

The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

Number 1,287.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.,

(Successors to Kellogg & Brenizer.)

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

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

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AND

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Silver,

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Collections promptly made on all accessible points.

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INSURANCE!

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

Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn N. Y.

Cash Capital and surplus..... \$110,000.00

National Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Assets..... \$505,000.00

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 transit.

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 accident 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 thousands 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 insurance 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 insurance extant, and of benefit to all classes.

jan12 77-6m

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's-ware, 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.

At! At!—We are now receiving from the Curdick 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 ale will compare favorably with any of the celebrated brands manufactured in the North. Give us a call. KEOGH & CRANE. feb24 88-6m



PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

STATE TAXES FOR 1866.—Under the new Act for the collection of revenue, which we publish entire this week, the lists of taxable property and polls are to be taken between the second Monday in April and first Thursday in May. Justices have been appointed, as directed by said Act, to take the lists in the several tax districts of Guilford County, as follows: Dist. No 1, Abner Apple; 2, Wm. R. Smith; 3, Jere Klapp; 4, Isaac Thacker; 5, Samuel D. McLean; 6, Joseph W. Gilmer; 7, John W. Kirkman; 8 & 11, A. Dilworth; 9, F. Fentress; 10, A. Reed; 12, William L. Kirkman; 13, Archibald Wilson; 14, A. H. Lindsay; 15, William Woodburn; 16, Jesse Benbow; 17, John T. Poe; 18, Sewell Farlow. It is made the duty of the list takers to advertise at three places in their several districts, ten days previous to commencing the taking of the lists. Blanks are to be furnished by the Comptroller to the clerk for the use of the list takers.

The new Revenue Act provides that real property, with the improvements thereon, including entries of land, shall be taxed ten cents on every \$100 of its value. Each poll taxed one dollar, except persons married or single, and such poor and infirm persons as the County Court may exempt. "Every person who, on the first day of April, shall have any person subject to poll tax as a member of his family, or in his employment, or living on his land or in his house, by consent of the owner of said lands, shall list such person and pay the tax, and may retain the same out of any moneys due him." An income tax is laid on the net income and profits derived from any occupation employment or business, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the net income and profit from any source whatever (except salaries and fees, otherwise taxed), during the year preceding April 1st—tax to vary from one to three-and-a-half per cent. according to amount of income.

All further details of the Act are very nearly similar to those of former years. The lands are to be given in on the valuation of 1860. There will be no additional valuation until 1867. Where the value of any land has been enhanced since 1860, from any cause, provision is made for a new valuation thereof by the list taker and two freeholders.

The taxables listed by the Justices refer to April 1st; those collected directly by the Sheriff to July 1st.

As no county tax has been levied for Guilford, it is probable that the Justices will perform that duty at May Court.

"TOOK UP TOGETHER."—Under an act of the late General Assembly, fixing the relations of the freedmen, the men and women who, while slaves, "took up" as man and wife and have continued so to live, are required to go before the Clerk of the County Court, or some Justice of the Peace and acknowledge the fact of such cohabitation, and the time of its commencement. If the acknowledgement be before a Justice, he is to report it in writing to the clerk. The clerk is to enter all such acknowledgements in a book kept for that purpose; and for such entry and a certificate of the same, he is entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents from the party for whom the service is rendered. Persons failing to have their marriage thus recorded before the first of September, 1866, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the Court; and their failure thereafter each month is to constitute a separate offence.

There are many couples, among those who were recently slaves, who have lived faithfully together as man and wife, and who should now be warned and encouraged by their more intelligent friends to go forward and have their marriage legalized. Even if there were no penalty attached to failure or refusal on their part, the fact of making their offspring already born, or those who may be hereafter born,

legitimate, should be an inducement to comply at once with the law. We know of nothing so well calculated to raise the negro in the moral scale, and make him a quiet and useful member of society, as protection and encouragement in the marriage relation, and the development in him of the domestic affections.

THE TOURNAMENT AND BALL AT HIGH POINT.—The tournament at High Point on Thursday last passed off very pleasantly. We have seldom seen a larger collection of people on any festive occasion than that present to witness the exhibition of the knights. The belles and the beaux of Randolph, Davidson, Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham and Guilford, were there—a splendid and imposing array of the beauty and chivalry of our good old State.

At 11 o'clock, the knights, preceded by the Salem Brass Band, entered the grounds as follows:

Knight of the Red Fox—W. G. Barbee.
Knight of the Abent Maid—J. N. Campbell.
Knight of the Unknown—Frank English.
Knight of the Western Wild—J. M. Elder.
Knight of the Red Cross—Henry Graves.
Knight with the Gray Horse—J. L. Gauding.
Knight of the Fallen Flag—Dr. E. B. King.
Knight of Ronoke—A. C. Weldon.
Knight of the Palmetto State—C. E. Jarrett.
Knight of the White Rose—J. M. Bowman.
Knight, "So-called"—B. W. Stafford.
Knight of Salem—Dr. A. H. Webb.
Knight of Sepenaw—J. C. Cunningham.
Knight of the Star of David—Dr. Don Quixote with his famous horse Rosinante.—The veritable and renowned John D. Smith.

The tilting by the various competitors was quite animating to the spectators, and many of the riders displayed feats of horsemanship and dexterity worthy a Palmerin, or Amadis de Gaul, or Don Quixote, or Bernardo del Carpio. Knights who flourished in the good old days, when it was the duty of that Order to defend maidens, to protect widows, and relieve orphans and persons distressed. And while the feats of our own knights in the ring challenged the admiration and called forth the applause of the spectators, comparing them to the invincible heroes of the dark ages, certainly no less was the admiration of the audience on beholding the "Knight of the Sorrowful Figure" that personated the good old gentleman, who vainly endeavored, in a more enlightened day, to restore the Order which had for its object the accomplishing of so much that is noble and good. "Red Fox" was the successful knight, who crowned, as Queen of Love and Beauty, Miss Aurelia E. Bowman.

First Maid of Honor, Miss Sallie Stafford, was crowned by the knight of Salem; the second Maid of Honor, Miss Annie Graves, was crowned by the knight of the Western Wild; the third Maid of Honor, Miss Laura Lash, was crowned by the knight of the Gray Horse; and the fourth Maid of Honor, Miss Emma Craven, was crowned by the knight of the Red Cross. The coronation took place in the spacious balcony of Barbee's Hotel, which was overflowing with loveliness and beauty, the excellent band discoursing sweet and charming music. On presenting the crown to the Queen of Love and Beauty, her knight said:

"Allow me, Miss Aurelia Bowman, to place upon your head this exquisitely wrought crown, which your beauty prompted me to win. You are eminently worthy of it. Equals you may have, but your superior I recognize in none. Your sparkling eyes may inspire another to deeds more noble, and that beautifully tinted cheek may bloom for another. I ask as my boon only the exalted privilege of worshipping at your shrine of beauty this one day."

on saying which he placed the crown upon her head. The reply of the Queen, in accepting the honor, was so wrapt in smiles and blushes, that we could not distinctly hear; but we plainly saw our obdurate bachelor knight could never withstand such another ordeal, without making a proposition to capitulate, or surrender without discretion. The other addresses were appropriate to the occasion, with which the coronation ceremonies concluded, when the assemblage dispersed, many repairing to their respective homes, while a goodly number remained to participate in the festivities of the evening, which, it was known, would consist of a ball, and a collation to be served at 10 o'clock. The ball-room was not opened until 7, which hour was anxiously awaited by the votaries of Terpsichore, while the more demure enjoyed themselves among the citizens of the town, all of whom vied with each other in making their guests feel comfortable and "at home." But in company with the hospitable people of High Point, time flies swiftly; and ere we knew the fact the hour of 7 arrived; sweet strains of music summoned "Silver-sandals" feet.

and in the gay and festal room

"An hundred hearts beat happily, when music arose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes looking love to eyes which spake again, And all went happy as a marriage-bell."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of New York, earnestly asking that no State that rebelled should be admitted as a governing partner into the Union, without adequate security for the future. Referred to the Committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of several colored men, who represent that they were once the slaves of Geo. W. P. Custis, who in his will freed them, and provided for their support from the property left by him. They ask that a portion of the Arlington estate be set apart for their benefit. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fessenden rose to a personal explanation. He found in *The National Intelligencer* of the 17th instant a letter from Wm. A. Graham, a claimant for a seat in the Senate from North Carolina, in reply to the (Fessenden's) remarks, a few days ago, concerning the nature of the investigations carried on by the Committee of fifteen. This letter of Mr. Graham's was intended to convey the impression that the investigations were not impartial. Mr. Graham had written to him (Fessenden) making two requests—one that the wit-

nesses suggested by him (Graham) should be examined, and another that the Representatives and Senators from these States be allowed to be present to cross-examine the witnesses. The last request was not complied with, because it was not customary, in cases of investigation by a committee, and because the proceedings of the committee were not in the nature of a criminal investigation when cross-examinations were necessary. He (Fessenden) did not regard the lately rebellious States in the light of criminals on trial, nor was he acting in the capacity of prosecutor.

Another error of Mr. Graham's was, his belief that the testimony had closed because it has been ordered to be printed. It had not closed except in the case of Tennessee. In the case of North Carolina, no testimony had yet been printed, it all being in the hands of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, now absent on account of domestic affliction.

Mr. Davis, in reply to Mr. Fessenden, advocated the right of the claimants for seats as Southern Senators and Representatives, to be present and cross-examine witnesses. Mr. Davis proceeded to read Mr. Graham's statement in *The Intelligencer*. Having read for half an hour, he was called to order by Mr. Chandler, who insisted that there was no question before the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden said he had yielded the floor to Mr. Davis for him to read Mr. Graham's letter, but it was evident now that he was reading the editorials and news columns of the paper.

