

My Dea—, [piece torn out,] forgive me,
but I have some little pride. I cannot

but I have some little pride. I cannot blame you for want of hospitality. You

know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the rebuke and manner in which to—[piece torn out.] It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat it ceremony. Meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the enclosed \$5 (although hard to spare) for what have rec'd.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, }
May 14, 1867. }

Respectfully returned with the copy
asked for.

The diary purports to be one for 1864, and the leaves cut or torn from it probably contained entries of that year, and were thus destroyed by Booth himself. It is absolutely certain that the diary is, in all respects, as it was when it came into my hands, and Colonel Conger, who was prominent in the pursuit and capture of Booth, after having carefully examined it in my presence on yesterday, declared its condition to be now precisely the same as when he took it from Booth's body after he had been shot—the writing in it being

the same, and all which it then contained. Colonel Conger was examined before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to-day.

J. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

From The Richmond Whig.

Mr. Greeley Defends Himself.

In *The Tribune* of Monday, Mr. Greeley over his own signature defends himself in the following manner:

No amount of personal defamation could induce me to offer any defense of my agency in procuring the release of Jefferson Davis from an imprisonment theoretically lawless and practically mischievous. Nine-tenths of those now loud in condemning that release are heartily glad of it, and only affect the contrary because they thereby gratify a spite, or hope to advance their own fortunes at the expense of others.

Those who assail Chief Justice Chase for not trying Davis ought to be aware, otherwise Judge Underwood's testimony before the Reconstruction Committee the last Congress that Davis could not be convicted of treason anywhere in Virginia, unless by packing a jury for the purpose. If such a packing of the jury by the Chief Justice was

be the idea, call the Chief Justice or the Circuit Judge be wisely blamed for not exposing the Government to a defeat on such an issue? What good end would have been subserved by such a result?—Remember that Chief Justice Marshall settled the law (in Aaron Burr's case) that the accused can only be tried in the judicial district where his offense was committed.

Some journals have asserted that I went to Richmond to labor with Judge Underwood in the premises! That upright jurist needs no defense from such an implication; but I may say that I never yet spoke to a judge with reference to a case on which he was to act; and I surely should

It is not true, though frequently asserted, that the Chief-Justice has shrunk from trying persons charged with treason. There were several treason cases on the

There were several treason cases on the calendar when he held circuit in Baltimore last year; he was ready to try them, but the Government was not; and they were put over by the District Attorney. I do not know why this was; I do know the fact.

ing like this is true. I went to Richmond and signed the bond, simply because the leading counsel for the prisoner deemed it important. If any other name would have answered as well they would not have

proffered mine; for they could easily have given Ten Millions of Dollars, all of it by men who were worth double the amount for which they became responsible, and each of whom would have esteemed signing the bond a privilege.

But the counsel believed it eminently desirable that they should present some Northern names, of men who had been conspicuous opponents of the rebellion; perhaps because the application to admit

to bail would otherwise be strenuously resisted. I know nothing of their reasons; I only know that they would not have required me to face this deluge of mud if they had not believed it necessary.

[Mr. Greeley quoted paragraphs from *The Whig*, *The Lynchburg Virginian*

This must suffice for the present. M-

J. Wikes Booth Alive!

The following letter to *The New Orleans Picayune*, from Galveston, throws additional light on this strange subject:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 10, 1867.

To the Editors of *The New Orleans*

Picayune :
Notwithstanding two years have elapsed since the assassination of President Lincoln, and the subsequent capture and death, (as it was officially announced.)

the assassin J. Wilkes Booth, you are doubtless aware of the fact that there are many persons who, during all this time have doubted and still doubt the identity of the party alledged to be Booth; a

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 or less for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance.

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.

WM. KNABE & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

First Premium Grand, Square and Upright

PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their

combine great power, richness, sweetness, and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their

is elegant and elastic, and is entirely free from the tediousness of so easily tire. In

WORKMANSHIP

They cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with care and attention to every particular. The finest materials are used in their construction, and they will accept of the purest and most beautiful tone in their construction. They are constructed

for a year—but for ever.

As our Square Pianos have our new improved Grand and Upright Pianos.

Our Pianos fully warranted for five years.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

CAHART & NEEDHAM'S

CELEBRATED

CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARLOR ORGANS.

Warehouses, 350 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. 28-2m

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK!

I beg to inform my old friends and customers that I am now opening in the Rankin & McLean Corner on East Market Street, an entirely new stock of Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats and Bonnets.

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Tinware, Sole and Upper Leather, Castings.

GROCERIES,

and, in fact, every thing usually kept in a first class Store. My stock is entirely new, and the public will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I shall sell exclusively for

CASH OR BARTER,

and by adhering to this system, with the motto of

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

will be enabled to offer the greatest inducement to my customers. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and intending to merit a continuance of the same, I invite a call from all my old customers.

S. STEELE.

Notice.—Application will be made to the North Carolina Railroad Company for the issue of a Duplicate Certificate of Stock, No. 18, dated March 1, 1886, the original being lost or mislaid.

