

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVIII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

Number 1,294.

## 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.

Ale! Ale!—We are now receiving from the Cuckade city Brewery, Petersburg, Va., large quantities of **DRAGON 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.  
83-6m



## PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

**SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—We invite attention to the article in another column under the above caption. It will be seen, so far as legislation is concerned, that slavery, by the statutes of that State was legal in Massachusetts as long as in North Carolina, her slave code, in fact, being yet in existence. Would it not be well for that State to call a convention and conform to the requirements of the general "Government" upon the Southern States?

It was once considered a great crime not to pray for the President of the United States, but now it appears that the crime consists in the estimation of the radicals in praying for the President. The Chaplain of the Missouri State Senate several times omitted in his prayer the petition for the President, whereupon a member of the Senate offered a resolution requiring that the President of the United States should be remembered in the daily prayers before the Senate, but it was rejected by a vote of 14 to 6.

**THE TRIZ REMEDY.**—The news from all parts of the State is, that the Sheriff of the various counties (by order of the courts) have been stripping the backs of the rogues, black and white, in the old style—from 20 to 39 lashes being the amount administered. This old-fashioned way of administering justice in North Carolina will have a good effect. Those who consider it "barbarous" may leave the State if they choose.

**NORTH CAROLINIANS PARDONED.**—The President has ordered pardons to be issued to all North Carolinians who had applications or petitions on file, and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. This includes all the petitions from this State on file in the office of the Attorney General—several hundred in number.

**The New York Times**, a moderate Republican paper, thus condemns the scheme of the Reconstruction Committee:

"As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be 'A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress by imposing conditions to which the people of the South never will submit.' This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible."

We are gratified to see that many conservative Northern papers denounce the proposition of the committee in unmeasured terms. And if Northern men object to its too degrading, can any respectable Southern man be found supporting it?

The camp of the freedmen near this place was abolished last week. Those of the negroes who are too infirm to rely upon their own exertions for a support were sent to the "camp" at Salisbury.

**MR. DICK AGAIN.**—We have not heard from Mr. Dick upon the subject, but from our knowledge of the gentleman, we feel sure he does not feel under special obligations to *The Standard* for its constant allusions to him in regard to his vote in the Convention on the subject of submitting to a vote of the people the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession. *The Standard* persists in saying that Mr. Dick voted for submitting the ordinance to the people; nay it swears to it, and proves it by showing "from the record" that Mr. Dick voted in favor of submitting to the people the ratification or rejection of the Constitution of the Confederate States. We do not pretend to say that Mr. Dick is a more competent witness in this case than *The Standard*; but granting that he is, we will, for the information of that sheet, say, that Mr. Dick declared in a public speech, which was printed in *The Standard*, that he was opposed to submitting the secession ordinance to a vote of the people, upon the ground that the people of North Carolina were a unit upon that question, and it was useless to impose upon them the trouble of holding an election under such circumstances.

**ROCKINGHAM SUPERIOR COURT.**—The spring term of Rockingham Superior Court was held last week, Judge Gilliam presiding. The whole week, as elsewhere

on the circuit, was occupied with the State docket.

The docket was crowded with almost every grade of offence, from murder down to the most petty misdemeanor, the freedmen filling a large space thereon.

The case which excited the deepest interest and attracted the largest crowd, was that of Capt. Reuben E. Wilson. He was indicted on a charge of murder, in shooting some deserters and conscripts in the county of Forsythe during the war, while in command of a squad of soldiers, detailed from the army of Virginia, on special service. His case had been removed from Forsythe, but owing to the absence of important witnesses and the sickness of one of the prisoner's counsel, the case was continued till next term. The Judge admitted him to bail. He is a young man, apparently about 21 years of age, with a bright intelligent face. He lost a leg in the service, and is evidently in very feeble health.

The case of the State vs. William Johnson, charged with burglary was removed to Caswell.

A negro man by the name of Broadnax was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but appealed to the Supreme Court.

The case of State vs. Jas. Sloan and others, (freedmen,) for the murder of Dick Knight was also continued. In addition to the above cases, some eight or nine freedmen were convicted of larceny and received a few lashes each, by way of admonition.

We were gratified, however to learn, that the great body of negroes in Rockingham county were behaving tolerably well and were working much better than in many other sections; and that the farmers generally were making extraordinary exertions to produce large crops of tobacco and corn. We have not for many years noticed so many signs of industry on the farms as are apparent, this spring, not only in Rockingham but in all the adjacent counties. White people certainly are at work, together with a large proportion of the former slaves, all of which we hail as a propitious omen for the future, and we verily believe if our people were permitted by the government to feel a sense of security in their rights, that the good old times would soon return and peace and plenty again prevail in the land.

**A RIGHTeous PEOPLE.**—Judging from the tone of a portion of the Northern press, the righteous indignation of a truly christian people was never so completely aroused as when the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso reached Yankeeedom. *The New York Herald* devoted one and a half pages to a veracious account of the matter, all from its "own correspondent," the gist of which was, that the very urbane, high-toned, refined, virtuous and gentlemanly Kilpatrick, formerly leader of a band of horsemen who traversed the South, would have prevented the bombardment of Valparaiso, if only the British Minister would have consented to act in concert with him.

Our readers will remember that the town of Valparaiso is located in a country with which Spain has been at war for some time. Not very long ago the commander of a Spanish fleet gave due notice to the citizens of the town that he would open a bombardment upon it. The time came, and true to his word, for three long and dreadful hours he rained shot and shell upon the city. The news of this fact has greatly shocked the over-sensitive people of the North. Indeed our brethren may be said to have become considerably mollified of late. If we remember rightly all the resources, inventions and appliances of art and malice were brought to bear by this same people, for the reduction of some of our own Southern cities. For instance the noble Dalghren who attempted to enter Richmond with a small number of picked men, each of whom was prepared with all manner of combustible materials to fire the Capital of the Confederate Government, to say nothing of the four years' "hammering" or "pegging away" around the city, before two hundred thousand men, against twenty-five thousand succeeded in reducing it.

And then the small bombardment of Vicksburg. The firing on Valparaiso lasted for the space of three long, consecutive hours. This shocks the Yankee Nation. And well may it. Nothing like it ever occurred before. Though we have a slight recollection of a small demonstration on Charleston, which continued only two years, shot and shell, with an occasional sprinkle of Greek fire being for that length of time incessantly poured upon the people of the city. We never knew how truly virtuous were our northern brethren until we saw how greatly shocked and scandalized they became at the reception of the news of this long, severe and heart-rending three-hour bombardment of Valparaiso. The burning of the depot building at High Point, in this county, within twenty yards of a hospital containing three hundred wounded Confederate soldiers, many of them minus a leg or an arm, and all of them unable to wait upon themselves, was a very christian-like and charitable act upon the part of that exceedingly amiable and sociable body of gentlemen known as Stoneman's raiders, but the bombardment of Valparaiso!—the universal Yankee Nation will never recover from the shock it produced upon them.

