

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Volume XXVIII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

Number 1,295.

## 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 Furnish-  
ing goods is complete in every  
particular. Best quality of goods.  
Lowest prices!

## CLOTHING.

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

## Table and Queen's- ware.

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

## Domestic and Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The attention of dealers is par-  
ticularly called to this depart-  
ment of our trade. We can sell  
wines, liquors and cigars on bet-  
ter terms, taking into considera-  
tion cost and carriage, than they  
can be procured in Northern  
markets.

## BARTER.

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

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

We learn that Ex-Gov. Vance has ac-  
cepted the invitation to deliver the Ad-  
dress at the approaching Commencement  
at Chapel Hill.—Charlotte Democrat.

### MARRIED.

In this place, on the 16th instant, by Rev.  
Thomas Quigley of Raleigh, Mr. JOHN ROSS-  
ITER, of Newbern, and Miss ANNE E. HI-  
ATT, only daughter of the late Gen. Job  
Hiatt.

Many thanks for the handsome present which  
accompanied the above notice. We wish the  
happy couple a long and prosperous life.

### DIED.

Since FRANCIS A. PEPPER, wife of Rev.  
C. M. Pepper, died the 31st of March, 1866, at  
the residence of her father in Robeson county,  
N. C. She was a devoted wife, and filled her  
place in the household with an earnest self-  
sacrificing disposition. Through the many la-  
bors, trials, disappointments and hardships of the  
minister's life during the late troublesome times,  
she bore herself as a true Christian. She has filled  
up the measure of her work, actively and nobly;  
in early life has gone down to the silent river in  
peace, and doubtless shines now as a bright star  
in the better land. May the Lord bind up the  
wounded hearts of her bereaved friends. L. B.

Departed this life at Reidsville, county of  
Rockingham, on the morning of the 8th inst., of  
Typhoid Pneumonia, Mr. JOHN M. IRVIN in  
the 23rd year of his age. Mr. Irvin entered the  
late war as a member of the 45th Regt. N. C.  
Volunteers, and served his country faithfully  
as a soldier until the fall of 1864, when he lost a  
leg. Notwithstanding he died at so early an age,  
yet he lived long enough to endure himself to a  
large circle of friends, many of whom attended  
him in his last illness, and did all they could,  
with the aid of most skillful physicians, to al-  
leviate his sufferings but all in vain. He is gone  
no doubt to his home in Heaven, where the  
wicked cease from troubling and the weary  
are at rest.

### A FRIEND.

Second Round of Quarterly Meetings  
for Greensboro' District, N. C. Con-  
ference.

Greensboro,	May 19 and 20
Trinity, at Trinity College,	25 and 27
High Point and Co. Shops, at	
High Point,	June 2 and 3
Guilford, at Lee's Chapel,	9 and 10
Davidson, at Macedonia,	16 and 17
Forsythe, at Winston,	23 and 24
Stokes, at Stokesburg,	30 and 31
Madison, at Sandy Ridge,	July 1st.
Wentworth, at Wentworth,	7 and 8
Leasburg, at Leasburg,	14 and 15
Yanceyville, at Camp Springs,	21 and 22
The District Stewards will please meet me in Greensboro, on Tuesday June 12th at 3 o'clock, P. M. R. S. MORAN, P. E.	

**Valuable Mill Property for Sale.**  
We, the undersigned, will offer at public  
sale on the premises, our Flour and Grist Mill  
situated on the river, and the property which  
the property would give an enterprising man a good  
opportunity to invest. There is 30 acres of  
land in the lot, also a good Dwelling, Stables,  
Store House, Smith and Wood Shop, and a good  
cellar of water. This property is owned by the  
undersigned as tenants in common, one of whom  
intends going to Texas, therefore we sell for a  
division. Terms made known on day of sale.  
A. LAWRENCE,  
RILEY WRIGHTSON.

**Stolen Mule.**—Was stolen from my stable  
on Wednesday night the 10th instant a  
MULE, of medium size, and has the peculiarity  
of being bald faced, something unusual, both  
ears are cropped. I tracked him to Greensboro.  
Any information respecting the said mule, or for  
the return of it to me, will be suitably rewarded.  
95-17 W. B. TAYLOR.

**Stray Cow.**—Missed from premises on  
the 4th of May, 1 Black Muley Cow, no  
marks on her. The said cow had a bell on her,  
and the tip of her tail is white, a little white from  
her rear to her neck, small fence, the hind  
teats the smallest. The cow was either penned  
up or carried off by some one, as she has a calf  
at home six weeks old, and would not be likely  
to go stray herself. I will be very thankful,  
and will suitably reward any one for information  
that will lead to the recovery of my cow.  
95-18 THOMAS GATES.

**The Rush to Mrs. Moore's Fash-  
ionable Millinery Still Continues.**—Only five weeks have passed since our  
Spring opening, and nearly four hundred Hats  
and Bonnets have been sold from 75 cents to  
twenty dollars. New goods and new styles re-  
ceived twice a week, and we are prepared to fill  
any orders sent us for Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,  
Flowers, Veils, Shakers, &c. Bleaching and  
Shaping (both Hats and Bonnets) done, in the  
latest styles on our new blocks.  
Look to your interest. 95-2w

**CAUTION!**

**EVERYBODY SHOULD**

Insure Their Lives,

Or take out a Policy Against

ACCIDENTS

IN SOME OF THE

OLD AND RELIABLE

COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY

BRENNER, KELLOGG & CO.

Insurance Agents,  
Greensboro, N. C.

**Child Lost.**—Left my house early on  
Thursday morning 10th inst., my daughter,  
a married child from infancy, aged twelve years,  
small of her age, had on a dark striped home-  
spun dress, barefoot and bare headed, light hair,  
large white eyes, fair complexion, name Betty.  
Any information concerning her left with W. H.  
Reece or D. W. C. Renwick, at Greensboro, and  
sent to me, will be suitably rewarded. My resi-  
dence is near Sanders Mill, Guilford county, N. C.  
WILLIAM HIGGILL,  
may 18 95-2w-dh

**Notice.**—My wife, Eliza Matthews having  
left my bed and board without just provo-  
cation, this is to give notice to all whom it may  
concern that I will not be responsible for any  
debts which she may contract, and this is to fore-  
warn all not to credit her on my account.  
95-2m THOMAS MATTHEWS.

**Beef Cattle Wanted**

ON THE HOOF,

the highest market price paid, enquire of

J. CRANE,  
at Lindsay's Corner.

95-3w

**Buy useful and Profitable La-  
borers.**—The subscriber has for sale, be-  
lieved blooded North Devon Milk Cows at \$75 to  
\$125, Bull Calves and Heifers at low rates, and  
1 year old South Down Bucks, (best blood) at  
\$30. Call and see at Lexington and Linwood,  
Davidson county, N. C. W. R. HOLT,  
may 13 95-4w



## PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

CORN.—A friend writing to us from Rocking-  
ham county, says:

As corn is extremely scarce in your section  
as well as in ours, I think you would confer a  
favor upon the public, by making it known  
through the columns of THE PATRIOT that it can  
be purchased on the Richmond & Danville Rail  
Road, in the county of Halifax, Va., for \$1 per  
bushel, the freight per bushel to Greensboro will  
not exceed 15 or 20 cents.

