

The Greensboro Patriot.

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Number 1,300.

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PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

MR. BRYANT'S LECTURE.—Mr. S. S. Bryant will deliver his Lecture, entitled "Satan; his origin and appearance," in the Court House, this (Friday) evening. This lecture is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by those who have heard it.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE. A writer in *The Standard* recommends the name of G. W. Logan, of Rutherford for Governor, and Thomas Settle, of Rockingham for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This is emphatically placing the cart before the horse, to use a common expression.

NATIONAL EXPRESS.—Another change has just been made in the officers of the National Express in this place, Capt. A. G. Brenizer having been appointed agent, vice Mr. Elms.

THE CONVENTION.—We find it impossible to publish in full the proceedings of the Convention as we find them reported in the Raleigh papers, and give a variety of matter on other subjects. The convention will adjourn *sine die* on Monday next. We shall publish in full such ordinances, of the Convention as will be of interest to the people.

The Constitution of the State, as amended, will be submitted as a whole for ratification to the people of the State on the first Thursday in August next. The election for Governor and members of the Legislature has been postponed until the third Thursday in October.

MALIGNITY.—The House of Representatives at Washington city, fearing that Jefferson Davis might be released by President Johnson on account of failing health, passed a resolution, with indecent haste, declaring that Mr. Davis ought not to be released until tried.

The concert given by the ladies for the benefit of the Brass Band of this town, proved quite a success. The performance was very creditable to those who acted their respective parts, and a handsome sum was realized for the Band.

The young gentlemen of Charlotte gave two concerts in this place this week for the benefit of the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester, Virginia. The performances of these amateurs were good—the music excellent—but we think men of their ability should, in preference to negro minstrelsy, appear in more elevating character.

It is asserted by those who ought to know, that President Johnson is opposed to the plan adopted by Congress for admitting the Southern States. *The National Intelligencer* (which it is said speaks for the President) in referring to the plan and report of the Reconstruction Committee, says:

"Andrew Johnson stands before the country as opposed to all constitutional amendments at the present time, and to all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States. He is necessarily committed against the so-called Congressional plan, involving as it does, changes in the organic law of the land and servile conditions which must be accepted by the Southern States before they can have a voice in the deliberations of the National Congress. Instead of having exhibited an 'appearance of friendship to the plan of Congress,' we think it may be safely assumed that the President still abides by the great principles enunciated in the annual message to Congress."

The Washington Star asserts that the votes of the more conservative Union men were obtained for Constitutional amendment by a pledge from their Radical colleagues that no action shall be taken during the present session upon the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. This virtuality refers the whole matter to the people.

DEATH OF GENERAL CASS.—General Lewis Cass, very aged, and for some years very infirm, departed this life at his residence in Detroit, Sunday morning last. He was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, 9th October, 1782, and was consequently eighty-three years of age. At the age of seventeen he crossed the Alleghany mountains on foot and settled at Marietta, Ohio, where he studied law, and was subsequently elected to the Ohio Legislature, in which body he originated the bill which arrested the proceedings of Aaron Burr and gave the first blow to what is known as the Burr conspiracy. As a soldier, General Cass commenced his career as a volunteer against the Indians on the frontier in 1811, and was elected colonel of an Ohio regiment in the war of 1812, with Great Britain. He urged the invasion of Canada, and was the author of the proclamation of that event. After the surrender of Detroit he was made a colonel in the regular army, and finally a brigadier-general, and served in the battle of the Thames, on the staff of General Harrison. He was in 1813 appointed Governor of Michigan Territory by President Madison. He held this position for eighteen months, when General Jackson made him Secretary of War, and subsequently minister to France. Returning home, he was chosen Senator from Michigan in 1845, but resigned on being nominated democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848. Having been defeated, he was the following year again chosen Senator, and continued in that position till he finally retired from public life.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—We learn from *The Raleigh Sentinel*, that the Jewett Company, the successful competitor for the contract to furnish limbs to our disabled soldiers, have established a branch factory in the city of Raleigh, and have a number of workmen engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs. A number have already been supplied, and measures are being received daily. The factory is located in the bayonet factory in the Northern part of the city.

TO BE REVIVED.—We are gratified to know that *The Goldsboro News* is to be revived before the close of the present month. Our energetic friends, Pool and Whitaker, have perfected arrangements to bring it out in improved style and invest it with new interest. We trust they will be sustained with liberality at home and abroad.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Vienna journals publish news from Paris stating that, during the last financial panic in London, Earl Cowley, by order of his government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor Napoleon in favor of peace, and received from his Majesty the following reply:

"In the years 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace, but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events."

For The Patriot.
Lieut. Governor.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT: The State Convention now in session, having wisely provided in the new Constitution, for the creation of the office of Lieut. Governor, it is proper that the people should cast about for a suitable individual to fill the office. I assume, of course, that the people will ratify at the polls the new Constitution, although it may not, in all respects, be entirely to our liking. We will soon know the exact shape in which the Constitution will be presented for our acceptance or rejection, as the Convention has resolved to adjourn, *sine die*, next Monday; and to devote the greater part of its deliberations from now to its close, to the work of revising the Constitution, the result of which I doubt not, in the completion of a document that will be sanctioned by the mass of the people.

Therefore, at the next election for Governor, and members of the Legislature, which, however, will not take place until the 3rd Thursday in October next, we will have also to elect a Lieut. Governor. This being the case, in order to select the right man for the place, we should enquire into the duties of the office, which, if I understand them, are simply to preside over the deliberations of the State Senate, unless a vacancy should occur by death or otherwise, in the office of Governor, in which event the Lieut. Governor becomes the Governor.

It is plain, therefore, that to be fit for the office of Lieut. Governor, the individual to be selected should combine the qualifications of a good presiding officer of a deliberative body, and also to possess the necessary talent and experience for the

proper and profitable discharge of the duties of Governor.

There are a number of gentlemen in the State whose talents and worth would reflect honor on the office—among them I will mention the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin county; Hon. Thomas Settle, of Rockingham county; Hon. Jesse G. Shepperd, of Cumberland county; Hon. John A. Gilmer, of Guilford county; and numbers of other suitable men might be named. But as it appears to be the purpose and desire of the people to have no other candidate for Governor but Jonathan Worth, and as he is a Western man, it seems to me to be proper to take an Eastern man for Lieut. Governor. And my attention has been called to Col. Dennis D. Ferebee, of Camden county, as possessing all the qualifications for the office of Lieut. Governor. He is a man of fine talent, much experience in public affairs, of tried patriotism, and has always proved himself to be a high-minded, liberal statesman. The West could support him with a hearty good will; for, as a Legislator, he has ever shown a disposition to act liberally with the West. YADKIN.

For The Patriot.
Balance Accounts.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—From the time, during the war, when the Confederate cause seemed to wane; when the tide of victory turned against the South, and its final success appeared doubtful, a set of political leaders appeared throughout the South—though, perhaps, more numerous in North Carolina than any other Southern State—who assumed to be the peculiar advocates for peace. They let no occasion pass without reminding the original secessionists of their want of judgment and political *foreknowledge*, when these secessionists proclaimed, as many of them did, that secession was a peaceful remedy for Northern oppression, and that it would not produce war. A large portion of the people were pleased at these *hard ticks* given to the secession leaders; and the secession leaders themselves appeared to feel the force of the *knocks* they were receiving, and modestly retired to private life.

At the same time—that is, from the time when the Confederate cause appeared to be gloomy until the final surrender; for previous to that date, the would-be leaders strove with each other to prove themselves the best friends of the Confederate Government—these *par excellence* peace-men—these straitest-sect leaders, proclaimed boldly to the people that all we had to do to get back into the Union, and to have all of our rights protected as before secession, was to lay down our arms, cease fighting, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in accordance with that instrument. These opinions were extensively promulgated in and out of the army by these peace-men, so-called; and contributed largely to demoralize the army of the South, resulting in its surrender.

Well, going on two years ago, in accordance with the earnest appeals of these "straitest sect," the people did all lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States; but instead of being back into the Union, with our rights respected and protected by the national authority, as promised by the peace-men so-called, those who control the National legislation exhibit at this day more bitterness and revengeful feeling against the South than when our army was in the field ready to meet the Union army in bloody conflict. The exhibition of a disposition to tyrannize and lord it over a prostrated South is much more striking than at any time during the war by these Northmen.

And now to the point. These extra-peace-men having shown themselves equally false leaders with the peaceable secessionists, they should follow their example, acknowledge their error, and modestly retire from office-seeking; balance political accounts with the secessionists, and agree never to throw up peaceable secession to them again, on pain of being convicted of deceiving the people as to the result of our laying down our arms.

The result in both cases have demonstrated that the peaceable secessionists and the extra-peace-men, so-called, have deceived the people, whether willfully or ignorantly I will not determine. They have both proved themselves to be unsafe leaders, and should be dropped by the people. At least, the old proverb, that the kettle should not call the pot black, is very appropos to the "straitest sect," in reference to their calling the peaceable secessionists hard names. MACON.

There is a project on foot among the Israelites of the United States to build a magnificent college, for the purpose of educating the young men professing that faith in all the scientific and classical branches, but particularly in Jewish Theology.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The latest steamer arrived brings Queenstown dates to the 6th inst. Cotton had declined a half penny. Breadstuffs and provisions have a downward tendency. Middling, uplands 13 to 14. London consols for money 85½ to 86. U. S. 5.20, 64 a 64½.

The failure of Arga and Mertiman's Bank caused considerable depression. Liabilities heavy. The crisis on the Continent continues and war is inevitable.

The City of Paris, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 5th. The Conference has been abandoned, consequent upon the demand of Austria, which rendered the mediation of neutral powers an impossibility. The neutrals have broken off all negotiations, and it remains for the belligerents to negotiate among themselves or inaugurate a war.

It is believed that hostilities will commence in the Elba Duchies, and that Austria's great move will be to lay siege to Silesia.

Prussia will probably commence the war, and has sent a circular to the neutral powers charging Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties.

The Prussian army comprises 342 Battalions of infantry, 320 squadrons of cavalry, and 1086 pieces of field artillery. The Italian volunteers number 95,000. The Austria army now numbers 900,000. It is supposed 350,000 will operate against Prussia, 250,000 against Italy, exclusive of reserves.

