

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Volume XXIX.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

Number 1,351.

The Duty of the Hour!

The friends of a reconstructed and restored Union, will hold a MASS MEETING at the Court House in Greensboro, ON THURSDAY THE 4TH OF JULY. The reconstruction acts will be explained, and the important question "WHO CAN VOTE?" answered. Let every citizen who desires the restoration of law and order be present.

QUOTATIONS

By Wilson & Shotler, of Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. Office in Javins's Bank.

JUNE 28th, 1867.

Bank of North Carolina, (gold 30) 45; Cape Fear, 25; Charlotte, 25; Lexington, payable at Graham, 25; Lexington, 13; Roxboro, 25; Thomasville, 25; Wadesboro, 25; Wilmington, 21; Commerce, 14; Washington, 25; Charleston, 21; Fayetteville, 25; Yanceyville, 15; Mineral and Planters, 20; Farmers' Bank, Greensboro, (gold) 25; Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 20; Merchants' Bank, New Bern, 25; Greensboro Mutual, 6; Virginia Bank, Notes, 5 to 20; South Carolina, 10; Old N. C. Bonds, Coupons of 45; Old N. C. Coupons, 40; N. C. R. R. Coupons, 35; Northern Exchange, 10; Gold, 137; Silver, 125; Revenue stamps for sale at par.

North Carolina Bank Bills.

Quotations for North Carolina Bank Bills, reported by Brevint, Kellogg & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Tate Corner.

JUNE 28th, 1867.

Merchants' Bank, New Bern, 25; Bank of North Carolina, 45; Roxboro, 25; Thomasville, 25; Cape Fear, 25; Farmers' Bank, 25; Greensboro Mutual, 6; Commercial Bank, 25; Mineral and Planters, 20; Bank of Charlotte, 25; Lexington, 13; payable at Graham, 25; Wadesboro, 25; Wilmington, 21; Commerce, 14; Fayetteville, 25; Yanceyville, 15; Virginia Bank, Notes, 5 to 20; South Carolina, 10; Old N. C. Bonds, Coupons of 45; Old N. C. Coupons, 40; N. C. R. R. Coupons, 35; Old N. C. Railroad, Coupons, 35; Old N. C. R. R. Coupons, 35; Old N. C. R. R. Coupons, 35; Exchange on New York, 137; Gold, 137; Silver, 125; Revenue stamps at par in any amount.

RELIGIOUS.—The third Quarterly Meeting for Greensboro Station will be held on the 6th and 7th of July. The Rev. Dr. Reid, Presiding Elder, will be present.

MARRIED.

At Leaksville, N. C., on Tuesday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fields, MR. JOHN M. BROWER, of Mount Airy, N. C., and Miss NANNIE M. RAINE, of Leaksville, N. C.

Thomasville Female College.

THOMASVILLE, N. C. Rev. Dr. R. B. Runtz, A. M., President, and Professor in mental and moral Philosophy, and Belles Lettres.

John M. Davis, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

Professor in Natural Sciences, Mrs. Nannie M. Davis, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music, Miss Theo. A. Welfare, Teacher of French and Assistant in English, Miss Carrie M. Turner, Teacher in Music.

Teacher in Civil Engineering, Mrs. W. M. Davis, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th of July, and close 23 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue giving full particulars, address the President.

Greensboro High School.

The next Session of the above School will commence on Monday, the 8th of July, 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.

Molasses! Molasses!!

10 Hhls. } CARDINAS MOLASSES,
25 Tubs }
For sale at the lowest market price by
O. G. PAIRLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Salt—Liverpool Salt.

4000 large half Sacks in prime order, in store, and to arrive, direct from Liverpool, for sale at the lowest market price by
O. G. PAIRLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

NEW GOODS!

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Iron, Nails, Salt, &c., at reduced prices.

WANTED
500,000 pounds Sassafras Root bark, which must be perfectly clean and dry, also 500 lbs. honey, for which the highest market price will be paid.
G. W. PATTERSON,
Graham, N. C.

PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Those who are in the habit of looking upon the Supreme Court of the United States as a *coordinate department* of the Government, would do well to consider such views as the following, from *The New York World*:

"There cannot be a more dangerous doctrine than that the Constitution is whatever the Supreme Court may, from time to time, declare it to be; that the will of a body of men whom the people cannot control, is absolute. Jefferson's writings, down to the last year of his life, abound in protests against this unrepudiated doctrine and exposures of its absurdity. The same question was again made prominent by the discussions growing out of President Jackson's celebrated veto of the United States bank. The Supreme Court has decided the bank to be constitutional. General Jackson vetoed it because in his opinion it was not. His open disregard of the judgment of the Court led to much invective by the great Whig leaders and lawyers, but neither he nor the party swerved a hair from their position. Judge White, a Senator from Tennessee and then a warm supporter of General Jackson, followed Mr. Webster in the debate, and his exposition was always referred to by the President as correctly expressing his own views. The following extract exhibits the tenor of his argument:

"The honorable Senator argues that the Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court a tribunal to decide great constitutional questions such as this; and that when they have done the question is put at rest, and every other de-

partment of the government must acquiesce. This doctrine I deny. The Constitution vests the judicial power in a Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. Whenever a suit is commenced and prosecuted in the courts of the United States, of which they have jurisdiction, and such suit is decided by the Supreme Court—as that is the court of last resort—its decision is final and conclusive between the parties. But as an authority, it does not bind either the Congress or the President of the United States. If either of these co-ordinate departments is afterwards called upon to perform an official act, and co-ordinately believes the performance of that act will be a violation of the Constitution, they are not bound to perform it, but, on the contrary, are as much at liberty to decline acting as if no such decision had been made."

