

The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

Number 1,286.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.,

(Successors to Kellogg & Brenizer.)

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Removed to Mendenhall's frame Office north of the Court House,

BROKERS

AND

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Gold,

Silver,

Bank Notes,

State Bonds,

Coupons,

Stocks and

other securities

Bought and Sold.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points.

Deposits received subject to sight checks as with the banks.

U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps of every denomination sold.

Money loaned on deposited securities.

INSURANCE!

Fire, Marine, Life, Accident, and Perils of Inland Transportation!

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn N. Y.

Cash Capital and surplus..... \$410,000.00

National Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Assets.....\$565,000.00

Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford Conn.

Capital.....\$500,000.00

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., Agents for the above Companies.

Effect insurance upon Dwellings, Store Houses

Ware Houses, Colleges, Seminaries, Hotels,

Mills, Factories, Churches, &c., also, Tobacco,

Cotton, Grain and General Merchandise in trans-

it.

Terms reasonable. Policies issued for any amount under \$50,000.00.

IN THE

"Traveler's Insurance Co.,"

of Hartford Conn.,

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.,

Effect insurance against accidents of all kinds

causing bodily injury or loss of life.

REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.

"Accidents will happen,"—no man is secure

from them. To a working man, whose income

ceases the moment he is disabled from working,

accident insurance comes as a blessing, with its

\$15 or \$25 a week compensation.

Every prudent and careful man will act with

reference to future contingencies. Bodily acci-

dent and injury is one of the most frequent and

prolific causes of distress; of distress to a man's

family, if fatal to him, and to himself, also, if only

disabling him from pursuing his business. In

both cases, this mode of insurance comes to you

with its assured life.

As no Medical Examination is required thou-

sands of those who have been rejected by Life

Companies, in consequence of hereditary or other

diseases, can effect insurance in the Traveler's at

the lowest rates.

Life Insurance Companies pay no part of the

principal sum until the death of the insured. This

Company pays the loss or damage sustained by

personal injury whenever it occurs.

The feeling of security which such an insur-

ance gives is worth more than money.

The rates of premium are less than for any

other class of insurance in proportion to the risk

No better or more satisfactory use can be made

of so small a sum. It is the best and cheapest in-

urance extant, and of benefit to all classes.

jan 12 77-6m feb 24 83-6m

KEOGH & CRANE.

THE PEOPLE'S

Wholesale and Retail

VARIETY STORE,

LINDSAY'S CORNER.

East of Court House Greensboro, N. C.

Best Quality of Goods!

ONE PRICE!

Quick Sales and Small Profits!

We don't sell one article of goods below cost with the intention to make up the loss on something else! We treat all alike, dealing fairly and squarely with every body.

GROCERIES.

Family Groceries and Supplies of every grade and quality at the lowest prices.

Dry Goods.

Full lines of Ladies' Dress and Furnishing goods of every quality, and at prices which defy competition.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Our stock of Gent's Furnishing goods is complete in every particular. Best quality of goods. Lowest prices!

CLOTHING.

Particular attention is invited to our stock of clothing. In this department we offer the very best inducements. Our clothing is made expressly to our own order, of undamaged goods, and sold lower than much of the "shoddy" now in the Southern market.

Table and Queen's-ware.

A full assortment of common as well as the finest qualities of Table and Queen'sware, Table Cutlery, Spoons, &c.

Domestic and Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The attention of dealers is particularly called to this department of our trade. We can sell wines, liquors and cigars on better terms, taking into consideration cost and carriage, than they can be procured in Northern markets.

BARTER.

We take in exchange for goods Barter of all kinds allowing the highest market prices.

Advt. etc.—We are now receiving from the Covington City Brewery, Petersburg, Va., large quantities of DRAUGHT ALE, which we are prepared to deliver to purchasers cheaper than they can buy elsewhere. In quality this also will compare favorably with any of the celebrated brands manufactured in the North. Give us a call. KEOGH & CRANE. feb 24 83-6m

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW!



THIS COMPLETE CORPS OF ARTISTS Will have the honor of appearing before the public of

GREENSBORO

on Saturday March 17th, for one day only. Doors open 2 P. M., and 6 A. M.

This Troupe will be headed by the greatest

CLOWN,

JESTER, HUMORIST,

ORATOR AND PERFORMER,

On the American Continent.

Castello's inimitable performing Russian Horse



"CZAR."

His Thoroughbred Trick Horse

"ANDY JOHNSON."

His comic Pony "JANUARY," and his educated

MULES

DAN CASTELLO

Will execute his Flying Leap for life, every afternoon and evening.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

The Manager has, at a great expense, obtained the services of Herr Lengor, the Lion King, together with his

WONDERFUL LIONS AND LIONESSES.

The company comprise some of the finest performers—male and female—either in Europe or America, consisting of

EQUESTRIAN VAULTERS,

ACROBATS AND GYMNASTS,

DAN CASTELLO and Mr. CHARLES PARKER, the two great Clowns, will appear in every performance.

Groups of Ushers are engaged to seat our patrons, and the public may be assured that the strictest order and decorum will be preserved.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission.....\$1.00

Children.....50

Colored People.....75

man 85-2w

GOOD NEWS

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Ten Thousand Dollars Worth

Dry Goods,

TO BE RUN OFF—AT COST,

AT

MAY, RYTTENBERG & CO'S.,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,

Having determined to close out our entire stock of Dry Goods during the month of January and February.

This is no Humbug!

Call and see for yourselves the great bargains we are selling.

Land for Sale.—Offer for sale the following tracts of land:

One tract containing 455 acres, situated 4 miles south of Greensboro, lying between the two roads, leading to Asheboro: 500 acres are heavily timbered, the remainder under cultivation, with extensive meadows well watered good orchard, good dwelling, splendid barn, and all necessary buildings. Good spring convenient to the house. Any person desiring to see this land will call on, or Levin R. Kirkman, on the premises.

One other tract, containing 180 acres, 13 miles south of Greensboro, immediately on the Asheboro road: 80 acres in cultivation, the remainder in woods. Good dwelling, all necessary buildings, good well water in the yard, orchard, meadows, good mill seat on a never-failing stream, running through the land.

One other tract, containing 150 acres, 5 miles south-west of Greensboro, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, well fenced, the balance well timbered and under fence—also, good meadow, a log dwelling, and stables on the premises.

Any person desiring to purchase any of these lands will apply to me at Greensboro, or in my absence to C. P. Mendenhall.

See if

W. S. CLARK.

North Carolina Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; December Term 1865.

Thomas A. Griffin, Adm'r of

John Griffin deceased,

vs.

John Griffin, et al.

It appearing to the Court, that William Griffin, Susan Griffin, Sarah Griffin, Mary Griffin, Elizabeth Griffin, and Fannie Griffin who intermarried with Maurice Mastin, heirs at law of John Griffin, dec'd, 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 above named heirs, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury on the 3rd Monday of March next then 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, Joel F. Hill, Clerk of said Court at office the third Monday of December, 1865.

83-6w—ad\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

North Carolina Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; February Term, 1866.

James E. Macon,

vs.

W. Luck, Jr., et al.

Petition for partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Luck, Jr., is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in *The Greensboro Patriot* for six successive weeks notifying said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro on the 1st Monday of May next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Brown, Clerk of said Court, 1st Monday in February, 1866.

Issued February 12th, 1866.

84-6w—ad\$10 J. H. BROWN, Clerk.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro, N. C., Tuesday evening, March 13th, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. Barringer, Dr. W. S. ALLEN, of Wentworth, and Miss LAURA L. THOMAS of this place, daughter of Wm. J. Thomas, deceased, late of Louisburg, N. C.

New Advertisements.

Flour! Flour!—700 Barrels Family, 30 Barrels Coffee, 200 Kegs Nails, 100 Kegs Powder, 200 Bags Shot, 50 Dozen Pails, 1000 lbs Assorted Candles, 2500 lbs Adamantine Candles, and a general stock of Merchandise, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, N. C.

Corn! Corn!—\$9000 Bushels prime White Corn in store and for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, N. C.

Coffee, Sugar &c. 55 Bags Coffee, 30 Barrels Coffee, 200 Kegs Nails, 100 Kegs Powder, 200 Bags Shot, 50 Dozen Pails, 1000 lbs Assorted Candles, 2500 lbs Adamantine Candles, and a general stock of Merchandise, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, N. C.

J. R. DICKSON, OF N. C., Northrop Taylor & Co., Importers and jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods, Shawls, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c. 86-3m No. 312 Broadway, N. Y.

W. M. STEVENSON, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES. Is constantly receiving French and American Candles, Raisins, Oranges, Prunes, Lemons, Currants, Cocoa Nuts, Dates, Pickles, Figs, Jellies, &c., Fine Sugars, Coffee and Tea, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Imported Sugars, &c. Next door to Southern Express Office, Call and examine Stock. Liberal discount to the trade. mar 17 86-3m

DISOLUTION.—The partnership of Sterling & Albright is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present them for settlement to R. Sterling, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

RICHARD STERLING, JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

We have this day entered into a partnership under the style of R. Sterling & Son, to conduct a general publishing business, together with a wholesale and retail book and stationery trade.

RICHARD STERLING, R. D. STERLING.

Tailoring.—The undersigned most respectfully informs his old friends and patrons that he has resumed his business in Greensboro, and would be pleased to wait upon all who may desire work in his line. The latest styles of sewing and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Prices moderate. Shop in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store. J. G. EPLAND. mar 16 86-3m

TO BE RUN OFF—AT COST,

AT

MAY, RYTTENBERG & CO'S.,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,

Having determined to close out our entire stock of Dry Goods during the month of January and February.

This is no Humbug!

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Witness, J. H. Brown, Clerk of said Court, 1st Monday in February, 1866.

Issued February 12th, 1866.

84-6w—ad\$10 J. H. BROWN, Clerk.

AN ACT

To change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That from and after the first day of July eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the several superior courts of law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of a civil nature, not cognizable before a justice of the peace, and arising out of contracts entered into before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, except when the proceeding shall be by attachment. Provided: That nothing herein contained shall prevent a court of pleas and quarter sessions from empaneling a jury to try controversies respecting wills upon issues *vi bon*: Provided further, That all writs of debt, assumpsit, *et cetera* and accounts issued to Spring term 1866 shall be returned Fall term, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Provided further, That in all suits ex contractu the defendant or defendants shall be allowed six months from the return to plead and demur.