It is reported if Prussia seizes Holstein the Austrians will cross the frontier. The forces of Spain have been augmented to 35,000. *The London Times* declares that hopes of peace have vanished.

The government reform bill in the British Parliament has been referred without division. The impression was that the government would withdraw it, but there are so much indications.

The latest news via Queenstown from Berlin to the 6th says that Prince Frederick Charles leaves on the 7th for the Headquarters of the Prussian army in Silesia.

At Florence, on the 6th, great excitement it is said, prevailed in Venice, owing to a forced loan and the refusal of the municipality to co-operate in collecting it. Large numbers of persons had fled from the city to avoid conscription.

LATER.

FARTHER POINT, June 18.—The Peruvian has arrived from Liverpool 7th, via Londonderry sth. The sales of cotton for the week were 71,000 bales; prices declined ½d. on the week. The sales on the 8th were 15,000 bales—market closing buoyant, with an advance of ½d. caused by the advices per Java. Breadstuffs were firm. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 8.—Consols closed at 86½ for money; Five-twenties, 64½; Illinois Central, 75½; Erie, 40½. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £1,400,000.

Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were concentrating at Altona, where a collision is expected. These movements were regarded as the virtual commencement of the war.

HALIFAX, June 18.—The steamship China has arrived with Liverpool dates of 9th instant. The very latest Liverpool report is Saturday, p. m., which says: Cotton—Sales to-day 10,000 bales—market closing firm, with the advance of yesterday fully maintained. Breadstuffs steady.

LONDON, June 9, p. m.—Consols closed at 86½ for money; Five twenties 63½.

The continental news continues warlike.

ICELAND AND ITS PEOPLE.—Iceland is the dreariest country on earth possessing a civilized population. Little better than a rude, awful mass of volcanoes, glaciers, and caverns—a land of ice and fire, snow and lava. It has thirty known volcanoes of fire, besides numerous mud volcanoes, and its great hot water fountains. There is not a single fruit tree in Iceland, nor tree of any other sort, except a few stunted birches. No sort of grain will mature there; nothing can be raised but grass, hay, cabbage and potatoes. There are no domestic animals of consequence but the sheep, horse, ox and dog. The summer lasts but a few weeks, and the long, dreary winter is perfectly Arctic! A taste of the hard, sour, biscuit and stale, black rye bread—both of which have to be imported—is a luxury very seldom enjoyed by the inhabitants. It has been ravaged, time and again, by English, Danish and Algerine pirates, shaken from end to end with earthquakes, almost drowned with lava, and more than decimated by pestilence and famine.

Yet the Icelanders, as a nation, are perhaps the most intelligent, virtuous home loving people on earth. It is a rare thing to find, even among the poorest fishermen and laborers, a man who cannot both read and write.

The long winters are spent in reading and instructive conversation; all the family listening as they work, to a member set apart as reader for the evening, the most learned person present commenting upon the sentiments of the author. So disreputable is ignorance, that, according to law, the parish minister has a right to forbid the marriage of any young woman who cannot read. Nearly every little hut has its library, the books of which, many of them in manuscript, are constantly exchanged among the neighbors, so that each family gets the benefit of all the books in the community.

The Icelanders are all Lutherans and very religious. Before going out upon the dangerous waters of their coast, to take fish, they always pause upon the shore, uncover their heads, sing a hymn, and offer prayer.

Iceland has but one town, Reikiavik, a wretched little one-story town of nine hundred inhabitants.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., June 14, 1866.

By request of members of the Convention, I publish a short synopsis of the regulations of the Post Office Department, so that each member may procure a copy for reference:

No bid for carrying the mails will, hereafter, be considered, unless the test-oath of the bidder is on file at the department.

A contractor must be 21 years old, to enable him to give legal bond. The proposal must be signed by the bidder or bidders; the guarantee by not less than two guarantors, and the certificate by postmaster, or a judge of record. Place a five cent revenue stamp on it, and send by mail; direct to "Contract Office, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C."

Persons whose names are sent on for appointment as postmaster, &c., must be 21, must take the test-oath, which must be sent with the bond after the appointment is made.

A lady who has a living husband, cannot give bond, therefore, cannot be postmistress. Unmarried ladies and widows can.

Applications for appointments must be sent to First Assistant Postmaster General.

Old postoffices may be moved short distances, to accommodate the neighborhood, without changing the name of the office.

Any one, over 16 years, may carry the mails by taking the test-oath.

I hereby tender my thanks to the members of the Convention for their cheerful cooperation with me, and for the aid they have given me, in re-establishing mail facilities in various parts of the State.

Hoping, hereafter, gentlemen, to receive more such acts of kindness at your hands, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
A. JOBE, Special Agent.

DEATH OF HON. W. W. SEATON.—The telegraph announces to us the death of this distinguished gentleman, at his residence in Washington, on Saturday last, at the advanced age of 81. Mr. Seaton was, for fifty years, connected with *The National Intelligencer*—always a perfect model of journalism—and, in connection with his eminent associate, Mr. Gales, gave tone, dignity and character to the profession.

He was for many years Mayor of Washington, an office of much prominence in view of the relations of the District of Columbia to the general government, and filled the position with ability and great acceptance to the people.

Mr. Seaton was in all respects an accomplished and polished gentleman, whose elevation of character and affability of manners attracted to him a large number of person friends. Perhaps no man, save his lamented partner, was ever so popular in the City of Washington. He was a native of Virginia, but in early life moved to North Carolina, where he married, in this city, a daughter of Joseph Gales, founder of *The Raleigh Register*. He was for a short while, prior to his removal to Washington, associated with Mr. Gales in the management of *The Register*.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

RADICALISM IN THE CONVENTION.—On yesterday, while the Convention was engaged on the Constitution, in fixing the qualifications for State Senators, after the property qualification was fixed, Mr. Bryant, the delegate from Wilkes County, who, by the way, served as Captain in the Federal army during a part of the war, arose and offered an amendment, requiring, in addition thereto, that State Senators shall have always been loyal to the U. S. government! The amendment created quite a fluttering among those with whom Capt. B. has been co-operating, and he was induced to withdraw it, but not until Judge Howard called for the years and nays.

This motion ought to have precluded the withdrawal, but the Chair (Judge Buxton) we understand, allowed him to withdraw it. It may surprise some of our readers, but we are told that a small minority stood ready to vote for the amendment. We regret that they were not allowed to put themselves on the record. We are glad to add that a gentleman told us that it could not in any event have obtained but three votes.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

We know there are several members of the State Convention in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prevent the Legislature from electing its members to office, and we hope they will insist on the amendment offered by Mr. McCorkle, and have the yeas and nays called on the question, and also give the names of those who dodge. If the Convention will pass this restriction, it will hasten the transaction of public business in the Legislature, prevent members from electioneering with each other for offices, and save the State thousands of dollars.

The professional office-hunter—men whose only means of procuring a livelihood is by holding a public office or filling a seat in the Legislature—are, of course, against the proposed amendment, but that is a good reason why it should be adopted. If it is adopted, their occupation will be materially effected and many of them forced to go to honest work for a living.

We earnestly ask that some member of the Convention will press the amendment to a vote, and not permit it to be evaded. And we hope our contemporaries (several of whom have already endorsed it) will continue to urge the matter upon the attention of the Convention.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

We dreamed the other night that at a great fair held by the subjects of the Prince of Selousness was awarded to a Yankee.—*Charlottesville Chronicle*.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Governor W. W. Holden, of North Carolina as Minister to San Salvador.

In the House Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish a National Bureau of Education was rejected, and the question being put the motion prevailed—yeas 76, nays 49. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 80, nays 44.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, presented the minority report of the Committee on Reconstruction. It is a long document, consisting of an elaborate argument in favor of the President's policy, and the immediate admission of the South to representation. It takes the ground that a State can neither withdraw nor be expelled from the Union. The war was to preserve, not to destroy the States. The report concludes with an eulogy of the purity of the motives of President Johnson.

The remainder of the session of the House was occupied by the consideration of the new army bill.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to taxation by the County Court.

WHEREAS, Conflicting opinions are entertained in regard to the power and duty of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in levying taxes for County purposes, and

Whereas, Taxes have been imposed in various Counties on different constructions of the law;

Now, Therefore, To settle all difficulties in regard to said powers and duties.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled, as follows: That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the Several Counties of this State, (a majority of the Justices being present) shall have power during the present year to levy taxes on such subjects and persons within their Counties as are now taxed for State purposes, and all levies by said Courts heretofore made are hereby made valid and confirmed.

Sec. II. All such Courts, whether they have heretofore levied or not, at a general or special term, may make such changes, discriminations and exemptions in the levies made by them, as they may deem advisable.

Sec. III. The powers, of the County Courts shall only extend to those persons and subjects on which the taxes are payable by the Sheriffs into the public treasury.

Sec. IV. The powers regulations and penalties authorized and prescribed to enforce the payment of State taxes, shall be extended to include county taxes, and the sheriff and other officers shall be subjected to like liabilities for failure or malfeasance in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. V. Whenever the justices of the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of any county have failed to levy taxes for the support of their insane and prescribed in the act ratified 10th day of March 1866, entitled "An act to secure a better government for the insane asylum," the courts of said Counties, (seven justices being present) may at a special or regular term levy such taxes.

Sec. VI. This ordinance shall take effect from its ratification.

Ratified 12th day of June A. D. 1866.

IS THE "BUREAU" NEEDED?—The notorious J. E. Bryant, editor of *The Loyal Georgian*, was arrested last night by the civil authorities, on a charge of attempting to defraud negroes out of funds borrowed from them while he was an officer of the United States government. Bryant gave as bail Robert A. Harper, a very respectable colored man of this city.

It will be remembered that Moses Gardner, on Sunday before last, in the presence of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton, said: "Even the officers sent here to protect us (the freedmen) won't give us a fair showing." Moses must have known something. *Augusta Constitutionalist*, 12th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—Last Monday night, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the office of *The Daily Express*, on Bank street, and, rapidly spreading from that office to the building adjoining, owned and occupied by Messrs. Alex. & Jas. M. Donnan as a lawyer's office, consumed nearly all the inflammable material of both buildings in the course of an hour. *The Express* lost its type, presses, books—everything. Many of the books and papers in the Messrs. Donnans' office were also consumed.

