





the Corner stone of the old State-house laid early in 1792, and the General Assembly met within its walls for the first time on the 31st of December, 1794. The not rapid growth of the city during the first years of chartered existence be inferred, and an appropriate idea

ness are the signs of fair, delightful peace, raised by party rage, to live like brothers," Raleigh in this instance gave to Washington City a brace of editors trained in the office of *The Raleigh Register*, who labored during nearly half a century a year that for ability, fairness, courtesy, purity and elegance of style, was vouchsafed by a competent judge to com-

at Hunter's Mill pond on Walnut creek, near Raleigh, upwards of fifty years ago, the late Colonel Henderson posed for amusement a little skinn in the canoe on the pond. He, a young and successful merchant named Callum, entered the canoe. Henderson was myself could swim. He soon began to feel the canoe, so as at times to dip his head, and just above the pier head of the bridge so heavily on the end where he was sitting as to tilt and turn it over, swinging all three into the pond. Callum held hold of me. I begged him to let me out. I could not swim.

Colonel William Polk was the latest surviving officer of the North Carolina line, a contemporary and personal friend of the father of General Jackson, not less heroic in war, and quite as sagacious and successful in private life than he. — It was an interesting coincidence that the members of the eleventh and seventeenth regiments of the United States were alike promoted for promotion to a more favorable position in life to the same individual; and in whose insight into character rarely failed of the selection, and never of the success, of an unworthy agent.

in union. The time has arrived when patriotism, not less than Christianity, requires the forgiveness of all that we can forget. Let the crossed swords on the monument, surmounted by the stripes and stars, form an appropriate "Moral Association" for the Confederate and Union dead, and no strife be witnessed, above their graves, but patriotism and generous emulation to the most to promote harmony and restore "the more perfect Union," assigned by the Constitution of our common country!

4th Monday of March, A. D., 1867.  
May 31st 1867. RALPH GORRELL,

Office on North Elm Street, 4th door from  
Hugh & Crane's Store. 31-61







Letter from Gov. Graham.  
It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the letter of Governor Graham in reply to an invitation to be present at the recent inauguration of Hart's statue of Henry Clay, at Louisville.

HILLSBORO, N. C., May 28, 1867.  
GENTLEMEN:—I regret that it is not in my power to accept the invitation of the City of Louisville, so politely tendered through your note of the 8th inst., to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Henry Clay, by the Kentucky artist Hart, in the Court House of the City, on the 30th of the present month.

That Louisville funds, in a native of the State, an artist capable of perpetuating in enduring marble the lineaments and the fame of the great American whom Kentucky claims as her first citizen, is itself a master of felicitation, rendering all the more appropriate her tribute to the genius and character of the illustrious statesman. That she purposes by her hospitality to bring together persons from all parts of our common country, whose intercourse has been interrupted, and whose friendships may have been alienated, by the events of a sanguinary civil war, affording an occasion to bury the animosities of the late contest, to resume their old relations, and to exchange pledges of amity and mutual good will, as it were, by the grave of a common friend, is also an attraction which I trust may assemble at this ceremony numerous votaries, with profit to the living as well as honor to the dead.

The long and illustrious public service of Mr. Clay, extending through intervals through half a century, in which he thrice saved the country from the convulsion of civil war, his conservative and healing influence on every occasion of internal discord, and his manly and patriotic spirit in all matters of foreign relations and diplomacy, assign him the most conspicuous place among American statesmen in the age succeeding the men of the revolution. His eloquence, his genius, his address and natural command over men, would have given him distinction in any deliberative assembly of the world; but it was his profound comprehension of American institutions, and practical wisdom in American affairs, which were, after all, his most distinguished characteristics, and the chief source of his usefulness and power. Withal, his affections were mingled with no local jealousies, or hatreds, nor bounded by any sectional limits. In him the love of Union and sense of the importance of its preservation did not depend upon whether the smiles of fortune were his to-day and another's to-morrow, but were fixed and abiding sentiments, which nothing in his long and eventful life could ever shake.