"If different interpretations are put upon the Constitution by the different departments, the people is the tribunal to settle the dispute. Each of the departments is the agent of the people, doing their business according to the powers conferred; and where there is a disagreement as to the extent of these powers, the people themselves, through the ballot-boxes, must settle it."

Mr. Van Buren, who quotes and gives prominence to this extract, says of it: "This is the true view of the Constitution."

"It is that which was taken by those who framed and adopted, and by the founders of the Democratic party. It is one which was universally acquiesced in at the formation of the government and for some time thereafter." We have no space to reproduce even a summary of Mr. Van Buren's reasoning on this subject; nor should we otherwise deem it necessary, our point of view being historical.

The following remark will suffice to show both the nature of his opinions and the strength of conviction with which he held them: "The deeper the subject is looked into,"

"he says, the more apparent to all bona fide searchers for truth will become the fallacy of the principle which claims for the Supreme Court a controlling authority over the other departments in respect to constitutional questions."

O. G. PAIRLEY & Co.—We call attention to the advertisements in to-day's paper of O. G. Pairley & Co., of Wilmington, offering to the trade a large supply of Salt and Molasses. This enterprising house is, we are pleased to learn, doing a heavy business, and have enlarged their facilities with a view to meet the requirements of their increasing trade.

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the next session of this school will commence on the 15th of July next, under the control of its former Principal, Jesse R. McLean, whose time and attention will be devoted entirely to the interest of the school and the advancement of his pupils.

Mr. McLean is too well known as an instructor of youth to require a word of commendation at our hands. His school deserves good patronage.

REGISTRATION IN THIS STATE.—Mr. Brodie, a member of the Board of Registration recently in session in Charleston, says Rules on the subject have been prepared and will soon be printed.

There will be three Boards, of three each, to the larger Counties; two Boards to the Counties of medium size; and one Board to each of the several small Counties. A Board will consist of two white men and one colored man.

The Boards of Registers in the various Counties will recommend to General Sikes suitable persons to act as poll holders or inspectors of the elections.

THE NEGRO VOTE.—We are indebted to the *New York Times*, a leading republican organ for the following sound opinion. It says:

"It is impossible that the whites and blacks of the South should be mustered into opposition camps politically without a consequent hostility in all the relations of life. Their only hope lies in harmony of sentiment based on a conviction of harmony of interest. And the systematic crusade which is now going on, and which tends directly to a disturbance of these relations, may well cause disquiet and resentment among the whites in the Southern States."

Gen. Burton, who recently commanded at Fortress Monroe while Mr. Davis was a prisoner, has been put in command of the Post of Columbia, S. C.

It is announced that General Longstreet has been pardoned.

The *Wilmington Journal* received the following from a reliable source:

"A negro woman residing in the vicinity of Riverside, about five miles above this city, left her family on Tuesday to go into the woods for the purpose of picking blackberries. She remained absent so long that fears were excited for her safety, and some of her family instituted a search for her. She was finally found lying by a bush where she had been picking blackberries perfectly dead, and by her side a monster rattlesnake was found coiled.

The snake was killed and the body of the unfortunate woman examined. It was found to contain the marks of the fangs of the snake in several places, and was much swollen, showing plainly that the snake had attacked and bitten her to death."

We have received the first number of *The Goldsboro Daily Morning Star*, published by W. Whitaker, Esq. It is well printed and filled with interesting matter.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in this town on Thursday the 11th day of next month.

IMPORTANT OMISSIONS.—Most of the Southern newspapers misprinted the opinion of Attorney General Stanbery in an important particular—the error being in the tenth paragraph in relation to municipal officers. Mr. Stanbery says such officers are not subject to disfranchisement. In alluding to the omission, in the copies of the opinion furnished the Southern Press, *The N. Y. World* says:

Now, it is very curious, that in the copy of the opinion sent to the Southern press, the "not" is omitted. Of course this has been done by some swindling Radical to illegally disfranchise a large number of Southern whites. Fortunately the fraud has been found out, and it is to be hoped that the Attorney General will also ferret out the rogue and give him his deserts.

EXPENSIVE "CHICKEN."—Among the items of appropriations made by the Warden's Court of Forsyth county, as published in *The Salem Observer*, we notice one to "Polly Fletcher for keeping old hen, \$2.00. That hen's eggs ought to be worth twenty five cents a dozen."

Judge Kelley's Record.

John Griffin, of New York, wrote the following letter to Judge Kelley, of Mobile notoriety, who has recently been making speeches to the "negroes" in the South. Kelley's record thus given to the public, shows him to be a proper animal for a Radical, bearing the "family likeness" of all that pestiferous sect. The letter bears date New York, February 21st, 1866 and is as follows:

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley Sir—In your speech at a negro meeting on the 31st inst., at Washington, in the First Presbyterian church, you stated "that if Fred. Douglas was not qualified to vote in the City of Washington, it was very strange that the menest of your race should be entitled to do so for President." This was your language published in the city papers.

