

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVIII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

Number 1,290.

## KEOGH & CRANE.

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

Ale! Ale!—We are now receiving from the Cuckade 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.  
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## PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

The National Intelligencer says there are everywhere seen mysterious and alarming portents of a coming financial storm. The excess of an irredeemable paper currency has done its work by an exaggeration of prices, by an accumulation of goods and merchandise, and by promoting enormous speculations and hazardous engagements. Paper money is as forest leaves. For once, Wall street admits that money is easy; because there is little employment for it.

The ex-Queen Marie Amelie, widow of Louis Philippe, whose death is announced as having occurred on the 24th of March, at Claremont, in England, was the daughter of Ferdinand I., (IV.) King of the two Sicilies. She was born on the 26th of April, 1782, and was married to Louis Philippe, of Orleans, on the 26th of November, 1809. Since the abdication of her husband, the ex-Queen has resided nearly all the time at Claremont, where she died.

Few persons are aware of the number of terrible battles which were fought in Mexico during the seven months after the advent of the Austrian Interloper. From June to December, 1864, the Liberal and Imperial forces fought one hundred and twenty-two battles, with an aggregate of killed, 2,277; wounded, 1,300. During 1865 there were three hundred and twenty-two engagements, in which 3,674 were killed and 1,279 were wounded. The tremendous warriors fought almost a battle a day, and history does not record a larger number of "skrimishes" in the same length of time. The wounded must have been very generally put to death, for unless this humane rite was regularly performed, how could there have been 8,951 men killed in nineteen months and only 2,600 reported as "wounded"?

It would be well for all to remember that the Stay Law passed by our Legislature does not apply to any debt contracted since the first day of May 1865. Debts contracted since that time may be recovered in the old fashioned, equitable way.

THE N. C. GOLD CIRCULAR.—We are indebted to Wm. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C., for a neat little pamphlet bearing the above title. It contains the Act passed by the late Legislature establishing the rate of depreciation of Confederate currency, compared with gold, and the Virginia Gold Circular, the Usury law of N. C., &c. Price 10 cents.

STAMPS ON OLD INSTRUMENTS.—It is provided by law that, if any person wishes to usor record any instrument, signed or issued before that time, but not stamped, such person, his agent or attorney, may affix the stamp thereon required, in the presence of the Court, Register or Recorder.

Penalties for not stamping instruments may be remitted by the Revenue Collector, if such papers shall be brought to them within twelve months after the making or issuing thereof.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Through the politeness of Rev. J. Phillips, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of North Carolina, we have been favored with a catalogue of the Institution.

The Professors are Hon. D. L. Swain, President; Rev. Jas. Phillips, Mixed Mathematics; Manuel Fetter, Greek; Hon. Wm. H. Battle, Law; Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Latin; Rev. Chas. Phillips, Pure Mathematics; H. D. Smith, Modern Languages; Jno. Linchey, Agricultural Chemistry; Wm. J. Martin, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; Rev. A. D. Hepburn, Metaphysics, Logic and Rhetoric; Rev. Solomon Pool, adjunct of Pure Mathematics; F. A. Fetter, Tutor in Latin.

The total number of students is put down at 63, of whom 57 are North Carolinians, 3 Virginians, Tennesseans, and 3 from Arkansas. The prospects of the college seem to be brightening, and we hope the day is not remote when it will recover from the shocks of civil war and be what it has been, one of the best institutions in the country.

A woman in Pennsylvania has petitioned for a divorce, because she and her husband "do not agree on politics." What a nice time the courts will have of it as soon as Congress decides that white ladies have as much right to the elective franchise as plantation negroes. How many poor fellows will be not only led to the ballot box, but compelled to vote just as their wives dictate. An exchange is justly alarmed at the probable consequence of refusing to comply, and thus points them out:

Will not the wife sue for a divorce, turn the husband out of doors, and then look for a more genial, plastic and political mate?

The Republicans have carried Connecticut by a small majority. Gen. Hawley, radical, has been elected Governor, though the democratic or conservative candidate made a gain of about 10,000 votes; and the democrats have gained 35 or 40 members of the Legislature.

A communication from the President to Congress last Friday recommends a modification of the oath of office now required of all appointees under the Government, it having been found impracticable to obtain the services of suitable persons in the South to collect the revenue and distribute the mails, who can take the oath as it stands, and it being thought a bad and dangerous policy to send strangers among the Southern people as tax-gatherers and postmasters, even if the compensation allowed were an adequate inducement to such persons, as in fact the most cases it is not.

The Postmaster General, in a communication to the President, which accompanies the Message, says:

"It may be interesting to know that the 2,258 mail routes in operation in the disloyal States at the breaking out of the rebellion, the service of 757 only has been restored, that of 8,902 post-offices in those States, only 2,042 appointments of postmasters have been made, of whom 1,177 only have qualified for office, 747 of them being males and 420 females; of the 365 who have not qualified, it is believed that quite all of them had not done so because of the oath. The Postmaster General concludes by saying he need not enlarge upon evils resulting from so partial a restoration of the postal service in the Southern States, nor upon the benefits to the Government and to the people of all sections of the country that would result from a more general and efficient restoration of that service."

These papers have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is greatly to be desired that Congress will act with enlightened liberality on the recommendation of the President.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, writing from Raleigh, says:

"Ex-Gov. Swain, who came from Washington, and was in this city last week, is, we learn, more than ever pleased with President Johnson, whom he regards as the greatest statesman of the age. Gov. Swain went on at the request of Mr. Treasurer Battle, to make another effort to recover some of the State cotton that was seized by Federal officers and Agents after the surrender of Gen. Johnston last Spring. He was not, we believe, altogether successful in his mission, though he experienced gratifying courtesy and kindness at the hands of the officials with whom he was brought into contact."

The radicals have met with some unexpected trouble in their scheme of turning Mr. Stockton out of the U. S. Senate and getting a radical sent in his place. The New Jersey Legislature has twice been prevented from electing a man to take Stockton's seat, by the refusal of the President of the State Senate, Mr. Seovel, (himself a republican,) to co-operate with the radicals. Mr. Seovel declares that he is in favor of President Johnson's policy, and will not vote for a man to go to Washington to obey the demands of Sumner and Stevens.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—It will be seen from the following important announcement that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Military Commissions have no right to try civilians:

Washington, April 3.—Some months ago Bowles, Milligan and Hersey, civilians, were tried and convicted on a charge of conspiracy by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. President Johnson commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. The case was brought before the United States Supreme Court, which to-day decided that they ought to be discharged from custody, and that the military commission had no legal jurisdiction to try them.