Be it further enacted, That in all cases committed to the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior courts of law, by section first of this act, when suits have already been brought, and are now pending in any of said courts it shall be the duty of the court to give the defendant further time for trial, until the Fall term of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when the same shall stand

for trial as other suits; in all other cases suits may be brought and prosecuted to judgment according to the regular course of the court.

Be it further enacted, That in all cases as aforesaid, pending in Superior courts, in which judgments have heretofore been taken, or may be hereafter taken, in the Superior Courts, and upon which executions have been issued or may be issued, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been or may be placed for collection, to endorse a levy upon the defendant or defendants sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such executions without making a sale; and upon said returns, it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before the next term of the court to issue a vendition *exponas* or fieri facias, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to the next term of the court for the costs and one fifth of the sum recovered; and all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken, shall be returnable in like manner, and shall issue, for the like proportion of the judgment: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be held to revive dormant judgments.

Be it further enacted, That upon the return of execution as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months from the term to which such execution was returned to issue another vendition *exponas* or fieri facias at the election of the plaintiff returnable to said term for one fourth of the remainder of the sum recovered and interest thereon; and upon said return it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months after said return, to issue executions as aforesaid for one half of the remainder of the sum recovered and interest thereon; and upon said return it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months after said return, to issue execution as aforesaid for the remainder of the sum recovered and interest thereon: Provided, That if the defendant shall pay into office or file before the clerk a receipt from the plaintiff therefor, on any one of said installments before the time fixed for issuing execution, as aforesaid, in such case execution shall be stayed for said installment: And provided further, That the judgment shall constitute a lien on the land of the defendant until said judgment is satisfied or the lien discharged by the act or laches of the plaintiff.

Be it further enacted, That so much of the seventh section of chapter one hundred and five of the revised code as subjects a sheriff to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not executing and returning process, be and the same is hereby repealed, except as provides in this act as to all penalties which may be alleged to have been incurred by a compliance with the provisions of this act.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any exemptions which may be in their hands, issued upon judgment heretofore rendered by magistrates and to return the same together with said levies to the justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrates in said county, whose duty it shall be upon the application of the plaintiff to issue a vendition *exponas*, returnable not sooner than twelve months from the date thereof and for the like proportion of the sum recovered as hereinbefore prescribed on exemptions issued from the superior court, and so from twelve months until the judgment is satisfied. Provided however, That when there is no personal property or not sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, it shall be the duty of such officers to levy the execution on the defendant's land, and when there is no personal property, or the same shall have been exhausted by sales as herein directed to return the same to the next superior court of

THE PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY 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 or less each insertion. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who may desire to advertise quarterly or yearly.

For announcing candidates 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 for and charged at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion.

Written for The Patriot.

The Old Maids of Smuggleton;

OR,

The Fate of Gossiping.

CHAPTER I.

Never since this world was thrown out into space, fresh from the hands of its Maker, has any little town witnessed such stirring events and internal commotions as that of Smuggleton. Not scenes enacted on the fair-ground, or in the political arena; but sights and actions in the usually quiet walks of social life. The big throes felt by governments in the midst of terrific and slaughtering revolutions did never stir, jar or agonize them like those which rung and lacerated the bosoms of the good people of that town. Society was continually lashed into the wildest confusion and disorder by the gossiping players in that tragedy-comedy.

'Twas the winter of 1865. Surprise parties, or balls on a very small scale, were the order of the season. Ostensibly, they were surprise parties, yet, most frequently, due notice was given the person at whose house the affair was to come off so unexpectantly. On the night, of which the writer speaks, the gathering was to be at the residence of Mr. Lovelace. It was sleeting rapidly and the night "was cold and dark, and dreary," still all was agog in Smuggleton, carriages and hacks running hither and thither and placing the merry folks in the elegant and dry veranda of the accomplished gentleman who was giving the "surprise entertainment." By the time the town clock told the hour of nine, the brilliantly illumined drawing-room of Mr. Lovelace was thronged with a smiling crowd of the young and of those who were on the sunset side of life. Had a more observant beholder been present, he would have found all a babel of confusion and uproar. Every tongue was busy and every eye alive with excitement. Around the piano was a group of nine young gentlemen listening to the dulcet singing of Miss Modesty. She is a sweet, love-of-a-girl. Her face is the very image of the violet in over-maturity form. She is a young lady of decided merit, possessing a solid as well as elegant education and being, consequently, able to think and not all the while under the necessity of parroting. She disliked frivolity, frisking and flattery and, though she could not sing like Jenny Lind, still she was not wont to excuse herself on account of a bad cold, but sang the best she could for her friends when requested. Such a proper bearing on her part and such qualities in her character won the admiration of such gallants as Cato Roelack, Peter Sawyer and Hugo Loring. They were full of merriment, delighted in such occasions on which to cultivate the acquaintance of their female friends, but had a horror of hollow hypocrisy and sly flattery, most of all of poison-tongued gossiping. At a little distance from this group were Miss Truth and Miss Lovelness, both busily engaged by some young men of high character for intelligence and worth. Each is a star of exceeding attractiveness. In the sunlight of Miss Truth's lovely countenance, so open and so honest, though not beautiful, all falseness was discarded and all flattery, or flitting, was forgotten; and Miss Lovelness, though not so exquisite a beauty as the classic Helen, is a dew-drop of brightness and the embodiment of goodness, gentleness, affability and sweetness. These three were the belles of the evening and of the village; yet others were there who were greatly beloved, such as Misses Pretty, Lovell, Kindness, Grace, Amiability and Excellence. These were liked by all, male and female, except by Miss Backbiter, Miss Soft-soder, Miss Gandy, Miss Laugh-at-everybody, Miss Bold, Miss Fast-talker and Miss Long-tongue. Without particularizing upon the rest of the attendants, suffice it to enlarge upon some of the characters just mentioned, which will fully exhibit the status of society in Smuggleton at this time and the high scenes through which that people were called to pass.

The world-over, such creatures, as the writer is now going to mention, may be found. Miss Backbiter realized her highest fidelity in scandalizing, belittling and besmearing the characters of the pure and good. Apparently, she herself is perfection. She trumpets her own praises, lauds virtues which she feigns to possess, and toward the whole human family seems to be full of the purest milk of kindness. She pretends to wish the whole race well and to live for the happiness of others, when in fact she envies all, and hates all, and "piles high the pyramid of calumny" upon all, but always behind their backs and not in their hearing. She hurls her javelins of malice and malignity at long range and in the dark. Miss Soft-soder is very different. She is ever smiling and smirking, always loving everybody and everything—even snobs and snipers in her sleep lest she might not be in full practice or might at sometime forget to be wreathed in smiles and to appear really to be kindly affected to all. She is, indeed, the nonpareil of softness and blarney. Miss Gandy is a giddy, dashing, flashing, bounding, bounding creature, who seems to think all the world is looking on and she is the most interesting actor on the great stage of human existence. It is peculiarly her province to put on airs, wear what the French would call the *hauteur* and enjoy the thought that she dazzles like the pretty moth but never to betray. Miss Laugh-at-everybody is a silly, light-headed, capricious, consequential girl, that laughs at the driest remark, and, though the subject were of the tamest kind and discoursed

upon with no life and spirit, were a stranger to hear her cackling and ha haing, he would suppose the wittiest man, or greatest humorist, of the age was entertaining her. Not this only, but she laughs at every one, sports with their feelings and thinks every thing is so silly and so ridiculous except what may pertain to her own self. It is enough to say of Miss Bold that she could look a brass-kettle out of countenance and she can adventure upon subjects farther than is consistent with the rules of propriety and etiquette. Lord Chesterfield would not have drawn his lessons by any means from her line of conduct. None of these were then in sweet sixteen or blooming twenty. The fact is they were not as young as they were ten years before when they quit school, and they had, to their sorrow, gotten nearly through the woods without a staff. Nor were they without alarm. On making their first appearance in society, they received much attention, and, indeed, they then seemed to be admirable girls. They were not without virtues and graces of character, were beautiful in many respects and well-mannered; but, unfortunately for themselves and for society, they had one almost unnoticable and rare fault, a talent, not a genius, for gossiping. Bad passions, the desire of creating a sensation wherever they went and ungoverned language made them eminent, each according to her respective inclination. To some persons gossiping is as natural as the flying-upward of sparks; but in these it was acquired "by frequent use and long experience." They, however, had two rivals who had a real genius for gossiping—for making fiction more plausible than truth. Miss Fast-talker and Miss Long-tongue were strikingly alike in disposition and in natural endowments. Miss Fast-talker has even now traces of exquisite beauty in her face; but her friend, Miss Long-tongue, is well hidden homely. Their day of admiration was a short one and cloudy at that. Some of the boys of Smuggleton, who are rude and rolicksome, undertook to jilt with them, but they found themselves so talked about that they heartily tired of the undertaking. To use a cant expression, "they were sold;" for the peculiar genius of these women eclipsed their other traits of character more completely than was ever the light of the sun by an opaque body. On arriving at the party, they sought each other, busily engaged themselves in conversation, and, before 10 o'clock, they had talked over the new arrivals in town, the intended marriages, the flirtations now in progress, the fusses in and between the different families of the place, the habits of every young man in the circle of thirty smiles around, none of whom could bear the test, how trifling they are and how fortunate they themselves were in refusing the addresses of several of them. How this one was discarded by Miss Such-and-one, a rich girl, how such another was "led a dance" by Miss Such-and-one, just what he much deserved, and each was beginning to draw upon her rich and inexhaustible *fancy* for some thing so brand-new that it would surprise the other. Their minds were, in fact, genuine coin shops. They not only had an appetite for the wonderful and the startling, but they also loved to indulge in criticisms on the current literature of the day. They ever seized "The Smuggleton Chronicle" with the greed of gormands, read it from beginning to end, advertisements, stories and all; of the most purely fabricated tales, designed only to point a moral, they made the veriest things of life, relating exactly who were thought of and meant by the author; and, taking his imaginings as true, they would run to different places to reveal the mysteries they had discovered and to set afloat in the stream of town gossip some of the biggest untruths which ever polluted mortal lips. They, in their deep soundings of hidden things, would forget, that the best writers draw all their characters from nature and according to nature, otherwise they would be unnatural and profitless, and, that too, without intending any particular person in their acquaintance. They had, each, arisen from a perusal of the last issue of "The Chronicle" just before starting for the party; each had her own notions of its contents, different from the other and purely original; and they were, before 11 o'clock, a-tiptoeing it in the discussion of a story in that number of the paper and relating the marvels contained in it and beneath its surface. The luxury of imagining, perverting and distorting, was so exquisite, that it was perceptible to the passers-by and general observers, that they would be soon so exhausted from self-wrought excitement, that the livernman should be sent for to carry them home before the "wee hours" of the night. Accordingly, he was ordered at without their knowledge was standing in readiness before the gate-way. The other destroying angels of society were not idle. Miss Gandy and Miss Laugh-at-everybody were filling their budgets, each somewhat alike and yet differently, for the next week, with the style of the dresses and the bearing and conversation of the younger girls—those from sixteen to twenty—whom they usually styled "trouble-bed trash or new ices," preparing some severe and scorching critiques on the cut, fit, hang and swing of their dresses, the way they sang, moved across the floor, or danced, and, likewise, devising a full share of their affectionate consideration to the toilet-making and behavior of the young beaux and gallants; Miss Soft-soder was studying opportunities to tickle the pride, wheedle and entrap the unwary and to win for herself by her sweet deceit golden opinions richer than they her bath enjoyed; and Misses Backbiter and Bold, like the busy bee in flowering time, were improving each hour in eulogizing sweet morsels of scandal to roll under their ever-rattling tongues, burying all the good they ever knew, heard or had observed in any one there present, and remembering and deepening in their memories all the evil, real if there were any, unreal if there were not; nor did they, the one behind their backs and the other boldly and near them, forget to administer a full measure, suggested by the intensest envy, of tongue-lashing and deserved lampooning to the rivals, Misses Fast-talker and Long-tongue, both of whom they hated to heart-overflowing, and because these surpassed them so far in bitter talking and malicious slandering.

