

The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVIII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

Number 1,291.

KEOGH & CRANE.

THE PEOPLE'S
Wholesale and Retail
VARIETY STORE,
LINDSAY'S CORNER.
East of Court House Greensboro, N. C.

Best Quality of Goods!

ONE PRICE!

Quick Sales and Small
Profits!

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

GROCERIES.

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

Dry Goods.

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

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

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

CLOTHING.

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

Table and Queen's-ware.

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

Domestic and Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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

BARTER.

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

A lot of Ale—We are now receiving from the Glasgow City Brewery, Glasgow, 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.
Feb 24 83-6m



PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

ROGUES.—There are plenty of rogues all through the country. They are literally as "thick as thieves." People must be on the alert for these scamps. Two men have been passing in the neighborhood of High Point recently claiming to be "Government" agents, looking up "Government" property. Near that town they met a negro riding a mule, which they claimed as property of the United States "Government." While the negro was remonstrating with the men they discovered he had in his pocket a watch, which they proposed to take in lieu of the mule. He refused to give them either, and on arriving in town, he took steps to have them arrested, when they made their escape. The people must guard against impostors, and especially men pretending to represent the interest of the United States "Government."

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Capt. W. M. Stevenson, a citizen of this town, met with a serious accident on the Railroad at Goldsboro on Monday last, in consequence of which he was compelled to submit to the amputation of his leg below the knee.

GAS.—The gas works of this place have been put in operation. Mr. F. P. Cavanah has leased the concern, and will supply the town with light.

THE TEST OATH.—The Secretary of the Treasury states, on authority of his subordinates, that no allowance of salary has been paid where appointees have not taken the oath, and that he has distinctly stated to collectors and surveyors that the rule would be strictly enforced. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says:

"No assessor or collector has ever been paid unless he has taken the oath. He reports four hundred and fifty-nine assessors appointed in the late rebel States. Of the returns received, one hundred and seventy-nine are unequalled, and fifty-eight qualified. Up to the present time, the number not received of those who have entered upon the discharge of their duty is two hundred and twenty-two. One qualified oath was received from North Carolina, thirty-five from South Carolina, ten from Georgia, twelve from Alabama."

So far, no steps are taken to meet the request of the President, Secretary of the Treasury and others, to modify the existing oath.

Harpers' Magazine and Weekly, before the war, used to be a popular Southern publication. During the war they found that something else had been taken, and reversed their course. There have been of late no more unscrupulous and reckless editors of the South, to say nothing of Northern Democrats, than those two publications. —N. Y. World.

Yes, and notwithstanding the Harpers are engaged in systematically abusing, misrepresenting and denouncing the South, the Southern people are every day buying their publications and thus encouraging them to continue their dirty work.

O. G. PARSLEY & Co.—We notice that this excellent firm, Wilmington, N. C., have perfected arrangements by which they ship coffee direct from Rio Janeiro; and that they are looking daily for 2,000 bags of various grades to arrive at Wilmington, selected expressly for that market.

This energetic firm deserves the patronage of our merchants. They are liberal and reliable, and we believe our merchants who desire coffee could not do better than send them their orders. Besides they would be encouraging home enterprise, which is an important consideration.

WHAT A FALL, MY COUNTRYMEN!—Mr. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, made a political speech at a "religious" meeting in the North the other day, in which he favored negro equality. "What a fall, my countrymen!"

The use of the U. S. Senate chamber has been granted to a female lecturer to speak on the condition of the South. Of course it was understood that she was to abuse and misrepresent the Southern people.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—The Senate of the United States have confirmed the following appointments for this State:

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Edmund W. Jones, first district.
Llewellyn G. Estes, second district.
Charles W. Woolen, third district.
William Morgan Powell, fourth district.
William H. Thompson, fifth district.
Samuel H. Wiley, sixth district.
John B. Weaver, seventh district.

ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Robinson Piedmont, first district.
Jennings Pigott, second district.
William H. Worth, third district.
Solomon Pool, fourth district.
Jesse Wheeler, fifth district.
Hardie H. Helper, sixth district.
William W. Anderson, seventh district.

If the "Senate" could "confirm" other "appointments" for Southern States as easily as those for the collection of taxes from a rebel and plundered and impoverished people, perhaps the reconstruction policy of President Johnson would be more successful than at present it is likely to prove.

RETURNING SENSE OF JUSTICE.—The *New York Post*, somewhat radical in its views, gives the following very sensible advice:

"Let us try a new plan. Let us say to the Southern people, 'You shall be in all things as free as we are; you shall be represented in Congress; you shall say what you please; you shall elect whom you like; we only require that you shall grant the same right to us, that you shall keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the right which you demand for yourselves.' We believe there is common sense enough among the Southern people, and statesmanship enough among their leading men to accept and fulfill these conditions, and where they find it difficult at the moment, to receive kindly the assistance of the general government. And if there is not, we are strong enough to enforce these simple rights, and we are bound to do so with utmost vigilance."

This advice contains the touch-stone to reunion and fraternal feeling. "Keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the right you demand for yourselves," is all that can justly be demanded of us as citizens of the United States. Do not prescribe certain colors as loyal and certain others as disloyal. Do not compel us to elect men in whom we have had no confidence. We are willing and anxious to be tested by all proper means, in regard to our loyalty, but do not require us either to false to the memory of our glorious dead, or forgetful of the living.

We hope the sentiments of *The Post*, may yet rise above the petty passions of the hour, and that the North may appreciate the feelings, which the people of the South have for those who fought for what they honestly believed to be a good and righteous cause. The Southern heart must indeed cease to throb before it ceases to venerate those who died for her, or to cherish those who fought her battles. The character of the Southern people must fall to such a low ebb as to render them worthless as citizens, when they cease to recall with honest pride, the gallant deeds and uncomplaining suffering of their sons, which will for all time to come, illumine history, and we believe, as so beautifully expressed by a Northern statesman, that the many noble qualities manifested by Southern heroes in the war, reflect honor not upon the South alone, but upon the whole American name and character.

FISH.—We are under obligations to W. H. Geisendaffer & Co., for a fine piece of sturgeon. These gentlemen have always on hand for sale at the National Express office fish of all varieties.

EARLY RADISHES.—Mrs. C. A. Boon has favored us with some radishes, the growth of this season. They were fine, for which we return our thanks.

MADAME POZZONI.—This talented vocalist, with an efficient corps of assistants, was announced to give an entertainment in this town, last night; but from some cause the troupe did not arrive. We learn they will be here this evening. All lovers of fine music should avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented. A chaste musical performance is an admirable substitute for a circus.

FIRE.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded, and on repairing to the spot we found the outbuildings attached to the dwelling, and property of Messrs. Gleason & Winsfield, in the South-western part of the City, in flames.

Owing to the great exertion of some of our white citizens, with the assistance of our colored population who were present, the main building was saved with but slight damage. The kitchen, smoke-house, and other buildings near, were entirely consumed, together with the contents of the kitchen, which was used also as the dining apartment. Only the furniture of the dwelling, and the clothing of the inmates, was saved—all the crockery, and other things used about a household being entirely destroyed, together with all the provisions which were on hand.

We are pained to add that these gentlemen lost in the neighborhood of \$400, which is supposed to have been stolen.

They estimate their loss at about \$900, including the burning, damage, &c., on which there was no insurance.

The fire also communicated to the kitchen of Mr. John Platan, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Platan's loss is principally in articles that were stolen, broken and damaged. He estimates it at about \$250.00. No insurance.

It is the opinion of the gentlemen who were burnt out that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire about the kitchen, where it originated, since five o'clock in the afternoon.

Messrs. Gleason & Winsfield have authorized us to return their thanks to the numerous persons, both white and colored, who so generously assisted in saving their household goods, and in arresting the progress of the devouring element. They feel under obligations for the aid so generously bestowed, and would thank all and ever offer the services rendered. —*Charlotte Guardian*.

They for trying to find a young man in Chicago who is heir to one hundred thousand dollars. Several young ladies in other cities are looking for one just like him.

Astronomers have discovered that the moons drawing gradually nearer to the earth by about an inch every year. They have also discovered that the day is about one hundredth of a second longer now than it was two thousand years ago.

A bereaved Western widow addressed the pall-bearers at the funeral with: "You pall-bearers just go into the buttery and get some rum, and we'll start this man right a long."

A VERY JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.—In the selection of John A. Gilmer, Jr., of Guilford county, to be assistant general of the State, Governor Worth has made a judicious choice. —*New Berne Times*.

For The Patriot.
May Court Next.

There are certain matters of business pending before next May Court for Guilford, to which it is desirable that the attention of the people be more thoroughly directed.

At February term last the guardian returns were deferred to May. On consultation with such members of the Special Court and Orphans' Court as I have had opportunity, it is suggested that the Guardians in making their returns at May Court, should calculate interest and make out their reports for one year—as though made at February term—in order to prevent confusion in the future.

The subject of the public roads is important. At last term, the general order made at August term, 1865, was continued, with instructions to return all the orders, with the hands endorsed, at May Court. If there are any sections of road in the county, where no overseers have been appointed, and no work done, it is hoped that some public spirited citizen will report the same, at once, to the Clerk or the Solicitor, in order that a temporary overseer may be appointed, to make out a list of hands and make return to May, when the regular appointments will all be made.

Tuesday of May Court is appointed to consider the subject of county bridges.

"One good turn deserves another." The Editor of *The Patriot* has done many a good turn for the county for nothing, therefore I would ask him to do another, by publishing this at the same price.

L. SWAIM, Clerk.

COUNTY MATTERS.—The Spring Session of Mecklenburg County Court was held last week. On Tuesday a majority of the Magistrates assembled and took into consideration the subject of levying taxes for county purposes and paying the debts of the county now due.

It was ordered that taxes be fixed at the same rate as levied by the State and the same subjects taxed, viz: 10 cents on the hundred dollars value of land, on each poll \$1, stallion or jack \$6, one per cent on salaries and fees amounting to \$500 and more, 1 to 2 1/2 per cent on net incomes and profits, carriage or buggy 1 per cent on value, hotels, restaurants, gas and telegraph companies, one per cent on gross receipts, &c. Merchants, traders, &c. are taxed precisely at the same rate the State taxes them.

To meet the interest due on county Bonds issued before the war, and pay a debt due the Wardens of the Poor, Insane Asylum, &c., amounting to about \$16,000, the Court ordered that 6 per cent coupon Bonds of the County be issued and sold at not less than par, principal payable from one to six years from the 1st of Nov. next.

J. H. Wilson, T. W. Dewey and C. Overman were appointed a committee to take into consideration the subject of establishing a County Work-House, and report to the next term of the Court. —*Charlotte Democrat*.

MAILS OUT OF JOINT.—For some time, for the accommodation of the public, packages containing letters and papers have been left by Route Agents and Mail Carriers at the old offices where there was no legally authorized Post Master, to be distributed by persons who volunteered their services. This arrangement has been stopped and the requisitions of the law are enforced. No mail matter of any kind will hereafter be delivered, except at such Post Offices as are supplied by legally appointed Post Masters.

This arrangement, we hope, will make our people better themselves to urge some old man, or single lady, or a widow, who will consent, to take the oath as Post Master, and thus relieve the wants of the community. In the neighborhood of every former Post Office, surely some one can be found who can take the oath and consent to act as Post Master.

Let recommendations for the appointment of such persons, naming them, be forthwith gotten up all over the State, and let the petition or recommendation to the Post Master General of the United States be forwarded to this city, addressed to M. A. Jobe, Special Mail Agent, Raleigh, N. C. In this way every Post Office in the State can be supplied with Post Masters. —*Raleigh Sentinel*.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Dr. John W. Davis of this place, was arrested by the Federal authorities, and ordered to report at headquarters in Raleigh, N. C. He reported, and learned that he was not the party sought. While this relieved him from the disagreeable position of a prisoner, it did not put back into his pocket the dollars and cents expended for himself and lawyer. Who will repay him?

It is time that these arrests should cease. Our civil courts are in operation; and if any man has cause of complaint against a citizen, let him appeal to the civil tribunal for redress.

The Courts of North Carolina, in times of peace, have ever been found efficient to protect the rights of her citizens, and to punish the guilty. We have peace, let us have a restoration of the civil law. —*Goldsboro News*.

MOSBY REFUSED TO GIVE UP HIS CONFEDERATE COAT.—The *Alexandria Gazette* says a disturbance occurred at Leesburg on Tuesday by an attempt of the military guard there to take from Colonel Mosby, who was in town, his overcoat, which had on it some "Confederate buttons," or was grey cloth, or something of the kind. He refused to give it up, and mounted his

horse to leave town, when he was pursued and fired at by those who followed him. The next day, this company, it is said, were ordered from Leesburg.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court of Law and Equity for the county of Forsythe is in session this week, Hon. Robt. B. Gilliam presiding. There have been two convictions for horse stealing and the punishment prescribed by law, under the instruction of his honor, inflicted, to wit: that of Anderson Taylor, of Forsythe county, and that of one Jesse A. Clover, of Davidson county. The case of Capt. B. E. Wilson for the shooting of several persons for desertion from the Confederate army, and other alleged offenses, also came before the Court. In this case three separate bills of indictment were found by the grand jury. True bills were also returned to the court against the following named persons charged with the same offense, to wit: Henry Hester, John Sapp, Moses Woodhouse, Nathaniel Crowder, James Jones, William Henshaw and Thos. Close. Of these William Henshaw alone, have been taken, who was held in recognizance to appear at the next term of the court in a bond of ten thousand dollars. The case of Capt. Wilson, who was also permitted bail, was removed for trial to the county of Rockingham.

The grand jury further found true bills for murder against three negroes charged of poisoning to death the child of Rev. M. E. Grunert, of the town of Salem. The principal in this case, the girl Jane, being without counsel, his honor appointed Hon. J. R. McLean and Gen. W. L. Scott to defend her. Her trial was removed to the county of Stokes. The accomplices John Faulkerson and Squire Butner were tried and acquitted. Messrs. Masten, Wilson, Gilmer and Starbuck appeared in the behalf of the defendants.

His Honor, upon the bench, is regarded as being one of our most intelligent and fair minded Judges, and among the best of men. His leniency and disposition to be courteous to counsel sometimes betrays him into delay in the trial of causes.

It is a subject of general rejoicing that our courts are again restored and in full operation to suppress crime. Their want was beginning to become most apparent in all sections of the State. —*Winston Sentinel*.

THE FREEDMEN AND WORK.—An exchange paper says, "The Freedmen's Bureau continues to receive from the Southern States more applications for colored workmen than it can supply. No colored man or woman need remain idle for want of employment."

One reason, in cities, that the Bureau cannot meet the demand for laborers, is that not one in a thousand of the tens and hundreds of thousands of negroes who have congregated in the cities will agree to go to the country as farm hands, in which capacity they are most useful. As the warm season approaches they will be more averse to it even than hitherto. They would rather live by theft and small jobs than by honest, continuous labor. —*Richmond Whig*.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—This body convened in this City, on Saturday. Present: Messrs. W. A. Wright, William Eaton, Jr., C. J. Cowles, H. A. Lemly, Jesse J. Yeates and R. F. Simonton.

The following nominations were made by the Governor and confirmed by the Council:

Board of Internal Improvement.—Patrick H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, and Dr. J. G. Ramsey of Rowan.

Literary Board.—Nereus Mendenhall, Esq., of Guilford, H. W. Husted, Esq., of Wake and Col. Stephen D. Pool, of Wayne.

These appointments are capital. —*Raleigh Sentinel*.

THE FREEDMEN.—From what we can learn, we think the Freedmen in this section are becoming more industrious and doing pretty well—behaving with more propriety than they did some months ago. Some of these people really deserve credit and commendation for the good example they have set their fellows and for using their influence for good. There are yet many who seem to prefer idleness and poverty to labor and industry, and hope to live without work; but this number is not as large as it was some time ago. The fact is, if the Northern fanatics would let the negro alone, and quit their fussy and denigrating harangues about him, and leave the black and white man in the South to arrange matters between themselves, it would greatly promote the interests of both races. If an attempt is made to enforce the civil rights bill, and the annoyance of the people of the South continued by those in authority, the result will be that white labor will be substituted for colored labor, and the negro must either emigrate or suffer. The Southern people are disposed to give the colored man a fair chance, but they are unwilling to be annoyed and dictated to by those who are influenced by spite and hatred and ignorance; and if it is continued, they will withdraw all employment from the colored man, and leave him to his fate and the tender mercy of radicals. —*Charlotte Democrat*.

CULTIVATING POTATOES.—A correspondent of *The Country Gentleman* says:

"I would advise young beginners in raising potatoes not to be so particular about the number of eyes the set of potatoes has, as the size of the piece. A potato smaller than a turkey's egg should never be used for planting. That size will make fewer sets. Plant the rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the row. Ground which has the manure plowed in, in the fall, will produce one third more, and of an even size, than

that manured in spring and planted immediately, the manure absorbs the natural moisture of the ground, and the crop is tardier in sprouting."

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTNER.—A writer in *The Memphis Post* who dates his letters from Tusculum, Ala., says:

"While Andrew Johnson is elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, John S. Morgan, his former partner at Greenville, Tenn., in the tailoring business, is living here, plying his old trade, and occasionally transacting some business connected with his office, viz: Justice of the Peace—to which he was but recently appointed. The Squire says that he was decidedly a better tailor than old Andy, and thinks it passing strange that fortune should smile upon the inferior of the two, and evince much surprise that Andy does not remember him when he looks over the long list of lucrative offices to be filled, and with some emphasis declares, if he were President, that notwithstanding Andy's inferiority as a tailor, he would make him second to none in the list of appointments. Mrs. Morgan is the President's own cousin, which fact also gives the 'Squire' good cause to complain of his old chum's strange conduct."

A KANGAROO AT WORK.—The Kangaroo is one of the natural products of Australia, and has hitherto been a curiosity only; but an ingenious person in Melbourne, who has a Yankee faculty of adapting means to ends, has made one of these animals a useful assistant. The story runs that, having caught and tamed a Kangaroo, this man, who is a market gardener near Portland, made a rotary machine with a ridged floor, by the use of which he gets useful labor at small cost. The Kangaroo is kept fast to a frame-work post and rails, stuffed with hay and bagging, to prevent his legs and back from being bruised. An opening is left in the rear to give his tail full play. By continually springing up he sets the machine in motion. The animal works at about half a horse-power, and turns a grinding-stone, chaff-cutter, bean-mill, turnip-cutter, and a washing-machine, and all at the same time. This simple contrivance also lifts water separately for irrigating the garden.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.—Perhaps I can best serve the purpose of the writer of the accompanying letter by having his enquiries published in your paper. Any one who can furnish information in regard to the soldier referred to will please communicate it to me, or leave it at your office. C. H. WILEY.

TATE'S STATION.

Montgomery Co. Tenn. January 25th, 1866.