*The Standard* seems to have turned its attention to literary matters, and in its last issue reviewed a piece of doggerel which appeared in *The Patriot* last week—which by the way was published on account of the truth it contained, "poetical" merit not being considered. We have been aware some time that *The Standard* is better on poetry than any other species of composition. It is entirely too prosaic, and sometimes the effort does not make a very chaste selection of words, as the following brief paragraphs, clipped at random from various issues of his paper will show:

"Mr. Lincoln was elected, and has proved himself a knave, fool and tyrant."—*Standard*, July 19th, 1861.

"The people of North Carolina are at war with Lincoln, a military despot, for the protection and maintenance of those very rights. We shall and will resist him with all the force and all the means God has given us."—*Standard*, June 19th, 1861.

"Trampled Mary and insulted Kentucky will afford some idea of Lincoln's protection. Lincoln is as wicked and as tyrant as the Emperor of Austria."—*Standard*.

"Mr. Everett is a most elegant devil out of perdition. \* \* \* Behold the trio! Andrew Johnson, John C. Breckinridge and Edward Everett."

"Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave, Whose treason, like a deadly blight, Comes o'er the sunsets of the brave, To blast them in their hour of night."—*Standard*, July 22nd, 1863.

"As soon as Lincoln called for troops to make war on the South, we denounced him as a usurper, and turned our backs on the old Union standard. We did this, too, with the most entire consistency, for he had always held that the States had a right to secede for cause."—*Standard*, August 1, 1861.

The above certainly cannot be termed elegant. Prose is not *The Standard's* forte. But for chaste and genuine poetry we refer the reader to the following:

**BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.**  
The voyager on the Southern main  
Views with rapt awe the hallowed sign  
Which nightly flares "beyond the line,"  
Nor deems the labor all in vain  
Which brings him to that long-sought shrine.  
The various tribes, in field, by flood,  
Walk in its light when night is dole;  
And hail it in its bright abode.  
Bes. redux of the spirit sun?  
In all their devious wanderings,  
From dewy eve, through midnight's reign,  
It guides them till the morning's wings  
Shed sunlight o'er the earth again.  
What if the cross is fainter should veil  
And, darkling, sink in night's embrace?  
Nor other stars nor sign could fill  
Or share its wondrous dwelling-place.  
Star of the South! 'twas thus with thee!  
To thee all eyes and hearts were turned;  
As round thy path, from plain to sea,  
The glory of thy greatness burned.  
Millions were drawn to thee, and bound,  
By mind's magnetic power, millions hailed  
In thee a guide-star, and we're found  
A ray in thee that waned or failed.  
Fixed as that sign which hangs in heaven;  
Firm as the earth it shines upon;  
Pure as the snow by light winds driven,  
Wert thou, Columbia's honour'd son!  
Weigh thee embrace for thee! nor pall  
But such as mortal hand hath wrought!  
THOU LIVES! STILL IN MIND—in all!  
That breathes, or speaks, or lives in thought.  
Star of the South! thy beams are here—  
Here in this heart that weeps thy loss;  
Though hidden, thou art still a sphere,  
Serene, refined from earthly dross,  
Eternal, and intensely clear.

As the diamond sparkles more brilliantly when set in rough stones, we know our poetical genius will pardon us for placing the following unpolished lines immediately under his production. They came to us just as we were going to press and are entitled

"HARD TIMES."  
My song is set to the tune of "hard times,"  
And William Holden is the cause of these lines;  
He sold all our cotton and pocketed the gains,  
And to his friends North he calls us all trash;  
And it is hard times,  
Billy said to his man Friday, Sloan,  
This cotton's on hand, although not our own;  
But as 'tis likely not to leak out,  
Just go to New York and shift it about;  
For it is hard times.

So off goes the Doctor, the worst of the drones,  
To New York city with "Jones,"  
He sold all our cotton and pocketed the gains,  
He sold the whole stock for but thirty-three cents;  
And it is hard times.

The Doctor returned to the city of Oaks,  
Showing the money to his friends, and jokes;  
Said Billy to Sloan, take the hat off your head,  
Here's your share of the money that should go to the State;  
For it is hard times.

So now, says Billy, go pay what we owe  
On things bought for the freedmen's bureau;  
The niggers must prosper though we ruin the State,  
So let's fleece the people we so heartily hate;  
For it is hard times.

Send to old Greeley our lasting respects,  
And urge him to hide our monstrous defects;  
And the man of *The Herald*, let's get in with him  
To keep it a secret and set it all trim;  
For it is hard times.

So Billy, the Doctor, and all of their clan,  
Since the cotton was sold do not regard man;  
But let each man, so much for the past,  
The old stoner will meet with his desert at last;  
In the hardest of times.

Ex-Gov. Billy Holden, I hope you'll do well  
And follow old Brownlow to—  
And when you get there you're likely to know  
How pretty you looked in the freedman's bureau;  
During the hard old times.

Good bye, old "pau. func."—I wish you no harm;  
But Carolina's people you ne'er can charm;  
You'd better go North and live with your brother,  
As birds of a feather will flock together,  
In hard times.

Though you may leave and become quite forgotten,  
We'll never forgive you in regard to our cotton;  
And at Judgment your case will be plain,  
Hence, go where you'll never want cotton again;  
O! hard times.

Pythagoras.

**HARD TIMES.**—It is a little late in the season to make the suggestion we had desired to make to our readers on the subject of hard times. It cannot be denied that we have hard times upon us, but if last year, after the surrender we had all gone cheerfully and industriously to work, and made out of our soil and work shops all that we could have made, the case would have been better with us. So the current year, if each and every one will industriously engage himself in cultivating raising and producing all that our lands and all that our mechanical pursuits will enable us to produce, next year we will have good times. When each one makes enough to feed and clothe himself or herself and family with something left to sell, we shall have easy times, and money to pay all taxes and other expenditures.

But while in such a county as Guilford the people do not make enough of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, fodder, meat, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, peas, pumpkins, and all the other vegetables, together with milk and butter to supply themselves and the wants, of those in the county who have to buy, and who have the means to pay, we invite and continue with us "hard times."

It is no fault of our soil. We have plenty of it and that which is good. It is for no want of laborers. We have plenty of them. Then, why is it that grain, meat, butter and potatoes are brought into our own county from other States, sold in our towns under our own eyes, and thousands and thousands of dollars carried away which should be allowed to remain and circulate among us to chase away hard times.

**NATIONAL EXPRESS.**—See notice of this transportation Company. This company possesses all the advantages of any other express, and will discharge its duties as cheaply, as promptly and efficiently.

**For The Patriot.**  
**Meeting of the Ladies.**

In pursuance of notice previously given, the Ladies of Greensboro, and vicinity met at the Court House on the morning of the 5th of May for the purpose of forming a society, the object of which should be the care of the Confederate dead who remain in this vicinity.

The Rev. Mr. Smith offered an appropriate prayer and explained the object of the meeting. On motion Mrs. Greter was elected temporary President and Rev. Mr. Barringer, Secretary. The following resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a society be formed in this town to be called the Greensboro Memorial Association.

Resolved, That the objects of the said society shall be to collect funds to be applied in enclosing, arranging, returning, and otherwise placing in order the graves of the Confederate dead in this vicinity, so that the tombs of our fallen soldiers may be permanently preserved from oblivion, and their last resting places saved from the slightest appearance of neglect, or want of care.