PETER FOGLEMAN, 42-4w

State of North Carolina.

Court of Equity, Guilford County, February Term, 1887.

The Thessalonians Bank, vs. The Creditors of the said Bank.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May, 1887, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swain, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, 1887.

40-6wads L. SWAIN, c. c. c.

North Carolina.

Court of Pleadings and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1887.

Thomas Case, vs. Samuel W. Fulton.

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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, COLDS, 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, by return mail, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, may-1-ly Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

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, set free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, may-1-ly 42 Cedar Street, New York.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

50,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good Iowa land. Address, giving numbers of the lands and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agent, 44-2t Galesburg, Ill.

New Goods, New Goods!

1867. SPRING 1867.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Goods, and most respectfully invite to my stock an inspection by my friends and customers. I have in store a full assortment of Goods, new and fresh, embracing

GENT'S GOODS.

Linen Duck, Farmer's Linen, Chinese Grass Cloth, Cottonade, Alpaca Lustre, Italian Cloth, Checked Cassimeres in variety, Hill-side Jeans, Docks Cassimeres, and all other articles in the line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Ready Made Clothing.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

LADIES' GOODS.

Poplins, Linen Warp Silk Plaid, Fancy Lawn, and DeLaines of every variety, Plaid Valenciennes, Poplins, Dickses, Plaided and Brown Domestic, with a complete and full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

My stock of Quensware, Glass Ware, &c., is complete. Hardware, Farmer's Implements, Table and Cook Cutlery, Groceries, of all kinds, and in fact, any article to be found in a first class store, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices as a call and inspect my Goods will prove. Produce of every kind taken in exchange for Goods.

W. D. TROTTER.

DR. J. W. HOWLETT.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Is prepared to perform any operation pertaining to Dentistry upon the latest and most scientific plan. He has on hand a beautiful lot of Vulcanite or Hard Rubber, and the last improved teeth for Vulcanite, and is fully competent to execute work in any style that the late improvements in the science have suggested. For the benefit of those Dentists who visit this place, and as I have long asserted that I have no patent for the use of the rubber process, I will supply that I was the first Dentist in North Carolina who secured the patent, which I prepared and sold to the public. There are persons in this town who have worn the Vulcanite or Rubber teeth which I made for them over seven years ago, and I have never yet changed or altered a single one of them. They were then used as temporary teeth, but owing to a late revolution in the science have suddenly become highly recommended. I make them as many as may be desired, and I assure my old and new customers the public generally that I am thoroughly acquainted with all the late improvements in the science.

4-6m

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North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Officers of the Company.

DIRECTORS: PETER ADAMS, C. H. MONTGOMERY, E. P. JONES, G. B. HOUTZAHN, FRANK P. CAVANAUGH, MARCUS WITTON, JAS. P. JONES, Dr. E. N. HUTCHISON.

PRESIDENT: PETER ADAMS.

VICE-PRESIDENT: EZEKIEL P. JONES.

COUNSEL: JOHN A. GILMER.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000 00

PAR VALUE OF SHARES EACH, 100 00

NUMBER OF SHARES, 5,000

50,000 Shares reserved by Company for working Capital.

No Shares to be assessed.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has secured over fourteen thousand acres of mineral lands, situated in the Counties of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham, and Stokes, on the waters of Deep and Dan Rivers, in North Carolina, which abound in the deposits of bituminous coal, copper, iron, salt, and there is every reason to believe from general and surface indications, petroleum or mineral oil.

The services of two practical and efficient men, experienced in boring for oil, and stimulated by a long course of success in Venango county, Pennsylvania, were secured by the company several months since, and they are now on the land, with the requisite force, tools, steam engine and machinery, boring a well with very flattering prospects of success. The organization of this company effected some time since has now been perfected in legal form, by act of incorporation, with a capital of \$500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$5 each, \$600,000, shares of which an amount of \$200,000, valued at \$250,000, have been reserved and set aside for a working capital.

It is well known that a superior article of bituminous coal is now being mined in the Deep river coal region, where a portion of the lands are situated, and this company owns property known to be equal if not superior to any on which shafts have been sunk. Copper, iron, salt, and petroleum, and the attention of capitalists has already been directed to this section on account of its value for the above minerals.

In order to have sufficient means to develop this valuable property in such a manner as to insure success, the Directors have authorized 100,000 shares of the capital stock to be sold to raise a working capital, and the attention of capitalists has already been directed to this section on account of its value for the above minerals.

An opportunity uncommonly favorable for investment in this section, one advantage being that all who choose to buy stock under this offer will obtain it upon far more reasonable terms than can be looked for in a short time, after the immense value and mineral resources of these lands become known to the public.

As there are most favorable reasons for believing that petroleum will be found at no great depth, and in profitable quantities, it would be advisable for all who propose investing to do so at once, and embark in the enterprise, which after the example of the immense profits realized in the case of a similar character in other States, gives reasonable assurance of the most lucrative results.

In other States nearly all companies of a similar character have based their operations upon small tracts of land, in many instances even as small an area as one acre has been deemed sufficient, but "The North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company" has secured no less than fourteen thousand acres of which about in bituminous coal of rich quality, acquired at no little expense, and selected with great care and skill from the choicest mineral lands of the State.