Mr. Wiley, Dear Sir—My object in writing to you, is to find out if possible the fate of a friend of mine, by the name of Henry Lyle. He belonged to Capt. Gray's company of Cavalry, and was at your town when the army surrendered about the time of the surrender. Six men, soldiers, were killed by citizens, in or near Greensboro, while attempting to make some horses, I learned from a Capt. Albright, who gave me your name, and told me he stayed at your house some time, and that he thought you would be kind enough to inquire into the facts of the killing of these men, and know whether or not Henry Lyle was one of them. He is about six feet high, very light hair, blue eyes, and inclined to be fleshy. He was a man for whom I had formed a strong attachment, while in the army with him, on account of his many noble qualities and his honorable bearing towards friend and foe, and I was very much grieved when I learned, 'twas thought he was killed in an attempt to do that which had he succeeded would have degraded him forever in my estimation. I do not believe it of him, any how, if you know or can find out anything about him, alive or dead, good or bad, please write me, and you will still much oblige. Your ob't servant, C. J. HITE.

There will be a fair at McLeansville on the 1st day of May, and an exhibition of tableaux at night, under the care of the ladies of Bethel Church. The proceeds to be used in building a new house of worship at Bethel. ap20 91-1w

NOTICE TO THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS OF North and South Carolina.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

Is now in thorough operation.

And forms by its connections with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, the

Cheapest, Quickest and Most Direct Through Freight Line

from all places in North Carolina and Western South Carolina to

FORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

To take advantage of this great through line, be careful to consign your Freight to care of Railroad Agent, Portsmouth, and direct your correspondents in New York and Philadelphia to do the same, and from Baltimore be careful to have your freight sent by

Old Bay Line Steamers

WHICH ARE THE Only Steamers by Which Through Freight Arrangements HAVE BEEN MADE.

Take notice, that by this route you can consign your Freight directly to its destination, as all charges and Government duties are paid by the Railroad Agent at Portsmouth, and forwarded to be collected at the destination of the Freight. E. G. GHIO, Agent, Portsmouth, Va. 91-4w

Negro Parade—Serious Difficulty.

NORFOLK, April 17. The negroes were out yesterday parading in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. A difficulty occurred, and one white man was killed and two mortally wounded. Order was finally restored by the Military.

Gen. Meade and Staff After the Forts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. Gen. Meade and staff left here for Eastport, Maine, to-day. It is supposed to be in connection with the Fenian movement.

From Canada—Mrs. Jefferson Davis in Montreal.

TORONTO, April 17. The examination of the Fenian prisoners commenced to-day. It is thought they will be committed for trial at the next assizes. Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in Montreal.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 17. The House was engaged to-day in considering the bill to increase the regular army. The section retaining ten regiments of veteran reserves was passed. The pending amendment is to make no discrimination in officers, on account of color.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 17. Cotton has a declining tendency. 1100 bales sold at 37 cents. Gold 25g.

Movements of Troops.

PORTLAND, ME., April 18. The Government has chartered the Steamer Regulator to take a company of regular troops to some point, probably East Port, and she will leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring Gen. Meade.

C. C. Clay Released.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18. C. C. Clay was released on parole this morning.

Negro Troops Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, April 18. The War Department has issued an order reducing the force of colored troops in Georgia to one regiment, Alabama 2, Mississippi 4, South Carolina 1, Florida 1.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing between Bead & Clark is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the late firm will make payments to the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, and be pleased to wait upon all who any longer work in his line. DANIEL BEARD. April 13th, 1866. 91-3w

Dissolution of Copartnership.—The firm of J. Long & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. LONG, A. DILLWORTH, R. W. GLASS. April 5th, 1866. 91-3w

New Harness Shop in Greensboro.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a branch of his long-established Shop at Greenville in the town of Greensboro, and solicits a share of patronage. It is his intention to keep on hand only the best quality of materials, which he is determined to work on the most favorable terms. He will constantly have in his store a great assortment of Saddles for ladies and gentlemen, Bridles, Bits, Saddle-bags, Harnesses of all kinds, Trunks, Saddle Trunks and Leather Trunks, Traps, Polo straps, Breeding and Harness straps, Horse Boots, Collars and Harness of all kinds, Breast Chains, &c., which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, wholesale or retail. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. The public are invited to give him a call in the building on South Elm Street, adjoining Messrs. Bogart & Murray. W. S. GILHAM. ap20 91-3m

Land for Sale.—I offer for sale a desirable TRACT OF LAND, containing 145 acres, lying 3 miles from Greensboro, near to the N. C. Railroad. One third of the tract is in woods, the remainder in a good state of cultivation, with two good dwelling houses and all other necessary improvements on the premises. To any one wishing to buy, I will give a bargain. For further particulars call and see me on the premises. MARY LEWLEY. ap20 91-4w

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.

BROKERS

AND

Insurance Agents,

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RECEIVE Deposits of Coin or Currency, subject to sight checks as with the Banks.

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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. For a special notice of Respect will be charged FIVE DOLLARS each, to be paid for when landed in for publication.

Our advertising customers will please bear in mind that, when an advertisement is inserted without being marked for a special number of insertions, it is continued until sold and charged at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion.

From The Farmer.

Slavery as Capital—What have we lost?

The overthrow of our former system of labor has been too generally confounded with the destruction of the labor itself, which it regulated and controlled.

The losses of individual property have been too generally regarded as involving a corresponding loss of wealth to the State. This is not so. The fluctuating tenure of private property does not affect the sum of the national wealth so long as its circulation from hand to hand is confined within the limits of Commonwealth; but must be regarded as a total loss whenever transmitted permanently beyond her borders, and a corresponding gain to the national wealth of the state into which it is translated. Individual loss and individual gain in the evolution of "societary" business, if confined within the limits of the State, counterbalance each other, without disturbance of the aggregate of the national wealth.

Now, if these premises are sound and reliable, how do the overthrow and demolition of our former labor system stand affected by them? It is not denied that an immense pecuniary loss accrued to private individuals by the sudden and violent disruption of our social system at the close of the war—a loss of no less than the entire capital which was represented by slaves as property; but the subject matter of the value lost by one class of the community is the gain of another class. This property—an important and principal part of the laboring force of the community—derived its peculiar value, as an investment of capital, from the right which was vested in the owner to control it at will, is now vested in the laborer himself, carrying with it the right of self-control in place of the supervised right of the late owner.

Labor, then, is the subject to which the value attaches that has been lost on the one hand and gained on the other. The commodity itself has not been lost, but has merely changed hands, without necessarily implying either loss or gain to the Commonwealth, except so far as the circumstances attending the change have had a tendency to impair its efficiency as a national resource of industrial development.

In this particular we own that the exception has a very broad significance, and that the circumstances attending the transition of the possessory right of labor have been such as greatly to impair its efficiency as a means of national wealth and progress.

Let us not content ourselves, however, with vague conjectures with respect to the amount of loss which has accrued to the Commonwealth through the deterioration of this resource of labor, but let us rather see if we can find statistical data by the help of which we may be enabled to gauge its dimensions.

By the census of 1860, the slave property of Virginia, as stated at 490,805 from which we deduce for West Virginia 18,000, it is reduced to 472,805. Of this number we estimate a loss during the war by capture and desertion of 20 per cent.

Which leaves a balance remaining at the close of the war of 378,000. We reduce this remainder into two classes, viz:

Producers consisting of 4-7ths of the entire mass 216,000

And Non-Producers, comprising idlers, old men, women, and children, consisting of the remaining 3-7ths of the whole 162,000

This non-producing class—though representing a large amount of invested capital, which proved a total loss to the owners—is not estimated as a loss to the Commonwealth, except so far as any portion of the substance of this class is chargeable upon the earnings of the producing class. To this extent the value of the first class, as an effective national resource of labor, is reduced and so becomes a loss to the Commonwealth, but the actual extent of it cannot be accurately estimated.

Adverting all due allowances and deductions we arrive at a nearly satisfactory basis for the following calculations:

There remained to the state an effective laboring force of over 200,000 which if intelligently directed and steadily employed would have largely contributed to her industrial progress and development, but for twelve months the greater proportion of this muscular force has remained in a state of dormancy, by which the capital held by the State in this large amount of labor was, for that time, not only totally annihilated, but with it also the interest which would have accrued to the State had this labor been effectively employed in productive industry. Nor could any thing less have been expected under the circumstances by any one at all acquainted with the low state of intelligence, the improvident habits and general characteristics of the freedman. At the moment of his enfranchisement, finding himself suddenly thrown out of employment, without a home or the means of subsistence for a single day, with all the harassing anxieties and crushing cares of a family superadded, for whose education, fuel, clothing and subsistence in addition to the supply of his own pressing wants, he had to provide—what else, we ask, could have been expected of one who knew none of these cares, responsibilities, and obligations in his former condition, but that, he should look to the authors of his sudden emancipation for relief, and that he should expect to receive at their hands some substantial boon to compensate the loss which he was but too sensible he had incurred in his sudden transition from slavery to freedom, at the same time that he was reduced from a state of comfort and contentment, to abject poverty, beggary and want?

Humanity demanded that in such an

exigency his liberators should supply his wants at least until he could reach a condition of self-support, and it is but simple justice to add that these demands were met with a promptitude and liberality without which hundreds and thousands of the freedmen would have perished amid all the horrors of nakedness and starvation; for whatever might have been the kindly sympathy and benevolent dispositions of their late masters towards them, they had not the means of alleviating their condition to any appreciable extent, for, in truth, many of them were themselves reduced to almost the same condition of destitution.

We have seen that the almost entire loss of a year's production has already been sustained by the Commonwealth through the dormancy of so great an amount of her laboring force; but the end is not yet. Though a favorable change is observable in the disposition of the laborers to resume steady work, and many of them have entered into contracts for the present year, yet, there still remain probably one half of the whole number who decline permanent engagements and crowd around our cities and towns for the purpose of securing employment by the day or week, that labor may be remitted when the laborer is possessed of a few dollars in advance of present necessities, and that the luxury of freedom may be enjoyed which in its highest apprehension and appreciation, is a total relaxation from toil and a dreamy, objectless indulgence in idleness and inactivity. In this field of employment are so augmented by the large number of competitors that many are prevented from finding it, who may be wily and invited by temptation, yield themselves up, with but slight resistance, to the commission of petty thefts and grand larceny, and as the consequence are fast finding their way to the prison-house and the penitentiary. Here then is another fruitful source of loss to the Commonwealth amounting probably to half as much as that of the last year, while crowds of old men, women, and children are either regaling themselves in government quarters with free rations, or wasting in squalor, destitution, and crime, in obscure neoplastic hovels, its subjects for every type of malignant disease which is invited by their wretched condition or engendered by the filth and pollution in which they live. The question of the extent of loss to the Commonwealth from these causes remains to be determined by the length of time to be consumed in the reconstruction and renovation of our system of labor and in securing the return of the freedman to regular employment in the ranks of productive industry.

Views of Mr. STEPHENS.—The *Clarksville Tobacco Plant* gives the following as the views of Hon. A. H. Stephens on the prospects of the country:

A few days since we had the pleasure of quite a lengthy interview with the distinguished gentleman, then on his way to Washington to present his credentials as recently elected United States Senator from the State of Georgia. It would be quite impossible to give any accurate account of the views that fell from him in the course of our conversation; and we will not essay the task. The general impression, however, made upon us was, that he regarded the political sky as dark and gloomy in the extreme, but nevertheless he seemed content to wait in patience for the developments of the future.

In speaking of the freedmen and the chances of agricultural prosperity under the new system of free colored labor, he expressed this remarkable view; that the labor of the present year, in his opinion, would be more efficient than in any coming year. Reckoning upon this subject on philosophical principles, he says that the lower races of mankind, such as the negro, are wanting in that degree of perseverance which is essential to success in any aim; that therefore, in their earliest efforts since they have been made free, they will display a spasmodic energy and industry; that in a short year or two they will grow weary of the task before them, and relapse into comparative idleness and inactivity.

His conclusion therefore is, that the large mass, on account of idleness, will fail to make a living, and that consequently they will rapidly die out.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOMESTIC TRADITION.—The following extraordinary domestic tradition is extracted from a new book which is much talked of in Europe:

The Duke of Albu, the brother-in-law of Napoleon III, is a short, little man, who has something of a ghostly appearance, an alabaster line, which gives him a ghost-like aspect. In Spain the story is current that the Duke was buried before he was born. When his mother was *en route* with him she was taken so desperately ill that all the attempts to restore her remained fruitless. The Duchess died far from Madrid, at a chateau which had always been her favorite residence. She was buried in the family vault; and, as it is the custom of the Spanish nobility, several valuables, among other her rings, were put into the coffin. The treasures which had been left to oblivion with the Duchess aroused the curiosity of some ruffians; they broke into the vault on the night following the funeral, robbed the dead woman, and would not leave the coffin till they had plucked a flashing diamond from the finger of the corpse. The diamond was on the little finger, and would not come off. This gave the body-snatchers the truly cannibal idea of cutting the finger. The pain aroused the apparently dead woman; she came to her senses, sat up in the coffin, and, by her unexpected waking, put the robbers to flight. When they departed they forgot to close the vault. The Duchess found sufficient strength to quit her coffin and return to the chateau, where she was at first taken for a ghost, and a priest was called in to exorcise it, but as he was unable to banish the spectre, the people in the chateau gradually began to believe in her corporeal existence. The Duchess recovered, and gave birth to a boy, who has never lost the deadly pale which he brought in to the world with him.—*Napoleon the Third and his Court, by a retired Diplomatist.*

There's two ways of doing it, said Pat to himself, as he stood musing, and waiting for a job. "If I save up four thousand dollars, I must lay up two hundred a year for twenty years, or I can put away twenty dollars a year for two hundred years—now which I shall do?"

Letter from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS, FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 5, 1866.

To the Editor of The Times:

I am frequently interrogated in regard to the amount of the United States Direct Tax collected in this locality. For the benefit of those who are desirous of knowing, and for the information of the public generally, I herewith hand you a statement of the same. There has been collected in Mecklenburg county, from the 26th day of January to the 26th day of March inclusive (that being the time assigned by the Tax Commissioners for the payment of the said tax) the sum of \$15,244.05.

If you will allow me a little more space in your columns, I would like to say a few words more in connection with the above. My sense of right and conviction of duty, as well as justice to the people of North Carolina, impel me to say a word for their comfort, consideration and encouragement. If there ever was a people who needed encouragement they certainly do. In my travels in different parts of the State, amid the wide spread and universal destitution and desolation that is so apparent on every hand, and considering their situations and their surroundings, I have often wondered how a people who have been so belied, vilified and grossly misrepresented by traveling newspaper correspondents, could, under the circumstances, respond so willingly and promptly to the demands made upon them, without a murmur against, or the least reflection upon, the General Government. Certainly, no portion of the North ever responded more cheerfully and promptly to the call of the tax-collectors than have the people of North Carolina in the present instance. In collecting this tax my feelings and sympathies have been greatly exercised, and many times better felt than expressed, especially so when, as has frequently been the case, some honest and unassuming countrymen in his homespun suit, would come up and enquire the amount of his tax, and pay the same cheerfully, and saying, "that is the last dollar I have in the world, and I have no means of getting any more at present. I pay it willingly; I want to help sustain and support the Government of the United States." I have frequently wished that some of our Northern correspondents who are engaged in publishing and circulating libelous reports and false theories, and misrepresenting the condition of society, and the views and feelings of the Southern people, could be present many times and bear, see and witness what I see, hear and witness every day. I think they would go home humiliated and self-condemned, if they had any soul, self-respect or feeling within them. I have yet to see the first man who manifests or proclaims any disloyal sentiment, or any thing antagonistic to the interests of the General Government. On the contrary, all seem to be doing what they possibly can to amicably and satisfactorily adjust and settle present difficulties. And were it not that the affairs of the nation were confided and entrusted in the hands of a man who is pre-eminently fitted and qualified to meet the present exigencies, the people of the South might well despair of ever regaining their wonted prosperity and their former position.

I would say to the people of Charlotte, and to the people throughout the South, be not discouraged or disheartened. The great Ruler of the Universe will, in His own good time, bring order out of confusion, and you will be restored to your legitimate and rightful position in the councils of the Nation. I firmly believe that Andrew Johnson will be the instrument, in the hands of Him who rules and controls the destiny of nations, of bringing the Nation out of this fiery ordeal, refined, as I purified, and of establishing the Government upon principles so broad and permanent that the combined powers of the world will not be able to prevail against us.

In all our past history there has never been a period in which we were crowded and concentrated so much of interest and responsibility, so much of doubt and uncertainty, as at the present time. The great question to be considered by the people of the North and South in this hour of imminent peril, is, whence and whither are we, as a people and as a nation, tending, and what is to be our destiny. It is a question of profound interest, involving beyond a doubt the most momentous interests that ever demanded or engaged the attention of any people or nation.—There are interests involved that are as high as heaven and broad as the universe. This question is now being solved, and the eyes of the whole civilized world are directed and turned towards the American people, watching with the most intense interest and anxiety its solution. The great champion of Democracy, Andrew Johnson, is solving the question, and if the people will stand by him and give him their support he will very soon show to the satisfaction of the whole world solution of this intricate and complex problem. The policy he has adopted and inaugurated will, if sustained, save and secure the Nation from the great malstrom of political destruction to which we are dangerously tending; and now that the fearful and bloody strife through which the nation has passed is ended, and there be no more sectional strife or party feeling manifested or exhibited. May our noble President, amidst the fearful weight of responsibility that rests upon him, be guided and governed by that wisdom which is from above; and may the people in every quarter, East, West, North and South, encourage and sustain him in his efforts to regenerate and reconstruct the Government upon a broader, firmer and more enduring basis than was ever heretofore attained. May the councils, deliberations, and enactments of our Senators and Representatives be characterized by a spirit of unity, liberality, harmony and good will; and may their action henceforth in all important matters be in keeping with the interests and demands of the Government, and commensurate with the wants and interests of the people throughout the length and breadth of the land, is the desire and prayer of Your friend and well wisher.

C. H. GARDNER, C. K.

U. S. Direct Tax Com.

P. S.—I take this opportunity of respectfully tendering to the citizens of Charlotte my hearty thanks for the courteous and uniform kindness they have shown me during my brief stay with them and I trust that the acquaintance thus

made, though slight, may, in a measure, prove mutually advantageous. C. H. G.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM GENERAL LEE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.—I am sorry to observe a disposition on the part of the Reconstruction Committee to suppress, in the pretended publication of General Lee's testimony, the most important part of that distinguished officer's examination. I violate no confidence in giving it, as follows:

Q—What kind of shirts did you wear during the war?
A—Calico sometimes and sometimes woolen.

Q—You are married, are you not?
A—Yes, I am.

Q—Don't you know that the ladies of the South formed a secret cabal for the wearing of gray petticoats during the war?
A—I do not.

Q—Don't you think they wore more gray than blue in the article of clothing to which we refer?
A—I do not know. Never investigated that subject.

Q—Is it true that the women of the South wear Jeff. Davis' picture in their bosom?
A—I never took notice. Should not be surprised if some of them did.