The Journal of Commerce and National Intelligencer warn the country that the radicals are contemplating a bold revolutionary movement against the President.

STATE BONDS.—Those holding N. C. Bonds (not "war bonds") had better comply speedily with the request of the Public Treasurer, viz: Communicate to him the amount and character of the securities which they wish to be funded.

HORSE THIEF IN LIMBO.—One of the unbleached, Henderson Alford, was arrested this morning upon charge of having stolen two or three weeks since, a mare and mule from Mr. Green Lowry, of Wake county. One of the animals was found in possession of the accused, who alleged the usual excuse of horse thieves, that he bought the mare from some unknown person. The mayor, however, could not "see it in those lamps," as Artemus Ward would say, so Henderson was sent to jail.—*Rat. Progress.*

PEENICIAN.—A negro named Pepper has been arrested in Alabama for grossly insulting a white woman. A penitentiary should be the pepper box for that black Pepper.

The party or faction that is trying to make a hobby of the rebellion has no more need of editors than the rider of a wooden horse has of spurs.

The blood of martyred victims "cries from the ground;" that of a "dead duck" cries through a newspaper.

The *Courier* speaks of its party as "a party that has rebels in its ranks." But is that the worst of the business? Is there much besides rebels and ex-rebels and rebel sympathizers and rebel aiders and abettors in its ranks?

The radicals in Congress are struggling to pass the unenviable rights bill in defiance of the President. But they can't easily pass it over his head. He is somewhat too tall for that.

No they didn't. They proposed to do it, but couldn't. The President put his foot upon them.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The *Winchester News* says:—"The work of re-interring the Confederate dead in the Ladies' Cemetery is progressing rapidly. Up to this date about two hundred bodies have been brought in. They were mostly unknown, and were removed from the most exposed situations."

A Radical editor, in Indiana, talks about "giving the lie." He doesn't give the lie at all; he prints his lies and sells them.—*Louisville Journal.*

### A Suggestive Article.

The following editorial article in the New York Times of the 6th, is full of grave suggestions. That a Republican editor and leader in Congress should express a doubt whether the Union is pointing towards a larger measure of civil liberty than has hitherto been known on earth, seems to smack of treason and heresy. But the suggestion cautiously and tentatively advanced that the religious sentiment of the North is on the side of despotism, coupled with the admission that the minority, in Congress, for freedom is gradually waning in strength, this is the significant, the dangerous prospect. The rule, as inexorable as gravitation, is working itself out, that sooner or later, the people who begin by restraining another of their liberties, and by losing their own: A STRONG MINORITY GREATLY NEEDED.

The minority in Congress becomes alarmingly small. The opponents of the Administration are welcome to make all out of the admission they please. In times of peril, in the crisis of rebellion, in the hour when men are clutching—not for party triumph or permanent party ascendancy—but for national existence, overwhelming majorities supply the only hope for national unity.

But after passion has subsided and national become confounded with party victories, there arises the equally important crisis which men devoted to freedom of speech and freedom of political action most dread.

We Americans may be founding a freer system on this continent than other nations have ever known. But the thing has to be proven. Neither thinking men among ourselves, nor well-disposed strangers of the higher order abroad, will accept our mere assertion as a philosophic maxim. There is danger of the party of "grand moral ideas" becoming the party of absolutism, and there is all the greater danger that our people are more religious in their habits, more observant of the strict services of public worship, and more intolerant of "non-professors," than any people in the world.

An unscrupulous sectional majority may readily, and with temporary success, use this element to carry out their partisan purposes—without any conscience as to the present, or consideration for the future. And as long as we have a Republican Government it will probably be hard to make any headway against what appears to be the large religious community among us to be the abstract path of justice—no matter what may be the obstacles lying in that path.

The great political problem seems to be gradually resolving into this: Whether minorities in a Republic ought to have any rights. The President has been quietly cherishing the idea that they have certain rights. But the President evidently cannot be right if the majority are also right. Thus it is, that those who desire to see this Republic strong, not only in its central authority—strong, not alone in the material power which is wielded by the National Government—but strong also—and doubly strong, in the affections of the whole people, are eager to see an end to this sectional strife. It cannot be maintained long—hide it from ourselves as we may—without inviting foreign notice—mayhap, foreign insolence.

Where are we to-day, unless this last proclamation of Andrew Johnson is truth, and solid truth? Answer us: If the idiotic sneers of the foolish *Tribune* are true; if Andrew Johnson has proclaimed Union where there is only mutual malice, envy and all uncharitableness, what is this Republic worth in this year of grace? Tell us: If this solemn declaration of the Executive is affirmed to be a lie—how much stronger, in view of possible complications with foreign Powers, is this country to-day than it was two years ago? No one doubts the possibility of making such a clean sweep of the Opposition benches in Congress, as should make legislation a mere matter for partisan committees. But many—very many—do doubt the expediency or the wisdom of creating a directory whose decrees shall permanently override the constitutional veto of the Executive and the solemn decision of the Supreme Court.

"J. N." MARTYRED AT LAST.—EGG-SACKLY SO.—All the readers of the city papers will remember these cabalistic letters. They belong to a personage who appeared in Raleigh during the first session of the state convention and the legislature, who claimed to be the greatest living orator and philosopher, and who advanced the matchless theory that both parties to the late war were right. He vehemently alleged, privately, that there was a terrible "pressure" resting upon the south which he desired to remove by his enlightened views, even though he suffered martyrdom. He was very anxious to become a martyr; and on more than one occasion, we believe, has confined himself for days at a time in dark dungeons and jails. He was here some months ago, and was advertised to address the citizens of Raleigh and to be martyred, if necessary, but he did neither. His great desire has come to pass, as we find from the following paragraph, taken from a Northern paper.

"The well known irrepressible, and always ready-to-be-martyred J. N. Freese, some weeks since departed for the south, with the declaration that we would hear from him through the southern papers, and lo! and behold, the last breeze from that supposed to be sunny clime whispers the important news of his martyrdom. J. N. assumed the pressure at Montgomery, Alabama—it was too heavy for the people—they couldn't see it from their standpoint, and pelted the 'immortal' with rotten eggs, forcing him to leave town.—As J. N. is always willing to 'martyr' as he has abundance of 'martyr,' it is conjectured that he took the philosophical view of the matter, and was fully equal to the requirements of the occasion.—*Progress.*

The last great fire at the Pennsylvania oil regions consumed oil and other property valued at \$125,000.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to present to the Secretary of State the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights and to furnish the means for their vindication, together with the signatures of the Secretary of the Senate and the act passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses, etc.