Frequently it has been the case in less favorable localities that shares have advanced in a few days from \$2 or \$3 to \$15, \$20, and \$30, and persons of slight means who made small investments, realized fortunes.

Actual boring has now commenced, and a considerable depth has already been reached. So far, the prospects of success are fair, and scientific men seem to entertain no doubt as to the probability of finding oil. Nevertheless, should the Company ultimately fail in getting oil, of which no fears are entertained, they are still safe in having secured valuable tracts of Coal, Copper and Salt lands.

For further particulars, apply to PETER ADAMS, President.

914 MAIN STREET, 914

RICHMOND, VA.

PAPER AND BAG WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROBINSON & FAIRBANKS,

DEALERS IN

TWINS, PAPERS OF ALL KINDS,

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAGS

AND PAPER STOCK.

Agents of Paper-Mills.

Order solicited from Merchants in the city and country. Printers, Stationers, Teachers, Colleges, Schools, Officers and Com. will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock and prices.

914. 914.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to SHIP THEIR RAGS DIRECT TO US.

Cash remitted at once, and the HIGHEST PRICE paid for Rags and Paper Stock.

ROBINSON & FAIRBANKS,

PAPER AND BAG WAREHOUSE,

914 Main St., Richmond,

Indispensable Metallic Articles.

The subscriber continues to manufacture Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and will endeavor to keep a good stock of different grades of TIN WARE, ready for sale, so as to supply as much of an article as possible, and also a large article to sell as low, or lower, than any Northern article brought here can be sold.

He also offers Strain Sifters, Strainers, Plows, Iron Steel, Castings, Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Cases, Flint, Seals, Steeldrums, Axes, Locks, Hinges and hardware, as well as many other articles at the lowest prices.

Pioneer Foundry.

MACHINE SHOP, GREENSBORO, N. C.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is sole proprietor of the above establishment, and having retired and succeeded the same with skill and improved machinery, he is prepared to do the best work at all kinds of casting and Machine work. Success in manufacturing and repairing Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mill Gearing, Plows and Plow Castings, Ovens, Skillet, Lids, and all kinds of casting.

Blacksmithing and Wood work promptly done. Work taken from the depot in Greensboro, and delivered to the railroad agent free of charge. All kinds of marketable produce taken in exchange for work.

J. H. TARPLEY.

CALL AND SEE!

Ladies' and Misses', Gent's and Boy's

DRESS GOODS.

Nubias, Satinets, Hoods, Shawls, Clothing Hats, Boots and Shoes, for all, and in great variety, are offered cheap for cash, by

C. G. YATES.

E. H. Pogue.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

TIN WARE.

I desire to call the attention of Southern merchants to the fact that I am manufacturing a large amount of TIN WARE, and will furnish the trade at New York prices with freight added. Give me a trial. Patronize home manufacturers, and help your neighbor. Sheet Iron, Russia Iron, Sheet Zinc &c., always on hand. Stove Pipe finished at short notice.

27-6m

Reversing Aperient Lemonade.

Prepared by PORTER & ECKEL.

Impartial Endorsements.

Neither wealth, refinement, station, or condition are exempt.

The Philotone or Female Friend, Expressly for the benefit of females who may be suffering from Nervous Irritability,

Speech of Mr. Smith in Richmond, Virginia.