Q—Do you think a Freedman's Bureau agent would be allowed to marry into a first family of Virginia?
A—If a young lady belonging to a first family were willing, I suppose he could.

Q—How long will it be before pumpkin pies become a favorite dish in the lately rebellious districts?
A—I do not know. Some people like them now.

Q—Is there not a great aversion to codfish, as a Yankee staple of diet?
A—I do not know that there is.

Q—Do they like pork and beans in Virginia?
A—Some people do.

Q—What's your opinion of the Fenians?
A—I have not given the subject much attention.

Q—How are you on Schleswig-Holstein?
A—I have not made up my mind on that subject either.

Q—Which side do you sleep on?
A—The right side generally.

Q—Do Southern men generally continue to sleep in arms, notwithstanding the cessation of the rebellion?
A—Those who are married do, I believe.

Q—Do those who are not married abstain from doing so?
A—I can't say they all do.

There are other important parts of General Lee's testimony not yet published by the Committee on Reconstruction. I trust I have given enough to show, when contrasted with what has heretofore been given to the public, that the most significant portions of the examination—those bearing most directly on the great problem of reconstruction—are willfully suppressed.—*Washington correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE "ROUND TABLE" ON NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN GENERALS.—The *Round Table* contains a liberal and well executed critique upon Cook's "Life of Stonewall Jackson." Of this great Southern champion it speaks in terms of admiration, saying—"He was the Havelock of the war; a brave man, good man, who loved the excitement but not the crumple of conflict." Again—"He was the hero of the first two years of the war, and as such his fame will not readily pass away."

The *Round Table* selects from the rolls of fame, on either side, such of the Generals as it thinks will find an abiding place in history. It says—"On the Northern side, we shall be very much surprised if the developments of time do not place upon the roll as one of the most distinguished as well as one of the most successful of all the commanders the name of General McClellan. First in honor, because greatest in what he accomplished, careful history will record the name of General Sherman, close beside that of Gen. Grant. General Sheridan and Admiral Farragut will alike inspire the admiration and gratitude of the people for their brilliant achievements. On the Southern side we shall have first and greatest the name of General Lee. Next to him will shine the glorious daring and wonderful exploits of General Thomas Jackson, who will always be known by the sobriquet given to him at Manassas. The third name upon the Southern list will be that of General Joseph Johnston, and beyond this we do not conceive that history will have many names to perpetuate. And if we shall prove mistaken with regard to some of these men mentioned, we feel sure that the name of Sherman on the one side and Jackson on the other will be among the last to be forgotten."

We would add several names to the Southern side of the list of those for which *The Round Table* anticipates a permanent place in history; but our object at present is to quote from that journal rather than offer speculations and opinions of our own.

Mr. Lindsay told a good story at the Sunday school celebration at the Methodist church in Charlottesville the other day. He said that the following occurred at a Sunday school at the University of Virginia recently between a teacher and a new scholar:

Teacher—My little boy, can you tell me who killed Abel?
Scholar—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Well, now, my little dear, do not be afraid—who killed Abel?
Scholar—The Yankees.

Teacher—Oh no, Johnny, we are not talking about that; do you not know who killed Abel?
Scholar insisted it was the Yankees.

Teacher—No, my son; Cain killed Abel. Now remember, think of sugar-cane; I am going to ask you about it next Sunday. Think of sugar-cane.

Next Sunday the boy was attacked again.

Teacher—Well, Johnny, you know today who killed Abel?
Boy—Oh yes, ma'am, must I tell?

Teacher—Yes, my dear; who killed Abel?
Boy—Sorghum.—*Charlottesville Courier.*

A dispatch from Halifax says that the steamer England has 150 cases of cholera on board. There have been forty deaths.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

Dress Goods

Of every description, comprising

Silk Mantillas,

Basques,

Talmas,

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

BOOTS and SHOES.

The "Derby Hat!"

The latest Novelty.

In addition to Dry Goods, also a full stock of

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 35c

Old Java Coffee, at 50c

Crushed Sugar, at 30c

Light brown Coffee Sugar, 15c

Green Tea from \$1.50 to \$3.00

Pepper,

Spice,

Ginger,

Cloves,

Nutmegs,

Mustard,

Powder,

Starch,

Bi Carb. Soda, Matches,

Raisins, by the pound, or in 4, 2 or whole boxes.

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, Alpacaes, French Merinos, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Domestic, Bleach 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 Coppers, Hardware, Crockery, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Glass Tumblers, &c.

All articles usually kept in retail stores. Wholesale or retail at very small profits on original cost. The citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods before they purchase. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. One door above Meade'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

in 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.

SEEDS.—Clover, Blue Grass, Herds Grass, Timothy, for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

GUANO for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

SHINGLES for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

SUGAR, COFFEE, and general stock of Groceries for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

NEW GOODS.—Fine Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, &c., for sale by D. W. C. BENBOW.

Business and Professional Cards.

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

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

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

JOHN A. SLOAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

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

AND
General Commission Merchants

Fifteenth Street, Between Main and Cary,
RICHMOND, VA.

Jan 20 78-3m

E. S. ALBERTSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,

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

EDWARD J. HALE, JR.,
of Fayetteville, N. C.,

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSON & CO.,
370 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parcels, &c. 77-6m

KAUB & STEIN,
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions,
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Woodware, Crockeryware, &c.,
Haukin & McLean's old stand,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Highest market prices for Country Produce. 78-3m

A. DIMOND & CO.,
Wholesale
Book Sellers,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufac-

Importers and Manufacturers
Wall and Window Papers, Fine Cutlery, &c.
No. 12 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Feb 24 83-6m

W. H. BOWEN & CO.,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS
AND
DEALERS IN
American and Foreign Music,
Strings and Musical Instruments,
No. 1102 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Jan 13 78-6m

A. J. DEDMON, WM. L. DEDMON, CHAS. S. DEDMON,
DEROSSETT & CO.,
(formerly DeRossett and Brown.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.

General Commission Mer-

chants,
No. 6 North Water Street, (up Stairs.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal attention to the purchase and sale of produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods. 84-3m

Portrait Painting,

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A "Provisional" Speculation.
Among the many strange developments now being brought to light, respecting the administration of our State affairs under the late Provisional Government, is one which is so astounding in its nature that we would be constrained to consider it an idle fiction, were it not that we possessed "confirmation as strong as proof." A pamphlet from the State Printing Office, prepared for the use of members of the legislature, found its way into our hands some days since, the contents of which absolutely startled us. We did not imagine that in the present impoverished condition of the State, there would be found any among her own sons, who would attempt to add to her burdens, and that, by means that can hardly be called legitimate even in the broadest sense of the term. Our eyes, however, have been opened; we no longer see "through a glass darkly," but facts have been laid before us that have shaken our faith in what shall we say?—the financial skill of some of our own people. The facts are simply these:

At the close of the late war the State possessed a large quantity of cotton to which the government of the United States subsequently waived all claim.—Gov. Worth, at that time Provisional Treasurer, caused this cotton to be collected, and consigned to the commission house of Swenson, Mendenhall & Co., at New York, who were entrusted with its sale for the benefit of the State. Before, however any sale had been made, and, in fact, before all the cotton had actually reached the consignees, Gov. Worth was nominated by the people of North Carolina for the position he now so happily fills, in opposition to Mr. Holden, and he therefore considered it his duty to resign his office as Provisional Treasurer. Subsequently, Mr. Holden the Provisional Governor, appointed Dr. William Sloan of Gaston county, to the position thus vacated. Of course, by virtue of his office, Dr. Sloan assumed control of the cotton in question. He then deputed Mr. A. J. Jones, State Senator from Columbus county, to proceed to New York, and look after the cotton in the hands of the firm to which it had been consigned for sale, but before Mr. Jones departed Dr. Sloan sold privately to Messrs. A. J. Jones & Co., this very cotton at 33 cents per pound, and at the very time, too, when it was being sold in the New York market at 47 or 48 cents per lb. Of course no money was passed in the transaction, that part of the business being postponed until Messrs. A. J. Jones & Co., realized it. Having reached New York, Mr. Jones demanded that the cotton be delivered to him as the purchaser at 33 cents per pound, but Mr. Swenson very properly, and perhaps indignantly, refused to do so without Dr. Sloan's order as State Treasurer, giving as his reason that cotton of this grade was then selling in New York at 47 cents per pound. Upon Dr. Sloan being appealed to, he promptly directed Messrs. Swenson, Mendenhall & Co., to deliver the cotton to Mr. Jones at 33 cents per pound, which was accordingly done, and the amount due the State at 33 cents per pound was thus turned over to Mr. Jones to be handed to the State Treasurer.

Mr. Jones, or rather Messrs. A. J. Jones & Co., immediately turned around, sold the whole lot at 47 cents per pound and pocketed the money.

Now this is either a very rascally affair, or else it is an exhibition of the most egregious fraud in business matters that was ever brought to light in the administration of the public affairs of this State.—Our people have either been swindled out of a large sum by certain officers of the Provisional Government, or they have lost it through the folly and utter incapacity of those officers. The facts are as we have stated, and the people can judge for themselves. We would like to see this matter looked into by the press of the State, and the guilty parties, if guilty they are, smothered and compelled to disgorge. We would like to know who was the Co. with Mr. Jones, and whether it comprised one or more. We would like to know what right had Dr. Sloan to sell to Mr. Jones any cotton, which had already been placed in the hands of factors for sale, and to sell it, too, at a price at least one-third less than the ruling rates in New York. In fact, we would like to know about it.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Elegant Extracts.
For the sake of the truth of history, we publish the following extracts from *The Standard* of April and May, 1861, before the Senior Editor of *The Standard* had anything to do with *The Standard*, to show the amiable temper of Mr. Holden, the editor of *The Standard*, towards Mr. Lincoln, and his opinions in reference to the war and the Union.

As soon as we can do so, we will give a few more, from *The Standard* of 1863, and on, after the Senior Editor's connection with *The Standard*, ceased:

The proclamation of Lincoln is a gross usurpation.—*Standard*, April 20, 1861.

Patentism and unjust power are on one side.—"God and our native land" are on the other.—*Standard*, April 24, 1861.

Never let it be said that North Carolina was called upon to draft her sons to fight in this righteous war.—*Ibid.*

Mr. W.'s place, it seems, was offered to Mr. S. of this place, who indignantly declined it, and wrote to the Post Master General, that "he would help to maintain the rights of the South at the point of the bayonet," and instead of serving Old Abe, he would like to get just one good shot at him.—*Standard*, April 27, 1861.

Up to the proclamation of Lincoln, our people were divided. The party names were Unionists and Secessionists. These names have ceased to exist. We are all Southern rights now.—*Ibid.*

The Times (New York) speaks of a "filibustering army." That is understood. In the first place, we do not fear the result of such a movement; and, in the second place, if such a purpose as that should be proclaimed by the Northern authorities, every soldier and every officer taken in battle would regard and execute as an incendiary. The South will give no quarters to those who compose or who lead "filibustering" armies.—*Ibid.*

Lincoln has broken the Constitution, wrought a revolution, and released the States in the minority from the Federal Government.—*Standard*, May 1, 1861.

In the language of that faithful old Democratic sheet, *The Albany Argus* and *Atlas*, "the cannoning in the harbor of Charleston"—and, we may add, the pro-

clamation of Lincoln—"sounded the death-knell of the American Union. Henceforth we are two nations."

True love can never grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep.

Standard, May 1, 1861.

We predict that Lincoln and his government will be in Albany, New York, before the close of the ensuing summer.—*Ibid.*

Capt. Vance's company is at present in the encampment at Statesville. Vance knows where to find Abe Lincoln, and his men will follow him to the death.—*Standard*, May 11, 1861.

THE WHITE LIVERED COWARDS.—*The York Tribune* has contributed as follows to the war; for the war, 00; for the old flag, 00; for the militia, 00; for regulars, 00; for consuls, 5; for other foreign officers, 2; for post officers, 3.—*Ibid.*

FOUR MACON.—They say if Abe's ships should pay Macon a visit, they will be most "hostilely hospitably" received; several balls gotten up, in honor of their arrival, and entertained with the only fruit now in season—a plenty of grape.—*Standard*, May 15, 1861.

Let no follower of Abe Lincoln lay the flattering unction to his soul, that the old Union men of this State are not true to the South. The *squads* who have told Abe's followers a different tale have died, and have thus given aid and comfort to the abolitionists.—*Standard*, May 18, 1861.

GETTING INTO SOUTHERN SOCIETY.—*The Chicago Times*, in contrasting the testimony of Gen. Lee and Gen. Terry as to the loyalty of the people of Virginia, and alluding especially to the indisposition manifested by Virginia society to receive strangers readily, makes the following very sensible remark:

"There are two points of prominence connected with this question of admittance to Southern society. Southern women entered upon the contest for the independence of the South with an enthusiasm and determination that exceeded those of the opposite sex. The failure, therefore, was more disastrous in its reactionary effect upon their feelings than it was in the case of Southern men. The Southern women are more disappointed, more prostrated by the failure than the men. When to this is added the fact that almost all these women are mourning for the loss of some relative, it can scarcely be expected that they would be willing to look favorably upon men whom they cannot but regard as the instruments by which their pride has been humbled, their hopes blasted, their property destroyed, and their fathers, sons, lovers and brothers slain."

Suppose the case reversed. Suppose the South had conquered, and that, to-day, the North was a desert held by Southern troops; would our wives and daughters wish to associate with swaggering graybacks who had been instrumental in reducing them to poverty and in depriving them of their natural protectors? We should regard our women as coarse and unfeeling if they ventured to take any such course.

The other prominent point in this matter is, that in Southern society, as in any other society, a gentleman is admissible, whether he come from Boston, Paris, or Kansas. No gentleman will force himself into a house of mourning and propose a game of eucure or a dance in connection with the obsequies of the deceased; and, in like manner, no gentleman will seek admittance into Southern society, until its people have buried their dead.—In time the dead will be buried, the period of mourning will be passed, the bitterness of recollection will become lessened, and then the doors of Southern mansions will swing on oiled hinges for the entrance of the gentleman, regardless of his nationality.

We cannot conscientiously promise, when that time arrives, that these doors will be wide open to New England and the entire North. Blatant abolitionists, who offensively insisted that the Southern negro is the intellectual and social equal of Southern white woman, will find it as hard to get into Southern society then as they do now. This fact alone will probably bar the doors of Southern houses against nine-tenths of the Puritans.—Respectable society everywhere; it is an aggregation of sympathetic social elements, and it repudiates everything uncount, brutal, and offensive."

THIEVES CAUGHT.—Mayor Harris and his police arrested in this place, on Friday night last, three white men supposed to be professional thieves. They came up on the N. C. Road, and were arrested soon after their arrival. Nearly a half bushel of Watches and Jewelry were found in their possession, and when one of the men was arrested he was trying to sell a watch to a negro.

These chaps give their names as John Rogers, Geo. Simpson and Geo. Stevenson, and profess to be from Philadelphia, Liverpool and Charleston. The names, no doubt, are assumed.

They were committed to Jail for further examination. Jewelry stores in Raleigh and Greensboro have been recently robbed, and we expect these men know something about it.

A little old North Carolina justice well executed on the bare back, will make the soil of the Old North State rather uncomfortable for thieves and pick-pockets.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

GENERAL LEE FOR PRESIDENT.—We copy the following "straw" from *The Mobile Register*:

"A friend drew from his pocket, yesterday, a carte de visite, with an ambrotype portrait, and called our attention to the excellent likeness of the noble original. 'That man,' said he, 'will be President of the United States one of these days.'—That man, skeptical reader, was Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, the 'Rebel' descendant of the 'Rebel' George Washington.—Stranger things have happened in this strange and variable world, especially in this mutable America, where the currents of popular opinion run like mill-races, in whatever channels circumstance, fashion and passion excavate for themselves."

"Hallo, my jolly Rebel, how do you feel now, since the surrender?"
"Very much like Lazarus, Yank."
"How's that?"
"Like I was licked by the dogs."

EFFECTS OF RADICAL LEGISLATION UPON PRICES.—About one year has elapsed since Lee's surrender and the rebellion was suppressed. At that time (April 3, 1865) gold was selling in New York at forty-six cents premium; cotton, thirty-six cents per pound; flour, twelve dollars per barrel; beef, twenty-one dollars per barrel. At this time (April, 1866) gold is selling at twenty-eight premium, or eighteen per cent less than it was a year ago; cotton commands forty-four cents per pound; flour is sixteen dollars per barrel; pork, twenty-six; beef, twenty-four. With the heavy decline in gold one would imagine that a corresponding decline in articles of general consumption would follow; but such, we find, is not the case. Flour, pork and beef have advanced, and even cotton has gone up in price, notwithstanding the receipt of the large amount of two million bales, besides perhaps three hundred thousand bales that have reached market and not been reported. A balance of a half a million bales probably remains in the interior yet to be shipped. How are we to account for this advance in prices? How is it that the burdens of the people are increasing instead of diminishing as gold depreciates? The products of the South are coming forward and the value of the currency is appreciating. We think a correct answer to these questions can be found in the radical legislation in Congress. The disturbing elements there have kept the business of the country in an unsettled condition ever since the war ceased. With the return of peace it was generally supposed that the country would be allowed to recover its energies, and trade resume its accustomed channels. But the radicals, fearing to lose power, are constantly laboring to keep alive a sentiment of hostility between the North and the South, to arouse sectional jealousies and bitterness, to unsettle trade, and to increase the loads that are now oppressing the people. When will the country be relieved of the intolerable curse of radicalism.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TRIAL OF MAJ. GEE.—The Military Commission, sitting in the trial of Maj. John H. Gee, met again yesterday, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Holland, Counsel for the defense, moved to quash the proceedings, on the ground that the proclamation of President Johnson, declaring that hostilities had ceased, and that the ordinary judicial process could be executed by the civil authorities in this and other Southern States, late in rebellion, and restoring the writ of *habeas corpus*, that, therefore, martial law had ceased, and the tribunals created to execute it had terminated within the States named. He argued in favor of the motion at considerable length, and cited numerous authorities to sustain the position he took.

The Judge Advocate asked that the motion be not entertained, on the ground that the Court had no official evidence of the genuineness of the Proclamation.

The Court over-ruled the objection.—The Judge Advocate then asked time to prepare his answer to the question of jurisdiction, which was acceded to by the Court.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.—*Standard*, 10th.

On Tuesday, the Judge Advocate made his argument before the Commission, against the motion of the accused to quash the proceedings, and read an order from the War Department to suspend the nursing out of certain officers detailed on duty in the Commission, which order, he stated, dated subsequent to the President's proclamation, was paramount to an order to continue the trial, because whatever is done by any one of the Departments is an order from the President in legal contemplation.

The Court, after consultation, decided against the motion, and the prosecution proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

On yesterday the prisoner sneaked out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Fowle, of the Superior Court, Bench, which was served on Gen. Rizer, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, to have Maj. Gee before him on Saturday next.—The matter will then be decided, whether the trial before the Military Commission shall continue, a trial be had before a civil Court, or Major Gee be set at liberty.—*Ibid* 12th.