Mr. McDougall protested that the bill had not received two-thirds vote, because the States were not fully represented in the Senate.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was passed granting the use of the Senate Chamber to Mrs. M. G. Walling, to deliver a lecture on the condition of the South, on the evening of the 17th inst.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moulton, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, reported resolutions authorizing Admiral Paulding and Commodore Redford, United States Navy to receive decorations from the King of Italy, which was adopted.

Mr. Raymond, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, made a preliminary report on the subject of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to send an armed vessel to protect American fishing interests in Canada waters. The report was in the nature of a resolution, requesting information from the President as to what have been taken for the protection of our fishing interests in that quarter, and whether any legislation on the part of Congress is necessary to secure that protection. The resolution was adopted.

The House rejected, by three majority, the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE QUESTION OF A GENERAL AMNESTY has been before the Cabinet once, but was opposed by all, so says report, save Mr. Seward. Should the President, therefore, conclude to issue such a proclamation looking to that end, he will have to do it pretty much on his own responsibility.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS. Mr. Raymond, of New York, offered a resolution requesting the President to take speedy steps for the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By all means let us have the trial. Let us have a judicial decision upon the question of whether he is guilty of treason.—We are sure the President would pardon him if convicted, but it were well to have an authoritative exposition of the law of treason, and of the crime which Mr. Davis has committed.

### CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A serious conflict of jurisdiction has occurred between the State courts of South Carolina and the military, under General Sickles. The courts have sentenced white men, convicted of larceny, to be punished with stripes, under the old criminal code of South Carolina. General Sickles forbade the execution of the sentence, for the reason that it was abhorrent to the ideas of philanthropy and usages of modern civilization. The circuit courts of the State have therefore, it appears, declined to try criminals at all. The President is appealed to by the State authorities to countermand General Sickles's order.

Of course General Sickles would have the same right to prohibit the hanging or imprisonment of criminals; and the courts merely manifest a proper self-respect in refusing to try cases which a military officer claims the right to review.

### CIVIL RIGHTS LAW—IN WHAT STATES CONTESTED.

In Indiana, or Illinois, under their State laws which prohibit the immigration of negroes into those States, or their residence there, the constitutionality of the new law may be tested. The law will execute itself, through the Federal courts, in like manner with the fugitive slave law.—The President will have nothing to do with its execution except in the appointment of United States district judges. Some of these are already appointed; others will be in the course of the year. The President must take care that he does not select men for judges who would abuse their power to speculate, like United States cotton agents, upon the necessities or apprehensions of the citizens of the States where the law is to be executed.

### RESTORATION OF A VIRGINIAN'S LANDS.

Mr. John Landstreet, of Fairfax county, Va., having been pardoned by the President, his property, which was in the possession of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been restored to him.

### NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postmaster-General Dennison will shortly issue a new postage stamp of the denomination of fifteen cents, which will bear on its face a likeness of Lincoln. It will be used in prepaying postage for foreign countries.

AN IRISH VALENTINE.—"Och, Paddy, swate Paddy, if I was yer daddy, I'd kill yer wid kisses intirely. If I was yer brother, and likewise your mother, I'd see that you went to bed early. To taste of yer breath, I'd starve me to death, and lay off my hoops altogether. To jostle have a taste of your arm on my waist, I'd laugh at the meanness of weather. Dear Paddy be mine, my own swate Valentine; ye'll find me both gentle and civil. Our life we'll spend to an illegit ind, and care may go hence wid devil."

### AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

WHEREAS, The enquiry after truth in courts of justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, and it is desirable that full information as to the facts in issue, both in criminal and civil cases, should be laid before the persons appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of their testimony; now therefore,

SECTION 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, as follows: That no person offered as a witness shall hereafter be excluded by reason of incapacity from interest or crime, from giving evidence, either in person or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, on the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any court or before any judge, justice, jury, or other person having by law authority to hear, receive and examine evidence; and every person so offered shall be admitted to give evidence, notwithstanding such person may or shall have an interest in the matter in question, or in the event of the trial of the issue, or of the suit or other proceeding in which he is offered as a witness.

SEC. 2. On the trial of any issue, or of any matter or question or on any inquiry arising in any suit or other proceeding in court, or before any judge, justice, jury or other person having by law authority to hear and examine evidence, the parties and the person in whose behalf any suit or other proceeding may be brought or defended, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be competent and compellable to give evidence, either *ex vivo* or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, in behalf of either or any of the parties to said suit or other proceeding.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in the second section of this act shall render any person who, in any criminal proceeding, is charged with the commission of an indictable offense, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself, or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, or any wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband.

SEC. 4. Nothing contained in the second section of this act shall apply to any suit or other proceeding in any court of law or equity, instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage or for criminal conversation, and nothing contained in the first section of this act shall apply to the attesting witnesses to wills.

Enacted 12th day of March, A. D. 1866. S. E. PHILLIPS, Speaker Senate.

WHEREAS Smith.—If there is a war, by the name of John Smith in the United States, he is hereby informed that there is a letter for him in the post office.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The last we heard of Mr. Smith, he was living in Michigan.—*Toledo (O.) Blade.* That's a mistake. John Smith has been arrested and sent to the penitentiary from here for stealing a keg of scrap iron whiskey.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

All wrong. John Smith has been arrested and sent to Sing Sing for participating in a Copperhead Convention at Albany.—*Bronx Republican.*

Oh, phaw! John Smith is over here editing *The Alta Californian*, and superintending the construction of a whirling to grind smoke.—*San Francisco Flag.*

Mistake somewhere. Smith was in Markleville all summer with a wheelbarrow wheeling sunshine down a cellar to dry buckwheat.—*Alpine Chronicle.*

The identical John Smith above referred to recently appeared in the city of Atchison, and is running a snake and monkey show at the corner of Fourth and Commercial streets.—*Atchison Free Press.*

Reg your pardon—but that Smith has been in this city all winter acting as assistant tutor in a political gymnasium.—*Lancaster Bulletin.*

All wrong, gentlemen. John Smith is neither constructing a whirling to grind smoke, nor wheeling sunshine down a cellar to dry buckwheat, and is an honored representative in the present Legislature here, and answers his name at roll call with as much nonchalance as if it were simply Jones or Brown.—*Topeka Leader.*

You are all wrong. Smith has turned an abolitionist, and at last accounts was running a "nigger machine" at Junction City, Kansas. We glean from the *Union* of the 13th ult.—*Kansas Democrat.*

Not much, says Artemus, the veritable John P. Smith is my traveling agent.