Mr. Davis said he was reading an explanation of the case by Major Laurence. At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' reading, Mr. Fessenden said that if Mr. Graham desired to introduce further testimony in the case of North Carolina he could do so.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, introduced resolutions declaring that the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of Mexico or any other nation, and endorsing Mr. Jefferson's principle of avoiding "entangling alliances." The House having refused to second a demand for the previous question, the resolutions went over until the rules.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution providing for the adjournment for the day of May, 1866. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Callom, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution making an amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person, except a citizen of the United States, who has at all times borne true allegiance thereto, shall ever hold office under the United States Government. The resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Loan Bill was rejected, and re-committed it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution from the committee on the District of Columbia appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the destitute colored people of the District, and asked for its immediate consideration. He said there was an absolute necessity for this appropriation, dictated by considerations of public health and safety as well as by feelings of charity. There were 15,000 destitute colored people in this city, and their condition was deplorable. He caused to be read a communication from the Chief of Police of the city detailing the condition of the colored population in certain districts, and expressing the fear that unless something was done soon disease and pestilence would be generated among them. Several amendments offered were rejected and the resolution as reported from the Committee was passed.

HOUSE.—The House took up the general appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1867, and passed the bill, heretofore considered, amendatory of the act in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, designed to protect United States officers from prosecution in State courts for acts committed during the war.

For The Patriot.

WISE SOLONS.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.—In THE PATRIOT of the 16th inst., I find as a part of the result of the labors of the last Legislature, a law, if law it can be called, An Act with the following title: "A Bill to be entitled An Act to establish a Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Currency."

The first paragraph of said "Bill" recites an ordinance of the Convention imposing upon the Legislature the duty of passing a law providing a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency. Then follows the scale of depreciation adopted by the Legislature. After which Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, &c., are authorized to unite with those who claim funds from them, and make up a case with all the facts and submit it to one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, "who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience."

The "Bill" then winds up by a proviso, making the whole of the above a farce and a burlesque on Legislation, in words as follows: "Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary."

In plain English, the Legislature, after much grave and weighty consideration—great tribulation—actually passed through both Houses, a "Bill" authorizing the people, when they are unable to settle their pecuniary matters between themselves, to select one of their neighbors as an arbitrator to hear the statement of the parties inter-

ested and express his opinion as to what would be a fair and honest basis of settlement—a privilege the people have had and exercised from time immemorial without any special permit from the "assembled wisdom." Of course, hereafter, as heretofore, under this grave "Bill," if either party was dissatisfied with the arbitration, such party has a right to have the matter submitted to a decision of a Court and Jury.

It was remarked, so I have been told, by a prominent lawyer shortly after the surrender, that between enormous taxes, Federal and State, and Court and lawyers' fees, the people of this country would be completely ruined. In framing this "Bill," the Legislature, it would seem, was very anxious to make true the prediction of the lawyer referred to; and all the hope the people can have of escape from pecuniary ruin, is in mutual forbearance. Let them all agree to settle their money matters out of Court, this saving the lawyer's and Court fees, that would break them up.

In this matter, the Legislature fell very far short of coming up to what the people had a right to expect at its hands. What was wanted was a law, (not a mere recommendation—for that is all that can be claimed for the "Bill" under consideration) establishing a just and fair basis of settlement, and compel all persons to abide by such law. Without compulsion, perhaps three-fourths of the people would be disposed to settle justly; but by the refusal of the other fourth to do so every thing is left at sea. A cannot settle with B without ruin to himself, on what might be considered a fair basis, unless C will settle with him on the same basis—hence the necessity of a uniform law to force all to settle on the same scale. Had such a law been passed, and a Commissioner appointed in each County to hear and decide on each case, whose decision should be final, there would have been but little danger of pecuniary ruin from lawyers' fees. But instead of that, the Legislature appears to have so framed their "Bill," as rather to invite litigation, instead of endeavoring to guard against it. Had the Legislature been contented to let the inference might be fairly drawn that they were legislating for their own special benefit—that the people would be made like a drove of wild turkeys, tumbled into the fowler's pen, (the Courthouse,) and then bagged.

MACON.

New Advertisements.

100 Bushels Corn, at \$150 in Store and for sale by R. SCOTT.

30 Bushels Large White Irish Potatoes, For sale by R. SCOTT.

10 Barrels Flour In Store, and for sale at \$13.50, by R. SCOTT.

R. SCOTT, AGENT FOR THE GREAT BEND SCALEWORKS. The cheapest scale now known and warranted as good as Farbanks, can sell at manufacturers' prices.

Portrait Painting, D. L. CLARK, PORTRAIT PAINTER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, HIGH POINT, N. C. Portraits painted in the highest style of the art. Photographs, &c., of all styles and sizes, of the most perfect finish. 87-3m

Corn for Sale, 1000 bushels Corn for sale by J. N. WOOD, Greensboro, N. C., March 16th, 1866. 87-3w

Engine for Sale.—Forty horse power, adapted for all Milling and Milling purposes, being so geared as to run fast or slow, two 24 ft. boilers by 3 diameter. Address Box 528, Richmond, Va. 87-3w

Carpentering and Mill-writing. The undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the above business in all its various branches. Designs and estimates will be furnished at short notice. We rely upon our reputation as mechanics for the patronage of the public. The Senior member of the firm has devoted all of his life to the business of Carpenter and Joiner, and the Junior has devoted most of his time to the business of Mill-writing—having completed his apprenticeship in the best shops of Patterson, N. J. Our contracts will be faithfully and expeditiously executed, in any part of the country, and on the most liberal terms. Address us at Greensboro, N. C. D. KERSEY, KERSEY & COBLE. D. KERSEY, 87-3m

Will be opened on April 20th, 1866, a large, beautiful and select stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Money will be saved by waiting for our goods to arrive. Don't be in a hurry to purchase. Our price list will appear in our column in due time, from which the public will learn how cheap we sell our goods. R. P. SPIERS & CO., McCune Building.

Messrs R. P. SPIERS & CO will also continue their branch house at Company Shops, N. C. R. where they will continue to sell goods at their Greensboro prices. Our spring and summer stocks will be in 20th April.

Notice.—I have, in the hands of many of my friends, a number of books, which they borrowed from me—among them three or four bound volumes of THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT. I would be pleased if these books were returned to me.

MARRIED.

In Union N. C., Thursday evening March 15th 1866, by N. C. Jarrell, Esq., Wm. M. ROUGH of New Salem, and Miss MAHALIA A. SWAIM of Union, daughter of Lindsay Swaim, deceased.

In Thomasville on the evening of the 14th instant by Rev. D. H. Bruton, Capt. T. E. SUMMER to Miss MARGARET A. LOFTIN, daughter of Sheriff Loftin, all of Davidson county, N. C.

At the residence of Prof. Sterling on the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, ARCHIBALD G. CARTER, Esq., to Miss MARGARET STERLING of Greensboro.

Spring Importation 1866. Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Laces, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shakers, Hoods, &c., No. 237 and 240 of 230 Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. mar2 84-3m

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. McLean, Greensboro; Sprague & Bros, Salisbury; Geo. W. Swenson, President Raleigh National Bank.

To the Merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The undersigned have now in store, and are constantly receiving a full and 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 desire to receive from 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 visit. BURRESS, POWERS & VANCEY, 112 Main Street, (on Stage) Richmond, Va.

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 from Physicians, Merchants and others will meet with prompt attention. 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. CALDWELL & GLENN. 81-6m

North Carolina Randolph Co.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1866. Polly Spencer, vs. Alex. Spencer, and others. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Spencer, Donald McDonald and wife Fanny are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT for six successive weeks notifying said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held in the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheville on the 1st Monday of May next, and show cause if any, they have why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Brown, Clerk of said Court at office the 1st Monday in February, 1866. Issued February 12th, 1866. 84-6wad\$10 J. H. BROWN, Clerk.

North Carolina Randolph Co.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term, 1866. James E. Macon, vs. W. Luck, Jr., and others. 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 defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held in the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheville on the 1st Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition in this case, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition heard ex parte as to him. Witness, J. H. Brown, Clerk of said Court, 1st Monday in February, 1866. Issued February 12th, 1866. 84-6wad\$10 J. H. BROWN, Clerk.

O. G. PARSLEY, vs. O. G. PARSLEY, JR., and BENNY NAYAK. Importers and Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicit Consignments for Sale or Shipment of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestic, Naval Stores, and other country Produce. Keep always in store for sale at the lowest market prices: Gunny Bagging, Bale Rope, Gunny Bags, Coffee, Sugar, Moasses, mess-Pork, Bacon, Lard and Shoulders, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Taints, Lard Oil, Kerosene's and Lubricating Oil, in barrels and 5 gallon kegs, Tanner's Oil, Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Gin in barrels and cases, Sack Salt, Rockland Lard, Irish Potatoes, Flour, Window Glass, Nails, Shot, Powder, and a general stock of heavy goods. Sole Agents for Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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.

Greensboro in April, 1865.

In our joyous youth, when the blood of boyhood and wildness capered through our veins, and the tolling of the school bell aroused the indignant citizen and told him of our wild pranks at the dark hour of midnight, we have pointed out the beauties of our town with pride and pleasure.

He who claims this town for his first home, for the cradle of his youth, the play-ground of his childhood, the altar of his manhood, is always proud of her beauties and glories, and quick to acknowledge her as his "native land."

Since the birth of the town—when Greensboro did not aspire higher than to be known as a wee village, she has been noted for the culture of her citizens, the bon of her society, the loveliness of her daughters, the bravery of her sons, and the beauty of her situation.

The founders of the town have long since "gone to the grave" and the white tombstones in the cemetery only show when they were born and when they died—a few years.