CHAPTER II.

THE NEXT DAY.

Before morning a thaw had set in and the sun, with the coming of day, broke out in unwonted brilliancy. Truly, it was a pet day and invited all out to walk and to visit. Around every corner could be seen the fair girls of Smuggleton, turning and

dashing along the broad sidewalks. The first of these were Misses Fast-talker and Long-tongue, but Misses Gandy, Backbiter, Soft-soder, Laugh-at-everybody and Bold were not idle. They enjoyed the sunshine and delicious air, but much more, the sensation they were producing in society. They all were driving along like they were running down an almighty sixpence, but this was not their errand. They were running down the character or happiness of some young man, or young woman, or of some family, with one of the most plausible yet purest fabrications the imagination of man ever bodied forth. By night the whole town was ablaze with excitement. The people were fretted, vexed, harassed, mad even at each other without just cause, and the scandal-mongers were at home thinking over, or chatting with each other, where two were together, about their day's work and the commotion they had produced in the village. Such stories as they had told on the young men, Baron Munchausen never dreamed in his perverted and exaggerating brain; and Misses Modesty, Truth and the others of their character had been maligning most cruelly and villainously. Had the tongues of these gossips, to use the language of the Apostle James, been "set on fire of Hell," they could not have wrought an intenser, fiercer, or more unjust and wicked excitement than was firing, torturing and tantalizing the good people of Smuggleton, male and female. Nor was this the case only one day in the year. Rather, it was a daily occurrence. Nor was this fervor of feeding, or bad blood, stirred up unskillfully. They did it like practised and graceful performers. Shakespeare has said a person can "smile and smile and be a villain still." This is a true saying, yet it did not require an oracle of wisdom to find it out, for one, who had never read his works or heard of him, might have learned this by a sojourn of a month or less in Smuggleton. Why these creatures, whom we have described, being the smoothest-talking, blandest-smiling, friendliest, fondest beings you ever met, or read of in the finest romances in literature.—They would almost devour you when you were present and, then, in your absence and when they thought they could injure you most, they would draw a character for you, which Milton's demons would scarcely surpass. Should you mention to them a story which was in circulation and which they had started, how lovingly they would talk, how they would condemn such conduct, how they feigned the profoundest ignorance, manifested the greatest surprise, and, as occasion required, particularly if it was of the person with whom they conversed, would wear a countenance of sympathy, horror, indignation, or do just what they fancied would best beguile the party present and interested! Catch them, never! The broad shield of your gallantry, too, protected them. This one knew better than they, and thus they went on weaving the web of their stories with impunity and thus the society of Smuggleton was convulsed continually, especially after every evening entertainment, or public gathering. The writer is advised through the local news-columns of "The Chronicle," that frequently severe fights occurred between the boys after these floods of scandal were poured into the stream of social conversation, and he learns they grew out of gossiping in nearly every instance. Several were reported the second morning after the Lovelace banquet and not a few of the citizens passed each other without speaking.

CHAPTER III.

ATTEMPTED INTERRUPTION OF A MATCH.

It was well understood throughout Smuggleton, that Mr. Hugo Loring and Miss Ella Truth were to marry at an early day. All the bride-maids and bride-men were invited, and preparation was busily making for this festive gathering. Every body believed that Hugo and Ella loved truly and would make a good match.—Nor was it known that it had entered into the imagination, much less, the heart of any one to interrupt its consummation and the realization of the bright and fond hopes that budded in the hearts of the betrothed.

Some weeks before the appointed day, Hugo, being absent in the neighboring village, wrote his darling Ella a sweet and elegant letter, regretting his separation from her and hoping for an early meeting. Miss Ella, after reading it over and over, placed it in her bosom and there kept it. In one of her evening strolls, she, by accident, dropped it. Some one, without her knowledge and before she missed it, picked it up in passing, copied it and dropped it in the same place. When Ella returned in quest of it, she, fortunately, as she thought, found it where it was dropped and without any discovering it.—But, sad to say, Miss Fast-talker chanced by that way, seized it with delight, read it with perfect rapture, ran home, copied it and replaced it, that should Ella search for it, she might think it unfound and unread. That was a part of the sum of her villainies. So soon as she had copied and so changed it as to suit her fiendish purpose, she flew to see Miss Soft-soder and Miss Backbiter to procure their services in the undertaking. All was soon arranged. Miss Backbiter was to tell some friend of Ella's, as a profound secret, that she had seen a letter from Hugo Loring, and addressed to Miss Sue Soft-soder, and Miss Fast-talker tells the same to another with the injunction of secrecy. Anon, she hopes, she wonders, she believes, she disbelieves, she is heart-sick, she is in despair! She finally calls on Miss Soft-soder, mentions the subject, when Miss Sue blushes, hesitates and, after much entreaty from Ella to know all about it, tells her *so*; that Hugo and she are engaged and have been for some time; that she regrets the misfortune of Ella, but cannot fail to be happy in her own consummate good fortune. She impresses upon her, that it is a great secret; that Mr. Loring would not have it known for the world; that young men would often place themselves in such situations; that she had no anxiety or concern as to their future, that they would marry soon; that he had frequently told her he was making love to Miss Truth; that she had told him it was wrong and he should not so trifling with the poor girl; that she hopes Ella can forgive him and that she herself will bury this matter in the grave of oblivion. Ella, broken-hearted, wretched in the extreme, in complete despair of happiness again, promises Sue Soft-soder that she will not name Hugo, her, or herself in this connection any more, and she parted with Miss Sue, whose

face was wreathed in a sadly sympathizing smile. She returned to her boudoir, flung herself upon her bed, wept bitterly and incessantly. Here was the saddest heart, that had ever before throbbed in this world. Sallie Curran was never so wretched, for her lover was true, noble, brave, unstained in reputation—hers were none of these.

Several weeks sped. Hugo had not returned, nor had Ella answered his letter. He was amazed at her conduct, and she, on the contrary, was astounded at the duplicity of one she esteemed so faultless and so spotlessly pure.

Anon, he returned, and returned fretted and anxious on account of her seeming neglect. He dressed and called immediately. She declined to see him and would not appear in the parlor. He left still more fretted, ay, indignant. It was a puzzle he could not penetrate or comprehend. He could put no sort of construction upon her conduct, for he, then, knew nothing of the course thereof.

The first time they met was at a party at Mr. Grosvelt's. Miss Soft-soder was there. She purposely gave decided preference to the attentions of Mr. Loring, and, consequently, he was more in her company than in that of any one else.—This all impressed Ella with the firmer belief, that the letter was indited in earnestness, sincerity and genuine affection. She went home only more deeply saddened.—He had passed near her, had manifested some desire to speak to her; but she made no opportunity, nor recognized him during the evening. He left there, likewise, a sadder man. He had hoped to speak to her and to receive an explanation of her passively strange conduct toward him.

On the next day, he ventured to address her a note, enquiring why she had not answered his letter, why she would not see him when he called, and why she thwarted his efforts to make an opportunity to speak with her at the party. She replied promptly and severely, telling him that a guilty conscience needed no accuser; that he knew the true reason for her action; and that her own self-esteem and pride of character would not allow her to have taken a different course. That the past several weeks had been to her like a horrible dream in which demons of unhappiness had haunted her continually. He was still more astounded than ever, for he felt conscious of having borne himself truly and irreproachably. He wrote her once more, assuring her that he had done nothing, said nothing, written nothing, to estrange her, so far as he knew, and he would thank her, and justice to himself required her, to give him the reason in frank and express terms. She told him, in answer, that Miss Sue Soft-soder, Miss Backbiter, or Miss Fast-talker told him, and so could several others. He saw them all, but neither told him anything explanatory of his troubles. To each it was a piece of unaccountable news, and neither had heard of the interruption before. His darkness grew only the deeper and more confounding. He asked his confidant Roelack, to call upon Ella and strive to find out the meaning of her conduct. He did so, and learned to his indignation, that Ella had been told that Hugo had written a *billet-doux* to Sue Soft-soder. He pronounced it out-and-out false, utterly without foundation. He was permitted to mention this to Hugo, after many asseverations of the falseness of the report carried to her ears. On his mentioning it to Hugo, he was "very wroth and his anger burned in him."—How was it possible for any one to be so wronged as he had been! He requested an interview to make a statement of the truth of the whole matter. She granted it, and he succeeded in partially satisfying her. She desired to disbelieve the report, yet it had so wrought itself into her very soul, that she could scarcely eradicate it. It was not easy to believe that Hugo was false; but the evidence seemed so incontrovertible, that she did not see how it could be set aside. She told him, she yet loved him; that she would not do him in justice for aught in the world; that the day of the contemplated union was long since past; that she was not yet willing to name another day; but that he might live in hope and that hope would strengthen and brighten as the falseness of that report was more clearly established by time. Hugo loved her so tenderly, that he was willing to be put upon even a protracted probation. Once more they parted as friends, and each more hopeful and more happy.