Resolved, That all persons who may make donations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the said society shall be considered members of the society, and that their names be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

Resolved, That the said society be governed by a President, vice-President, a Board of General Managers, and such other subordinate officers as may be associated with them.

Resolved, That the President, vice-Presidents and Board of General Managers of the society may take such measures as may appear to them most expedient for the purpose of raising funds necessary to execute the object in view.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the officers of the society to call a public meeting, whenever they shall deem it necessary, and to them most expedient for the purpose of raising funds necessary to execute the object in view.

Resolved, That Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Miss Sarah Long and Mrs. Dickson, (one from each religious denomination) be appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers of the society, and report on Monday evening the 7th inst. at four o'clock.

After the benediction the meeting then adjourned to the time specified.

**MONDAY EVENING, 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.**—The Ladies met according to appointment. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported the following persons as officers of the society, which was agreed to, viz:

**PRESIDENT.**—MRS. M. GREETER.  
**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**—MRS. W. Barringer, Mrs. W. F. Fontaine, Mrs. J. H. Smith.

**MANAGERS.**  
MRS. Brenizer, Miss Emma Troy,  
MRS. Potts, Mrs. Dickson,  
MRS. W. F. Fontaine, Mrs. V. P. Hughes,  
MRS. L. M. Scott, Miss Mary Gorrell,  
MRS. S. Long, Miss Fontaine,  
Miss Virginia Bilbro, Mrs. R. Dick.  
**TREASURER.**—MRS. DR. GLENN.  
**CORRESPONDING SEC.**—MRS. L. H. WALKER.

**RECORDING SEC.**—MRS. E. STERLING.  
The meeting then adjourned.

**From The New York Citizen.**  
**THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.**

To our thinking, the question whether Southern Members and Senators shall, or shall not, be given seats in Congress, might be more comprehensively and justly stated by another formula: Is the government of the United States to continue a representative government, or pass under the control of a factious and self-perpetuating minority?

If we are to continue a government of representatives selected by the people, on what principle can the representatives of one State dictate to another what class of representatives that people shall select? In not one of the cotton States could a corporal's guard of men be found who were loyal to the Union throughout the war—or, if found, would also be found the very poorest and meanest kind of trash. All the true manhood of the South—let us frankly recognize the fact—was in the rebellion; and to expect the Southern people per saltum to select as their representatives

tative in Congress some whey-faced, white-livered catfish who stood aloof from their desperate struggle, is to demand that a whole people shall become hypocrites, and organize a lie to their own disgrace and injury.

The men who led the South in war must lead it in peace, or it will drift without leading into anarchy. The present position of the South towards the body politic is that of a leg thrown out of joint in the case of an individual sufferer. Every effort should instantly be made to restore the limb to its true relation with the socket, and this can be done with ease and safety, unless the operation be deferred too long. Let a prompt remedy be applied, and the wrenched part will heal by first intention. Delay it, and inflammation will set in; the socket fill with pus, and the terrible hip-joint operation be required to secure even a chance of cure.

To say to the lately rebellious States, "You are free to choose such representatives as you please, provided only that you select such men as we dictate, and these shall be men with whom you have not a sympathy in common," is both an injury and an insult. The recent war was conducted on the theory that the Union still existed, and that any pretended acts of secession were wholly null and void. On this theory our naval and military forces conquered, and if their success meant anything, it meant that immediately on the cessation of armed resistance by evil combinations of men in the Southern States, the Union was restored in its integrity over every foot of our soil. But now, forsooth, the people of the South are told that before they can be allowed representation in Congress, they must agree to send none but men for whose capacious throats and indurated stomachs the most nauseating political boluses of the Radical New England school will be none too hot or too heavy!

In the name of Heaven, are there not enough votes in Congress to override the Southern vote, in case it should seek to inflict any injury on the Republic? Why make any pretence of allowing representative government, if the choice shall be limited to men the most obnoxious, personally and in politics, to the constituents? They are to make pretence of representing? Suppose John Minor Boots and Robert E. Lee candidates for Congress in any district of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and south of Fairfax Court house—which man would be the proper representative? Would not that district of ex-rebels deserve the scorn and infamy of the world that could be so hungry for a seat in Congress as to make Mr. Boots its choice, to the exclusion of the great soldier who so ably led the forces of Virginia and the South through many a bloody field?

In a word, is it better to have honest, well-born, wealthy and mainly representatives from the Southern States—gentlemen thoroughly commanding the confidence and respect of their constituents; or shall we insist that a lying, craven, passionless, poverty-stricken sum of wretched renegades shall be sent—men who could not in their own districts receive a hundred votes unless by fraud, and who in their acquiescence in the new order of things will command no following or adhesion of their misrepresented constituents? We are for putting the best men of the South on guard in this crisis; and the best men, as a class, were those most active in the rebellion. They were faithful to a desperate cause, and will be no less faithful to the Union. Come, let us be frank! Would not ninety men out of every hundred men who fought most gallantly for the Union, have fought just as gallantly for the rebellion if the accidents of their birth and residence had been reversed? We speak of the warm-blooded combatant class; not the unbelievers of the Summer stripe, whose veins swell with equal parts of gas, lymph and water.

It was right for us to crush the rebellion, and to keep killing its supporters until a sufficiency were killed to make the rest surrender. It was right to abolish slavery, out of which the rebellion grew. It is right to demand that every man seeking a share in the legislation of the country shall swear to support the Constitution and laws of the Union as at present existing; but beyond this any limitation of the rights of suffrage and citizenship are gross and scandalous usurpations, which can only result in perpetuating and aggravating the disorders of the country. How would dominating Massachusetts—the political nigger-driver of our Congressional slave-pen—like it, if a resolution were introduced and carried that no representative elected by her people should be authorized to take his seat until after swearing that he had never violated the seventh or any other of the Ten Commandments?

The policy of exclusion is the narrow policy which must dwindle and embitter States. The policy of generous acceptance and trust will tend to enlarge, lift higher and render more durable our institutions. Jean Paul Marat was not a great man, but had the tearing-down ability in its highest perfection. Napoleon was the greatest of men in his age, and on him the task of reconstructing France devolved. Taxation without representation is tyranny, we cry, and yet the South is taxed without a voice in Congress. How long shall this abnormal state of things continue? How long will the free intelligence of the Middle and Western States accept with the humility of whipped spaniels the ruinous and bigoted dictation of New England's dominating Tariffes—that combination of selfish and unscrupulous avarice with pitiless and frenzied bigotry?

We say let the Southern States choose men who shall truly represent them, and let those men have seats in Congress, there to speak the true wishes and necessities of their constituents; or let us openly declare that the Union has been a failure, and its representative system abolished; that a minority in Congress may seize the

power of self-perpetuation, and exclude any element not in harmony with that claim; that our soldiers and sailors, in thinking they were fighting for the Union, were thinking a lie; and that all the proffered terms on which, in his negotiations, Grant received the surrender of Gen. Lee, Johnston and Dick Taylor, were either blunders of misstatements into which he fell through ignorance, or willful meshes of deceit designed to entrap the weak and unwary into a condition of utter helplessness, rendering future oppressors more easy. We say let the Southern Representatives be received and given their seats. Let the leg that has been already too long out of joint be replaced in the socket for ship-disaster sets in, rendering its replacement impossible. Let our country once more stand erect in all its integrity, and with all its parts in healthful and continually growing adaptation.