Both buildings were insured, but to what extent exactly we are unable to ascertain. The proprietors of *The Daily Express* were insured on their printing materials, buildings, &c., for some \$8,000, viz: \$1,300 in the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, \$2,300 in one of the companies for which the Messrs. Stevens Brothers are agents, and about \$5,000 in one of the companies for which Mr. C. H. Cuthbert is agent. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina, held in this City on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

George W. Mordecai, Charles Manly, B. F. Moore, John H. Bryan, E. B. Freeman, T. H. Selby, J. W. B. Watson, W. R. Pool.

Hon. Thomas Bragg was appointed State Director, and Mr. Battle, the Public Treasurer, is a Director *ex-officio*.

At a meeting of Directors, subsequently held, George W. Mordecai, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Bank.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

Mrs. Millard Fillmore is on of the leaders of fashion in Paris.

THE PATRIOT.

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

Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines on news each insertion. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who may desire to advertise quarterly or yearly.

For announcing candidates for office THREE DOLLARS, to be paid in advance.

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

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

THE LIFE

OF
WILLIAM SWAIM,
Former Editor of The Greensboro Patriot.

Non multa, sed multum.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER EIGHTH.

SWAIMIANA—CONTINUED—THE LEGISLATURE IN 1830-31.

Rather than have their deeds dragged into the sunshine, they were disposed to convert themselves into a court of judicature, and then sit as Judge and jury in their own case! The mighty subject was first introduced by a gentleman from Chatham, as we are told, for a *Christmas frolic*! His resolutions proposed, that we should be sent for to the bar of the house of commons, and there atone for a contempt of the Legislature. And what is this but the hall of the house of commons converted into a theatre, the members of a law assembly transformed into political mountebanks, the object of the play, and each man acting down for himself? A man of the first respectability informs us, that certain men had drunk too much egg-nog, or some other kind of stimulant, to comprehend the object of the farce, and were accordingly disposed to make a serious business of it. They had washed the rust from their genius, and were determined to say a speech while they felt like it. The mover of the resolution, after returning to his senses—if he ever had any—withdraw his plaything, and hugged it again to his own kindred bosom. A disciple, however, still big with the subject, introduced another resolution, having in view the same object, the passage of which was advocated with much zeal and ability. Here drowsiness came over the house like a cloak, and they all fell into the arms of Somnus, and left the resolution to take its luck on the table. Next morning, matters having cooled off a little, this bantling was withdrawn and another introduced which was noticed in our last. Seven mortal speeches were pronounced, and here the matter ended! Thus the time of the members, and the funds of the people, are squandered; and we be to the hide of that fool who shall dare to expose such scenes to the world!

There is something in this business, however, more serious than a mere frolic. The liberty of the press, so watchfully guarded by the powers of our Constitution, is placed in jeopardy. Tyranny and despotism always seek to break down the press, or awe it into a contemptible silence, and then their work of ruin becomes easy. This work has already been commenced in North Carolina, and it remains with the people to say whether it shall be "nipped in the bud," or whether it shall be suffered to overshadow the land and extinguish our liberties. An evil spirit is abroad in the land, and we admonish the people to guard themselves well against its influence. We shall not cease to cry aloud and spare not, while the freedom and prosperity of our country are threatened with annihilation; nor shall we count the smiles, or dread the frowns of any man on earth. We shall speak of men and things as they are—and on our devoted head be the consequences! If the people are willing to sustain us in this course, our thanks are always ready in return for their patronage. But if through their cold and chilling night, we are delivered up to our persecutors, be it ever so! Our press shall remain forever unruined by power while under our control. It shall be independent—and may this declaration be pointed with the blood of the first tyrant who may be arrayed against any branch of this great bulwark of American freedom!

These sentiments of William Swaim in regard to the freedom of the American press are worthy to be written in gold. Where truth only is put forth it is wholesome—when error or falsehood is promulgated, the law gives the wronged a remedy.

ADVERTISING WIVES.

There are few cases which can justify a husband in resorting to the low and unmanly practice of advertising his wife. Indeed, no man not utterly destitute of all feeling of shame or delicacy, would descend to it, but from extreme necessity; and since it is that in nine cases out of ten, the advertisers of wives are among the meanest and most worthless of mankind, it is wonderful that any woman should hesitate to leave the "bed and board" of a wretch who squanders away all her hard earnings at the grogshop, and literally deprives her of both. And yet, forsooth, the heart-broken sufferer must be pursued by a degrading announcement in a newspaper, to the public, "not to harbor or trust her" on account of her brute of a husband—who himself has no more credit for her to abuse than the swine he emulates. These words of Mr. Swaim ought to be read, pondered, weighed by every young man before he marries. Should he think, he could crawl down so low in the slime and dirt of a depraved existence, he would do well not to marry, and she would have been blessed never to have known him.—To come to such is the lowest deep of infamy!

QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC.

Subtract an "unit" from a "cypher" and how many will remain? Answer: Andrew Jackson, William T. Barry and Amos Kendall.

LOVERS.

Thus he takes off two couples of lovers: In Hamstead, Long Island, the Rev. William Hart to Miss Lydia Moore.

Who ever heard the like before?
She's got two hearts and he's got Moore.

In Portsmouth, Mr. Thomas Batchelor to Miss Martha Muchmore.

'Tis thus that hymen cracks his jokes;
A hoax, a quizz, a bore!

The bridegroom's still a Batchelor,
The bride is not Muchmore.

RESTORING CHARACTER.

Mr. William Mason, member of the General Assembly, presented the petition of George Trapp, of Person county, praying to be restored to credit! We are not informed whether Mr. Trapp had stolen a sheep or sworn to a lie, that he needs the plastic touch of the Legislature, to burnish his character anew; nor is it very material. The work can be done for him. He has applied to a sin-forgiving Legislature, that is fully competent to blot out his manifold transgressions. We recommend, that they pass a *general law* on the subject—restoring themselves, the Baltimore Convention, Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson and all the sheep-stealing and perjured scoundrels in the State to credit at once.

This is a tart, but proper rebuke to such efforts at restoration to character. The only way in which such a man can be restored to credit, is by so acting as to live down his former faults and crimes. Slanders can be lived down; and we believe, to some extent, the stain of crime can be blotted out, if not completely extinguished.

WADDLE, NASH AND THE HAYWOODS.

Mr. Swaim was accustomed to attend the surrounding courts to obtain subscribers and collect moneys due. While attending upon these courts, he observed closely the character of the business, the promise of the members of the bar, their ability, and published such of the proceedings as he thought would prove interesting. Fall Term, 1835, of Chatham Superior Court, Judge Norwood presiding, he heard the trial of an important case, which continued through two days. Of the legal gentleman, who appeared in it, he thus discoursed: "Hugh Waddell is a young lawyer of considerable promise. He has not been at the bar many years, nor has his business there yet become extensive, though we think it is increasing. He is not handsome—though tall and good-looking. His attire is clear, distinct and forcible; but his action is sometimes too vehement for his subject. He is, moreover, somewhat too theatrical for a lawyer, before a Judge and jury, discussing grave questions of law and fact. This fault, however, will wear off with youthful fervor."

George W. Haywood is a young lawyer not to be grimed at. He is of about the ordinary stature—close set, full face, and rather heavy or cloudy brow. He has a strong mind and a clear head, and by a close application to the duties of his profession, may become an eminent lawyer. His reasoning, in general, is clear and conclusive. In short, everything seems to flow like a strong and steady current; not unfrequently exhibiting ripples, occasioned by rough places in his delivery, which continued practice and care will enable him to correct. We recommend that he study to become more graceful in his gestures.

Judge Nash, as a smooth and polished speaker, has few superiors in the State. He sometimes plays upon the tenderest chords of the heart. He too frequently, in the management of causes, addresses himself to the feelings instead of the judgment. He flows on like a limpid stream, smooth and beautiful, but not deep!

William H. Haywood neither gets along with that smooth, but rather mechanical style of Waddell,—nor the bold and steady current of George Haywood,—nor yet the even and delightful flow of Nash,—but he moves along more like a catarrh in a cornfield gully, dashing his muddy foam in every direction. He forcibly reminded us of an old tub mill, from the water-wheel of which a part of the buckets were broken. When the broken place came round a dead halt ensued until the water collects in the succeeding buckets,—a rapid whirl is then produced, and every thing set into a deafening clatter, for a few revolutions. But the leak again comes round, and a dead silence is heard in the regions around! With similar regularity does William H. Haywood move through an argument at the bar. He would first rave like a madman, and then roar as "gentle as a sucking dove!" He is altogether, quite entirely too theatrical for a pleader in a court of justice—but he would make an excellent mountebank, or clown, in a political farce!

Chief Justice Nash and Senator Haywood are dead! Mr. Waddell is now living in the city of Savannah and practising his profession; and Gen. Haywood, we believe, is in Raleigh. The old men, who knew them in 1835, know how true the delineation was; and all know now how correct was his opinion and prediction of the future of these eminent men. All we would add, is that it is to be regretted that the journalists of our day do not more frequently indulge in such delineations. They would be interesting now and material for history. Accurate descriptions of men through their different stages of existence are like good daguerreotypes of them at different ages, valuable to transmit the various phases of their characters just as the other is the appearance of their faces.

Such extracts and scraps of wit and invective, as we have been able to find, show not the royal genius and imperial brilliance of William Swaim's intellect.—Of his last and best writing, we have been denied the perusal—they have been lost or destroyed—and all he wrote, said and did, was so much of the men of his day and the concerns of the State and general government at that time, were they reproduced, they would not be felt and appreciated now as they then were. His great forte, as a writer, was in striking when the iron was hot. He labored for his day and did not write as many do for future ages. Through his writings, and in his conduct as a man, was faultless; yet without this, he had not been a man, and without this, this chapter, adopt the invocation of Laurence Sterne for his York: "Men of genius, tread lightly upon his ashes, for he was your brother!"

CHAPTER NINTH.

HIS REPUTATION AS A JOURNALIST—HIS DEATH—HIS FAMILY—HIS WIFE'S MARRIAGE AND DEATH—HIS DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE, CHILDREN AND DEATH—HIS OWN AND HIS DAUGHTER'S AGES—BOTH DIED EARLY IN LIFE.