CHAPTER IV.

Miss Fast-talker had heard of the partial reconciliation of Hugo and Ella, and she hastened to the home of Miss Backbiter and carried her with her to see Miss Soft-soder. They spent several hours in secret and solemn confabulation, devising ways and means for relieving the not yet completed adjustment of difficulties between these two fond and loving hearts. Their deliberations were fruitless, and it was considered and agreed by the three, that Miss Fast-talker should go as an Envoy Plenipotentiary to Miss Lovelness, who had not yet heard of the matter in detail, and take counsel of her as to what would be the most feasible and advisable method for the accomplishment of this grand design. The accomplishment of this object was resolved upon, and, like the Arch-Fiend in Paradise Lost, they thought

"Doing or suffering."

She lost no time in reaching the snug cottage home of Miss Long-tongue. It was a delightful meeting, each was so glad to see the other. 'Twas deep twilight before she left Misses Backbiter and Soft-soder, and it was now past the hour for tea. She cared not for missing her supper. Her mind was too much bent on a great purpose to think of eating, sleeping, or resting. Soon, they were sitting around a warm and glowing fire, interrupted by the presence of no one and intently engaged in discussing this matter. So matchless was the plan and so much did it promise success on the part of the three original plotters, that, when Miss Long-tongue learned there was a possibility of her defeat, she was, in the words of Maj. Jones, well-nigh thrown into "high-stricks." This was known by a servant's entering in the midst of this part of the conversation and reporting that Miss Long-tongue's sister how intensely excited she had left her. This same servant was in the sitting-room about 10 o'clock putting some wood on the fire. While there she noticed of the conversation, which was constant and exciting, was this expression from Miss Fast-talker: "You have struck upon the identi-

cal plan which occurred to me as I was coming here." She, then, passed out and retired, seeing no more of either. She remarked, however, afterward that she never saw such expressions of joy on human countenances as those which beamed from theirs when they "harmonized" on the plan to break up that match effectually and certainly. She left them in this rapt and transported state.

Sad, indeed, was the state of things next morning. Shakespeare speaks of a vaulting ambition, which overleaps itself. Truly, such was the ambition of Misses Fast-talker and Long-tongue. Believing that they would sit up late, it was kindly considered they would wish "to round their nap" with several hours of day-light. At length, the servant, who always attended upon Miss Long-tongue, knocked at her door. No reply was made. She knocked again, and still no response came from within. She procured her duplicate key, opened and entered, and lo! what a spectacle! Miss Fast-talker was sitting back in her chair *lifeless*! The truth is she and Miss Long-tongue indulged in most ecstatic conversation, after the plan spoken of by the servant was fallen upon, and Miss Fast-talker literally *talked herself to death*, and Miss Long-tongue, who talked slower and never tired, was leaning forward, holding her mouth close to her friend's ear and whispering into "the cold dull ear of death" without being conscious of this terrible fact. So soon as the spell upon Miss Long-tongue was broken by the servant exclaiming: "Miss Fast-talker is dead," Miss Long-tongue, with a wild and hideous stare, shrieked out the thrilling and awful interrogatory: "Dead? Dead? Dead?" and never since has her reason been on its throne. Her mind has been lost in moping, reasonless melancholy.

CHAPTER V.

THE DAY OF REJOICING.

Shortly after this startling occurrence, it was frankly acknowledged, that the whole story about the letter from Hugo to Miss Soft-soder was a fabrication and a forgery. A curse from Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, seemed to be resting upon its fabricators, and *Truth* came out victoriously. Close upon the heels of this information and before the grass had greened the grave of Miss Fast-talker, the day of the marriage of Hugo and Ella had arrived and they were one in love, one in hopes, and one in happiness.

The writer has learned, by a friend recently from Smuggleton, that Cato Roelack, and Miss Modesty are engaged; that Peter Sawyer and Miss Lovelness marry in a fortnight; and that Misses Pretty, Lovell, Kindness, Grace, Amiability and Excellence, all are engaged to promising young men and will be united in the silken fetters of matrimony sometime during this year. Heaven bless them all, but neither told him anything explanatory of his troubles. To each it was a piece of unaccountable news, and neither had heard of the interruption before. His darkness grew only the deeper and more confounding. He asked his confidant Roelack, to call upon Ella and strive to find out the meaning of her conduct. He did so, and learned to his indignation, that Ella had been told that Hugo had written a *billet-doux* to Sue Soft-soder. He pronounced it out-and-out false, utterly without foundation. He was permitted to mention this to Hugo, after many asseverations of the falseness of the report carried to her ears. On his mentioning it to Hugo, he was "very wroth and his anger burned in him."—How was it possible for any one to be so wronged as he had been! He requested an interview to make a statement of the truth of the whole matter. She granted it, and he succeeded in partially satisfying her. She desired to disbelieve the report, yet it had so wrought itself into her very soul, that she could scarcely eradicate it. It was not easy to believe that Hugo was false; but the evidence seemed so incontrovertible, that she did not see how it could be set aside. She told him, she yet loved him; that she would not do him in justice for aught in the world; that the day of the contemplated union was long since past; that she was not yet willing to name another day; but that he might live in hope and that hope would strengthen and brighten as the falseness of that report was more clearly established by time. Hugo loved her so tenderly, that he was willing to be put upon even a protracted probation. Once more they parted as friends, and each more hopeful and more happy.

"There never was a goose so gray,
But soon day, soon or late
Who by her foot blow
An honest gender came that way,
And took her for his mate."

"D. D."

The loud laughter which greeted the President's contemptuous reference to Forney, on the twenty-second of February, has not yet ceased reverberating through the nation.

As showing the "Spirit of the Press," we call a few "smiles" from some of our exchanges, and publish them for the amusement of our readers.

From The Providence Post.

Here lies a man
Who once did plan
A scheme to blast a lady's fame,
Who by her foot blow
Is since laid low.
A "dead duck" now—ignoble game.

From The New York World.

Forney is doing his best to convince his readers that he is not a "dead duck," but only a live goose. He evidently doesn't like being made game of.

From The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Forney has now got a name that will last him a lifetime. During Mr. Lincoln's time he was a live dog, but now according to President Johnson, he is only a "dead duck."

JOHN W. FORNEY, D. D.—Dirty dog or dead duck—you pay your money, and you take your choice. In one case he is *canine*; and in the other, *canard*.

From The Philadelphia Age.

"OCCASIONAL" of the Press by no means accepts the facts of the President's speech. He is especially disgusted, however, with its "dead duck" tions.

From The New York Herald.

J. W. FORNEY, D. D.—The President has commenced conferring degrees, and it must be acknowledged that his titles are more appropriate than those conferred by the colleges. Forney has now D. D. added to his name, which it is doubtful any college in the land, would have given him. Senator Nye, of Nevada, who, by the way, is something of a wag, proposes to make it a title more significant. He has notified some of the Senators that he intends to offer a resolution expelling Forney from the Senate, on the ground that the Senate chamber is no place for dead ducks.

From The Newark Journal.

If Bennett really desires to establish a select party, and to have candidates in consonance with his own reputation and principles, we would advise him to adopt the following ticket, and he will be sure of his useful success:

For President—BOTTLED BUTLER.

Vice-President—DEAD DUCK FORNEY. Butler, being blue-eyed, would take Bennett's view very naturally, and Forney being an unscrupulous editor would chime in admirably with his satanic bottleholder.

From The Boston Post.

How admirably the word paints the man, downy, amphibious Forney, ready to take to the water after garbage, if he can't find it on land, web-footed and fishy. Summer would have required a month's research through translated foot notes of

magazines to make even an etching of Forney. Johnson does it in a word, and no past or present friend of Forney, from Jamieson to Buchanan, no reader of those continuous "Occasionals" but will forever after associate the secretary of Mr. Sumner with the aquatic fowl. Grant bottled Butler, but Johnson has ducked Forney. He is indeed a "duck of a man."

"A boarder at one of our city boarding houses on being asked how they lived there, replied that the hash was rather doubtful, but the beef 'bully.' This dubious compliment failed to attract a new boarder.

A man out West says that he moved so often during one year that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet, in order to be tied and thrown in.

E. F. 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 its 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 Peruvian Guano, although furnished at half the price.

Messrs. R. 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.

"We would state this Phosphate has been improved each year since its introduction in this market, and that it will continue to maintain its present high standing. 'Very respectfully,
"R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
"No. 191 Water Street, New York."

E. FRANK COE, Esq.:

An analysis made and result of my analysis of sample of your Super-Phosphate of Lime left with me.

This being such a superior article in every respect, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon such a 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 Phosphoric Acid Hyd. 10.28

Of Phosphate of Lime, 7.45

Of Phosphate of Lime, 6.19

Of Phosphate of Lime, 3.70

Of Phosphate of Lime, 8.35

Of Phosphate of Lime, 4.36

Of Phosphate of Lime, 45.38

Of Phosphate of Lime, 21.20

Of Alkaline Salts as Sulphates, 1.11

Of Organic Combustible Matter, 2.38

Of Phosphate of Lime, 3.76

Of Phosphate of Lime, 11.15

Of Phosphate of Lime, 4.36

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From The Statesville American.
LINES
On the surrender of the Confederate Army under General Johnston to General Sherman, in Greensboro, April 26th, 1865.