I hope I may say, without wounding the sensibilities of any among my countrymen, that, in the anxious months preceding the late hostilities in 1860 and '61, the old disciples of Mr. Clay in this State did not fail to bring vividly to the remembrance of the people his great example and teachings on this topic, until the downward course of events, which I have not space to record, in their opinion rendered the embarkation of the State in the war a necessity. May I be pardoned also for the remark that, during this period, I was often impressed with the sagacity of this patriot statesman in discovering where the love of the Union was greatest? More than twenty-five years ago, in an earnest and impressive conversation upon a question pending in the Senate, and connected with the ever agitated theme of slavery, he observed to me, with emphasis, "Sir, there are four States in this Union on which it is to rely for its preservation in all time to come. These are North Carolina and Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky." He went on to assign the reasons for this ascription in their geographical position, the character of their inhabitants, etc. I often thought of it afterwards, and repeated it to the people, in the discussions to which allusion has been already made. And it was as I conceived, in a good degree verified when the final trial came.—When, after the Presidential election of 1860, the States of the extreme South, claiming that of right they possessed such power, shot from their spheres as members of the Union, and essayed the formation of a separate Government, with a plain intimation of a resort to force if their proceedings were not acquiesced in, and were met from the opposite quarter of the Union with a scowl of defiance as stern as that which they had themselves assumed, it was then that these intermediary States, in accordance with the prophetic expectation of Clay, in peace conferences and popular votes and demonstrations came forward to plead for conciliation and Union. Crittenden put on the mantle of Clay and stood between the gathering hosts, in an endeavor to stay the impending calamity, and was heartily seconded by the States in question. I do not mean that representation in every instance indicated this sentiment; I admit that it did not; but it was nobly apparent in the manifestations of the judgments and affections of their people. And when the three States first mentioned, donned their armor and became parties in the war, it was with no exultant hope of ministering to ambition or party rage, or gratifying revenge, but from a conviction that their safety, interests and honor necessitated the hazards they were about to assume. Kentucky, with the exception of a minority of her people who identified their fortunes with the South, retained her connection with the Government. In the struggle which ensued, all acquitted themselves with a gallantry and heroism worthy of those ancestors who, in the common fields both of the North and South, achieved the great victory of American Independence.

And when the bloody contest closed, with success to the arms of the United States, and a capitulation was made, which has been kept with the most scrupulous fidelity, the citizens of these at least had not far to go, to resume their old connection with the people of the other States, and a sincere and contented obedience to the constitutional authorities of the Union.

In speaking thus of the citizens of the States which have been named, I would not be understood to intimate my doubt of the perfect good faith and sincerity of the people of any other. On the contrary, I am satisfied that all who were involved in the late attempt at revolution made their submission in a spirit of the highest candor and contemplative nothing but "one Union, one Constitution, one destiny." And nothing is wanting but the magnanimity, the genius, the all embracing patriotism and statesmanship of Clay, to mould the elements lately in commotion into harmony and repose. Those having the power, and consequently, the responsibility,

of dealing with the present state of affairs, would best learn from the maxims, counsel, and example of him, who so often saved the Union, how it can be more effectually restored.

With every sentiment of respect,  
I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs.  
Hon. PHILIP TOMPERT, Mayor,  
LEON BAIRD,  
CHAS. F. MILLER,  
A. J. HERRINGTON, Com., &c.

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**MUSIC SCHOOL.**—Mrs. N. M. 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. Moore's in Alamance county. Tuition \$15 per session of five months, payable monthly. may3 43-2m

**Pioneer Foundry**  
AND  
MACHINE SHOPS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is sole proprietor of the above establishment, and having refitted and furnished 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, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Mill Gearing, Plows and Plow types, 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 drayage. All kinds of marketable produce taken in exchange for work. J. H. TARTLEY. 94-4f

**W. L. FOWLER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is now in receipt of his Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is enabled to sell at the lowest prices, and which he will mix up.

**IN BETTER STYLE**  
than can be done in this place or surrounding country. Every Garment made in his shop will be done in the most workmanlike manner and warranted to fit. His prices are as low as any.

**SAME QUALITY OF WORK**  
can be done elsewhere, while his workmen are experienced and careful, and no "shop work" is done in his shop. Garment cutting done to order. A call is respectfully solicited. 42-4f Shop opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**School Notice.**—I will resume alone my school in the HIGH SCHOOL building on the 14th (second Monday) of January, 1867.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS, (ONE HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

English, ..... \$20 00  
Classical, ..... 25 00  
Contingent fee (payable in advance), 1 00  
JESSE R. McLEAN, A. M., Principal. 26-4f

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
IN RAGS, AND  
All other kinds of Paper Stock,  
No. 15, 15th Street,  
RICHMOND, VA.