HEAVY RAIN AND SNOW STORM.—For two or three weeks previously, the weather in this region was mild and summer like, until last Saturday evening, when the sky was overcast with clouds and rain began to descend, continuing without intermission all day Sunday, changing to snow at night, which fell to the depth of three or four inches. This was on the 8th of April. We suppose that the fruit is killed, if not the trees that were in bloom, and the gardens have fared badly.—*Statesville American.*

DISTINGUISHED BIRTH.—One of Her Majesty's lionesses gave birth to a young prince of the royal line of forest monarchs on the Virginia & Tennessee train the other day. His princeliness was born just as the train reached Wytheville, and we understand that Prof. Leeper performed his usual daring feats in the cage with the mother a few hours after. At last someone both were doing as well as could be expected.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD. The tenacious Jamieson and his men, Quigley have at last surrendered. *The Alexandria Gazette* of Friday evening says:

The books, papers and all other effects of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company were turned over last night by Messrs. Quigley and Jamieson to the officers of that company elected at the last meeting of its stockholders, and this morning John S. Barlow, Esq., took possession of the road. Mr. Vanhook, Superintendent, also assumed the duties of his office this morning.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, of the 5th inst., in speaking of the printer's strike in Richmond, says: "Yesterday the publishers advertised for journey-men to take the place of the strikers, and, today, obtained about thirty persons, known, professionally, as 'rats,' or men who work for less than 'Union rates.'—These were all 'shipped' this morning, in good order, for the 'City of the Hills.'"

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—We understand that a case growing out of the late war came up before the circuit court at Trenton, Judge Sampson presiding, during the session just closed, of considerable importance. Captain David Spence, of Rutherford county, A. Q. M. in the Confederate service, seized for army use, it is charged, one hundred head of cattle, the property of Mr. F. M. Medlin, a citizen of Gibson county. No payment was made therefor, and Mr. Medlin now sues Captain Spence for the value of the property (\$10,000). The case came up last week, defendant first pleading general issue. His attorneys, of whom there were several, then filed a special plea of orders, amnesty, etc. To this the plaintiff demurred, and the only argument laid was on this point. It continued from Wednesday morning until late Friday night. On Saturday morning, the court requiring further time for a decision of the point raised, the entire case, by consent of both parties, was continued until the 7th of the month. The final issue is anticipated with no little interest, as many other prosecutions of similar character will be made against other parties should Mr. Medlin prove successful.—*Memphis Argus*, 2nd.

THE FATE OF A SEDUCER.—A correspondent of *The Virginia* (Nevada) *Enterprise*, writing recently from Nevada, says:

John Smith (I could not find out his real name) died in the common hospital yesterday, and his body now lies in state at the common dead-house, and has been gazed upon by many curious eyes. There is nothing unusual in a John Smith dying at the hospital, you may say. I grant it is true. But then there is a history connected with this John Smith. He was a minister's son; he lived in his father's house in Cleveland, Ohio, fifteen years ago, and was a gay and blithesome young man. In the course of time he seduced two beautiful young girls, sisters, under promise of marriage. When each found out at last that the other was a victim, and that complete reparation was thus cut off forever, in that the seducer could not marry them both, they planned an all sufficient revenge. They inveigled the scoundrel into an isolated chamber, and, through stratagem, managed to inflict a number of dreadful wounds upon him with a knife.—The wretch was taken to county hospital, where after living helpless for fifteen years, he died, as stated above.

LAUGHABLE.—An ebony colored female of the African persuasion entered a store in Pearl street yesterday and asked a policeman to show her some "flesh colored skin." In taking a second glance at the single, the young man went in search of the article, returning with a lot of black stockings, whereas the sable customer frowned indignantly and turned upon the "middle of her foot," and "jerked" herself out of the store, remarking as she went that he "couldn't fool her wid dem ole black stockings." She wanted flesh colored or none at all.—*Albany Times.*

A powerful rebellion has broken out in Abyssinia, against the Emperor Theodore. It is led by a negro who claims, like Theodore, to be a descendant of Solomon, and of the ancient kings of Ethiopia. All the elements of discontent in the empire have made common cause with him. The Prince of Gogam, the party of Oublie and the clergy, enraged at the Emperor's treatment of their Patriarch, are all on his side. All of Shea and a large part of Tigre are in his hands, and the communications of Theodore with the Red Sea are entirely cut off. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the Emperor will put down this insurrection as he has put down his numerous predecessors. An awful amount of bloodshed is to be expected in the course of his vengeance upon the insurgents.

GENERAL GRANT ARRESTED FOR FAST DRIVING.—On Saturday, while General Grant was exercising his fast gray nag on Fourteenth street, officers Baily and Crown, after a sharp race, arrested him for fast driving. General Grant offered to pay the usual fine imposed in such cases, which, of course, the officers could not receive; but the General expressed his doubts of their authority to arrest him, and drove off. The case was duly reported to Superintendent Richards. It is stated that this street is becoming a common racing ground, and that a large number of arrests for violation of the ordinance prohibiting fast driving are made every pleasant day, when those who defied in "speed" are out exercising their "stock."—*National Intelligencer*, 9th.

CROP PROSPECTS.—It is too early to be talking about the prospects of the next crop. Those who are predicting a short crop of wheat and mourning the loss of the fruit, are mistaken to a great extent, we hope. We have faith enough to believe that all will come out right in the end, both in the vegetable and animal kingdom, and that there will be a plenty of bread and meat, and apples and peaches, too. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

DIED.
On the morning of Jan. 7th, 1866, JANE DENT wife of Col. William Dent at the residence of Mr. Bruce Wathbury, her son in law, 65 years of age. In one sense of the word it is painful to write an obituary of such an one, in that we are compelled to record the fact that such a lovely character has gone from among us. And on the other hand it affords us pleasure to record the death of one of whom we can speak in such glowing terms and eulogize so highly, when every one that knew her will say it is all so, and of whom we know we cannot say too much to her praise. She was indeed a lovely creature, not having to my knowledge any equal on earth, her greatest fault was that she was too kind to every one. Go to her house she could never do enough for you. Her husband Col. Wm. Dent, who had gone, but a short while before her, was of the same kind, hospitable and kindly disposition, both lived together for many years about six miles north of Greensboro, and brought up a large family who are now scattered. We believe they are both now happy in the enjoyment of "that peace which passeth all understanding."

How links the righteous when she dies!
How mildly beams the closing eyes,
How gently leaves the expiring breast!

So like a summer cloud away;
So like the sick and weary are o'er,
So softly shuts the eyes of day,
So like a wave along the shore.

Life's duty done, as links the clay,
Bright from its bed the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How best the righteous when he dies!"

AMICUS.

Important Notice
To passengers going to the following named places, via the great Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, viz:

Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky.,
Chicago, Ill., Nashville, Tenn.,
St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, Ohio,
St. Joseph, Mo., Toledo, Ohio,
Quincy, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio,
Burlington, Iowa., Columbus, Ohio,
Cairo, Ill., Dayton, Ohio,
Memphis, Tenn., Lafayette, Ind.,
and all points in the great West.

Passengers going to the above named places should take care to provide themselves with through tickets in every case from the day they start from, as they will save from \$5 to \$10 per ticket. Through tickets are sold at the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Office at Richmond, Va., and passengers are advised going West to purchase their tickets only at Richmond, Va., until through tickets are sold here at Greensboro, N. C., when they can purchase them direct from here through. Notice will be given through this paper as soon as tickets are sold here.

By this great route passengers have only TWO CHANGES of Cars between Washington City and Indianapolis, two changes to Cincinnati, and three to St. Louis.

Time from Washington to Indianapolis 36 hours; Cincinnati 36 hours; and St. Louis 50 hours; Cairo 52 hours; and Memphis Tenn. 62 hours.

The Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road connecting roads are the only routes which can check baggage through from Washington City to all points West. Passengers should be sure to ask for tickets via Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, as it is the nearest and most direct route. Passengers purchasing Western through tickets have the privilege to visit Baltimore and then resume their journey West, via Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

Parties of 10 to 15 full persons wishing to emigrate West should be sure to address me by letter at Richmond, as a reduction will be made, if proper and timely application is made to me, saving passengers money, besides receiving full information in regard to the routes they are traveling. Information can also be obtained of R. M. Sloan, Agent Southern Express Company, Greensboro.

Or address LOUIS ZIMMER, Gen. Southern Agent, B. & O. R. R., Post office box 537 Richmond, Va.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation, Baltimore & O. R. R. Baltimore, Md.
L. M. COLE, G. N. Ticket Agent, Baltimore & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

Valuable Property for Sale.—Having determined to pay my debts, and leave the country, I shall offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday 3rd day of May next, all my property consisting of three improved lots in the town of New Salem, one of which is the best improved in the place, having all buildings necessary for a business man, and is at the best business stand in the country. Also, 10 acres of good land, good mineral prospects near town on a fine cultivation, growing up the balance well timbered with a growing crop of Wheat, Oats and rye, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Wagon, 1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Mill and fixtures, 1 set Blacksmith Tools, a lot of Iron and Steel, some Carpenter's Tools, Farming Tools, cattle and Hogs various articles of house hold and kitchen furniture. Also, a quantity of notes, and valuable papers. Terms made known on day of sale.
90-3w N. C. JARRELL.

Notice to Distillers.—The Legislature imposed a tax of twenty five cents on every gallon of spirituous liquors distilled since the first of January, 1866, to be paid by the distiller which tax is to be collected quarterly, April, July, October, January.

I will be in Greensboro on Saturday the 28th instant, for the purpose of receiving the tax on all spirits made up to the 1st of April. I will receive the tax any time during the week of April Superior Court.

The Legislature also requires all persons who distill any kind of spirits from grain, after the 12th day of April, 1866, to take out a license. Any person who shall distill without previously obtaining a license, therefore shall pay a tax of ten dollars for every day or part of a day in which he may so distill.
April 10th, 1866.
90-2w R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

NORTH CAROLINA, 2d Equity, Spring Term, Randolph County.
G. W. Harris and wife, and others, } Petition to sell Land.
vs. }
Gaston Spence and wife. }
On motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gaston Spence, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in *The Greensboro Patriot*, commanding the said absent defendant, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the said county, at the Court House in Ashboro, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition aforesaid, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte as to him.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at Ashboro, the 4th Monday of March, 1866.
Issued 6th of April, 1866.
90-6wad\$10 F. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

Notice.—By virtue of a decree of Randolph County Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1866, on the petition of Julius A. Gray and others, ex parte, I shall offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, on the 22nd of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Ashboro, a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less on the waters of Caraway, and adjoining the lands of Nathan Farlow and others. Said land is situated in the MINERAL REGION. GIVING GOOD INDICATIONS OF GOLD AND COPPER. The purchaser will be expected to give bond with approved security, and the title will be retained until the further order of the Court of Equity.
This 6th of April, 1866.
90-6wad\$10 F. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

Horse Stolen.—Was stolen on the 5th of April, 1866, from the subscriber, a dark bay horse, black mane and tail; his left eye o. t.; 15 hands high; a spile did pacer. Bought at Lexington, for a government horse at a sale; also held a certificate for the horse, and the horse has I. C. on his shoulder, and S under mane and C. on his thigh. And if any person will give me any information as to where my horse is I will reward him handsomely.
Wm. HARRIS.
90-3w

NEW BARBER SHOP.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Barber Shop in the rear of the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Easy shaving, delightful Shampooing and perfect Hair Dressing.
RUFUS WILKES.
90-4f

JACK, THE BARBER.—respectfully announces to the public that his Barber Shop has undergone a complete renovation, and his patrons may be assured that with the aid of a complete corps of accomplished and skillful artists, the most improved razors, the best soaps, pomades and oils, he will be enabled to stand unrivalled in the tonsorial art. Boot-blackening short notice. Call at the old stand, on South-eighth Street.
90-4f

GREENSBORO, N. C.
March 30th, 1866.

Application will be made to the Convention of North Carolina for an ordinance incorporating a Company to explore and operate Mines for Petroleum, Oil, Coal and other valuable substances.
90-3w

Will be opened
on the 20th April, 1866,
A LARGE,
Beautiful and Select
stock of
Spring and Summer
GOODS.

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 CAN NOT 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 10c20cts.; Bleached Domestic 20c40cts.; Hais \$1.25a2\$; Ladies' Shoes \$1.75a\$2.75; Children's Shoes, 62a\$1.50; Men's Shoes, \$1.75; Best Rio Coffee, 38; Light brown C Sugar, 15;
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.
AT OUR
Cheap Cash Store
On West Market Street,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
where we will be pleased to see all our friends and customers.

MAY & CO.
NEW GOODS
AT HIGH POINT.
The undersigned has received his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, And would announce to the public that he can sell lower than any other house in Middle Carolina. His stock was selected with a view to meet the wants of all.
Dry Goods, Hais, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c., with a full line of Groceries. Particular attention is called to his stock of HARDWARE AND FARMING UTENSILS AND IMPLEMENTS. Goods will be wholesale to dealers on better terms (including freights and risks) than they can be bought in the Northern Cities.
90-4w M. JARRELL.

North Carolina Stokes county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.
John P. Smith, Exr. of Ephraim Boudien dead. } Petition to sell Lands.
vs. }
John H. Huddleley, }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in *The Greensboro Patriot* notifying the said John H. Huddleley to appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Danbury on the 3rd Monday of June next, and show cause if any he can why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, J. F. Hill, Clerk of said Court at office the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1866.
90-6wad\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

North Carolina Stokes county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.
W. W. McCauley, Admr. } Petition to sell Lands.
vs. }
Alexander Hampton, }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in *The Greensboro Patriot* for six successive weeks notifying the said Alexander Hampton to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Stokes County, at the Court House in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday of June next, and show cause if any he can why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, J. F. Hill, Clerk of said Court at office the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1866.
90-6wad\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, 2d Equity, Spring Term, Randolph County.
David L. Davis, et al., } Petition to sell Land.
vs. }
Franklin Davis, et al., }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel H. Davis, James H. Davis, Maria Davis, Roxana Davis, Margaret Davis, Wally Davis, children and heirs at law of Bartlett V. Davis, deceased, Winslow Davis, Warren Davis, Franklin Davis, Nathan Davis; and Wm. Jones, Nathan Jones, Joseph Pencock and wife Caroline, Lewis McPherson, Caroline McPherson and Wm. McPherson, children and heirs at law of Eliza McPherson, dec'd; defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in *The Greensboro Patriot* notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Ashboro on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid, at office in Ashboro, the 4th Monday of March, 1866.
Issued 6th of April, 1866.
90-6wad\$10 S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

Tobacco Plants
NEED GUANO!
which is for sale by D. W. C. BENDOW.

NEW GOODS.—Fine Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, &c., for sale by D. W. C. BENDOW.

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

From The N. C. Presbyterian.
Light in the Darkness.
DEAR BROTHER FULLER:—I have just
received under the frank of its author, a
speech delivered in the House of Repre-
sentatives, January 31st, 1866, by Hon.
Wm. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, on "Pro-
tection to American labor." There was a
passage that greatly interested me, to
which I would invite the attention of our
Freedmen, and of all interested in their
future status and social elevation. I com-
mend the generous invitation of this Re-
publican to the serious consideration of our
colored people, and to imitation by other
Congressmen from the highly-favored
Northern States:

"Pennsylvania needs a million laborers. She
can feed and clothe and house them all
they come to her in the current year. We
want them to gather, and settle, and pro-
duce, to conduct our internal carrying
trade: to build factories, forges,
turnarounds, and the towns they will be-
get to quarry slate, zinc, coal, iron, marble,
and the thousand other elements of wealth con-
tained within the limits of our State. Inert,
these natural elements of wealth are, they are
of no available value; but the quickening touch
of labor will transmute them all to gold; and
energy and enterprise and capital, in the hands of
men whose earlier years were passed in manual
labor, are building out to industry the richest
bibles to induce it to come and help pay our
national debt and increase our country's power by
enriching themselves and us. But, sir, we offer
higher inducements than wages in dollars and
cents. Our moral law, recognizing that the child-
hood of a State are its jewels, put a school-house
near every laboring man's dwelling; and as a
reward for his industry, and to increase the power
of State, secure to each child coming into it
the keys of all knowledge in the mastery of the
English language, the art of writing, and at
least the rudimentary rules of arithmetic. And in
the neighborhood of every hamlet the church-
points the way from earth to heaven. Before
the teacher, employer and workman meet as
equals, and in the same class in the Sunday-
school their children learn practical lessons of
Christian equality."

Mr. Kelly writes like a Christian philan-
thropist in this part of his speech, and like
a statesman of enlarged and truly liberal
view and feelings. Oh that others around
him may catch this spirit and imitate him.
It does seem to me that this opens a door
of hope by which many of our troubles
may be relieved, and a very unfortunate
race may be speedily helped. Call public
attention to this singular, generous and
noble invitation. Tell our colored people
of this loud call, and of all the social and
religious and political and pecuniary ad-
vantages so earnestly and kindly held forth
to them. I do not know to what denomi-
nation of Christians the Hon. Mr. Kelly
belongs, or whether to any; but your cor-
respondent is an Old School Presbyterian
clergyman, and is strongly impelled to call
him brother Kelly.

J. H. S.
FAMILY COURTESIES.—In the family the
law of pleasing ought to extend from the
highest to the lowest. You are bound to
please your children, and your children
are bound to please one another; and you
are bound to please your servants, if you
expect them to please you. Some men are
pleased in the household and nowhere else.
I have known such men. They are good
fathers and kind husbands. If you see
them in their own house you would have
thought them angels; almost; but if you
had seen them in the street, or in the store,
or anywhere else out of the house, you
would have thought them almost demoni-
cal. But the opposite is apt to be the
cause. When we are among strangers we
hold ourselves with self respect, and
endeavor to act with propriety; but when
we get home we say to ourselves, "I have
played a part long enough, and am going
to be natural." So we sit down and we
are ugly and snappish and blunt and dis-
agreeable. We lay aside those thousand
little courtesies that make life pleasant.
We expend all our politeness where it will
bring silver and gold.

PLANTERS, PLANT MORE CORN.—The
recent "bumble" in the prices of cotton
comes in good time to warn the great host
of Southern people, who are so madly
bending all their energies to the produc-
tion of that staple, to the almost entire
exclusion of all others, against the folly of
a course which all experience will be su-
perfluous to point out. We thought at one time, that the
prices of cotton were bound to hold up
within the neighborhood of present figures,
for two or three years to come. But the
production has been, and continues to be,
so greatly stimulated throughout all the
ends of the earth, that we begin to doubt.
When the crop of the world for 1866 is
estimated by some of the shrewdest cotton
merchants both in England and America,
6,000,000 it is time for every one to doubt;
and especially it is time for the planters of
the South to revise their calculations of
"four or five acres of cotton to one of corn,"
and "pitch" their crops on a different and
more grain-growing scale.

