rations, there now remain but about two hundred, and these are mostly women and children.—The country is represented as flooded with merchandise, and the merchants are everywhere doing well.—*New York Herald*.

WOMAN.—Mrs. Stevens, the "sweet story writer," has, somewhere, thrown off this eloquent passage: "Woman, woman!—truly she is a miracle. Place her amid flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and something of folly—annoyed by a dew-drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle. The zephyrs are too rough, the showers too heavy; and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rosebud. But let real calamity come, rouse her affection, enkindle the fires of her heart, and make her then. How her heart strengthens itself; how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, anything she loves or pities, to protect, and see her, as in a related instance, raising her white arms as a shield, and as her own blood crimson as her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark places of earth, awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, and her presence a blessing; she disputes, inch by inch, the stride of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of imprisoned odors, waiting for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery."

GOVERNOR VANCE.—This distinguished son of Bancombe arrived at his old home in Asheville, on the 20th inst. His long imprisonment seems not to have injuriously affected his physical man. He never appeared in better health. He will spend but a few days with his friends here, and then return to take his family to Wilmington, where for the present he will make his home. He never received a more cordial welcome to his native county. Bancombe was always proud of him, but never more so than now. Consistency is so rare a jewel, that when a man is found that exemplifies it, the people mark him for future favor. Governor Vance's political star has not gone down; it is but temporarily eclipsed.

A Jerseyman was very sick, and was not expected to recover. His friends got around his bed, and one of them says:—"John, do you feel willing to die?" John made an effort to give his views on the subject, and answered with his feeble voice, "I—think—I'd rather stay—where I'm better acquainted."

THE LIFE OF A CONQUEROR.—The Duke of Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo, joined in the pursuit, and followed the enemy for some miles. Col. Hervey, who was with him, advised him to desist, as the country was growing less open, and he might be fired at by some stragglers from behind the hedges. "Let them fire away—the battle is won, and my life is of no value now!"

STAMPS ON CONVEYANCES, BONDS, NOTES, &c.—The following extract from a recent letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contains some useful and important information:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Washington, Jan 30, 1866.

Sir:—Your letter of the 22d instant to the "Proprietors of The Intelligencer," has been referred to this office. I reply that the law rendering stamps upon conveyances, bonds, notes, &c., took effect October 1, 1862, and that no stamps are necessary upon instruments issued prior to that date.

A bond for the payment of money is subject to stamp duty at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars or each fractional part thereof, as "written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated;" a personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, exceeding one hun-

dred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars is subject to a stamp duty of fifty cents, and fifty cents additional for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

An instrument subject to stamp duty, but issued and used, unstamped prior to August 1, 1864, may be made valid by stamping it as required by section 163 of the act of June 30, 1864; if issued since that date, the case falls under section 158 of said act as amended by the act of March 3, 1865.

Very respectfully,  
D. C. WHITMAN,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Mrs. STONEWALL JACKSON.—In view of the various "benefits" and other means of raising money for the benefit of Mrs. Jackson, that lady has written the following letter:

COTTAGE HOME, N. C. Jan. 25, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 3d inst., was forwarded to me from Lexington, Virginia. I have delayed answer for a few days, hoping to receive the paper to which you referred, but it has not yet reached me, and I have not had the pleasure of reading your editorial; but, judging from the remarks in your letter, I suppose it is a similar publication to what has recently appeared in many of the newspapers, representing the family of General Jackson as suffering from the necessities of life, and appealing to the public for their relief.

It is a source of deep regret and mortification to me, and to my family and friends, that such a misunderstanding should exist in regard to my circumstances. It is true that almost the whole of my little fortune has been swept away. My noble husband, actuated by patriotism, invested in Confederate bonds, to assist the Government, and I, following his example, the consequence was the loss of nearly the whole of his estate; but God has still left to me one of the kindest of fathers, who has the means of providing all the comforts of life for me and my orphan child. The pecuniary sufferings of others in our afflicted land have been so much greater than my own, that in this respect, I have only need of a more thankful heart. And I, of all others, should have no fears for the future—for the covenant-keeping God of my husband has watched over us heretofore, and the love of this great people to me and my little child, on his account, fills my heart with grateful joy.

While it is one of the greatest comforts of my desolated life to see the many beautiful and eloquent tributes to the memory of my beloved husband, and I would gratefully accept any offerings that are voluntarily given as testimonials of love and gratitude to him, yet the contributions that are now called for are given under a false impression, and it is inconsistent with my ideas of honor and rectitude to receive them. I would, therefore, beg that all efforts that are made to raise a fund for my "relief," both in Charleston and elsewhere, be immediately stopped.

With thanks to the warm-hearted and generous citizens of Charleston, for their kind feelings towards me and mine,

I remain, yours, very truly,  
MARY ANNA JACKSON.

MOTHERS, HAVE PATIENCE.—We thought the child was "manifesting temper." Poor little thing! My heart aches as I read the scene. He was perhaps a twelve-month old, and was in a paroxysm of crying and struggling; writhing and twisting about, and refusing all efforts at soothing from his mother or any one else.

"Something must be the matter," suggested one of his aunts; "see if there is a pin in his clothing that is hurting him."

Careful examination was made, and nothing was found, and still the sobs and contortions increased. At length, in utter despair and really believing it to be "all temper," his mother suffered him to slip gently from her lap to the floor, where he might cry it out.

"You may be sure a pin is torturing that child," said I, convinced that his convulsive motions had some physical cause. "Undress him!"

With extreme minuteness the serch was commenced; and as the frock-waist was removed, there, just as the tender arm-pit, where every movement sent the sharp point into the tender flesh, was a good sized pin; and that was "the temper."

If the mother did not weep from compassion, I did. To think that we short-sighted mortals allow ourselves to judge hastily, and so wrong the little tender creatures that God has given us to care for with such gentleness and wisdom!

Many a time since then, when the temptation has assailed me to be hasty and harsh in my judgment of the little children, has the thought of "the baby's temper" restrained me, and led me to look into the matter, lest some torturing pain was goading them almost to distraction, and leading them to the exhibition of what may seem to a casual observer only an evil disposition.—*Christina Eva*.

THE BEST HE COULD DO.—An army chaplain relates the following funny story: Seeing a dirty-faced urchin at the fence in front of a house, the preacher stopped and said:

"Is your father at home?"  
"No; he's gone to church."  
"Is your mother in?"  
"No; she's gone too."  
"Then you are all by yourself?"  
"No; Sam's in that huggin' the nigger gal."

"That's bad!"  
"Yes, it's bad, but it's the best he can do."

A NEW IDEA.—An adventurous man in town, who has seventeen children to feed, has recently had such severe market experiences in the purchase of meats that he is resolved to attempt the manufacture of pork out of pig iron. All the housekeepers in the town wish him perfect success, if he does not intend the announcement in an *ironical* sense.

HOPE.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept distressed friend company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way, all the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul sweet stories of the succeeding joys; what comfort there is in heaven; what peace, what joy, what triumphs, what marriage songs and hallelujahs there are in that country whither she is traveling, that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence she replied:—"Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

An Irishman, comparing his watch with the town clock, burst into a fit of laughter. Being laughed at, he replied, "And how can I help it? Here is my little watch that was made by Paddy O'Flaherty, on Ormond Quay, and which only cost me five guineas, has beat that big clock there a full hour and a quarter since yesterday morning."

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With extreme minuteness the serch was commenced; and as the frock-waist was removed, there, just as the tender arm-pit, where every movement sent the sharp point into the tender flesh, was a good sized pin; and that was "the temper."

If the mother did not weep from compassion, I did. To think that we short-sighted mortals allow ourselves to judge hastily, and so wrong the little tender creatures that God has given us to care for with such gentleness and wisdom!

Many a time since then, when the temptation has assailed me to be hasty and harsh in my judgment of the little children, has the thought of "the baby's temper" restrained me, and led me to look into the matter, lest some torturing pain was goading them almost to distraction, and leading them to the exhibition of what may seem to a casual observer only an evil disposition.—*Christina Eva*.

THE BEST HE COULD DO.—An army chaplain relates the following funny story: Seeing a dirty-faced urchin at the fence in front of a house, the preacher stopped and said:

"Is your father at home?"  
"No; he's gone to church."  
"Is your mother in?"  
"No; she's gone too."  
"Then you are all by yourself?"  
"No; Sam's in that huggin' the nigger gal."

"That's bad!"  
"Yes, it's bad, but it's the best he can do."

A NEW IDEA.—An adventurous man in town, who has seventeen children to feed, has recently had such severe market experiences in the purchase of meats that he is resolved to attempt the manufacture of pork out of pig iron. All the housekeepers in the town wish him perfect success, if he does not intend the announcement in an *ironical* sense.