Though he had not been engaged for seven years in journalism, in its infantile days, too, in this State; yet his efforts as writer, in every department of news-

paper literature, were crowned with signal success. Nor was his reputation as such limited to his State. He took a deep interest in all that pertained in any wise to the liberty and glory of his whole country. He wrote, perhaps, more on national than State politics. He advocated with ability and enthusiastic zeal the election of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and that of Henry Clay in 1832. He was a great admirer of the younger Adams, and Mr. Clay was his political idol. He hated Jeffersonian Democracy with a double-distilled vengeance. He looked upon it even in those times as the Disunion party; and upon its leaders he ever poured out the vials of his intensest wrath.

He catered to all tastes in his columns. He never forgot selections for the ladies; anecdotes for the fun-loving; information for the agriculturist and horticulturist; "the sweetly uttered wisdom" of song for the intelligent sentimentalist; lessons of morality for the virtuous; and a full editorial, touching men and measures generally, and commenting upon all topics of local importance, a thing too much neglected by journalists. His whole paper, not only presented a neat appearance, but was conducted in a spirited and able manner. His sanctum was the narrow arena in which he enjoyed the highest excitement of intellectual athleticism. He feared nobody—he dared rebuke vice wherever it reared its head. A certain man, who lived in Stokes and who had so dishonored himself as to be talked of as a sheep-thief, put himself forward in some public way. Mr. Swaim learned of it, and instantly the mask was torn from him and his infamy exposed. News reached him, that he was to be thrashed so soon as he put his foot on the soil of old Stokes. His business carried him thither at the time of court. A large crowd was in attendance. He went out on the court-green so soon as his horse was taken, and, when he reached the crowd, he inquired for this man, who, it seems, had seen him ride up and was cursing him lustily. He was pointed out to Swaim, who walked straight up to him and *bailed him a sheep* at his beligerent enemy. The reader would suppose that a fight ensued worse and bloodier far than that described in the Georgia Scenes; but not so. The sheep-thief retreated in good order and by masterly maneuvering got off the grounds.

Severe as he was as a public journalist, yet he was a man of infinite good humor and of the gentlest affection. His home was a sort of love-lane where grew flowers of perennial sweetness and beauty.—His family was his all, and in it the sweetest endearments, which gladden the human heart, were the guardian of his love and devotion. A flattering promise of long happiness with his dear ones buoyed him in his industrious and arduous walk in the business and political world. His fortune was better than that of Midas. Whatever he touched turned to gold only but to that prosperity and felicity which gold only cannot give or purchase. Thus, in the full tide of success and happiness, in the blooming prime of manhood, and as the year of 1835 was drawing near its close, death, all unexpected, was entering his garden of Eden to strike him down and drape it in the deep mourning. Some weeks before, while in the town of Fayetteville, he had received a hurt from which he was dying. Though it was not, at first, thought to be fatal, though he had ridden in a sulky from there home, his constitutional condition was such as to induce disease, which the power of medicine could not arrest in its ravages upon his life. He was cheerful in spirits and brilliant in conversation, until the very last moments of his existence. He died with the year—both passed away together, he to the world of the immortals, and it into the cycles of Time. His widow had only one pledge of their affection, a little bright female child, Mary Virginia, who was just learning to talk well and glibly when the tongue of her gifted father was palsied in the silence of the grave. So tender were her years, that all she could remember of him was, that he called her to his bed and placed in her tiny hands two pretty pieces of silver-money a short time before his bier passed to the church-yard. These she kept and cherished, so long as she lived, as precious mementoes of her dear departed father.

His wife was a woman of rare graces of character. All her heart-affections were beautifully cultivated; and, from early girlhood, she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Hers was not a mere profession for Sunday and convenient occasions; but she acted her faith out conspicuously yet modestly in her home and in society. As Chief Justice Marshall said of his excellent wife, "hers was the religion taught by the Saviour of man." She afterward married our estimable fellow-citizen, Lyndon Swaim, Esquire, and lived to raise Mary Virginia, and to bless her husband. When she died, though not the oldest person by many years in her church, her name was the first in years on the roll of members.

His daughter, Mary Virginia, who was a gifted and accomplished young woman, married Dr. Algonson S. Porter, of this place. She lived only a few years after her marriage. After the birth of her third child, she faded, as the flower, that is snatched from its stalk. And now that little family circle, of which we have been thinking and writing, is completely broken—every link is severed—gone. The husband and father is resting in the Presbyterian church-yard; and the mother and daughter in the Methodist Episcopal grave-yard. None of them lived out the days, which the Psalmist hath said, were allotted to mortals. The mother was much the oldest. The father died at thirty-three; and the child, a thing too, it is sad to see, the aged passing away; but how much sadder to behold the young, the gifted, the beautiful, the great, die before the noon of life is full upon them! So many hopes are blighted; so many joys, hushed; so much usefulness lost; so much happiness, unimpacted! But divine philosophy teaches the bereaved not to waste their tears in grief over buried loves. All it is meant we should do, is to treasure their virtues, make them lamps to our feet, and bless the memories of their loveliness, goodness and greatness.

"Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er their biers to shed,
A crown for the brow of the early dead!
For this, through its leaves bath the white rose burst;

For this, in the woods was the violet nore;
Though they smile in vain for what once was ours;
They are love's last gift—bring flowers, pale flowers!"

Remarkable Speech in the House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, June 14.

The morning hour having expired, The Speaker announced that the special order for to-day was the consideration of the bill heretofore reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, entitled "A bill to restore to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights."

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, Mr. Speaker, having been up to this period, of the session a silent member from choice, I deem it my duty now to declare my views upon some of the political questions which are presented for the consideration of this House and this country. I should consider it a most ignoble act to win the support or endorsement of any man by the least concealment or deception.

I then, sir, declare that in principle I now stand as I stood before the war; as I stood after war was declared; as I stood in the last Congress, when I received its crown of censure; as I stood in prison and before that infernal instrument of tyranny, a court-martial. And as I stand in principle so will I stand in practice whenever occasion may require.

When I indicate that there has been no change in my principles, this House and this country, possibly—for the avowal of them has been attended by an unexpected notoriety—may infer what my position now is. I am an old-line Democrat, and believe in the doctrine of secession. I believe that the several States of this Union have the right to secede from it, each acting for itself. I believe that abuses and usurpation had been practised and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental company, that the Southern States were justified in going out; and, sir, I further believe by their ordinance of secession that they did go out, and thereby became to this Union foreign States. These convictions I cannot change, and I do not expect will ever be removed; I will most assuredly proclaim them and stand by them as long as a single citizen of the Confederate States is in chains or subject to penalty for asserting them. There is no political or personal consideration which would prompt me to such a desertion. As the right of secession is the only thing that secures them from the charge of treason, my voice shall ever be a cord with my convictions and never join that verdict against them. I should consider myself as assuming a most infamous position if it did. What, sir, I that believe them right, I that would have joined them if the sovereign State of Maryland had said so, to desert them now in their utmost need, when I can legitimately give them such protection as is in my power honestly to give—never?

From what I have said, Mr. Speaker, this House will readily infer that I am adverse to the reconstruction policy of the President. I confess that Andrew Johnson has been, in adopting his mode of reconstruction, consistent with the views of the late President, with those of the Republican party that elected him, and with his own declaration from the time he abandoned the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. These facts do not commend him to me; but surely it is not his fault that he is now at issue with many of the people who raised him to his present station. In my view the Southern seceded States have no right to representatives on this floor or in the Senate, and by my vote I have heretofore invariably rejected every application which has been made by any person claiming such a right; and, sir, not only do I believe that they have no right in their present position to send Senators and Representatives here, but I do not think they have the right to furnish as a citizen of seceded and unrebuilt Tennessee, Andrew Johnson is in my opinion only President of *facto*, forced upon the country by their votes, attended by that very effective implement, their bayonets. When I cannot avoid it, I like every one else, acquiesce in *de facto* governments and *de facto* Presidents; but if it could be expected by any one that I can cast my vote at the next Presidential election for Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for that high office, then, at least, the status of Tennessee herself must be completely changed.

Mr. Harris proceeded to define his own views in regard to reconstruction, expressing his confident belief that the Southern States are willing to enter again into the compact, and be subject to the old Constitution of the United States. It was not the Constitution they fell out with, but the perversion of it by their Northern associates, and their persistent designs to violate and destroy important rights which were secured by that instrument. Those rights have been destroyed, and can never be a source of discord between the North and the South. Slavery has been abolished, and the seceded States have acquiesced in it; and the negro is placed in the position which you desired him to have when you provoked the war. You know your proposed amendment of the Constitution cannot be adopted if the Southern States shall vote against it, and I think you must believe that it will never receive their assent. You can never hope for such a result, and they would be slaves should they aid in bringing it about. They will reject with scorn the terms of your proposed amnesty, and will await while the calm and considerate action of the people of this country to aid them in again honorably becoming members of this Union. What is to be gained, under the circumstances, by keeping those out whom you are unwilling to come in? You will certainly not try to humbug your constituents by pretending to any feat of the physical strength of the South. The Confederacy has not under its control a single cannon, a single musket, or a single round of ammunition.

You are bent on schemes which seem to contain nothing but the elements of mischief and revenge, leading to a continued and indefinite separation of the Union, and aiming at the degradation of the white people of the South. This last you will not, and I say it in the name of the American people, you shall not accomplish.

But there is something in the spirit of the southern people which will thwart your designs. If they have lowered the standard of their Confederacy they have not lowered the standard of their pride—a becoming pride in the estimation of an honorable enemy. The Southerner has all around him, without speaking of the merits of the late contest, tokens of the endurance, courage, and prowess of his people—sad spectacle though it be—it will not diminish his tone that he can on his own soil walk over the graves of nearly

three hundred thousand of his courageous enemies, and—

"Standing on the Yankee grave,
He will not deem himself a slave."