But the little village in the woods near the scene of Nathaniel Greene's glorious struggle for liberty is stretching out her arms and embracing the surrounding forests and foliage, and presents to the stranger the flowers of beauty and freshness and youth and progress.

Before the war Greensboro was gay and lively and prosperous and contented. Her streets were crowded with stores and shops and offices, and business flourished and plenty reigned in every man's house. Beautiful and stately edifices of learning reared their elegant proportions above the surrounding country, as brilliant light-houses of knowledge to safely navigate the rough shores of folly and avoid the breakers of wickedness. The streets were swept by the graceful folds of silk dresses as smiling beauty lit up the shady walks with hilarity and joyous laughter. The churches were crowded. Religion, intellect, beauty, love, happiness, reigned in every heart and at every fireside.

When the war burst upon this peaceful and happy land we were enjoying all the blessings of a free and religious people—hence our citizens almost unanimously opposed its tyrannical approach. But when all these means had been tried, and they must submit to the Northern South, they stood up and said: "We will not submit to this; when affection and interest and honor as far as mortal vision would allow them to see, urged them to defend themselves against invasion and against the invaders of their neighbors and relatives, then with stern hearts and nervous grasp, they seized their muskets and swords, and, though sad and gloomy at the desolation to come, marched straight to the field of battle, and from mountain to mountain, from river to river, from plain to plain, from city to city, from battlefield to battlefield, they fought and poured out their blood and left their white bones bleaching on their southern soil—dying for the cause they thought right and just. Whosoever lived in the South and yet fought against his State was regarded as a traitor and traitors as sincerely by the Southern people as the forces of the Revolution were so regarded by the patriots of those days. And if the South had been successful in its gigantic undertaking the so-called loyal men of the South would have been held up to obloquy and disgrace for all generations to come as traitors and traitors to their country and friends in their time of trial.

The crime of the South is defeat, the disgrace is misfortune. Success is loyalty—is patriotism—is virtue. How much to be regretted that every man cannot see which is the strongest side and most likely to be successful, so that every patriot and hero might rush with fervor and enthusiasm and embrace that side, and by success prove his infallibility of judgment, patriotism, loyalty and civility? Who shall presume to stand up and judge a great people? Who shall dare to put his judgment against the combined minds of four millions of enlightened people? Who is there so presumptuous as to say he is absolutely right and infallible in his judgment and statesmanship, and Robt. E. Lee, Jos. E. Johnston, Jeff. Davis, Gen. C. B. Beckwith and Wm. A. Graham are absolutely wrong?

If force and strength are criterions of right and statesmanship and patriotism, then, by all means, let man abdicate his usurped throne of power and rule, and let us install and respect and obey the stoutest old male in America, and then probably the reign of true civility will begin, and all such obsolete ideas as morality, intelligence, and nobility will vanish and be remembered among the follies of slavery and other barbarisms.

But whichever side was right, force and might have decided it against the South, and the conquered people have submitted with dignity and exaltation as brave men not ashamed of their deeds and principles.

While the young men of Greensboro were battling with all their might for their State and the South, on every field from Charleston to Gettysburg, her noble daughters were encouraging them in every possible way—working for them, suffering for them, and doing their part well in the terrible struggle. Thus '61 and '62 and '63 and '64 passed by, leaving to the great ocean of the past the giant events then shaking the Western Hemisphere. But many a house was draped in mourning and there were many vacant chairs; many hearts were sore with grief for dear ones slain. Five great States were made mammoth cemeteries for the bones of our gallant young dead. The bravest, the noblest, the best were slain. The brave Gorrell, the chivalrous Adams, the indomitable Cole, the fiery

Weatherly, the devoted Weir, the intrepid McKnight, the determined Scott, and many others, fell in the breach, dying for their homes, while disease seized and swept away their companions, and maimed and crippled heroes now walk our streets, returned from the slaughter which was unavailing.

During these eventful years, Greensboro was a central Rail Road thoroughfare and of great importance to the Confederacy. Huge trains of cars swept through almost hourly, bearing their great loads from the Southern States and mountain regions to the great consumer and fighter—the Army of Northern Virginia. Now and then an army of "Gray-Backs" would roll by yelling and reckless, headed by one of those giants of war who shook the plains with their martial tramping.

But notwithstanding Greensboro has been noted for so many gifts and beauties and rare virtues, it was left for the last year of the gigantic struggle, the year of our humiliation, to crown her with the attention and gaze of the world and make her historical as the place where the last grand event of the most eventful period of history happened and culminated and burst! The struggle of the giants was about to close. The Confederacy, after displaying a heroism unsurpassed by Spartan devotion, a constancy and firmness unequalled by the invincible Roman legions, and a generalship and wisdom surpassing the craft and ability of the wily Carthaginians, was about to fall beneath the tremendous weight and strength of its gigantic opponent. Sherman with more than a hundred thousand desperate warriors was marching from the South northward, leaving a blazing wilderness behind, where, for days after, the black smoke floated over ruined homesteads; and for scores of miles the slain victims of ruthless war and the charred remains of cities and towns showed where the bloody sword and the fire-brand had done their work. Backward, still backward, our gallant little army was pressed until the red camp-fires of both armies were blazing upon the hills of the Old North State. At Averysboro we met and fought them; at Bentonville we met and fought them; at Fort Fisher we met them and fought. Still backward, ever backward we were forced—fighting and bleeding and dying.

Rumors of great movements in Virginia were floating about, and expectation and anxiety sat gravely upon every face. Stoneman was sweeping down from the tops of the mountains in the west with five thousand cavalrymen well armed and mounted, consuming the remaining substance and carrying off the few horses left of the old State. Grant was turning Lee's right wing with thirty thousand splendid cavalry. From the North and the South, the East and the West, the great hosts of Grant and Sherman and Schofield and Terry and Stoneman and Thomas were pressing upon our weary, broken-down, disheartened, brave, noble, veteran boys, towards the central part of North Carolina, Greensboro being, apparently, the objective point of the campaign.

Our gallant young Governor remained at the Capital until Sherman's advance was entering the limits of the city, when, mounting his horse he slowly rode westward, and, arriving at Greensboro, made it the temporary capital of the State. He sent out scouts to get information of Stoneman who was rushing through the mountain gorges of the Blue Ridge like a furious torrent, sweeping over fences, through yards, and back streets, and as far as the eye could see a huge sea of heads appeared running and rapidly disappearing from the fatal glance of the guard. Four men were shot down and slain in the melee—all belonging to the mob. Again they attempted to storm another house under Major Sloan, but he sent Col. Cole to General Beauregard for reinforcements and an officer to take charge of them. Col. C. tried the case to the General who called Major Holmes, the commander of the Post to him, and "you are still commander of the Post?" "Yes sir," "Take a regiment to Major Sloan and disperse that mob. If that is not enough, call out a brigade. If that is not enough, plant a battery of artillery and charge with grape and fire into them until they disperse." He spoke this rapidly, emphatically and in his nervous, decided way. The mob moved away from that quarter. The next day Major Sloan begged Gov. Vance to relieve him and the Governor appointed Col. Cole to take charge in his stead. Soon a huge mob rushed around the corner to storm the building, but found a double line of bright steel surrounding the house, and after swearing and roaring awhile they dispersed.

Then came the old women from far and near who had been charging over guards and taking advantage of their sex believing the guard would not fire upon them. They were urged on by men who desired to follow after they broke the line. But once in the life the Col. was not to be influenced by the "smiles of the fair" nor their frowns, but very ungalantly told the guard in the presence of the "ladies" to shoot any one attempting to enter without his permission. What would have been the result if a small army of younger and fairer ladies had presented themselves for admittance, it is impossible to tell.

Lee's paroled men, were coming in now rapidly, broken down, hungry, ragged and careworn. The great quantity of clothing and cloth was distributed to these men, and other North Carolinians as well as to the soldiers of other States, until nothing remained. The President of the Confederate States had arrived with the "Government" and taken up his quarters in an old leaky car on the Rail Road track. Here he slept and held his councils of war and state. It is, however, a mistake and a slander upon the chivalry of the town, to say, as it has been said that no home was offered to Jeff. Davis while he remained in Greensboro. I know, of my own knowledge that several invitations were extended to him, but for some reason he declined them and preferred remaining in his poor quarters on the Rail Road.

It is saying very little for a people to assert that after following a great leader for four terrible years of desperate warfare, they deserted him in his misfortunes and forsook him when he fell and that "none were so poor as to do him reverence."

The people of Greensboro had never agreed with Jefferson Davis in his political sentiments. But when he became the head of the Confederacy and leader of the South in the great struggle, they followed him and gave their whole support to the government. They rejoiced at his success, for he was theirs, and sorrowed over his failures or errors, for they suffered. When victory turned against us and hope fled from our borders and our chief left his capital a defeated and sorrowing old man, we sorrowed

with him and for him, and our respect and admiration for his great and noble qualities were heightened and increased when we saw how nobly and manly his bearing was under the accumulation of misfortune such as has rarely been born by mortal man.

Our streets were now filled with gallant officers of whom I never had merely heard in the accounts of terrible fighting and masterly generalship. Stars and wreaths now glittered and flashed on every side and many careering chargers bore through our midst heroes and warriors who had become as famous and as great chieftains as Napoleon's Marshals. There was D. H. Hill, the veteran general, with his strange face, and Stewart, and Lee, and Cheatham and Walke and Stephens, and Loring, and Badger and Cameron, and Iverson who captured the Cavalry, and Georgia, and Lomax of the Virginia Cavalry, and Beauregard looking like a fox, and the old "Doctor of strategy," Joe Johnston, and Admiral Semmes. A host of heroes!

Johnston had his Headquarters about one and-a-half miles west from the center of town on an eminence, and now and then you could see the stately, dignified soldier riding through to or from his camp.