HOPE.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept distressed friend company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way, all the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul sweet stories of the succeeding joys; what comfort there is in heaven; what peace, what joy, what triumphs, what marriage songs and hallelujahs there are in that country whither she is traveling, that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence she replied:—"Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

An Irishman, comparing his watch with the town clock, burst into a fit of laughter. Being laughed at, he replied, "And how can I help it? Here is my little watch that was made by Paddy O'Flaherty, on Ormond Quay, and which only cost me five guineas, has beat that big clock there a full hour and a quarter since yesterday morning."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.—The termination of a sanguinary contest which for the past four years has presented an impassable barrier to all social or commercial intercourse between the two great sections of our country, having at length happily ended, and all obstacles to a renewal of those relations which formerly bound us together in a fraternal union I take the earliest opportunity afforded me by this auspicious event, to greet my Southern friends, and to solicit from them a renewal of that extensive business connection which for a quarter of a century has been uninterrupted save by the great public calamity to which I have alluded.

It is scarcely necessary, on the threshold of a business re-union, I should repeat the warnings so often given to my friends,—to beware of all those spurious and deleterious compounds which, under the specious and false title of Imported Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Liqueurs, &c., have been equally destructive to the health of our citizens as prejudicial to the interests of the legitimate importer.

Many years of my past life have been expended in an open and candid attempt to expose these wholesale frauds; no time nor expense has been spared to accomplish this salutary purpose, and to place before my friends and the public generally, at the lowest possible market price, and in such quantities as might suit their convenience, a truly genuine import of article.

Twenty-five years' business transactions with the large and most respectable exporting houses in France and Great Britain have afforded me unsurpassed facilities for supplying our home market with Wines, Liqueurs, and Liqueurs of the best and most approved brands in Europe, in addition to my own distillery in Holland for the manufacture of the "Schiedam Schnapps."

The latter, so long tested and approved by the medical Faculties of the United States, West Indies and South America as an invaluable tonic, aperient, a wholesome, pleasant, and perfect safe beverage in all climates and during all seasons, quickly excited the cupidity of the home manufacturers and vendors of a spurious article under the same name.

I trust I have, after much toil and expense, surrounded all my importations with safeguards and directions which, with ordinary circumspection will insure their delivery, as I receive them from Europe, to all my customers.

I would, however, recommend in all cases where it is possible, that orders be sent direct to Depot, 22 Beaver Street, New York, or that packages be made of my accredited agents.

In addition to a large stock of Wines, Brandy, &c., in wood I have a considerable supply of the best foreign wines, embracing vineyards of many years, bottled up before the commencement of the war, which I can especially recommend to all connoisseurs of these rare luxuries.

In conclusion, I would especially call the attention of my Southern customers to the advantages to be derived by transmitting their orders without loss of time, or calling personally on the Depot, in order to insure the fulfillment of their favors from the present large and well selected assortment. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 77-3m 22 Beaver Street, New York.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after



# STATE ITEMS.

**A DESERVED, IF ILLEGAL, PUNISHMENT.**  
A notorious scoundrel named Wilson, well known in this vicinity, as a desperado and most unprincipled character, was shot to-day by parties unknown. He, before day this morning, shot a citizen of this county in the yard of Mr. John Coley, about nine miles from Goldsboro, named Peacock, and attempted to shoot Mr. Coley himself; but he was fortunate enough to keep out of the way. Wilson was pursued and overtaken in the suburbs of Goldsboro, and some altercation occurring, he was shot and instantly killed.

We are not informed of all the circumstances attending this act of retributive justice; but we do know, that no worse character than Wilson was to be found within the limits of this, or any other in the State.

A man of violence, and of unmitigated villainy, he has at last found a violent and merited death.—*Goldsboro News.*

**SHERIFFS.**—We learn that the Sheriffs of Ashe, Franklin and New Hanover have made full settlements of taxes with the Public Treasurer. The Sheriffs of Edgecombe and Wayne have made partial settlements. The Sheriffs of New Hanover, R. J. Jones, Esq., paid over \$21,000.—

**NEW ENTERPRISE IN CHARLOTTE.**—We learn that the proprietor of the large steam manufacturing mill in Charlotte, John Wilkes Esq., has connected himself with some of the former partners of the Rock Island Manufacturing Company, and that the machinery of the latter establishment, will be removed to the large building belonging to Mr. Wilkes, in Charlotte, and such additions and improvements added as may be necessary for the manufacture of various woolen fabrics, such as jeans, casimires, flannels, &c.—The gentlemen composing the new firm, have the means and energy to command success in their enterprise, and we hail this as the harbinger of the introduction of manufactures in the State, on a larger scale than ever attempted heretofore.—*Standard.*

**GREENSBORO N. C.**—This is becoming one of the most flourishing towns in the interior of the State. We hear that rents are high there as here, and that is saying a good deal; and there is quite an opening in both places for those who have the means to invest them in the erection of houses.

By the way Brenizer, Kellogg, & Co., also advertise in our columns, and are among our most enterprising and accommodating brokers, and we commend them to all having business in their line.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**POSTAL.**—The Postmaster General has ordered the re-opening of the following offices and appointed the following postmasters:

East Bend, Yadkin County; Mrs. Nancy Phillips, postmistress, vice R. Phillips. South Grove, Davie County; John Sheek postmaster, vice A. Sheek.

Huntsville, Yadkin County; George Craver postmaster, vice N. Bohannon. Farmington, Davie County; Mrs. Sarah D. McGill postmistress, vice G. W. Johnson.

Richmond Hill, Yadkin County; re-appointed J. Williams postmaster. Red Plains, Yadkin County; Elizabeth Poindeexter postmistress, vice A. P. Poindeexter.

Republic, Yadkin County; Stephen Holson postmaster, vice E. C. Brown. Centre, Guilford County; Isaac Stanley postmaster.

New Salem, Randolph County; Fernando N. Ingold, postmaster.

**FREIGHTS.**—We are certainly behind the times, or rather have so little use for Railroads and Express Companies, that we supposed with two Express Companies, freights were becoming bearable. Our eyes were stretched the other day, when Express Collector handed us a bill of \$6 for bringing a barrel weighing 216 lbs. from Wilmington! Hereafter we advise our friends, when they have freight for us, to wait for the road wagon. The freight on a barrel of flour from Baltimore to Petersburg, we learn by steamer, is 10 cts.—*Wilmington Herald.*

**CASUALTY.**—On Wednesday night, the 17th, three negroes, in attempting to cross the Yadkin River, at "Seales Crossing," upset the canoe, it is supposed, and all three were drowned. Two of the bodies were recovered.—*Salem Press.*

A few weeks since, in Surry County, at an infirmary at John Ashburn's a company of *seceders* proceeded to the house, with ringing of bells (not unusual on such occasions) which annoyed Mr. Ashburn very much, and he went out and fired his gun in the direction of the crowd, killing one of the party, by the name of Jones.—*Salem Press.*

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.**—The Moravian town of Salem, in North Carolina, reaches the centennial anniversary of its settlement on the 19th instant, on which occasion appropriate ceremonies will be observed in celebration of the event.—The church will be handsomely decorated, and the services, including a jubilee sermon on the 19th, will be conducted in accordance with Moravian customs on such occasions.

**NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.**—We notice the arrival in port to-day (Monday) of the Brig Benjamin Carver, from Cardenas, having as cargo, 35 bbls., 44 tierces and 279 lbs. *new crop* Cuba Molasses, consigned to Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co. The Cargo was imported direct by the above house, and dealers can therefore be supplied at a cheaper rate, and get a better article, than by ordering otherwise, as well as in the saving of freight, &c. We have tested the quality, and therefore know that it is sweet and in good packages.—*Wm. Journal.*

**OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.**—We were very sorry to learn, yesterday, of an affair which recently occurred at our neighboring town of Washington, which, if correctly stated to us, is a most flagrant outrage, not sanctioned by the community, or by the interests of that section. The rumor, as it comes to us, has it that Capt.

Horace James, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in this District, went to Washington on business in connection with his office, when he assailed by rowdies and most shamefully beaten. On reporting the same to headquarters here a detachment of ten men under command of a Lieutenant, whose name we did not learn, was sent over to set things to rights, when they waylaid the road and shot the Lieutenant. We did not learn these facts until very late last evening, or we might have gained something more authentic, and we sincerely hope the matter is not as bad as represented.—*New Bern Times.*

**From the Rio Grande.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.

The official correspondence between Weizel and Mejia in reference to the Bagdad affair, has been published. The former states that he sent 300 men to Bagdad as an act of humanity and not to perform military service. Mejia replies briefly, stating that he had notified his government of the occurrence.

The French naval commander, before his departure for Vera Cruz to report matters, officially protested against the invasion of Mexico by American soldiers.

**Congress.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

**SENATE.**—The Senate was engaged in the discussion of the bill giving protection to persons in their civil status.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew his amendment, offered on yesterday, relative to declaring all persons of African descent, born in the United States, citizens thereof, and substituted one declaring all persons in the United States, or not subject to any foreign power, citizens, without distinction of race or color.