Hon. Gerrit Smith was then loudly and repeatedly called for. Advancing to the front of the stand, he asked it not too late an hour for you to hear more. [Cries of "go on," "it is not."] After having heard the very able argument of his friend, Mr. Greeley—arguments which did honor to his head and heart—did he need to hear anything more? He regretted that he had to speak with a hoarse voice, having taken cold on his way here. He did not think of making any speech when he came here, least of all did he think of making a speech in the interest of any party, and yet if he could say anything that would contribute in any degree to bring his countrymen into a better understanding with each other, and into the bonds of mutual love, how gladly would he say it. History told him that when the beloved disciple was too old and infirm to walk any longer, he was carried to the religious assemblies, and as he was being borne through them he said but one thing: "Little children, love one another." Love one another! He often thought when looking on the condition of his beloved country that were he a man worthy to inculcate love, and had he the health and strength to travel all over the country, he would regard himself well employed in doing so, and yet he foresaw, and his heart did too, what would be said of him when he did go on such a mission. He would be called a visionary. He would be told that the heart-burning, the discords, the controversy in the land were too deep to be eradicated by any sentimental remarks of his. He would be told that these things could only be got rid of by sound state-manship. He was vain enough, however, at one time to think that he was called in the ways of state-manship, others did not think so of him, but he thought true state-manship came of love; indeed, he thought that love was the soul of state-manship. The way was coming, when love would not only spread the world over, but be the fulfilling of the law—the law of state-manship as well as the law of God. The law of Christ will prevail over the whole world, and the earth will reflect the image of love, and God is love. He wanted, in the first place to bring the North and South into the relationship of love. Could they be brought into it? Oh, yes, they can, if each party enter in good faith upon its duties, mutual love will be attained. He had, and he would say it just here, fault to find with the South, and with no small portions of them. They did not accept the situation. They were conquered; that they must admit, and as such were at the disposal of the conqueror; in all fairness they were bound to admit it, but it was no disgrace to those whose remarkable bravery made no difficult task for the Government even with its overwhelming numbers and means to subdue them. The people of the South, then, ought to submit without murmur, even if they couldn't do so with entire cheerfulness, to the decision of Congress and the terms prescribed; for Congress, subject to the veto of the President, was the authority to prescribe terms of reconstruction. There ought to be no evasion of the terms; such evasion would be disgraceful. They ought not to be running to Supreme Court for the sake of a present purpose. They refuse to acknowledge that they were out of the Union. They knew better than that, and there was some degradation on their part when they accepted the views which the Democracy of the North coincided for them, "Never out of the Union." They knew they broke out of it, they did not never again enter it if they could help it. Was it not disingenuous to say that they were now under the Constitution, and that they were so throughout the war. He was amused to find intelligent men taking that ground, when, as parties to the rebellion, they made themselves traitors to the Government and liable to be prosecuted as such. According to this doctrine, Jefferson Davis should have been put on trial for treason, for, under the claim set up by the Southern people of never having been out of the Union, he is a traitor. He, Mr. Smith, however, a solution of the problem, which would save them from the charge of being traitors. He was unwilling that the names of a large portion of his countrymen should descend to posterity with the stigma of traitors. It was true that in the conduct of war when it was yet nothing but a rebellion, they were under the Constitution, they were traitors in the eyes of the Government, but when the first stage was passed and the strife took the dignity of a civil war, and particularly when they had a *de facto* government, then they were no longer under the Constitution and no traitors, but they stood upon the ground of an independent nation, and therefore free from the charge of treason. He was pleading against themselves. It was degradation to accept the doctrine they did, and he wanted to lift them up. That doctrine must be repudiated; the doctrine that a people cannot break from a Union was absurd. No constitution, no paper that could be drawn, could or ought to bind men under all circumstances. If, for instance, at some future time when Virginia attained the degree of power and prosperity by Mr. Greeley, she should set up for herself an independent government with sufficient power to vindicate her claims to the heart of oak and pine, and of steel which she had available within her, a fight would or course come and the war may be protracted without a prospect of resisting successfully to the end her claim to independence, what would be the alternative? Clearly nothing but an unnecessary shedding of blood, or recognition of her independence. We could not go on shedding blood forever, and all the dictates of humanity would join in an acknowledgment of Virginia's claims as the only means of bringing the contest to a close. This, however, is a revolutionary right, but upon this score the right of separation always exists, the party seeking it having of course to abide all the risks and consequences attaching to the act of separation. Now he would ask them, do you not take the honorable ground maintained by all the prominent publicists of modern times? You in this civil war had the rights of a foreign and independent nation. Why abandon that ground? Why, with your own hands put hatters around your own necks and pull them? I have no time to cite these authorities but would merely refer to such as Vattel and other distinguished modern writers on international law, all of whom sustain the claim which you set up heretofore of being belligerents and therefore exempt from the charge and pen-