You are all badly posted for newspaper editors. John Smith was blown up by a steamboat on the Tombigbee a few weeks ago, and has not come down yet.—*N. O. True Delta.*

Why, what a mistake! He has come down, and has been reconstructed and harmonized, and is now supposed to be engaged in making a marble top and a looking glass for the Freedmen's Bureau. When he gets through with that job some other paper can "pass him around."—*Augusta News.*

We presume John has finished the Bureau—or abandoned the idea. He was in High Point a few days ago personating Don Quixote at the tournament. At last accounts he spoke of joining the church on six months' suspension. As an evidence of his meekness, he assures us that when stopping at a hotel, he dilutes his coffee with milk, exercising the impertinence of calling for cream only when at Mrs. Smith's house.

"THAT GLORIOUS OLD PATRIOT."—Such is the designation which *The Standard*, a few weeks since, bestowed upon Brownlow.

Brownlow made a speech in Knoxville, the other day, from which we make the following elegant extracts:

"I'm in favor of the test oath, and don't want it repealed, and it won't be thank God. There are crippled rebels at Washington who want to govern this country, and I am opposed to letting them in.—President Johnson can't carry a single State North of Mason's line but Kent city, and I wish he could carry that State to hell."

"Our State Legislature is at a lull—twenty-one members bolted. But they all endorse President Johnson. They have left two hundred lunatics and three hundred convicts to starve. I have provided money to feed them; if the next legislature refuses to refund the money, I will turn the crazy and convicted loose of middle Tennessee. It will be the best picnic they ever had."

"There are two 'human monsters' now engaging the attention of the American people. Their names are on every man's lips. I refer to Sumner and Stevens.—President Johnson is engaged in a bitter warfare against them. To abuse these men is the test of the loyalty Mr. Johnson prescribes. They are both men of ability and unblemished private character. Stevens has sacrificed more for the Union than any five men in East Tennessee, and is a better man than any two men who ever lived in the South. I am not afraid to endorse these men as my own 'dug-birds.' We must all be Radicals or reconstructed Democrats. I prefer to side with the former class."

"Glorious old patriot."

OIL IN CHATHAM.—A gentleman of this city just from Chatham, informs us that a party from the south are now in that county leasing all the land not secured by a northern company, in the vicinity of the coal regions. It is believed that section will yield petroleum in large quantities, and the new comers have made preparations to have the requisite machinery for testing the matter. The leases are for five years and those who have engaged in this new enterprise feel confident of realizing a large fortune.

We are not familiar with the prospects which have induced speculators from the north and south to besiege our friends in Chatham. We shall not think it wonderful if the result demonstrates the correctness of their inferences that large supplies of oil can be obtained by the usual process in that region. Indeed, if our own people will not interest themselves in the development of their own inter-state wealth, we shall hail the advent of strangers for work from whatever section of the world they may come.—*Progress.*

PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OVER THE VETO.—On Tuesday last, the Senate of the United States passed the civil rights bill over the veto of the President, by the following vote:

YEAS—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Groves, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pool, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Yates—33.

NAYS—Buckelew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Salisbury, Van Winkle, Wright—15.

Mr. Dixon did not vote. Much excitement was manifested as the vote was being taken. Gov. Morgan, of New York, was warmly congratulated on his vote against the veto.

This bill passed the House of Representatives on the 13th of last month by a vote of 111 to 38—over two thirds vote. We suppose there can be no doubt that the bill will become a law.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—We learn from the Washington papers of Wednesday, that reliable information was received there that day from Richmond, to the effect that a movement is on foot to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Jefferson Davis. The writ in question may issue either from the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, or from a State Court. It is not likely that a man of Underwood's prejudices would grant a writ for such a purpose.—The Washington papers say the chief clerk of Mr. Davis will now be strongly urged. He can not be held, it is added, in the District of Columbia, under the indictments pending against him in the Supreme Court of the District.—*Petersburg Express.*

ANOTHER HORSE THEIF.—THIEVES CAPTURED.—A week or ten days since we received a letter from an old friend at Mount Airy, Surry county, informing us that on the night of the 24th ult., a mare was stolen from the stables of Mr. Robert Hines near that place, and a horse from Mr. Archibald Mcintosh, mail carrier.—We were also informed that little doubt existed as the thieves coming down the Hollow Road in the direction of Winston and we were requested to post our friends so that they might keep a sharp look-out. Parties were sent from Mt. Airy in pursuit of the thieves, and we now learn they were captured on Sunday last, on the Hollow Road, a mile or two this side of Sedge Garden, and about six miles from Winston. The animals were found in their possession. Both of the scoundrels were securely pinioned, and conveyed to Dobson jail, where we trust they will remain until they obtain their just deserts.—*Winston Sentinel.*



# THE PATRIOT.

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

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## 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 forbidden and charged at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion.

## President's Proclamation By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By proclamation on the 15th and 10th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him, by the Constitution and the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combination too powerful to be opposed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; and,

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and to such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and,

Whereas, By another proclamation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and,

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia, designated as West Virginia and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and, whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as the objects are accomplished the war ought to cease, and,

Whereas, The Senate of the United States on the 20th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and,

Whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and, as such, may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject which they relate; and,

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and,

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are not disloyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution, of the

United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and,

Whereas, In view of the beforementioned premises it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State or citizen will have the right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and,

Whereas, The people of the several before-mentioned States, have in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the national unity; and,

Whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and,

Whereas, The constitution of the United States, provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as Territories, Dependencies, or Protectorates; and,

Whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States which they are united; and,

Whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and,

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are, in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and,

Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
By the President:  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

## From The Nashville Banner. Congress Thirty Years Ago.

Who that casts his mind's eye back a score of years, does not remember William Cost Johnson? He was the flower of the Maryland chivalry—the pride of the Maryland Whigs. Born of old family, and of great wealth, he inherited with his fortune and his name a handsome person, a princely spirit, a brilliant intellect and a brilliant and aspiring temper. He possessed the dash of Weymouth, the courage of Balfray Payton, the prudence of Millard Fillmore. In an assembly where the same party was represented by such a trio, he stood the leader of them all. He was lavish, careless of his morals and indolent. He adored society. Unmarried, rich, distinguished and agreeable, he was considered the best "catch" in Congress by match-making mothers, and the most rising statesman, a dead shot with the rifle or pistol and a dangerous antagonist of the "tiger." Poor fellow! He contrived his own defeat for Governor of Maryland, after he had left the House, and sunk, like Allen and Duncan, out of sight, died at last,

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

It was at the close of Van Buren's administration, and the twenty-fourth Congress. The Whigs had all their own way. Hard cider, "Tippacanoe" and "Tiger" too, had carried everything. The Presidential election was over. The Democracy was tugging up hill, and Alex. Duncan had many a hard battle to fight with Bell, Fillmore, Cushing, Peyton, and Cost Johnson. His hardest, however, was with Johnson.