**HOUSE.**—The House recommended the Constitutional amendment relative to representation, though without instructions, to the Committee on reconstruction.

It then took up and considered the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A resolution, extending the courtesy of the floor to the members elect from Arkansas, was disagreed to.

**GENERALS R. E. LEE AND STONEWALL JACKSON.**—Mr. Perine, of New York, has just presented to the world two masterpieces of art in the lithographed portraits of these celebrated Southern generals, Lee and Jackson. Nothing can excel them in perfection of artistic skill and life-like representation. They are published on the finest print paper, 19 by 24 inches, for framing, and sold by House, Bristol & Co., publishers, New York, at only \$1 per copy. Agents and the trade are supplied in orders of not less than twelve, at fifty cents per copy, being twenty-five cents below the regular wholesale price. A very rare chance is thus offered to agents, who can readily make from twenty-five to thirty dollars per day, and often much more, selling these splendid portraits.

**The American Statesman**, a national family paper, published in New York weekly, at \$1.50 per annum, sends one of either of the above portraits, as a prize, free, to every subscriber to that sheet who sends in his name and \$1.50 subscription, before the middle of February next. One copy of the portraits and five copies of *The Statesman* will be sent, as samples, to any agent on receipt one dollar. Address House, Bristol & Co., Publishers, No. 67 Nassau street, New York.

**THE PRIZE PORTRAITS OF GENERALS LEE AND JACKSON.**—The portraits of these two celebrated Southern Generals, engraved by George E. Perine, New York, are now ready for delivery at only one dollar per copy.

The Publishers of *The American Statesman* have secured an unlimited number of them to offer as premiums for subscribers to their popular sheet. Every subscriber will receive a copy of either, secured on rollers and sent to his address postage paid free.

As *The Statesman* is a large family weekly paper suited to the Southern taste, filled with useful, instructive and entertaining reading, we commend it to the patronage of every Southern reader. Its inducements for clubs are very splendid, and we trust it will receive a great impetus thereby. It may be had at \$1.50 per annum by address.

**AMERICAN STATESMAN,**  
Office, 67 Nassau Street, New York.

**THE FREEDMEN.**—We observe in the papers a statement, that some days ago, a Court in Sampson County, before which a colored man was brought up, for some offense or vagrancy, was adjourned to be sold for a given time. It is further stated that the officer there connected with the Freedmen's Bureau had arrested the Court and all concerned. There are unpleasant rumors also in regard to difficulties at Goldsboro, growing out of matters connected with the freedmen. We do not know that there is any truth in any of these statements or rumors, but we notice them, in order to repeat what we have several times suggested, in regard to the treatment of the colored people. A similar decision to the one attributed to the Court in Sampson, was made in Wilmington some time ago, and it was promptly reversed by the order of the U. S. authorities. We are therefore surprised, after such a reversal, the thing should have been repeated.

The war-faded colored race entire who had been in slavery—the State Convention has confirmed that decision, and by a vote of the people of the State, it has been ratified. Added to this, the Legislature has adopted the amendment to the Constitution forever abolishing slavery in the United States. The emancipation of the slaves left them of course without due protection under the laws of the State. To afford them proper protection, it became the duty of Congress to provide for them, until the States adopted such laws for their protection and government, as justice and humanity and their condition as freedmen required.

This originated the Freedmen's Bureau and the adoption of such regulations as seemed necessary to accomplish this object. Since the inauguration of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, the government of the United States does not admit the right of the State authorities to arrest or try colored persons for misdemeanors, and claims for the Freedmen's Bureau entire jurisdiction over all matters connected with the government and care of the blacks. However unpleasant or anomalous this may appear—having two governments administering and exercising authority in the same State at the same time, and however liable to a conflict of authority, yet every man of thoughtful consideration must see the necessity for the existence of this anomalous state of things, and the propriety of respecting the claims of authority, until the State shall adopt such laws for the protection and government of the blacks, as will satisfy the U. S. government, that we intend to do them justice.

We affirm that it is the purpose of the people of the State. It cannot, however, be expected, that under circumstances so utterly changed, and in so short a period, that every white man, woman and child, will, in all cases, act under all circumstances with the decorum and propriety which might be desired. It is, however, really wonderful that so few cases of difficulty have occurred, and it is to be attributed to the general disposition of our people to do right in the promises, and to the discretion and general good management of those connected with the Bureau. We speak of the gentlemen connected with the Bureau. In other places, the same discretion may not have been exercised either on the part of the people or officers, which may account for existence of difficulties more serious on this subject, than have fallen under our observation.

Moreover, it does seem to us, that the positive assurance that the U. S. Government purposes to exercise its authority through the medium of the Bureau over this question, until the State by her Legislature has fully met the case, ought to check and prevent any difficulty which might arise, seeing that this state of things is only designed to be temporary. It is wise to submit quietly to temporary inconveniences, rather than force upon ourselves greater ones by our haste and impatience.—*Sentinel.*

**A STORY ABOUT JEFFERSON DAVIS.**—We find in the Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist the following queer and rather funny story:

Mr. Jefferson Davis, being a prim, clerical kind of man, believes in the Scriptural injunction as to short hair. During his confinement at a certain public watering place near Hampton Roads, he has found it convenient to call in the aid of a barber. The first occasion of shearing or trimming elicited distinguished attention from Gen. Miles, who directs the water place aforesaid. No sooner had Mr. Davis's locks fallen into the tonsorial towel, than they were borne off in a charger, like John the Baptist's head, to the custody of General Miles. Whether any of the daughters of Herodias secured these tresses or not, the veracious Northern chronicle from which we call this incident refuses further information. At length, however, Mr. Davis's hair, as hair will do on the crowns of living or dead men, sprouted again—and again there was an application of the shears. Gen. Miles sent an orderly after the sacred ringlets, but lo! the refractory Davis, anticipating the attack, flanked it with a pair of tongs, and whisking his severed head ornaments into the fire, the fire flared them up the chimney; whereas it is recorded Gen. Miles waxed wroth.

**RECIPES.**—We present the following recipes for the use of families and others whom it may concern. They have been collected from the most reliable sources and experienced authors.

To make a mess.—Pour a quart of molasses into your wife's bonnet.

To keep fish from smelling.—Cut off their noses.

To make blackberry jam.—Put twenty-four blackberries into a goose-quill.

To make a cord of wood go a great way.—Leave it out of doors. It has been known to go two miles.

To cure a fellow.—Suspend by the neck about half an hour.

**SERVED HIM RIGHT.**—In the House of Commons, a few days since, the name of John C. Hill, of Randolph, was proposed as one of the Magistrates for that County; when, on motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, his name was stricken out. This action of the House of Commons will be heartily endorsed by nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina. No man who deserted his country's cause, is worthy of public confidence; and hence should not receive any appointment at the hands of the Legislature.

**The Standard** is very wroth over this little action of the House of Commons, as a matter of course; for it is highly probable that this man Hill was influenced in his desertion of the Confederate cause, by the teachings of that estimable sheet, which now furnishes the public with "one or two columns of Sunday reading—allegedly of a moral character."—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

Perhaps the most singular bibliographic curiosity is that which belongs to the Prince De Lingo in France. This book is neither written nor printed! The whole letters of the text are cut out of each folio upon the finest vellum; and being interlarded with blue paper, it is read as easily as the best print. Rodolphus II., of Germany, offered for it, in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which was probably equal to \$60,000 at this day. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is, that it bears the royal arms of England, but it cannot be traced to have ever been in that country.

**JAW CRACKERS.**—In a poem by Hoffmann, the German poet, who was expelled from the Prussian domains, and the admission of his work prohibited: "Stenewerger verurtheilt unsungensinnig als berechtigt," meaning a man who is exempt by the Constitution from paying taxes. We ourselves heard of a gentleman, a member of the Marionnettenhauspielhausengesellschaft, who was said to be an excellent performer on the Constantinopolitan *iseneuedelsackspfeiferbungeoi*.

**HOW TO DRESS WELL.**—A friend informs us that he hired a smart colored boy, some time ago, as house servant, and the boy served him faithfully for a very moderate compensation. Our friend was, however, uneasy in mind on one point—the boy dressed much better than his employer, and it was impossible to understand whence the cash came to purchase the fine clothes he wore. Visions of missing table spoons, or something of a similar nature, arose painfully in his disturbed mind, and he determined to question the mysterious colored dandy as to how the

thing was done. The question was satisfactorily answered thus: "I plays High-Low-Jack wid a party dat don't understand de game like I does."—*Charleston News.*

**McCormick**, inventor of the reaping machine that bears his name, has given \$10,000 for the establishment of a professorship of practical mechanics in Washington College, presided over by Robert E. Lee. McCormick is a native of Virginia.