By the above card, it will be observed that the undersigned are engaged in the Paper Stock business, and prepared to pay the highest cash prices for

**Linen & Cotton Rags, Old Canvas, Old Books of every Description, Paper Shavings, White and Colored, Scrap Paper, Old Newspaper, Rope and Manila Bagging, and every thing else appertaining to the Manufacture of Paper.**

Country Merchants, dealers, and gatherers of Paper Stock, would save commissions by forwarding to us direct, and can rely on prompt remittances in every instance. The Senior partner Mr. Corey, is well known in Richmond, as having been engaged in the Paper Stock business for a number of years. The Junior partner Mr. Lubbock was for several years Secretary and Treasurer of the Franklin Paper Mill, and subsequently agent of the Manchester Paper Mill, and he will be glad to serve the customers of both concerns. 42-3m K. W. LUBBOCK.

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Copper,  
Brass,  
Pewter,  
Lead,  
Zinc,  
Glass,

AND ALL KINDS OF  
Cotton, Linen and Woolen Rags; Also Flax Seed, Beeswax, Wool, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Tallow and Country Produce generally. Craighead Street, Danville, Va. Liberal inducements to dealers. Post Office Box, 160. mar22 37-3m

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Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in  
TIN WARE.  
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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 same 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 furnished at short notice. E. H. POGUE. 27-6m

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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CHAS. T. WORTHAM,  
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Consignments of TOBACCO, COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE solicited. All orders promptly filled. 27-6m

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Will be open and in complete order for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June.  
Pamphlets containing certificates from Drs. J. P. Metcalf, M. D., L. D., Va., S. Jackson, University of Pennsylvania, J. J. Moorman, and other eminent Physicians, can be had by addressing the Proprietors, showing the medical properties of this water to be unequalled. A Conveyance can be had by the train on the Va. & Tenn. R. R. at Forest Depot, eleven (11) miles above Lynchburg.  
Board.—Per week \$16; Per month \$50. 45-3m ROBERTSON & Co.

**The Southern Anthelmintic.**—A safe certain and pleasant remedy for worms prepared only by PORTER & ECKEL.

**The Protest of Governor Wells.**  
His LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SHERIDAN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, June 4, 1867.  
To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR.—The enclosed order from General Sheridan removing me from office is respectfully submitted for your consideration as to the question of his power to do so. As to the reasons assigned by him for taking this step, viz: That I have impeded him in the execution of the laws of Congress, I enter a respectful but emphatic denial to the accusation. I am prepared to establish the truth of this assertion.—It is evidently a mere pretext on the part of the General to give the color of cause for an act which originated in personal malice towards me because I dared to defend myself from his personal attacks.—Had the General stated that I was an "impediment" in the way to the gratification of his inordinate ambition to make himself a great man, he would have come much nearer the truth than he did. His abuse of me personally I do not condescend to notice. His eminent skill in that line is well known to the community. That he should so far degrade the office he holds as to make his official orders the vehicle of his malice may surprise you, but not me, who know his reckless habits.

It is not my purpose, however, in this communication to make your Excellency a party to the personal quarrel of General Sheridan and myself. It is foreign to the question at issue, which is simply, if military commanders, under the law of Congress, have the right to remove civil officers under the provisional governments of the States established thereby, or in other words, if they possess any power beyond those delegated in said act, and definitely expressed.

Knowing that this question, touching the general powers of the military commanders thereunto, particularly growing out of the frequent exercise of the removing power of General Sheridan, is now under consideration by the Attorney General, I respectfully submit the case of my removal, in connection therewith, as another instance of the illegal exercise of power by General Sheridan. Believing the importance of the question involved will call forth an early decision, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

J. MADISON WELLS,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,  
New Orleans, New Orleans, La., June 4, 1867.  
To Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive at the hands of one of your orderlies this morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, at my residence in Jefferson, a written document purporting to be "Special Orders No. 59," in which you promulgate that you have removed me from the office of Governor of Louisiana.