That the hard lessons of economy and
industrial independence, which the last
three years of the war were supposed to
have so deeply inculcated, should have been
so soon forgotten, is almost incredible.
Could the planters be entirely certain of
50 cents per pound for their cotton, every
year for the next five, it would still be
their true policy to raise a full supply of
grain. And it would still be their true
policy to invest their every dollar in the
establishment of manufactures of all kinds
in their midst.—*Memphis Argus.*

How a Hog SWEATS.—Not like a
horse or man, but through his fore legs.
There is a spot on a hog's leg just below
the knee, in the form of a sieve. Through
this the sweat passes off. And it is neces-
sary that this is kept open. If closed, as
is sometimes the case, the hog will get
sick; he will appear stiff and cramped—
and unless he gets relief it will go hard
with him. To cure him, simply open the
pore. This is done by rubbing the spot
with a corn cob and washing with warm
water.

A Gentleman advertises for a wife
through the papers and received answers
from eighteen hundred and ninety-seven
husbands, saying that he could have them.
This is a practical illustration of the value
of advertising.—*Exchange.*

A crusty old bachelor says that Adam's
wife was called Eve because, when she ap-
peared, man's day of happiness was draw-
ing to a close.

From The N. C. Presbyterian.
Light in the Darkness.
DEAR BROTHER FULLER:—I have just
received under the frank of its author, a
speech delivered in the House of Repre-
sentatives, January 31st, 1866, by Hon.
Wm. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, on "Pro-
tection to American labor." There was a
passage that greatly interested me, to
which I would invite the attention of our
Freedmen, and of all interested in their
future status and social elevation. I com-
mend the generous invitation of this Re-
publican to the serious consideration of our
colored people, and to imitation by other
Congressmen from the highly-favored
Northern States:

"Pennsylvania needs a million laborers. She
can feed and clothe and house them all
they come to her in the current year. We
want them to gather, and settle, and pro-
duce, to conduct our internal carrying
trade: to build factories, forges,
turnarounds, and the towns they will be-
get to quarry slate, zinc, coal, iron, marble,
and the thousand other elements of wealth con-
tained within the limits of our State. Inert,
these natural elements of wealth are, they are
of no available value; but the quickening touch
of labor will transmute them all to gold; and
energy and enterprise and capital, in the hands of
men whose earlier years were passed in manual
labor, are building out to industry the richest
bibles to induce it to come and help pay our
national debt and increase our country's power by
enriching themselves and us. But, sir, we offer
higher inducements than wages in dollars and
cents. Our moral law, recognizing that the child-
hood of a State are its jewels, put a school-house
near every laboring man's dwelling; and as a
reward for his industry, and to increase the power
of State, secure to each child coming into it
the keys of all knowledge in the mastery of the
English language, the art of writing, and at
least the rudimentary rules of arithmetic. And in
the neighborhood of every hamlet the church-
points the way from earth to heaven. Before
the teacher, employer and workman meet as
equals, and in the same class in the Sunday-
school their children learn practical lessons of
Christian equality."

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

BOOTS and SHOES.
The "Derby Hat!"
The latest Novelty.

In addition to Dry Goods, also a full stock of
GROCERIES.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 35c
Old Java Coffee, at 50c
Crushed Sugar, at 30c
Light Brown Coffee Sugar, 18c
Green Tea from \$1.50 to \$3.00
Pepper, 10c
Spice, 10c
Cloves, 10c
Nutmegs, 10c
Mustard, 10c
Starch, 10c
B. Carb. Soda, Matches,
Raisins, by the pound, or in 1/2, 1/4 or whole boxes.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
He begs his friends and customers, old and
young, to call and examine his Goods. He
feels certain they will be pleased with his se-
lection. [Feb 15-6m]

NEW STORE
IN GREENSBORO!
DR. J. Q. BEASLEY
having received and opened a beautiful stock of
NEW GOODS,

will continue to receive an additional stock of the
latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of
Calicoes, Muslins, Delaines, Alpaca, French Mer-
ceries, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Do-
mestics, Beach and Brown, Ladies' and Misses
Hats and Shoes, fine Velvet Bonnets, Dress
Trimmings, Cloaks and Shawls, all of the best
quality, 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, Lard, Madder and Copperas, Hardware,
Groceries, Cans and Sauces, Plates, Dishes,
Glass Tumblers, &c.
All articles usually kept in retail stores,
wholesale or retail at very small profits on origi-
nal cost. The citizens of Greensboro and the
surrounding country are respectfully invited to
call and examine the above goods before they
purchase. Country produce taken in exchange
for goods. One door above McAdams' 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
of 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 vari-
eties as well as all the old favorites, for sale by
TOURGEE & KUHN.

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

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

North Carolina Davidson County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb.
Term, 1866.
Rachael Rider,
vs.
David Imbler and wife } Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the Court, that
Obadiah Smith and wife Peggy, heirs at law of
Adam Rider deceased, are not inhabitants of
this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court
that advertisement be made for six weeks in The
Greensboro Patriot, notifying said absent de-
fendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Da-
vidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the
second Monday in May next, then and there to
show cause if any they have, why the prayer of
the petitioner be not granted, otherwise it will
be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk of said Court
at office in Lexington the second Monday of Feb.
A. D. 1866.
88-6wad\$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-
cember Term, 1865.
Thomas A. Griffin, Adm'r of
John Griffin deceased,
vs.
John Griffin, et al. } Petition for sale of
Land.

It appearing to the Court, that William Griffin,
Susan Griffin, Sarah Griffin, Mary Griffin, Eliza-
beth Griffin, and Fannie Griffin who intermar-
ried with Monroe Mastin, heirs at law of John Griffin
deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; It is
ordered by the Court that advertisement be made
for six weeks in The Greensboro Patriot, for said
absent named heirs to appear at the next Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the
county of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury
on the 3rd Monday of March next (then and there
to show cause if any they have, why the prayer
of the petitioner be not granted; otherwise it
will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joel F. Hill, Clerk of said Court
at office the third Monday of December, 1865.
88-6wad\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

North Carolina Guilford County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb-
ruary Term, 1866.
William Archer, Administrator,
vs.
The heirs of Mary Ann Robertson. } Petition to
sell land to
pay Debts.

It appearing to the Court, that John Robertson,
Thomas Robertson and Maria Robertson, the de-
fendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this
State; It is ordered by the Court, that advertise-
ment be made for six weeks in The Greensboro
Patriot, for said defendants to appear at the next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held
for the county of Guilford at the Court House in
Greensboro on the third Monday of May next,
then and there to plead, answer or demur to the
petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and
heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said Court,
at office, the third Monday of February, 1866.
88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

North Carolina Davidson County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb-
ruary Term, 1866.
Wm. Thomas and others, } Petition for
partition of Land

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

Our Terms are Cash, or Good
Country Produce.
We prefer others than ourselves to make a
show and noise over our goods, and will there-
fore simply give an outline of our stock, as it em-
braces a general assortment, and we cannot men-
tion half. We have received in part:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Rea-
dy Made Clothing, Merino Shirts and
Drawers, a large assortment of Ladies'
Dress-Goods—both Woolen and Cotton,
Silks, Black and Colored, Flannels, Bal-
moral Shirts, Hoop do., Muslins, Cam-
brics, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &
Cuffs, Corsets, Linen and paper Collars,
Cloth for Cloaks, Hats, Umbrellas,

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

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

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

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

Passengers by this line will leave Charlotte at
2 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4:30 a. m.,
leave Raleigh 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston
8 a. m., leave Gaston 1 p. m., arrive at Peter-
burg 6:30 p. m., and leave that night for Rich-
mond and the North, or stop at Petersburg, get
good night's rest and then proceed for City
Point, connecting with the James River steamers
for northern ports.

Passengers for western or southern points will
leave Petersburg at 5:30 o'clock a. m., arrive at
Gaston 1 a. m., leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at
Raleigh 7 p. m., leave Raleigh at 7:40 p. m., and
6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get
tickets before entering the cars.
No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on
Sundays.
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
R. M. DUNLOP,
Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

Business and Professional Cards.
S. NORTHROP, W. H. NORTHROP, W. A. CUMMING
NORTHROP & CUMMING,
Commission Merchants
AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
Wilmington Steam Saw and Planing Mills
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Strict personal attention paid to the sale of
Cotton, Naval Stores, Corn, &c. Orders for Lum-
ber solicited.

JOHN A. SLOAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
General Commission Merchants
Fifteenth Street, Between Main and Cary,
RICHMOND, VA.
Jan 20 78-3m

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

EDWARD J. HALE, JR.,
of Fayetteville, N. C.,
WITH
Rome, Dunkle, Johnston & Co.,
370 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
Furs, Parasols, &c.
Jan 13 77-6m

KAUB & STEIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Articles and Notions,
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Woodenware, Crockeryware, &c.,
Runkin & McLean's old stand,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Highest market prices for Country Produce.
[Feb 15-6m]

A. DIMOND & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Book Sellers,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufac-
turers,
Importers and Manufacturers
Wall and Window Papers, Fine Cutlery, &c.
No. 12 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
5-24 83-6m

W. H. BOYER & CO.,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS
AND
DEALERS IN
American and Foreign Music,
Strings and Musical Instruments,
No. 1104 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Jan 13 78-6m

A. J. DELOSSETT, WM. L. DELOSSETT,
GRAHAM DAVES,
DELOSSETT & CO.,
(formerly DeLossett and Brown.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
General Commission Mer-
chants,
No. 6 North Water Street, (up Stairs),
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal attention to the purchase
and sale of produce of every description, and to
receiving and forwarding goods. 81-3m

Portrait Painting,
D. L. CLARK
PORTRAIT PAINTER
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIST,
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

To the Merchants of Virginia, North Car-
olina and Tennessee.
The undersigned have now in
store, and are constantly receiving a full and
complete assortment of
White Goods, Linens, Handker-
chiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Fan-
cy Goods and Notions.
Our goods are bought with special reference to
the wants of the Virginia, North Carolina and
Tennessee trade. And we flatter ourselves that
our superior inducements will enable us to sell
them as low as they can be bought anywhere.
We confidently invite the attention of Mer-
chants to our stock feeling assured of our ability
to please all who favor us with a call.
BURRESS, POWERS & YANCEY,
112 Main Street, (up Stairs),
RICHMOND, VA.
81-3m

Business and Professional Cards.
C. G. YATES, SHYMOOR STEELE
Yates & Steele,
COMMISSION AND FORWARD-
ING MERCHANTS,
Greensboro, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Goods promptly forwarded to any point. Un-
doubted references required in all cases, or cash
to be deposited with us with which to pay freight.

James H. Lindsay, Cashier, C. N. Bank, James
Sloan, Esq., Greensboro; John M. Johnson, Esq.,
an i merchant generally of Danville, Va., W. H.
Jones & Co., Christiansburg, Lee, Richmond, Sta-
fer & Newbold, New York.

A. G. BRENEZER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
All business pertaining to the duties of Notary
Public, such as making protests, the taking of
depositions, affidavits and acknowledgments of
deeds, etc., promptly attended to. 80-4f

JAS. R. MCLEAN, W. B. HILL,
McLean & Hill Attorneys at Law,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will attend to all business entrusted to their
care, before the Military Courts, Freedman's De-
partment, and in the counties of Guilford, Davidson,
Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham,
Alamance and Caswell. 65-3m

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Dry Goods & Groceries,
MAIN STREET, GRAHAM, N. C.
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware,
Stoneware, Tinware,
MEDICINES & DRUGS.
Bank Notes Bought and Sold.
dec 1 72-6m

DENTAL
SURGERY.
W. O. Jones, D.D.S.,
Is permanently located in High Point, N. C.,
and most respectfully offers his Professional
Services as DENTIST to the citizens and public
generally. He is a regular graduate of the
Philadelphia Dental College, with a practice of
60 years, and flatters himself that he is pre-
pared to perform dental operations in the most
approved and modern style. 72-6m

C. B. DIBBLE, B. G. WORTH, G. M. DEWEY,
Dibble, Worth & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
113 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Prompt personal attention given to sale of Cotton
Naval Stores and Country Produce generally.
Feb 1 80-6m

DR. J. R. G. FAUCETTE, J. C. FAUCETTE,
OF Greensboro. OF Alamance
FAUCETTE & BRO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARD-
ING MERCHANTS,
And General Produce Dealers,
NEW BERN, N. C.
H. C. WHEELER,
of Salem, N. C.,
James Palmer & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye-Staffs
No. 439 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P. A.
nov 10 0m

SWEPSON, MENDEHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
79 Pearl Street, New York.
Particular attention given to the sales of Cot-
ton, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Cloth, Naval Stores,
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, &c.
Liberal advances made on consignments in
hand.
Orders Solicited for the Purchase
of Goods.
Insurance on goods as shipped, on all Rail Roads,
and from all shipping points to New York,
New York City, or to any other point, New
York, whether advice of Shipment is received
or not.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

E. S. WORTHAM & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Mer-
chants, Corner 15th and Cary
Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
Attend punctually to sale of leaf and manufac-
tured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c., and have on
hand for sale,
Iron, Steel,
Lime, Grindstones, &c.
EDWIN WORTHAM,
COLEMAN WORTHAM,
SAMUEL WORTHAM.
73-2m
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, trim-
med and untrimmed, Shakers,
Hoods, &c.,
No. 257 and 259 of Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States
in variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
mar 2 84-6m

Wm. H. PARRISH & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Auctioneers and Com-
mission 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. Brenner Kollogg & Co., Greensboro, N. C.
C. G. N. McLean, Greensboro; Sprague & Bro.
Salisbury; Geo. W. Sweeney, President Raleigh
National Bank.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVIII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

Number 1,293.

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 qual-
ity, and at prices which defy
competition.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Our stock of Gent's Furnish-
ing 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 or-
der, of undamaged goods, and
sold lower than much of the
"shoddy" now in the Southern
market.

Table and Queen's- ware.

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

Domestic and Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The attention of dealers is par-
ticularly called to this depart-
ment of our trade. We can sell
wines, liquors and cigars on bet-
ter terms, taking into considera-
tion 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.

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



PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT GREENSBORO.—We have been requested to say that a meeting of the ladies of Greensboro and vicinity will be held in the Court House on to-morrow, (Saturday 5th) morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a society to bestow immediate care upon the brave Confederate dead at this town. All the ladies of the town and county, who are disposed to take a part in such a meeting are respectfully invited to attend.

We stated in our last that Rankin Lambert was committed to jail on the charge of shooting Capt. Adams. After our paper went to press, by consent of the solicitor for the prosecution, he was admitted to bail. His trial was moved to Alamance.

John W. Newman, a senior reserve, who had been imprisoned in Forsyth on the charge of murdering Henry Ballard, and who was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Gilliam, was discharged by his honor.

The three men who burglariously entered David Scott's jewelry store some weeks ago were tried, found guilty and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes on the bare back, which was duly administered by the Sheriff, when they were set at liberty.

FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.—We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. Field, in Jamestown, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, the result of an accident. The property was insured for \$800; but her loss will be very serious, notwithstanding. This is a practical illustration of the benefits of insurance.—Every person should insure his or her property against loss by fire; and the agents in this town, of the most reliable insurance companies in the country, offer the best terms to those who would avail themselves of such security.

During the past five years the interest of education has suffered in the South more than any other. The causes are apparent and need not now be recited. The institutions of learning in Greensboro, even a year after the commencement of the war, were behind none in the land—her "College" and "Edgeworth" ranking No. 1 in the list of Female Schools; but one was destroyed by fire, and the other was compelled to suspend operations on account of the troubles of the country, which was a serious blow to the cause of female education in this section of the State. We are pleased to learn that Prof. Sterling, formerly Principal of Edgeworth, has yielded to the requests of many persons, and consented to resume his old vocation in this town at an early day, of which the public will be duly advised, and which announcement, will, we doubt not, be hailed with pleasure. Prof. Sterling is one of the most successful teachers in the country.

"J. N."—The renowned Philosopher who sails under the above mystic letters, his modesty preventing him from subscribing his surname, "Free," is again in this State for the purpose of removing the "pressure," and demonstrating that both sides—North and South—in the late struggle, were right. Should this meet the eye of our sage Philosopher, we hope he will learn from it, that, should he visit Greensboro, we will not have the time to spare to listen to his whimsical vagaries.

The Fair and exhibition of tableaux at McLeansville by the ladies of the village and vicinity, on Tuesday last, for the benefit of Bethel church passed off quite pleasantly. In consequence of our inability to attend as we had purposed, we relied upon a friend for a full account of the proceedings; but as yet he has not reported. We return our thanks to a lady friend for a handsome present—a souvenir of the occasion.

The Indians at the Vermilion gold mines are said to be very friendly, very hungry, and very filthy.

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—This book has been largely used in the School of the Southern States; and may still find a place in our schools, unless parents and teachers are put upon their guard. In glancing over the latest edition, which pretends to bring down our history to the present time, we have been pained to find so much that is both false and libellous. Take the following account of the

ORIGIN OF THE LATE WAR.
"This terrible event arose from the following state of facts. Certain of the leading men of the South, large owners of land and of slaves, had long been opposed to the principles of free government; they considered that universal suffrage was injurious in its effects—not to the masses of the Southern people, but to the thousands of their own class, who were prevented by it from governing the country as they desired. They wished to set up a government in which they—the rich—would be princes and rulers, and the common people would be their servants, without the right to vote, and with none of the privileges of a republican government."

Again, after speaking of nullification, he says:

"From that time to the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, the Southern leaders had been preparing for a second and more desperate attempt. They taught their people to despise and hate the people of the North, and, with wonderful cunning, made them believe that slavery—in every way injurious to them—was absolutely necessary to their prosperity."

"To make secession their pleasure, it must be shown to be their interest; and if this could be coupled with some grievance, some wrong they had received at the hands of the United States, the leaders, who were very shrewd and cunning men, saw that their chance of success would be much stronger. But as the United States gave them no cause, they were compelled to seek a pretext; and this was found, where many had foreseen it would be found—in slavery."

Now, we submit whether a more unfair and erroneous statement of the causes which led to the late terrible war, and of the motives which impelled the Southern people into that terrible conflict, could well be made. History should speak the truth; and the historian for the young should be especially guarded in his statement of facts. The above extracts will show how much reliance is to be put in the statements of this manufacturer of School Books. Must the minds of our children be imbued with such slanderous representations? Must they be taught to execrate the memories of their fathers and brothers who endured so much to defend what they believed to be the right? Such must be the result if our children are to depend on Northern school-book makers for their mental pabulum—men whose prejudices or interests prompt them to misrepresent and slander us. There are other points in this book we may notice at a future time.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.—The Richmond Times very truthfully remarks that when we see our Northern exchanges coming to us filled with daily accounts of murders, bigamy, seduction, fornication, adultery, wives absconding with paramours from their husbands and husbands acting similarly toward their wives, we are forced to the conclusion that if the world is not destroyed during the present year, as Cuning alleges, it ought to be. The daily press is a capital moral thermometer by which to measure and ascertain the vice and wickedness of a people, and the mercury seems just now to have risen above fever heat.