While walking the streets one morning I met a man who was so remarkable in his appearance that, involuntarily, I stopped and gazed at him. He was tall—above six feet high, finely built and proportioned, dressed in black civilian suit, wide brimmed black felt hat, had a wide, frank, open, fair countenance, lofty forehead, a large, fine, piercing eye like the color of glittering steel, a large, well-trimmed and well arranged moustache, black and considerably arched with gray, the rest of his remarkable face, closely shaven, his ordinary length, like his moustache, black and speckled with gray. I thought as I gazed upon him that he was the most magnificent looking man in America, certainly, of all I had ever seen. I thought but one man, of all that I had ever heard of or seen could equal this man, and as I did not know who he was in Greensboro, I exclaimed, "that is Breckenridge," and, sure enough, "that is Breckenridge," General John C. Breckenridge of the Confederate Army, Secretary of War, and once Vice-President of the United States. I gazed upon this perfect specimen of natural nobility and thought that, mentally and physically he had not his superior living. I believed that I never saw a more dignified countenance nor one overcast by a deeper shade of sadness.

It was reported that there was about thirteen millions of dollars in specie on some cars which had been brought from Richmond, and the naval Brigade was guarding the treasure. Nearly all of this money belonged to the Virginia banks and had been sent south to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Eventually, after leaving Greensboro it was stolen, lost, and a portion recovered by the banks, while that part of it which belonged to the Confederate States Government was divided out to Johnston's men and used in purchasing forage. As for the President of the Confederate States he was almost entirely destitute of any kind of funds except Confederate money, and I understand had to borrow two hundred dollars in gold while in Danville.

During the truce between Johnston and Sherman to arrange the preliminaries and terms of surrender, Mr. Davis ordered General Dismore's division of Wheeler's cavalry to be sent to the city, and retired to the President of the Confederate States, Jeff. Davis, the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Johnston, Secretary of the Treasury, together with other officers of the government, slowly left the town by the Salisbury road. Mr. Davis and General Breckenridge on horseback, the others in ambulances—the Rail Road being torn up by Stoneman.

As these great men passed slowly by me on this gloomy April day with their sad faces turned to the South, and as I gazed for the last time in all human probability upon the graceful forms and dignified countenances of the two horsemen riding side by side, whose fame and renown is heralded as far as civilization has penetrated—I wept for them and my country.

In the beautiful writings of a Moorish historian it is mentioned that while King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were waging a desperate war of conquest against the kingdom and beautiful city of Granada a young man by his splendid generalship and feats of arms so distinguished himself that he finally commanded the Moorish armies and was a terror to the Spaniards. Still with their great armies and resources the Christians gained ground and finally under the walls of the noble city, defeated the gallant Moor who fainted in wounds and exhaustion as he entered the gates. The city submitted to the conquerors and yielded up everything—religion and all that was demanded. But the gallant, patriotic, chivalric Musa Ben Abul Gazan begged them to hold on and never yield, but it was useless. With despair in his heart and wept written upon his face he put on his magnificent armor, seized his spear, mounted his proud charger and left the city, determined never to be the knee to the haughty conqueror. He ascended a high mountain in the distance—reined in his steed, wheeled around and gazed back upon his native city, his early home. All the love and patriotism of a noble heart rushed upon him and he reached his reins, his deeds of daring, his sufferings, his dangers, the faces of his slain comrades and friends, and the proud young warrior bowed his planned head to the name of his horse and wept. Lifting his head and giving one long, passionate gaze, he heaved a deep, quivering sigh, turned away and was never seen in Spain again. That romantic height overlooking the minarets and spires and temples of the famous city of Granada, the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain has ever since been known as "The Moor's Sight."

As I gazed upon the receding forms of these two horsemen, representatives of the conquered Confederacy and Southern chivalry, and saw them turn their backs and gaze toward the North as if to begeth the flaming flames of burning Richmond, I thought of the dauntless Moor and his breaking heart as he wept over his conquered race and ruined home. The future alone can reveal what is to be finally the fate of these two great men; but as little becomes a southern man who followed them as leaders and cheered them while successful and eulogized them while victorious to condemn and abuse them when they failed. "I know not this man" is their defect and fall and humiliation as it does those Northern men who demand that we shall do this contemptible thing and fall down and worship the golden calf. There is a dignity in consistency and principle however much

interest may demand change, subservency and sycophantic hypocrisy.

In the mean time it was made known that the terms agreed upon by Johnston and Sherman during their "convention" were disapproved at Washington, and General Sherman was ordered to discontinue the truce and recommence hostilities. Immediately the Confederate army was put in motion and moved from the eastern part of the town where it had been principally encamped. We thought the "horrid front" of war was again about to present itself to our afflicted vision and this part of our country overrun by both armies. But the army only moved one day and camped some distance west of the town. As the army moved through the streets with streaming banners and martial music—cheering and joking the old war-worn veterans seemed determined to put on the best face they could—and as they passed by me one of them bade me adieu by saying "Good-bye Mister! If I never return the mule's yoke." The commanding general headed the troops except Joe Johnston who had held his last council of war under the huge spreading branches of the giant old primeval oaks in Mr. Ralph Gorrell's yard, and was then signing the articles of surrender to Sherman.

When it was positively known that Johnston had surrendered, the soldiers from every State commenced their homeward journey, scattering and living upon the country. With only one dollar and five cents in silver in their pockets, these men turned their faces homeward. Some of them, probably, lived more than a thousand miles away, in the confines of Texas—swamps of Louisiana or the prairies of Arkansas. They left their homes and families and property and business four years ago—seized the musket of a private soldier, waded through blood and misery to accomplish their ends and purposes. They had suffered untold miseries, borne unheard-of hardships, fought and bled, lost their property, been separated for years from their dear ones, and now, penniless almost, with but one dollar and five cents, the last and only reward and compensation for their sacrifices which the fallen Confederacy could give them, with the consciousness of defeat and ruin rankling in their hearts, they go to meet their wives and children and fathers and mothers. History is not a parallel to this.

A great rush was made by many of the demoralized and desperate men for horses and mules to carry them on their way, and nearly every citizen stood guard over his stables day and night. A dissolving army of desperate men, turned loose upon a country so terrible and devastating, having no respect for property or anything else, was a country's terror and devastation.

General Hartshoff of the Federal Army and several others with him were the first to enter Greensboro—they being sent to parol the Confederates. Soon, however, troops commenced arriving both infantry and cavalry—then artillery. One Federal soldier taunted a Confederate about being whipped, when the Gray Jacket leaped up and told the Blue that if they had whipped the South by having five to one he couldn't whip him, and if they went—and down went the Blue Jacket and Gray on top and they fought manfully until Blue cried enough and gave it up. Major General Cox was put in command of the district having his division and Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and General Carter commanded the Post. General Cox is a young, handsome man, and a fine looking man, a scholar, and a large, fine looking man, rather heavily in appearance and features, and a very well while in command of the Post. Many of the Federal troops acted well and gentlemanly, among them the most conspicuous for their fine appearance, excellent drill and good behavior was the 104th Ohio regiment—which was on guard duty in the town for a long time.

There were others, however, who behaved badly and would be a reproach to any service, among them an officer—a Colonel—who in his fanaticism or malignity put in arrest some ladies of the town, the daughters of a minister, because they chose to eat their dinner and a turkey on fast day appointed by the President of the United States!

Another officer—a captain, in the excitement of expressing his sentiments asserted that the Confederates had never gained a victory when the numbers were any ways equal. I told him if he doubted the bravery of the Southern troops, I was convinced he had never tried them. Every private in hearing exclaimed "that's so." I saw six Federal soldiers attack one emaciated, drunken Confederate and beat his head against the ground barbarously because being goaded by their jeering, he told them in reply to a question that he had killed many men in battle. This was in the main street just opposite the Provost Marshal's office. When I remonstrated they informed me that if I took it up I wouldn't fare any better. Yet these men went unpunished.

However, these things have passed and every good man must hope that nothing like them will ever again occur in this country. We of the South, having been overpowered and conquered, submit to our conquerors, and intend to comply with our pledges, as brave men always are honorable. But we think it very unjust and unmanly for any man or set of men to expect and require us to pronounce ourselves fools and knaves by confessing ourselves wrong in toto and our motives unworthy a civilized and Christian people. We have given up the contest, we have yielded the issue, we have surrendered our arms, we intend to obey the laws of the country, what more can or ought any one ask? We cannot say we were knaves—that we were sorry for doing that which we thought right and for which so many thousands of our best men bled and died. We fought a brave fight—we were conquered—we submit. Not since the first dawn of creation—nor since the Almighty brought order out of Chaos and divided the light from the darkness—has there ever been a people more devoted, more determined, more terrible in their bravery, fighting for principle, justice, religion, liberty or anything which was given them by their Creator, than the civilized, chivalrous, Christian people of the South, in the terrific battles which make the pages of our history so bloody from 1861 to 1865.

We should forever lose our self-respect and be unworthy our gallant dead if we were to stultify ourselves so far as to deny our deeds and actions and throw reproach upon their memory.

It surely cannot be considered treason to love and revere and honor the names and memories of our noble comrades, friends and brothers who fought and died for the same cause for which we struggled so hard. "If that be treason, make the most of it."

AN ACT

To extend the time for collecting taxes under the revenue Ordinance of the Convention.

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 the time for collecting and making returns of taxes, imposed under the Ordinance of the Convention, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide Revenue for the year 1865," be extended to the first Monday of May, 1866, at which time it shall be the duty of all delinquent sheriffs and other collecting officers to make returns as provided in said Ordinance.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other collecting officers, qualified under said Ordinance, and of the existing Sheriffs, if no person so qualified has ceased to act, at any time prior to the first of November 1866, to collect under provisions of said Ordinance, all sums due thereunder, which have not been paid and to return the same, at the next regular return of taxes.