alty of treason. Well, now I have said something of the duty of the South.—Let me pass on to speak of the duty of the North, for I must be very brief. The North must be just to the South and generous to the South. The North, I hold, is under a common responsibility with the South for this war. The people of the North are unwilling to admit that but I maintain that the South is the least guilty. Many say that the war came from the doctrine of State sovereignty. Well, if it did, the North is under fearful responsibility for it, for there are many advocates of that doctrine at the North—men who believe in the doctrine and principles enunciated by Jefferson and Madison—the leading one of which was the doctrine of State sovereignty, of which they were the peculiar founders. It was a fallacy, however, to suppose that the war sprang from the doctrine of State sovereignty. It sprang from slavery, and for this the North is as responsible as the South. The Constitution was framed by both sections together, and it was framed in the interest of slavery. All save persons of extreme views, approved the slave faction, of whom he was one himself, were powerless until comparatively a late date, when action came, under the force of circumstances, that gave strength and efficiency to the anti-slavery cause. He was one of those who believed that Congress had not the power to give legal sanction to slavery in any form. To legalize slavery was, in his opinion, tantamount to legalizing piracy, murder, or any other heinous offence. Slavery was law! Who would not rather wish his children dead than in slavery? Then out with this idea of slavery being law! There is a law above all the enactments of men. It is written by the finger of God upon the heart of man, and by that law freedom is decreed to each, and the doctrine of property in man red odious. Thus, said the speaker, I have given some evidence that the North is as responsible as the South for the existence of slavery. The South will never yield. I have been chased by a great many mobs, but never in my life by a Southern mob. They were all North in pro-slavery mobs. Now Congress enacted innumerable statutes in harmony with the pro-slavery character of the Constitution. Our Federal judiciary and State judiciaries had rendered many pro-slavery decisions in harmony with the Constitution, and in these decisions the North had equal responsibility with the South. They helped to give full force and effect to the accused fugitive slave law. We at the North sending our wares to the purchasers, gave to our colleges, our seminaries and to our churches a pro-slavery character, and there great manufacturing and mercantile interests, all of which, with few exceptions, were on the side of slavery. Why, we reaped far more commercial advantages from slavery than you did. You but held the cow while we milked her. [This passage created immense applause and laughter.] I have said that we are under a common responsibility with the South for this war. We should mingle our tears of penitence. Neither could say "I am the sinner and you the sinner." Both should confess before God that we are great sinners. And now the North should look with pity upon those impoverishments, those deprivations of the South which have grown out of this war, for she is as responsible as the South. Congress, instead of appropriating one or two millions for the relief of their sufferings, should have appropriated ten millions, and then, too, the stream of private charity from the North to the South should continue to flow for years, deepening and widening as they go, and if he could have his way, the Government, backed by the North, which is still rich, should exempt you at least for half a dozen years from direct taxation. Oh, but a gentleman from far from me, now you would exempt Northern men too, who are going down with their capital to the South to settle there. The very thing, said I, that sustains my argument. If this exemption does attract Northern men to the South, all the better. I have spoken of the proper attitude of the North and South towards each other. Let me pass on now to speak of the proper relations between the blacks and whites. I hold that a similar spirit should actuate them in their intercourse with each other. Why should not the whites love the blacks? Think of the blacks who for so many generations of unpaid toil were wet your soil with their sweat. Think of the love and love them. Such is God's will. I was very much interested in what Mr. Greeley had to say of the trustworthiness of the blacks as illustrated in their faithfulness to you when you confided to their care in the late war your families. I do not know that a single instance reached us at the North of any gross want of faithfulness on the part of the blacks. And now what do they need in addition to what has been granted to them—in addition to freedom and the ballot. Think of it how they need homes. They may be little homes, humble homes, but they need homes. Oh, you bold men under all circumstances. If, for instance, at some future time when Virginia attained the degree of power and prosperity by Mr. Greeley, she should set up for herself an independent government with sufficient power to vindicate her claims to the heart of oak and pine, and of steel which she had available within her, a fight would or course come and the war may be protracted without a prospect of resisting successfully to the end her claim to independence, what would be the alternative? Clearly nothing but an unnecessary shedding of blood, or recognition of her independence. 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all civil relations. Know no black man, know no white man. I have spoken of some of the duties of the blacks and whites. Now let me pass on to say a few words in regard to the attitude proper for the black to take towards the white man. Black men, why should you not love the white men? (Cries from the blacks, "We do!" "We do!" and great applause.) That is the best word we have had to-night. You do, you say. I say you ought. We are all brothers.—Our common Father has colored His children differently. We don't mince matters at the North on this subject. I say our common Father has colored the skins of His children differently, but He does not hold them in different regard on that account. We regard each other differently, for what reason? It is not by the color of the skin that we are judged. It is the character within which we should be judged. Speaking of this faithfulness of the blacks left in charge of your possession and families when you went into the war to fight against them, recollect [laughter] reminded me of some remarks made by Swedenborg, in reference to the patience, kindness, frankness of some of his followers. I was struck by the application of these remarks to the blacks in the attitude in which they stood during the absence of their masters. The blacks, it is true, are inferiors in vigor and intellect, but when the day shall come, and it will come just as certain as there is a God in Heaven, in which more account shall be made of the heart than of the head, the African will be like to us all. Now, my colored brethren, I will not speak to you much about confiscation, the argument relative to that having been conclusively dealt with by my friend, Mr. Greeley. I deem it necessary to say, but a word or two in regard to it. Don't ask for confiscation. Don't ask to have Congress wrest any property from the hand of your neighbor. Mr. Greeley is right. Your homes, if you pay for them, will be worth far more to you than homes wrested from your neighbors. The wresting of them from your neighbors will produce discontent, jealousy and heart-burnings and rage that will destroy all the blessings and comfort of those homes. But I must say this thing which Mr. Greeley has omitted to say. He is a little more versed in the Republican party than I am, and therefore I can say it with more propriety than he could. I know he is willing to have these disfranchisements of a part of the people of the South removed. I want it to cease now. I go for universal suffrage among the whites as well as the blacks.—The disfranchisement of the whites will not prevent their exercising an influence which might prove very prejudicial to the safety of property and of the country. I believe they will exercise more political influence when disfranchised than if the ballot were restored to them. Now, I want the blacks and whites to be on good terms. I never contended that the black man should be set above the white man.—But I have contended that politically and civilly they should be on an equality. I have a proposition to make, and it is this, that the Southern blacks shall petition Congress to restore political favor to their disfranchised class. I want the blacks to do that. That I hold would be one of the handsomest things this world has ever seen. There is not a rebel heart so flinty that would not melt under that petition.—Congress would not, could not, resist it. Now try them, and when you try it and succeed, depend on it the whites would need to grumble any more about the conduct of their laboring men. There is one thing more I must say before taking my seat. It is this: don't you black men trust any man black or white belonging to the Republican party or Democratic party who is not decidedly opposed to slavery, who does not give abundant proof of being against slavery. Maintain those two points and you will respect and honor yourselves. But if you flinch from these the whites will despise you and you will despise yourselves. There is one thing more I have to say, and that is in relation to negro riots. I heard of negro riots in Richmond, in New Orleans and Charleston. Now this saddens my heart beyond all measure. The eloquent Indian orator, Red Jacket, was once asked to explain what he had to boast of as a soldier. "I have nothing," said he; "I am an orator.—I was born one." Now, I can say I am an Abolitionist and was born an Abolitionist. I remember how my child heart was wrung in sympathy for the slave. I cannot remember the time when I did not sympathize with them. As I grew in years I grew in the consciousness of what I first pledged myself to engage in—the deliverance of the slave. But suppose I was told that emancipated slaves would have turned rioters; my heart would have bled, and I would have regarded emancipation a failure. Mr. Smith continued for several minutes longer, advising the negroes against riot and the love of liquor, but we are obliged to close. Mr. Smith was warmly received, and was frequently enthusiastically cheered. He was followed by Governor Pierpont, Judge Underwood, and Mr. O'Shea, one of Mr. Davis' counsel.