And while all this is transpiring, the Northern press and politicians are talking about sending additional parsons, matrons and school-marks down South, to improve the moral and religious condition of the poor negro! Why, Cuffee, is an angel of light and a paragon of virtue to the vicious people of whose misdeeds the Northern papers are so full. A single issue from the daily press of one of the New York journals, discloses a greater amount of crime and vice than Cuffee, in his worst days, ever dreamed of. Let them clean out the Augean stables at home, before they come down here, to sweep out Cuffee's cabin with moral and religious brooms of doubtful efficiency. We tell them plainly, that they will get a cart-load of social and moral muck at home, as a reward for their labors, much more easily than they can collect a spadeful down South. Like the gospel, which was first preached to the Jews and then to the Gentiles, their reformatory efforts should commence among their own people. When they have worked upon them a century or two, with all the help they can get from the rest of the world, then they may be in a condition to assist the negro with their profifers of a superior article of morals and religion. At this time it is manifestly evident to every one that they have not a surplus to place at the disposal of anybody.

RESPECT TO THE GALLANT DEAD.—When the corpse of Gen. Robert Hutton, late of the Confederate army, was being carried through the streets of Nashville, the other day, a group of United States officers, who happened to be near the line of procession, raised their hats and stood uncovered until the remains had passed them. Gen. Hutton fell in the bloody struggle of Seven Pines, below Richmond.

Such courtesy as is mentioned above will do much towards restoring good feeling.

The Standard takes umbrage at our stray remarks last week in regard to some of the prominent "reconstruction" gentlemen of our State, and especially does it think we did Mr. Dick injustice by saying that he voted against ratifying the ordinance of secession by a vote of the people, while his colleagues, Gilmer and Gorrell, voted for it. The Standard attempts to prove that we are mistaken by introducing evidence on quite a different matter. Mr. Dick has never to our knowledge, denied the charge. Though The Standard does deny it in a sort of roundabout, circumlocution way, by proving "from the record" that Mr. Dick voted to have the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States submitted to a vote of the people—"a horse of another color." It reminds us of a quaint old merchant we once knew in this town. A lady called to know if he had any corsets.—"No," he replied, "but I have some of the best molasses you ever saw."

The Farmer, for May, is on our table. It is acknowledged to be the best Agricultural journal published in either section of the country. The present number is rich with matter on every subject of interest to the farmer. Price \$3.00 a year. Elliott & Shields, Richmond, Va.

REFRESHING.—Just as the typographical force of THE PATRIOT OFFICE were preparing to adjourn to their dinners yesterday, a veritable specimen of the freedmen's "bureau" entered the room, bearing in his hands something which appeared to belong to the "sideboard" department. It consisted of a tray containing five very large and exceedingly suspicious-looking lemons, four of which were decked in green, the said "greens" floating in a peculiar liquid, and extravagantly interspersed with ice and slices of orange and pineapple. Was it "nitro-glycerine"? Did some fiend want to blow us up? We looked on strangely, Africa's son smiling the while. But the eyes of our job printer, who vegetated on Virginia soil, and who, of course, is generally "up to snuff," sparkled with more than usual brilliancy, as he advanced and told us to fear not, as they were only "jules." We had heard before of the deception bearing that name; but knowing the strict temperate habits of our printers, who make it an inviolable rule never to "drink" only when invited, we generously gave way and took glass number five, which contained lemonade. The lemonade was good—cool and refreshing; and our devil, who has been reading a sensational history, says that if the nectar, which the gods were wont to drink, was half so soul-inspiring as a "julep," he does not wonder at the jolly life they led. He may be right in his opinion. Any way, we are disposed to endorse the point. The compliments of DEAN, bar-tender of the Metropolitan Hotel accompanied this treat, and he hereby has ours in return. Those who profess to know, say that Dean can't be beat on "jules," "snow-storms," "cobblers," "sangun-ree," "lemon punch," "brandy squashes," and many other such things, which, by the way, we entirely omit of our vocabulary; but we give our unqualified approbation of his "ice-cold lemonade."

Correspondence of The Patriot.
The Town of Thomasville, N. C.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—This little town, so long and favorably known as a place of good schools, good churches, and a good citizenship, is showing some of its former spirit of enterprise and industry. Houses are being built, yards improved, and finely enclosed, and business peculiar to the place is resuscitating. Here is a fine classical school for boys, and Glen Anna Female Seminary is showing signs of reaching the days of its former glory under those sainted ladies—Misses Nixon and Branson, who afterwards became Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Moore, but "who now rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

This Seminary possesses real merit, and is highly appreciated by its patrons. The manufacture of shoes is rallying again, and Messrs. C. M. & G. Lines can fill orders cheaper than the same articles can be bought and shipped from New York.

Messrs. Lambert & Pegram have just set to running one of the finest Saw-mills in the State, and can furnish bills of lumber on a few days notice, for any building whatsoever.

Confession and Death of an Army Chaplain.

M. M. Pomeroy of The La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, gives the following death bed scene, which he was called to witness in his recent visit to Chicago:

The Rev. Henry Clannard, an ex-army chaplain who left off expounding Bible and recruiting for the Saviour, and by endorsing the nigger and abolitionists became an army chaplain in one of the Wisconsin regiments, passed from life to a home beyond a blessed immortality, the other day.

A physician had called on him two or three times a day for a month, doctoring him for an ague brought on while stealing cotton in Arkansas while with Gen. Curtis. On learning that the ex-minister and ex-chaplain would hardly live the night out, we called with the physician.

In a little wooden looking room not over twelve feet square, in an obscure boarding house in Chicago we found the invalid. The room was bare with furniture except a poor bed, a little dirty washstand, two wood-bottom chairs, an old trunk, a pine table, on which lay old bible, a pair of snuffers, some pill boxes and such stuff. The dying man was propped up in bed, while a faithful negro woman sat on the foot of the bed. As we entered, he rallied a little and asked the

doctor who he had brought with him.—On being told he sunk back, closed his eyes—rallied a little and said: "Perhaps it is as well. He might as well know it as any one."

And he proceeded to make this dying statement, which was in these words as we took them in our memorandum book as the physician requested:

My name is Henry Clannard; I am forty-one years old. I am a Methodist minister—at least I was one. I was once happy and contented, and loved Christ, my Master, with all the zeal a Christian ever had. At last I grew cold in religion, selfish and envious of the good fortunes of others.—I was glad to make money and to have some fun, so I thought I would be a Republican politician. I began by preaching politics from the pulpit, and praying for the negro. It paid me in money, but I lost influence at the Throne of Grace.—But I did not care for that, if I could only have influence with the Republican party. I forgot Christ and became interested in the negro. I had influence with a few members of my church, and talked politics to them. I was paid by office-seekers to influence Christians.

I found politics paid better than religion, and I worked for the chaplaincy of a regiment and got it. Then I let religion go and went to war. There I wrote letters home denouncing Democrats as copperheads. And I stole cotton, and silver ware, and pictures, and books, and dresses for my wife and sisters, and horses and mules for my brothers, and a piano for the Governor who gave me my commission, and a gold watch for my captain, and a lot of household furniture to send to my colonel. And I robbed the soldiers of stuff sent down to them to use while in hospital, and I had my share of goods stolen from the Sanitary fairs and made lots of money.

"But I was not happy. I drank whiskey with the boys when away from home, and indulged in excesses not worth mentioning, and laid up quite a pile of money. And I was taken sick while out stealing cotton from a plantation where a widow lady lived. I had coaxed her niggers to run away, and they are all dead now.—When the war was ended I came home to Wisconsin, but could not stay there. So I came to Chicago. And I grew sick. And I have got to die. I have called on Christ—I have prayed to God, but somehow I cannot get relief for my soul. The door of mercy seems shut against me. I forsake religion for politics, and now God has forsaken me. I pray to my Saviour, but he don't hear me. I talk to this faithful negro woman—she says 'Yes, massa,' and that is all I can get out of her. I know I can't live long. I feel that I am dying. I feel certain that I am going to hell. I want these things written down as a warning to others who forget Christ for politics. I feel that the negro can't save—that Christ won't save me. I was unfaithful to my religion and am forgotten. I was faithful to the negro; but, alas! the negro can't help me where I want help; he can't ease my guilty soul. I am going to hell, and I know it. I expect to meet many persons there who forgot religion for politics. I do not expect to see you again in this world or the next, but I want this confession printed.

And thus died the Rev. Henry Clannard!

FIRE.—On Friday night last, the Dwelling House and Kitchen of Col. Wm. Johnston, situated on the street leading to Lincoln Depot, was consumed by fire. The fire originated in the Kitchen about 2 o'clock, and there is no doubt that it was caused by an incendiary. Most of the furniture was removed, but very badly damaged.

The House was one of the finest in the town and was recently purchased by Mr. Johnston from Dr. M. B. Taylor, for \$12,000. It was insured for \$8,000—\$4,000 in the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn, and \$4,000 in the Metropolitan of New York. Charlotte Democrat.

MARRIED.
On the 19th inst., JEREMIAH LITTLE, and Miss JANE HARRAN, daughter of Mr. Lewis Harran all of Randolph.

DIED.

At his residence eight miles north east of Greensboro, March 27th, Mr. ANDREW WILSON, 62 years, 2 months and 26 days. Mr. Wilson was suddenly called from time to eternity with scarcely a moments warning. He partook of his meal, as usual at noon with his family, with no indications that he would never again constitute one of their number around the family board. But it proved to be his last time, for ere the sun had made his circuit his spirit bid a final adieu to clay tenement, and winged its way to God who gave it. Immediately after dining he resumed his work upon his Saw Mill which he was repairing about 4 o'clock in the evening, when he set of putting a wheel in position, some of the timbers gave way, precipitating the wheel and himself upon the rock beneath—he falling with his breast across the shaft. The injury he thus received was mortal. He survived it only about two hours, and died without a struggle. The kind offices of anxious friends who immediately gathered around him, could avail nothing. The summons had come, the Master had called him. Death had seized its victim with a relentless grasp. Mr. Wilson, though thus suddenly and unexpectedly to himself and his family, called to the bar of the great searcher of hearts, we trust, was prepared to render up his final account with joy, and to hear the welcome plaudit: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." Some twenty-four years since, he connected himself with Bethel Church while under the care of the Rev. Mr. Grotter. Six years after he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, he was elected and set apart to the office of Ruling Elder, the functions of which office he continued to discharge up to the time of his death. This in an hour and manner when we little expected it the Church has been deprived of one of its office-bearers the community of an industrious citizen, and a family of its natural guardian. Truly, we should give up our souls and be sober, have oil in our vessels, and our lamps burning, for we know whether the time or manner of our death.

"Eternity is just at hand.
And shall I waste my evening sand,
And careless view departing day,
And throw my inch of time away?"
J. N. R.

IN OR OUT OF THE UNION—Which? The South has been kept for one year on the stool of repentance, and during that year has been excluded from the Union.—It has been denied representation in Congress, deprived of all Federal officers and honors, refused all participation in the affairs of Government, and its people are as much strangers at Washington as they would be in London or Paris. The traveler from abroad, who ascends the steps of the National Capitol, has as much sense of joint ownership as we of that venerated State in honor of whose greatest son the metropolis was called; the freedman has more, much more sense of ownership. He is not scorned at as an intruder, nor tabooed as an object hateful to gods and men, when he enters the doors of that building. So important and influential, so sacred, indeed, has he suddenly become, that the loyalty and trustworthiness of the white man has come to be measured by his admiration for the negro. If, as "a matter of taste and smell," he cannot bear association with him, he is at once declared unworthy of American citizenship.

With a cheerfulness and alacrity that have been construed by some as evincing a whetted appetite for office, the Southern people responded to the overtures of the President, and elected their legislators and representatives in Congress. The alacrity they manifested was intended rather as a warm-hearted and grateful response to the President's generous overtures than as a greedy and unseemly struggle for place and preferment. It was indicative, too, of a proper and laudable desire, common to all Americans, to make themselves useful, and to perform those duties and functions dictated by the instincts of true manhood.

It has not as yet been remarked upon, perhaps not generally noticed, how, when refused recognition at Washington, the Southern representatives elect withdrew themselves from everything like controversy, or a contest for their seats. Neither entreating, complaining, nor threatening, they retired from the city to which they had been invited, but where they were not welcomed; leaving the question of their admission to be settled by the two houses of Congress at their leisure.

Meanwhile a marked change has taken place in our people. So coldly have all their demonstrations been met; so unjustly have they been construed, and so atrociously have they been abused and calumniated, that they have become almost indifferent to the action of Congress on this subject. They have almost come to regret that they took the trouble to go through the form of an election; and, if it was to do over, they probably would altogether dispense with so useless and unavailing a ceremony. We have been much struck with a letter published in the last number of Wilke's Spirit of the Times, written from Georgetown, D. C., in reply to some strictures on the South, contained in that journal. The writer says: "We submit, and do as we are bid. When you, through Congress or the President, say elect representatives, but prescribe no conditions, we elect them to suit ourselves. If you want them to suit you, why don't you appoint them? Why go through the farce of an election? We are in your hands. If you say to us 'elect to go out or stay in the Union,' we will elect to go out. Of course we will be glad to do that peacefully, for years, we endeavored to do by force of arms."

We deem it proper to say that we do not concur in the last opinion expressed above. At the close of the war, and after receiving manifestations of generous kindness at the hands of the President and the leading Federal Generals, the South showed not only a willingness but an anxiety to return to the Union. Shattered, devastated and suffering, she would gladly have elected to "stay in the Union." It is now idle to talk about what she would do if the choice were left to her. It is the destiny of the Southern States to form a part of that Union, either as dependencies or as equal States. It is not for them, but for the Government to determine which relation they shall maintain. The ardor of the Southern States for re-admission has been greatly cooled by the manner in which their efforts have been met by the dominant party in Congress. Without pride, men are as beasts, and our pride has been deeply wounded by the disdain for, and disbelief of all our protestations and pledges, manifested by that party. The Southern people begin to feel hopeless and despondent. They feel that they cannot satisfy the unreasonable demands of the exacting and imperious sectional party that at present rules the councils of this country. They begin seriously to consider whether it is not better for them to be entirely passive as regards all efforts that may be made for their restoration to the Union. Lincoln's great fear was that the South would not send representatives to Congress. The grounds for this apprehension were removed by the conciliatory and

benignant policy of President Johnson, and she sent them. She is no better off than she would have been if she had not sent them.—Richmond Whig.

HOW THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL WORKS. What false and mischievous notions the Civil Rights Bill is calculated to implant in the minds of the negroes is well illustrated in the following occurrence in Alexandria, related by The Gazette of Wednesday evening:

A scene that beggars description occurred at the Mayor's Office yesterday afternoon, which, at one time, threatened to prove a second Norfolk affair; and nothing but the cool decision and tact of our worthy Mayor restrained the enraged feelings of his officers and the citizens present. Three negroes were arrested for some cause; one, a stout, athletic fellow, resisted with great violence, but he, together with the others, was taken to the Mayor's office, and then commenced the most unbecoming conduct; the resisting negro, formerly a slave of Mr. Wm. N. Brown, belching forth a torrent of abuse upon all "d—n Rebels—of b—n—s," declaring his right to enter every man's place he chose; drink in any "d—n whites—of a b—n—s restaurant" he thought proper. He boasted that the Civil Rights Bill gave him the largest liberty, and "he'd d—n if he wouldn't use it!" he exulted over the fact that it had been passed over the President's head—"d—n him." The Mayor in vain endeavored to quiet him, and sent for Major Hambrick, who came as soon as he received the message. When the Mayor entered there was a slight calm, but enough was perpetrated afterwards to show very plainly the violence of the negro's conduct. The Mayor very promptly committed the most violent one to jail, but previous to sending him forth, he informed Major Hambrick that the fellow's life was in his own hands; that if he manifested the least violence, he and his officers would enforce the law even to his death. When the officers left with the prisoner the Mayor followed down on Royal street, opposite the Engine House, and, alone, kept back the crowd which followed. The more orderly he appeared to be; others he positively refused to permit to pass.

A narrow escape was made from a scene of riot and bloodshed. Had the Mayor yielded for an instant, and suffered his outraged feelings to have scope, there is no knowing what would have been the result. Some of our citizens were insulted in the most gross and violent manner, but the Mayor appealed to them, to be quiet, and submit, for the sake of peace. Our thoughts naturally reverted to December 25th, 1865, when like firmness and decision would have spared our citizens the bitter fruits of that unfortunate day.

The Pickens (S. C.) Courier states that Col. Thos. Miller, of Henderson county, N. C., was shot in the vicinity of Wolfe Creek, in that district, on the 2nd ult., while on his way to Wallhalla. He lingered until Thursday night, when he died of his wounds. The Greenville Statesman gives the name of James P. Loper, as the perpetrator of the bloody deed.—He has since been admitted to bail.

We are pleased to see from the published proceedings of the Military Court, sitting in Columbia, S. C., that Mr. A. S. Wallace, recently arraigned before it, on a charge of killing a negro boy Henry, at Mrs. Leech's place last fall, has been released from arrest, and is now at his home in this district.—Yorkville Enquirer.

In the proceedings of Congress we find the following paragraph:

"The Speaker presented a report of the East New York Methodist Conference on the state of the country, which was ordered to be printed."

What has the New York Methodist Conference to do with "the state of the country," and who authorized a set of men professing to preach the gospel, to dabble in politics? Religion is at a low ebb among the Pharisees; but they are the people who want to send missionaries to the South to christianize us heathens! Physician, heal thyself.—Charlotte Democrat.

FREEDMEN EMIGRATING.—Three thousand and two hundred freedmen have emigrated from North Carolina during the last three months to Massachusetts, Connecticut and other New England States on contracts to work.

A few thousand more had better go to the North.

ATFALLING.—An exchange states that within a month after the opening of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, over 1,500 applications were made by wealthy parents for the admission of their daughters, who had contracted habits of intemperance from the use of wines and liquors at fashionable parties.

On Thursday last a torpedo, which had been sunk for three years and one month in Charleston harbor, exploded off the beach of Sullivan's Island, near entry "B" in about eight fathoms of water. It is supposed to have been exploded by the dragging of a vessel's cable. It had an immense volume of water, and presented quite a grand appearance.

The Charleston News contains the charge of a South Carolina Judge to the Grand Jury, in which he instructed them that the military officers within the jurisdiction of his Court, who have been interfering with the civil authorities in the administration of the law, must not be overlooked.

Important Correspondence in Relation to State Revenue.

By the politeness of the Public Treasurer we are permitted to publish the following correspondence:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 2, 1866.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq.,
Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.
Having been selected as one of the tax list takers, for Washington county, I propose to submit some few questions under the Revenue Law for your decision, upon which doubts may arise, and which are not sufficiently clear, either from the law itself or your circular.

SECTION 2.

1st. A person liable to pay poll tax rents a farm for a year and lives on it, on the 1st of April; who is to give him in and pay his poll tax?

2d. If the renter of the farm hires one or more persons, liable to pay poll tax, who also live on the farm the 1st of April, who is to give him or them in and pay his or their poll tax?