**DEATH OF HON. GEORGE E. BADGER.**—With  
feelings of deep regret we have to announce that  
the Hon. George E. Badger died at his residence  
in the city of Raleigh on Friday the 11th inst.,  
in the 52d year of his age. He was suddenly  
stricken down in the early part of the year 1864,  
by paralysis, and has since lingered, deprived to  
a great extent of those extraordinary powers of  
mind which have rendered him illustrious in the  
history of the State. A second attack of the  
same malady caused his sudden death now.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—We are unable  
to see the point which you attempt to make in  
your favor mailed at High Point.

**FIRE.**—About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning  
last a ware house connected with Jones' tobacco  
factory in this place was discovered to be on fire.  
The building contained about one hundred  
thousand pounds of leaf tobacco of superior  
grades, belonging to parties in Virginia, and  
which we understand was insured to near its  
value. The loss amounted to about \$100,000.

**INSURANCE.**—See Card of Kellogg & Bren-  
ner, Insurance Agents in this place. The im-  
portance of life insurance, insuring against loss  
by fire and also against accidents, must be ap-  
parent to all. These gentlemen represent as re-  
liable companies as there are in the country.

**THE RALEIGH PROGRESS.**—This paper has  
recently changed hands. Mr. Pennington having  
disposed of the establishment to Messrs.  
Orr & Guthrie, who will continue the publi-  
cation as heretofore. We wish the retiring editor,  
Mr. Pennington, more happiness than he could  
hope to realize in a printing office, and hope his  
successors will meet with every success in their  
new avocation.

**THE SOUTHERN PORTFOLIO.**—The first num-  
ber of a literary journal, *The Southern Portfolio*,  
published in Richmond by B. F. Hackman,  
is before us. It is a handsome sheet, and the  
present number contains several articles of in-  
terest; among them—"The Capture of Harper's  
Ferry, and incidents preceding the battle of An-  
derson"—by R. R. Howison, Esq., whose graceful  
pen alone whatever it touches, and whose  
history of the war will probably be published  
simultaneously in London and Richmond. The  
editor says in his salutatory:

"The Portfolio will be published every Sat-  
urday. It will be mainly literary in its character.  
Some of the most talented and popular writers of  
the South have been engaged as regular contribu-  
tors, and will furnish popular tales and roman-  
ces, original poetry, and reviews and criticisms.  
We will also give place to discussions of topics  
of general interest, without assuming the char-  
acter of political journals, and regularly com-  
municators of marked ability and popularity in  
Virginia and the South."

**GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE  
UNITED STATES, AGAIN.**—The following  
is the account given by this reliable and  
veracious historian of the seven days fight  
in front of Richmond. It must be remem-  
bered that General McClellan's effective  
force was not less than 130,000 men; that his  
whole front was protected by lines of  
breastworks of the most formidable kind  
and defended by the largest and finest guns  
that were ever brought to bear upon an  
attacking army. But let us hear what  
this make of School histories says respect-  
ing this terrible conflict.

"The army had hitherto drawn its supplies  
from the York & Pamunkey Rivers, on the eastern  
side of the peninsula; raids of the enemy's  
cavalry had now made this a precarious source,  
and General McClellan determined to cross the penin-  
sula to the James, and open a new communi-  
cation with the supply fleet there. The movement  
commenced on the 24th of June, and lasted sev-  
eral days. During this terrible week, the two ar-  
mies were in constant collision, and battles were  
fought bearing the following names: Oak Grove,  
Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard,  
Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, and Mal-  
vern Hill. The Unionists had lost over fifteen  
thousand men, when they arrived, under the pro-  
tection of the James River gunboats, at Harri-  
son's Landing."

This is the whole account given of the  
terrible defeat of McClellan, which changed

all his plans, and drove him to seek shel-  
ter under the protection of his gunboats,  
or suffer the entire annihilation of the  
"grand army." "Over fifteen thousand  
men!" how many over fifteen thousand!  
Some of the Northern papers of that date  
say his loss was over 40,000—some make  
it even greater. In looking over the papers  
of July 1862, we can foot up nearly that  
number of prisoners of war; on the 28th,  
3,600 prisoners are reported; hundreds  
were taken at White Oak Swamp; Genl.  
Stuart is said to have captured 3,000 on  
the 29th; six hundred were taken on July  
1st, and so on through these entire seven  
days.

Now, what sort of a commander must  
McClellan have been, and what sort of an  
army must he have commanded, if, with a  
loss of only 15,000 men, he should have  
suffered himself to be routed, his plans  
completely defeated, his troops demor-  
alized, and he obliged to take refuge  
under the protection of his gunboats in an  
unhealthy region on James River? No, no,  
Mr. Goodrich! the losses of the Federal  
army were so appalling, that the comman-  
der saw plainly that his only alternatives  
were retreat or capture; and he chose the  
former.

*The Cincinnati Commercial* closes a  
complete and correct account of the seven  
days' battles, in the following significant  
language: "Calamity brooded over all.  
Few had opportunity to rest, not many  
could find wherewith to appease hunger,  
and mind as well as body was afflicted."  
Both were jaded and reduced. Losses we  
were obliged to estimate. Official reports,  
there were none. Of material, Fitz John  
Porter's command lost twenty pieces of  
artillery, and the arms, with accoutrements,  
which belonged to men which were lost;  
in dead, wounded and missing, he had  
seven thousand or upwards; nearly half  
the entire losses given by our reliable his-  
torian in a single corps.

The following brief extract from the con-  
gratulatory address of General Lee to his  
brave troops issued on the 7th July, gives  
some idea of the results of this eventful  
struggle:

"The immediate result of the battle of Seven  
Days, was the relief of Richmond from the  
threat of a siege, and the evacuation of the  
city by the enemy. The result was the acqui-  
sition of thousands of arms, and the capture  
of thousands of pieces of superior artillery."

But we have no space to continue ex-  
tracts from the official reports and jour-  
nals of the day, both North and South  
showing the extent of the disasters suffered  
by McClellan in that memorable contest.  
Material is ample. Our object is merely to  
call the attention of our readers, and es-  
pecially of parents and teachers to this  
book and to put them on their guard  
against all such. Whatever disasters we  
may have suffered, and whatever may yet  
be in store for us, let our children be taught  
the truth, and not have their young minds  
poisoned by deliberate falsehood and base  
misrepresentation. We have seen so much  
latency in the school books and other books  
designed for the young, that is false, vin-  
dictive and base, intended to imbue the  
minds of our children with erroneous views  
of the principles and conduct of the South-  
ern people, that we devoutly wish our  
teachers and educators would see to it,  
that books of home authorship reflecting  
truly the principles and feelings of the  
Southern heart, should form at least the  
basis of the education of our children.