**DIED.**  
In this place on the evening of the 9th inst. of whooping cough, ALBERT MASON, infant son of Danl. H. and E. A. LaPish, aged 4 months.  
Another link in the chain to heaven. Not lost—but gone before.

**New Goods.**  
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT J. Q. BEASLEY'S  
Store in Greensboro, N. C., at the lowest prices. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. may11

**Pioneer Foundry and Machine Shops, Greensboro, N. C.**—The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is sole proprietor of the above establishment, and having refitted and furnished it with new and improved machinery, is enabled to do the best machine work of any establishment in the State. Such as: repairing Threshing Machines, Iron Powers, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mill Gearing, Pumps and Pile Castings, Drums, Sifters, &c., and all kinds of casting.  
Work taken from the depot in Greensboro, and delivered to the railroad agents, at no charge. All kinds of marketable produce and old castings taken in exchange for work.

**Classical School.**  
SIX MILES FROM GREENSBORO, N. C., is under the supervision of the subscriber, and taught by GEO. F. DIXON, graduate of the University of N. C.  
The community is moral and healthy, and the prices of board and tuition are moderate.  
For further information, address  
Rev. E. H. WILEY, Greensboro, N. C.

**Tobacco for Sale.**—I will sell as administrator of George Farnell, deceased, for the estate of J. & E. Garrett in the town of Greensboro as trustee of the estate of May 1866, on a credit of 6 months, a large lot of fine manufactured Tobacco, some 67 boxes.  
PETER WATKINS, Administrator.

**COMPANY SHOP, ALABAMA CO., N. C.**  
April 25th, 1866.  
One month after date, application will be made to the North Carolina Railroad Company for the issue of Certificate No. 141, for five shares of their stock standing in my name the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.  
may11 MICHAEL SHOPPETER.

**Centre Grove High School.**  
MALE AND FEMALE.  
The second term of Centre Grove Academeical School, will commence June 6, 1866. English Tuition \$10, and Classical \$15, for term of five months. Board and washing \$8 per month. Each student charged from the time of entry, no deduction made, except in case of protracted sickness. The school is located 10 miles north-west of Greensboro.  
G. D. & L. P. HINES, Teachers.

**Notice.**—The subscriber having determined to change his business, now offers for sale his valuable plantation situated in the county of Randolph, near Buffalo Ford at Deep River, containing 510 acres, 225 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in native forest, and well adapted for raising cotton, adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton, and Tobacco, yielding good crops as any lands in this section. There is also a fine orchard of Peaches, Apples, Pears, Grapes, &c. there are all necessary out buildings, with a large and commodious dwelling, and as beautiful a situation as can be found in any locality. As I am anxious to sell, I will sell on as good terms as such land and improvements can be purchased in any vicinity. This is a good opportunity for capitalists to invest their funds and secure a pleasant home and a profitable farm.  
J. M. GREER.

94-4m Buffalo Ford, Randolph County.

**NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.**  
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having been completed its Southern route through connections from NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns for freight and passengers, and also having perfected its Western route, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over main roads, to  
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages.

**MONEY AND BULLION.**  
And to transfer the same to or from the places designated and all intermediate points as efficiently, expeditiously and cheaply as can be done by any other Express Company. Offices are also opened in MOBILE and NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through via MONT-OMERY, to these places.  
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.  
B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.  
may11

**Health Ordinance.**—Whereas, the city of Greensboro is now approaching, and as the best means of preserving the health of our town, is to remove from our midst all persons who can engender or invite disease; therefore be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners, that it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to visit and examine all persons who are afflicted with contagious diseases, and to cause them to be removed to the city of Greensboro, and report to the Mayor.  
Be it further ordained, That any person failing to remove any nuisance pointed out by the Board of Health on his or her lot—or any person who shall remain unvaccinated after official notice by the Mayor.  
may11 A. P. ECKEL, Mayor.

**For Sale.**—A magnificent four pole team with wagon harness, &c. Terms cash.  
KEOGH & CRANE.



MAI &amp; CO.





The Civil Rights Bill.

The following is the Civil Rights Bill, as it recently passed the Congress of the United States over the President's veto:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race or color, without regard to color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the district courts of the United States, of all crimes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or Territory where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act establishing a bureau for the relief of the freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all amendments thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, hereby enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or holding offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by the act has cognizance of the offense. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of citizens before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, in the case of the marshal upon whom the duty is so imposed, and in the case of any deputy marshal, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and in either case, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them in arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or who lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and jury trial in the district court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and until the final determination of such commissioner, and such fees shall be paid in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States or such of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any case under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

From The Raleigh Sentinel

Julian, the Apostate Emperor of Rome, though he persecuted the Christians in whose faith he had been educated, is nevertheless represented by the historian to have possessed some redeeming traits of character. Julian, of the United States Congress, from the State of Indiana, in fidelity, blasphemy, and vindictiveness, leaves his prototype and namesake far behind. It can be pleaded, in partial extenuation of the one, that he lived in a day when the minds of men were but feebly illumined with the great truths of Christianity. It aggravates the diabolical temper and spirit of the latter, that he represents an American constituency, in the full noon-blaze of the 19th Century.

We find, in the report of the "proceedings of the late Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at the National Capital, published in The Intelligence, the following abstract:

"Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, was the next speaker. He had come here, he said, not to make a speech, but hear a talk from military men. He was a new civilian, and had been educated a Quaker. (Applause.) He was in favor of the equalization of bounties as a matter of justice to the soldier. But he hoped that the Military Committee would not equalize bounties by giving land, which he argued would be unjust and fallacious. While he was in favor of the resolution requesting

the equalization of bounties, he was also in favor of that resolution which demanded the adequate punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. This has been a mighty war, and some one has been infernally guilty for it. Take Jeff. Davis. He murdered in cold blood 300,000 soldiers; he starved others in rebel prisons and inaugurated conspiracies; he had a part in the murder of your martyred President and ran over the whole game of devilment, making the devil himself ashamed of his occupation. He is in our power. The speaker would indict him, try him by due process of law, and erect a strong gallows and hang him in the name of God! (Applause.) Vengeance was not demanded but all that was asked was justice to the United States. If he (the speaker) were President of the United States, and he allowed Jeff. Davis to go free, he would fear that the ghosts of the murdered soldiers would rise up in vengeance. Referring to Robert E. Lee, the speaker said that the Government, in allowing him to walk up and down the hills of old Virginia, declared to the world that treason was not a crime. He has turned schoolmaster, said the speaker, and teaching the young idiots down there. If the speaker had power over him he would give him a free ticket to Dante's ninth hell, which was specially reserved for traitors, (applause,) unless he repented. He (the speaker) believed in repentance, and he would give Lee a copy of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, and then hang him, and leave it for the Almighty to decide upon the reality of the conversion."