**LETTER FROM GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.**—The Alexandria, La. Democrat, of the 6th inst., prints the following extract from a private letter of General Sherman to a friend in Rapides Parish:

I have seen several numbers of the Louisiana Democrat, in one of which I met a common mistake which I have observed before, attributing to Bragg and Beauregard my appointment as Superintendent of the State Seminary in 1860. I was at Leavenworth City, a member of a law firm, when General Bull, then Major in the Adjutant-General's office, on duty near the Secretary of War, sent me the invitation for applicants for the different professorships, which he had received from General G. Mason Graham. I applied and was appointed just as you were at the same time. Beauregard had no agency in the matter at all, and Bragg, who was my friend, had no knowledge that I was an applicant; for he told me that, ignorant of the fact, he had recommended Jenkins for the same office. I am under no personal obligations to either Bragg or Beauregard in the matter, though both were most friendly to me all the time I was in Louisiana, but not in a way to lay me under obligations of any sort, nor was I under obligations to anybody that could qualify my allegiance. I was hired by a contract, earned my pay and received it.

Again, the idea is given out that I left Louisiana pledged not to take service against the South. That you know is absurd. At that day no one at the South expected war, but I always told you and others that war was the inevitable result of secession. In my last interview with Bragg at the hotel in New Orleans I may have said that I did not go North to seek military service, which was true, for I came here (to St. Louis) and corresponded with you from here. Even our Northern papers mistake my position. I refused to enter the volunteer force called out by Lincoln—the 75,000 call—because I considered that the rebellion was bound to involve the whole South, and could be handled only by vast armies, and these of regulars. I urged an army so large as to make your rebellion ridiculous.

But events have drifted otherwise, and thank God it is over. I think such a thing will never be dreamed of again. I wish you all well: I wish the South well, and if I have been a seceder, think how much better that it was I than Ben. Butler or some other of that school. Present me kindly to your associates, and write me fully and frankly as of old.

Your friend,  
W. T. SHERMAN.

**WE** observe that the *Sentinel* publishes the "Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools," addressed "To His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina." Will some one inform us by what authority Mr. Wiley is Superintendent of Common Schools?—*Standard.*

We do not know that we can explain the matter to the satisfaction of our contemporary, but we will try. Mr. Wiley, though deeply interested in the Public Schools, would not hold office an hour contrary to law. The condition of the Public School interest demanded the attention of some one, and there was no one else, who was so well prepared or so strongly inclined to nurture that interest, as Mr. Wiley. Having never taken an oath to support the Confederate States, he believed that under the ordinance of the Convention, his office as Superintendent of the Public Schools of the State had not been vacated. In this opinion he was confirmed, by the opinions of B. F. Moore, Esq., Judge Reade, Judge Warren and others, whose opinions he sought. When Gov. Worth came into office, he at once recognized Mr. Wiley as the Superintendent of the Schools. It is due to Mr. Wiley to state, that he has been ready at any moment to resign or vacate the office, if there was any doubt as to his right to hold it, but all with whom he consulted urged him not to do so, being satisfied of his being still in that office.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**DISTILLING GRAIN AGAIN.**—The object of those who advocate the suppression of the distillation of grain at the present time, if we understand them, is simply for the purpose of preserving the grain for food for the people. It is understood that in many of the Southern States there is an alarming scarcity of food. It is anticipated that in Alabama, without material aid from abroad, many of her people, in a short time, must be suffering.

In this State, the impression has prevailed, that there was little or no surplus of corn made, perhaps enough to get along comfortably. Hence the idea, that the consumption of grain by distillation, would not only increase the price of corn, but that it would produce actual want among the people.

Hence, the necessity for replenishing the State Treasury by taxing distilleries, and thus license what might prove a positive and pernicious evil, does not enter into the calculation.—*Saville Sentinel.*

**DIRECT IMPORTATION.**  
Now landing ex brig Benj. Carver

275 Hogsheads,  
44 Tierces, and  
37 Barrels

Bright New Crop Cardenas Molasses.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be promptly filled at the lowest market rates.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C.

**A. A. WILLARD,**  
Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and General Merchandise.

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.  
No. 30 North Water Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 12 77-6m

**DIED.**  
In St. Louis, Mo., on the 30th ultimo, SOPHIA MAYNARD, wife of Thomas Maynard in the 62d year of her age.

**New Advertisements.**  
C. B. DIBBLE, R. G. WORTH, G. M. DEWEY.

**Dibble, Worth & Co.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
113 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Prompt personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Stores and Country Produce generally. 80-6m

**A. G. BRENZER,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

All business pertaining to the duties of Notary Public, such as making protests, the taking of oaths, and acknowledgments of deeds, etc., promptly attended to. 80-1f

**Fruit Trees.**—25,000 FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—Persons wishing to supply themselves with superior varieties of Apples and Peaches, will do well to call soon at the Nursery of the late Mr. Fentress, on the N. C. Railroad, one mile west of the Greensboro Depot. As I wish to cultivate the ground, I will sell these trees at half price in money, or will take Corn Hay, Pork, Beef, Irish Potatoes, or Mackerel in exchange. W. L. S. FOUNTAIN.  
Feb. 1. 80-4w

**Books and Stationery.**—I will keep constantly on hand the popular School Books of Sterling & Albright, and sell them at Publishers' prices.

Also a full supply of Stationery, &c.  
JOSEPH M. McLEAN.  
80-1w \*e

**1,000 Bus. Extra Seed Oats.**  
for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

**Buggy Tyre, Horse Shoe Iron and Nail Iron,**  
for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

**10 Huggies and 20 Sets of Northern Harness,**  
for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

**List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro N. C., February 1st 1866.**

Miss Bettie Aulston, Rev W W Armick  
Thomas B Brown, Robt Bailey, J A S H Bantz, 2 Haley Brown, J C Black, Peter Branch, George Broover, Levi Brown, Robt A Boyd, Miss Martha Bowman, Hannah Brown, 2 Miss Sallie C. Baynes, O L Bon, Geo D Baunett, Mrs Diana Bissett, Mrs Martha J Benson, Rachel Coble, Wm D Coltrane, John Coley, Will Chamless, Wesley Co's, Alexander Campbell, David C. Dutton, John C. Collins, J J Caldwell, Thornton Cowan, A S Collins, Mrs Mary J Cobb, Richard Conrad, Miss Lucinda Conrad, Wm Cerrel.

James Doggett, Miss Mandy Doggett, Richard Davis, Miss Mollie Davis, Miss Louisa Dix, R F Davidson, John Durrett.

G S Evans, 2—Howell T Esken, 2—Miss H Maria Edwards.

Wm A Earner, Miss Mollie Fogleman, James Fuller, Isaac Fountain.

Turner A Gray, David Greason.  
David Gower, Mrs Greathart & Lewis, C H Garner, M Gordon, Miss L R Grutter J G Gamble, Mack Mercer, Polly Gibson.

Henry Harison, Solomon Hall, G D Hines, Susan D Hall, Stephen Hunt Sen, A B Hinchaw, Miss Martha J Hinchaw, C A Hinchaw, Eliza Hines, Polly J Hinchaw, F A Hinchaw, Susan Thomas Hamilton, Mrs Sarah Hicks, Mrs Sarah Hatrick.

Miss Sarah E Julian, Master John Jo Julian, James Jackson, Henry Jackson, Edward W Jones, Miss Zetty Chase Raymond & Co., J M Rice, Peter Reynolds, Matilda E. R. W M Rice, Alfred Roberts, W D Richardson, Miss Paulina Ross, Albert Rayl.

Samuel R Stepleton, Mrs Sarah F Summers, Joshua Shepherd, Benjamin Smithwick (col'd), George H. Starnes, Lest Stephens, Miss Elizabeth Suits, Miss Nettie Simons, Miss Ellen A Smith, Mrs Arrilla H Siler, Mrs Mary Stany, James R Swing, Nathaniel Seales, Milly Shepard, P C Smith, W L Seales, Ann Stanton, Mrs M Sharp, Miss Martha E Smith, Jas S Stewart, David C. Sutton, Joseph L. Thorton, S W Trogden, James Tharp, Thomas Taylor, Isaac Thomas, Mrs Mary Thomas.

J M Woolen, J W Williams, Sarah Walton—2, Lewis Wilson, James R Williams, Sarah J Webb, R W Col, David R Wilson, John Wood, Benjamin Wood, Dr W F Wright, James R Wright, Miss Mary Whit-side, E. R. Sallin White, Thomas M Woodburn, David Whit, Christian Wright, W R Walker, Polly White, Solomon Williams (col'd).

George W Yarborough, Josiah Young.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

**NEW STORE**  
IN GREENSBORO!

**DR. J. Q. BEANLEY**  
having received and opened a beautiful stock of

**NEW GOODS,**

will continue to receive an additional stock of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of Calicoes, Muslins, Delaines, Alpacaes, French Merinos, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Domestic, Bevoch and Brown, Ladies' and Misses Trimmings, Cloaks and Shawls, all of the best style, Hoop-Skirts, Balmores, Ribbons, Corsets, Ladies' Belts, Hair-Nets, &c., Ready-made Clothing a large stock of Boys and Men's Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder and Coppers, Hardware, Crockery, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Glass Tumblers, &c.