Be it further enacted, That any person who may have entered into recognizance, under section 21st of said Ordinance, may before the return of the bond to the Superior Court, stop further proceedings, by answering freely as to his taxes, and paying the same to the Sheriff, together with a fee of one dollar to the Sheriff, and after such return to the Court, the prosecuting officer on such answer and payment shall enter a nolle prosequi in the case on payment of costs by the defendant.

Be it further enacted, That where such additional returns of the Sheriffs or collectors shall be less than one thousand dollars, they shall be allowed six per cent. commissions, when equal to one thousand dollars five per cent. and when two thousand dollars and upwards, four per cent. commissions.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 10th March, A. D. 1866.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of the State Debt contracted before the War.

WHEREAS, It appears by the estimate of the Public Treasurer, that the debt of the State upon coupons now due on bonds issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, is about the sum of two and a half millions dollars, and that the coupons falling due in the year 1866, will amount to about the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that due in the year 1866, amount to the sum of three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, making an aggregate sum of three million five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars of the public debt, which was contracted before a war, to be provided for during the present fiscal year; Therefore, in order to provide means to enable the Public Treasurer to pay said debts,

Sec. 1. 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 the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and to sell bonds of the State to an amount not exceeding the sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying said debt of January, 1866, and thereafter, at the rate of thirty-four years thereafter, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest payable at such places as the Public Treasurer may prescribe; the said bonds shall be of the denomination of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and shall not be disposed of for less than par, and in all other respects shall be issued agreeably to the provisions of the nineteenth chapter of the Revised Code, and the said bonds, and the interest accruing thereon, shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 2. That the bonds of the State which were issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, and which have already become due, or may become due before the 1st day of January, 1867, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time the same shall have or may become due.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified the ninth day of March, 1866.

AN ACT

To establish the rate of Interest and repeal chapter 114 of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury."

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 the legal rate of interest upon all sums of money where interest is allowed, shall be six per cent. per annum for such time as interest may accrue and no more; Provided, however, That any person may for the loan of money, but upon no other accounts, take interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. if both the consideration and the rate of interest shall be set forth in an obligation signed by the party to be charged or his agent. And if any person shall agree to take a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, when no rate is named in the obligation, or at a greater rate than eight per cent. when the rate is named, the interest shall be recoverable at Law or in Equity; and in all trials at Law or in Equity, when the plea of Usury shall be relied on, the defendant may examine the plaintiff upon oath, either by deposition or in open Court, according to the course of Court.

Be it further enacted, That chapter 114 of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury," is hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from its ratification.

[Ratified the twelfth day of March, 1866.]

COUPONS ON THE STATE BONDS.—We learn that the impression prevails that the coupons on the internal improvement bonds of the State, issued during the war, are embraced in the law just passed for funding the interest. If so, the coupons will go up. We advise, therefore, the people who hold the coupons on any of the State bonds not repudiated with the war debt, to hold on to them, and not to sell them for a song.—Raleigh Sentinel.

W. J. BINGHAM.—We are pained to see the death of the late Wm. J. Bingham, (of Orange county) recently announced in one of the Raleigh papers. Mr. Bingham was born in 1802, and was consequently 64 years of age at the time of his death. Being the son of one of the most eminent teachers in North Carolina

—none more so—the greater part of his own life was spent in the instruction of youth. As a teacher he justly acquired a distinguished reputation.—Wilmington Journal.

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, as those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.

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

Messrs. D. 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 that, after careful examination we believe 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.
Analyzed please send result of any analysis of sample of your Super-Phosphate of Lime left with me.

This being such a superior article in every respect, I can't refrain from congratulating you upon such many successes, which undoubtedly will meet with great success.

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

BALTIMORE, August 2, 1864	
Of Pure Phosphate Acid Hyd.	10.28
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid	7.45
Of Pure Phosphate of Lime	6.19
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid	3.70
Of Neutral Phosphate of Lime containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid	8.35
Of Sulphate of Lime hydrated, containing of Sulphuric Acid (Sez.)	4.36
Of Alkaline Salts as Sulphates	21.20
Of Organic Combustible Matter, capable of producing Ammonia	1.11
Of Animal, Coal and Sand	2.589
Phosphoric Acid soluble in Water	5.60
Phosphoric Acid insoluble in Water	11.15
Ammonia	4.36

MANUFACTURED BY
ENOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply this superior fertilizer at manufacturer's prices. Put up in barrels of about 300 pounds weight. 700 Barrels now in store. For sale by O. G. F. ASKLEY & CO., Wilmington, N. C. 70 6m

AT R. SCOTT'S CASH STORE

Can be found the following articles

- As I want funds to purchase a Spring suit.
- Coffee, 40c.
- Brown Sugar, 20c.
- White " 30c.
- " Crushed, 30.
- Best Black Tea, 2.00.
- Imperial Green Tea, 3.00.
- Indigo 15c. oz.
- Madder, 5c. oz.
- Water buckets, 40 to 50c.
- Hoops Skirts 1.50 to 3.00.
- English Copperas, 20c.
- Upper Leather, 70c.
- Collins' Axes, 2.25.
- Cups and Saucers, 75c.
- Plates, 75c.
- Iron, 12 1/2c.
- Shovel-Moulds, 14c.
- Flour, 13.50 per bbl.
- Corn Meal,
- Corn,
- Bacon Lard, &c.

Dissolution of Copartnership.—The copartnership 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!!!

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, Basesques and Mantilles.

She will attend with pleasure to any orders of Ladies for the purchase of goods. 84-49

Land Sale.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Feb. Term, 1866, for Guilford County, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises on the 21st day of March 1866, the tract of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Carr, deceased, situated in the county of Guilford on the waters of South Buffalo, near the N. C. Rail Road, 3 miles west of McLeansville station, containing about one hundred acres, valuable land, with improvements thereon, about one-half of which is well watered. Persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine the same.

A credit of six months will be given.
S. S. McLAN, Adm'r.

School Notice.—My school is now in session in the Methodist Church, and will continue five months.
Terms for all English branches per month, \$7.75
For all English and Classical, " 77-4

School Notice.—The second session of my school will commence the 8th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.
TERMS.
Classics, \$25.00
English, \$20.00
75-4
P. F. DOUG.

Pharaoh's Serpent's Eggs!!—These truly astonishing products, the wonder of a winter evening's social circle, to be found at MAY, RYTTENBERG & CO.

1,000 Bus. Extra Seed Oats.
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CAPIONS
OF THE
ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS
PASSED AT THE CALLED AND ADJOURNED
SESSIONS OF 1865-66.

An act to carry into effect an ordinance of the convention of the State of North Carolina entitled "An ordinance for the election of Clerks and Sheriffs." [Provides that they shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified, and that the next election for clerks shall take place the first Thursday in August 1869, and the next election for sheriffs, the first Thursday in August, 1868.]

An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the burning of the County House and records of Washington County. [Extends the same provisions as are extended to the county of Hertford, and ratified the 20th December, 1862.]

An act to exempt the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company from rebuilding the bridge across the Roanoke at Gaston. [Gives the company (at a meeting of the stockholders) the privilege of accepting or rejecting the provisions of this act.]

An act to decrease the expenses of sheriffs' returns. [Provides that the returns may be made through the members of the general assembly.]

An act to empower the provisional clerks of the county courts, or the clerks of the superior courts, to administer the oaths. [This act has been published in full and sent to each county.]

An act to declare the Dan River, a water course, sufficient instead of a lawful fence in Caswell county.

An act to extend the time for collecting taxes. [Extends the time to the 20th of February 1866, for the sheriffs, to settle with the public treasurer the tax levied by the State convention.]

An act to authorize holding an election for commissioners of the town of Goldsboro' in Wayne county, and for other purposes.

An act to re-organize the government of the city and academy of Newbern.

An act to continue in office the provisional commissioners of Lincoln, Salisbury, Wilmington, Kinston, Butherford, Salem, Edenton, Asheville, Hendersonville, Hillsboro', Louisville, Milton and Kenansville, until their successors are elected and qualified.]

An act to authorize the Justices of Carteret county to levy taxes for the support of the poor, and for other county purposes.

An act to incorporate the town of Newport, in the county of Carteret.

An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act for the government of the town of Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank, passed by the general assembly in 1852."

An act to attach to the Co. of Mitchell to the 8th judicial circuit, and for other purposes. [Provides for the holding of the spring and Fall terms of the superior courts, in the following counties, to wit: Polk county, on the second Monday in March and September; Rutherford, on the third Monday in March and September; and McDowell, on the fourth Monday in March and September. And the spring and fall terms of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, as follows: Polk, second Monday in March and September; Rutherford, third Monday in March and September; and McDowell, fourth Monday in March and September. The spring and fall terms of the superior and county courts of Mitchell and Buncombe, shall be held as follows: Mitchell, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in April and September; Buncombe, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in April and September.]

An act to incorporate the Clarendon Bridge company, and to vest certain power therein.

An act for the more complete re-organization of the State government, and for other purposes. [This act has been sent to each county.]

An act to incorporate the Weldon Enterprise and loan company.

An act to amend an act passed in 1865-'66, concerning the records of Burke and Sampson counties.

An act to amend an ordinance of the State Convention entitled "An ordinance to incorporate the Piedmont Railroad company," ratified the 31st day of February, 1862—amended so as to alter the gauge of the road.

An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records and other papers of the several counties of this State and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate Salem Female Academy, at Salem, in the county of Forsyth.