I have known you since the year 1829 or 1830; have known you when you were a violent Jackson, anti-Bank, anti-Whig, anti-Clay, and a strong Calhoun and pro-slavery man, of the most Copperhead kind; I knew you when you were one of Fanny Wright's followers; an Atheist of the most "damnable" kind; I knew you when you were a leader of the Philadelphia church-burners in 1844—yourself and Lewis C. Levin; I knew you when you wanted to burn down the churches that your father worshipped at, and where you received your name at the baptismal font. All this you would have done, were it not for the gallant Gen. Patterson, Gen. Cadwalader, ex-Mayor Swift, Josiah Randall, and last, not least, Col. Du Solle—all Protestant gentlemen, all Americans, with the exception of Patterson of '98. You are a renegade in religion as well as in politics, and a disgrace to the name and memory of your honest father and kindred. A bird that fouls his own nest is a filthy bird.

Yours,
JOHN GRIFFIN.
No. 84 Catharine street, New York.

GEN. POPE'S REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEORGIA.—General Pope, has issued special instructions to the Boards of Registration. Paragraph 21 directs that Clerks and Reporters of the Supreme Court, Clerks of Superior and Inferior Courts, Clerks of County and ordinary Courts, County Treasurers, County Surveyors, Receivers of tax returns, Tax Collectors, Tax Receivers, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders, Aldermen, or Councilmen of any incorporated city or town, who previous to the war occupied these offices, and afterwards participated in rebellion are all disqualified, and not entitled to registration.

MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico are contradictory and unreliable as usual. The latest report in regard to Maximilian is, that he will not be shot, but to be banished from the country. Santa Anna, who for several months has been residing on Staten Island, N. Y., went incognito on board the vessel *Virginia* to Vera Cruz, and was there arrested on the 7th inst. by Commander Roe of the U. S. steamer *Tacony*. The commander of the liberal forces demanded the surrender of Santa Anna which at first was refused; but three schooners ranging along side Commander Roe's vessel with some ugly-looking guns pointing toward him, had the effect to soften his heart, and a guard of marines boarded the vessel and took Santa Anna ashore. Santa Anna protested claiming to be a prisoner in the hands of the United States. The commands of Boryas and Canales, at Tampico, and the citizens of that place, have formally pronounced for Santa Anna, and a pronouncement to that effect has been issued.

From The Savannah News.

To the Freedmen of Georgia.

The following letter from a colored man applies with equal force to the colored people of North Carolina:

SAVANNAH, May 28th 1867.

On the eve of leaving America for a short stay in Europe, I feel not only the inclination, but deem it my duty to address a few parting words to my people, whose welfare lies next to my heart and whose interest are the theme of my thoughts by day and my dreams by night.

These ideas are dictated not only by a fixed resolution, determined by observation of the present political aspect, but also by what I have observed through a prolonged residence in both sections of the United States. In doing this, I am well aware from past experience that I shall no doubt call down upon my head the evils of wrath of the Radical party at the South, and if deemed important enough, perhaps of the North also; but "I speak the words of truth and soberness," and I earnestly entreat my people everywhere not to be per-

sued by the wild inventions of party faction addressed to them on issues entirely outside of their material interests, but to listen to the words of one who has no personal advantage to subserve, and who, in making these remarks, is actuated simply by a desire to see his people pursue a course consistent with their past situation and their future responsibilities and duties; for, my colored brethren, we have most serious responsibilities and duties in the future. We spring from a state of slavery, but the United States at large; for reconstruction is about to ensue on our admission to political rights, and our vote in Georgia for Federal offices is equal to the vote of the white man, North and South, for the Federal offices.

The first question that arises under this state of affairs is—"Are we prepared by education or otherwise to select the best men for office?" and it not, "whom are we to look for advice on this question, which so deeply involves the fate of our people?"

To the first proposition, I think that the educated and thinking men of my people must answer that, with few exceptions, "my people are not capable of the necessary discrimination;" and this is not necessarily the result of any inferiority of race, as may be suggested, but is the result of what would be in any continued slavery and a general want of education.

Now, then, my people under these circumstances, to whom shall we look for advice? Shall it be to the people of the Northern States, or to the people of the South—to the stranger who preaches benevolence, or to the friends whom we knew from infancy? It is true, that the North has struck the fetters from our limbs; but we are to enquire seriously as to this question, while we are bound in gratitude to thank them for this service, whether this action was the result of love to the colored man or of hatred to the rebellion and its adherents.

This question is one of too much intricacy for me to argue here. I merely suggest to you the expediency of deep and abiding thought and speculation on it. But I desire to bring things before you as they are; for I love facts and not theories, and the Pharisee holds small position in my mind, when he is brought in contact with the conscientious Levite. I have lived at the North—this philanthropic North—which has fought our battle and liberated us on a political question—a philanthropy which was achieved altogether at the cost of our late masters, and did not cost anybody else one cent.

I grew up with Southern white boys, played with them, and love them. I have met only unvarying kindness at the hands of our Southern men. I cannot say the same of Northern men.

But leaving all this out of the question, to whose interests are you to trust? Will you rely on the man whose interests are involved with the looms of New England and the mines of Pennsylvania, where you can never live or be employed, or will you trust to the planter of rice and cotton, in whose country you live and whose interests are identical yours? Can't you see that your interests are identical those of the people of the South? That as they prosper, you will prosper. That as they are impoverished by taxation or legislation, you will be impoverished also. Now, if this be true, and common sense will clearly show you that it is, the Southern people are not going to vote or legislate to impoverish themselves. And if their interests are your interests, ought you not to take their advice on these political matters, in which your future is greatly involved? I hardly think it admits of a question.