All articles usually kept in retail stores. Wholesale or retail at very small profits on original cost. The citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods before they purchase. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. One door above McAdoo's large Brick Building on Main street. 79-3m

**VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.**—I would sell, on reasonable terms, two or three desirable vacant lots, suitable for building family residences upon, situated on E. 9th street retired, between 5th and 6th, about a few square rods from main business part of town. Terms, cash. For further information call on

79-1f  
M. S. SHERWOOD.

**WANTED—A WIFE.**—Wanted for a partner in life some young lady; must be good looking, accomplished, and possessing all the good qualities usual in a lady, and who is willing to share life's pleasures with a young man, moderately well to do in life, and who is sober, industrious and well disposed.

No one need apply who dips snuff. Address C. MONSIEURAT, Greensboro Post Office.

79-4w

**COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**  
OR  
**BONE MANURE.**  
WARRANTED GENUINE.

Being made of the best Material and in the most approved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.

We guarantee the Phosphate to be well manufactured, and recommend it in preference to any other artificial manure in the market. We consider it nearly equal to the best Guano Guano, although furnished at half the price.

Messrs. B. H. Allen & Co., the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:

"We take pleasure in stating that we have sold E. F. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime for four years. It has given universal satisfaction to our customers. We most cheerfully endorse it as an article worthy of the confidence of the public, and the purchaser may rely upon securing an article honestly and carefully manufactured."

"No. 191 Water Street, New York."

E. FRANK COE, Esq.  
Annexed please find result of my analysis of sample of your Super-Phosphate of Lime left with me for analysis.

This being such a superior article in every respect, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon such manufacture, which undoubtedly will meet with great success.

Wishing you every success, I am,  
Respectfully yours,  
G. A. LEIBIG.

BALTIMORE, August 3, 1864.  
OF Free Phosphate Acid Hyd. 10.28  
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid 7.43

OF Bi-Phosphate of Lime. 6.19  
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid 3.70

OF Neutral Phosphate of Lime 8.35  
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid 4.36

OF Sulphate of Lime hydrated 45.38  
containing of Sulphuric Acid (Sez.) 21.20

OF Alkaline Salts as Sulphates. 1.11  
OF Organic Combustible Matter. 2.858

OF Ammonia, Coal and Sand. 5.00  
Phosphoric Acid soluble in Water, 11.15  
Phosphoric Acid insoluble in Water, 4.36  
Ammonia. 3.76

MANUFACTURED BY  
ENOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply this superior fertilizer at manufacturer's prices. Put up in barrels of about 800 pounds weight. 700 Barrels now in Store.

and for sale by O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
Jan. 1. 79-6m

**North Carolina Railroad.**  
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday January 7th, 1866, trains will run as follows:

**GOING WEST.**  
MAIL TRAIN. FREIGHT



# Written for The Patriot. ALLE STRANGE; OR The Reward of Falseheartedness.

Were the faith of such girls worth  
Winning, or when won would keep,  
Thou—no dying at its birth,  
Were our love—hot wild and deep!  
CREMOSA.

"Twas a winter in Southern Florida.—  
Night, with her sable mantle, enwrapped  
the earth. The flowers, which bloomed  
there then with the freshness of other and  
colder climes in the heart of spring, had  
shut their eyes and the soft and warm  
leaves were weeping pearly dew upon  
them. The clock had struck one and still  
the light of a lamp was glimmering in the  
sweet cottage-home of Alle Strange on the  
bank of the Ocokeconnee. Frank  
Luray was there. His attentions to Alle  
had been long and many, and, on this  
night, he was telling the story of his love  
and idolatry. He had bowed lowly and  
devotedly at the shrine of Alle's queenly  
beauty, and, when the hour of one was  
struck, she was plighting her heart to him,  
as she vowed, "forever."

Frank Luray was in the prime of mid-  
dle life. He was not handsome, but gift-  
ed with the highest order of genius;  
was both a poet and a scholar; had a  
tongue which could make senates stand  
entranced; had made a brilliant reputa-  
tion in the legal profession; and was wealth-  
y and traveled. Though the silver of  
years was here and there in his locks;  
yet the almond blossoms of vivacity,  
suaity, affability and gaiety covered  
over his large and true heart and emitted  
their fragrance in all the acts of his life.—  
How different from Alle. She was a mere  
girl, yet exceedingly beautiful. Her com-  
plexion was brimstone, and her face such  
as Venus might have envied. Her lips  
pouted deliciously. Her hair was black  
as the wing of the raven and her eyes as  
brilliant as its gloss. And all this radiant  
and splendid beauty was mellowed by  
that sadness which the death of each par-  
ent early in life ever planteth in the heart  
and casteth over the human countenance.  
She was not then out of school, and, for a  
few weeks, she had been living with the  
gentleman, who was the guardian of both  
her estate and person, in his elegant rural  
home on the flower-girt Ocokeconnee.

Before the time for her return to school  
had come, the college, where she was  
receiving her education, was destroyed by  
fire. That closed her scholastic course and  
started in her young mind thoughts of  
early marriage and of housewifely duties.  
The idea of lifting had never entered her  
girlish musings and dreams. She was,  
at that time, nature in all its beauty, and  
simplicity, and rarity. She loved Mr. Luray  
and she felt she should always love him.

But in the progress of the war, she chanced  
to be absent from her uncle's and to be in  
the vicinity of the Federal Army. The  
village where she was sojourning was, for  
some months, in the possession of the  
United States forces, and unavoidably she  
made the acquaintance of several officers  
on duty there. Her beauty and loveliness  
dazzled all and completely spell-bound one  
of them, a very young and fine-looking  
officer, and, ere many meetings, her hither-  
to devoted heart forgot its first love and  
went out after this strange god. She was  
taunted by her Southern friends with be-  
ing enamored of a Yankee soldier; but she  
went wildly and wilfully on with her woo-  
ings. Her distinguished betrothed visited  
her in that village; but she played the de-  
voted and concealed from him this new  
and unexpected attachment, persuading  
him all the while, with angelic sweetness  
of language and manner, that she was still  
true, still unchanged and unchanging.

Frank Luray returned to Wakulla happy  
in the thought, that Alle Strange is the  
beautiful impersonation of constancy and  
devotion, and that ere long she would  
brighten his solitary home with hilarity,  
joyousness and love.

Many weeks had passed, and still Alle  
was unheard of—had not written him a  
single line. His wonder grew apace; but  
he could not think it was in her heart to  
be false. Alle false! He had as soon dis-  
believe in the purity of Heaven! His own  
darling Alle false! Never!—he spurned  
the terrible word and still more terrible  
thought and went on weaving the web of  
his felicity which, like Penelope's, he fancied  
would be endless. But this dream of  
 bliss was destined to be broken. A female  
friend softly and sadly whispered  
into his ear, that Alle was engaged to a  
Federal officer and was to be married in  
the middle of the coming month. He  
would not, for a moment, credit the re-  
port—surely, it is one of the fabrications  
of that thousand-tongued monster—Rum-  
or! He heard it again and still again;  
but was still incredulous. Anon, the word  
came that she was wedded to Capt. Jack  
Snowdon. *And it was true!* She had  
proved false, false to a noble and true  
man, false to one who had head acquire-  
ments and heart qualities to make her  
home a spot of earth like to a bower of  
Heaven, yes, false to him, false as falsehood  
itself!

Two months had come and fled into the  
long years of the past, when the honey-  
sweetness of Alle's wedded life was gone.  
Others were received to muster out to  
the regiment, to which Capt. Snowdon be-  
longed. At heart and secretly, he was  
glad; for he had tired of his new wife, he  
wished to visit his betrothed in the North-  
west and wed her according to long-pre-  
vious arrangements. Nothing of all this

was known to Alle. He told her he was  
obliged to return to his home with his  
command and there receive pay and be  
discharged; but he would soon return,  
bringing his capital with the settled pur-  
pose of making his home in her loved and  
delightful land. She trusted him—be-  
lieved him. He bid her farewell, as a lover  
would his darling, and set out, leaving a  
bright hope kindling and glowing in her  
young breast.

His regiment was mustered out at the  
State house in the State of his birth; but  
he had not been heard from, nor had he  
returned. Alle counted each day, and  
thought one week as long as a year; still,  
he was not come. He had been mustered  
out of the United States service, and, as  
she learned in little less than a fortnight,  
he had mustered himself out of the mar-  
riage service, in which he had enlisted in  
Florida. He had never valued Alle; he  
grieved not at her utter ruin; even before  
he left her, he had resolved to desert her  
forever. Smit of terrible guiltiness toward  
her and, also, toward the one who had  
last stood with him at the marriage altar,  
he took a steamer, at Minneapolis, with his  
true and loving Lena aboard, and plunged  
into that wild thoroughfare of dissipation,  
the grand River of the Union, leaving for-  
ever his native State and his legitimate  
and only wife. Shocking thought—Alle  
wedded, deserted, miserable!—Lena loved,  
unmarried, happy! Truly,

"Ignorance is bliss,  
When 'tis folly to be wise."