Could a fiend, freshly exorcised from the Inferno itself, have indulged in more Satanic utterances? We confess to our exceeding surprise, that such a tirade of irreverence, profanity and cruelty should have excited "applause" in any civilized assemblage,—much less from an audience of soldiers, who have learned, or should have learned, in the field, that magnanimity to the fallen is the characteristic of the truly brave man, and that courage, heroism, and devotion to duty, no matter in what cause displayed, are worthy of honor and of admiration. It is a sad augury, that men who have learned and felt these things should allow themselves to be so far enmeshed in the coils of the Radical furies at Washington as to forget and ignore them.

This man, Julian, of course, never saw the front. On the contrary, the cowardly poolroom recently submitted, with great patience and philosophy, to a good caning over the back, administered by some one whom his foul tongue had injured. The greater the marvel that his presence should have been allowed among soldiers.

Julian is a fair representative of the Radical school. We betide the land, where such men and such a spirit are endorsed and applauded.

From The Washington Star.

The Mormons.

Late events in Utah demonstrate that affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis there, and it will no doubt be necessary for the Government to interpose a strong hand for the maintenance of law and order.

Numbers of Gentiles, as the Mormons style all who do not adopt their faith, have between the parties 28 days' warning. A few weeks since Mr. S. N. Brassfield, one of these Gentiles, residing at Salt Lake City, was married to a lady there, claimed as the wife—in polygamy—of a Mormon now absent on a mission. Charges of resisting the police on the night of his marriage were instituted against him, and his wedding night was passed in one of the city prisons. The lady, fearing that effort would be made to take her children from her, caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued from the United States Court, in order to ascertain whether she was entitled to the custody of them or not.

Brassfield who is said to have been a good, peaceable citizen, was returning from the court-room, where the case was being tried, on Monday, April 2nd, and when within a few steps of the hotel where he resided, and in company with the United States Marshal, was shot in the back, and within one hour from the time he left the court house he was a dead man. The Utah-Vindicator, published in Salt Lake City, says it was the publicly expressed opinion of certain Mormons in that city that Brassfield was justly punished by death, and that the balance of the Gentiles would be served in the same way if they were not careful, and adds: "It would be useless to deny the fact that, in the opinion of the Gentile community of this city, the killing of Brassfield was a deliberately planned scheme, concocted and advised by men high in authority in the Mormon Church." A later number says: "The feeling is universal among the Gentiles of this city that there is no protection in Mormon courts and no security from Mormon assassins," and in the same article it is asserted that both Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball are living with women taken from their lawful (Mormon) husbands without the consent of said husbands.

The Mormons, it seems, are counting largely on the mustering out of the United States troops, to restore their old immunity, and the Gentiles seem determined to resist them to death. Lawlessness and disorganization will ensue, we fear, unless the Government undertakes the task of "reconstruction," seemingly as necessary in that remote section as in places nearer home.

From The Washington Correspondence of The Commercial.

Dan Rice Before the Reconstruction Committee.

The committee on Reconstruction still persists in suppressing the most important testimony elicited before it. Dan Rice has recently been on a circus tour through the lately rebellious States, and has had opportunities as are afforded to few for observing the condition of the Southern people as to loyalty. His testimony will be found to show the true feeling that exists in the South when the thin crust of pretended loyalty is melted away and true character is revealed under the exhilarating influence of a menagerie, when men stand in the presence of the untamed force of nature, separated therefrom only by the thin partition of an iron cage. Mr. Rice being duly sworn, testified thus:

Q—You have an unruly animal, known as a pet mule, with your circus, have you not?

A—I have.

Q—What are the idiosyncrasies of that beast?

A—He is much given to kicking.

Q—It is almost impossible to ride him is not?

A—It is. I generally offer \$25 to any man who will ride him round the ring.

Q—On your late visit to the South, did you receive any offers to ride that mule?

A—I did.

Q—State what occurred on these occasions?

A—In Richmond, a discharged Confederate soldier attempted to ride him, but was immediately thrown flat on his back.

Q—What did the Confederate soldier say to this?

A—He said the mule was a d—d Yankee cuss.

Q—Did any other make the attempt?

A—Another of Lee's veterans tried to ride him, and succeeded.

Q—What did he say?

A—He said, after he had dismounted, that if he'd have whipped Kilpatrick all to smash; and that the next war against the Yankees, he intended to raise a brigade of 'em.

Cross examined by Mr. Stevens:

Q—Is that a he or a she mule?

A—It's a he mule.

Q—You have monkeys in your show, have you not?

A—I have.

Q—Have you ever heard any disloyal remarks in relation to those monkeys?

A—I can't say that I have.

Q—Have you ever heard anything said in their presence?

A—A couple of young ladies were one day standing in front of the cage, and I heard one of them say it looked like a Freedmen's Bureau.

Q—How was this remark received?

A—It created much laughter.

Q—Were there any personal allusions made on that occasion?

A—Some one in the crowd said, pointing to the orang outhang, "That is Sumner."

Q—Did that please the bystanders?

A—Very much.

Q—Did you ever hear any observations about the bears?

A—I heard it said once about a one-eyed bear that he looked like Ben Butler, and about a grizzly that it ought to be called Ben Wade.

Q—Were the points of resemblance stated?

A—They were not. The observation was made on the tout ensemble, with special reference, perhaps, to the ocular deformity in the case of the one-eyed animal.

Q—Have you side-shows with your circus?

A—I have.

Q—State if you have ever heard disloyal remarks in relation to them?

A—I believe I heard something of the kind once about Daniel in the lion's den.

Q—State what it was.

A—A young lady asked me which was Daniel and which was the lion.

Q—What was your reply?

A—I told her it was easy to distinguish Daniel from the lion, as the former wore a swallowtail coat, and had a cotton umbrella under his arm.

Q—What did she say?

A—After looking into the cage, she said, very spiritedly, "That Daniel looked like a mean Yankee, and she wished the lion would devour him."

OUTRAGES NEAR KINSTON.—By the kindness of the operators at Kinston and this place, we have a telegraphic dispatch giving an account of some outrages committed by a gang of mounted ruffians, white and black, at the houses of Mr. W. C. R. Loftin, and Dr. Bartleson.

We are no advocate for Judge Lynch; but such a band of desperadoes should be summarily dealt with. If permitted to go unpunished, neither the property or life of any person living outside the limits of a town will be safe for a day.

Twelve months ago, all such outrages were laid to the charge of "Wheeler's Cavalry." None of this cavalry is about; who commit the depredations now?—Goldboro News.

List of Officers remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C., May 2nd, 1866.

Alonzo, Louis I. Apple, Mrs. Laura A. Arden, Miss Lydia Arntsen, L. D. Lydette, Lock & Helkins.

Miss S. E. Barker, Richard Bennett, Miss Delphia N. Brown, Mrs. B. B. Bass, Campbell & Bowman, C. C. Bishop, John Blackburn, G. W. Briggs, Geo W. Dulk, Adolph Broadstreet, William Burton.

Martha I. Carter, Miss Clara Carter, J. M. Cloud, Thomas Clancy, James B. Cook, Mrs. Amelia Clark, Miss L. C. Clark, M. M. Chandler, Frank Chittat, John P. Coble, Miss Mary E. Cook, Hanson Cowen, J. S. Cramer, Roach & Co. H. Davis, West Davis, Elder D. Y. Deemes, Jas. F. Dixon, John D. Dixon, J. Denton Dalley, Miss N. E. Edwards.