A Boston editor having had his eyes  
opened by Moore's history of slavery in  
Massachusetts, mildly suggests the prop-  
riety of a little modesty in future on the  
part of those who have so long held forth  
in the holier-than-thou vein. He says "it  
certainly is not pleasant to admit that in  
Massachusetts, in its earliest settlement,  
slavery was recognized by law, and  
strengthened and made permanent by  
various enactments. Mr. Moore shows  
that the old Puritans not only bought and  
sold cargoes of Africans, but dealt in the  
same way with their Indian captives, and  
even, in a limited degree, with whites who  
were numbered among the dissenters and  
heretics of the times, or who could not pay  
their debts. 'It is mortifying, again, to  
remember that Peter Faneuil, the gener-  
ous giver of the "Old Cradle of Liberty"  
to the City of Boston, was a slave owner  
and importer."

If some person would take the trouble  
to trace up the genealogy of Sumner  
Wendell Phillips Beecher, and the rest, it  
is highly probable the discovery would be  
made that these worthies are the descend-  
ants of "slave pirates," and that when they  
launch their anathemas against "traffickers  
in human souls" they are blackguarding  
their own grandfathers.

*The Boston Post* says truly that the  
adoption of the amendment to the Consti-  
tution proposed by the Committee on Re-  
construction, proves how completely the  
majority in the House of Representatives  
have surrendered their judgment and con-

science to the Control of the Directory.  
A measure denounced by Republicans in  
all sections of the country; on the floor  
of Congress; by members of the very  
Committee which reported it, is declared  
by Thaddeus Stevens to be the essence of  
the Committee's whole purpose, and that  
all the rest of their proposition is not  
the snap of his finger; when, at the snap  
of his finger, its followers bow submissively  
to the behest of its master, and offer as a  
healing draught to their country what  
they had pronounced rank poison. If this  
is not slavery—obsequious, cowardly slav-  
ery to the tyrannical demand of a party  
demon—a demon whose imagination kindles  
with joy at the contemplation of his oppo-  
nents in pandemonium—subserviency  
must have a new definition. It is a surren-  
der of intelligence, conviction, patriotism,  
duty, of all, in fact, worthy a man's head  
or heart, to the miserable snap of a dema-  
gogue's finger.

### For The Patriot.

**Public Meeting in Randolph County.**

On Tuesday the 8th day of May inst.,  
it being the Tuesday of May Court, there  
was a public meeting of the citizens of  
Randolph held in the Court House to ex-  
press their opinions upon the momentous  
questions which are now agitating the  
country. The large court room was filled  
with an anxious and attentive crowd.

On motion Col. Zebulon Rush was called  
to the Chair, and Joseph H. Brown ap-  
pointed Secretary.

The Chairman on taking his seat ad-  
dressed the meeting in an earnest and im-  
pressive manner, expressing the hope that  
some good would result from their assem-  
bling together, and that after all our losses  
and sufferings, if wise counsels now pre-  
valued, there was a brighter future ahead.

On the conclusion of his remarks he  
called upon B. B. Bulla, Esq., who ex-  
plained the object of the meeting more in  
detail, heartily endorsing the policy of  
President Johnson.

On motion of H. J. Harris, Esq., a com-  
mittee consisting of Messrs. Jesse G.  
Hinshaw, Joseph Causey and H. J. Harris  
were appointed by the Chair to prepare  
a resolution.

P. Dick, Esq., addressed the meeting at  
length in an eloquent and impressive man-  
ner. He earnestly advocated and endorsed  
the policy of President Johnson; hoped  
that we should all forget and forgive the  
past, that we had nearly all of us been  
wrong, that he had been wrong himself  
and could not take the test oath, and that  
the only question with him now was  
whether a man was loyal and loved his  
country. If he was so now, he was ready to  
take him by the hand, as a brother. On  
the conclusion of Mr. Dick's remarks, a  
vote of thanks was tendered him by the  
meeting for his speech. The Committee  
reported the following preamble and resolu-  
tions to wit:

Whereas, the passions engendered by the ter-  
rible struggle from which we have just emerged,  
render vigilance, at all times essential to the  
preservation of liberty, now peculiarly requisite  
to the preservation of the constitutional rights of  
the people;

Whereas, it is the duty of all, where they wit-  
ness their public servants plant themselves on  
the constitution of the country, and boldly roll  
back the waves of sectionalism and fanaticism  
which are threatening to overwhelm that sacred  
instrument, as President Johnson and his sup-  
porters in and out of Congress are now doing,  
to hold up the night arm of these public servants  
and bid them "God speed;" and

Whereas, it is of the greatest importance that  
men of undoubted loyalty, experience and patri-  
otism should be elevated to high positions in  
the several States—especially the Southern  
States, in order to strengthen the arm of Presi-  
dent Johnson in his struggle for the maintenance  
of the principles of the constitution, of our fati-  
ers; and

Resolved, That we believe the success of Re-  
publicanism on the American continent depends  
upon the success of his policy, to the promotion  
of which we pledge our support by all peaceful  
and lawful means.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse and  
approve of the administration of the State Gov-  
ernment by his Excellency, Governor North,  
and we do most earnestly recommend him to our  
fellow citizens of the State for re-election next  
August. Raised as he was, among us, we know  
him always to have been a gentleman and con-  
servative statesman, at all times opposed to the  
heresy of secession, and to the inauguration of  
that terrible contest which has covered the land  
with mourning, and now we regard him as ear-  
nestly opposed to that radical and leveling spir-  
it which threatens mischief in the future, unless  
wise counsels like his shall ultimately prevail.

There was no objection by any one to the  
1st and 2nd resolutions. Objection being  
raised to the 3rd resolution, they were on  
motion, voted upon one by one.

The 3rd resolution endorsing Governor  
Worth was earnestly advocated by Messrs.  
Hinshaw, Causey, Harris, Freeman, Hill,  
the Chairman Col. Rush, and John A. Gil-  
mer, Jr., Esq., the latter gentleman in the  
course of his speech on the resolutions all  
of which he with his whole heart approved,

only regretted that this action, endorsing  
President Johnson, and Gov. Worth had  
not first been made in Guilford, his own  
county.

The 3rd resolution was opposed by Dr.  
Sellers.

The question was taken on this, the 3rd  
resolution, the Chairman requesting every  
man to vote;

Whereupon it was passed, with enthu-  
siasm and almost unanimously. Out of the  
hundreds presents, who voted, not more  
than a half dozen voted against it.

On motion it was  
Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting  
be forwarded to THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT  
for publication, and that all other papers in the  
State be requested to copy.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

### For The Patriot.

**Resolution of Thanks.**

At a regular meeting of the "Bethel Female  
Christian Aid Society," the following resolutions  
were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge  
the receipt of many donations, and contributions  
made to the Society, and that our thanks are due,  
and are hereby most sincerely tendered to all  
persons who have, in any way contributed to ad-  
vance the interest of the society.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be sent  
to the editor of THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT for  
publication. Miss J. S. GILMER, Sec.  
May 12th, 1866.

**Proceedings of Congress.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate  
was principally engaged upon the bill to  
prevent smuggling on the Northern fron-  
tier, which provides for a rigid system of  
search and examination of all vessels ply-  
ing between the United States and foreign  
countries.