Alle had loved the virtues, the talents,  
the solid worth of Frank Luray; never-  
theless, she allowed the youthful attrac-  
tiveness, the showiness, the handsomeness,  
the witching sunniness of a stranger to al-  
lure her from that love to an uncertain and  
an unfortunate attachment. That attach-  
ment is severed, severed for aye, *that love*  
is lost, eternally lost, and what Lady By-  
ron said was true of herself is now true of  
Alle Strange Snowdon:

"Whilst to-morrow and to-morrow  
Wake me to a widowed bed,  
In another's arms no sorrow  
Wilt thou feel—no tear wilt shed."

"Ay, he feels no sorrow for me, he sheds  
no tear—neither Captain Snowdon for he  
is too base, nor Frank Luray for he is re-  
joiced that he escaped my falsehood. Poor  
me! I am forever wed to misery!"

Indeed, Frank Luray thanked God, that  
he had escaped the wiles of such a heart-  
less creature, a demon in the guise of an  
angel. He determined this disappointment,  
which did him no dishonor, rather  
elevated his character, should only lighten  
his happiness, not destroy it. He rejoiced,  
that Alle Strange—he hated the name of  
Snowdon—had shown her falseness, her  
unworthiness for a true man before the  
consummation of what had been his  
heart's best wish. He pitied her, she was  
so young, so beautiful, so capable of being  
a woman of the highest style of loveliness  
and goodness; he pitied her, that she did  
not know choice and refined gold from  
that which had only the glitter and dazzle  
of the genuine metal without its solidity  
and ring; he pitied her, that she was not  
wise enough to know that it is dangerous  
to put her hopes of happiness here and  
hereafter in the hands of one whose ante-  
life was wholly unknown to her except as  
recited by him or by others to her equally  
strangers; but while he sorrowed for her  
short-sightedness, and had wished her  
better, still his heart went out in gratitude  
to God that his great and deep and fervent  
passion was not to be forever mocked by  
her who might at will wear the brightness  
of an angel or the blackness of a demon.  
Reader, you have, doubtless, passed a long  
sunny lane with here and there a tree,  
which threw down only a thin shade; so,  
along the sunny, glad, joyous path-  
way of Frank Luray's life, recollections of  
beautiful, saddened Alle Strange dropped  
here and there only a thin, thin shadow.  
He was resolved on happiness, though  
a woman, very beautiful and lovely, had  
slighted and despised him and ruined ut-  
terly herself.

Learn hence and bear with you, through  
the great drama of life, this lesson of wis-  
dom: Virtue, talents, goodness, stability  
and elevation of character, these are worth  
loving and never bring unhappiness; and  
beauty and gaudiness are deceptive, false,  
fleeting, and never bring happiness and  
peace except they are accompanied by the  
other and nobler qualities of the human  
mind and heart.

**North Carolina Guilford County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No-  
vember Term, 1865.  
Elizabeth Plunkett, et al., Petition for Dower.  
Ex parte.  
It appearing to the Court that James Simpson  
and wife Eliza, heirs at law of William Plunkett,  
deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; It is  
ordered by the Court, that advertisement be  
made for six weeks in *The Greensboro Patriot*, for  
said James Simpson and wife Eliza to appear at  
the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to  
be held at Greensboro, on the third Monday of  
February next, and there to show cause, if  
any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner  
be not granted, otherwise it will be heard ex parte  
as to them.

Witness, Lyndon Swain, Clerk of said Court,  
at office the third Monday of November, 1865.  
78-6wad \$10 LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

**H. C. WHEELER,**  
of Salem, N. C.,  
James Palmer & Co.  
**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**  
AND DEALERS IN  
Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Staffs  
No. 439 Market Street,  
nov10 6m

**Notice.**—Runaway from the subscriber on  
the 1st instant a black indentured boy  
named Greene Burns. Said boy was bound to me  
by the County Court of Guilford, and left my  
house without cause or provocation. All persons  
are cautioned against harboring him, or dealing  
with him contrary to the laws in such case made  
and provided. G. W. WHARTON.  
jan13 77-2w

**West Green Nurseries,**  
**Greensboro, N. C.**  
**TOURGEE & KUHN,**  
(Successors to Westbrook & Mendenhall.)

**50,000 Standard Apple Trees**  
of the best varieties well grown and thrifty for  
sale by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**10,000 Standard Peach Trees**  
choice varieties for sale by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**8,000 Pear Trees**  
on pear or quince stock, as desired, for sale by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**12,000 Plum Trees**  
a splendid stock for sale cheap by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**20,000 Grape Trees**  
including the Iowa, Isabella and other new varie-  
ties as well as all the old favorites, for sale by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**15,000 Strawberry Plants**  
including the "Agriculturist" "Russell" and  
other new seedlings, for sale by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**5,000 Evergreens, Flowering  
Trees and Shrubs,**  
for sale cheap by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**

**Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs, &c.,**  
of all varieties in quantities to suit purchasers,  
for sale by  
**TOURGEE & KUHN.**  
72-4f

**Substitute for Peruvian Guano at  
less than one half the cost!**  
**BAUGH'S**  
**Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of  
Lime.**  
**BAUGH & SONS,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,  
Store No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,  
PHILADELPHIA.

This valuable manure has been before the ag-  
ricultural public under one name for twelve  
years past, and its character for vigor of action  
and permanence in effect is well established. Be-  
fore the war, it was introduced to some extent  
in the Southern States, and was found to be high-  
ly adapted to

**COTTON,  
Tobacco and all Crops.**  
In its action it is as quick as Peruvian Guano  
while it does not leave the land in an exhausted  
state, but on the other hand permanently im-  
proves it. This has been fully proven by years  
of trial.

See pamphlet to be had free of the Agents  
named below. **BAUGH & SONS,**  
Sole Manufacturers, Philadelphia.

**YATES & STEELE**  
GREENSBORO, N. C. 74-3m

**SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Particular attention given to the sales of Cot-  
ton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloth, Naval Stores,  
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, &c.  
Liberal advances made on consignments in hand.

**Orders Solicited for the Purchase  
of Goods.**  
All consignments to us are covered by  
insurance as soon as shipped, on all Rail Roads,  
and from all Shipping Ports, through to New  
York, whether advice of Shipment is received or not.

**CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.**  
Thos. J. Sumner, Charlotte, N. C.; Daniel  
Worth, Company Shops, N. C.; S. G. Murphy,  
New York City; Robert H. Swope, New York  
City; G. W. Swope, New York City; G. C. P.  
Mendenhall, Greensboro, N. C. 71-6m

**The Boston Post for 1866.**  
ESTABLISHED NEARLY FORTY YEARS.  
Has always been one of the leading Newspapers  
of New England, and one of the best mediums  
of advertising.

By increased enterprise in furnishing a live  
and readable Newspaper, and by the recent re-  
duction in price, the circulation of the Boston  
Post has been largely increased. To advertisers,  
few papers can offer equal advantages either in  
the extent or the character of its readers—North,  
South, East and West.

Business Cards and Mercantile Advertisements  
particularly solicited from South and West.  
Subscription Terms.—Boston Post, daily, \$10  
per annum; Semi-weekly, \$4 per annum, weekly  
\$2 per annum.

Specimen copies sent on application.  
**BEALS, GREENE & CO., Publishers,**  
42 and 43 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.  
dec16 75-2m

**PETER MALLET,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
AND  
SHIPPING MERCHANT,  
No. 23 North Water Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber  
and other Produce for Sale or Shipping, respect-  
fully solicited.

Orders accompanied with Cash, promptly  
executed. 71-3m

**North Carolina Alamance Co.—**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-  
cember Term, 1865.  
Polly Staley and others, vs Eli Staley, et al.  
PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that Eli Staley, Isaac McMurder and wife Eliza  
Freese, and the heirs at law of Samuel Diviney,  
and his wife Charity, the defendants in this  
cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is  
therefore on motion, ordered by the Court that  
advertisement be made for six successive weeks  
in *The Greensboro Patriot* notifying the de-  
fendants of the filing of this petition, and that  
unless they appear at the next term of this  
Court and answer the petition, the same will be  
taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. A. Albright, Clerk of said Court  
at office the first Monday after the fourth Mon-  
day in November, 1865.  
Issued Dec. 12th, 1865.  
75-6wad \$10 W. A. ALBRIGHT, Clerk.