For the delicate consideration you displayed in delivering your order at that early hour, I owe you many thanks, as I suppose you meant that I should enjoy one night's good sleep before my decapitation. It may appear ungracious in me to disappoint your expectations, but, strange to say, the effect of your order did not drive sleep from my eyelids. I returned to my couch with a feeling of relief that my fate was no worse. When the morning paper came, containing a copy of your telegram to the Secretary of War, I again congratulated myself on my merciful sentence, as, knowing your ideas of the unlimited power you possess, I might have been condemned to the Dry Tortugas, or been shot by a dragoon's court-martial. From the tone and temper of that document it is very evident, General, you were in one of your wrathful moods when you penned it, and that I was not hanged, shot or banished appears to me, under the circumstances, as if I were indebted for my safety to the interposition of Divine Providence.

In your order removing me, General, you allege as a reason therefor that I am impeding you in the execution of the law of Congress; but how and in what way you do not condescend to state.

Now, General, it may appear discourteous in so humble an individual as myself to contradict so exalted a functionary as you conceive yourself to be; yet as there is not a word of truth in the charge you make, you must excuse me if I decline to give you the benefit of so serious an accusation.

To go back to the date of the July riots of last year, your memory cannot fail to serve you that you availed yourself of that occasion, in your telegrams to Gen. Grant relative to that affair, to make a direct personal attack on me, impeaching my efficiency as a public officer, and recommending my removal from office. Not conscious of having deserved your severe strictures, I confess I was surprised and pained when I read them in print, the more so as you were not in the city on the day of the riot, you having found it convenient to be off to Texas several days before, I will not say in anticipation of a riot, nor will I use the word "skulk."

Your damaging recitations a long while in silence, but finally exercised the right belonged to the humblest individual, of defending myself publicly against your charges. This I did in a letter addressed to an honorable Senator from Illinois, but couched in language devoid of severity and personalities.

I spoke of your military service in the highest praise. At that time I did not suppose for a moment that any personal hostility on your part would result from that publication. In fact, I had dismissed the transaction from my mind, and when you received your appointment as commander of this district, I called on you as if there had been no controversy between us, and tendered you my co-operation in carrying out the law of Congress. You received my visit courteously, and I fully expected there would be harmonious relations between us. When, however, the time arrived for you to act in the appointment of registrars, and in the removal, and appointment of officers, I discovered no disposition on your part to consult me in the slightest manner, which, as a loyal Governor, and intimately acquainted with the people of the State, I did not think unreasonable in me to expect of you. I did not complain, however; my official intercourse with you was frequent, though about this time I saw published what purporting to be an extract of a letter from you to the Secretary of War, or General Grant, in which you asked for advice as to your power of removal, as it was proba-

ble you would find it necessary to remove me from office.

I have seen no denial from you as to the authorship of that letter. Notwithstanding these repeated evidences of an unfriendly spirit on your part I said nothing, and it was only when you assumed to nullify my appointment of a Levee Board and to substitute one of your own, for which I think you had no authority under the law of Congress to do, that I referred the question of your right to appoint to the proper officers at Washington to decide. If to remonstrate against the illegal and arbitrary exercise of power by you—having no connection with the law of Congress, which specifically defines your duties—is an "impediment" to the execution of the law, then your power is supreme, which, in my opinion, was never contemplated by the act of Congress.

But General, you are not content with charging me as an "impediment" to the law, as your sole reason for removing me from office. As if conscious that the charge was a mere invention of yours to afford a pretext for doing an act you had predetermined to gratify an ancient grudge, you come down to your true forte, and pour out the vials of your wrath in a stream of abuse and scurrility on my devoted head. You will pardon me, General, for not imitating your example by way of retaliation. My education has been sadly deficient in that polite branch of literature, and I am willing to leave the field to you as without an equal.—I cannot forbear the remark, however, that when a Major-General of the United States Army has to play the part of a "bugler" in sounding in person his own honesty, it may well excite a curiosity in the community to surmise the cause thereof. As to your charge of appointing rebels to office as a crime, I would like to ask, General, if you are free from the same accusation. Out of a Levee Board composed of five members, one of your appointees was a member of the Secession Convention, and signed the ordinance of secession; another is not a citizen of the United States, but claimed the protection of the British flag on the arrival of Commodore Farragut and his fleet, and a third was a blockade runner, who was arrested and tried by a military commission. There is a trite maxim, General, in this connection, which it would be well for you to remember in your future personal controversies. Equally faulty and unfortunate in point of memory is your insinuation that you could not find me on the day of the riot, when I called at your office on my way to the Mechanics' Institute, and talked over the matter with you. I did not call on you for a guard, because one had been furnished me by General Baird.