Now, my brethren, you are Southern men, live at the South, raised at the South, your interests all Southern, your future indissolubly linked with the South. Demagogues may strive to persuade you otherwise, but I have lived among them; I know the status of the colored man among them; and, in fact, to sustain and fortify my position, I need only to point to Illinois and other Northern States, where a colored man is not permitted by their laws to reside.—Such a law never has been enacted, and never would have been enacted in a Southern State, and this you very well know.

To those, then, my people, with whom you have been raised and among whom you were born; to those accustomed to your habits and manners; to those among whom you live and whose interests are clearly your interests; to those who are the only parties to whom you must look for work and subsistence; to those who sympathize with you and yours; to those among whom you live and move and have your being; and finally to those who, as I believe before God, are the only friends and preservers of the colored man, I enjoin you to turn—to take example, advice and precedent from those whom you know, and while you treat the stranger kindly, trust, above all, to old and well tried friends.

HENRY GWINN.

The Liquor Question.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1867.

In the execution of Paragraphs VI and VII of General Orders No. 32, current series, Post Commanders will be governed by the following instructions:

An Inn is a place where food and lodging are provided and furnished for pay to travellers and sojourners.

Municipal and town authorities may grant to Innkeepers licenses to sell liquors in quantities less than one gallon to be drunk on the premises. In determining the number of such licenses it is expected that due regard will be observed to the actual occasion for tavern accommodations, so that no evasion of the order be permitted by an unnecessary increase of the present number of Inns. In any town where this occurs the authority to grant licenses will be revoked and the licenses granted annulled.

The order does not admit of any construction extending the privilege to apothecary shops, ice cream saloons, eating houses, or other places.

The civil authorities to whom license money has been paid will determine for

themselves whether they will refund to licensees the whole or any part of the money received for licenses.

The order is operative on and after the date of its publication. Post commanders in the exercise of their discretion may extend the time until the first day of July next.

The Military tribunals, constituted by Circular dated May 15th, 1867, from these Headquarters will have cognizance of all violations of paragraphs VI and VII of General Orders 32, current series. The proceedings will be forwarded by the Post Commander to these Headquarters for review and final action.

Where by law or municipal regulation the proceeds of licenses are devoted to the maintenance of common schools open to all without discrimination against color or caste, the proceeds of the licenses now authorized may be applied either to such schools or to the support of the poor, in the discretion of the civil authorities.

All laws or parts of laws or municipal regulations inconsistent with the provisions of General Orders 32, or of this Circular, are suspended and will be deemed and held inoperative.

The authority to revoke licenses when drunkenness or disorderly conduct is permitted in or about premises where liquor is sold may be exercised by Post Commanders or by any magistrate of the vicinage on proof of the offence.

By command of
Maj. Genl. D. E. SICKLES.

Interview with Old Thad.

Mr. Drake, one of the editors of *The Union Spring Times*, who is now travelling in the Northern States, had an interview a few days since with Thaddeus Stevens at home. We copy:

I visited Lancaster, and obtained an audience. Radicals have a good deal to say about the close relationship some of the former slaves bear to their masters and their masters' friends. They tell Southern people that numbers among their servile class are too yellow to be white, and too white to be black. They must stop this. It is horribly unkind to their great leader and master. In the city of Lancaster, Penn., in the godly North, high into the pure city of Philadelphia, Thaddeus Stevens has for years lived in open adultery with a mulatto woman whom he seduced from her husband, a full-blooded negro.—This mulatto manages his household both in Lancaster and at Washington, receives or rejects his visitors at will, speaks of Mr. Stevens and herself as "we," and in all things comforts herself as if she enjoyed the rights of a lawful wife.

I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of his party, just what his party demanded, and where their demands would stop; upon what terms and at what probable time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the Government, and to ask his interpretation of the present measure of reconstruction. Then prefacing the question with the remark that it was an indelicate one to put to a gentleman, I asked:

"Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure for the purpose of intimidation?"

He answered at once: "I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of law."

"But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in perverting a war made to resolve a doubtful question, and the right itself to make which was doubtful, into an excuse for going beyond its purposes, in treating the defeated so harshly as you propose?"

"The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing to do with it whatever. You made an issue of war—Whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire—we accepted the issue and conquered you. By a thousand acts, which some of my party seem now to forget, the Government recognized you as a belligerent nation, and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution nor any claim to be treated by its provisions. While you were belligerents, I regarded you also as great criminals, who had forfeited all rights as persons as well as property. I propose to deal with you entirely by the laws of war, and though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish you by fines at least sufficient to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation measure, Mr. Stevens—will you be satisfied with no less?"

"No, sir! Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your support?"

"I do not know—we had a hard work to secure the passage of the military bill—but I shall take care of myself, and devote all of my strength and ability on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in the South—honest men, who took an oath of loyalty to the United States Government in good faith, upon the assurance that they would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of policies bears hardly upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is disregarded. If you—and I say you because you are your party—intend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the South by delay and deception. Bring Wilson home, and don't let him tell any more lies on honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well understood. You are consistent, and have been frank, at least."

Mr. S. complained of being overworked. I begged him to answer one or two more questions.

"Would you be pleased to see organized in Alabama a government similar to that of Tennessee, under such men as Brownlow, a few of which I am sorry to say we have among us—Mitt. Safford for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly: "It is not a matter of men at all; it would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would enquire whether you had a State, and—"

I here interrupted, feeling that he was

dodging, and asked the following question:

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a government enfranchising the negro, providing for his education, and giving ample guarantees for his protection before the courts and in society, and under that government should send good men, who could take the 'test oath,' to Congress, would you admit her representation."