Andrew Black, Mrs. Nancy Fidelity, L. Y. Fague, William Farby.

H. H. Gallaway, Nancy Gibson, James Gilchrist, Lewis Gilchrist, James Glauco, Mary Gilchrist, (deceased).

A. S. Hagener, Miss Emma Harris, Adaline Hathcock, colored, Geo. W. Haywood, Rev. S. H. Harris, P. Hassell, F. H. Harris, C. E. Harris, John Hathcock, James M. Hilton, Miss Martha Hill, H. W. Howard, Jesse Y. Hollowell, H. B. Henshaw, Jacob Hull, Lewis & Hart.

J. M. Ingold, Miss Mary A. D. Ingold, Mrs. Cornelia Jones, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Dr. Wm. R. Jones, Miss Cynthia Johnston, Mrs. Jas. Jordan, Miss Jas. James, B. P. Joyner.

H. H. Keith, Sclom, G. King, Rev. C. W. King, Miss Mary C. Kirkman, Geo W. Kirkman, Mrs. R. D. Kirkman.

Esther E. Lamb, Rachael Lamb, Isaac B. Lake, Chas. S. Leonard, J. E. Lloyd, W. F. Linville, Miss Jane Millway, Miss Margaret Moon, Charles E. Moore, G. B. Mebane, Nancy McKnight, Miss Aley, McBride, C. N. McLean, Miss Julia D. McGrady.

F. M. Nece, Mrs. Samuel Nelson, E. R. Newlin.

Perely Outlaw, Miss Rachael Ovilbey, Cyrus Osburn.

Walter Palmer, W. D. Page, Mrs. Martin Price, Miss Amanda Padgett, William Pearson, S. H. Parker, Mrs. Temperance Payne, J. J. Pritchett, Robert Pulaski.

Tompson Quinn.

M. W. Reid, Paulina J. Ross, M. O. Reardon, E. Rards, Michael Rettsel, Mrs. Esther Rich, Samuel Radcliffe.

Miss Martha E. Smith, Miss Nannie Smith, W. Smith, Miss Jennie E. Scott, Robert Scott, Robert Strawn, M. K. S. S. S. Sullivan, C. O. J. W. Sullivan, M. H. Starbuck, Cyrus Stanley, Mrs. Maria L. Stevenson.

Henry Taylor, Mrs. Margaret, Thomas, Jones & Finley, Isaac Thacker, N. C. Tucker, James H. Trimble, Joseph Trotter, Miss Mollie F. Tucker.

F. M. Walker, Wm. Widley, Wm. Wicks, 2 John Elizabeth Woolen, Geo. Wallace, Wm. H. Wintner, 2 Miss James R. Widdows, L. P. Woolen, Miss E. R. W. Walker, J. W. W. Walker, Miss E. R. W. Walker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised, and give date of list.

J. D. WHITE, Jr. 93-1w

New Skirt for 1866.

The Great Invention of the Age in HOOP SKIRTS.

PRIDE OF THE WORLD

EMPERESS TRAIL

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex Elliptic, (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

West Bradley & Cary, (late J. I. & J. O. West), Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

This Invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They set 'em bend or break, like the single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenades, and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

For sale in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. For sale by MAY & CO., Greenboro, N. C. 93-1f

Our Goods are Coming!

Our large, beautiful stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, NOTIONS, &c. is now being received; and we are prepared to exhibit the

Best Selections

ever presented to this community. Our prices are FIFTY PER CENT. less than goods have been heretofore.

As the custom of publishing prices is becoming general, we deem it not improper to give a short catalogue of our own. We are selling Good Prints, all colors, at per yard, 15 Black Muslin, 20 to 40 Bleached Muslin, 15 to 25 Unbleached Do, 35 to 50 Fine Chaises.

A heavy stock of other qualities of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, &c., at before-the-war prices.

Groceries.

Best Rio Coffee, per lb., 30 Good Coffee Sugar, 15 Pepper, Ginger, Spices, Soda, &c., at corresponding prices.

SHOES.

A beautiful and varied assortment of Gent's Shoes from \$1.50 to \$7.00. Ladies' Shoes, from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Our Stock of CLOTHING

Cannot be excelled in any retail market. And the articles are put down LOW. Good Business Suits from \$5.00 to \$10.00; neat linen as low as \$7; medium Cassimere, \$15 to \$20; best Cassimere, \$25 to \$30.

HARDWARE.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock up to the above mentioned quantities and prices, though subject to the fluctuations of Northern markets. Barter taken in exchange for Goods. We respectfully solicit a call and an examination of our Goods and prices.

R. P. SPIERS & CO.

We will continue our Branch House at Company Shops, with the same Goods and prices as at our Greensboro House.

R. P. SPIERS & CO.

GLORIOUS NEWS! OLD TIMES AGAIN! NEW BAKERY! In Greensboro, N. C. FRESH BREAD, CAKES, PIES, &c. BAKED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

If you want Fresh Bread, Plain and Ornamental Cakes, Pies, French and American Candies, Nuts of all kinds, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Jubilee Pretzels and Confectioneries of any kind, call at

PAGE'S BAKERY, Corner of West Market and Green Streets. A superior article of Smoking Tobacco on hand and for sale. 93-3m

Land and Agency.—The undersigned, agent for the county of Guilford, under the Land Agency of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co., Raleigh, N. C., respectfully urges upon the citizens of this county to avail themselves of this safe and speedy medium of selling, leasing and entering real estate. For particulars see the undersigned at his office opposite the Court House, one door above J. & R. Lindsay's old store. J. A. GILMER, Jr. 93-1w

Cheaper than Ever!

3000 Bushels Oats

Corn Meal,

Black Eyed Peas.

Bacon, Pork and Fish.

Paints Oils and Dyestuffs.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sugar and Coffee.

Ginger, Pepper and Spices.

Window and Looking Glasses.

Stoves, Stoves.

Iron and Nails.

Prints and Fancy Dry Goods.

Buggies and Harness,

For sale by

D. W. C. BENBOW.

may6 93-3m

Desirable Town Property for Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Greensboro, situated one mile from the Court House, on South-east Street. The lot contains FIVE ACRES, and the dwelling house and all other improvements are NEW and in GOOD ORDER.

Also, 140 acres LAND on South Buffalo, distant from the above-mentioned property 1 1/2 miles. Fifty acres of the land is well timbered, and the remainder is in good state of cultivation—good meadows and bottom land.

Also 100 acres on the waters of Big Alamance, near Pleasant Garden Church.

He will sell any of this property privately on reasonable terms; and if not disposed of at private sale by the 2nd of October, 1866, he will on that day sell it at public auction for cash.

93-1f JOHN McCULLOCH.

Notice.—Two indentured apprentices, named Wesley Brewer, and Newton Stephens, bound to me by the County Court of Guilford have left my services without just reason. This is to forewarn all persons against harboring the said boys or dealing with them in any way contrary to law.