The House adopted a resolution instruct-  
ing the Judiciary Committee to enquire  
into the expediency of so altering the ex-  
isting law, as to abrogate the tenure of  
office at the pleasure of the appointing  
power, and to make it subject only to the  
conditions of good behavior.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution for  
the appointment of a committee of three  
members of the House to investigate the  
Memphis riot. The resolution was pass-  
ed.

Mr. Chandler, of New York, offered a  
resolution endorsing the President for hav-  
ing, by the exercise of his veto power,  
protected the people of the country from  
the acts of wicked, malignant, and treacher-  
ous secessionists. He then offered a resolution  
of censure against Mr. Chandler for the insult  
offered to the House by the introduction  
of his resolution, which, after a brief ad-  
dress by Mr. Chandler in vindication of his  
course, was agreed to—yeas 72, nays 50.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden gave notice  
that he would call up, on Monday next,  
the Constitutional Amendment proposed  
by the Reconstruction Committee.

A bill for the appointment of an addi-  
tional Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
was passed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Com-  
mittee, reported a bill to change the place  
and time of holding United States Courts  
in Virginia. It changes the place from  
Norfolk to Richmond, and provides that  
the time for commencing the session of  
the Court shall be the first Monday in  
May and December. A provision giving  
the Chief Justice power to call special  
sessions, was stricken out, and the bill, as  
thus amended, was passed.

A message from the President vetoing  
the bill for the admission of Colorado,  
was received, but the Senate adjourned  
before it was read.

House.—The House postponed for two  
weeks the bill reported from the Recon-  
struction Committee rendering certain per-  
sons ineligible to office.

The tax bill was further discussed.

### Ex-President Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—It is un-  
derstood, as the result of Secretary Mc-  
Callough's recent visit, that President  
Johnson has directed the port surgeon to  
make a special report of the health of  
Jefferson Davis, and it is confidentially said  
that during the past twelve months the  
unceasing tramping and changing of the  
guards around his cell has prevented him  
from enjoying at any one time more than  
two hours unbroken sleep, and that his  
health is falling rapidly. He confessed ex-  
treme pleasure when the news of his in-  
dictment reached him, confident that  
speedily action in his case will follow.

### Explanation to be Demanded.

EASTPORT, ME., May 14.—Acting Ad-  
miral Boggs has just left here per steamer  
De Soto to demand an explanation from  
the commander of the English steamer at  
St. Andrews in regard to the firing into a  
pleasure boat, off Robbinston's, with a party  
of Americans on board.

### Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Foreign advices  
to the 4th, one day later, have been re-  
ceived.

The German question was unchanged.  
Cotton had declined 3d on the week,  
closing dull. United States fifties twenty  
quoted at 69 1/2.

### Cholera on a Steamer.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The officers of  
the steamship City of Paris report that the  
cholera broke out on the Steamer Hel-  
vetia between Liverpool and Queenstown,  
and she put back to Liverpool.

### Pardons by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President  
has pardoned Generals W. R. Cox, of

North Carolina, and D. H. Cooper, of  
Ark



# THE PATRIOT.

Published Every Saturday by  
A. W. INGOLD,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines for the first insertion. A liberal discount will be made in favor of those who desire to advertise quarterly or yearly.

For advertising notices for office THREE DOLLARS, to be paid in advance.

Notices of Respect will be charged FIVE DOLLARS each to be paid for when handed in the publication.

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

THE LIFE OF

WILLIAM SWAIN,

Former Editor of The Greensboro Patriot.

Non multa, sed multum.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER FIRST.

HIS LINEAGE, BIRTH AND YOUTH.

Covered beneath the surface of the earth, the brightness of the diamond is not known, nor its keenness felt or realized; but so soon as the rubbish is removed, a glittering value attaches to it and it cuts with more sharpness and smoothness than the finest blade. So of the genius of man.—Obscured by the constant gathering mist of years, the brilliance of this intellectual power, the light it has shed upon the mental darkness of the world, the success it has insured to the right, and the pungency of sarcasm with which it has cut and slashed the vicious, are not seldom unknown, forgotten, or unappreciated. Of none is this truer, than of the gifted, witty and talented Swain. Through the channel of a fading tradition, his name has come to some of the youth of the rising generation, but scarcely more than the name. The fewest now know the power of his mind, the readiness of his wit, the shrewdness of his remark, the keenness of his repartee, all set off by a continual coruscation of humor. Among ten thousand, his like could not be found!

In the earliest days of the settlement of Middle Carolina, Michael Swain, then a mere youth, immigrated hither from the State of New Jersey. He came here as a permanent settler and to till the soil.—Soon after he became the owner in fee simple of a tract of land, he married and went to house-keeping in the wilds of southern Guilford. He was the father of a large family of children, who settled around him in this county, felled the forests, cultivated the soil and likewise reared families of children. Of these was William Swain, Senior, the father of Marandus Swain and the grandfather of the subject of these sketches. Not far from this time, a young girl, who chanced to wander from under the parental eye out upon the coast of Scotland, was wrecked on board of a vessel, conveyed to the shore and placed in the hands of a kind, kindless, friendless, moreless, she paid this most iniquitous debt by the sweat of her youthful brow. Upon her maturing to full-blown womanhood, a young man by the name of Fannon formed an attachment for her, which she warmly and tenderly reciprocated. Their hopes were at last consummated by marriage. She had an only child, Thomas, who was the father of two children William and Sarah.

Society was then in a rude condition and the opportunities for acquiring even an illiberal education were not many. Both of the young persons, of whom we are about to speak, shared this misfortune.—Marandus Swain was a man of vigorous intellect, but quite limited in scholarship, smooth in his manners, and coarse in his style of conversation. He was, however, easily and comfortably circumstanced as to his real and personal estate. Sarah Fannon was brought up plainly, but industriously, and, for one of her age, was well acquainted with the duties of house-keeping. They were happily matched and began their wedded life on a plantation about two miles from where Esp. Penrose now lives. From this union there were eight children. William, the third, was born on the 16th day of December, 1802. From the time he was large enough to labor on the farm, he was put to this hard but useful employment. With the exception of six months, which were spent at school, he continued to assist his father in tilling the soil until he was in his twentieth year. During the earliest childhood days of himself, sisters and brothers, like the poor spoken of by Thomas Gray in his famed Elegy.

"But from the moulting crowd's ignominious stripe,  
Thy rob'd robes never learn'd to stray."

William was a fine-looking boy. Not only was his person prepossessing, but he showed clearly, while he was stretching up from childhood to boyhood, a powerful mind and a brilliant wit. Before he was twenty years of age, he was sent to his uncle Michael Swain, who taught for two months in an old-field school-house one mile and a half from his father's. Here he continued an intense aversion to books, schools and everything, which pertained, in the remotest degree, to letters and literature. Notwithstanding this dislike of books, he learned rapidly and, at the end of this term, would read so well as to gather the meaning of such books as were then used in the schools. At this period of his boyhood and for several years later, he was according to his own account, much unlike himself in his matured manhood.—He was not often in society at that time, yet upon finding himself in the company of the intelligent, he was, to use his own language, "seized with an irresistible diffidence." He says, he was "not infrequently driven to the blush at his own ignorance, and shrank back with shame and confusion from their superior intelligence." Painfully reflecting upon this, he well resolved to shun the companionship of the best educated boys and to abandon himself to the association of the low and vulgar among whom he could rear a confident head from the consciousness of his equal mental strength and attainments. "But, happily," wrote he, "reflection interposed and saved me from the consequences of such a desperate determination."