An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to collect and sell State property. [Requires the Public Treasurer to collect all money and property of the State, not held by some person by his authority, and to sell such property at such time and place, and on such terms as he may deem best; and when a demand is made for said property, and it is not complied with, then the Treasurer to bring suit—and also authorize him to employ such agents and attorneys as he may deem fit, fix their compensation, and prescribe their duties.]

An act to continue in office Clerks and Masters in Equity, until their successors are appointed. [Provides that where there has been no clerk appointed under the Provisional government, the one in office before the surrender, may hold over until his successor is appointed and qualified, even though he may have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.]

An act to incorporate the Portis Gold Mining company, in Franklin county.

An act to authorize a court of pleas and quarter sessions for Cabarrus county. [Authorizes a special term of said court to be held on the third Monday in February, 1866, to qualify and take the bonds of the officers of the county.]

An act to legalize the election of mayor and commissioners in the town of Morganton.

An act to incorporate Dellwood Cemetery in Guilford county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Fayetteville.

An act for the benefit of the firm of the town of Wilmington. [Exempts the members of the different fire companies from serving as jurors and performing militia duty except in time of actual hostilities.]

An act supplemental and amendatory of an act to reorganize the corporation government of the city and academy of Newbern, passed at this session of the general

assembly. [Amends by providing that the person who receives the largest number of votes for mayor shall be declared duly elected, and also for councilmen.]

An act to extend the time for registering deeds and other conveyances. [Extends the time three years from the passage of the act.]

An act to incorporate the town of Company Shops in the county of Alamance.

An act to amend chapter 101, section 9, of the revised code entitled "Roads, Ferries and Bridges." [Making it the duty of the overseer of public roads, to summon all white males and males of color, three days previous to the day of working, when to meet, and what tools to carry, and for failure to attend impose a fine of \$2 per day for each day.]

An act to incorporate the Albermarle Steam Navigation Company.

An act to incorporate the Minister's Relief Society for the Eastern Baptist Association.

An act to amend an act of incorporation of the town of Clinton in Sampson county.

An act concerning the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. [Appropriates such sum as is necessary not exceeding \$20,000 for the year 1866, and the same for 1867, and also appropriated \$1,500 for repairing the buildings and enclosures, and purchasing such furniture as is absolutely necessary.]

An act to incorporate the Eno Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of High Point in Guilford county, passed by the general assembly at its session February, 1859.

An act to incorporate Catamba Valley Lodge, No. 217, of Free and accepted Masons.

An act in relation to constables and other officers. [Requires all officers collecting debts upon judgments and executions issued by a justice of the peace to credit said judgment or execution and sign the same for the amount received at the time of payment, and any officer failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.]

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish the office of Auditor of public accounts passed at the session of the general assembly held 1862-63, and ratified 20th day of December, 1862, and for other purposes." [Abolishes the office of Auditor and requires the Comptroller to discharge its duties.]

An act to amend an act passed at the session of 1850-51, and amended at the sessions of 1854-55 and 1858-59, entitled an act to incorporate the Tuskegee and Keowau Turnpike company. [Authorizes the said agent for the collection of Cherokee bonds, to subscribe to the main trunk road from Webster in Jackson county to the South Carolina line, instead of its branches, until it is completed out of any bonds or money in his hands, or that may come into his hands, and that it shall not be lawful for him to apply said bonds to any other purpose until said road is completed, and that the President of said road may draw on said agent from time to time.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Macon county Turnpike Company," passed at the session of 1856 and 1857. [Provides that as soon as \$500 shall have been subscribed and paid by solvent individuals it shall be the duty of the agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds to subscribe of the stock of the company on the part of the State \$500 for lands situated in Macon, Cherokee and Clay counties, and the State to be represented by said agent or by some persons appointed by him, in the election of directors in proportion to the number of shares owned by the State in said company, and the State not to be called on to pay her stock faster than the stockholders.]

An act to incorporate the Richmond Female Academy in the county of Onslow.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of the town of Greenville, and to increase the powers of the commissioners of said town."

An act to incorporate Transylvania Seminary in Transylvania county, at or near the town of Brevard.

An act to authorize the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Chowan county to qualify the sheriff elect of said county. [Authorizes the clerk to assemble the magistrates at the court house to take the bonds of the sheriff.]

An act to charter the High Shoals railroad company.

An act to authorize the wardens of the poor in case any indigent person becomes chargeable to a county, possessed of any estate which is insufficient for the support of such indigent person, to institute proceedings to subject the same to the indemnity of the county whose duty it is made by law to provide for the maintenance of the poor thereto.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States.

An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington.

An act further suspending the operation of statute of limitation. [Provides that in all cases that when the loss of time is made a bar of the claims, the time between May 20th, 1861, and January 1st, 1867, shall not be counted.]

An act to extend the time allowed to widows to enter their dissent to the last will and testament of their husbands.— [Provides that when an estate has not been finally settled, the widows of all testators whose wills have been admitted to probate since January 1, 1862, and before the 1st day of May 1865, whose real estate has not been sold, may have six months from the ratification of this act to enter their dissent to the same, and allow her (if she dissents from the will) the same right of dower, as if her husband died intestate.]

An act concerning the indictments in the courts of oyer and terminer. [Provides that defendants in all bills of indictment found but not disposed of at the several courts of oyer and terminer shall be held for trial at the next regular term of the county in the same manner as though the said bill had been found at a regular term of the Superior court.]

An act to authorize the county court of Cumberland to appoint inspectors of naval stores.

An act to amend the county line of Mitchell county and to annex a part of Vance county to the county of Mitchell, amended so as to run from the mouth of Big Rock creek down Lee river to the mouth of Brunts creek and up the extreme height of the ridge that divides the waters of Pigeon Roost creek and Brum's creek to the top of big ridge to the former line of the county of Mitchell, and then running with said line to where it

joins the Tennessee line and then running with the old line to the mouth of Big Rock creek, so as to leave all west of said first named line to the county of Yancy.

An act to amend an act passed by the general assembly, at the session of 1858-59—entitled "An act to amend the act passed by the general assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1854-55, to incorporate the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county."

An act to regulate salaries and fees. [Allows the Governor \$4,000 and furnished house. Councilors of State the same pay as members of the General Assembly, for every day of attendance. Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court \$2,500; Public Treasurer, \$2,000; chief clerk to Treasurer, \$1,500; Secretary of State \$1,250, and fees; Private Secretary to Governor \$1,000, and fees; Attorney General \$100 for his attendance on each regular term of the Supreme Court, and \$20 for each term of Superior Court, of any county he shall attend, and the fees allowed by law; each solicitor of the State, \$20 for every term of the Superior Court he shall attend, and fees; reporter of the Supreme Court, \$600, and fees; Public Librarian, \$600. Messenger to Governor, \$365; Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$500, and forty cents for recording as heretofore, besides the regular fees; Clerks of the Superior and county courts, and clerks and masters in equity, jurors, and witnesses, fifty per cent in addition to the fees now allowed by law.]

An act to punish seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State.— [Any person guilty of seditious language, spoken, written or printed or endeavoring to incite insurrection, conspiracy, sedition or rebellion against the government of the State, shall stand in one pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings, not less than thirty-nine lashes each, and be imprisoned twelve months, and be punished with death any person found guilty of rebellion or insurrection, or inciting others to join him, or them.]

An act to consolidate and amend the several acts heretofore passed for the better regulation of the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow county.

An act to re-enact 4th section 102nd chapter revised code. [The section reads as follows: Every Judge shall produce a certificate from the clerk of each county, of his having held the court of the county according to law, and for every such certificate, omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars: Provided, however, that no certificate of attendance shall be given by the clerks of the Superior Courts of Northampton, Hyde, Davie, Currituck, Person, and Cleveland, until four o'clock on Thursday evening of each week, when the court shall be held; and the certificate shall be void if it do not certify that the presiding judge was present and held court until that time, and until the business was disposed of, unless some unavoidable circumstance shall prevent the courts of said counties from being held at the prescribed time, and then the same shall also be certified in the certificate.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury."

An act to restore jury trials to the courts of pleas and quarter sessions in this State in criminal cases. [Gives the county court the jurisdiction to enquire into, try, hear and determine petit larcenies, assaults and batteries, all trespasses and breaches of the peace, and all other crimes and misdemeanors, the judgment upon conviction, whereof shall not exceed to life, fine or imprisonment, excepting those only, whereof the original jurisdiction is given exclusively to one or two justices of the peace, to the superior or supreme courts.]

An act to amend the 4th section of Chapter 35 revised code, relating to fugitives from justice. [So amended as to authorize the Governor to offer the reward for felons who have fled from justice, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the State.]

An act to outlaw felons who flee from justice. [Gives two justices of the peace or a judge of the supreme court, on written affidavit, filed and retained, that a felony has been committed and the person fled from justice, or evades the usual process of law, the power to issue proclamation against such persons, requiring him to surrender himself, and to empower the sheriff to take such force as he shall see fit to apprehend such fugitive; and if he do not surrender himself, any citizen or officer, after warning him to surrender, may slay him without accusation or impeachment of any crime.]

An act to provide for the collection of the taxes of 1855 in counties where no sheriff or other officer was qualified under the revenue ordinance of the convention. [Requires the present sheriffs to collect said tax and pay it over to the public treasury.]

An act to punish vagrancy. [Makes it the duty of any justice of the Peace upon proof of any person who may be able to labor and has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some honest occupation for the support of himself and family if he has one; or be found spending his time in dissipation or gaming or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to get support by any undue or unlawful means, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender to be brought before some justice of the peace; and if found to be a vagrant to recognize him with good security, for his appearance to the next term of the court, next succeeding, and upon failure to give bond to be imprisoned until court: Provided he may at the court give bond and security for good behavior and industrious deportment for one year and be discharged, but if he fail to give bond and pay cost, he shall be prosecuted, and upon conviction the court may fine or imprison him or both, or sentence him to the work house for such time as the court may think fit.]