From The New York Herald.

Our Political Difficulties.

We begin to realize what a legacy of troubles and civil war has left us in the South. The New Orleans riot, the Memphis riot, the Mobile riot, the Richmond riot, and the disturbed elements of society in most of the cities, as well as in some parts of the country, all show a very disordered state of things and point to danger in the future. The only exception is found in the rural and plantation districts away from the towns, where political agitations have not reached. The cause of all this is found in the struggle for political power. The question at the bottom is, what party shall gain the ascendancy or who shall govern the country? The negro vote, therefore, is the object in view; for that is regarded as an important balance of power. That is what led Wilson, North and other radical orators from the North to the South. The peace and harmony of the South, its restoration, the industrial and commercial interests of both North and South, are as nothing in the estimation of politicians before this all-absorbing object. To obtain that they would foment a war of races, inaugurate once again the dreadful scenes of San Domingo, destroy the productivity of the South and the commerce of the North, and burden the loyal States with a vast additional debt through the necessity of keeping a large standing army.

From our correspondence and other sources of information from all parts of the South it is evident the political agitators are sowing the storm through which we are likely to reap a whirlwind. The negroes would have been quiet, rejoicing in their new-born freedom, and would have gone to work cultivating the soil and improving their condition, had they been left alone. Now that their passions and cupidities have been aroused, they are looking for confiscation and a distribution of the lands among them, exemption from labor and elevation to positions they are totally unprepared to occupy. Hostility between the blacks and whites is the natural consequence; hence we see the former congregating in the towns, making violent and armed demonstrations, and the latter alarmed and excited. Can we wonder, then, that such riots as we have referred to occur? Or should we be surprised if worse were to follow? We saw in the case of Kansas what trouble the rivalry for political ascendancy created; but the bloody drama there, with all its disturbing consequences throughout the rest of the country, was a small affair compared with what we may expect to see in the South if a solution be not found for the difficulties of that section. Du Chailu's Experience among the Gorillas. I remember well the first time I got a glimpse at the gorilla. We had reached a place where once a village had been built, and where a degenerate kind of sugar cane was growing, in the very spot where the houses had formerly stood, when my men perceived what at once threw us into the greatest state of excitement. Here and there the cane was beaten down, torn up by the roots and lying about in fragments which had evidently been chewed. My men looked at each other in silence, and muttered the word "Nguya," which is the name they give to the gorilla. We followed the traces, and presently came to the foot prints of the long desired animal. It was the first time I had ever seen those footprints, and my sensations were indescribable. Here was I now, it seemed, on the point of meeting face to face that monster of whose ferocity, strength and cunning, natives had told me so much—an animal which since the days of Harlow had not been seen in its wild state by a white man. My heart beat until I feared its loud pulsations would prove fatal. By the tracks it was easy to see that there must have been several gorillas in company. We prepared at once to follow them. The women of our party, who carried the food for their husbands, were terrified, and we left them an escort of several men. Then the rest of us looked once more carefully at our guns, for the male gorilla gives you no time to reload, and your gun must not miss fire, for then woe to him whom he attacks! We were armed to the teeth, and we departed from camp and left the people there with fear written on their faces. Slowly we pressed on through the dense bush, lest we should alarm the beasts.—Makinda was to go to the right of the track, while I took the left. Unfortunately, he got in advance of me. The watchful animals saw him. Suddenly I was startled by a strange, discordant, half-human, devilish cry, and beheld four gorillas running past in the thick of the forest. We fired, but hit nothing. Then we rushed in pursuit; but they knew the woods better than we did, and could run faster than we did. Nevertheless, I caught a glimpse of one of the animals again; but an intervening tree spoiled the view, and I did not fire. When we could pursue no more, we returned slowly to our camp, where the women and men were anxiously expecting us. As they ran on their hind legs these gorillas looked fearfully like hairy men. Their head down, their body inclined forward, their whole appearance was like men running for their lives, and I ceased to wonder that the natives have the wildest superstitions about these "wild men of the woods." A GORILLA KILLED. Suddenly, as we were yet creeping along in a silence which made a heavy breathing seem loud and distinct, the woods were at once filled with the tremendous barking roar of the beast. Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense, male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on all fours, but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. Nearly six feet high, with an immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, intensely black face, with fiercely glaring, large, deep gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision, this stood before me, the king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us, but stood there and beat his breast with his huge fist till it resounded like an immense bass drum, which I found to be his mode of offering defiance, meantime giving vent to roar after roar. This roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins like a sharp bark of an angry dog, then glides into a deep bass, which literally and closely resembles the roll of distant thunder along the sky. So deep is it that it seems to proceed less from a mouth and throat than from the deep chest and vast pectorals. His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful teeth were shown as he sent forth a thunderous roar, and now truly he reminded me of nothing but some hellish creature—a king of that hideous order, half man, half beast. He advanced a few steps, then stopped to utter that hideous roar again and beat his chest, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us; and here, just as he began one of his roars, beating his breast in rage, I killed him. With a groan which had something terribly human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, he fell forward on his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—dead had done his work, and I had leisure to examine the large body. Of the habits of the gorilla, and the difficulty of taming it, M. Du Chailu said: The animal lives in the loneliest and darkest portion of the African jungle, preferring deep-wooded valleys and swampy soil. It is a restless or nomadic beast, wandering from place to place, and scarcely found two days in the same neighborhood. This restlessness is caused by the struggle it has to find its food. For though the gorilla possesses such im-