Mr. Speaker, all the efforts made here or elsewhere to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man in the Southern States, either civilly, socially, or politically, are perfectly idle. The negro must be kept in subordination to the white man, no matter how eloquently you may deck off the theory of equality. In my opinion there is, as it were, a declaration of war between the races. It is true, active hostilities are suspended and the negro is under parole to keep the peace, but when and where they approximate to anything like equality in numbers the sword of power must be held over them. There are too many dear and cherished feelings and interests of the white race involved to relax that power for a single day. The negro must know it exists, and if necessary he must feel it. I say this with the kindest of feelings and sympathy for the negro race. Full equality of the rights will never exist between races so dissimilar that cannot socially amalgamate, especially when they live together in numbers.—When amalgamation takes place, when marriage can be consummated between them, when the white woman shall bring forth negro offspring without a blush, and the white grandchild shall affectionately pat his nappy-headed grandson, then equality may be said to exist between the races.—You may then with safety grant equal rights of all kinds, and possibly prepare for the millennium. Why, then, interpose such obstacle to a reunion?

But these are not all the difficulties interposed; some favor an almost indefinite postponement, urging with zeal that the South is too ignorant, too uncivilized to be trusted with any share in this republican Government. Northern education and civilization must and should be more extensively spread among them before their admission to representation will cease to be dangerous. The honorable member from Minnesota [Mr. Donnelly] takes the lead in that position. In a speech delivered some time since, he declared, "The great bulk of the people of the South are rude, illiterate, semi-civilized. Their condition in this respect would be shameful to any semi-civilized people, and is such as to render a republican Government, resting on the intelligent judgment of the people, an impossibility." But let us criticize somewhat further this Phariseism, this claim and boasted superiority of the North over the South in "enlightenment and Christianity." Education is certainly widely diffused over the North. Her people are greatly enlightened, but they set a great many false lights. Whence sprung all these isms, even in this nineteenth century, and within the age of the great reformer from Minnesota? I think the enlightened and Christian North is entitled to credit for them all—Mormonism, Millerism, spiritualism, free-loveism, and worst of all (if it should spread beyond Massachusetts) strong-minded womanism, have sprung and spread over that highly-civilized and Christian region. The poor, ignorant, uneducated South was not capable of producing such evidence of advancement and progress. But let us continue the contrast a little further.

Both the assassin, was not caught, but bravely shot by a company of soldiers.—He was brought to this city dead, in order that the reward for his arrest might be secured by proving identity. After that his entrails were torn out and thrown to the hogs; his head adorns some phrenological museum; his heart is preserved in spirits; his spinal column can be seen, which will display to the learned how much he must have suffered by the near approach of the bullet to the spinal marrow; the balance of his remains are deposited, God and our Northern Secretary of War only know where. We know they were not handed over to his poor, heartbroken mother, so that she might exclaim over his grave in a burst of agony, "Would to God I had died for thee! Oh, Absalom, my son, my son."

Mary Suratt was convicted, of course. She was tried by a court-martial. Her immediate execution was ordered. She was sentenced for four days to enable her to overcome the shock and the better to prepare her soul to meet her God. Not an hour, thundered forth the voice from the War Department; on with the gallows, the coffin and the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner. Agents of mercy sought the ear of higher authority, and probably a more merciful heart, but Preston King was janitor that day and they were excluded.—Where is Preston King! Echo answers where. She was thus executed speedily; and notwithstanding applications had been made in behalf of her heartbroken daughter for her remains, mingled with a gratitude and love which a daughter feels for a beloved mother, over her grave, these remains are still in the keeping of the War Department. Pontius Pilate delivered the body of Jesus to Joseph of Arimathea, but a worse than Pontius Pilate is here.

Is this a specimen of Northern civilization and Christianity? These things were done by Northern men without any denunciation by the great Northern, enlightened, civilized and Christian Republican party. Not one word have I read or heard from your Phillips, your Beechers, your Cheevers, your Greeleys, or your strong-minded Massachusetts women, in rebuke of these most demoralizing acts; and as they touch upon everything which they think vicious, they probably do not disapprove of these transactions as coming in the way of Christian advancement and progress.

Let us now look at a Southern picture. John Brown was arrested for a crime kindred to that of Booth. He was in the most formal manner tried, being allowed every facility for defence, no special test oath being urged to prevent the services of any advocate. He was legally and justly convicted to be hung. Between his conviction and execution ample time was given him for the settlement of his worldly affairs and for the preparation of his soul for eternity. After execution his remains were placed in a decent coffin and then handed over to his friends that they might observe such obsequies as they might think becoming. This took place among "rude illiterate, semi-civilized" people called Virginians, who had for their Governor at the time even Henry A. Wise. Look upon this picture and then on that. The North is very learned, but I do not think she has any Christianity or civilization to spare. What she has she had better retain for home consumption, and as I hope, for improvement. She is more learned than the South, but which is the best educated? But, sir, denunciation and revenge must

as was expected, have their flings against an honorable reunion. The resentment of the civilized and Christian North is attempted to rouse against the unfortunate men of the South by epithets unbecoming the learned man or the patriot. They are denominated "mercenaries," "red-handed rebels," "conscious traitors." Those who use these epithets must see, if they will reflect, that they are not true. They must know that Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the thousands and others who engaged in the late contest, never could be answerable for the charge of murder and conscious treason. Stonewall Jackson rests in his grave, and your own eloquent Beecher has illustrated his character and rescued it from such an imputation. Time will defend the character of Davis and Lee. That their acts imposed upon them no consciousness of crime I have no doubt. The parting words of Jefferson Davis, in the presence of the Senate, breathe the strongest conviction of rectitude and a desire for peace and to avoid bloodshed.

Away, then, with these charges that these people are murderers, red-handed rebels, and conscious traitors. They spring only from unreflecting excitement or from a depraved spirit of revenge, and with wise and considerate statesmen and patriots should never be allowed to interpose obstacles to the reunion which all such must now desire. Away, too, with the expectation that the Southern people will ever degrade themselves by freely accepting conditions from the benefit of which you exclude their own chosen leaders.—This shall and will never be. Let the people sweep these obstacles aside, and as we were enemies in war in peace let us be friends.

Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio. If my friend from Maryland will permit me, I would like to ask him a single question. I understand from the argument of the gentleman from Maryland that he takes the position that the Southern States, lately in rebellion, are out of the Union, and had a constitutional right to go out of the Union. Did I understand him correctly?

Mr. Harris. They had a right to go out of the Union.

Mr. Le Blond. A constitutional right.

Mr. Harris. They had the right in spite of the Constitution. It was a right that grew out of a compact.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers to-day the circular of Governor Worth, announcing himself a candidate for re-election. This course, on the part of Gov. Worth, was generally expected. At the close of the revolution, he was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Gov. Vance, which expires on the 1st of January next. He came into office under more embarrassing circumstances than any of his predecessors were ever called upon to encounter. The passions engendered by four years of terrific civil strife were burning in the bosoms of our people. The greater part of the material wealth of the State had been swept away by the surging torrent. The finances of the State were almost utterly ruined. Public and private confidence had well nigh departed. The administration of the civil law had been for some time suspended, and had produced that degree of demoralization which is ever consequent upon that condition of things. We were still to some extent under military government.

Under such circumstances was Governor Worth called upon to preside over the Executive department of our State Government for the term of one year from the 1st day of January last. A mighty and difficult work was before him. The machinery of civil government, in all its various departments had to be set in motion, and to some extent be re-organized. The whole financial system of the State needed to be revised and established upon a new basis. It was the duty so to act, in the administration of the State government, as to soothe, as far as possible, the asperities of the past; and restore peace and harmony among all classes of our people, and between all sections of our State, and of our common country. That he would be completely successful in this, no one expected;—no one supposed that it was possible for any man to accomplish all that under the circumstances was desirable.

Yet he has had a success which his most sanguine friends did not anticipate. His administration of the government has given entire satisfaction to every unprejudiced mind. He is opposed and denounced only by that class of persons who, from disappointment or other causes, are disposed to be captious and fault-finding.—He has done much to reconcile our people, and could have done much more, but for the captious opposition of those who, from the principles they profess, ought to have been the first to sustain him. Having been elected for the short term of one year, and having so demeaned himself to give entire satisfaction to his friends who supported him, and to extort the praises of many of those who opposed him, it was expected that he would become a candidate for re-election—in fact, it was his duty to do so.

His circular, which is somewhat brief and pointed, does honor alike to his head and heart. He does not propose to canvass the State—says that if the practice at any time be a wise one, he could not do it now without detriment to the public interests, owing to the constant pressure of Executive duties. We are glad of this, as we have ever doubted the propriety of such canvasses, and we hope that the practice will never be revived in North Carolina. He points to his administration thus far as evidence of what it will be in future. He briefly refers to his life-long political position. He then closes, after urging upon our people the importance of becoming reconciled to each other and to the Federal Government—in other words, he is for reconciliation, complete and universal, and deprecates any thing like a revengeful spirit.

These are the words of soberness and wisdom, and exhibit the true spirit—a spirit which, if it had been acted upon by Congress and the Northern people, would long before this time have obliterated most of that bitterness of feeling which has so long existed between the two sections of our country, and restored the Union not only in a legal and constitutional sense, but in the hearts of our people. We sincerely hope and believe that Gov. Worth will have no opposition. Few men in the State possess more administrative or financial ability. His liberality is known to all, yet none can question his

loyalty. He is eminently a representative man of the true conservatives of North Carolina. He is as warmly devoted to the generous policy of President Johnson as any man can be; yet he counsels that wisdom and moderation without which our support is only calculated to embarrass him. The purity and the integrity of his character is admitted by all, however much they may have differed with him in opinion. Consequently he was, and will again be, supported by many of those who have always been opposed to him in political sentiment. They know that he was governed in all that he did by devotion to principle—by a high sense of duty, and not by any personal considerations. He therefore has no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no object in view but the good of his State and of his country, and is, and will continue to be, the Governor of the State and not of a faction or of a party.—Old North State.

GOVERNOR WORTH.—On our first page will be found an address to the people of North Carolina, from Governor Worth, announcing himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, in August next.

We have heard through rumor, the names of two gentlemen, one of whom would probably be the opponent of Gov. Worth. At the distance we are from the Head Centre of cliques, caucuses and conventions—Raleigh—we cannot tell what is the condition of the political state. This we do know that our present Executive has performed his arduous duties in the trying emergencies through which we are passing with marked ability, and so far as we have heard, with unanimous approbation. Differing with Gov. Worth in politics so radically as we have, we could not be expected, in every instance, to endorse all he has done, but we must confess that he has, by an honest and able administration of his office and by regarding himself as the representative of the people and not of a party, in almost every instance, met our unqualified approval, and we are to-day more convinced of his eminent fitness for his exalted and responsible position, than when we, in November last, cheerfully gave him our vote.