BY LULIA.
'Tis passed, the dream is o'er! 'Tis passed
That long and dashed with fears
But still with hope aglow:
And I awake and backward glance
On the revolving years—
Those four long years, baptised in hope
But scathed in blood and tears.

Chile no, but let me weep— I've cause
For tears—for bitter tears:
But the I weep exult still
I'll think of those long years,
Especially my heart I'll love
With chivalry's proud deeds,
And it shall glory o'er the Past,
Though o'er the Past it bleeds.

I saw our Southern troops go out—
I saw their proud array:
I heard their loud defiant shouts
On many a sunny day:
I saw their pennons court the breeze,
I saw the sunlight dance
On glittering steel and bayonet
With broken fife and drum:
And oh! how proudly did I point
To one and yet another,
And say: that is my husband—friend,
And that brave boy—my brother!

Blessed on my heart, but still exult,
For those most loved and cherished
Have fallen on the battle-field.
But oh! they have not perished!
Like those bright stars which never set
Their names in changeless glory
Shall shine above our nation's gloom—
Shall gild our Nation's story.
Our broken hopes around us lie
Like leaves and dark December,
But the Spring time of the good and brave
Our heart may still remember!

Ah yes! I saw our troops go out
Arrayed in martial splendor:
And cannot grasp—and cannot hope
Surrounded each Defender:
High hopes were ours—we thought to see
In glory each returning,
Upon his victor's flush of pride
The proud—and that glorious dream is o'er,
And now each one is weary,
We meet them sad and dreary:
And they beguiled with dust and toil
I see them sleep in peace,
My heart beats quick—in each I see
A hero of Manassas!

Oh there is many a hill and vale
And plain unknown in story,
Four years ago which now is crowned
With everlasting glory.
The name of Jackson or of Lee!
The living child will hear it
And learn beside his mother's knee
To cherish and revere it.

The torrent of the North has poured
Its surging flood tide o'er us—
And as a Nation all the world
Has silently ignored us,
But oh! they cannot quench the flame
Of chivalry and honor,
Which fills the bosom of the South
And sheds its glory on her!

I weep the pure and noble blood
Poured out a rich libation:
I weep above the glorious wreck—
Our stranded Southern Nation:
But oh! I glory in the thought
That these most loved and cherished,
Ere the dream of hope was o'er
Ere Liberty had perished!

They fell when shouts of victory
Rose on the quivering breeze,
They fell—hope flung its hand for thee,
Thank God for such as these!
Thank God the soul of Jackson
In its sublime repose,
A new and noble hour
We yielded to our foes.

I gloried when our gallant Lee
His little band surrendered,
He only brought twelve thousand men
Ten places only tendered.
That for four years to all their hosts
To all their wealth and science,
Our little band of patriot souls
Stood out in proud defiance!

Ah no! I see them still pass by
(Oh how my heart is stirred),
Each on his word of honor,
His proud untarnished word.
And I know a glorious banner
Flows o'er them—though unseen,
For though we're overpowered,
Subdued, we're never beaten.

And I glory in the sea of blood,
They risked caused to start,
Before the North would give us up
Their host, their noblest part.
I do exult that though to-day
Our little band did yield,
'Twas to the mightiest power on earth
When in full armor stood!

Wringing—exulting—in store
My heart with noble deeds,
And it shall glory o'er the Past,
Though o'er the Past it bleeds.

For The Patriot.
The Old Red School House.
About one mile from Alamance Church,
and situated in a grove of ancient, wide-
spreading oaks, once stood an old-fashioned
log-school-house known by the above name.
In plastering over the chinking,
red clay was used and the protracted
ruins of many winters and the gusts of
many summers gradually washed it from
its proper place, thus giving to each log in
the whole house a dull red cast—from
this characteristic it received the name of
"Red School House," and as time rolled on,
and when many years had passed away,
the adjective *old* was prefixed.

A large stone chimney with long slant-
ing shoulders stood bravely up against the
south end of the building, while within its
great jaws gaped open wide enough to re-
ceive at one time a load of wood, just as
it came from the wagon, untouched by the
axe; and an old winter days, when log
piled on log choked it up to the arch, the
fire cracked and roared like a little cataract.
As was the fashion in those days
one long window extended the whole
length of the house on the west side; one
along the north end, by which the long
writing desk was placed; and another on
the east side to the door. What was
known as an "eight-light" window, of the
smallest sized panes, perched itself up in
the south east corner by the chimney, and
looked down upon the teacher's desk. A
stout battened shutter of oak closed the
door-way. Many a noble oak stood senti-
nel-like, around this rude old building;
and many more, as noble as they, shaded,
and lined either side of a broad avenue
which led from the school-house to the
play-ground—a great old sedge field some
distance off, stretching far away to the
south, along the outer edge of which a
public road wound its way. To the north
west, in view of the house and directly be-
hind the oak, stood an old pine woods,
through which the winter blasts moaned
and sighed most dolefully as they swept
by.

This is a faithful picture of an ancient
building, scarcely a trace of which now

remains, and which all of the present gen-
eration and the people the surrounding neigh-
borhoods can call their *Alma Mater*, and
that of their fathers.

But this rude old building was not only
the "Alma Mater" of many an honest
tiller of the soil who guides the plow over
the rolling hills of Alamance, and that of
the housewife who graces his home; but
it was the first stepping-stone of some
whose names,—not like the circular waves
which for a moment quiver around and
then settle over the place where the stone
was cast, but like those which go rippling
outward and onward till lost in the dis-
tance, have become more widely
known. Within the marble halls of the
Capitol at Washington, numbered with
those whose business it was to make laws
for the ruling of a nation comprising hun-
dreds of thousands of souls, the "Old Red
School House" has had a representative;
and while many have been entertained
with the productions of an author, and
the young, or even the more aged, refuse
to leave his pages till far in the night, so
fascinated are they; and while many do
and shall honor him from the rugged
mountains in the far western part of our
State, to the white sand dunes lashed
by the waves of the Atlantic in the eastern,
for his many services and years of labor in
behalf of the public, yet how few of them
will ever dream that in the old log house
of which I am writing, their author and
friend received the rudiments of learning.
And while the walls of churches have rung
with the voice of the name of God, and
while scores have been moved to tears by
his preaching, and the audience hanging,
as it were, on his lips, how few of them
have ever imagined that he, too, who stood
before them had received his earliest les-
sons in the "Old Red School House."

But more strange than all, and harder for
the world to believe, is that a Major Gen-
eral spent his first school days in this same
old log house. While the people of our own
land as well as of other lands, may have
wondered that Fort Sumpter should have
braved the storm of war so long, when
nearly every other fort of ours along the
whole Atlantic coast from Virginia to
Texas had fallen, few knew that re-builder
of this same Fort, (the name of which
shall live as long as history lives), and also
chief of one of the Departments of the
Confederate Government, might once
have been seen, a little boy, dressed in
brown jeans jackets and trousers, woven
and made by his mother, occupying his
place on a back-less bench before the great
log fires which, in winter weather, rolled
up their broad sheets of flame in the giant
fire-place of the "Old Red School House."

There is scarcely a vestige of the old
building now remaining. Hands that cared
not for the relics of the past nor the mem-
ories associated with them, have torn the
house away and it is now scattered and
gone. The old oaks stand as they did
forty years ago, watching—not over the
old red house, neither over the master and
scholars who, many years ago were found
almost daily beneath its roof—for they
all are gone, some to the grave, some to
other lands,—all are gone out from be-
neath the protecting arms of these ancient
oaks, and they now stand watching over—
"Hallowed ground!" D. C. R.

PLANTING BY THE MOON.—The *Hazle-
hurst* Miss. *Copihon* enlightens us thus
upon this abstruse subject:

"There are a great many who ridicule
the idea of planting by the moon; but ex-
perience is wiser than science, and many
of the most successful gardeners observe
rigidly the rule of planting according to
the changes of moon. An old friend,
in whose judgment we have faith, assures
us that all vegetables of the vine kind, as
beans, peas, potatoes, etc., bear more lux-
uriantly if planted in the first three or four
days after full moon; and that corn planted
on the decline of the moon will make
heavier ears than if planted at any other
time. Let our gardeners and planters re-
member this, and make the experiment."

GOOD NEWS

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Ten Thousand Dollars Worth
Dry Goods,

TO BE RUN OFF AT COST,

AT
MAY, RYTENBERG & CO'S.,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Having determined to close out our entire
stock of Dry Goods during the month of January
and February.

This is no Humbug!
Call and see for yourselves the great bargains
we are selling.

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.
Before 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.

Danville Female College.
The next session of this College will open
on the 14th day of February, 1866, and close on
the last day of June.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION IS U. S. CURRENCY—PAY-
ABLE IN ADVANCE.
Board, including washing, fuel and lights, \$120.00
Tuition in Primary English, 25.00
Tuition in Higher English, 35.00
Music, with use of instrument, 35.00
Languages, each, 12.00
Incidentals, 2.00
Use of Piano for Practice, 2.00

W. C. YADEN, A. M.,
President.

Notice.—Application will be made to the
Legislature of North Carolina to amend the
act of incorporation of the Greensboro Female
College.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. HILDESHEIMER

Has just returned from the North, and is now
opening a large and carefully selected stock of

Dress Goods

Of every description, comprising

Silk Mantillas,

Basques,

Talmas,

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES.

The "Derby Hat!"
The latest Novelty.

In addition to Dry Goods, also a full stock of

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 35c

Old Java Coffee, at 50c

Crushed Sugar, at 30c

Light brown Coffee Sugar, 18c

Green Tea from \$1.50 to \$3.00

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mustard, Powder, Starch,

Bi Carb. Soda, Matches,

Raisins, by the pound, or in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or whole boxes.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

He begs his friends and customers, old and
young, to call and examine his Goods. He

feels certain they will be pleased with his se-
lection. [Feb 15-6m]

NEW STORE
IN GREENSBORO!
DR. J. Q. BEASLEY

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, Alpaca, French Me-
dias, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Do-
mestics, Beards and Brown, Ladies' and Misses'
Hats and Shoes, fine Velvet Bonnets, Trimmings,
Fringes, Cloaks and Shawls, all at the very
style, Hoop-Skirts, Balmorals, 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, Lodging, Madder and Copperas, 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 origi-
nal 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. 73-3m

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 Isabella and other new vari-
eties 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-tf

Concord Female College.
The next session will commence on the 6th
January, 1866, Miss Ruggles, an experienced
teacher, formerly of Knoxville, will be added to
the faculty. The Institution will be more than
ever worthy the patronage of the country.