W. W. CREWS, 93-3w

For Rent.—A desirable STORE ROOM in a desirable and business part of town. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co. BROKERS AND Insurance Agents, DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, State Bonds, Coupons, Stocks AND OTHER SECURITIES. RECEIVE Deposits of Coin or Currency, subject to sight checks as with the Banks. Make Collections on all Accessible Points. EFFECT INSURANCE for any amount in some of the oldest and strongest Companies in the United States. Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, and the Perils of Inland Transportation 91-6m

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 nearest and most direct route. Passengers purchasing Western through tickets have the privilege to visit Baltimore and then resume their journey West, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Cheapest, Quickest and Most Direct Through Freight Line from all places in North Carolina and Western South Carolina to PORTSMOUTH, 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 with 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

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

NOTICE!

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 10a20cts.; Bleached Domestic 20a40cts.; Hats \$1.25a2.50; Ladies' Shoes \$1.75a2.75; Children's Shoes, 62a1.50; Men's Shoes, \$1.75; Best Rio Coffee, 33; Light brown 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.

Important Notice

To passengers going to the following named places, via the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, viz:

Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, 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 be sure to provide themselves with through tickets in every case from the point 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 to go 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; to Cincinnati 36 hours; and to St. Louis 50 hours; to Cairo 52 hours; and to Memphis Tenn. 62 hours.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad 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 Railroad, 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 Railroad.

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, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

New Harness Shop in Greensboro, N. C.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a branch of his long-established shop at Danville 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 will dispose of work on the most favorable terms. He will constantly have in his store a general assortment of Saddles for ladies and gentlemen, Bridles, Bits, Saddle-bags, Harness of all kinds, Halters, Stirrup leathers and Leather straps, Pole straps, Breeching and Hame-straps, Horse Boots, Collars and Hames 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 his building on South Elm Street, adjoining Messrs. Spurtz & Murray.

W. M. GILLIS, ap20 91-1y

Notice.

For the purpose of settling the accounts of the late John W. White, deceased, the undersigned, J. D. White, Jr., has been appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at his office opposite the Court House, one door above J. & R. Lindsay's old store, on or before the 1st day of June, 1866.

J. D. WHITE, Jr. 93-1w



# THE CHOLERA.

We cannot be too well prepared, nor begin too early, to take the necessary precautions against the visitations of this terrible plague, which many regard to be inevitable from present indications. All opinions agree as to the point, that it finds its most congenial home, and does its fearful work with most certainty, in those places where cleanliness is not properly respected and enforced. Every family should begin to set their house in order. The town authorities are competent to make and execute sanitary regulations within the bounds of their jurisdiction; but in the suburbs, where the police authority of the town does not extend, it will be necessary for every family to see that their own premises are thoroughly cleansed and kept clean, if they would escape the pestilence themselves, and avoid the great crime of bringing disease and death to their neighbors.

We submit a few directions concerning the treatment of this disease, which are given by an eminent authority:

Dr. Hamlin, the well known missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, writes the following interesting communication to *The Portland Christian Mirror*.

"The cholera, which has just left us after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed."

"Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use."

"1. On the approach of the cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done."

"2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some members of a household may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night; your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will be fatal."

"3. CAUSES OF ATTACK.—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong healthy, temperate, laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger had passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had lain down to take his customary nap right against an open window through which a very refreshing breeze was blowing."

"Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inducing causes. If one can avoid all these he is safe from the cholera as being swept away by a comet."

"4. SYMPTOMS OF AN ATTACK.—While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or irritable pains, or rumbling sounds when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhea commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is the cholera nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, 'I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off,' and in a short time you will repeat of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way."

"Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences, it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it. In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhea continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives 'dies as the fool dieth.'"

"TO FORGIVE!—GOODBYE PICKETT, FAIRWELL GENERAL HOPE!—On Monday last, in the House of Representatives at Washington, the hero of that brilliant little affair at Vienna, formerly General now Mr. Schenck, offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the Judge Advocate General, and such other information as may be on record or on file in his department, showing what are the facts in the case and what steps have been taken to bring to justice and punishment the murderers of eighteen soldiers of the First and Second regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged to have been tried and executed by order of the Confederate Generals Fickett and Hoke, under the pretext of their being deserters from the Confederate service."

"GOLD.—The weight of a cubic inch of gold is about eleven ounces, and of a cubic foot of gold 1298 pounds avoirdupois. All the fine gold produced during the last eighteen years weighed 11,084,000 pounds, and would occupy but 9,213 cubic feet. A solid shaft 92 feet high and 10 feet square would represent the amount, and melted it could be contained in 1064 bushels, of 63 gallons each."

"A specked husband speaks of his better as nitro-glycerine in crinoline."

# For The Patriot.

My country dear, to her I'll lend  
All the help I have and can;  
And her banners I'll defend—  
And, a Johnson is the man.

We have a man to rule our State,  
And all he would embolden  
To stand firmly and risk their fate—  
That man is not Bill Holden.

Bill Holden has done run his race:  
He ran with all his vigor,  
But now he can't a white man face,  
But looks upon the nigger.

So does Charles Sumner and old Thad  
For meaner than that devil;  
Because they can't quite rule, they're mad  
To place Sambo on a level.

Negro equality they like  
What they always did lust in  
They ought to have just as a strike  
As Benbow give Bill Mustin.

Of private quarrels I should not speak  
For what did Dr. Doer's Sion do to—  
Which just occurred one day last week  
All for Pias and little money.

Holden and his reign was rotten  
For what did Dr. Doer's Sion do to—  
He sold to Jones all our cotton  
And was Jones' partner too.

The truth of this I do not know,  
For I don't take a paper;  
But from what all say it must be so,  
Some truth and not all vapor.

There is one thing that would be well,  
If the President could spare  
The time, to take Kentuck to hell  
Be sure to leave old Brownlow there

And then bring back that good old State,  
For none did ever reach her,  
But leave old Brownlow to his fate  
To serve there as a Preacher.

Tennessee needs no such preacher  
To rule the affairs of State,  
There's Phillips and H. Ward Beecher—  
Both might go and join their mate.

Then they may with all their rigor  
French or rule, which they rather  
If they choose can have the nigger  
If they will sink them farther.

Oak Ridge, N. C.

North Carolina Stokes county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.  
Wm. McClellan, Adm'r.  
vs.  
Alexander Hampton.  
Lands.

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 to him 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, In Equity, Spring Term, 1866.  
David L. Davis, et al.  
vs.  
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, Roxana Davis, Margaret Davis, Willy Davis, children and heirs at law of Bartlett Y. Davis, deceased, Winslow Davis, Warren Davis, Franklin Davis, Nathan Davis, Wm. Jones, Nathan Jones, Joseph Peacock 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, 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.

Land 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; 300 acres are heavily timbered, the remainder under cultivation, with extensive meadows, well watered, good orchard, good dwelling, splendid barn, and all necessary buildings. Good spring convenient to the house. Any person desiring to see this land will call on, or Levin R. Kirkman, on the premises.

One other tract, containing 180 acres, 14 miles south of Greensboro, immediately on the Asheboro road; 80 acres in cultivation, the remainder in woods. Good dwelling all necessary buildings, good well water in the yard, orchard, meadows, good mill seat on a never-failing stream, running through the land.