Gov. Worth has, by an honest and straightforward dealing with the administration at Washington, done much to relieve our people, and we believe North Carolina is indebted to him for being in a better civil condition than many of her Southern sisters. We have less party divisions, and our people, conscious that their welfare is in good and safe keeping, are devoting themselves to the work of retrieving their former prosperity with commendable zeal, and we hope they will not be drawn from their great work by an exciting and useless campaign.

We fear there are ambitious men in our State, who would sacrifice peace and prosperity to reverse the decision of the people at the ball-box last fall, and we will probably witness one of the most exciting campaigns this Summer, ever had in North Carolina.—Wilmington Journal.

GOV. WORTH'S CIRCULAR.—We publish this morning Gov. Worth's circular, announcing himself a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief Magistrate of the State. We think it probable that he will not have opposition. So far as the discharge of the duties of the Executive office is concerned, we suppose it will be conceded by all that he has done well, and deserves the approval of the people.—Charlotte Times.

Gov. Worth has issued a circular to the people of the State, announcing himself a candidate for Governor. His organ, *The Sentinel*, says he has done this "without waiting for the nomination of 'cliques, caucuses, or conventions,'"—in other words, without any invitation whatever? So far from it, Gov. Worth received invitations and assurances of support from gentlemen from all parts of the State.—Gov. Holden was invited to run last October by nearly one-half of the "Union Convention." What did it avail?—Sentinel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

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

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

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

Jan 12 77-3m x 7

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt 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. P. OGDEN,
77-3m x 7 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), addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noting this card. All others will please address their obedient servt,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
77-3m x 7 831 Broadway, New York.

MILINERY.

I most respectfully inform my old patrons that I shall soon return from the Northern cities with a complete and well selected stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmings, &c., which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. I would be pleased to receive calls from my former friends and the public generally.

88-3

Important Notice

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

Indianapolis, Ind.,	Louisville, Ky.,
Chicago, Ill.,	Nashville, Tenn.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cincinnati, Ohio,
St. Joseph, Mo.,	Cleveland, Ohio,
Quincy, Ill.,	Toledo, Ohio,
Burlington, Iowa.,	Toledo, Ohio.,
Cairo, Ill.,	Columbus, Ohio.,
Memphis, Tenn.,	Dayton, Ohio.,
	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., Charlotte, Raleigh, High Point, Greensboro, Chapel Hill and New London, N. Carolina, and passengers are advised going West to purchase their tickets only to Richmond, Va., until through tickets are sold here at Greensboro, N. C., when they can purchase them direct from here through. Notice will be given through this paper as soon as tickets are sold here.

By this great route passengers have only

TWO CHANGES

of Cars between Washington City and Indianapolis, two changes to Cincinnati, and three to St. Louis.

Time from Washington to Indianapolis 36 hours; Cincinnati 36 hours; and St. Louis 50 hours.

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

Parties of 10 to 15 full persons wishing to emigrate West should be sure to address me by letter at Richmond, as a reduction will be made, if proper and timely application is made to me, saving passengers money, besides receiving full information in regard to the routes

they are traveling. Information can also be obtained of R. M. Sloan, Agent Southern Express Company, Greensboro, Or address LOUIS ZIMMER, Gen. Southern Agent, B. & O. R., Post office box 537 Richmond, Va. W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation, Baltimore & O. R. R. Baltimore, Md. I. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore & O. B. R., Baltimore, Md.

AT MAY & CO'S.

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

"Small Profit System"

The Greatest Bargains to
be Found.

**We are Constantly Re-
ceiving**

Goods Selected

EXPRESSLY
For this Market,
AND ARE DETERMINED
NOT TO BE
UNDERSOLD
By any one in our Line.

By any one in our line.

NOW ON HAND A DESIRABLE
ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats,

Boots and Shoes

O. Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Window Shades,
Notions,
S, Groceries,
Trunks.
Also the Celebrated

Bradley's Duplex
Skirt,
20 TO 80 SPRINGS.
MAY & CO.
GOLD!
Highest prices paid for
Gold,
Silver
and Bank Bills, by
S. STEELE & CO.

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

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

Further of Matters in the West.

We regret being under the necessity of noticing an article in *The Standard's* issue of the 5th inst. In our last we submitted a statement rebutting the allegation of unfairness and partiality in the indictments for crimes in the Western Counties, as made in *The Standard*. That paper, in the number mentioned above, is more explicit in the charge than formerly. We quote:

"The *Sentinel* persists in the statement that Union men are not persecuted and oppressed in this State. We regret that this statement is not correct. There are at least twenty delegates in the present Convention who will state, of their own personal knowledge, that Union men are being indicted and persecuted, while secessionists are shielded and protected. Mr. Caldwell, in the speech referred to, was even moderate in his statements on this subject, and properly so, as he does not wish still further to inflame the public mind in his part of the State.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that the excitement was so great in Yancey County, on account of indictments against Union men—federal officers, soldiers and others—that the militia of that County had to be called out to enable Judge Merrimon to hold his Court. We learn that Maj. Rollins, of the Union army, has been indicted for horse stealing, and that other federal officers have been indicted for murder. David Coleman, Esq., an ex-Confederate Colonel, is the Solicitor for this District; and we learn that he has carried his persecutions of Union men to such an extent as to provoke the Judge to tell him publicly that he must change his course. The Union men of the mountain Counties have submitted to these persecutions as long as they intend to. It is not to be expected that loyal Union men will submit to an attempt to make their devotion to the government odious, while those who sought to destroy that government are screened from punishment. If the facts be as we have heard them stated in relation to the conduct of Mr. Solicitor Coleman, we do not hesitate to say he ought to be removed from office by the Convention.

Such are some of the fruits of the administration of Gov. Worth. Mr. Coleman is an ardent Worth man. So are all the rebels and traitors in the mountain Counties who are aiding Mr. Coleman in these persecutions of Union men. But what better can be expected when Gov. Worth sets the example by proscribing Union men in his appointments to office, speaks disrespectfully of a law of Congress, and declares that "unpardoned rebels" are as loyal as the President is himself?"

This it will be seen that *The Standard* has found a precise case in point, in the Editor's view, sustaining the above charge. Let us look at the statements, then at the facts and see if they warrant such a conclusion, or justify an assertion so grave.

1st. The Court in Yancey. Instead of the militia being called out, only a few persons were summoned to act as guards, and why? Because threats were made in advance to break up the courts, kill the Solicitor and even hang the Judge; that, too, without waiting to know what the Court would do. This threat was made in various counties. In fact the Court was threatened in Buncombe this very week. We assert, and challenge denial, that these threats were made by bad men—men who are in fact outlaws—who never eared a groat for the Union only as it served them as cloaks to carry out their infernal purposes, and who only raise the howl of persecution because justice holds its correcting rod over their backs. Some of the crimes committed by these men are absolutely horrifying; many of them having been done, at that, since peace was made in the Land.

2nd. The persons indicted at Madison and Yancey courts—*The Standard* says, "Federal officers, soldiers and others." Why does it not also state that at least one Confederate captain was indicted in Yancey court for larceny? Did his informant not know that fact? We presume no one will doubt it. *The Standard* also says that "Major Rollins is indicted for horse stealing." Why did he not also state that one of the most respectable gentlemen in Henderson county was indicted on the same charge? Why does not that paper state that the only man whipped on the District, so far, was a Confederate soldier, and that his friends offered to pay a fine of \$500 to get him off, the Judge and Solicitor both declining? Why did not the man who informed *The Standard* of the indictment against Maj. Rollins state that an opportunity was offered the Grand Jury of Madison county to withdraw the bill in the case, and they declined? Why did he not state that a majority of that Grand body were and are Union men? Ah, the reason is plain!—Mischief abroad! The spirit of the devil is at work! The truth, the whole truth, is not at all desirable to the persons who rave and rant so about the persecutions of the Union men.

The paper says further that Judge Merrimon was provoked to publicly tell Solicitor Coleman to change his course. This is simply, and in short, as we are informed, a falsehood. We dare the proof to be made. Again: "Mr. Coleman is an ardent Worth man. So are all the rebels and traitors in the mountain counties who are aiding Mr. Coleman in the persecutions of Union men." Mr. Coleman may have voted for Gov. Worth. If he did he is certainly 21 and has paid poll tax. We are only Worth men aiming to indict? We are glad to know that many gentlemen, good and true, who are assisting to bring all criminals to justice, whether they were blue coats or gray, were Mr. Holden's warm supporters. We affirm, what is notorious, that in almost every instance, if not every one, from Clay to Buncombe, in many instances discharged Federal soldiers have set in these bodies, performing their duties promptly, and thus aiding to bring the guilty to punishment. Are there persecutors? A few weeks since a gang of outlaws attacked Mr. Penland's wagon on the Unka Mountain, and robbed him of goods to the value of \$1,500. The Solicitor sent a bill. Are these precious soldiers among the persecuted?

"Rebels and Traitors!" How dippantly those words flow from the enemies of the President! and how readily they are caught up and re-echoed by men of the

same stripe in our own unhappy country. Our object in referring to this matter at all is not to keep an excitement about it, but to correct erroneous impressions, and that people abroad may not be led to wrong conclusions about us; or incited to inflict serious injuries upon us under the plea of punishment for our disloyalty. It must be apparent to every one that the men who raise this hue and cry of persecution are in direct opposition to the President. We don't hesitate to say that in some instances we know it to be so. For instance—many of these gentry are open-mouthed in favor of the very things the President has vetoed, and are ready doubtless to swallow the radical reconstruction plan at a gulp. Who then are the "traitors and rebels?" Posterity will answer with merited anathemas.

Now, if gentlemen wish to have this matter thoroughly investigated, let them ask the President to send a commission to attend the Fall Courts and examine into the true state of the country; and particularly into the crimes which have been committed, and who have been indicted; or if the Convention chose to do so the end will be reached.