The expenses of tuition and board will be from
\$105 to \$115 per session of 20 weeks.

J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Statesville, N. C.

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

Stolen.—From the subscriber one mile from
New Market, on the 14th instant, a light roan
MARE with white spots all over; her body, white
head, star in the forehead, saddle mark on the
back, some 11 years old. Any information thank-
fully received, and a reasonable reward for her,
and the apprehension of the thief. Address me at
centre, Guilford county, N. C.

ALPHUS COLTRANE.

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

should be made with an eye single to economy.
It is the only way to succeed in this world. Many,
many, shillings might be

SAVED

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

IS

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

DOLLAR

will always be found in your pocket, and the
wonder will be how easily it was

MADE!

To save this dollar, we may say dollars, we ad-
vise all to go to the new and popular store of
May, Ryttenberg & 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.

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 therefore
simply give an outline of our stock, as it em-
braces a general assortment, and we cannot mention
it. We have received in part:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Ready
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, Muslins, 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, Glass, Perfumery, Shot, Percussion
Caps, Soap, Putty, Nails, Salt, Cook
Stoves, Pots, Ovens, &c.

Call and examine before purchas-
ing.

Very Respectfully,
C. G. YATES,
R. STEELE.

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

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 Peters-
burg 6:30 p. m., and leave that night for Rich-
mond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get
a good night's rest, and take the cars for City
Point, connecting with the James River steam-
ers 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 7:40 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.

Land Agency.—The undersigned, agent
for the county of Guilford and the Land
Agency of Messrs. Battie, Beck & 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.

Jan-1-6w Agent.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

R. P. SPIERS & CO.

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

DRY GOODS

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES

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 SATINETTES,
SUSPENDERS, LADIES' BELTS,
NEEDLES, PINS,
PARASOLS,
COMBS,

HATS & CAPS

LADIES' SHOES AND GAITERS,
SEWING SILK,
BLACK AND WHITE FLAX,
NETS FOR THE HAIR,
THIMBLES, COMBS,
CARPET SACKS,

CARPETING,
WRITING PAPER,
MASON'S BLACKING,
LADIES' COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, LADY'S & GENTS'
GENTS' LINEN AND PAPER
COLLARS,

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.

GOLD,
SILVER
and BANK BILLS,
Bought and sold by
R. P. SPIERS & CO.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.—I would
sell on reasonable terms, two or three desir-
able vacant lots, suitable for building family
residences upon, situated on E. 6th and 7th
streets. The location of said lots, though in a very retired
quiet part of town, is in a few squares from the
main business portion of the city. Terms, cash. For
further information call on
79-tf M. S. SHERWOOD

State of North Carolina,
Guilford County, Court of Equity
Alexander H. Lindsey,
vs
Bartlett Y. Clark, Edward Morgan and John M.
Parsons residents beyond the limits of the State;
It is therefore ordered that advertisement be
made for six weeks successively in The Gasconade
Patron, notifying the said defendant of the
filing of this bill, and that unless he appears
at the next Court of Equity to be held for the
County of Guilford on the 14th Monday after the
1st Monday of March, A. D. 1866, and plead
answer or demurrer, said bill, the same will be
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to said
RALPH CORBELL, C. M. E.
February 18th, 1866. 82-6 w

For Rent.—A neat Dwelling House with
four rooms on North Elm street. Also three
offices on Court House square.

82-1w W. C. PORTER.

Business and Professional Cards.

D. F. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his office to the first room on the left
hand of the second floor, of the Tate cur-
rent building. 76-1y

S. NORTHROP, W. H. NORTHROP, W. A. CUMMING,
NORTHROP & CUMMING,
Commission Merchants

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
Wilmington Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Strict personal attention paid to the sale of
Cotton, Naval Stores, Corn, &c. Orders for Lum-
ber solicited. 78-6m

JOHN A. SLOAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH
CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,

AND
General Commission Merchants
Fifteenth Street, between Main and Cary,
RICHMOND, VA.

Jan 20 78-3m

E. S. ALBERTSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
At the Store of B. F. Stanton, Greensboro, N. C.,
where he is prepared to repair Watches,
Clocks and jewelry, in the neatest manner, and
on reasonable terms. All work warranted as re-
presented. Also, a large and beautiful stock of
Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., which will be
sold low for cash. 73-6m

A. A. WILLARD,
Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and Gen-
eral Merchandise,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 20 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan 12 77-6m

Have in Store, and for Sale,
Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Soda, Powder,
Candles, Salt, Matches, and a general assortment
of goods. I will give strict personal attention to
my business entrusted to me.

A. WILLARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD J. BALE, Jr.,
of Fayetteville, N. C.,
WITH
Romme, Dunkle, Johnston & Co.,
379 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
Furs, Parasols, &c.

Jan 13 77-6m

KAUB & STEIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions,
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Woodenware, Crockeryware, &c.,<

STATE ITEMS.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.—We regret to note a slight conflict between our civil authorities and two or three of the soldiers quartered here, yesterday. No injury to any. Soldiers sentenced to Guard House. Whisky, the cause.

The officer commanding the detachment of soldiers is temporarily absent.—*Goldboro News.*

DISTRESSING SCENE.—We learn that Miss Martha Teague, an estimable young lady residing in the vicinity of Abbott's Creek, in this county, committed suicide one day last week by hanging herself to the limb of a pine tree in the woods near her home. It is stated that the act was committed while in a morbid state of mind, superinduced by disappointed affections. Before starting to the woods, she penned a brief note to her parents, in which she informed them of her design, and where they would find her body. This note was found shortly afterwards, and upon her parents and friends repairing to the spot designated, they discovered her suspended as stated above, but with life not quite extinct. She was immediately cut down, and every exertion made to restore her, but without avail.—*Winston Sentinel.*

CHATHAM RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company was held, pursuant to notice, at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 1st of March.

Maj. H. W. Husted was called to the chair, and Maj. W. W. Vass appointed Secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. Webb and Geo. W. Mordecai was appointed to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented; who subsequently reported that a quorum of the stock was not represented. Whereupon, on motion of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., the meeting adjourned to the third Thursday in July next.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

FIRE.—Just as we were going to press the alarm of fire was given, and on repairing to the spot we found it to emanate from the residence of Mrs. Jane Orr, on Tryon street, by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The fire originated in the smoke house, (from smoking meat,) burning both it and the dwelling. Mrs. Orr saved most of her furniture and wearing apparel, but we are sorry to learn lost heavily in the necessities of life.—*Charlotte Guardian.*

ASHAMED OF HIS POSITION.—Major H. C. Lawrence, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Fayetteville, North Carolina, writes to a friend in Washington city a strong letter opposing the continuance of his bureau, against which he arrays a list of powerful objections. His letter closes thus:

"I felt ashamed of myself as an American, and for my Government, when, a few days ago, Judge Buxton, of the Supreme Court of this State, called at my office to enquire as to the extent of the jurisdiction he would permit to exercise in a term he was about to hold."

Major Lawrence is plainly a friend to free government. Here is another hard hit. He says:

"If a State should establish such a judicial system, I think the Federal Government might be called upon to enforce its guaranty of Republican Government to the people of that State."

No language could better describe the incompatibility of such a bureau with our form of Government.

LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.—At the great conservative meeting held in Newton, last Thursday evening, the following letter was read from the Hon. R. J. Walker, one of the most influential Union men during the war:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1866.

SIR:—I have been detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control. I must address it telegraphically, and not as I did at the fall of Sumter. President Johnson's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union. It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union, and the erection of eleven Ireland within its limits, to be controlled and oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering of a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by oppressive taxation, or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury for the funding and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return to specie payments. Repudiation is disgrace and ruin, and the probable extinction of Republican institutions throughout the world.

This result, or large standing armies and oppressive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax; heighten every evil; break every vessel, break every bank, railroad, and ruin every factory in the country. It dissolves the Union, destroys the Constitution, and erects a military despotism upon its ruins. It would postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. European despots would exult, while the friends of freedom in the old world, and especially in Ireland and Germany, would weep tears of blood. Johnson is walking in the footsteps of Jackson and Lincoln, and teaching their sentiment. The Union shall be preserved. The prolonged government of eleven States as conquered provinces, enforcing taxation without representation, would permanently alienate the South from the North. It might drive them to madness and despair, and renew the civil war when our credit and resources were exhausted. We have emancipated, through a great constitutional amendment, carried only by Johnson's policy, four millions of negroes.

Let us not attempt to enslave eight millions of our erring white brethren of the South. They will all welcome death before such a state as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in all the North. Congress has no constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pillage is a dissolution of the Union. I cannot go with northern or southern disunion.

ists. Johnson's policy alone can practically restore the Union. It has already crushed the heresy of secession at the South, and it alone has secured a constitutional majority for the abolition of slavery. If the heresy of secession is crushed at the south, and emancipation secured, the crowning glory rests upon the head of Andrew Johnson. Slavery and secession—our only discordant elements—being thus extinguished, the Johnsonian policy will go on conquering and to conquer, not by the sword, but by wisdom and magnanimity. It will subdue at the South passions and prejudices; it will touch their hearts and conquer their affections.

We shall hear no more of exceptional and individual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a Union of interests and affection; a Union of States with States, and not with conquered provinces. We shall have the Union and representation of all the States, as ordained by the Constitution. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, and ever-expanding, and omnipotent, an indissoluble and perpetual Union. Men of the South, from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks, and fight harder to get out of it. You fought us under the secession flag with unsurpassed courage to get out of the Union. Come, now, our erring, but still much loved brother in the South, and reassemble with us again at the political family altar at Washington. Come with loyal hearts under the flag of our sires and to the music of the Union, and we will give you a cordial welcome. Come, and the recording angel will blot out, in conciliating tears, the memories of human follies and frailties. The people on whom Johnson has always relied are with him, and will welcome back all loyal unionists to seats in both Houses of Congress. R. J. WALKER.