**Exchange Hotel,**  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
This establishment has been re-opened this  
day under the management of Reuben Wallace,  
Esq., late of Kingston, a gentleman well known  
for his tact and good management. It will be  
thoroughly furnished and fitted up for the accom-  
modation of the public. The former patrons of  
the house and all who favor us with a call are  
assured that every thing will be done to render  
them comfortable. W. H. CUNNINGHAM,  
75-6w Proprietor.

**I have in Store, and for Sale,**  
Flour,  
Coffee,  
Sugar,  
Cheese,  
Soda,  
Powder,  
Salt,  
Candles, Salt, Matches, and a general assortment  
of goods. I will give strict personal attention to  
any business intrusted to me.  
A. A. WILLARD,  
Wilmington, N. C. 77-9m

**NEW FIRM  
AND  
NEW GOODS!**

The undersigned take this method of inform-  
ing their friends and the public generally, that  
they have formed a copartnership under the firm  
and style of **YATES & STEELE**, for the purpose  
of Merchandizing and trading generally, we so-  
licit a liberal share of patronage, flattering our-  
selves that you can make it to your advantage to  
deal with us.

**Our Terms are Cash, or Good  
Country Produce.**

We prefer others than ourselves to make a  
show and noise over our goods, and will there-  
fore simply give an outline of our stock, as it em-  
braces a general assortment, and we cannot mention  
half. We have received in part:

Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Rea-  
dy Made Clothing, Merino Shirts and  
Drawers, a large assortment of Ladies'  
Dress Goods—both Woolen and Cotton,  
Silks, Black and Colored, Flannels, Bal-  
moral Skirts, Hoop do., Musins, Cam-  
brics, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &  
Cuffs, Corsets, Linen and paper Collars,  
Cloth for Cloaks, Hats, Umbrellas,  
**A Large Assortment Boots and  
Shoes, some very Fine.**

Buggy Trimmings, a good assortment  
of Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar, Coffee,  
Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Logwood,  
Pepper, Alspice, Candles, Bluestone, Cop-  
peras, Clocks, Whips, Sifters, Books  
(Memorandum &c.) Writing Paper, Val-  
ises, Soaps, Perfumery, Shot, Percussion  
Caps, Glass, Putty, Nails, Salt, Cook  
Stoves, Pots, Ovens, &c.

**Call and examine before purchas-  
ing.**  
Very Respectfully,  
C. G. YATES,  
S. STEELE.

Mr. James Rankin, will be pleased to  
see his friends at this house.

DR. J. R. G. FAUCETTE, J. C. FAUCETTE,  
Of Greensboro. Of Alamance.

**FAUCETTE & BRO.,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARD-  
ING MERCHANTS,  
PURCHASING AGENTS,  
And General Produce Dealers,  
NEW BERN, N. C.

**Mendenhall, Jones & Cavanah,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SNUFF AND SMOKING TOBACCO,**  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Orders to any extent promptly filled.—6m

**M. J. MOORE**  
Of Stokes County, N. C.  
WITH  
**HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
**Foreign and Domestic Dry  
Goods,**  
No. 529 Market Street,  
(526 Commerce Street,)  
PHILADELPHIA.  
68-6m

**GEORGE W. PATTERSON,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**Dry Goods & Groceries,**  
MAIN STREET, GRAHAM, N. C.

**HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,**  
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware,  
Stoneware, Tinware,  
MEDICINES & DRUGS.  
Bank Notes Bought and Sold.  
dec1 72-6m

**W. O. JONES, D. D. S.**  
Is permanently located in High Point,  
N. C. Most respectfully offers his professional  
services as Dentist, to the citizens and public gen-  
erally. Is a regular graduate of the Philadelphia  
Dental College of five years practice, and future  
himself that he is prepared to perform Dental  
operations in the most approved and modern  
style. 72-6m

**Great Deduction in Prices!**  
The largest, Cheapest and best assortment of  
**CLOTHING,  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES**  
Ever offered in the market, just received by  
**KEOGH & CRANE,**

**J. H. WATTS,**  
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Repairing of all kinds done in the best man-  
ner, and at reasonable prices. All work war-  
ranted.  
In Kline's Store on East Market Street.  
nov25 71-2m

**C. G. YATES. SEYMOUR STEELE.**  
**Yates & Steele,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARD-  
ING MERCHANTS,  
Greensboro, N. C.

**CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.**  
Goods promptly forwarded to any point. Un-  
doubted references required in all cases, or cash  
to be deposited with us with which to pay freight.

**REFERENCES.**  
Jesse H. Lindsay Cash., C. F. Bank, James  
Sloan Esq., Greensboro, John M. Johnson, Esq.,  
and merchant generally of Danville, Va., W. B.  
Jones & Co., Christian & Lee, Richmond. Shar-  
fer & Norwood, New York.

**Blacksmithing.**  
J. Lindsay opened a shop at the old stand of  
John Ledford, the undersigned would most re-  
spectfully inform the public, that they are pre-  
pared to execute all manner of work in the  
best style. Buggy and carriage work, the repair-  
ing of Agricultural Implements, Horse-shoeing  
without injury to the animal, and all other kinds  
of work promptly done. We solicit a trial by the  
citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country.  
Country produce taken in exchange for work.  
72-3m BEARD & CLARK

**MERCHANT TAILORING.**—The  
undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to  
his old friends and patrons that he has opened  
business on the first floor of the Tate building,  
where he would be pleased to wait upon all who  
may desire work in his line.

He would call especial attention to the Paris,  
New York and Philadelphia fashions for Spring  
and Summer, 1866, which he has just received,  
and will take pleasure in exhibiting.  
47-6m J. M. HUGHES.

**KEOGH & CRANE,**  
**THE PEOPLE'S  
Wholesale and Retail  
VARIETY STORE,**  
**Garrett's Brick Block, Greensboro**

Just received from New York the  
largest, best and cheapest assortment of  
**DRY GOODS**  
ever offered in this market. Comprising  
Ladies' dress goods, Nubias Worsted  
Shawls, Gloves, Delaines, Cloaks, Hats,  
Hoods, Prints, Hoop-skirts, Ribbons Mar-  
ines, Balmorals, Lawns, Alpaca Trims-  
ings, Plumes, Silks, Hosiery, and No-  
tions and best assortment of Shoes.

**GENTS DEPARTMENT.**  
We offer the best inducements to all in  
want of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
We have a splendid assortment of Cassi-  
meres, Business suits, also Broad Cloth,  
Dress Suits, Over Coats, Casinets, Tweeds,  
and all classes of goods at Prices lower  
than any in the market.

We have also on hand  
100 Doz. Hats, and 40 cases Boots and  
Shoes, Embracing the very latest styles,  
which we sell lower than they can be  
bought elsewhere in the State. Particu-  
lar inducements are offered to wholesale  
dealers in this department. We keep  
constantly on hand an assortment of No-  
tions.

We have also on hand a large assort-  
ment of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
Comprising—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Flour  
Meal, Hams, Bacon, MESS Pork, Butter,  
Eggs, Cheese Molasses, Copers, Candles,  
Soap, Vinegar, Kerosene Oil, Cinnamon,  
Nutmegs, Spice, Soda, Pepper, Indigo,  
Madder, Candles, Nuts, Sardines, Oysters,  
Club Sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Can-  
ned Fruits, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Wash-  
boards, &c., &c.

We particularly invite the heads of fam-  
ilies, and wholesale dealers to our grocery  
department. Give us a call and we will  
not fail to please.

We also keep constantly on hand a large  
supply of  
**HARDWARE.**  
Consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons,  
and all kinds of Table Cutlery, Rim  
Locks, Pad Locks, Files, &c., &c.  
We also have a large assortment of  
**QUEENSWARE.**  
Cups and Saucers, Plates, Bowls, Eurn,  
Basins, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Cruets,  
Salt-sellers, &c., &c.

**Also**  
**TOBACCO AND SEGARS.**  
Everything in our line we offer at the  
very lowest figures, to both Retail and  
Wholesale dealers. We would invite all  
to examine our stock before purchasing  
elsewhere. 68

**KEOGH & CRANE.**

**AT  
R. SCOTT'S  
CASH STORE**

Can be found the following articles  
**LOW FOR CASH.**  
And if these prices are not low enough to suit  
my customers, I will sell my goods still lower;  
for I intend to sell at some price—I bought to  
sell.

Coffee at 40 cents per pound.  
Black Tea \$2 per pound.  
Imperial Gun Tea \$3 per pound.  
Brown Sugar 20 cents per pound.  
White Granulated 30 cents per pound.  
Crushed 35 cents per pound.  
English Copperas 10 cents per pound.  
Rough Skirts \$1.50 to \$2.75.  
Overcoats from \$10 to \$25.  
Sole Leather 50 cents.  
Upper Do 75 cents.  
Collins Axes \$2.50.  
Cups and Saucers 75 cents per Set.  
Plates 70 cents per Set.  
Earthenware, such as jugs, crocks, &c.