It was the last day of the Session. We forget the measure—for we are writing at random and memory, but it was one of party consequence, and before the vote was taken, Duncan got the floor. He spoke without a pause for six hours, and it became evident to the Whigs that his purpose was to speak out the session. As he gave signs of weakness, various Democratic orators would rise, and in the way of intercession, relieve him; and in this manner the whole day passed without getting him down. Every effort proved futile.

It was growing dark. The lights were already lit. Still Duncan thundered away against Harrison and Whiggery. At this moment, Cost Johnson, who had been out of his seat all day, entered the Hall. He was pretty soon advised how matters stood. "Never mind," said he, "fill him," and, crossing to the Democratic side, he took a seat near the vociferous speaker. Presently he rose to a point of order. The Chairman said, "Reduce your point of order to writing." Johnson turned full upon Duncan and replied, "I have it in my hand." It was passed over to the Clerk, who read, "It is consistent with the rules of the House for the gentleman from Ohio to denounce William Henry Harrison, President elect, as a coward and poltroon when it is familiar to the country that the gentleman himself is the most infamous coward and poltroon upon the floor of Congress?"

"Who calls me a coward and poltroon?" roared Duncan. "I," replied the tactician, "William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, denounce you Alexander." Here the row

became general. Duncan was pressed by his friends back into the lobby, and in the confusion some Whig got the floor, and amid the rage of the Democrats, the scheme in hand was carried to completion.

Every one thought Duncan would fight. But he did not, and nothing came of it. Whether it was compromised, or whether it was dropped for want of action, never was known. At the time it caused a great sensation, and no one but Duncan could have passed it by unnoticed, and have lived afterwards as a party leader.

## THE LAST VICTORY.—The time will come when the various incidents of the late war will be gathered up with great interest. American history will contain no more interesting chapter than that which will faithfully chronicle the events of the last five years. The future historian will carefully detail the circumstances of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the first Southern victory at Big Bethel. From there by a natural law of thought he will turn to record the last victory. To enable him to place this subject in a proper light the following record is made: Asheville, N. C., as the seat of the Confederate States' Army, and head of a Military district, had long been threatened from East Tennessee. The first week in April, 1865, it was ascertained that a Brigade, commanded by Col. Kirby, of the Federal Army, was advancing up the French Broad River. The Confederates had so obstructed the approaches which his greatly superior numbers, Col. Kirby expected an easy victory or a surrender without a contest. On approaching the Confederate works, some three miles below the town, he found Col. Palmer's Brigade in line of battle. The fighting commenced at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, and lasted until dark. The advantages were clearly in favor of the Confederates. Gen. Martin during the night changed the position of his command, and prepared to renew the contest at the next dawn. But Col. Kirby, so much more roughly handled than he anticipated, avoided himself of the covert of darkness to make good his escape. The next morning found the Yankee commander under force march for East Tenn. This from its locality will be known as the battle of Woodfin's farm. It was a decided victory to the Confederacy. Determined on the reduction of Asheville, and Western Carolina, Brigadier General Gilliam was soon after Kirby's defeat found to be approaching from the East, by way of Swannanoa Gap, with a heavy cavalry. Col. James R. Love, with his Regiment, reduced by desertions and other causes to from two to three hundred men, was placed in charge of this Gap, while the lance of General Martin's forces guarded other passes through which the enemy might attempt to advance. On the 17th of April, Gen. Gilliam attempted to cross the Blue Ridge at Swannanoa Gap. He had as many thousands as Col. Love had hundreds, but the advantages of position were so decidedly in favor of Col. Love, that he easily repelled his assailant, and compelled Gilliam to abandon that road to Asheville. He reached Asheville under flag of Truce during the Sherman and Johnston Armistice. There was a little fighting and victory to the Confederates West of the Mississippi after this, but the Battle of Woodfin's farm on the 7th and of Swannanoa Gap on the 17th of April 1865, were the last victories of the Confederacy East of the Father of Waters.

According to the above statement, the last fight and last victory of the war, as well as the first, was fought and gained by the North Carolina troops.—Asheville News.

"IN THIS OUR GREAT EXTREMITY WHAT SHALL WE DO?"—Our attention has recently been called to an editorial article in *The Charlotte Democrat*, to which the above is the heading, which was copied into *The Standard*, and in which the personal and political conduct of our representative, Mr. Turner, is sharply censured. We never encourage personal quarrels in public men. We never knew any good to come of them, either to the parties or the public; we are therefore pleased with the silent indifference with which Mr. Turner has treated *The Democrat*, as well as the other papers that have been personal in their attacks upon him.

We have reason to believe that *The Democrat* is mistaken when he says Mr. Turner, while in Washington, "tried to ingratiate himself with the radicals," and are well assured from what we know of Mr. Turner's manner of free and outspoken utterance of sentiments, that he neither visited nor was visited by radical members of Congress, nor did he interchange opinions with any of them upon any subject. Who informed *The Democrat* that the radicals had no confidence in Mr. Turner? and that he failed to make a favorable impression upon them? Is there any evidence that Mr. Turner attempted to make such an impression? Has not *The Democrat* digged a pit for another, into which he has fallen himself? Mr. Turner is not in the pit, but *The Democrat* is sufficiently in, he thinks, to find out who associates with and who has the confidence of the radicals.

"He secured his election," *The Democrat* says, "by arousing old party prejudices." Let us reason fairly about this matter. Turner's district in the old division of parties, was thoroughly Democratic, while Mr. Turner, it is known, was an uncompromising Whig. Take Orange county for example: In this county the old parties were about equally divided; sometimes one party, and then the other, succeeded in the election. In the late election both parties in Orange united upon Mr. Turner, giving him almost a unanimous vote. Three leading Democratic counties in the district, voted for Mr. Turner, to wit: Nash, Franklin and Warren. In Warren, Mr. Turner's competitor, Col. Russ, received only seven votes. Then Mr. Turner did not succeed "by arousing old party prejudices," with those feelings aroused these Democratic counties must have voted against him.

One more correction, and we are done. Mr. Turner, *The Democrat* says, "was a candidate in defiance of the President's proclamation." We did not so read the proclamation. The people of the district did not so understand it, and they voted for the man of their choice. The people of the district do not believe that any President, or Prince, or earthly power, has any right to circumscribe or control their choice. The President has not attempted it, and if he does, he would most likely signify fail.

We do not enter the list as Mr. Turner's

champion, but simply to correct some of the errors into which *The Democrat* has fallen; and we shall say no more now.—Hillsboro Recorder.