Among his youthful reflections, we find this interesting and sage paragraph: "A great and prevailing fault is to be found with most parents in neglecting to introduce their children properly into good society, and in bringing them to act their part discreetly and well upon the broad theatre of a vicious and depraved world. Some are so deplorably negligent of this important concern, that they give their children up to the dominion of their own wills, and leave them to any direction that the warm and capricious passions of youth may give them; and others are so insupportably severe in their discipline, that they engender in their bosoms an everlasting hate for parental advice or control, and thus defeat the purpose of their severity." His mind received its first impulse to study in the Temple of Justice in Greensboro while he was sitting by his father, who was wont to carry him with him to court once a year, and listening to the examination of witnesses and the argument of learned counsel in such cases as came up for trial. He says, then and there his "inclination kindled into a flaming anxiety to prosecute the profession of the law." His hope leaped forward to ripe manhood, and his fancy pictured to itself the glittering honors and exalted pleasures which are to be won and enjoyed in that field of ambition. Yet so youthful was he, his origin so obscure, his education so meagre, that his little heart nearly smelt in despair.—"This bitter reflection, however," resulted in a resolution to improve the future moments, that might be allotted him."

"My first essay," says he, "was to cuff the dust off an old Webster's spelling-book and commence in some of its easiest lessons. 'Twas a mortifying thought, that, four years ago, I was able to read the Bible and now, scarcely qualified to spell in three letters! My resolution formed, every moment of leisure I could gain from the labor assigned me by my father, was spent in poring over my book. When the sun, which enlivened the toils of the day, would hide himself behind the western hills, I made it my business to pop my hoe in the corner of the fence, or to feed my money in the stable, and then, to trudge to the woods and gather an armful of brush to make a light. The brush I would deposit in the chimney corner, and, with my book in hand, seat myself upon it; and by applying the brush, piece at a time, to the fire, I could keep myself a light. Thus, while the other members of the family were folded in the embraces of slumber, I employed myself in learning to read. Such was the intensity of my application, that I sometimes found myself severely rebuked for neglecting my business in order to learn my book."

His father was one of those hard-toiling men who think time employed in perusing books is wasted. Hence, the only books upon his shelf were the Holy Bible and a Psalm Book. William's mind was now so whetted for mental pursuit, that he really hungered for something to study. In sight of his house, lived a plain, easy, good-natured quaker, Nathan Dicks, who was tolerably intelligent and fond of conversation and reading. From him he borrowed Blackmore on Creation. He read this work with profound interest. Thus, he procured a number of quite readable books and was no little entertained and improved by the reading of them.

The first figures, which he ever made twelfth anniversary. He had, in fact, his father, who wrote in large, plain, round hand, would at his solicitation, send him copies, from which he learned the formation of letters. When the Sabbath came, that day on which man and beast should set their burden down, and on which, at that time, rollicksome boys usually romped, sported, strolled about and learned mischief, he would sit himself down, with pen, ink and paper, to "a laborious day's writing." This was his genius struggling with poverty and denial of every kind.—"This was his mind, at the age of twelve, breaking away from the darkness in which it was enveloped and looking up and panting after that light of knowledge, which is more genial and blessed, than the sunlight, which radiates and blesses the earth."

CHAPTER SECOND.

HIS YOUTH, PROGRESS IN EDUCATION, A TEACHER OF SABBATH AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The next six years of his life were passed without his being inside of a school-room. They were toiled through upon the farm. But his mind was not retrograding in learning, or running to waste. At the period in the history of our country, books of all kinds were exceedingly scarce. Few were in the distant large cities, and few persons were, in fact, able to own a good library. For the pleasure and improvement of the people of his and the adjoining neighborhoods, a library of valuable standard works was collected by contribution and circulated from hand to hand over the entire community. All these books, which were distributed by lot, were returned periodically and alternately to New Salem, Marlborough Meeting-house and the Mountain School-house. By this means, young Swain was enabled to procure and read several useful works on philosophy, history, poetry and the sciences of law and medicine. In this wise a great desideratum was supplied, and a great good accomplished.

The heyday of these years of his youth did not pass without taking a blight from the immortality of the times. Before he was sixteen, his early habits of sobriety and morality were much enervated upon by the vices, which grew out of a custom, prevailing then over this newly settled country. Of this fact, let his own pen speak.

"Indeed, I did not escape the contagion which the atmosphere of such society is contaminated. The corn-shuckings, the house-raising and the log-rollings, to which my situation in life frequently called me, exerted a very deleterious influence over my morals. This influence grew, not out of the nature of these necessary neighborhood parties, but out of the manner in which they were conducted. A jug of brandy or whiskey, at these collections was, generally, deemed an indispensable requisite. Many of the people, who were for the most part temperate, would think it nothing amiss to get, what is usually called, *tipsy* or *fuddled*, at these gatherings; and to make the boys all drunk was the height of sport. This being the case, habits, not of drunkenness, but of intemperance, gradually fastened upon me, which operated very seriously against my advancement in the acquisition of knowledge."

He had the blunt honesty and manly nerve to record, in his diary, this vice of his, against which he struggled all his life and sometimes unsuccessfully, that the youth of his country, if it ever came to their sight, might learn hence a great moral lesson and never be seduced from the paths of virtue and sobriety by the alluring blandishments of the spirit, which sparkles in the wine-cup and toddy-bowl. This record against himself illustrates the most conspicuous of his characteristics, daring honesty, and, likewise, the loftiness of his intellect and soul, for none, except a very great mind and heart, could have risen to this height of honest confession and useful warning. Still further, this fact proves the truth of that Roman utterance, *Nititur in vitium*—we strive after what is forbidden—and even the most powerfully endowed by nature may be overcome by the temptings of this desire so deeply implanted in every breast.

During the winters of 1820-'21, and 1821-'22, he had the good fortune of schools to which he went for near four months. His going was not, however, regular.—Such were the demands for labor on his father's farm, that he was obliged to work except in bad weather when he hid himself to school two miles through the storms and mud. Such irregularity in his attendance prevented a rapid progress in his studies. He says, too, that his uncle Michael, who was his teacher at both these schools, "though an honest, well meaning man, was positively too lazy to do anything like his duty." But young Swain was anxious to learn and made excellent use of such time as he had. He was naturally active, physically and mentally, and though he had never seen that true and forcible sentiment of Tupper—"the bliss of a spirit is action"—yet he evidently realized it and acted upon it.