One other tract, containing 150 acres, 5 miles south-west of Greensboro, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, well fenced, the balance well timbered and under fence—also, good meadow, a log dwelling, and stables on the premises. Any person desiring to purchase any of these lands will apply to me at Greensboro, or in my absence to C. P. Mendenhall.

85-4f W. S. CLARK.

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

Passengers by this line will leave Charlotte at 6 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 a. 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 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.  
E. WILKES,  
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.  
A. JOHNSON,  
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.  
J. M. DUNN, OP.  
J. B. GIGDEN,  
77-3ms n p 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 p 831 Broadway, New York.

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

CORN, FLOUR, &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.  
165 Kegs Cut N.ils.  
2000 Pounds Assorted Candy.  
10 Cases Assorted Tin Ware.  
Window Glass,  
Putty,  
Wrapping Paper,  
Matches,  
Kerosene Oil,  
Wood Pails, Seives, &c., for sale at wholesale only, by  
A. A. WILLARD,  
89-6m Wilmington, N. C.

Another New Stock of Spring Goods, May & Co.'s, which will be sold at their uniform low prices.

North Carolina Davidson county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.  
Rachael Rider,  
vs.  
David Imbler and wife  
and others.

In this case it appearing to the Court, that Rachael 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 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 in May next, and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, L. 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,  
vs.  
the heirs of Mary Ann Robertson.  
Petition to sell Land.

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 our 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, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

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

North Carolina Guilford county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1866.  
Wm. Archer, Administrator,  
vs.  
the heirs of Rebecca Lancaster.  
Petition to sell Land.

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 our 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, 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 Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, 1866.  
88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Davidson county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.  
Wm. Thomas and others,  
vs.  
Joseph Thomas and others.  
Petition for partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Thomas, Zebulon Thomas, Charles Pope, Mary A. Robertson and William Pope Nicholas Thomas, Lillia 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, 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. K. Smith, et al.  
vs.  
Wm. K. Smith, et al.  
Petition to sell Land.

In this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement 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 Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro on the third Monday of May next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against him.

Witness, L. Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office the third Monday of February, 1866.  
88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Rockingham co.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1866.  
Wm. P. Hopkins Adm'r of  
Logan Chamberlain,  
vs.  
Jack Chamberlain and others.  
Petition to sell Land.

In this case the petition being filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Pierce one of the defendants is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying and requiring the said Pierce to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Wentworth on the 4th Monday in May next, and then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed against him.

Witness, L. Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office the third Monday of February, 1866.  
88-6wad\$10 A. F. SMITH, C. C. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity, Spring Term, 1866.  
G. W. Harris and wife, and others,  
vs.  
Gaston Spence and wife.  
Petition to sell Land.

On motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, 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 defendants, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held at the Court House in Asheboro, on the 4th Monday of September next, 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 office in Asheboro, the 4th Monday of March, 1866.  
Issued 6th of April, 1866.  
90-6wad\$10 S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

North Carolina Stokes county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.  
John P. Smith, Exr. of  
E. Brian Boulton decd.,  
vs.  
John H. Hundley.  
Petition to sell Lands.

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 weeks successively in the Greensboro Patriot notifying the said John H. Hundley to appear at the next term of this Court to be held 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; 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.

Notice.—By virtue of a decree of Randolph the petition of Julius A. Gray and et al., ex parte, I shall offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, on the 2nd of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro, a tract of land containing 300 acres or more, lying on the waters of Caraway, and adjoining the lands of Nathan Parlow 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 for the payment of the purchase money, and the title will be retained until the further order of the Court of Equity.

This 6th of April, 1866,  
90-6wad\$10 S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

North Carolina Davidson county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.  
Rachael Rider,  
vs.  
David Imbler and wife  
and others.

In this case it appearing to the Court, that Rachael 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 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 in May next, and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, L. 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,  
vs.  
the heirs of Mary Ann Robertson.  
Petition to sell Land.

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 our 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, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

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

North Carolina Guilford county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1866.  
Wm. Archer, Administrator,  
vs.  
the heirs of Rebecca Lancaster.  
Petition to sell Land.

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 our 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, 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 Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, 1866.  
88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Davidson county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1866.  
Wm. Thomas and others,  
vs.  
Joseph Thomas and others.  
Petition for partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Thomas, Zebulon Thomas, Charles Pope, Mary A. Robertson and William Pope Nicholas Thomas, Lillia 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, 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. K. Smith, et al.  
vs.  
Wm. K. Smith, et al.  
Petition to sell Land.

In this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement 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 Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro on the third Monday of May next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against him.

Witness, L. Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office the third Monday of February, 1866.  
88-6wad\$10 LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

North Carolina Rockingham co.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1866.  
Wm. P. Hopkins Adm'r of  
Logan Chamberlain,  
vs.  
Jack Chamberlain and others.  
Petition to sell Land.

In this case the petition being filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Pierce one of the defendants is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying and requiring the said Pierce to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Wentworth on the 4th Monday in May next, and then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed against him.

Witness, L. Swain, Clerk of said Court, at office the third Monday of February, 1866.  
88-6wad\$10 A. F. SMITH, C. C. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity, Spring Term, 1866.  
G. W. Harris and wife, and others,  
vs.  
Gaston Spence and wife.  
Petition to sell Land.

On motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, 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 defendants, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held at the Court House in Asheboro, on the 4th Monday of September next, 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 office in Asheboro, the 4th Monday of March, 1866.  
Issued 6th of April, 1866.  
90-6wad\$10 S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

North Carolina Stokes county.—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.  
John P. Smith, Exr. of  
E. Brian Boulton decd.,  
vs.  
John H. Hundley.  
Petition to sell Lands.

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 weeks successively in the Greensboro Patriot notifying the said John H. Hundley to appear at the next term of this Court to be held 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; 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.

Notice.—By virtue of a decree of Randolph the petition of Julius A. Gray and et al., ex parte, I shall offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, on the 2nd of May next, at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro, a tract of land containing 300 acres or more, lying on the waters of Caraway, and adjoining the lands of Nathan Parlow 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 for the payment of the purchase money, and the title will be retained until the further order of the Court of Equity.

This 6th of April, 1866,  
90-6wad\$10 S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

Will be opened

on the 20th April, 1866,

A LARGE,

Beautiful and Select

stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Money will be Saved

by waiting for our Goods

to arrive.

Don't be in a hurry to

purchase!

Our Price List

will appear in our column

in due time,

from which the public

will learn

CHEAP

We sell our Goods!

R. P. SPIERS & CO.

McConnell Building.

Meirs R. P. SPIERS & CO will also continue

their branch house at Company Shops, 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.

R. SCOTT,

Is just receiving his new Spring Goods which

he offers low, having purchased for cash and at

a time when goods had declined to almost old

prices. The following are the prices of some

leading articles:

COFFEE from 25 to 35 cents.

SUGAR, " 15 " 33"

CALICO, " 15 " 30 cents.

FINEST FIGURED JACONET MUSLIN 60.

MADDER LAWN, 35 cents.

SUMMER CASSIMERE from 75 to \$1.50.

Broad Cloth and Linen for Coats, Straw Hats

all kinds, Shaker Bonnets, Linen Bosoms for

Shirts, Paper Collars, Hardrubber Cravats, Swiss