With a moment's pause he answered with strong emphasis: "No, sir;" and thus closed the interview.

Letter from Hon. Z. B. Vance.

Being unable to accept the invitation some time since extended to address the colored people of Nash and Edgecombe, ex-Gov. Vance has sent the Committee the following excellent letter, regretting his inability to oblige them:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 16, 1867.

To Messrs. Jason Cooper, Isaac Archbell and others, colored citizens of Edgecombe and Nash counties:

Sirs:—Your call upon Rev. Mr. Williams, Ex-Gov. Vance and myself to address you on the questions now before the country, at such time and place as we might select, has been before me for some time.— Hoping that I might be able to find an opportunity to comply, I have this long delayed replying; but finding that there is little or no certainty of my being permitted by business engagements to do so, I have concluded to decline, and to answer your invitation, as you requested, through the public press.

I frankly confess, my friends, that I did not hope greatly to profit you, had I been able to speak to you in person. Such industrious efforts have been made to make you think ill of those who were lately your masters, and to cause you to regard with distrust everything which they might do or say, that I had little hope of making you believe in either my sincerity or good will. With some honorable exceptions, the great mass of your people are becoming widely estranged from their former owners, and it is now hardly possible for us to prevent it, melancholy as it is. Time will, however, soon show you where your true interests are. Your good sense will soon enable you to see that neither your distant northern friend, nor their respectable camp-followers among the Southern whites, who are so zealous in your behalf now, can be of so much value to you as the true and consistent men of the South, with whom you were born and raised.

However many friends a man may have abroad, he is ill at ease if his neighbor is his enemy. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is not only a divine command, but is wholly full of worldly wisdom. If you want a kindness, you don't go to Massachusetts for it, but to your neighbor; if you want employment you don't go to a ranting politician, you go to your neighbor; in short, in sickness or in health, in prosperity or adversity, in joy or sorrow, we are dependent for more than half of that which renders life endurable upon our neighbors. Your neighbors and your employers are those against whom they are now seeking to array you, and I greatly fear they will succeed at first. Your old masters do not come to you eating their own words and giving the lie to every profession of their lives; nor do they come betraying the rights and liberties of their own color to ingratiate themselves with yours. Many others do, however, and the majority of your people will believe them until they learn a very plain and simple truth; that a bad man among the whites will be just as bad, or worse among the blacks; and the change of sides is far from making an honest man a hypocrite and a trickster.

Much damage will doubtless be done before your people see the designs of those who wish to lead them now, but I hope soon for better things. When actual and bitter experience has opened your eyes, then will be our time to address you with a hope of success. When you come to know the true power of capital and labor combined in friendly effort, how dependent the one is upon the other, and how ruinous to both is enmity and distrust, then I shall hope to see the day when slavery shall be abolished in fact, both for black and white, and when, animated by a common spirit of industry, harmony, and love of country and of human progress, all shall labor to make our State blossom as the rose, and turn her waste places into seats of refinement and delight. My word for it, my friends, there is not a good man among your former masters, but prays for the hour to come when he may, without disfranchising himself, work for you! As you are to be citizens, we want you to be intelligent citizens; as you are to be our neighbors, we want you to be kind and loving neighbors. In every aspect of the case, it is our true interest to help you fit yourself for the new life to which you are called. If you will permit us, we will do it.

Thanking you for the confidence your invitation manifests, in my desire to do you good at all events, and trusting that the same quiet and commendable spirit which characterized your race during four years of terrible civil war, may continue to animate you during the times through which we are passing, in all good feeling and amity, I remain,

Most sincerely your friend,
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Wheat Harvest and other Crops.

The wheat harvest is now going on in this portion of the State, and we are pleased to learn that the prospect for a yield was never better—the wheat-heads are large, well filled and heavy. The corn prospect is likewise promising. Rather too much rain for bottom lands, but upland crops are doing well. Oats never better, and the same may be said of Irish potatoes and all garden vegetables. The berry crop will be large. Cherries are very abundant, peach crop promising, apples not so good.

We hear the most favorable reports of a large wheat crop in all parts of the country.—*Statesville American*.

Wanted, a minister to Mexico who has "no objection to going into the country."

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF RECONSTRUCTION. *The Richmond Whig* has arrived at the following conclusion:

Our opinion is that the present is the proper time to heal the wounds inflicted by the war, to build up what is thrown down, and to restore what is destroyed.

In the great process of reconstruction, upon which we are about to enter—a reconstruction not only political, but social and industrial—many of the South are required to play a

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CABINET.

On the Summary of the Attorney General's Opinion—It is Approved.
WASHINGTON, June 20.

The conclusion of the President and the Cabinet in reference to the interpretation of the Military Reconstruction laws are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authority:

In the Cabinet June 18th, 1867, present, The President, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Post Master General, Attorney General and the acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General, as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress, commonly known as the reconstruction acts. And that in view of the great magnitude of the subject and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Cabinet. And to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet, to enable him to see that the laws he faithfully executed. And to decide what order and instructions are necessary, and expedient to be given to the Military Commanders.

He said, further, that the branch of the subject which seemed to him first in order for consideration was as to the instructions to be sent to the Military Commanders, for their guidance, and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will therefore, be now considered. The summary was then read at length.

Each section was then considered, discussed and voted upon as follows:

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters. On this all voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than the prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witness or any other form of proof.