3d. If a merchant, or other person, rents a house and lot in town for a year, and resides on it the 1st of April, who is to give him in and pay his poll tax?

4th. A merchant lives on rented premises, and employs clerks and servants who reside on the same property, on the first of April; who gives them in and pays their poll tax?

5th. A. is the owner and keeper of a hotel; B. and C. board with him on the 1st of April; who gives B. and C. in and pays their poll tax?

6th. A. lives on B's land and works with C., who gives A. in and pays his poll tax?

In these cases, you will see the landowner has no means of retaining for the taxes, as allowed by section 2d., and it may be that all of the persons referred to have taxable property to be given in their own name.

2d. Do the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 go back twelve months from the 1st of April, 1866, except with reference to those subjects on which taxes have actually been paid, under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention?

3d. Are the subjects taxed by schedule G also taxed by section 8th?

5th. Section 8th. In estimating income, is it to be estimated for 12 months preceding the 1st of April, 1866, exclusive of income on those subjects on which taxes have been actually paid, under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention?

5th. Section 8th. In estimating income, does the word "taxes," to be deducted, include all taxes paid, federal, town, county, &c., as well as State taxes.

I am under the impression that you have to furnish blanks on which to take the lists of taxable property; if so, please forward them early, together with your reply to these enquiries, as the time is near at hand when the list has to be taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CHARLES LATHAM.

REPLY OF PUBLIC TREASURER.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
April 13, 1866.

Col. Charles Latham:

DEAR SIR:—Your first series of questions relates to the proper construction of that portion of the proviso of sec. 2, schedule A, Rev. act, requiring employers and owners of land in certain cases to pay the poll tax of their employees and tenants. There has been a long time on our statute books. The object of the law-makers was to collect poll tax from those usually having no property and returned as insolvent. Hence employers are made liable for the poll tax of their employees and are allowed to save themselves by retaining the tax out of the wages due by them. And persons permitting men subject to poll tax to live on their land must pay such tax, it being supposed that the land owner will be able to make such terms with his occupant as will, without loss to himself, secure the State.

I do not understand, however, that landlords are liable for their tenants holding definite leases. The words of the act, "living on his land" or "in his house, by consent of the owner," are not, I think, appropriate to cases of leases for a term. Indeed, the owner of a lease is often by his neighbors called the "owner of the land," although not entitled to the fee simple. In the common language of the country, those spoken of as "living on the land" or "another, are mere occupants, at the will of the owner, subject at any time to be removed. The expression is never used of those holding valuable leases.

Adopting this construction, it is not difficult to answer your questions on this point.

SECTION 2.

1st. and 2nd. B. rents a farm for a year and lives on it, on the 1st of April.—He must list himself and his employees and servants liable to poll tax, and see the tax paid.

3rd. and 4th. A. merchant rents a house and lot in town for a year; he pays the poll tax of himself, his clerks and servants.

5th. A hotel keeper is bound, by the law of his profession, to entertain all persons demanding themselves properly, whom he can accommodate. I do not think it within the spirit of the law to hold him responsible for the tax of those happening to board with him on the 1st of April. The law, as I mentioned above, was aimed at a different class of cases.

6th. A. lives on B's land, and works for C. Both B. and C. are liable, but it will generally be best to hold C. as he can retain the tax from the wages of A.

Your other questions relate to the construction of other sections, schedule A.

2nd. The provisions of section 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 apply and operate during the year preceding the 1st of April 1866, excepting those subjects on which taxes have already been paid under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention. See sec. 5, schedule C.

3rd. The income tax under section 8 is in addition to all other taxes imposed in the Revenue act, except when laid on gross receipts, and dividend, and profits. The tax of sec. 8 is in addition to that of sec. 6, which is on notes, bonds &c. If A. has an income of \$1000 and has the money on hand the 1st of April he must pay \$1 on the same.

4th. Section 8 is expressly on net income during the year preceding the 1st of April in each and every year. Therefore from April 1, '65 to April 1, '66.

5th. The taxes to be deducted from the income include Federal, State, County and town taxes. All except the income tax itself.

Section 75 of the act for collecting Rev-

enue makes it the duty of the Comptroller to furnish forms of tax-list. I am informed that these blanks have all been forwarded.

I thank you for calling my attention to the foregoing points and hope you will communicate to me any other difficulties which may arise in carrying out your duties under the Revenue law.

Very Respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

In addition to the question propounded in the letter of Col. Latham, many letters have been addressed to me concerning the construction of the Revenue acts and my answers have been in substance as follows:

1st. The constitution provides that "all free males over the age of twenty-one years and under forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax. There are now no slaves in the State, and hence all males between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, whether white, free negroes or freedmen, unless exempted for bodily infirmity, are subject to poll tax.

2d. Under section 6, schedule A, bonds and other securities not due are not required to be listed. Bonds of the State issued prior to 23d February, 1861, are not taxed.

3d. Section 32, schedule B, has been, by mistake, made a separate section, instead of a part of section 30, as was intended. Distillers of spirituous liquors from grain are required to obtain license from the county Court, or seven justices, at the end of 30 days from March 12th, 1866. They pay nothing for this license, which is given by the court or seven justices (who ought to act together as a body) and not by the Sheriff. I find no authority for the Sheriff to examine the distillers on oath as to the number of gallons distilled by them, but will ask the Convention to supply this defect.

4th. Section 16 imposes a tax of "\$50 for one year" on retailers of liquors, &c.—I think this means they are to pay \$50 for the year their license continues as ordered by the County Court. This tax is independent of the Convention tax on retailers, which was a special tax for the year 1865.

5th. Sections 79, 80, and 82 of the act for collecting revenue settle the time when licenses granted by Sheriffs to merchants, &c., expire. As the law stands, merchants, &c., must give in their purchase from July, 1865, to January, 1866. This probably was not intended by the General Assembly, as the Convention tax was levied on the same subjects, and I will call the attention of the Convention to the hardships of its operation, in the hope that they will confine the tax to purchases, &c., since the 1st of January, 1866.

6th. Book sellers are liable to pay on their purchase under sec. 21, sched. B. Proviso (3.) sec. 27, only exempts book peddlers from the necessity of proving character and getting license as required of other peddlers.

7th. Produce brokers do not pay on their sales under sec. 21, Sched. B.

8th. A person purchasing bank bills, for his own use, is not a broker within the meaning of sec. 8, Sched. B.

If A., a broker in Raleigh, has an agent, the exclusive duty of B. being to buy up bank notes for the Greensboro agent, B. is liable to pay tax as the agent of a broker, and B., on learning the provisions of the present revenue law, cannot by ceasing to do business avoid payment of the tax. He has no grounds of complaint because the same law (1858-9, as amended 1860-1) has been in existence since January 1st, 1866, having been rescinded by the Convention.

9th. Section 29, schedule B. If a farmer distills liquor, the product of his farm he can sell it by peddling through the country without being taxed as an itinerant. But a distiller who peddles his liquor, not the product of his farm, must pay under the above section.

10th. If a man in Orange distills liquor and sends it to a commission merchant for sale, the distiller does not pay as an itinerant, and the commission merchant, not having purchased the liquor, does not pay under section 21, schedule B, but must list his profits under section 8, schedule A, as "income."

If other questions are presented, hereafter, my answers will be sent to all the sheriffs.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

TERRIBLE STRAMPOUT ACCIDENT.—ONE MAN KILLED.—ANOTHER MORTALLY INJURED.

—About one o'clock yesterday, the tug Alpha No. 2, while endeavoring to raise the transport Thorm which had been sunk near the "dam tree," about 3 miles below the city, was blown to atoms by the explosion of one of her boilers, and Harry Crosby, a colored engineer was instantly killed, and James Harris, (colored,) fireman, mortally injured.

When the accident occurred, James Orrell, of Wilmington, Chas. Baily, of Maine, John Williams of Newburyport, Mass., John Spates of Baltimore, Maryland, and Captain Jere. Wagner of Troy, N. Y., officers and white seamen of the Alpha, were at dinner below, and all received slight injuries from the explosion.

Luckily for those who survived the accident, the Alpha No. 1, a consort of the unfortunate boat, was but a little way off, and went immediately to the assistance of the sufferers, and taking them on board steamed for the city, where they, the wounded, received the medical attention which their injuries demanded.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

A CHALK MINE DISCOVERED.—Mr. Ma-berry, of Davidson county, has discovered on his land, near the mineral Springs, of that county, a chalk mine, which is said to be rich. This discovery may lead to others of more importance, as it is believed that gold, lead and iron lie buried under the surface in that region.—*Saltbury Banner.*

We may reasonably expect, in due course of time, a considerable decline in the price of chalk. If the price of putty comes down in the same proportion, we may expect a good time generally.

Hereafter daily trains are to be run on the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad. Leave Charlotte at 6 A. M., and return there from Lincolnton at 2 15 P. M.

STAY IN THE SOUTH.—Since the war, various schemes of emigration have been started, and inducements have been held out to the people of the South, to settle in Brazil, in Venezuela and in Mexico. Smarter under a sense of defeat, and wrecked in fortune, many of the chivalric sons of the South seized upon any scheme which offered excitement, or which gave promise of a speedy rebuilding of their broken fortunes. At one time, the indications were, that many more would follow the lead of those who started in the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1865; but we are pleased to know that now there is but little probability of any great number of our people being induced to leave their own fair land, to seek homes on the banks of the Orinoco, the Amazon, or amid the chaparrals of Mexico.

The Sunny South, the Land of Dixie, where the bones of our heroes are buried, and where the maimed, and the widow and the orphan, are compelled, by an inexorable fate, to sojourn, is the true home of the Southern; and here he should dwell till he makes that home to bloom as in days of yore. He owes this to the living and the dead, and to his own his native land.

Has he wealth? Here let him expend it to develop our boundless resources, to beautify and adorn, and to aid his struggling brethren. Has he health and a strong arm? Let him employ them where they are most needed to build up what has been destroyed; to till the fertile soil; to subdue the forests, and to make them yield to him their untold wealth; to delve in the mines and bring their hidden treasures to the light of day; to erect and work manufactories of every kind; and to do every sea with the commerce of the South. Has he learning and wisdom? Where can he use them to greater advantage than here? Questions of vital importance call for their judicious exercise every day. He has no right to deprive his motherland of his wisdom in the darkest hour of her trial. He enjoyed her rich gifts in the days of her prosperity; let him now repay her by adherence to her fortunes, and by devoting himself, his wealth, strength, and wisdom, to raise her again to prosperity.—*Goldsboro News.*

PUZZLES IN ANCIENT HISTORY.—Among other famous ancient dialectic problems are the following dilemmas, which are formed with wonderful ingenuity, the acuteness displayed in their construction being unsurpassed:

The first is called *Syllogismus Crocodilus*, and may be stated thus: An infant while playing on the bank of a river, was seized by a crocodile. The mother, hearing its cries rushed to its assistance, and by her tearful entreaties obtained a promise from the crocodile, who was obviously of the highest intelligence, that he would give it her back if she would tell him truly what would happen to it. On this the mother, perhaps rashly, asserted: "You will not give it back." The crocodile answers to this: "If you have spoken truly, I cannot give back the child without destroying the truth of your assertion; if you have spoken falsely, I cannot give back the child because you have not fulfilled your agreement. Therefore, I can not give it back whether you have spoken truly or falsely." The mother retorted: "You will not give it back, if I have spoken truly; if I have spoken falsely, that can only be when you have given back the child. So that, whether I have spoken truly or falsely, the child must be given back." History is silent as to the issue of this remarkable dispute.

Of a similar nature is the other example above mentioned, which is even more acutely stated. A young man named Euthus received lessons in rhetoric from Protagoras, it being agreed that a certain fee should be paid if the pupil was successful in the first cause he pleaded.—Euthus, however, neglected to undertake any cause, and Protagoras, in order to obtain his fee, was compelled to sue him. Euthus defended himself in court, and it was consequently the young man's first suit. The master argued thus: "If I be successful in this case, O Euthus, you will be compelled to pay, by virtue of the sentence of these righteous judges, and should I even be unsuccessful, you will then have to pay me in fulfillment of your original contract." To this the apt pupil replied: "If I be successful, O master, I shall be free by the sentence of these judges; and if I be unsuccessful, I shall be free by virtue of our contract." The story states that such convincing arguments, thus diametrically opposed, completely staggered the judges, who, being unable to decide, postponed the judgment.—*Chamber's Journal.*

MORAL INFLUENCE OF LITERARY TASTE.

To young men away from home, friendless and forlorn in a great city, the hours of peril are those between sunset and bedtime; for the moon and stars see more evil in a single hour than the sun in his whole day's circuit. The proof's visions of evening are all compact of tender and soothing images. It brings the wanderer to his home, the child to its mother's arms, the ox to his stall, and the weary hater of youth, who is thrown upon the rocks of a pitiless city, and "stands homeless among a thousand homes." The approach of evening brings with it a mending sense of loneliness and desolation, which comes down upon the spirit like darkness upon the earth.

In this mood his best impulses become a snare to him, and he is led astray because he is social, affectionate, sympathetic and warm-hearted. If there be a young man in this circumstance within the sound of my voice, let me say to him that books are the friends of the friendless, and that a library is the home for the homeless. A taste for reading will always carry you to converse with men who will instruct you by their wisdom and charm you by their wit, who will soothe you when perplexed, and sympathize with you at all times. Evil spirits, in the middle ages, were exercised and driven away by bell, book and candle; you want but two of these agents, the book and the candle.—*George S. Hilliard.*

ICE.—A machine for making ice has been invented in London, which will produce eleven pounds of ice an hour, at a cost of not more than half a cent per pound. This is cheaper than the natural article is furnished in most places.

The Philadelphia Tragedy—Further Interesting Particulars.

From *The Philadelphia Inquirer* and Saturday we glean the following in reference to the recent murder of eight persons in that city:

The accused murderer, Antoine Ganthier, or Probs, is a native of Strasburg, 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, of a broad build, muscular frame. He has no superfluous flesh on his body, is large limbed, has large hands and feet, is round shouldered, and has a disagreeable habit of resting his chin against his breast and glaring out from his half-lid eyes.—He has a broad, square face, a head quite flat at the crown, and bulging bullet-shaped at the base; very high cheek bones, a florid complexion, very light brown hair, and the stubble of a light mustache, recently shaved off. His eyes are small, deep set, of a pale blue, verging somewhat upon gray, and has a cowering look, falling beneath another's gaze. His nose small, concave and upturning, physiognomically indicative of feebleness of character, the utter reverse in form of the boldly outlined Roman, while his large mouth had flat roughly molded lips. He was dressed in a suit of gray, and wore a light colored slouch hat, drawn down upon his low forehead. His expression was solid and morose, and his whole personal bearing impressed one with the belief that he was an ignorant, coarse grained man, unreasoning, passionate, devoid of strength of character or human sympathy.

He was noticed on Thursday evening on Market street, near the Permanent Bridge, in the neighborhood of Twenty-second street. He was suspected by officer Weldon and Atkinson, through the dog strides he made in walking. Officer Dorsey, stepping up to him said—"You are a German," to which the accused replied, "I am not—I am a Frenchman." He was then arrested and taken to the Station House, where he was detained. Yesterday morning a lengthy examination took place, the prisoner being closely questioned by Chief Detective Franklin, in reference to the charges which had been preferred against him. Before the prisoner had this hearing Mrs. Dolan, mother of one of the murdered victims, was taken into his presence, and immediately recognized him as the man who had been employed on the farm of Mr. Dearing. On being questioned he stated that he had killed the boy by chopping him with a new axe, as he was on his way to the hay stack, where the mutilated body was subsequently found. The prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings, in response to questions put to him by Chief Franklin, stated that he had an acquaintance with him, named Jacob Younger, who is 38 or 39 years of age.

The private examination before the Mayor elicited the fact that the murder was committed in the following manner. On Friday last Ganthier's accomplice the terrible tragedy came over to Dr. Dearing's, and proposed to the prisoner that they should murder the family and rob the house. Ganthier consented to the plan proposed by his accomplice, and it was arranged that the prisoner should murder the boy, while the other man despatched the mother and child. About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the accomplice persuaded Mrs. Dearing to come to the barn, a short distance from the house, and getting her there struck her in the head with an axe, and then cut her throat with the edge of that instrument. He then pitched her body into the corn crib adjoining the barn, and then proceeding to the house, took the children one by one to the barn, when their heads were knocked in with the butt end of the axe and their throats cut. As fast as one was dealt with in this manner its body was thrown into the corn crib, and the process continued until the whole family were disposed of. While the accomplice was thus engaged, Ganthier proceeded to murder the boy Cornelius. He overtook him at the haystack, and struck him on the back of the head with an axe, after which, he cut his throat, and then hid the body under the hay. The fiendish plot being accomplished, the two murderers proceeded to the house and lay in wait for Mr. Dearing and Elizabeth Dolan. They arrived home about 12 o'clock, and as soon as Mr. Dearing had deposited his carriage in the wagon-house, the accomplice, (according to the prisoner's statement,) attacked them both, knocking them in the head and cutting their throats; after which, the bodies were carried to the barn, and placed where they were discovered. The precious pair then proceeded to the house, and after collecting together all the valuables they could gather, deliberately sat down and eat their dinner when they left and came to the city.

At the conclusion of the private hearing in Mayor McMichael's office, prompt and efficient measures were taken for the safe removal of the prisoner, that no breach of the peace might ensue. Such protective care was absolutely necessary to insure the life of the criminal. At an early hour yesterday morning a crowd began to gather around the Central Station. As the hours rolled on the numbers grew, until thousands were surrounding the neighborhood of 5th and Chesnut streets. About 11 o'clock Chief Ruggles had a passageway opened; the prisoner was placed between stalwart lieutenants, surrounded by about thirty picked men of the force; the word was given, and on a double quick the little posse drove into the dense crowd. From the Mayor's office to the photographic gallery opposite, on the Southeast corner of 5th and Chesnut, though only thirty yards, the run was a thrilling and a difficult one. "Stop him!" "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" "Hanging is too good for him!" broke out hundreds of voices, and the rushing crowds sought to break through the little group of policemen. Had the road been a longer one the law might never have had to pronounce the felon's doom; but discipline conquered that time. By the skillful arrangements of Chief Ruggles the crowd was decoyed with the notion that he would be brought out the front door, and led to the prison van on 6th street. But at the proper moment the Lieutenants and a dozen policemen sprang up the stairway, the door was bolted behind them, and in a few minutes loud shouts from 6th street told that the prisoner had been rushed out the back way, had been placed in the van, upon which sprang a number of officers, and had been driven off at full speed towards Moyamensing Prison, with hundreds desperately but fruitlessly in chase.