AN INTERESTING SCENE AT A METHODIST CHURCH.—Changing the subject from revolutions to religious affairs, I have an interesting occurrence at what is called the Fomdyr Methodist Church in this city, some two weeks since, which is worthy of recording. The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Moody, was connected with the church and at one time was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, and there became intimately acquainted with Andrew Johnson when he was military Governor. Some two or three weeks since Mr. Johnson went to the Fomdyr church, on a Sabbath morning to hear Mr. Moody preach. After the sermon was concluded the reverend gentleman ordered all the doors closed, placed sentinels at each entrance, and directed them not to let any person pass out until he gave permission. Having arranged this part of the programme he turned to the congregation and informed them that the repairing and fitting up of that place of worship had cost the church ten thousand dollars, and that the congregation had to pay or subscribe the amount before they could leave the building. The plate was passed, and a large amount received; but this was a moderate sum compared with the whole amount. The reverend gentlemen then made another appeal to them, announcing in the style of Beecher that they need not think that they were going to get off that easy—the amount had to be made up. Paper and pencil were then passed around for those present to subscribe, the pastor all the time continuing his appeals. As these slips were passed up to the pulpit, Mr. Moody read off the names and the amount subscribed. These varied in amounts from fifty up to fifteen hundred dollars. But when this was concluded there was still quite a sum lacking. Another appeal was made, which seemed to prove restless. The plate was again passed around, and as it came to President Johnson he took a large roll of bills out of his pocket, and without opening or looking at the amount, placed it upon the plate. As it was returned to the pulpit the pastor announced that he would inform them how much the President had given. But Mr. Johnson interrupted him and protested against any such announcement in any form, and Mr. Moody yielded to this request. But rumor, of course, is busy with its stories as to the precise sum. It appears to be a well settled fact that it was not less than a thousand dollars, while many declare that it was fifteen hundred.

This last effort was successful in raising the required sum. Mr. Moody then turned to the congregation and informed them, now that they nearly removed the debt from the church, they had to give another thousand dollars to make the President a member of that church. When they had accomplished that they might go home. Another subscription was taken up and the amount raised. There were several members of Congress present, all of whom gave liberally for this proposition, varying from twenty-five to one hundred dollars each. The President was then declared an honorary member of the church, and the congregation dismissed, having been detained there from eleven in the forenoon to two in the afternoon under this excitement and pressure. As this was something unusual, I considered it worthy of notice, although two or three weeks have elapsed since its occurrence.—*Washington Correspondence of a New York paper.*

A MATRIMONIAL TRICK.—A rich old widower in Canada is said to have practiced a very artful scheme to gain the hand of the belle of the village. He got an old gipsy to tell the young lady's fortune in words which he dictated as follows: "My dear lady, your star will soon be hid for a short time by a very dark cloud, but when it reappears it will continue to shine with uninterrupted splendor until the end of your days. Before one week, a wealthy old widower, wearing a suit of black and a fine castor hat, will pay you a visit and request your hand in marriage. You will accept his offer, become his wife, and be left a widow in possession of all his property, before the close of this year. Your next husband will be the young man of whom you think most at present." Three days after, the old gentleman, dressed in the manner described by the gipsy, presented himself to the young lady, and the marriage followed. The year is more than out, but the tough old widower still lingers.

Here is the pithiest sermon ever preached: "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we know not where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned? said an amiable spouse to her husband. "Till he got a wife," was the calm reply.

Letter from General Early.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the New York News:

I have just seen the letter of Major-General Sheridan, of the United States army, to *The New Orleans Crescent*, dated the 8th of January, 1866, which was forwarded by a friend from Havana.

I shall not bandy epithets with General Sheridan, and nothing but the fact that he is an officer of the United States army, in high command, induces me to notice his letter. His status as a gentleman can be easily determined by a glance at that letter when it is recollected that I am an exile in a foreign land, and that if I were to set my foot within the limits over which his command extends, I would, on all probability, be immediately arrested and consigned to a military prison. My experience with him in the Valley campaign had already satisfied me that, as a military commander, he was a mere pretender. His statements of my losses in the Valley are simply preposterous. The man who reported that he defeated Hampton's cavalry at Trevilian's Depot on the 11th of June, 1864, and that his further progress was arrested by an infantry force near Gordonsville, "too strongly entrenched to successfully assault," when there was not an infantry soldier in arms nearer that place than General Lee's army at Cold Harbor—who subsequently reported that he drove my command through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, after the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill—that he captured forty-eight pieces of artillery from me at Cedar Creek, and that pursuit was made to Mount Jackson, is very capable of making or having made any statements to suit his purpose. He has a fictitious reputation to sustain, and his letter affords a criterion of the means by which it was gained.

My officers know the correctness of my statements of our strength in the Valley, and it will be news, indeed, to them to hear that 18,000 prisoners were captured from my command, and that I lost, in killed and wounded, over 13,831 men, between the 4th of August, 1864, and the 1st of March, 1865. It will equally astonish all my artillery and ordnance officers to learn that 161 pieces of artillery were captured from me between the 29th of August, 1864, and the 1st of January, 1865, especially when it is recollected that General Sheridan's telegraphic reports, made after each capture, claimed only seventy-seven pieces captured during the time specified, to wit:

At Winchester the 19th of September, 1864. 5
At Fisher's Hill, the 23d " " 11
At the cavalry fight below Edinburg, the 9th of October, 1864. 11
At Cedar Creek, the 19th of October, 1864. 48
At Cedarville, in the cavalry fight between Powell and McCausland, Nov. 12, 1864. 2
Aggregate 77

Of those claimed as captured at Cedar Creek, the greater part consisted of guns which had been abandoned on the field by his own troops, while my real loss was twenty-three pieces, making fifty-two guns captured in the time specified, if all the other claims were correct. The impartial reader will not fail to notice the number of guns marked "U. S." in the list given by General Sheridan, and the very few marked "C. S."

His command may have captured 1,400 prisoners at the time of the affair at Waynesboro', as, at that time, there were at Stanton and elsewhere in the Valley, a large number of recently exchanged prisoners, on leave of absence from General Lee's army, who could not get transportation back, as the few railroad trains we had were engaged in removing stores.

If my estimate of General Sheridan's strength was incorrect, he had the means of giving it with accuracy from his returns, and as the official returns of my command were captured at Waynesboro' by his troops, he ought to have the means of ascertaining my strength at each one of these battles, without resorting to a dubious certificate from memory by his Provost Marshal General, or a certificate of his killed and wounded by the Chief Signal Officer of the Middle Division of the Gulf, or the statement of an ordnance officer made in such form "as to preclude its publication" in the columns of a newspaper.

Sheridan's letter has furnished another evidence of the propriety of my caution to all fair-minded men of other nations, to withhold their judgments upon the reports of our enemies, until the truth can be placed before them.

Alas! how sad must be the fate of my poor country when such a man can have military sway over any part of it. Respectfully, J. A. EARLY.

THE TEST OATH AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia Ledger* writes: "The telegraph left the word 'not' from my despatch last evening, making the President to say that he 'was' in favor of the Congressional test oath, when he is not. It is, of course, important that this correction should be made. The President looks upon the test oath at the present time, when peace reigns through the land, as unconstitutional, and he is, therefore, opposed to it, though perfectly willing that Congress should decide the matter for themselves. If it chooses to exact both the test and the constitutional oath, so be it, though the President regards the latter as the only proper one that should be offered."

He adds, on another subject: "The postponement by the House until the second Tuesday of April of the proposed Constitutional amendment in relation to the protection of life, liberty and property, is regarded by many members of Congress as a defeat of the measure, at least in the present form. While the majority admit that the principles should be enforced, they are not all agreed as to the means recommended by the Committee on Reconstruction to that end."

ADVICE TO BOYS.—"You are made to be kind, generous, and magnanimous," says Horace Mann; "If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about tags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."

"How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?" said an amiable spouse to her husband. "Till he got a wife," was the calm reply.

What Mr. Davis Says, and How He Looks.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of *The N. Y. Herald* writes the following letter about Mr. Davis, under date of the 27th ultimo. We give it for what it is worth:

"I see the Government naval steamer *Conan*, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, fired a gun for all the States, North and South," remarked Jeff. Davis afterwards to the officer of the day. "It is strange the administration" he continued, "did not issue an order to ignore the States of the Confederacy." These two remarks of the quondam angust ruler of the Confederacy, though of no special importance, show this much at least, that his once busy brain is still keenly alert to note passing events and make his comments upon them. In his further observations I understand he gave credit to President Johnson for his recognition of the late rebellious States, of whom, from first to last, he has always spoken in terms of the highest praise. I am informed that since he has been most plainly outspoken in commendation of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Quoting these remarks of Jeff. Davis, reminds me to say that the order issued some time since forbidding officers in attendance upon him to speak to him or him to them, has been rescinded. Few men can be more pleasantly conversant than Mr. Davis when he is in the mood for it, and this renewal of a privilege and enjoyment of which he was only temporarily, and as many think very stupidly, deprived, is greatly relished by him as well as by the officers of the fort, who never fail to find in his conversation a most substantial feast of reason. It is noted, however, of late, that he makes no reference to his trial. He talks of politics, of the war, and rumors of war beyond the sea, of affairs in South America, of new books and new inventions, and gives racy sketches of his old Congressional days, interspersed with rich and rare reminiscences of the men and measures of those days. He runs over, in fact, the whole catalogue of conversational topics, and neither exhausts the subjects nor himself. I have stated that he talks only when in the mood. At times only monosyllables can be extracted from him. His spirits and vivacity are gone. A mantle of impenetrable gloom seems to overhang him. No one essays to prolong those monosyllables into sentences, to rouse those spirits, to lift that overshadowing vestment of sorrowing despair. Why so gloom he never tells, whether concerns spiritual or temporal or State move and act in him. His physical health is good, and in the past few days of balmy air and bright sunshine has shown marked improvement. Meantime the search of vessels coming here is still kept up on the look out for possible parties coming for his rescue.