3. As to citizenship and residence.

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

Concurred in unanimously.

4. An unmilitarized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

5. No one who is twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

Concurred in unanimously.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these States, except, perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second and third paragraphs.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear as follows:

"I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor hold any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not qualified.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

8. Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

9. Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Concurred in unanimously.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds, and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat that two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War express the opinion that Lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left free to the exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

All voted aye except the Secretary of War, who voted nay as the proposition is stated.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, does not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with those which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, congressmen, and legislators, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but on such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.

This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the elec-

tion, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office."

The last four occurred in unanimously. In the Cabinet June 20th, 1867. Present the President and the same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the Cabinet that after full deliberation he concurred with the majority, upon those actions of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by a unanimous vote.

That as it appeared that the Military Commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a general order to the respective Commanders the points set forth in the summary.

Abolitionists.

The word "Abolitionist" is derived from the transitive verb *abolish*, which Webster defines as follows: "Abolish—1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs and institutions. 2. To destroy." Now let us see what our Abolitionists have abolished, destroyed, annulled and made void:

They have abolished liberty.

They have abolished the Union.

They have abolished the Constitution.

They have abolished trial by jury.

They have abolished the laws and the courts.

They have abolished ten States.

They have abolished the peace and fraternity of the country.

They have abolished the sacredness of the church.

They have abolished the freedom of speech.

They have abolished freedom of opinion.

They have abolished freedom of religion.

They have abolished all that the late war was waged for.

They have abolished all that our forefathers fought for.

They have abolished gold and silver.

They have abolished equal rights to all.

They have abolished equal taxation.

They have abolished economy and honesty in the Administration of the Government.

They have abolished low prices, cheap living, good times and the general prosperity.

They have abolished the Cotton crop, and the millions of gold resulting from our exports.

They have abolished a million of lives.

They have abolished from three to six thousand millions of treasure.

They have abolished our Southern market.

They have abolished our commerce upon the seas.

They have abolished our independence of Eastern manufacturers and iron mongers.

They have abolished representation as a corollary of taxation.

They have abolished the United States Senate.

They have abolished the United States.

With such a record and such achievements only to boast of, what more appropriate name could they bear than that of "Abolitionists?"

CUT THIS OUT.—The Mercantile Times gives the following reasonable rules for young men commencing business:

The world estimates men by their success in life—and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and, in doing this, never reckon the cost.

Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore, look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned. Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly, of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment—therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much—and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear of the law; for even if you gain your case, you are generally loser of money.

Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine drinking and cigar smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

SIZE OF NAILS.—The following table will show any one at a glance the length of the various sizes and number of nails in a pound. They are rated "2-penny" up to "20-penny."

	Inches.	Per lb.
2-penny	1	557
3-penny	1 1/4	553
4-penny	1 1/2	549
5-penny	1 3/4	545
6-penny	1 7/8	541
7-penny	2	537
8-penny	2 1/4	533
9-penny	2 1/2	529
10-penny	2 3/4	525
11-penny	2 7/8	521
12-penny	3	517
13-penny	3 1/4	513
14-penny	3 1/2	509
15-penny	3 3/4	505
16-penny	3 7/8	501
17-penny	4	497
18-penny	4 1/4	493
19-penny	4 1/2	489
20-penny	4 3/4	485

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job of work can easily be made.

DWELLING BURN.—The dwelling house of Mr. J. H. Maxwell, in Providence neighborhood, in this county, was consumed by fire Saturday the 15th inst., together with all the furniture and clothing of the family. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.—Charlotte Democrat.

From The St. Louis Times, 13th.

Sheridan's Removal.

I have read the editorials of the Republican press of the country on General Sheridan's removal of Governor Wells and others with much astonishment, and find that they display a vast amount of ignorance as to the actual condition of things in the Crescent City, where I have lived for many months. They take it for granted that any thing little Phil Sheridan does is *pro bono publico*.

Now, sir, permit me to make a few remarks as to the facts, well known in New Orleans. While General Sheridan is a brave little soldier in the saddle, he is very deficient as an executive officer. He has an ungovernable temper, which he can not or will not control, and when his most intimate friends express opposition to his policy he will at once fly into a towering passion, and with fearful oaths order them from his presence. Ever since the July riots his temper has been unusually sour.

On one occasion, when a deputation was sent him by the ex-officers of the Federal army residing in New Orleans, he cursed the deputation, spoke of Mayor Munroe, Judge Abel, Attorney-General Herron, and other ex-Confederates, as G—d—d—s—s of b—s, (as I learned from the written report made by the deputation,) and declared if these Radicals came into his office he would order his orderly to kick them out. In this way he has given mortal offence to both parties, who in consequence of these insults avoid him. This was the beginning of the quarrel between Governor Wells and Sheridan, which has culminated in Sheridan's avenging himself upon the Governor. Let me give another instance of his overbearing, bullying mode of carrying a point.

Some time in September last the special reporters or correspondents of the New York press sent North some dispatches showing the disorderly and riotous proclivities of the colored soldiers who had organized to attack the St. Thomas police station. Sheridan summoned the correspondents to his office—asked them why they had sent dispatches North that would give the public the impression that a part of his command were not under discipline; and received the answer that they had sent it because it was true and was news. From one of them I learn that he admitted the correctness of their reports, but springing up, exclaimed: "I don't care a G—d—d—n if it is true! If you send such dispatches you can't stay in my department."