In the spring of 1822, a Sunday school was established at Bethlehem in Guilford. He hastened hither on the first Sabbath eager to quaff at the fountain of knowledge wherever it was opened. There were a superintendent, two principal teachers and several under-teachers. About one hundred and fifty scholars attended upon it. Mr. Swain, who was now nearly twenty, was a teacher of the second class of males, in all some thirty children. He was impelled by ambition and interest to discharge his duty well, and, consequently, he made his Bible his meat and bread, as it were, throughout the week, that he might understand the lesson thoroughly and make all explanations required. Here, he says, he learned more than at any other school, which he ever attended. Of such schools, he has left this important observation: "Allow me to say, that if parents would give due encouragement to properly organized Sabbath Schools, they would find them of infinite advantage to the rising generation. Were parents to do their duty faithfully, the education of children would not be such a burthen as many pretend."

This school, in which he was so much benefited, fell through at the time, to use his words, "of the fall of the leaf." Another of the same kind was started at Mount Ephraim. He was honored with the superintendency of this school. Most of the scholars were quakers and quakeresses. Here he learned the great and beneficent principles of the Society of Friends; and he was, ever after, extremely partial to that cold weather.

At the same school-house, in the autumn and winter of 1822-'23, a young gentleman by the name of Benjamin Swain, his relative, his senior some five years in age, a much better scholar than himself and a student of the law, was engaged in teaching "an every-day school," which was so thronged with pupils, that he employed Mr. William Swain to assist him. Thus he paid the tuition of three of his father's children. He was, also, greatly pleased and much benefited by an intimate association with such a man. Benjamin Swain was a young man of benevolent feelings, excellent education for the times and amiable temper of mind. He had quite a good library for one of small means; was pretty well versed for a student in the precepts of the Law; treated his cousin with marked attention and kindness; aided him in his efforts to acquire learning; and so won upon his heart, that his goodness and kindness were never forgotten. Benjamin Swain, like him of whom we are writing, has been dead for several years; but his name is yet to many "a household word."

He was, shortly after this school terminated, admitted to the Bar as a practitioner; first settled at New Salem, in the county of Randolph, but afterward at Asheboro, published *The Man of Business*, a treatise on the law of Executors, and a Justice, familiarly known as "Swain's Justice," and a work which has been largely consulted by justices of the peace and others for forms and legal information; and was Editor of *The Southern Citizen* after the death of his cousin William.

By his cousin Benjamin, who was invited, but declined, to teach a school for Col. William Dickey, William Swain was recommended to this gentleman as a young man every way suited for this position.—On this recommendation, he was employed by Col. Dickey to teach six months in his family. With the consent of his father, he taught this school, in the year 1823, and made for himself fifty dollars in clear money—the first he had ever received for himself. Of his employer, Col. Dickey, he afterward held this language: "He was open, generous, free and hospitable; but, unfortunately, he was too much addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. He had been high sheriff of the county for several years, and had twice represented it in the General Assembly of the State. And he was, emphatically, a man to be loved."

OPERATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We copy from the correspondence of *The N. Y. Herald*, the following interesting items in relation to prominent officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State:

Some rich developments are coming to light concerning the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States. The record of its officers is likely to be one long black list of perversion of official position for the subservience of private ends. Nearly every one is engaged in private speculations, and the rumors reaching us from all parts concerning their official malfeasance are so well authenticated as no longer be a subject of doubt. The principal officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of North Carolina, for instance, are known to be engaged in cultivating plantations or in some other occupation tending to their private emolument. Dozens of instances could be cited, but a few suffice. Col. Whittlesey, the Assistant Commissioner controlling the State, is running one of the finest cotton plantations in North Carolina, in connection with the Reverend Horace James, formerly a Massachusetts army chaplain. This farm is situated in Pitt county. The following little circumstance will show how official position is prostituted to private gain:—A darkey was discovered stealing from James' store. He was brought before James, who acts as an agent of the Bureau without pay in the county in which he is planting, was convicted and sentenced to dig ditches on James' farm. While undergoing the sentence he managed to escape and made for the river. James called to him to surrender, and as he did not do so he fired at him. The man dropped out of his canoe and has never been seen since. The case was referred to Col. Whittlesey, James' partner, and the Assistant Commissioner of the State, who replied that, as the affair took place at night, and as the body of the man had never been found, it was not certain the shot took effect. Therefore no other action was called for.

Captain F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Eastern District, is cultivating a farm in Wayne county, Capt. Rosencranz, Commissioner of Subsistence at Newbern, is a partner in a firm in which a Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, is a leading member, and which firm is running at least half a dozen plantations in the South. It has also been found that commissary stores have been removed from the commissary buildings before the usual hours of business. In one instance four barrels of pork were taken in this way and conveyed to a grocery store in the town. A brother of Capt. Rosencranz, who acted as Commissary Sergeant stated, when detection was unavoidable, that the pork had been carried to the grocery by mistake, and that the mistake had been immediately rectified.—The grocery, on being questioned, stated he had the four barrels of pork in his possession, and that Captain Rosencranz had been to him that day to ask its return. He also stated that Captain Rosencranz had exchanged at least two barrels of white sugar for two of brown, for which he paid the Captain six cents a pound in exchange. The fact is well established that at Goldsboro large quantities of clothing sent from the North for gratuitous distribution has been sold privately and at auction.—Chaplain Glavis, a Bureau superintendent on his account and one for the Bureau.—At Wilmington, Maj. Mann and Maj. Wickursham, permanent officers of the Bureau, are both interested in rice plantations. Major Wickursham, by his contract, is bound to see that the freedmen work, if they do not they are placed in the chain gangs. The effect of the system is to enable the agents of the Bureau to control the best labor in the State for their private interests. The most singular feature of the whole is that the worst cases of malfeasance are found at the doors of New England philanthropists. Several arrests are reported to have been made, and others are expected to follow.

HON. J. P. SCALES.—*The Carrollton (Miss.) Conservative* says: "On Monday last, 2nd instant, all that place in England to the Capt. Scales was well known throughout the State, and enjoyed the acquaintance of nearly every citizen in Carroll county, and we are proud to say, 'none knew him but to love him.'"

Death needs not what wreck he makes when his sylph goes forth to slay or he would have spared a little longer one whom the whole community loved and honored so much. The deceased was a man of strong social feeling, and his straightforward, upright ways had won for him the friendship of all who knew him. He was a kind husband, a good father, an accommodating neighbor and a good citizen. Mr. Scales was lately Speaker of the Mississippi Legislature, and stood high in the confidence of the people of the State. He leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his untimely and irreparable loss.

Mr. Scales was a native of North Carolina, and a brother of Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham county.

Observe a method in the distribution of your time. Every hour will then know its proper employment, and so time will be lost. Idleness will be shut out at every avenue, and with her that numerous body of vices that make up her train.—*Bishop Horne.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address—  
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Wilmington, Kings Co. New York.  
77-3ms n p

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, with for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing J. B. OGDEN,  
77-3ms n p No. 15 Chamber St., N. Y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very new 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.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. HILDESHEIMER

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

Dress Goods

Of every description, comprising

Silk Mantillas,

Basques,

Talismans,

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

BOOTS and SHOES.

The "Derby Hat!"