An act to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses and other live stock, with intent to steal them. [Makes the offender guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as if convicted of larceny, who shall pursue, kill or wound any horse, mule, ass, jennet, cat, dog, sheep, or goat, the property of another, with the intent to convert to his own use; and all persons who may aid or abet in any such unlawful acts shall be punished in like manner as the principal actor.]

An act more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and cost on conviction in criminal cases. [Makes it competent for the court (where the pretative father is unable to pay costs and charges) to sentence him to the house of correction not

exceeding twelve months: Provided, however, That such pretative father, at his discretion instead of being imprisoned or sent to the house of correction, may bind himself as an apprentice to any person he may select, for such time and for such sum as the court may direct; the binding to be done in open court, and the price obtained shall be paid to the county trustee. This act to go into effect the first day of April, 1866.]

An act to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind. [When laborers in agriculture shall contract for wages to be paid in a part of the crops cultivated by them, such part shall not be subject to sale under executions against their employer, or the owners of the land cultivated.]

An act to prevent willful trespasses on lands, and stealing any kind of property therefrom. [When done feloniously by the party shall he be deemed guilty of larceny and punished as for that offence.]

An act to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts, or harboring them. [Gives the employer the right to sue such person or persons so enticing and harboring, and on recovery shall have judgment for the actual value of damage assessed.]

An act to establish work houses or houses of correction in the several counties of the State. [A majority of the justices of the peace in the several counties of the State concurring therein, may when they deem it necessary, established within their respective counties, one or more fit and convenient houses of correction, with shops and other suitable buildings for the safe keeping, correction, governing and employing of offenders legally committed thereto.]

An act to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing company in Mecklenburg county.

An act to incorporate the Leaksville Male Academy, in the county of Rockingham, and to appoint Trustees thereof.

An act to authorize the public treasurer to receive and invest the land scrip donated to this State for the establishment of an agricultural college. [Authorizes the treasurer to demand and receive the lands and land scrip donated by congress, and to sell said scrip (by and with the advice of the Governor) from time to time for the highest price which can be obtained in such market as he may deem best, and invest the proceeds in stock of the United States or of other States or some other safe stock yielding not less than five per cent.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Graham in the county of Alamance."

An act to legalize the acts of the county courts of Gaston and Lincoln counties. [This act legalizes the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, held by the provisional magistrates of Gaston county in August, 1865, and the court held for the county of Lincoln, in January, 1866, and direct the sheriffs of said counties to collect the taxes levied by the magistrates at said courts.]

An act to incorporate Union Mining Company in the county of Rowan, North Carolina.

An act to amend the charter of the governor's Creek Steamboat Transportation and Mining Company.

An act in relation to the town of Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne.

An act to revise and amend an act to incorporate Sulphur Springs Camp Ground in the county of Cleveland.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of land lords." [So amended as to extend to all cases in which any grants have been made of lands heretofore claimed as abandoned lands under any orders of the treasury department of the United States, or of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, or of any officer of either of them; and upon the restoration of said lands, the said grants or leases have been or may be assigned or transferred by either of the said departments or any officer thereof, but the assignees and transferees shall be entitled to all the benefits of the provisions of the original act.]

An act to incorporate the Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237, in the town of Marion, McDowell county.

An act to repeal the 17th section of an act, passed by the general assembly, at its session in the year 1825, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the town of Beaufort."

An act to incorporate Stokes Lodge, No. 23 of Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Concord, county of Cabarrus.

An act to incorporate Little River Select School in the county of Orange.

An act to incorporate the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company.

An act for the relief of the President, Directors, and Company of the Washington Toll bridge. [Released them from all forfeitures and penalties incurred for failing to rebuild the said bridge, since its destruction by fire, and allows them to rebuild the same within twelve months from the ratification of this act, and gives them the privilege of substituting a boat until the bridge is rebuilt.]

An act to incorporate the Radisil Gold Mining Company, in the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

An act to legalize the courts of pleas and quarter sessions held by the provisional justices in the county of Mecklenburg. [This act alludes to the courts held for said county in July and October, 1865, and January, 1866.]

An act to extend the limits of the town of Swansboro in the county of Onslow, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad company to extend said practicable route western to some point of intersection with the western extension of the North Carolina railroad at or near the town of Asheville in Buncombe county.

An act to amend chapter 40, revised code, entitled draining and damming low lands. [This act adds to section 12, "and also judgment for a like sum to be expended in subsequent repairs as the court, on motion may direct," and also adds the following two sections to said chapter: "16. Natural streams may be cleaned out, enlarged, widened or deepened under the same rules and regulations as herein provided for canalizing."

"17. The clerk of the county court of Edgecombe shall keep a separate record of all the proceedings under and by virtue of the chapter."

An act concerning salaries and fees.— [Provides that when no salary or fee of State officers have been regulated by the general assembly, the same shall be regulated by chapter 102, revised code.]

An act to amend chapter 75 of the revised code entitled notaries. [Gives notaries Public the power to take and to certify acknowledgements or proof of powers of attorney, mortgages, deeds and other instruments of writing, (except the examination of *femes covert*) to take depositions and administer oaths, in matters incident to their office.]

[Authorizes the Governor to contract with some one to furnish artificial limbs to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.]

Resolution providing for extra copies of the report of the public treasurer. [Provides that hereafter 200 copies be printed to exchange with the treasurers of the several states and territories.]

Resolutions touching the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed at this session of the legislature known as the 18th session. [Adopts it in the sense, that it does not enlarge the powers of Congress to legislate on the subject of freedmen within the State.]

Resolution in favor of Briggs & Dodd.

Resolution to appoint commissioners on the condition of the Albermarle and Chesapeake canal company. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint two commissioners to make examination and report to the next General Assembly, or State Convention.]

Resolution concerning the public square. [Appropriates the sum of \$100, for cleaning up and improving the capitol.]

Resolution defining the duty of the Governor with regard to the distribution of an act passed by this General Assembly entitled "An act for the more complete reorganization of the state government, and for other purposes," ratified February 1st, 1866. [Provides that so much of the 4th section of said act as relates to the distribution thereof shall be deemed to be executed when a copy is sent to the clerk of the county and superior courts, and to the sheriffs of the several counties.]

Resolution for the relief of the University of North Carolina. [Appropriates the sum of \$7,000 for the use of said Institution.]

Resolution in favor of Edward Saunders, executor of Isaac N. Saunders. [Authorizes the public treasurer to pay the executor the arrears of per diem and mileage due said deceased.]

Resolutions for distributing copies of the revised code and other acts of the General Assembly. [Requires the Secretary of the State to furnish one copy of the revised code and No. 2, revised statutes, and one copy of all the laws passed since the revival of the statutes, to the clerk of the county and superior courts, and clerks and masters in Equity for each of the new counties in this State, and also the old counties, when the clerks certify under the seal of the court that the aforesaid statutes and laws have been burned or destroyed, so far as (the Secretary of State) may be able to do so from the supply at his command.]

Resolution concerning Cherokee Indians. [Requires the Secretary of the Interior to hold the funds set apart by Congress to pay the Cherokee Indians embraced in the roll of John C. Mula, as a permanent fund for the benefit of those Indians permitted to remain in North Carolina, and to pay them the accrued interest annually.]

Resolution concerning the collection of State taxes in Beaufort county. [Allows the Sheriff of said county until 1st of April to collect and pay to the public treasurer the State tax levied by the State Convention.]

Resolution in favor of Mrs. Sarah Hanahan. [Directs the Public Treasurer to pay to her the arrears of per diem and mileage due W. S. Hanahan, deceased.]

Resolutions authorizing certain proceedings against the Cape Fear Navigation Company. [Requires the Attorney General to make inquiry into the complaints of the boat owners and merchants of Wilmington, and ascertain by what authority the tolls are imposed by said company, and to institute suit either in the Supreme Court or in the Superior Court of New Hanover county at his option.]

Resolution in favor of Drury King, authorizes the Public Treasurer to pay him the sum of \$25, for services as Superintendent of the Capitol from the 31st March to 15th April, 1865.]

Resolutions accepting a donation of land by the Congress of the United States under the act approved, July 2nd, 1862. [The act of Congress referred to, appropriates an amount of public land to each State, to provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts; under said act North Carolina is entitled (according to the census of 1860) to 270,000 acres, provided she by her Legislature signifies her acceptance of the same on or before the 14th April, 1866.]

Resolution amendatory of the resolution for supplying artificial limbs to maimed soldiers, ratified 22d January 1866.

Resolution to print the acts of the Secret Session of 1862-63, and of 1864-65. [Instructs the Secretary of State to print the acts and resolutions of the years above mentioned, with the laws now being printed.]

Resolution in favor of A. W. Fraps.

Resolution of thanks to the President of the United States. [For the manly, patriotic and statesmanlike position which he has taken in vetoing the unconstitutional act of Congress, extending the powers of the freedmen's bureau.]

Resolution in favor of the Cherokee Indians in this State. [Appropriates the sum of \$100 to defray the expense of Col. George Bushyhead to Washington, D. C., and authorizes the Public Treasurer to hold any moneys that may be paid by the United States government, and pay them the annual interest at six per cent, and to retain the money furnished out of the fund on deposit, when so deposited.]

Resolutions in reference to "Sketches of Lower North Carolina." [Appropriates \$153 for binding 2000 copies of "Ruffin's sketches of Lower North Carolina," places 100 copies at the disposal of the Governor, 10 to the State Library, 10 to each of the college libraries at Chapel Hill, Wake Forest, Davidson and Trinity Colleges, and the remainder to be distributed equally among the members of the Legislature.]