He advanced upon them with a horsewhip, exclaiming, "Get out of here, G—d—d—n you!" The whip came down upon the representative of *The Tribune*, who beat a hasty retreat before the wrath of the General "commanding." Sheridan then advanced upon *The Herald's* special, who happened to be armed; he has seen Sheridan in these fits of passion in the army, and had heard him curse his subordinate generals, consequently he knew how to act.

Drawing up a loaded cane, he looked at Sheridan until he had approached within whipping distance, when he brought the "hero of the Shenandoah" to bay by a look and a very hostile gesture. Phil saw murder looking in the eye of the correspondent, who maintained his hostile "present" until Sheridan, astonished and cowed, "fell back" to his seat, and the correspondent withdrew.

I could, Mr. Editor, multiply these cases, and fill columns with particulars of similar outrages practised by Sheridan upon citizens, ex-Federal officers, and persons of Confederate antecedents, but these will suffice to show that, much as he is loved by the soldiers and people of the North, he is totally unfit to administer the affairs of a department, and his removal to the far West, where he could indulge his love for profanity and fighting the poor Indians, would give universal satisfaction to all parties in Louisiana.

AN EX-FEDERAL OFFICER.

New Orleans, June 8, 1867.

Sowing Little Seed.

Little Bessie had got a present of a new book, and she eagerly opened it to look at the first picture. It was the picture of a boy sitting by the side of a stream, and throwing seeds into the water.

"I wonder what this picture is about," said she, "why does the boy throw seeds into the water?"

"Oh! I know," said her brother Edward, who had been looking at the book; "he is sowing the seeds of water-lilies."

"But how small the seeds look!" said Bessie. "It seems strange that such large plants should grow from such little things."

"You are just sowing such tiny seeds every day, Bessie, and they will come up large strong plants after a while," said her father.

"Oh, no, father, I have not planted any seeds for a long while."

"I have seen my daughter sow a number of seeds to-day."

Bessie looked puzzled, and her father smiled and said, "Yes, I have watched you planting flowers, and seeds, and weeds to-day."

"Now I know that you are joking, for I would not plant ugly weeds."

"I will tell you what I mean. When you laid aside that interesting book, and attended to what your mother wished done, you were sowing seeds of kindness and love. When you broke that dish that you know your mother valued, and came instantly and told her, you were sowing seeds of truth. When you took the cup of cold water to the poor woman at the gate, you were sowing seeds of mercy. There are all beautiful flowers, Bessie. But I hope my little girl has been planting the great tree of love to God, and that she will tend and watch it, until its branches reach the skies and meet before His throne."

"And the weeds, father?"

"When you were impatient with baby, you sowed the seeds of ill-temper. When you waited some time after your mother called you, you sowed disobedience and selfishness. There are all noxious weeds. Pull them up. Do not let them grow in your garden."

EXPENSE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The New York Herald has lately dismissed a large number of employees from its editorial rooms. Some forty men were dismissed in all. This great reduction in force is owing to the extreme dullness of business. Although *The Herald* is the richest paper in the world, excepting perhaps *The London Times*, and receives the most exorbitant prices for advertisements, it cannot stand the pressure, and is compelled to reduce expenses.

Sixty thousand paying visitors attend the Paris Exposition daily.

Seeding to Clover.

MISSISS. ERRORS.—In answer to "J. G. New Jersey," it may be stated that clover seed is often sown on wheat, for which clover has been plowed under, with satisfactory results, in Western New York. It is the customary practice to sow with wheat, and whenever the grain is sown on a clover ley, it is again followed with clover. But in this section wheat is not so often sown on a good clover ley as it should be. It is more customary to let the land lie until the clover is run out, and the time is past when the most benefit may be secured; besides it is getting much too common to sow wheat after spring crops.

But in the Northern part of Genesee county, and particularly what is called the "oak openings," plowing under clover—either with or without lightly pasturing—for wheat, has been largely practised with decided advantage. In such cases the land in wheat is always seeded again to clover, the "two course rotation of clover and wheat" having been followed many years. In this way a great deal of most excellent wheat has been grown.

But it is found that it is not best to follow this course too long. When wheat is sown after clover every other year, fifteen years or more, it begins to fail, and show that a change is needed. This is not because the land is not rich, as it is found that heavy crops of corn and barley can be grown on such land, but because the soil needs resting for wheat. When corn and other crops have been grown, and the land is again sown to wheat, good crops are secured. This not only shows that a rotation of crops is necessary to produce the best results, but there should be some variety in the crops adopted—that although land may be made very rich by plowing under so much clover, yet to produce the best returns, nature needs more change—needs a greater variety of crops to secure the greatest advantage from so large an amount of fertilizing matter.—This is further shown by the fact that last year large crops of barley were grown on the "oak openings," many large fields yielding, as I am told, from forty to fifty bushels per acre.

But there is one point of some importance to those that fear the land may become "clover sick," and that is, that wheat fails or shows a need of a change before clover. Not only is the land made rich, and a succession of heavy crops of wheat grown, but when wheat begins to show need of a change, large crops of other grain are grown, which are again followed with good wheat, and all main crops of wheat are secured by frequent seeding to clover, which still continue to do well.

True, this is done on good land that is well adapted to clover; but it is not without value as proof that on all grain soils, and especially those suited to winter wheat—clover, if judiciously used in connection with barn yard manure, and a good rotation—will make and keep land rich and productive. It is also valuable as another proof of the advantage of frequent seeding to clover. And one object in writing at this time, is again to urge farmers to seed to clover with all sown grain, and especially winter wheat and rye, as experience and observation each year confirms the opinion that in no other way can the same improvement of the soil be as easily or cheaply secured.