## Confederate Military Chieftains. A Northern Estimate of their Genius—Tribute to the Abilities of Davis, Lee, Stuart and Jackson, from the Pen of a United States Officer.

From a long review of the late war, published in *New York Citizen*, a Republican journal, edited by Col. Halpine, better known as Private Miles O. Keiley, late of the United States Army, we extract the following estimate of Southern Chieftains: DAVIS.

Let those loyal gentlemen, disciples of Mr. Abbott, who worship the character of Bonaparte, make some consistent homage to the brilliant directory of Jefferson Davis. Both were men of destiny, and the personnel of the survivor is by far the nobler. Of the fallen angels whose dark plumage swept from our Senate halls, he made the most courtly adieu. Of all the traitors he was the most entirely in earnest. Of all decisions his was the saggest, the promptest and the most enduring. He only of the conspirators felt that his quarrel with the Union was irrevocable, and has never yet advised submission. His captivity has been belittled by none of Bonaparte's querulousness. Blind, and grey, and wasted, hominins are narrowed to the casemate, while the republic that he would overthrow reaches to the silent oceans.

LEE.

In Robert Lee the same anstere Providence, to purify our republicanism, shattered our faith in traditional respectability. The heir of Washington went with the rest of the new chivalry, and with ten times the talent of the great Fabius, crushed the armies of our lesser respectabilities, till he met in Grant a man without a pedigree. He was the equal of Wellington in maneuvering great bodies of troops upon small, interior lines. The Duke at Waterloo fought his whole army upon a mile and a quarter square; but Lee at Cold Harbor, for five days presented a solid line of battle wherever we looked for him till his whole force seemed maneuvered by the wink of his eye, and every salient that we touched was a corps. While the fortifications of Richmond stand his name shall evoke admiration. The art of war is unacquainted with any defence so admirable. Splendid as were the triumphs of his engineering, the victories of his infantry were his best monuments. But over the glory of his talent fell a shadow as eternal as his memory—the frown of a resolute Democracy, whose sacrifice was longer than his art.

STUART.

I stood in the cemetery of Hollywood, at the grave of Stuart—a space without a shaft. He revolutionized the cavalry tactics of our time, and was in dash and dislocation the Prince of the West. Forrest and Stoneman, Morgan and Grierson, Mosby and Kilpatrick were his imitators. He inaugurated the grand raid which taught Sheridan the nothingness of distance, and emboldened Sherman to fear the continent like a pocket map.

The fervid imagination of the Southern people demonstrated in feats of romance, like Stuart's, make them, during the war, the great aggressive captains. They built the first iron clad, made the first great rides, and under Stonewall Jackson executed the earliest of the great infantry marches. But the colder adaptability the North developed every hint from the South into a perfect system. The experiment of the Merimac has grown to the Dictator, the Dunderberg and Ironsides. The engineering assiduity of Beauregard, imitated by the North, has marked the camps of our armies, as if the protecting mountains had followed our divisions. But it may be doubted that any division commander has yet arisen to rival the splendid infantry genius of Jackson.

JACKSON.

As Lee was master of maneuver, Jackson was the great captain of aggressive warfare. He combined the cunning and the boldness of Napoleon. To cover his great movement by the flank in 1862, he did not hesitate to fight Pope's army with a division, and the celerity of his march upon the Shenandoah, to appear again on the field of Bull Run, was only equalled by the energy of his attack. He moved infantry with the speed of horse, and having hurled three great commanders back from the Old Dominion, died before the lustre of his arms had diminished in that flush of victory when rebellion had assumed, indeed, the proportions of a nation. He was the most republican of rebels, stern and simple as any roundhead, and this is why we hold his memory greener than that of his companions whose defection to the Union was augmented by their treason to popular institutions.

There were other personages identified with this grand historical defence, but these are the great statues—Davis, Jackson, Stuart, Beauregard.

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck in it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who distances his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a savings bank. There are a great many ways to fortune that look shorter than this dusty old highway. But the staunch men of the community the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We see it stated in the papers, that General Joseph R. Hawley, just elected Governor of Connecticut, is a native of North Carolina, born near Salisbury, Rowan county.

Miss Mary A. Hampton of Lincoln county recently shot and killed an eagle which measured nine feet from tip to tip.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the Prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold and All Throat and Lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address:

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
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A gentleman who suffered from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing: J. B. OGDEN,  
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Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient serv't,  
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5000 Bushels prime White Corn.  
720 Barrels Flour, common to best.  
90 Barrels Sugar.  
70 Bags Coffee.  
90 Barrel and Boxes Crackers.  
40 Boxes Cheese.  
20 Barrels and Kegs of Lard.  
90 Boxes Adamantine Candles.  
75 Kegs Powder.  
125 Bags Shot.  
165 Kegs Cut Nails.  
2000 Pounds Assorted Candy.  
10 Cases Assorted Tin Ware.  
Window Glass.  
Putty,  
Wrapping Paper,  
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Matches,  
Kerosene Oil,  
Wood Pails, Scovils, &c., for sale at wholesale only, by  
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IT CAN'T BE HELPED!  
THE SOONER DONE THE BETTER.