Having disposed of your misstatements concerning me, and defended myself from what I conceive to be a wanton and malicious attack on my character on your part, I leave the public to judge between us.

It is with no pleasure I have been forced into this controversy. My desire was to hold the most amicable relations with you officially, but to silently submit to your arbitrary exercise of power, and your aspersions on my character, would be to prove false to my official trust, and to admit the truth of your slanders.

And I now call on you to make good your assertion of dishonesty as charged against me, if you expect to avoid the verdict of the people, which is always meted out to the calumniator and slanderer.

J. MADISON WELLS,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

**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 Liniment, Sarsaparilla, Corn Sprays, Corn Salves, and Balsams of all kinds, Diarrhoea Preparations, Worm Destroyers, Vermifuges, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Paregoric, Laudanum, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Strengthening Plasters, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Hives Syrup, Turling's Balsam, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Thompson's Eye Water, Family Medicines of all kinds, &c.

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ALSO

We have Black Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate, Fainting, Corn Sprays, Corn Salves, &c., &c. "Fanny" Toilet Soap, Colognes, Extracts, Pomades, Hair Oil, &c., &c.

**Dr. Chausseur's Celebrated Empress**  
Preparation for the hair, Starch Gloss, Imperial Blue, &c., &c.

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Syringes of Rubber, Metal and Glass, 1000 now on hand.

**Surgical Instruments,**  
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POCKET CASES, &c.

**LIQUORS.**  
Pure Liquors for medical purposes.

**HENNESSY.**  
Cogniac Brandy, Charles' London Cordial Gin, Old Bourbon Whiskey, Supperumming 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**  
thereby 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 promptly attended at all hours.

I have added to my means of cure,  
**DR. HADFIELD'S EQUALIZER.**  
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. may1-43-2m

**Wool Carding.**

My Machines are in excellent order, and I am prepared to card Wool on the same terms I charged last year. I desire to sell a portion, if not all of my Real Estate, but that will not interfere with the conduct of my business; Grinding, Sawing and Carding will have prompt attention, as heretofore. 47-4f L. D. ORRELL.

**To All Whom it may Concern.**  
I have in my hands for collection the accounts of Caldwell & Glenn. All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment, or the accounts will be placed in the hands of my business; By attending to this matter the paying of cost may be avoided. 47-4f JOHN McCULLOCH, Agent.

**LARD.**  
SUPERIOR WHITE LEAF LARD,  
For sale by  
H. H. TATE,  
Greensboro, N. C.

From The Old North State.

**Mr. Editor:**—There appeared an article in your paper of last week, headed "John W. Thomas vs. March & Hampton," signed by Messrs. Blackmer & McCorkle, attorneys for said defendants, to which I desire to make a short reply through your paper. It is true that application was made by myself and others, to Major Gen. Sickles to have the effects of the Bank of Lexington sequestered, and to have W. B. March, the President, and E. D. Hampton, one of the directors of said bank arrested for embezzling the funds of said bank. I am a large stockholder in said bank, and there is a large amount of its bills out-standing and unredeemed, and it is natural that I should feel a deep interest in its management.

After the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston in the Spring of 1865, the Bank of Lexington, like all the other banks of the State, ceased to discount paper, &c. In December 1865, C. F. Lowe, the efficient cashier of said bank, resigned his position and delivered all the effects of said bank into the custody and possession of W. B. March, the President, and took his receipt in full therefor, which he now holds. There was at that time in the bank \$23,000 in specie. Now let us see what has become of it.