But I do not recommend farmers to plow under a heavy crop of clover every other year, for wheat. Not but heavy crops of wheat can be profitably grown in this way. But I have no doubt that a rotation in which corn is planted on a two-year clover sod, and followed by some spring crop with which clover can be sown, and this clover, after laying one year, is followed with wheat, is better for the land and more profit to the owner.—In this way the land may be in clover about half of the time, and if the crop is good, it may be cut for hay. This hay, with cornstalks and straw, if all are well saved, and judiciously fed, with a suitable proportion of grain, will make sufficient manure, if properly saved and applied in connection with plowing under a good clover ley every two or three years, to make the land rich and productive. I grow clover and other crops in this way, and have several times sown clover seed on wheat that was sown on a good clover ley, and shall do so again this spring.

RUSSIAN BAPTISM.—It is always performed by immersion. In the rich houses, two tables are laid in the drawing room by the priest, one is covered with holy images, on the other is placed an enormous silver basin filled with water, surrounded by small wax tapers. The chief priest begins by consecrating the font, and plunging a silver cross repeatedly in the water; he then takes the child, and after reciting certain prayers, undresses it completely. The process of immersion takes place twice, and so rigorously that the head must disappear under the water; the infant is then restored to its nurse, and the sacrament is finally administered. In former times, when a child had the misfortune to be born in winter, it was plunged without pity under the ice, or in water of the same temperature. In the present day that rigor has been relaxed by permission of the church, and warm water substituted for the other; but the common people still adhere scrupulously to the ancient practice in all seasons. On these occasions numbers of children are baptized at the same time on the ice; and the cold often proves fatal to them. It sometimes happens, also, that a child slips through the hands of the priest, and is lost, in which case he only exclaims, "God has been pleased to bring this infant to Himself—hand me another!" and the poor people submit to their loss without a murmur, as a dispensation of Heaven.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.—There appears to be a very bad feeling existing between the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company (which road is now being constructed) and the South Carolina Railroad Company. The road from Columbia to Augusta, when completed, on account of being shorter and more direct between the two cities, will be a successful competitor of the South Carolina railroad, after failing to prevent the building of its rival by legal means, has resorted to tearing up the track of the Columbia and Augusta Road, where it crosses the South Carolina Road. The crossing was torn up last week by the employees of the South Carolina Road. A pretty bold and outrageous proceeding, we think. Where is General Sickles' boys—can't they make people be on our neighboring State?—Charlotte Democrat.

From The Sentinel.

MISSISS. ERRORS.—I desire to say a few things through the columns of the *Sentinel*, not that I am simple enough to believe that my opinions are of any interest to any one, but simply to gratify a freak of my own, and furthermore, because I believe I represent the views of the true Union party. I claim to have been a Union man before and during the war, but perhaps not an entirely consistent one. I have no inclination to forsake the peaceful pursuits of agriculture to enter the arena of politics. Somehow, I have acquired an aversion to politicians. I like patriotism much better than politics. I conceive that there is as great a difference between a politician and a patriot, as there is between a mountain and a mole-hill. The one will make great sacrifices for the good of his country, the other will sacrifice his country's good to accomplish his own selfish ends.

The war party of the South alleged that if we were defeated in the struggle for independence, that general confiscation would take place. I didn't believe a word of it. The Government, as yet, has shown little more magnanimity towards us than war men anticipated; but at the same time not so much as true Union men expected. So you see that while the Secessionist is deceived as to the result, the Unionist is also. I believed the Southern States would be received back as prodigals; and that by acts of kindness our Northern brethren would heap "coals of fire" upon our heads,—thus making us ashamed of our evil deeds, and attaching us more firmly than ever to the Union. But while I am somewhat disappointed at the course of Congress, I am much more disappointed at the course of certain Southern men, styling themselves "Southern loyalists." They are becoming better Union men (?) than the preservers of the Union even. Like the Indian's tree, they are becoming so straight that they lean over. They seem to have more bitter and malignant feelings than Northern Radicals even. "Southern loyalists" seem more anxious to confiscate than "Northern loyalists." Why is this? Is it to revenge themselves for oppression, real or imagined, or is it to get office outside the State? The one motive is as improper as the other. No man should seek office outside of his State, and if Union men were oppressed during the war, it is that a reason why they should retaliate, now that they think they have the Government to back them? Is such a course of conduct noble? Is it honorable? Can the successful honesty of purpose to their erring secession neighbors—at least to those who went into the breach and fought for their principles? The man who cannot do this, becomes subject to the charge of bigotry himself. Why not say to their secession neighbors, "Sir, you trampled on my feelings during the war because of my Union principles. I now have the advantage of you. My principles have triumphed, I can return good for evil. I extend to you the hand of fellowship and good feeling?" If the Secessionist has a spark of nobleness in his soul, he will feel himself whipped, humbled. If he has not the nobleness to appreciate such conduct, there will be none the less a noble act performed.

But, Messrs. Editors, I must question the Union record of some of these "Southern loyalists." Did not some of them hold office under the Confederate Government? Are not some of them men who wait for the tide rather than stem the current? Are these the men to denounce as disloyal, and in league with secessionists, such as Andrew Johnson, John Baxter and Ben. Perry?—