mense canine teeth, and though his vast strength doubtless fits him to capture and kill almost every animal which frequents the forest, he is a strict vegetarian. It does not live on trees; indeed, its enormous weight would prevent it from doing so. Some of the males must weigh from 300 to 400 pounds. By the examination of the stomachs of the many specimens I have had, I was able to ascertain with tolerable certainty the nature of its food, and I discovered that it had no need to ascend trees. It is fond of the heart of some trees, also a kind of nut with a very hard shell. After my first explorations I said that the gorilla was not gregarious. My last journey has demonstrated that I was wrong, for I have seen ten of them together, but I found them when adults almost always one male with one female. When the male become very old he wanders companionless. In such a case, as with the "rogue" elephant, he is particularly morose, and malignant and dangerous to approach, and woe to the man who comes suddenly upon one of these old ones, and the hunter who tracks them must be on his guard. I found sometimes bands of four or five gorillas. When in bands these are very shy and difficult to approach, as their hearing is acute. Sometimes, like the lion, the gorilla to amuse himself roars and roars, and in a far distance I mistook this for muttering of thunder. One day I found that it was a male gorilla roaring to its female, who after awhile, could be heard with a weak cry. The echoes swelled and died away from hill to hill, until the whole forest was full of the din. As I approached I could hear the deep drum like sound caused by beating his breast with his huge fist. Presently I heard trees cracking, and saw through the woods how; every few minutes, a sapling was swung about and then broken. The gorilla has no other roar than that I have described.—There is, beside the scream, of the female, when alarmed, and a low kind of chuck with which the watchful mother seems to call her child to her. The young ones have only a cry when in distress, but their voice is harsh and sometimes is more a moan of pain than a child cry. The female gorilla has never more than one young at a time. The gorilla walks in an erect position with greater ease than the chimpanzee.—When standing up his knees are bent at the joint outward and his body stoops forward. The common walk of a gorilla is not on his hind legs but on all fours. In this position the arms are so long that the head and breast are raised considerably, and as he runs his hind legs are brought far beneath the body. He can run at great speed. The adult gorilla is, I think, perfectly untamable. The young ones, so far as my experience goes, I have never been able to tame. In no case could any treatment of mine, subtle these little monsters.—Constantly the enemy of man, resenting their captivity, young as my specimens were—refusing everything in the shape of civilized food, and attacking me with tooth and nail, even though I was in most constant attendance upon them; finally dying without previous sickness, or starving themselves to death, or dying without other ascertainable cause than the restless chafing of a spirit which could not suffer captivity nor the presence of man.

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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine
WATER WHEEL,
Saw Mills, Mining Machinery, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Barr Regulator,
Flooring, Mill Machinery, Cotton Gins, Sewers, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
JAMES SLOAN, THOS. J. SLOAN, R. M. SLOAN, JR.,
45-3m BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Greensboro, N. C.
oct26 17-6m

The DOWLER Fan.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is putting up the DOWLER FAN at his old stand in Greensboro, N. C. The best materials only will be used. Send in your orders early to be supplied in time. Address M. D. Landroth, Greensboro N. C. All orders promptly attended to.
M. D. LANDROTH, 45-3m

MRS. E. MORTON
proposes giving instructions on the Piano Fort. She will be pleased to see all those wishing to take lessons at her residence near Dr. More's in Alamance county. Tuition \$10 per session of five months, payable monthly.
may3 45-2m

WATERS OF WHITE POWER
Should use the celebrated
LEFFEL TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
26-6m
Send for a circular.