According to the statement made by March & Hampton, through their counsel, in the article aforesaid, they say that "about the 1st of January, 1866, E. D. Hampton, a director in said bank, presented a note to five out of seven directors of the bank to get the same discounted for the sum of \$23,000 and that said note was ordered to be discounted, and that W. B. March, President, and Hampton, the gold in the bank was loaned to Hampton." I am a large stockholder, and a director, in said bank, but never heard one word of the above transaction until after the arrest of March & Hampton. I respectfully submit to the public that, upon their own showing, no clearer case of fraud and embezzlement can be made out against bank officers. At least eight months after the bank had ceased to discount notes for the people, every dollar of its gold is loaned out to a director and the President; and the President becomes the principal security, and the note just the size of the amount of the specie on hand. I ask, and declare I am anxious to know, what has become of it? For what purpose was it loaned? How came the President, and the "five directors," unanimously, to decide to loan out the specie, the capital of the bank, instead of bank bills? Why was all this done after the bank had ceased to operate? Has there been another note discounted, large or small, at that bank since the surrender? Not one according to my information and belief. The note never was renewed from January 1st 1865, until after the arrest of the parties in April 1867.

What has been done with that twenty-three thousand dollars in specie by March and Hampton, to this day remains a mystery. When they were arrested by the military, not one dollar of specie was found in the bank. No portion of it has been applied to the liabilities of the bank or the redemption of its bills.

March and Hampton are partners in merchandizing, in distilling and stage contracts, (as I am informed,) and yet they fail to make any explanation of the whereabouts of that specie—that justly and honestly belongs to the bank of Lexington and which should have been applied to the payment of its debts, and the redemption of its bills. With the above facts before Gen. Sickles, he ordered the arrest of March and Hampton, and in custody until they surrendered the aforesaid specie, and further sequestered the bank stock, and appointed a receiver to wind the same up.

By my concurrence and advice of my counsel, they were released from arrest by giving a new note and receiving the old one with some 18 or 20 sureties for the \$23,000 in specie abstracted from the bank.

In this whole matter, I have been actuated solely to promote the interest of the stockholders and bill holders of the bank. And the reason why the aid of the military was invoked, it was believed by my counsel under the existing state of affairs of our civil courts that they could afford no prompt and effectual remedy and relief in this case at this time, and the result has shown that we were right in this belief.

As to the conclusion of the article, in which it is said "our directors have nothing to fear from a full exposition of the whole transaction," all I have to say is, that they will have ample opportunity hereafter to vindicate their character in a bill of indictment, for embezzling the funds of bank of Lexington, as provided in the charter—see acts of the Legislature, 1855 and 1859, sec. 17, without resorting to newspaper articles for that purpose. I certainly should not have troubled the public with this statement, but, as I consider, for the unusual nature of this case in the papers by the counsel of the defendants.

I cannot close this statement without expressing my astonishment at the remarkable generosity manifested by the "five Directors" in loaning out every dollar of the specie of the bank to Hampton when they would not have a dollar themselves.

JOHN W. THOMAS.  
Thomasville, June 1867.

NUMBER 33.—We learn, from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, received by the last mail, that General Order No. 43 has been issued by Gen. Sickles, and that it appoints the following named persons to constitute a board to report, for the consideration and action of the Commanding General, needful arrangements, regulations and forms of proceeding for registration.—Brevet Colonel W. B. Hall, Fifth United States Cavalry, Chief of Bureau of Civil Affairs, President; H. H. Holzer, of N. C., Jefferson Fisher, of Raleigh, N. C., J. W. Cordozo, of Charleston, South Carolina, and B. Booser, of Lexington, N. C. The board will convene and organize at the Citadel in Charleston, on the 7th day of June, 1867, and continue in session until dissolved by an order from District Headquarters. The compensation of the civilian members will be six dollars a day, and commutation at the rate of ten cents a mile for each mile travelled on the nearest usual route to and from Charleston.—Goldboro News.

"It is more solemn to live than to die," argued an eminent divine (Rev. Dr. Smith, of Greensboro,) in a sermon preached here last Sunday week. The remark furnishes food for thought and the ground-work for a volume to be written.—Danville Times.

From The New York Tribune.