Owing to the heavy decline in all kinds of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Groceries, within the past two weeks, something must be done; and evidently the old prices cannot be sustained. We have therefore determined to reduce the price on all kinds of Goods, to correspond with the present value, regardless of cost, and will offer our entire stock of Prints at 10c; 20c; 30c; 40c; 50c; 60c; 70c; 80c; 90c; 1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 2.00; 2.50; 3.00; 3.50; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00; 5.50; 6.00; 6.50; 7.00; 7.50; 8.00; 8.50; 9.00; 9.50; 10.00; 10.50; 11.00; 11.50; 12.00; 12.50; 13.00; 13.50; 14.00; 14.50; 15.00; 15.50; 16.00; 16.50; 17.00; 17.50; 18.00; 18.50; 19.00; 19.50; 20.00; 20.50; 21.00; 21.50; 22.00; 22.50; 23.00; 23.50; 24.00; 24.50; 25.00; 25.50; 26.00; 26.50; 27.00; 27.50; 28.00; 28.50; 29.00; 29.50; 30.00; 30.50; 31.00; 31.50; 32.00; 32.50; 33.00; 33.50; 34.00; 34.50; 35.00; 35.50; 36.00; 36.50; 37.00; 37.50; 38.00; 38.50; 39.00; 39.50; 40.00; 40.50; 41.00; 41.50; 42.00; 42.50; 43.00; 43.50; 44.00; 44.50; 45.00; 45.50; 46.00; 46.50; 47.00; 47.50; 48.00; 48.50; 49.00; 49.50; 50.00; 50.50; 51.00; 51.50; 52.00; 52.50; 53.00; 53.50; 54.00; 54.50; 55.00; 55.50; 56.00; 56.50; 57.00; 57.50; 58.00; 58.50; 59.00; 59.50; 60.00; 60.50; 61.00; 61.50; 62.00; 62.50; 63.00; 63.50; 64.00; 64.50; 65.00; 65.50; 66.00; 66.50; 67.00; 67.50; 68.00; 68.50; 69.00; 69.50; 70.00; 70.50; 71.00; 71.50; 72.00; 72.50; 73.00; 73.50; 74.00; 74.50; 75.00; 75.50; 76.00; 76.50; 77.00; 77.50; 78.00; 78.50; 79.00; 79.50; 80.00; 80.50; 81.00; 81.50; 82.00; 82.50; 83.00; 83.50; 84.00; 84.50; 85.00; 85.50; 86.00; 86.50; 87.00; 87.50; 88.00; 88.50; 89.00; 89.50; 90.00; 90.50; 91.00; 91.50; 92.00; 92.50; 93.00; 93.50; 94.00; 94.50; 95.00; 95.50; 96.00; 96.50; 97.00; 97.50; 98.00; 98.50; 99.00; 99.50; 100.00; 100.50; 101.00; 101.50; 102.00; 102.50; 103.00; 103.50; 104.00; 104.50; 105.00; 105.50; 106.00; 106.50; 107.00; 107.50; 108.00; 108.50; 109.00; 109.50; 110.00; 110.50; 111.00; 111.50; 112.00; 112.50; 113.00; 113.50; 114.00; 114.50; 115.00; 115.50; 116.00; 116.50; 117.00; 117.50; 118.00; 118.50; 119.00; 119.50; 120.00; 120.50; 121.00; 121.50; 122.00; 122.50; 123.00; 123.50; 124.00; 124.50; 125.00; 125.50; 126.00; 126.50; 127.00; 127.50; 128.00; 128.50; 129.00; 129.50; 130.00; 130.50; 131.00; 131.50; 132.00; 132.50; 133.00; 133.50; 134.00; 134.50; 135.00; 135.50; 136.00; 136.50; 137.00; 137.50; 138.00; 138.50; 139.00; 139.50; 140.00; 140.50; 141.00; 141.50; 142.00; 142.50; 143.00; 143.50; 144.00; 144.50; 145.00; 145.50; 146.00; 146.50; 147.00; 147.50; 148.00; 148.50; 149.00; 149.50; 150.00; 150.50; 151.00; 151.50; 152.00; 152.50; 153.00; 153.50; 154.00; 154.50; 155.00; 155.50; 156.00; 156.50; 157.00; 157.50; 158.00; 158.50; 159.00; 159.50; 160.00; 160.50; 161.00; 161.50; 162.00; 162.50; 163.00; 163.50; 164.00; 164.50; 165.00; 165.50; 166.00; 166.50; 167.00; 167.50; 168.00; 168.50; 169.00; 169.50; 170.00; 170.50; 171.00; 171.50; 172.00; 172.50; 173.00; 173.50; 174.00; 174.50; 175.00; 175.50; 176.00; 176.50; 177.00; 177.50; 178.00; 178.50; 179.00; 179.50; 180.00; 180.50; 181.00; 181.50; 182.00; 182.50; 183.00; 183.50; 184.00; 184.50; 185.00; 185.50; 186.00; 186.50; 187.00; 187.50; 188.00; 188.50; 189.00; 189.50; 190.00; 190.50; 191.00; 191.50; 192.00; 192.50; 193.00; 193.50; 194.00; 194.50; 195.00; 195.50; 196.00; 196.50; 197.00; 197.50; 198.00; 198.50; 199.00; 199.50; 200.00; 200.50; 201.00; 201.50; 202.00; 202.50; 203.00; 203.50; 204.00; 204.50; 205.00; 205.50; 206.00; 206.50; 207.00; 207.50; 208.00; 208.50; 209.00; 209.50; 210.00; 210.50; 211.00; 211.50; 212.00; 212.50; 213.00; 213.50; 214.00; 214.50; 215.00; 215.50; 216.00; 216.50; 217.00; 217.50; 218.00; 218.50; 219.00; 219.50; 220.00; 220.50; 221.00; 221.50; 222.00; 222.50; 223.00; 223.50; 224.00; 224.50; 225.00; 225.50; 226.00; 226.50; 227.00; 227.50; 228.00; 228.50; 229.00; 229.50; 230.00; 230.50; 231.00; 231.50; 232.00; 232.50; 233.00; 233.50; 234.00; 234.50; 235.00; 235.50; 236.00; 236.50; 237.00; 237.50; 238.00; 238.50; 239.00; 239.50; 240.00; 240.50; 241.00; 241.50; 242.00; 242.50; 243.00; 243.50; 244.00; 244.50; 245.00; 245.50; 246.00; 246.50; 247.00; 247.50; 248.00; 248.50; 249.00; 249.50; 250.00; 250.50; 251.00; 251.50; 252.00; 252.50; 253.00; 253.50; 254.00; 254.50; 255.00; 255.50; 256.00; 256.50; 257.00; 257.50; 258.00; 258.50; 259.00; 259.50; 260.00; 260.50; 261.00; 261.50; 262.00; 262.50; 263.00; 263.50; 264.00; 264.50; 265.00; 265.50; 266.00; 266.50; 267.00; 267.50; 268.00; 268.50; 269.00; 269.50;







ting strife for certain purposes; but none of these things move me in the performance of duty.

Thanking you heartily for the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and for the honor you have done me in making me Provisional Governor of this noble State, I am, Sir, &c.

W. W. HOLDEN,  
Provisional Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1865.

My telegram was merely intended to call your attention to the impression being made by those who are opposed to the Southern States resuming their former relations with the federal government, and in making appointments to guard against it as far as practicable, and thereby deprive them of all excuse for opposing a restoration of State government.

It is not certain that I will visit Richmond, but if I determine to do so I will include Raleigh.

Mississippi has acted promptly and well. God grant that the Southern people will see their true interests and the welfare of the whole country and act accordingly.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1865.

Major-General Meade has been sent South for the purpose of inspecting all the troops, with power to assign them as the interest of the country seems to demand. I hope you will see General Meade, and confer with him freely as to the disposition of the forces in North Carolina. I have no doubt all will be arranged satisfactorily to the people.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 21, 1865.

To the President:  
Sir—I have decided that a person who belongs to the excluded classes cannot vote; so they cannot sit in convention unless they exhibit their pardons. Ex-Governor Graham, of Orange, in a letter published in the newspapers, holds that un-pardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong? The letter to ex-Governor Graham, to which he replies, taking this view, does not show a good spirit.