WE WILL TELL YOU THE "REASON."—*The Raleigh Sentinel* says it "can see no reason why Raleigh cannot do a wholesale business." We will tell you the reason, Mr. Sentinel; it is because your merchants and business men, do not advertise in country, as well as in city, papers. We do not recollect to have ever seen an advertisement of a Raleigh merchant in a country paper save one. The great mass of the people of the State, especially in the West, do not know that a store is kept open in Raleigh, except the two who take the *Raleigh Dailies*. Most of the people, even the merchants of the interior, patronize the local papers published weekly, for several reasons: one is, the cost is less; another, owing to bad mail facilities, a daily paper would not reach them as easily as a weekly; another, the home paper gives them all the local intelligence they can perceive no other reason, than assigned above, "why Raleigh cannot do a wholesale business"; and it is quite conclusive. At the present day, in the midst of competition, custom can only be secured by enterprise, and a free use of printer's ink is the best ally of a business man depending upon the public for patronage. The cost of advertising in a country paper, is small compared with a city daily, and the reward will be certain. The better plan would be to advertise in both city and country papers.—*Statesville American.*

POLICY OF ROMISH SCHOOLS.—*The New York Church Journal* states that the number of Convent Schools in the West is rapidly increasing. The Roman Catholics are not only educating the girls of their own faith, but are to a very large extent controlling the education of the daughters of Protestant parents. The nuns are erecting expensive buildings not only in the cities, but in many of the less settled, and are everywhere receiving large and indiscriminate patronage; in this way laying a certain foundation for a rapid extension of their faith. It is pretended that they use no efforts to guide or change the religious opinions of the scholars, but the fact is otherwise. Few leave their schools wholly free from the infection, but yet the process is so quiet and gradual that it is not noticed, except in the rapid increase of their churches, and of the number of their communicants.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, March 1st, 1866 by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Maj. W. H. BAGLEY and Miss ADDIE A. daughter of Jonathan Worth.

On Monday the 5th instant by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. CLEMENS L. MOON and Miss RACHEL C. EUDY.

Cotton Cotton!—The Logan Manufacturing Company are now prepared to purchase cotton at its full value, based on New York or Petersburg markets. They also propose to exchange yarns of their own manufacture for raw cotton on fair terms. Orders will also sell yarns at lowest market rates. Orders will also sell parts of the country will receive prompt attention. Apply at the factory near Jamestown or address the undersigned at Greensboro'. HILL, WALKER & CO., Agents, Logan Manufacturing Company.

Wanted.—Experienced hands to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Comfortable houses are prepared at the factory for operation. F. W. & Co. Agents. Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 21, 1866. 83-3w-hrr

Notice.—Having determined to go East I shall sell on credit on Monday the 19th of March, a tract of land lying on the waters of Moon's creek ten miles northwest of Greensboro on the main road leading from Greensboro to Saunders' Mills. Also on the road leading from Bruce's Cross Roads to Friendship, and containing 200 acres of which 70 acres is well timbered and 14 acres of meadow land with 500 well assorted fruit trees, and a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, and a healthy section of the country. I shall also sell all my stock and other property on the same day. 83-3w-hrr CYRUS STANLEY.

New Advertisements.

TO PHYSICIANS.—We would most respectfully call the attention of Physicians, dealers in medicines, and others to our facilities for filling orders, wholesale and retail. Dealers in medicines and drugs, and Physicians will find it to their interest to examine our stock. We have only the purest and freshest medicines, selected with the utmost care, by one of the firm in person. We buy from first hands and direct importers. The purity of our drugs may be implicitly relied on.

To those desiring to purchase Drugs and medicines at wholesale, we are prepared to offer the best inducements. Our prices are low—lower than small purchasers can possibly expect to procure at from the Northern cities, while every article we sell is warranted.

We don't offer the *cheapest* quality of medicines, having in our own practice, too often seen the bad results of such drugs; which had results you and all experienced physicians must have witnessed and deplored, when no remedy was at hand. These evils in our honorable profession, we are to the extent of our trade and influence, determined to remove.

We pay cash for our goods, and must sell for cash. This is to your interest as well as our own. By such a system we will be enabled to sell at a lower price than Drugs have ever before been sold in the Southern market.

Give us a trial. We ask and solicit your custom, feeling assured that it will be to your advantage to deal with us.

A. C. CALDWELL, R. W. GLENN.

DAN CASTELLO'S

GREAT SHOW!

Will have the honor of appearing before the public on SATURDAY MARCH 17th, for one day only. Doors open 2 P. M., and 6 P. M. This Troupe will be headed by the greatest CLOWN, JESTER, HUMORIST, ORATOR AND PERFORMER, On the American Continent. Castello's inimitable performing Russian Horse

THIS COMPLETE CORPS OF ARTISTS

GREENSBORO

on Saturday March 17th, for one day only. Doors open 2 P. M., and 6 P. M.

This Troupe will be headed by the greatest CLOWN, JESTER, HUMORIST, ORATOR AND PERFORMER, On the American Continent.

Castello's inimitable performing Russian Horse

THE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

The Manager has, at a great expense, obtained the services of Herr Lenger, the Lion King, to go with his WONDERFUL LIONS AND LIONESSES. The company comprise some of the finest performers—male and female—either in Europe or America, consisting of EQUESTRIAN VAULTERS, ACROBATS AND GYMNASTS.

DAN CASTELLO and Mr. CHARLES PARKER, the two great Clowns, will appear in every performance.

A corps of Ushers are engaged to seat our patrons, and the public may be assured that the strictest order and decorum will be preserved.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission \$1 00
Children 50
Colored People 75
men 85-2w

Land for Sale.—I offer for sale the following tracts of land:

One tract containing 405 acres, situated 4 miles south of Greensboro, lying immediately between the two roads, leading to Asheboro; 300 acres are heavily timbered, the remainder under good cultivation, with extensive meadows well watered all necessary buildings. Good spring convenient to the house. Any person desiring to see this land will call on, or Levin R. Kirkman, on the premises south of Greensboro, immediately on the Asheboro road; 80 acres in cultivation, the remainder in woods. Good dwelling all necessary buildings, good well water in the yard, orchard, meadows, good mill race on a never-failing stream, running through the land.

One other tract, containing 160 acres, 5 miles south-west of Greensboro, of which 60 acres are under cultivation, well fenced, the balance well timbered and under fence—also, good meadow, a log dwelling, and stables on the premises. Any person desiring to purchase any of these lands will apply to me at Greensboro, or in my absence to C. P. Meudenhall.

W. S. CLARK.

Land Sale.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Feb. Term, 1866, for Guilford County, I have well public auction on the premises on the 31st day of March 1866, the tract of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Galt, deceased, situated in the County of Guilford on the waters of South Buffalo, near the N. C. Railroad, 3 miles west of Greensboro, containing about one hundred acres valuable land with improvements thereon, about one-half of which is well timbered. Persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine the same.

A credit of six months will be given. 83-3w-hrr S. D. McLEAN, Adm'r.

Home Wanted.—A respectable lady (wife of a soldier) with two children wishes to hire in a respectable family to secure a home for her and her children.

For information apply at this office. 85-1w North Carolina Stokes County.

County Term 1866, Thomas A. Griffin, Adm'r of John Griffin, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

It appearing to the Court, that William Griffin, Susan Griffin, Sarah Griffin, Mary Griffin, Elizabeth Griffin, and Fannie Griffin who intermarry with Monroe Maslin, heirs at law of John Griffin, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said Fannie Griffin do appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury on the 3rd Monday of March next, to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, otherwise it will be granted, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Hill, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday of December, 1865. 83-6w-ad\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. O.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CALDWELL & GLENN

have just received a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals all of which they warrant pure, to which they would respectfully call the attention of Physicians and the public generally. Cash orders will be promptly filled. Physicians' prescriptions carefully filled at all hours. Prices moderate. Terms cash.

Medical Practice.

We would also respectfully inform the public that we are yet in the practice of Medicine, and will attend to any call in town or country. 84-6m CALDWELL & GLENN.

To the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The undersigned have now in complete assortment of

White Goods, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods and Notions.

Our goods are bought with a special reference to the wants of the Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee trade. And we flatter ourselves that our superior inducements will enable us to sell them as low as they can be bought anywhere.

We confidently invite the attention of Merchants to our stock feeling assured of our ability to please all who favor us with a call. BURESS, POWERS & YANCEY, 112 Main Street, (Cap. Stairs) Richmond, Va.

WM. H. PARRISH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

17th Street, between Main and Cary, RICHMOND, VA.,

Offer to the trade a large and well selected stock Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited. REFERENCES:

Messrs. Brenizer Kellogg & Co., Greensboro, N. C.; C. N. McAdoo, Greensboro; Sprague & Bruns, Salisbury; Geo. W. Swenson, President Raleigh National Bank.

Spring Importation 1866. Ribbons.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Laces, Velvets, Huches, Flowers, Feathers,

Straw Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shakers, Hoods, &c.,

No. 237 and Lots of 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. 84-3m

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Dissolution of Copartnership.—The partnership heretofore existing between Mrs. N. MAURICE and Mrs. S. ADAMS, is dissolved by mutual consent. Mrs. Maurice will continue the business under her own name, and settle the accounts of the firm.

Fashions! Fashions!! Fashions!!!

Mrs. N. MAURICE Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she will soon visit the Northern cities to buy a new and elegant stock of Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

She has made arrangements to bring a complete assortment of the latest patterns for Dresses, Bagnets and Mantles.

She will attend with pleasure to any orders of Ladies for the purchase of goods. 84-1w

Notice.—All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon my lands, adjoining the lands of Thos. I. Sandridge and others. Persons who may be guilty of further trespass upon the said lands will be dealt with according to law. 84-3w A. H. VANBORKELIN.

North Carolina Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1865.

Elizabeth Plunkett, et al. v. Petition for Dower.

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 therefore ordered by the Court, that the said James Simpson and wife Eliza appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the third Monday of February next, 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. O.

Old Right Akin.—I wish to inform my old customers that my wagon shop is one mile south of Greensboro on the Hillsboro road. I have a good supply of timber on hand, and will work at the old prices, and take produce at old prices. And not refuse green backs by my means. 79-3m W. W. CAUSEY.