**KEEPS ON HAND,**  
FISH, BACON,  
LARD,  
FLOUR,  
CORN MEAL,  
AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.  
jan1 70-3m

**North Carolina Alamance Co.,**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-  
cember Term, 1865.  
Abram Staley and others, vs Eli Staley and  
others.

PETITION TO DIVIDE REAL ESTATE.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that Eli Staley, Irene McMurder and her hus-  
band Isaac and the heirs at law of Samuel Divi-  
ney and wife Charity, defendants in this cause,  
reside beyond the limits of this State; It is there-  
fore on motion, ordered by the Court that adver-  
tisement be made for six successive weeks in  
*The Greensboro Patriot* notifying said de-  
fendants of the filing of this petition and direct-  
ing them that unless they appear at the next  
term of this Court and answer the petition, the  
same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex  
parte as to them.

Witness, W. A. Albright, Clerk of said Court  
at office in Graham the first Monday after the  
fourth Monday in November, 1865.  
Issued Dec. 12th, 1865.  
75-6wad \$10 W. A. ALBRIGHT, Clerk.

**The Birmingham School,**  
MEBANSVILLE, N. C.  
The next session begins on Wednesday, March  
7th, 1866, and continues forty weeks. Address  
W. W. HINGHAM,  
Mebansville, N. C.

**Truit Trees.**—For Sale  
30,000 SEEDLING PEACH TREES, from  
4 to 8 feet high, at 5 cents each. These trees rip-  
en their fruit from early in the Seventh month  
to the end of the Tenth Month. Also,  
5000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, of fine  
kinds of fruit, well assorted at 10 cents a tree.  
75-3w JOSHUA LINDLEY.

**Church Notice.**—Subscribers to the salary  
of the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church  
will please call and pay to 1st January, 1866.  
JESSE H. LINDSAY,  
January 1866.—4w Collector.

**For Rent.**—A desirable Store, in a desira-  
ble part of the town. Inquire at  
76-2w THIS OFFICE.

**COTTON YARNS**  
and SHEETINGS  
Taken in exchange for Goods, by  
R. P. SPIERS & CO.

**Land Agency.**—The undersigned, agent  
for the County of Guilford, under the Land  
Agency of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co., Raleigh,  
N. C., respectfully urges upon the citizens of this  
county to avail themselves of this safe and speedy  
medium of selling, leasing and renting real estate.  
For particulars see the undersigned at his office  
opposite the Court House, one door above J. &  
R. Lindsay's old store. J. A. GILMER, Jr.  
jan1-6w Agent.

**FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.**

**R. P. SPIERS & CO.**

Have removed to the McConnel building where  
they are constantly in receipt of all the latest  
novelties, newest and most fashionable styles of

**DRY GOODS**  
CONSISTING OF  
**CALICONS**  
of all patterns and colors,  
**Cloaks and Shawls,**  
**Ladies' Dress Goods for the  
Season,**  
BLEACHINGS,  
FLAX AND LINEN GOODS,  
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,  
VAILING and VAILS,  
TOWELING,  
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,  
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, FOR  
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

**HOSIERY**  
GLOVES,  
LADIES' HATS,  
RIBBONS, CORSETS,  
HOOP SKIRTS, SUSPENDERS,  
SPOOL COTTON, IRISH LINEN,

**UMBRELLAS**  
CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS,  
SUSPENDERS, LADIES' BELTS,  
NEEDLES, PINS,  
PARASOLS,  
COMBS,  
**HATS & CAPS**  
LADIES' SHOES AND GAITERS,  
SEWING SILK,  
BLACK AND WHITE FLAX,  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
NETS FOR THE HAIR,  
THIMBLES, COMBS,  
CARPET SACKS,  
**TRUNKS**  
CARPETING,  
WRITING PAPER,  
MASON'S BLACKING,  
LADIES' COLLARS,  
NECK-TIES, LADY'S & GENTS'  
GENTS' LINEN AND PAPER  
COLLARS,  
**PERFUMERY**  
TOOTH-BRUSHES,  
FANCY TOILET SOAPS,  
FRENCH FLOWERS,  
**Ready-made Clothing**  
in endless variety;  
AND, IN FACT, EVERYTHING  
USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-  
CLASS DRY GOODS STORE.

The Ladies are specially in-  
vited to call and examine our  
Goods and Prices. 67

Bought and sold by  
**R. P. SPIERS & CO.**

**FISK'S PATENT  
METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**  
For ordinary interments, depositing in Vaults  
and Transportation, they have no rival. They  
are made of the  
**Most Imperishable Materials,**  
and are Enamelled inside and out to prevent rust,  
and the exterior has a fine Rosewood finish—  
When properly cemented the remains of the De-  
ceased are free from irruption of water or depre-  
dations of vermin, and may, without offensive  
odor, be kept as long as desired, thus obviating  
the necessity of hasty burials. Their long and  
successful use and the approbation given them  
renders unnecessary any extended notice of their  
many valuable advantages. A full assortment of  
the above named

**Burial Cases**  
kept for sale a Lexington, North Carolina, by  
ISAAC K. PERRYMAN.  
September 1st 1865

very important consideration with all persons, is  
to know where to buy their supplies on the best  
terms. Every purchase made, even if only to  
the extent of a single

**DOLLAR  
SAVED**  
if persons would only be at the trouble to look  
out for the cheapest stores. This fact

constantly verified, but most generally never as-  
certained until it is too late. Hence,

good rule for all to adopt is to examine good  
and compare prices before purchasing. By doing  
a little pains in this respect the spare

**DOLLAR  
MADE!**  
will always be found in your pocket, and the  
wonder will be how easily it was

To save this dollar, we may say dollars, we ad-  
vise all to go to the new and popular store of  
May, Rytenberg & Co., on West Market Street,  
nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Their  
stock embraces every thing in the market, and at  
prices remarkably low—lower than at any house.  
This is a fact! Don't forget the place,  
**MAY, RYTENBERG & CO.,**  
West Market, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

**THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS  
AND  
Most Comfortable  
ROUTE  
From Charlotte  
TO THE  
Northern Cities,  
via  
North Carolina Railroad,  
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,  
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad  
AND THEIR  
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.**

Passengers by this line will leave Charlotte at  
3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m.,  
Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston  
12 a. m. Leave Gaston 1 p. m., arrive at Peter-  
burg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Rich-  
mond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, put  
around night's rest, and take the cars for City  
Point, connecting with the James River steamers  
for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will  
leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at  
Gaston 1 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at  
Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.50 p. m. and  
6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get  
tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on  
Sundays.

Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.  
A. JOHNSON,  
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.  
R. M. DUNLOP,  
Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

**1000 Agents Wanted.**—To sell Mac-  
kenzie's Universal receipt book, con-  
taining over 10,000 Receipts. Just the book for  
the times, no household should be without it, es-  
sential to persons of every age and condition, in-  
dispensable to young-housekeepers, teaches every-  
thing. A great saving to all in these ruinously  
high prices time. The best book for agents.—  
Write for circular and terms to  
T. K. LILWOOD ZELL,  
Publisher, Nos. 17 and 18 So 6th St.,  
Philadelphia.

Or to **STERLING & ALBRIGHT,**  
Publishers of Our Own School Books,  
Greensboro, N. C.  
73-4f

**ESTABLISHED 1780.**  
**T. MACKENZIE & SONS,**  
No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Coach, Wagon and Saddle Hardware and  
Harness Materials,  
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts,  
Axles, Springs, Enamelled and  
Patent Canvass,  
ENAMELED DASH AND COLLAR  
LEATHER,  
Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Var-  
nish, Benzoline, Harness Oil Blacking,  
Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts,  
Bands, Oil Cloth, Buckles,  
Terrets, Hooks, Bits, Ornaments, Hames,  
Lace, Fringes, &c.,  
**LOW FOR CASH!**

**E. & S. WORTHAM & CO.**  
Grocers and Commission Mer-  
chants, Corner 15th and Cary  
Streets,  
RICHMOND, VA.

Attend punctually to sale of leaf and manufac-  
tured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c., and have on  
hand for sale,  
Groceries,  
Iron,  
Steel,  
Lime,  
Grinstones, &c.

**EDWIN WORTHAM,  
COLEMAN WORTHAM,  
SAMUEL WORTHAM.**  
75-2m

**New Garden Boarding School.**  
The 57th session of New Garden Boarding  
School will commence on the 13th of Eleventh  
Month (November) next, and continue twenty  
weeks.

Board and Tuition \$60 per Session. For those  
studying Latin and Greek, \$5 more—payable in  
specie, one half at the beginning, the other half at  
the middle of the Session. This may be paid by  
the equivalent in currency, Flour, Bacon, and  
other produce taken at specie's value. No deduc-  
tion except in case of protracted sickness.

Books and stationery furnished at reasonable  
rates.

The Boy's School will be in charge of Dr.  
Nevius Mendenhall; the Girl's School in charge  
of Mary E. Harris.  
John Carter and Wife Archs, Superintendents.