The election here is progressing quietly. A large vote will be polled in this State. I will telegraph you as the returns come in.

W. W. HOLDEN,  
Provisional Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1865.

Gov. W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.:  
Your decision is correct—that under the proclamation they cannot vote for members, or sit in convention as members, without first being pardoned or taking the amnesty oath. If the party comes within any one of the exceptions, they must obtain a pardon before voting or sitting as a member. All those who are aspirants to seats in the Convention, and are elected, will be pardoned upon your recommendation and a transmission of their names by telegraph. ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 17, 1865.

To the President:  
Sir—Contrary to my expectation, the Convention has involved itself in a bitter discussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A continuance of this discussion will greatly excite the people and retard the work of reconstruction. Our people are believed to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. It is not advisable that our Convention, like that of Alabama, should positively ignore this debt now and for ever? Please answer at once.

W. W. HOLDEN,  
Provisional Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, N. C.:  
Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they, in fact, left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of the State. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of the State. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of the State.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

To the President:  
Sir—The Convention has adjourned. It has promptly repudiated every dollar of the rebel debt, and bound all future legislatures not to pay any of it. Your telegram had a most happy effect. The North Carolina has a most happy effect. The North Carolina has a most happy effect.

W. W. HOLDEN,  
Provisional Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of N. C., Raleigh:  
Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. You will be sustained by the government.

The results of the recent elections in

North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done and might be fatal.

It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President of the United States.

COME HOME, FATHER.

BY H. C. WORK.  
Father, dear father, come home with me now!  
The clock in the steeple strikes one:  
You said you were coming right home from the shop.

As soon as your day's work was done,  
Our day has gone out—our house is all dark—  
Our night has been watching since then,  
With poor brother Benny, so sick, in her arms,  
And no one to help her but me.

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Father, dear father, come home with me now!

The clock in the steeple strikes two:  
The night has grown colder and Benny is worse—  
But he has been calling for you.  
Indeed he is worse—ma says he will die,  
Perhaps before morning shall dawn!

And this is the message she sent me to bring—  
Come quickly, or he will be gone!  
Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!  
The clock in the steeple strikes three:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes four:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes five:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes six:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes seven:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes eight:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes nine:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes ten:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes eleven:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes twelve:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes one:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes two:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!  
The clock in the steeple strikes three:  
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long  
For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!  
And gone with the angels of light:  
And this was the very last words that he said:  
I want to kiss papa to-night!

Come home! come home! come home!  
Please, father, dear father, come home!  
Hear the sweet voice of the child,  
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam:  
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the Prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold and all Throat and Lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address:  
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.  
jan12 77-3m x r

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing:  
J. B. OGDEN,  
77-3ms x r No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,  
77-3ms x r 831 Broadway, New York.

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

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

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—I wish to inform my old customers that my Wagon Shop is one mile from Greensboro on the Hillsboro road. I have a good supply of timber on hand, and will work at the old prices, and take produce at old prices. And not refuse greenbacks by any means.  
W. W. CAUSEY.

O. G. PARSLEY, JR.,  
JOHN JUDGE, }  
HENRY S. PARSLEY, JR.,  
HENRY S. PARSLEY, JR.,  
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,  
Importers

Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Shipments for Sale or Cotton,

Cotton Yarns, Domestic, Naval Stores,

And other country Produce. Keep always in Store for sale at the lowest market prices:

Guinea Baggings, Bala Rope, Gunny Bags, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, mess-Pork, Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Mackerel, Pickled, Herring, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Paints, Linseed Oil, Kerosene and Lubricating Oil, in barrels and 5 gallon cases, Tanner's Oil, Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Gin in barrels and cases, Sack Salt, Rockland Lime, Irish Potatoes, Flour, Window Glass, Nails, Shot, Powder, and a general stock of heavy goods.

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

YATES & STEELE.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. HILDESHEIMER

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

Dress Goods

Of every description, comprising

Silk Mantillas,

Basques,

Talmas,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The "Derby Hat!"

The latest Novelty.

In addition to Dry Goods, also a full stock of

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 35c

Old Java Coffee, at 50c

Crushed Sugar, at 80c

Light brown Coffee Sugar, 18c

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

Bi Carb. Soda, Matches,

Raisins, by the pound, or in 4, 3 or whole boxes.

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

He begs his friends and customers, old and young, to call and examine his Goods. He feels certain they will be pleased with his selection. [Feb 15-6m]

NEW STORE

IN GREENSBORO!

DR. J. Q. BEASLEY

having received and opened a beautiful stock of

NEW GOODS,

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

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

West Green Nurseries,

Greensboro, N. C.

TOURGEE & KUHN,

(Successors to Westbrook & Mendenhall.)

50,000 Standard Apple Trees

of the best varieties well grown and thrifty for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

10,000 Standard Peach Trees

choice varieties for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

8,000 Pear Trees

on pear or quince stock, as desired, for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

12,000 Plum Trees

a splendid stock for sale cheap by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

20,000 Grape Trees

including the Iona, Isabella and other new varieties as well as all the old favorites, for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

15,000 Strawberry Plants

including the "Agriculturist" "Russell" and other new seedlings, for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

5,000 Evergreens, Flowering

Trees and Shrubs,

for sale cheap by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs, &c.,

of all varieties in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

Concord Female College.

The next session will commence on the 8th January, 1866. Miss Ruggles, an experienced teacher, formerly of Knoxville, will be added to the faculty. The Institution will be more than ever worthy the patronage of the country. The expenses of tuition and board will be from \$105 to \$115 per session of 20 weeks.

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

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.—Two or three desirable vacant lots, suitable for building family residences upon, situated on Edgeworth street. The location of said lots, though in a very retired, quiet part of town, is out a few squares from the main business part of town. Terms, cash. For further information, call on

M. S. SHERWOOD.

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

MAY, RITTENBERG & CO.

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

DOLLAR

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

SAVED

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

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constantly verified, but most generally never ascertained until it is too late. Hence,

DOLLAR

MADE!

To save this dollar, we may say dollars, we advise all to go to the new and popular store of

MAY, RITTENBERG & CO.,

West Market, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of YATES & STEELE, for the purpose of Merchandising and trading generally, we solicit a liberal share of patronage, flattering ourselves that you can make it to your advantage to deal with us.

Our Terms are Cash, or Good Country Produce.

We prefer others than ourselves to make a show and noise over our goods, and will therefore simply mean our stock, as it embraces a general assortment, and we cannot mention half. We have received in part:

Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, Ready-Made Clothing, Merino Shirts