"BLESS GOD, IF THIS AIN'T MASS JEFF." A colored man, a true and faithful servant, now in the service of Capt. Thos. Jett, came into our office yesterday to get Capt. Jett's paper. In looking around, he caught a picture of Jefferson Davis hanging on the wall. He walked up to it, and exclaimed, "Bless God, if this aint Mass Jeff." Upon inquiry, we learned that the man had formerly belonged to Mr. McLaughlin, a connection of the Davis family, and knew Mr. Davis well. He left the office with tears in his eyes. Will somebody show this to Mr. Greely and Senator Sumner?—*Vicksburg Herald.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following, from the Washington correspondence of *The Boston Advertiser*, is conspicuously published by *The National Intelligencer*:

It has already been stated that the President does not hold that his proclamation either discontinued martial law, or restored the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Circulars were sent out yesterday by the War Department, giving the various commanders in the South notification to this effect, and assuring them that the troops would not at present be withdrawn and that their official duties would not, in any sense, be abridged by the proclamation. It is believed, however, by some prominent gentlemen that certain events must be explained as giving assurance that martial law will soon be discontinued in Virginia, because the freedmen have been admitted to the civil courts, in which event the scruples of the Chief Justice would not prevent him from holding court at Richmond. It may be stated further that hints are also given out from the Attorney General's office that the trial can take place in Tennessee as well as in Virginia, and it is known that not all the members of the Supreme Court concurred with the Chief Justice in the views he held last fall. It is not intended to state that the trial has been formally determined upon by the Government. The desire of the Attorney General, however, is known to those who have lately conversed with him, and two members of the Cabinet are responsible for most of the points made in this paragraph. It can hardly be doubted that the coming ten or twelve days will settle the matter here involved.

WHAT JUDGE UNDERWOOD DECIDED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1866.
Editors of The National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—In your paper of this morning I observe a very incorrect and perverted report of my recent opinions in a *habeas corpus* case.

In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation, nor was its legality called in question by anyone connected with the case; nor did I express the opinion that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not be executed in one State while the rebellion was not suppressed in another, but the very contrary opinion.

My opinion simply was that the late peace proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection and I stated that the peace proclamation did not include Texas, and that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

It is given out that a plan for the reconstruction of the Southern States has at length been agreed upon by the Committee of Fifteen, which meets the approval of all the reconstructionists; that it will be presented in both Houses in the early part of this week, and that a two-thirds vote of both is confidently expected. In this connection it might be stated that it is understood the House Committee on Judiciary will report on Monday the testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens, Major-General Sheridan, Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Johnson, of Georgia, Mr. Debow, of Debow's Review, and others less known to fame.

THE TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided the Indiana military commission for the trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having, in consequence, been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, convicted of a conspiracy against the life of Lincoln. The friends of the parties claim the benefit of that decision, and will take action accordingly.

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Among the testimony reported from the Committee on Reconstruction was that of Alexander H. Stephens. He states that he had conversed freely and fully with prominent leading men in Georgia, and met with a great many prominent and influential men at Milledgeville, not connected with the Legislature. He gave his decided opinion, from conversation with them and from correspondence, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union; to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and to enjoy all her rights and discharge all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended. His opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia is that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties and institutions more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He further believes it is their opinion that the surest if not the only hope for their liberties is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of the Government under the Constitution. He thinks the people are sufficiently satisfied with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again by force.—Whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon that subject, they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forms of reason and justice—to the halls of legislation and the courts—for the preservation of the principles of constitutional liberty than to the arena of arms. The idea of secession is totally abandoned.

"BLESS GOD, IF THIS AIN'T MASS JEFF." A colored man, a true and faithful servant, now in the service of Capt. Thos. Jett, came into our office yesterday to get Capt. Jett's paper. In looking around, he caught a picture of Jefferson Davis hanging on the wall. He walked up to it, and exclaimed, "Bless God, if this aint Mass Jeff." Upon inquiry, we learned that the man had formerly belonged to Mr. McLaughlin, a connection of the Davis family, and knew Mr. Davis well. He left the office with tears in his eyes. Will somebody show this to Mr. Greely and Senator Sumner?—*Vicksburg Herald.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS.—We have already mentioned in our paper, says *The Charlotte Guardian*, the fact of a conflict between the civil and military authority in South Carolina. In the following remarks *The National Intelligencer*, throws further light upon the matter:

"The Governor of the State of South Carolina and the late Provisional Governor, Mr. Perry, have represented to the President that the Superior Courts of that State will not administer justice under the State laws, even against white men who were criminals, because of the interference of the military authority under General Sickles. It seems that by the criminal code of the State, white men are liable for petit larceny, horse-thieving, &c., to the penalty of thirty-nine stripes laid on the bare back. There is no penitentiary in the State, and the Legislature adjourned without creating that institution, which is so necessary for all the purposes of civilization.

"A case came to the State court sitting in Charleston of aggravated crimes, and, upon conviction, the criminal, who was a white man, and to the manor born, was sentenced to receive nine-and-thirty-nine lashes. The ceremony was about to be performed, when Major Gen. Sickles forbade it in an official order.

"As the matter now stands criminals of the white and native race cannot be punished in South Carolina according to her own laws, and, as the Legislature is not in session, no other code can be provided.

"The President, in this emergency, is urged to abrogate General Sickles' order. What the President will do in the case is yet unknown.

MORE AMENDMENTS.—In view of the fact that the Abolitionists in Congress have proposed some eighty odd amendments to the Constitution, a factious fellow, in Kentucky, offers the annexed amendments for the consideration of the Constitution tinkers—

1. Every freedman shall have a bureau for himself, with a looking glass on the top, if he wants it.
2. Every freedman shall have a secretary.
3. Every freed boy or girl shall have a wardrobe.
4. Every freed child shall have everything it cries for.
5. White people, whether free or not, must behave themselves.
6. All people of every color, except red, must vote.
7. Every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years or under, and of sound mind or otherwise may vote; if he will take the oath he would be a negro, if he could.

A CUREL JOKE.—The Detroit Fenians sought to arouse the enthusiasm of the brethren for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day by posting upon the walls a proclamation ending with the invocation, "God save the Green." Sacrilegious wags had a corresponding number of slips printed with the word "horns," and pasted them on as an amendment. The effect was that Divine interposition was largely invoked in favor of the "Greenhorns."

TOO POLITE.—The New Orleans correspondent of *The N. Y. Christian Advocate* says that whatever may have been thought of the policy of taking southern churches, it is evident now that it was a great mistake.

Similar conclusions are common in penitentiaries. Outside moralists call these "great mistakes" crimes.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

"Mrs. Senator Sprague and her sister, Mrs. Chase, sailed for Europe Wednesday.—*Exchange.*

Yes! and Mrs. Constable Smith and her father, Mr. Smith, left Wilmington for Smithville on Tuesday. Mrs. Constable Smith wore a sun bonnet, and Mr. Smith wore his old clothes.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

LABORERS IN THE SOUTH.—It is estimated that in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi there are now about one-third of the number of colored laborers there were in 1860—while there are twice as many white workers.

RE-LEASED.—Monroe Davis and Thomas Wilford, citizens of North Carolina, who were recently sentenced by a military commission to four months imprisonment, have been released by order of the President.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue that in the assessment of annual income, farmers will not be required to make returns for the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and families.

Valuable Property for Sale.—Having determined to pay my debts, and leave the country, I shall offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday 3rd day of May next, all my property consisting of three improved lots in the town of New Salem, one of which is the best improved in the place, having all buildings necessary for a business man, and is at the best business stand in the country. Also, a large lot of good land, good mineral prospects near town on half in cultivation and a valuable balance well-wooded with a growing crop of Wheat, Oats and rye, 1 Carriage, 1 Waggon, 1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Mill and fixtures, 1 set Blacksmith tools, a lot of iron and steel, some Carpenter's Tools, Farming Tools, cattle and flocks various articles of house hold and kitchen furniture. Also, a quantity of notes and valuable papers. Terms made known on day of sale. 90-3w N. C. JARRELL.

Notice to Distillers.—The Legislature imposed a tax of twenty five cents on every gallon of spirituous liquors distilled since the first of January, 1866, to be paid by the distiller which tax is to be collected quarterly, April, July, October and January.

I will be in Greensboro on Saturday the 25th instant, for the purpose of receiving the tax on all spirits made up to the 1st of April. I will receive the tax any time during the week of April 25th to 30th, inclusive.

The Legislature also requires all persons who distill any kind of spirits from grain, after the 12th day of April, 1866, to take out a license. Any person who shall distill without previously obtaining a license, therefore shall pay a tax of ten dollars for every day or part of a day in which he may so distill.

April 10th, 1866.

90-2w R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

GREENSBORO, N. C., '9081

Application will be made to the Convention of North Carolina for an ordinance incorporating a Company to explore and operate Mines for Petroleum, Oil, Coal and other valuable.

NOTICE! IT CAN'T BE HELPED!

The Sooner done the Better.

THE HEAVY DECLINE

IN

AN ACT
To prevent wild trespasses on Lands,
and Stealing any kind of property
therefrom.

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, That no person, after being forbidden to do so, shall enter on the premises of another without a license therefor; and if any person, after being deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and if any person, not being the present owner or bona fide claimant of such premises, shall willfully and unlawfully enter thereon, and carry off, or be engaged in the act of carrying off, any wood or other kind of property whatsoever, growing, or being thereon, the same being the property of the owner of the premises, or under his control, keeping, or care, such person shall, if the act be done with felonious intent, be deemed guilty of larceny, and punished as for that offense. And if not done with such intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, however, that any person who may make a written affidavit before a justice of the peace of the county, that any of his cattle or other livestock (which shall be specially described and set forth in such affidavit) has strayed away, and he has good reason to believe that it is on the premises of another or other persons, then such justice may, in his discretion, allow such person to enter on said premises with one or more servants, without firearms, in the day time (Sunday excepted), between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and make search for his strayed for such limited time as to said justice shall appear reasonable; but the only effect of such license shall be to protect the persons entering, from indictment therefor, and then only, provided the license shall have been made bona fide, and without any damage except such as was necessary to conduct the search.

Enacted the 2nd day of February, 1866.

AN ACT
To regulate the Agricultural Laborers their
pay in kind.

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, That whenever servants and laborers in Agriculture shall, by their contracts in writing, already or hereafter made, be entitled, for wages, to a part of the crops cultivated by them, such part shall not be subject to sale under executions, against their employers, or the owners of the land cultivated.

And, be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Enacted the 2nd day of March, 1866.

AN ACT
To punish persons procuring and injuring
the same, and other live stock, with intent
to steal them.

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, That if any person shall procure, kill or wound any horse, mule, ass, pony, cattle, hog, sheep or goat, or the property of another, with intent unlawfully and feloniously to convert the same to his own use, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punishable, in all respects, as if convicted of larceny, though such animal may not have come into the actual possession of the person so offending. And all persons commanding, counselling, advising, aiding or abetting any of such unlawful acts, shall be punished in like manner, and may be prosecuted alone, or with the principal actor.

Enacted the 2nd day of March, 1866.

AN ACT
To punish Vagrancy.

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, That if any person who may be able to labor, has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some honest occupation for the support of himself and his family, if he have one; or, if any person whatever shall be found spending his time in dissipation, or gambling, or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to maintain himself or his family by any means or means of idleness, such person shall be deemed a vagrant, and guilty of a misdemeanor. And it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace of the county wherein such persons shall be found, upon due proof of such offense, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, to be brought before him or some other justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be, if, on examination, such person shall be found a vagrant, to recognize him with good security for his appearance, at the first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions or a superior Court, to answer such offense. And if he fail to give such recognition, and shall be imprisoned until the session of said Court: *Provided*, however, That if such offender shall, at the said Court, enter into a recognition, in such sum as the Court shall prescribe, conditioned for his good behavior and industrious, peaceable deportment for one year, he may be discharged on payment of the costs and charges which shall have accrued; but, if he shall fail to enter in such recognition, and pay such costs and charges, he shall be prosecuted as a vagrant, and upon conviction the Court shall fine or imprison him, or both, or sentence him to the workhouse for such time as the Court may think fit.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

Enacted the 2nd day of March, 1866.

"THE FREE HONEYMOON."—Such is the title of a very interesting story which we find in a Rhode Island paper, written by "Clara Augusta," which opens in the following style:

"George Jameson and Katie Vaughan had a brilliant wedding. Every thing was faultless—from the icing on the cake to the arrangement of the bride's waterfall."

Savings.—That which is a tempest to some, is to others a pleasant and prosperous gale.

No man can ever become eminent in anything, unless he work at it with an earnestness bordering on enthusiasm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 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,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

Jan 12 77-3ms n 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, and 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 n 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 serv't,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

77-3ms n r 831 Broadway, New York.

A. A. WILLARD,

Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and General Merchandise,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

No. 39 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CORN, FOUR, &c.

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.

85 Kegs Cut Nails.

2000 Pounds Assorted Candy.

10 Cases Assorted Tin Ware.

Window Glass,

Putty,

Wrapping Paper,

Blacking,

Matches,

Kerosene Oil,

Wood Pails, Scissors, &c., for sale at wholesale only, by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, N. C.

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

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

Our Terms are Cash, or Good Country Produce.

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

Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Ready Made Clothing, Merino Shirts and Drawers, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods—both Woolen and Cotton, Silks, Black and Colored, Flannels, Bal-moral Skirts, Hoop do., Muslins, Cambrics, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Collars, & Cuffs, Corsets, Linen and paper Collars, Cloth for Cloaks, Hats, Umbrellas,

A Large Assortment Boots and Shoes, some very Fine.

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

Call and examine before purchasing.

Very Respectfully,

C. G. YATES,

S. STEELE,

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

North Carolina Stokes county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.

W. W. McCandless, Adm'r.

Alexander Hampton, } Petition to sell

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Stokes County, at the Court House in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday of June next, and show cause if any he can why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. F. Hill, Clerk of said Court at office the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

90-6wad\$10 JOEL F. HILL, C. C. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Equity, Spring Term

David L. Davis, et al. } Petition to sell Land.

Franklin Davis, et al. } Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel H. Davis, James H. Davis, Martha Davis, Roxanna Davis, Margaret Davis, Willy Davis, children and heirs at law of Bartlett Y. Davis, deceased, Winslow Davis, Warren Davis, Franklin Davis, Nathan Davis; and Wm. Jones, Nathan Jones, Joseph Penock and wife Caroline, Lewis McPherson, Caroline McPherson and Wm. McPherson, children and heirs at law of Elvina McPherson, deceased; defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in The Greensboro Patriot, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Asheboro on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid, at office in Asheboro, the 4th Monday of March, 1866.

Issued 6th of April, 1866.

90-6wad\$10 S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

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

One tract, containing 465 acres, situated 4 miles south of Greensboro, lying immediately between the two roads, leading to Asheboro: 800 acres are heavily timbered, the remainder under cultivation, with extensive meadows well watered good orchards, splendid barn and all necessary buildings. Good spring convenient to the house. Any person desiring to see this land will call on, or Levin R. Kirkman, on the premises.

One other tract, containing 180 acres, 1 1/2 miles south of Greensboro, immediately on the Asheboro road; 80 acres in cultivation, the remainder in woods. Good dwelling all necessary buildings, good well water in the yard, orchard, meadows, good mill seat on a never-failing stream, running through the land.

One other tract, containing 160 acres, 5 miles south-west of Greensboro, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, well fenced, the balance well timbered and under fence—also, good meadow, a log dwelling, and stables on the premises. Any person desiring to purchase any of these lands will apply to me at Greensboro, or in my absence to C. P. Mendenhall.

85-1f W. S. CLARK.

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND

Most Comfortable

ROUTE

From Charlotte

TO THE

Northern Cities,

VIA

Norfolk Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave Charlotte at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4:30 a. m. Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave Gaston 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6:30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River Steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5:30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 1 p. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh 7:30 p. m. and 6 a. m.

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

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sundays.

E. WILKES,

Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.

Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.

R. M. DUNLOP,

Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

58-1f

CORN.—Our arrangements are such that we can fill at the shortest notice orders for Corn, in any amount, from one to one thousand bushels, and at a lower price than the article can be bought of any one else in this market. Corn buyers will greatly consult their interest by calling on the undersigned.

Fresh CORN MEAL always on hand.

YATES & STEELE.

G. W. HOWLETT'S

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

Greensboro, N. C.

Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Saddles, &c., for Hire or Sale. Horses boarded and bought and sold on Commission. Good Stables, attentive Grooms and careful drivers. Handling done in town or country. Will be responsible for safe and prompt delivery of all goods entrusted to his care. A lot of fine new Buggies, (open and closed) and Harness, Northern built just received and for sale.

93-2m

For Sale.—A first rate one-story frame

building, 30 feet long by 10 feet wide, with double chimney in the centre, sealed over head and sides, can be bought low for cash, the purchaser to move the building immediately from its present location.

R. G. LINDSAY,

March 30 88-4f

Dressing Cloths, Machine Bands,

DEBBIE HILL STONES, &c.—I am prepared to furnish the above articles at any persons wishing to refit their Mills, Wool Cams, Machines, &c., on short notice, and as cheaply as they can be bought for cash anywhere.

88-4f R. G. LINDSAY.

Carpening 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 Carpening 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 at the most liberal terms. Address us at Greensboro, N. C.

D. KERSEY,

KERSEY & COBLE,

D. COBLE

JAMES THE BARBER,

announces to the public that his Barber Shop has undergone a complete renovation, and his patrons may rest assured that with the aid of a complete corps of accomplished and skillful assistants, the most improved razors, the best soaps, pomades and oils, he will be enabled to stand unrivalled in the town or city. Bootblackening at short notice. Call at the old stand, on South-street.

90-4f

Tobacco Plants

NEED GUANO!

which is for sale by

D. W. C. BENBOW.

North Carolina Davidson county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.

Rachael Rider,

David Imbler and wife } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rachael Rider, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in The Greensboro Patriot, notifying said absent defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington the second Monday of Feb. A. D. 1866.

88-6wad\$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Guilford county.

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

William Archer, Administrator, } Petition to sell Land to the heirs of Mary Ann Robertson. } pay Debts.

It appearing to the Court, that John Robertson, Thomas Robertson and Maria Robertson, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in The Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, 1866.

88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

North Carolina Guilford county.

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

Wm. Archer, Administrator, } Petition to sell Land to the heirs of Rebecca Lancaster. } pay Debts.

It appearing to the Court that Zary Lancaster and Franklin Lancaster, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in The Greensboro Patriot, for said two defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, 1866.

88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

North Carolina Davidson county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.

Wm. Thomas and others, } Petition for partition of Land

vs. } Joseph Thomas and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Thomas, Zebulon Thomas, Charles Pope, Mary A. Robrock, William Pope Nicholas Thomas, Lillith Thomas and the other children and heirs of Albert Thomas deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in The Greensboro Patriot for said absent defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the second 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 them.

Witness, I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington the second Monday of Feb. A. D. 1866.

88-6wad\$10 I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Guilford county.

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

Wm. Thomas and others, } Petition for partition of Land

vs. } Joseph Thomas and others.

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North Carolina Guilford county.

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

Wm. Thomas and others, } Petition for partition of Land

vs. } Joseph Thomas and others.

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North Carolina Guilford county.

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Wm. Thomas and others, } Petition for partition of Land

vs. } Joseph Thomas and others.

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