Resolution in favor of Daniel W. Chambers. [Appropriates \$175, to pay for artificial leg.]

Resolution in favor of R. W. Best.— [Appropriates \$11, expenses incurred in removing the boxes belonging to the A. G. O. to the geological room in the Capitol building.]

Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ an assistant clerk.

Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler.

Resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers. [Authorizing the Justices of each county (a majority being present) to levy

taxes for the support of disabled soldiers in their respective counties, and also requires the chairman of each County Court to forward to the Governor on or before the 1st of November next a statement of the names and number of disabled soldiers citizens of their respective counties of those who have lost legs, arms or otherwise disabled in separate lists, also a list of destitute families or dependants of those who have died, and such other facts as may be of importance.]

Resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the Trustee of the County of Randolph two hundred and sixty dollars.

Resolution authorizing the signature of the Public Treasurer to be engraved on the coupons of the State.

Resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers. [Allows all who have bought artificial limbs on their own account the same as is paid by the Governor, to be paid by the Public Treasurer.]

Resolution in favor of R. H. Bradley.

Resolution in favor of Catharine Kendall.

Resolution in favor of William Thompson of Wake County.

Resolution in relation to the Public Printing and binding.

An Act to authorize the Chairman of the County Court, of Alamance county, to sell real estate.

An Act to reduce the bonds of sheriffs, and other officers. [Reduces to the same bonds as are required by Revised Code.]

An Act to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend relief to Robert Christy and others.

An Act to amend the 64th section of the 60th Chapter of the Revised Code.

An Act to re-enact Chapter 70th, Revised Code. [Entitled "Militia," and to amend the same.]

An Act to regulate the sales of Spirituous Liquors in the town of Salers, Forsyth county.

An Act to enable the Banks of the State to close their business.

An Act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency.

Revenue Act. [Lays a tax of ten cents upon the \$100 valuation of land; valuation of 1860. \$1 on polls. The other features do not differ very much from the bill in force before the war, except that a general income tax is adopted.]

An act for the collection of Revenue. [Persons appointed to take list of taxables at first Court, after January 1st, should Court fail to appoint, three justices may appoint on or before April 1st. Lists to be taken on 2nd Monday in April—to be returned to Clerks before the 4th Monday in May. Delinquents may make returns to Court until 1st Monday in October.— Clerk to furnish Comptroller abstract on or before 1st Monday in July. Clerks shall deliver duplicates to Sheriffs on or before July 1st. No new valuation until 1867.]

Resolution directing the publication of certain Acts of the Legislature. [Provides for the publication and distribution of certain acts now in force, which were passed during the war.]

Resolution to repair the State House, and to have such other repairs made as may be necessary.

Resolution of thanks to Rev. C. H. Wiley.

Resolution in favor of disabled soldiers.

An act regulating the debts created during the war. [When the obligation does not set forth the value of the property for which such debts were created, it shall be admissible for either party to show on trial by affidavit, or otherwise, what was the consideration of the contract, and the jury, in making up their verdict, shall take the same into consideration and determine the value of said contract in present currency, and render their verdict accordingly.]

An act to legalize the official acts of Sheriffs. [Legalizes the acts of all *de facto* Sheriffs who were in office prior to March 1st, 1865, and also their deputies.]

An act for establishing a college for the education of teachers and ministers of the gospel for the colored race. [Provides for the incorporation of the trustees of the colored race, who may aspire to be teachers or ministers.]

An act to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

An act for the better protection of the Milling and Manufacturing interests of the State. [Provides against the wanton destruction of dams, mill races, &c.]

An act to incorporate the County Line Lodge, No. 224, A. Y. M.

An act improving the law of evidence.

An act to incorporate the New Berne Savings Institution.

An act to establish a board of Commissioners of Navigation for the port of Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlet and its waters.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Kinston, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the sale of the Roanoke Valley Railroad.

An act to establish the rate of interest and repeal chapter 114 Revised Code, allows persons loaning money to charge 5 per cent interest for contract, 6 per cent, is, however, still the ordinary legal rate of interest.

Dissolution of Copartnership.—
The copartnership 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!!
Mas. 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, Blouses, Mantillas, &c.

Ladies will attend with pleasure to any order of Ladies for the purchase of goods. 84-4w

Land Sale.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Feb. Term, 1865, for Guilford County, I shall sell at 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 S. C. Rail Road, 5 miles west of McLeansville station, 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.

S. D. McLEAN, Admr.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance
Agent,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
ALSO
Gold and Silver Coin, Bank Bills, State Bonds, &c., bought and sold on Commission and otherwise.

Fire Insurance.
The Greensboro Mutual Insurance Company.

This Company has been in operation about twelve years, and from practical experience mainly in our own State, has fixed the rates of insurance as low as will pay the probable losses of the Company. Its assets consist in reliable assets more than enough to pay its liabilities, and also about \$75,000 in Premium Notes. These notes, together with the current cash premiums, are a sufficient guaranty that any losses sustained by the Company will be properly paid.

Metropolitan Insurance Company, New York.

This is a Joint Stock Company. Its premiums are paid in cash, and no notes are given. It has a capital of \$1,000,000.00, and a surplus of over \$400,000.00.

Policies issued payable in Gold or Currency at the option of the assured.

Choices thus given between the Mutual and Stock Companies, or the risk will be divided and Policies issued from both when preferred.

Insurance taken upon dwellings, Store Houses, Ware Houses, Colleges, Seminaries, Churches, Hotels, Factories, Mills, Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, General Merchandise, and all other property equally valuable.

Terms equitable, and Policies issued for \$50,000 and all smaller sums.

Life Insurance.
The Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Assets \$1,800,000. Annual income \$1,500,000. It is one of the best and most reliable companies in the United States.

It gives the assured the benefit of profits by large dividends annually.

It credits those who prefer it with one-half of the annual Premium, and pays their notes with dividends as they accrue.

This Company is REMARKABLY POPULAR AT HOME. More than six hundred persons in Hartford and vicinity took out policies last year, amounting in the aggregate to over one and a half million of dollars.

The Universal Life Insurance Company New York.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000. Profits held and invested as a perpetual guaranty for the payment of Policies, and for the purpose of keeping the rates of insurance at the lowest safe point.

Policies given upon the lives of married persons, and such as have hereditary diseases, as well as upon healthy lives.

Policies issued for life, or for a specified term of years.

Policies may be so made that any amount paid in will not be forfeited by inability to pay the premium annually.

Policies given for \$20,000 and any smaller sum.

The husband and father may insure his life for the benefit of his wife and children, to the exclusion of all creditors and all other parties.

The creditor may insure the life of the debtor, or the debtor his own life for the benefit of his creditor.

The business man may raise funds depositing his Policy as collateral security for his payments.

The poor young man may educate himself by taking a Policy for a term of years in favor of the teacher who credits him, or the friend who advances money for him.

Reasons for Insuring your Life.

Nothing is so uncertain as life.

No provision is perfect that is contingent upon the duration of your life which is not immediate.

The only insurance provision is that provided by life insurance.

It substitutes the certainty of a patrimony for the uncertain continuance of life in which we acquire it.

It secures to the family the value of an average duration of life in the case of early death.

It provides a security to the family of every man engaged in business.

While all other means are fluctuating and uncertain, and rich as often, "fly away," a life insurance policy is certain, and becomes a patrimony just at the time it is most needed.

Its possession gives rest and quietness to the mind. Tranquility of mind gives strength to the body. These together tend to lengthen out life of the assured, and to make that life a blessing.

It is the duty of every man who has a family or dependent friends to insure his life; a moral duty to secure their future, and a social duty to become a tax on the (cold) charity of society.

A religious duty to "provide for those in his own house," lest he "denies the faith and is worse than an infidel."

It is a good investment, even if you live long.

It makes an immediate provision for a cash to that will enable your executor or administrator to settle your estate without sacrificing any of your property.

It is a species of property that costs nothing but the premiums; it requires no repairs, has no taxes, calls for no outlays, and its condition does not change.

It is a most accommodating investment, and doing itself as to form, amount, manner, and time of payment, to suit every individual circumstance, and secures a large accumulation with but a small immediate outlay.

It is, therefore, an investment for the "Million."

There is a greater probability, as shown from actual statistics, that you will die this year than that your house or goods will be burned. The prudent man insures his property against fire. Your family is as much dependent for support and comfort upon your life and personal efforts for them than upon what property you have about you. Therefore the reason is even greater that you should secure for them a Life Policy than one against fire.

Gold, Silver, Bank Bills, &c.

These are bought and sold upon fair terms. Currency paid for Gold and Silver, and Specie or currency paid for Bank Notes.

Special attention is given to filling orders from Stockholders or debtors to Banks who wish to prepare to meet their respective liabilities.

Office in Tate's Brick Building midway between the offices of the Southern Express and National Express Companies.

January 1 76-6m

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Importers
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sole Shipment of
Cotton,
Cotton Yarns,
Domestics,
Naval Stores,
And other Country Produce. Keep always in Store for sale at the lowest market prices:—
Guinea Bagging, East India, Gunny Bags, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, New York, Boston, and Shoolies, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Cracker, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Smoked Herring, Cold Fish, Paints, Lined Oil, Kerosene and Lubricating Oil, in barrels and 5 gallon cans, Tanner's Oil, Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Gin, Brandy and Cakes, Sack Salt, Rockland Lime, Irish Potatoes, Flour, Window Glass, Nails, Shovel, Powder, and a general stock of heavy goods.

Sole Agents for Cox's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

300 Hds New Crop Cuba Molasses, direct from Cordoba daily expected.

2000 Bags Coffee direct from Rio Janeiro.

200 Hds Sugar direct from Porto Rico to arrive during February or March.

Agents for Dupont's Powder Mills. 76-6m