That commission, when appointed, will be enabled to see the true condition, and this fact will be developed—after the war closed the Southern soldiers came home subdued and quiet—they went to work and have generally been peaceable. On the other hand, a portion of those who had been in the Federal Army (having previously volunteered in the Southern Army, and deserted when its fortunes began to wane) came home seemingly impressed with the belief that law and Gospel were both at an end: that the universal harvest for crime and villainy had come. They went to work under that idea, and crimes of all shade have been the result. Good men of all parties are bringing them to justice, and good men every where say amen! In making the above statement, we cheerfully and gladly repeat that many of these returned soldiers (we could name them) have behaved well and they deserve the thanks of the country.

MAJ. GEE—A HIGHLY GRATIFYING REMOVAL.—It is rumored, we rejoice to say, though we have no official authority for believing it, that the decision of the Commission, which has so patiently investigated his case, is a unanimous acquittal of Major John H. Gee, who has passed for the last three months the most searching and rigorous scrutiny of a court and prosecuting officer, who could scarcely have been otherwise than prejudiced against him in the outset, because of the many harsh and damaging rumors which had been so industriously circulated, not only against the Salisbury prison, but against Major Gee as its superintendent.

For the sake of the government, for the sake of the future of the Court, and for the sake of truth, justice and humanity, we trust the rumor is correct. If true, it will obliterate the idea, which may have been held by many, that the government is reckless and chargeable with the desire to shed innocent blood—it will wipe out the false charges that Military Commissions are always formed to convict—it will place the Court on elevated ground, and show that military men can rise above the heat and fury of bloody fratricidal war, to do justice to innocence, virtue and humanity. For, as we have said before, the evidence adduced by the defence afforded the highest legal and moral proof, of the innocence of the accused, we recollect ever to have seen.

But we cannot close this brief notice, without expressing our estimate of what is due to Col. Holland, and to Col. Wilder, though a Northern man, for the industry, untiring energy and ability with which they have conducted the defence. The case, at first, seemed to be envied with difficulties impossible to be overcome. Rumor had fixed a thousand adverse impressions in some minds—prejudice had mastered all its force against their client. But Col. Holland had known Major Gee from his youth, and Col. Wilder had known him only to love him, and they resolved to beat back and overcome, at any cost of labor and toil and expense, these prejudices, to save their innocent friend from a "guiltless and tragic end. They were sure of his innocence, and hence they never tired in their efforts to save him. And the country, and Florida especially, whose favored son Maj. Gee is, will never forget their ardent and sacrificing labors. Nor can we do otherwise than award to Judge Advocate Venable great energy and ability in the prosecution. He certainly did the government full justice, nor did the flag in his purpose and hope in conducting good the bill of indictment, until the powerful array of evidence brought forward by the defence, swept away every vestige of suspicion as to the guilt of the accused.

Should this rumor be correct, the whole country will rejoice, at the vindication of an innocent and good man—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A dog which showed signs of rabies recently escaped from Mr. Higgs', of Tresscott, communicating the disorder to other dogs, and doing other mischief. About a month ago a servant girl in Mr. Higgs' service was tying up the dog, when the animal bit her on the right thumb. She experienced no serious results until Tuesday week, when her thumb, arm and chest became considerably swollen, accompanied with great heat, pain, redness, stiffness and numbness, the arm being so stiff that she was almost unable to move it. Mr. Higgs sent for Mr. Pope, surgeon of this town, who saw the girl on Thursday, and found her evidently suffering from hydrophobia, the result of the bite of the dog. On Friday night she became very ill, biting and tearing at almost everything near her, and suffering much from convulsions. She repeatedly declared that she heard the dog growling at her; indeed, she displayed all the symptoms of this dreaded disease. As surgical writers on the subject do not lay down any specific mode of treatment in cases of this kind, Mr. Pope determined to cause profuse salivation in the patient, with the view of neutralizing the poisonous character of the saliva of hydrophobia. This is a course of procedure not often pursued, but its beneficial effects were soon apparent. On Sunday the convulsions and the spasms, from which the poor girl also suffered, had ceased, and there now appears to be every prospect of her ultimate recovery.—*Wolterhampton (England) Chronicle*.

If General Lee and General Grant were to visit Europe, which would receive the most attention?—*Charlotteville Chronicle*.

In compliance with the wishes of many friends, and not unwillingly, we run up in this number of the Recorder the name of JONATHAN WORTH as our candidate for Governor at the approaching election. We believe him to be the choice of the people of Orange as well as the people of the whole State. His long experience in public affairs, his personal integrity, his love of justice, his financial ability, and last but not least, his even and smooth temper, eminently qualify him for the high place which he fills with so much satisfaction to the great body of the people of North Carolina.

We do not know that there will be any opposition, though we hear something said of opposition with a repudiating platform. We see no reason why public journals should not now discuss the subject of repudiation. The sooner and the more thoroughly it is discussed the better the people will understand it. The people should not allow the subject, or those who advocate it, to take possession of them too suddenly nor violently.

Our people are in debt; pay day will take the roof from over many a debtor's head. What can save those in debt from the distress that awaits them? Nothing, it may be said, but repudiation.

But can we repudiate? That is the question. Secession might have saved us from the domination of the abolition faction, but we could not succeed. Repudiation would take our property from under the hammer, but we cannot repudiate. The same constitution which forbids our seceding forbids repudiating. There can be no misunderstanding the constitution on this question. The tenth section of the constitution of the United States expressly declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." The Federal courts will not be closed. We might repudiate and shut our State courts against the collection of all debts, public and private; but what would that avail when we could be sued and judgment rendered against us in the Federal Courts?

When men attempt to avoid the payment of just debts they should be sure of success; a failure entails nothing but disgrace. How could members elected to the Legislature take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and then vote for an act of repudiation?

We are hemmed in between two great evils; how we shall be extricated from them will require wise men to answer.—*Hillsboro Recorder*.

JONATHAN WORTH.—The address of Gov. Worth to the people of the State, offering himself as a candidate for another term, will be seen in another column. Gov. Worth has made a good and faithful Executive, and we can perceive no reason why the people shall not choose to re-elect him. He is a consistent Union man, and can be voted for by all parties, who desire harmony, and the welfare of the State in, or out of the Union, if Congress will keep us out. Indeed, we hope there will be no opposition, and his election be made unanimous. Such a unit will do more good in behalf of restoration than any other course. No man in the State has his welfare more at heart than Jonathan Worth—no man better qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the Executive Chair.—*Statesville American*.

The Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* says that the negro galleries in the House have become infested with one of the plagues with which the Egyptians were cursed, and that a renovation of that part of the building and the burning of the seats has been ordered. Alas! alas! that the Capitol of our country should be given over to creeping things. How thankful the Southern representatives should be that admittance is refused them.

Liberty, Equality and Vermin. *Vice la Republique et l'Afrique!*

Several young men in Boston have been poisoned by wearing paper collars. The arsenic used in enamelling the collars, according to the opinion of the physicians, was absorbed into the system and produced painful local inflammations, resembling boils or carbuncles.

[A great many very clever gentlemen of the South, perhaps as a matter of economy, spoil their good looks with this yankee innovation. Since the practice has been ascertained to be dangerous let it be confined to the section of country where it originated.]

SUPREME COURT.—On Tuesday last, the Court appointed S. F. Phillips, Esq., of Orange, reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court. This is a most capital appointment, and one we judge which will give entire satisfaction to the profession. *Raleigh Sentinel*.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mrs. Nancy Moffit, in Randolph county, on the 14th inst. Mr. W. R. Brown, Esq., Mr. S. S. HATCH and Miss E. J. MOFFITT.

DIED.—Mr. George W. Foust had only two children, both daughters. Lizzie, the elder of them, was his first, and, per se, his idol. Around her he clustered his tenderest paternal affections, and, entwined and enveloped himself in her love. Another child to love, such parental love is the purest and strongest, for it is the first and the idolatry of the heart. Her parents spared nothing to fit her for an intelligent and happy life through life. At home, from a child, she was schooled by her mother in the pleasant duties of the household, a thing too frequently neglected in the higher ranks of society. Her mind was developed and disciplined in Edgeworth Female Seminary, while under the charge of Prof. Sterling. At the age of fifteen and before she had completed her education, she made a profession of religion and connected herself with the German Reformed Church. From that time, her conduct, as a church member, was altogether commendable. She graduated with distinction in her class, and entered society a beautiful and accomplished lady. She had a heart for the joys and pleasures of society, and her years between leaving school and marriage were truly halcyon days. But in these gliding years of her life, she did not find that solid enjoyment and that field for usefulness which she did when she was under the tuition of her mother and her father. Before her there then opened a world of usefulness and of joy. None can be so useful, so happy, so contented while single as they can when married. Marriage concentrates all one's thoughts and affections.

Her home was bright and glad. She regulated it after the manner prescribed by the mother of King Lemuel. She had all the qualities of the wife laid down by this wise and pious man. Her boys and her children were arising up and calling her blessed. The sunshine and her of her home were obscured by the dark shadow of death. She died the 22nd day of last May, be-

ing only twenty five years, three months and sixteen days old and leaving two small children, so young that the elder will scarcely be able to remember the image of his beautiful and good mother. All that George Leo and Lizzie Lillian can know of the wisdom of her mother and the kindness of her tongue, they will learn from their father, her sister and parents. Such a bereavement is truly sad; but it is not without some great and beneficent design, known only to Him to whom she hath returned. She hath gone before, that her children and their saddened father may follow after her to that "house not made with hands eternal in the sky." Com.

North Carolina, ALAMANCE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.
Job Stewart,
vs.
L. B. BRANSON.
ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the Court that an attachment at the instance of the plaintiff Stewart against the defendant Branson, has been returned to this Court levied upon certain estate of the said defendant and that he has failed to reply. It is on motion order by the Court that the proceeding be made known by publication in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks consecutively. 100-6w-3d10 B. GRASSON, C. S. C.

Graham Female Seminary.—The next session of this institution will commence July 11th 1866. Circulars and particulars furnished on application to the Principal, W. S. HON, 100-5w Raleigh Sentinel, and N. C. Presbyterian please copy 5 times and send bill to advertiser.

Bingham School, MEDANVILLE, N. C.
A new term will begin July 25th. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a classical course, an
ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT has been organized. For terms address
COT. WM. BINGHAM, Medanville, N. C. 100-5w

TEN FIRST CLASS Threshers and Cleaners OF THE WHEELER PATTERN.
AT SOUTHERN PRICES,
For Sale By
S. DIXON & CO.,
New Camp, Alamance County, N. C. 100-4w

Notice.—My wife Mary Robison having left my bed and board without any just reason whatever. This is to forewarn all persons not to trust or credit her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract. 100-3w JOHN ROBISON.