The latest Novelty.

In addition to Dry Goods, also a full stock of

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio Coffee, at 35c

Old Java Coffee, at 50c

Crushed Sugar, at 30c

Light brown Coffee Sugar, 18c

Green Tea from \$1.50 to \$3.00

Pepper,

Spice,

Ginger,

Cloves,

Nutmegs,

Mustard,

Powder,

Starch,

Bi Carb. Soda, Matches,

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

Raisins, by the pound, or in 1, 4 or whole boxes.

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

West Green Nurseries,

Greensboro, N. C.

TOURGEE & KUHN,

(Successors to Westbrook & Mendenhall)

of the best varieties well grown and thrifty for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

10,000 Standard Peach Trees

choice varieties for sale by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

8,000 Pear Trees

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

TOURGEE & KUHN.

12,000 Plum Trees

a splendid stock for sale cheap by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

20,000 Grape Trees

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

TOURGEE & KUHN.

15,000 Strawberry Plants

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

TOURGEE & KUHN.

5,000 Evergreens, Flowering Trees and Shrubs,

for sale cheap by

TOURGEE & KUHN.

Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs, &c.,

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

TOURGEE & KUHN.

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: 800 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 Levin R. Kirkman, on the premises.

One other tract, containing 180 acres, 11 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. F. Mendenhall.

85-1f

W. S. CLARK.

North Carolina Rockingham Co

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

Wm. P. Hopkins adm'r of

Logan Chamberlain, and others.

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 Westworth on the 4th Monday in May next, and then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed against him.

89-1wd \$10

A. P. SMITH, C. C. C.

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

Concord Female College.

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

TERMS.

Classics, \$25.00

English, 20.00

76-1f

P. F. DOUGLASS.

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

ap 13 90-4f

School Notice.

The second session of my School will commence the 8th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS.

Classics, \$25.00

English, 20.00

76-1f

P. F. DOUGLASS.

another New Stock of Spring Goods.—Just received at M. & C.'s which will be sold at their uniform low prices.

Business and Professional Cards.

D. F. Caldwell, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

has removed his office to the first room on the left hand of the second floor, of the Tate corner building. 76-1y

KAUB & STEIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Fancy Articles and Notions,

Groceries, Provisions,

Hardware, Woodenware, Crockeryware, &c.,

Banking and Money's old stand,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Highest market prices for Country Produce.

Business and Professional Cards.

JAS. R. McLEAN, W. B. BELL,

McLean & Bell Attorneys at Law,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to their care, before the Military Courts, Freedmen's Bureau, and in the counties of Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Alamance and Caswell. 63-3m

GEORGE W. PATTERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry



## Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Special Committee of Congress, which has had the subject of reconstruction in the Southern States under consideration for some time past, last week made the following report and propositions—a scheme that no respectable Southern man ought to endorse:

### A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bears to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1871, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

### A Bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full Political Rights.

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should at the earliest date consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union be restored to full participation in all political rights; and whereas the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: (The constitutional article here inserted,) now therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress.

Second. And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax, under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

### A Bill declaring certain persons Indignities, under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the government of the United States who is included in any of the following cases, namely:

First. The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military or Naval Academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of colonel in the army or master in the navy, or any one who, as Governor of either of these so-called Confederate States, gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the Army or Navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

"Dying in the last ditch" is supposed usually to be "rebel" origin. So it is—originated with that old reprobate, Brownlow, in one of his characteristic documents issued in 1860. He said:

"In our Southern States, where negroes have been set at liberty, in nine cases out of ten their conditions have been made worse while the most wretched, lazy and dishonest class of persons to be found in the Southern States are free persons of color. I, therefore, go against the emancipation of slavery altogether, unless they can be sent to Liberia at once. I take my stand with the friends of the institution of slavery in the South. Connected with this question, I will go as far as the next man—even dying in the last ditch."

So, "the last man and the last dollar" suggestion is thought by some to be of Northern origin. This is a mistake. It originated with the Ex-Provisional Gov-

ernor in one of his characteristic articles in *The Standard* in the early part of the war.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.—The Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, has been compelled to decline the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University at the approaching commencement.

Ex-Gov. Vance has now been solicited, and it is hoped that he will be able to accept.—*Sentinel*.

The Managers of the Ball are as follows: Willis Alston, of Halifax, J. S. Battle, of Tarborough, W. R. Dorch, of Camden, Ala., Chas. F. McKesson, of Morganton, A. Phillips, of Orange, and John B. Melica, of Hanover, Honorary Managers, Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Fort-Monroe, Gen. W. R. Cox, of Wake, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, of Canada, Gen. R. D. Johnson, of Charlotte, Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Lexington, Va., and Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Charlotte. We do not well see how two of the Managers, Mr. Davis and Gen. Breckinridge, can attend. The latter is at present sojourning in Canada, and the former is confined for cause at Fort-Monroe.

We heard at one time that it was desirable that President Johnson should be invited to attend Commencement. Presidents Polk and Buchanan were present by invitation on former occasions. If the Managers would invite the President, and if his duties would allow him to attend, and if Mr. Davis, Gen. Breckinridge, Gen. Lee, and Gov. Vance could be present, the latter as orator of the day, the occasion would certainly be both cool and peculiar. It would indeed be a scene for the pen of the historian.—*Standard*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT GENERAL CONFERENCE.—This body of ministers and laymen, delegates from the various annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church, began its session in the Congress Street Church, Georgetown, D. C., yesterday morning, representatives being present from North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia.

The Conference was called to order by Dr. L. W. Batchelor, on whose motion Rev. W. H. Wills, of North Carolina was called to the chair, and Mr. G. J. Cherry appointed Secretary pro tem.

The *Washington Star* says the following persons were recognized as members.

Rev. William McGee, of Virginia conference; Revs. W. H. Wills, John Paris, T. H. Pegram, J. H. Page, A. W. Lineberry, R. H. Wills, J. C. Deans, ministerial delegates, and Dr. L. W. Batchelor, G. J. Cherry, laymen of the North Carolina Conference; Revs. Dr. Francis Waters, Dr. J. J. Murray, L. W. Bates, J. K. Nichols, L. J. Cox, John Roberts and S. W. Everest, ministerial, and W. D. Massey, Joseph Libby, George Viekers, Joseph Graham, L. J. Cox, Jr., J. Billingsley, J. W. Richardson and J. B. Mathews, lay delegates from the Maryland Conference.

Rev. J. Paris objected to the calling of the West Virginia Conference as one of the Conferences in connection with this General Conference.

A committee, consisting of Revs. Dr. Murray, J. Paris, William McGee, Dr. Batchelor and W. D. Massey, Esq., was appointed to ascertain the relation of the having established slavery by statute law which was represented in the Springfield Convention, to this General Conference.

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.—We publish to-day the plan agreed upon by the Congressional Reconstruction committee for admitting the Southern States into the Union. It requires the people of the South, before they are to be permitted to exercise the rights of free American citizens, to degrade themselves by voluntarily adopting the proscription schemes of a fanatical tyrannical party—it requires us to disfranchise ourselves and forever proscribe and degrade some of our officers and soldiers—and after we do this, we are to be allowed representatives in Congress who can take the odious test oath.