**Military Government in South Carolina.**

Military government in South Carolina signifies much more than the enforcement of law and the practical application of the reconstruction acts. As interpreted by General Sickles, it means all this, with additions sufficient to convey a full idea of despotism rule. "Paternal government" it might have been called in days when absolutism was more popular; for the acting head not only undertakes to protect life and property, and to provide the preliminaries of restoration, but of his own sovereign will and pleasure annuls and enacts regulations and penalties, absorbs the duties of municipal government, and even essays to control the morals and appetites of the fortunate people under his care.

Only the impoverished, depressed, and disheartened condition of South Carolina can afford an explanation of the remarkable patience of the people under some of the orders which they have been required to obey. In other circumstances the order issued on the 11th of April, staying civil processes in certain cases, and interfering with penalties imposed by the laws of the State, irrespective of color, would have provoked a reasonable outcry. The same may be said of subsequent orders, less sweeping in their scope, perhaps, but interfering equally with civil matters, in no direct manner entering into the sphere of a district commander's duties.

Now we hear of regulations promulgated by a general order under date of May 80, which carry military interference to a point beyond any reached elsewhere. They are regulations which cover ground properly belonging to the local municipal organizations, and in no sense, we can perceive, comprehended within the range of the General's duties. Among other matters they forbid the granting of licenses to any but inn-keepers for the sale of liquors in quantities less than one gallon; and they declare void "all contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale, or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors." "No civil action," declares the order, "suit, or proceeding for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court." The order forbidding the distillation of grain, although arbitrary, was apparently excused by the scarcity of food. But what can justify or palliate the meddling with an important branch of business in a manner which the rampant prohibitionists of New England dare hardly attempt? In the same inexcusable harsh spirit, General Sickles decrees that the proprietors of railroads, horse-cars, and steamboats shall not establish any discrimination on account of color or caste, on pain of being arrested for misdemeanor, and summarily tried by a military tribunal. We cannot but consider this an excess of authority. The loyal officials of New Orleans, where this very question has been raised, have taken a much more prudent course, and one more likely to produce harmony among the citizens.

From The Raleigh Sentinel.

**JUDGE KELLY.**

This gentleman, while in Congress last winter, was not very complimentary to North Carolina, as we have heretofore shown. On more than one occasion, he slandered the good people of this State, which called forth, at different times, severe rebuke. Since his Southern trip, he seems to have changed his tune, and now his praises of North Carolina are fulsome, extravagant and ridiculous.

He was recently serenaded at his home in Philadelphia, and made a speech. We have seen only casual and short notices of it. We extract from the papers the following:

"Judge Kelly said he was received courteously and kindly in every Southern city, save one. Speaking of North Carolina, he said it was the most beautiful and richest portion of earth upon which his eye had ever rested. This State, from which more than fifty thousand of her sons have fled to Indiana and Illinois, is the land of wine, of honey, of the apple and the peach, of the fig and the pomegranate, all of which he saw prosper in the open field, and under the most arduous culture. In the forty-two hundred miles he travelled the whole earth is underlaid with gold, so that a child, with an ordinary wash basin, could wash the sand from the rivulets and make at least three dollars a day, and yet he had never seen so much poverty as he found in North Carolina. 'You can hardly credit this,' 'but,' said he, 'I tell you it is true.' Judge Kelly passed through a beautiful portion of our State, but he did not see the best lands of the State by one-half. Not more than 3,000 of our people 'have fled' to Indiana and Illinois, since the war, and many of them are flying back. Before the war, thousands of the Friends left us and went to those States.—Our State is truly a land of milk and honey, and fruits, as it is a land of corn, and wheat, and cotton, and tobacco, and, upon the whole, more desirable as to its climate and natural resources than any State in the Union. Its mineral wealth and its water power are magnificent, but the earth is not underlaid with gold, nor can a child, or a grown man, except in the gold mines, which are confined to particular sections, 'with an ordinary wash basin, wash the sands from the rivulets, and make at least three dollars a day.' Judge Kelly, after all, when he tries to do his prettiest, is a very unreliable man.

**ABUSED NEGROES.**—At an early hour yesterday morning hundreds of negroes from Maryland and Virginia, who had voted on Monday, were found sitting about the corners, waiting anxiously for the Republican Committee to arrive to receive the meals and transportation home. Most of these had to rely upon their own resources.—The negro party managers had used them to their hearts' content and were willing to let them take care of themselves.—Washington Intelligence.

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