Notice.—I will offer at public sale on the 1st of August next, Tuesday, the 2nd day of Court my house and lot in the town of Greensboro on east street about one half mile from the Court House. The lot contains two and a half acres of ground, a good two story dwelling with eight rooms, a kitchen and smoke house, a good well of water. The lot is situated in a healthy part of town well enclosed and shaded with oak trees. Terms made known on day of sale. 100-6w J. W. S. PARKER.

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 House, Nuts of all kinds, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Jubilee Paste and Confectionaries of any kind, call at
PAGES BAKERY,
Corner of West Market and Green Streets.
A superior article of Smoking Tobacco on hand and for sale. 95-3m

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. 95-3m

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 14 miles. Fifty acres of the land is well timbered, 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. 52-4f JOHN McCULLOCH.

Plaster and Machine Shops, Greensboro, N. C.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Plaster and Machine Shop, and having retained and furnished the same with new and improved machinery, he is prepared to do in the best manner all kinds of casting and Machine work. Such as manufacturing and repairing Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Steam Engines, Corn Shellers, Mill Gearing, Plows and Plow Castings, Ovens, Skillets, Lids, and all kinds of casting. Blacksmithing and Wood work promptly done. Work taken from the depot in Greensboro, and sold on Commission. Good Stabling, attentive Grooms and careful drivers. Hauling done in town or country. Will be responsible for safe and prompt delivery of all goods entrusted to his care. A lot of fine new Buggies, (open and covered), Harness, Saddles, Northern built just received and for sale. 88-3m

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 is enabled to do by the most favorable terms. He will constantly have in his store a large assortment of Saddles for ladies and gentlemen, Bridles, Bits, Saddle-bags, Harness of all kinds, Harness, Stirrup leathers and Leathers, Trunk-straps, Pole-ropes, Breaching and Hame-straps, Horse Boots, Collars and Hames of all kinds, MULES, &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. B. G. and Murray. W. M. GILLIAM. 91-5m

For Sale.—A magnificent four mule team and wagon harness, &c. 75-cash. 94-1f KEOGH & CRANE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We keep constantly on hand the following School Books:
Our Own Primer,
" Spelling Book,
" The First Reader,
" Spelling Book,
Elementary Spelling Book.
Our Own First Reader,
" Second Reader,
" Third Reader,
" Fourth Reader,
Eclectic Readers.
Lauder's Elementary and School Arithmetics.
Emmerson's First, Second and Third Parts,
" Key,
Davies' Arithmetic,
" Keys,
" Algebra,
" Legendre,
Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic.

Bingham's Latin Grammar,
Bullitt's " "
Andrews & Stoddard's " "
Bingham's Catechism,
Bullitt's " "
Andrews & Stoddard's " "
Smythe's English Grammars,
Smith's " "
Butler's " "
Bullitt's " "
Comstock's Philosophy,
" Chemistry,
Youman's " "
Nichols's Geographies,
Cornell's " "
Goodrich's History of the United States, " "
" England.

Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries,
Copy Books,
Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books,
Books for Children.

Foolscap Paper,
Legal Cap, " "
Bill Paper,
Letter " "
Sermon " "
Gilt Edge Letter " "
Commercial Note " "
Envelopes in great variety.
Lids, Pens, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils,
Blank Books, Memorandum Books of various qualities and prices,
Photograph Albums,
Portfolios.

MISCELLANEOUS.
De Vane, Artemus Ward's Travels, Belle Boyd, South Songs, Euboeck, Only a Woman's Heart, Campyones, &c.
We are agents for the sale of "The Life of Lieut. Gen. Z. J. Jackson," by Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., and for the publications of D. Appleton & Co., the New American Cyclopaedia, Buchanan's Administration and many other valuable works. Also for The Farmer, The New York News, Godey's Lady's Book. Will order and receive promptly any book or periodical desired. 98-6m R. STERLING & SON.

West Green Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C.
TOURGEE & KUHN,
(Successors to Westbrook & Mendenhall.)

50,000 Standard Apple Trees
of the best varieties well grown and thrifty for sale by
TOURGEE & KUHN.

10,000 Standard Peach Trees
choice varieties for sale by
TOURGEE & KUHN.

8,000 Pear Trees
on pear or quince stock, as desired, for sale by
TOURGEE & KUHN.

12,000 Plum Trees
a splendid stock for sale cheap by
TOURGEE & KUHN.

20,000 Grape Trees
including the Isola, Isabella and other new varieties as well as all the old favorites, for sale by
TOURGEE & KUHN.

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

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

Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs, &c.,
of all varieties in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by
TOURGEE & KUHN. 72-1f

Monticello Male and Female Academy.—Near Water Station, Piedmont Railroad, and fifteen miles from Greensboro, N. C. The eighth session of this school will commence July 24th, 1866.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Primary English, \$10.00
Higher " " 15.00
Languages, " 20.00
(Specific or its Equivalent).
Board can be procured in good families at moderate rates. S. C. RANKIN. 99-1f

Alamance Classical School,
Six miles from Greensboro, N. C.
GEO. F. DIXON, PRINCIPAL.
The second session of this school will commence July 2nd.
Terms for Primary Department, \$10 per session. Higher English Branches, 15 " "
Classical, 25 " "
Board in good families can be had at moderate prices. C. H. WILEY. 99-1f

Machinery for Sale.—I offer for sale, LOW for cash, the following valuable machinery, in good working order. One four horse Threshing Machine; One one-horse power, suitable for running light machinery; one portable Grist Mill, two-horse power; and also a second hand Buggy, with new wheels and axles. Persons desiring to buy any of the above articles will please address or call and see me at McClellanville, Guilford county, N. C. 99-3w*rr JAMES M. DENNEY.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.
We, the undersigned, will offer at public sale, on the premises, our Flour and Grist Mill at E. M. of Greensboro, N. C., on the 2nd day of July next. The water power is good, it commands the whole of Deep River. This property would give an enterprising capitalist a rare 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 well 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 WRIGHTSEL. 95-7w

Stolen Mule.—Was stolen from my stable on Wednesday night the 16th 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. W. B. TAYLOR. 95-1f

Great Reduction.—Call at the Steam Mills in Greensboro, and have your corn ground and sawing done in quick time. 99-8w F. F. WHITE.

School Notice.

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.
Jesse R. McLean, A. M. Teachers.
Peter Doub,
The next session will begin Monday July 16th, 1866.
TERMS PER SESSION (20 WEEKS).
Primary English, \$15.00
Higher " " 20.00
Classics, Higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences, &c., &c. 35.00
Contingent fee of \$1.00, payable in advance, required.
The above rates will be observed, are exceedingly low compared with the price of provision. The design is to prepare boys and young men thoroughly for College, or for any business or profession. All pupils will be carefully drilled in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Composition and Declamation.
Board can be had in the family of one of the teachers at \$18 per month exclusive of washing and lights. 99-1f

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.
W. A. Martin,
vs.
The Deep River Mining Company.
ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the directors and managers of said Deep River Mining Company, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks notifying said defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September 1866, then and there to answer according to Law, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against said defendants. Witness, J. W. Payne, Clerk of said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1866. Issued June 11th, 1866. 99-6wads10 J. W. PAYNE, Clerk.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.
George and S. R. Clapp,
vs.
C. C. Gates.
ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, C. C. Gates is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks notifying said defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September 1866, then and there to answer said attachment levied, or judgment pro confesso will be entered and made final. Witness, J. W. Payne, Clerk of said Court at office the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in March 1866. Issued 12th day of June, 1866. 99-6wads10 J. W. PAYNE, Clerk.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.
D. C. Mcbane,
vs.
A. S. Collins.
ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, A. S. Collins, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks notifying said defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to answer according to Law, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against the said defendant. Witness, J. W. Payne, Clerk of said Court at office 4th Monday after 4th Monday in March, 1866. Issued June 11th, 1866. 99-6wads10 J. W. PAYNE, Clerk.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.
G. R. A. Ricketts,
vs.
James Sloan, Burr Higgins and others.
ORIGINAL BILL.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William S. Rayner, Nicholas Poppen and C. Baltimore and Montgomery Milling Company reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Greensboro Patriot notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the above named case shall not be reinstated on the docket of this Court to be proceeded on according to the course and practice of the Court of Equity, otherwise judgment of confession will be entered, and the motion heard ex parte as to them. 99-6wads10 RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.
William F. Force and others,
vs.
William B. Wall.
PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, W. B. Wall resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, judgment pro confesso will be entered up and the case heard ex parte as to him. 99-6wads10 RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier and others,
vs.
John Hunt, and others.
ORIGINAL BILL.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Gerton Gardner, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, judgment pro confesso will be entered up and the case heard ex parte as to him. 99-6wads10 RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.
John Plunkett and others,
vs.
George W. Plunkett and others.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, James Simpson and Eliza his wife reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered on motion that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Greensboro Patriot notifying the said James and Eliza of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same judgment pro confesso will be entered up and the case heard ex parte as to them. 99-6wads10 RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

Important Notice.—By virtue of a decree rendered by the Court of Equity for Alamance County, at Spring Term 1866, in a certain cause therein pending, between William C. and E. J. James and others, as plaintiffs, and John H. Holt and others as defendants, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction on the 25th day of July 1866, at the court-house door in the town of Graham, the following property:—A large and convenient STOREHOUSE AND LOT situated on Main street, running north and south, lately occupied by C. F. Klapp, and containing about one and a-half acres. A comfortable and desirable DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Dr. William A. Holt, adjoining on the west, the lot of C. F. Klapp, Esq., and on the North the lot of Griffin Sellers, Esq., and containing one and a-half acres. A vacant but very desirable lot adjoining the lots of John Faucette, Esq., and Lemuel Green, containing about one and a-half acres.

And on the 25th day of July 1866, at the residence of Joseph S. Holt, in Alamance county, I shall offer at like sale the following very valuable property: 17 head of mules and horses, 30 head of sheep, 70 head of hogs, 1 stallion, a large lot of farming utensils, a set of carpenter's tools, and a set of blacksmith's tools, 2 buggies and harness,