Without the slightest hesitation we declare that we will never voluntarily consent to or agree to adopt such a tyrannical, outrageous measure; and we are confident that the people of North Carolina, although anxious to be restored to peace and their rights in the Union, will never degrade themselves by endorsing or adopting the scheme proposed by the so-called Reconstruction Committee.

When our State Convention meets, we hope it will declare by resolution, that, while North Carolina would do anything that is fair and honorable to restore the Union of the States and promote good feeling among the people, she will never voluntarily consent to proscribe and degrade millions of her own people. The Northern people and Congress ought to be notified at an early day that no Southern State will ever accept the terms proposed by the Reconstruction Committee; and that it is believed that the object of said committee in proposing such degrading terms is to prevent a reunion of all the States and keep the South out of the Union.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg was commenced last week, and will close sometime this week. Several cases of larceny have been tried, and five negroes and one white man were sentenced to receive from 15 to 30 lashes at the whipping post, which sentence was duly executed. A negro woman was tried for killing a negro man on the plantation of Mr. Allen Stuart in this county in 1864. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the woman was discharged.

A negro man will be tried this week for killing a negro woman.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

RAILROADS.—The friends of the A. & N. C. Railroad (running from Goldsboro to Morehead City) are advocating the consolidation of that Road with the N. C. Road, and have both managed by one set of officers. The idea is, that in this way, the freight from Charlotte and intermediate points will be secured to the route terminating at Morehead City.

Last Summer and Fall there was great complaint by shippers in this part of the State about the heavy charges, detention and loss on the A. & N. C. Road, and such experience is not calculated to influence a continuance of patronage. At any rate, we do not think it would be right to

consolidate the two Roads. The N. C. Railroad was not constructed for the purpose of building up Newbern or Morehead City any more than for the benefit of Wilmington and other points. Under the circumstances, the consolidation of the two Roads would not be fair or just.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is very difficult, since the invention of the printing press, to falsify history. Men write a great deal, and print a great deal, and when the historian comes to investigate he finds here and there the material from which to extract the truth. No one would be interested in the history of slavery in Massachusetts more than its history elsewhere, if it were not for the fact that during the last twenty-five years a deliberate and organized effort has been on foot in that state to falsify the record of history, and her orators and politicians have been dining incessantly into the ears of the nation all sorts of untrue statements on the subject, with intent to make history by their forcible falsehood, and compel belief by loud and persistent reiteration that Massachusetts was the pioneer of liberty, and that the Puritans were apostles of freedom. Our readers know how thoroughly we have heretofore exposed the untruthfulness of the statements made by such men as Mr. Sumner and such historians as Mr. Palfrey. But exposure produces no effect. Within the past two weeks Mr. Palfrey has issued a new historical volume, in which he reasserts the bold untruth that slavery was not hereditary in Massachusetts, and that every child born of a slave was as free as any other child in the state—a statement which is directly contrary to the body of court records, to the published newspapers and pamphlets, to the whole history of Massachusetts.—Mr. Sumner has tried repeatedly to give this statement the aspect of truth by bold assertion. The history however is now collected and published in a form which will be accessible to all, and Mr. Palfrey must either correct his stereotype plates or be discredited entirely as a historian, while Mr. Sumner must select places for his speeches where he cannot be reported or contradicted if he expects to be believed by his hearers. We have already alluded to the publication by Appleton of notes on the history of slavery in Massachusetts, by George H. Moore, librarian of the New York historical society. The book is a thin octavo, elegantly printed. We commend it to universal circulation. The revelations of this volume are astounding. No man in America is more capable of conducting such an investigation than Mr. Moore. He is, we take it for granted, an anti-slavery man, but that is nothing to the present purpose. He is, we know, an experienced historical investigator, and has done this work calmly, dispassionately, in the interest of history, and not for the purpose of proving any theory. The result of this work is for others to comment upon. We have always known some of the facts here published, but a vast portion of these notes is wholly new to our age, wholly new, we venture to think, even to the learned and industrious members of the Massachusetts historical society. That Massachusetts was the originator and defender of American slavery as a divine institution was well known. But it has never before been so plain as now that having established slavery by statute law which was represented in the Springfield Convention, to this General Conference.

THE MORMONS contend that polygamy is in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims that the pursuit of happiness is an inalienable right.

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## For The Patriot.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—As you stated in your last issue, the ladies of Bethel Church held a fair on the first of this month to aid in the erection of a new house of worship.

They had to labor under discouragement, which can be appreciated only by those familiar with the circumstances of their position; and it required no little zeal and energy to meet and overcome these difficulties. In the first place, the only building available for their purposes was the ware house of the rail road at McLeansville; and this edifice is of very moderate dimensions, and constructed, of course, without any view to light or ventilation.

It required great taste and labor to decorate the building—and the profuse display of elegant articles crowded into the dingy hall would have been much more imposing in a larger and better lighted room.

The contributions of clothing for the toilet, and for the inner man were of the best character, and elegantly prepared; and considering it was a fair, the prices were quite moderate, while, I am happy to say, there were none of those unseemly efforts to force sales on unwilling buyers which often cause great annoyance on such occasions.

In addition to the confections, cakes, &c., in the main hall, and which were in brisk demand, there was an excellent dinner of meats, in another room, furnished at the very small price of twenty-five cents; and not one of the vast crowd which attended, however, slenderly lined his purse, but was enabled to enjoy a feast of good things.

At night there was an exhibition of Tableaux, in an awning constructed for the purpose; and if this had been a dead failure, it would not have surprised the best friend of the enterprise. It is very well known that the success of such representations depends to a great extent, on adventitious aids, and who can, at night, produce a fine scenic effect, out of doors, with canvass flapping in the wind and lights flickering, without pillars, folding doors, painted scenes, and the thousand and one mechanical contrivances for deceiving the senses, and lending enchantment to the view?

But the performance was not only not a failure but a grand success; and better critics than the writer, and who have witnessed many exhibitions of the kind, say it compared favorably with any they had seen.

Truly there was some kind of witchery about the whole affair; and the young ladies who managed it, and acted in it, accomplished more than it was supposed that even female art, taste and perseverance could do.

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North and South Carolina.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

Is now in thorough Operation,

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

Cheapest, Quickest and Most Direct Through Freight Line

from all places in North Carolina and Western South Carolina to

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 by Which Through Freight Arrangements HAVE BEEN MADE.

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

E. G. GHIO, Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

New Harness Shop in Greensboro, N. C.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a branch on 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 is disposed to 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 Leathers, Trunk straps, Pole straps, Breaching 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 the building on South Elm Street, adjoining Messrs. Bogart & Murray.

W. M. GILLIAM, apr20 91-3m

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 Southeast 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 13 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 1869, he will on that day sell it at public auction for cash.

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3000 Bushels Oats

Corn Meal,

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Sugar and Coffee.

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Stoves, Stoves.

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The Hoops are covered with 3 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 dragged down stairs, steps, &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

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

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