Manufactured Tobacco for Sale.
—I offer for sale one hundred boxes assorted brands of Smoking Tobacco. Apply to me at Gibsonville, N. C. G. M. 30-1f

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
FOR SALE AT LOWEST CASH PRICES AT
R. W. GLENN'S DRUG STORE,
EAST MARKET STREET,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
I have a very large stock of Patent Medicines consisting of
Pills, Pain Killer, Mustang Lintment, Castor Oil, Cherry Pectoral, Cough Syrup, and Balsam of all kinds, HARRISON'S EXpectorant, Worm Destroyers, Vermifuges, Castor Oil, Liver Oil, Paregoric, Laudanum, Bala's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Strengthening Plaster, Turling's Balsam, Hilly's Balsam of Honey, Thompson's Eye Water, Family Medicines of all kinds, &c.
ALSO
We have Black Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate, Farina, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Barley, &c., &c. Fancy Toilet Soaps, Colognes, Extracts, Pomades, Hair Oil, &c., &c.
Dr. Chausser's Celebrated Emulsion Preparation for the Hair, Starch, Glycerine, Imperial Blue, &c., &c.
SYRINGES,
Syringes of Rubber, Metal and Glass, all new on hand.
Surgical Instruments,
Amputating Instruments,
POCKET CASES, &c.
LIQUORS.
Pure Liquors for medical purposes.
HENNESSY.
Cognac Brand, Charles' London Cognac, Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superfine Wine, warranted pure juice of the grape, London, Porter, Scotch Ales, &c.
Our friends from the country will please give us a call, it being our intention to keep a
CHOICE AND SELECT STOCK
thoroughly hoping to give
THE BEST SATISFACTION.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
I shall continue in the practice of Medicine, and attend to calls in town and country. Calls prompt and attention at all times.
I have added to my means of doing business
DR. HADFIELD'S EQUANIZE R,
which is unequalled in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism, Epilepsy, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing Physicians with this apparatus and the territorial rights anywhere in this State. may1-3-2m

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
5th Dist. N. C.
Greensboro, May 1st, 1867.
Having been appointed by the President of the United States, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th Dist. of N. C., notice is hereby given that for the collection of the said Revenue Laws, I have opened in Greensboro where Distilleries, Breweries, Rectifiers and Manufacturers and all other persons whose persons whose licenses have been filed with the assessor of said Dist. will call and pay their Taxes, or obtain their Licenses.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Said Dist. comprises the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry.
All Distillers are hereby notified that they must cease operations after the 15th inst., unless previous to that time they make application for a "Meter" through this office in accordance with circular No. 62, Treasury Dept., bearing date April 26th, 1867.
JOHN CHANE, Collector.

SPRING MILLINERY.
MRS. SARAH ADAMS.
Begs leave to inform her patrons that she has received a most elegant stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c., which she is prepared to offer at remarkably low prices. Give her a call and examine the latest styles.
44-3w

Edward J. Hale & Son,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS
AND STATIONERY.
Have removed to No. 16 Murray Street, a few doors from Broadway. They are prepared to supply their Southern friends and the public, Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, Professional gentlemen, and others—with all articles in their line, at the most reasonable cash prices. Circulars sent on application.
43-1m 16 Murray Street, New York.

Commissioners of Claims.—The undersigned appointed and Commissioned by His Excellency the Governor, under an act of Assembly, ratified on the 4th March, 1867, to investigate all claims against the State on account of any debt or obligation created during the late war, with power to take testimony, administer oaths, send for documents and papers, and enforce the rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to enable them to distinguish between delinquent and patriotic war purposes, and to report the same to the next session of the General Assembly.—All persons holding claims so to be investigated, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th May inst. All persons holding claims so to be investigated, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th May inst. 43-3w

W. O. WESSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN OLD
Copper,
Brass,
Pewter,
Lead,
Zinc,
Glass,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Cotton, Linen and Woolen Rags. Also Flat Sleds, Reesaws, and all kinds of Hardware, Tallow and Country Produce generally. Craighead Street, Danville, Va. Liberal inducements to dealers.
Post Office Box, 109.
mar2 45-2m

Notice.—I will give Ten Dollars reward for the delivery to me of William Wright formerly owned by D. L. Wright for whom appearance at Rockingham county Court 1st inst. bound. E. M. F. HALL, Reidsville, N. C.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand cheap for cash, Salt, Corn, Flour, Meal, Bran, Lard, Stuffs,—assorted, Cakes, Cakes, Eggs, Stuffs, Pepper, Ginger, &c. C. G. YATES.

N. B. D. WILSON. CHAS. E. WILSON.
WILSON & SHOOK,
Exchange Brokers and Dealers,
Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, and all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, bought and sold.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUITABLE NIGHT CLOAKS.
NORTHERN EXCHANGE BROUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY LOANED ON SATISFACTION BY S. H. GARY.

POTATOES! POTATOES!
600 Barrels Planting Potatoes "Jackson White" &c. &c. and Peach Blows for sale by A. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, N.