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PATRIOT.

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REGISTRATION.—GUILFORD COUNTY.—The South Board composed of Paris Benbow, D. H. La Plash and Harmon Unthank, has made the following appointments: Mr. Leesville, 15th, 16th and 17th inst. Rags' 19th, 20th, 21st. Coble's 22nd, 23rd, 24th. Ross' 25th, 26th, 27th. Wilsonville, 28th, 29th, 31st. Greensboro, September 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. The North Board, composed of John T. Poe, R. Y. Davis and Thos. C. Starbuck, has made the following appointments: Monticello, 15th, 16th and 17th inst. Smithville, 19th, 20th, 21st. Kings' 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

COURT WEEK.—August term of Guilford County Court is in session this week. The State Docket has engrossed most of the term.

REGISTRATION.—Registration has commenced throughout the State. Returns of the numbers registered so far are as yet meagre.

REGISTER AND VOTE.—HON. J. M. LEACH.—We have heretofore urged upon the people of Guilford, and all the readers of *The Patriot*, to come up to the full measure of their duty; and for every man who could register and vote, and we are strengthened in the opinion of the propriety and necessity of so doing, by having heard an able speech, made on Tuesday last, to a large and attentive audience of both races by the above named gentleman, who was here attending Court, and was finally called for.

We will not attempt to report the speech, the delivery of which occupied an hour and a quarter, but will give a brief synopsis of some of the leading questions he discussed.

He set out by saying he should utter nothing calculated to give offense to any patriotic man or true North Carolinian, whatever may have been their political antecedents—that his object was not to engender hate, produce dissension, or prolong strife, but to restore concord and harmony to our distracted country—that the South had committed terrible mistakes, the world not use harsher language; and that the disposition of the public mind and tendency of the times, was to demand a third political blunder that would wreck the ruin of the country, perhaps the enslavement and degradation of a large class of her people, and being about such a horrid condition of things, the mere contemplation of which was enough to make every good citizen shudder. And this was from present indications, the disposition and tendency to thoroughly vilify North Carolina, to *Reverberate* so to speak, the State government and the people.

It was not too late yet, he said to avoid and prevent this most fatal error; he believed there was enough patriotism and integrity in the State to do it—that it was no time for party or political organizations, whether *ant* or *pro*, to be sought to be built up, upon the downfall and ruin of the State—it was no time for the gratification of the ambition of a few men, or any number of men, or for the success of any party or faction, unless the object be the permanent good of the State, and the restoration of peace and harmony, and good feeling between neighbor and neighbor, the State; that the man whatever political opinion he may entertain, or whatever prejudice he may have held, or whatever oath he may have taken, or whatever organization he may be a member of—whether Secessionist, or Unionist, Whig or Democrat, Red String, Union League, black or white, who is not willing, ready and anxious to unite and co-operate to subordinate prejudice, party, secret oaths, ambition, every *unlawful* party for the common weal of our beloved State, and for the restoration of peace and good will between and among all her citizens, of all races and all classes, is a *bad man*—a mean man—and has a depraved, bad, corrupt heart.

He portrayed in glowing language, painting it was to allude to her—the sad and bloody picture of the condition of Tennessee—the daughter of North Carolina—under the grinding and brutal oppression of her present rulers, and her present Constitution and Government, with her 600,000 voters disfranchised—while the whip of the murderer's bullet is daily heard, the gleam of the assassin's bloody knife seen, while night is made hideous by the torch of the incendiary and the wild screams of helpless women and defenseless children. That such scenes in the nature of things will be enacted in North Carolina, should extreme radicals and bad, reckless political gamblers, or stupid demagogues be elected to the Convention. That it behooves every man to register, and all honest intelligent men, whether they can vote or not, to be actively engaged in arguments, and appeals to their fellow citizens to be careful and guarded, whom they select to the Convention. That while ordinary legislation is repealable and may be altered, repealed, or

modified from time to time, the Constitution is an organic law, that may be regarded as formed to remain in perpetuity for us and our posterity—and that it may be so formed as to render it most difficult, by its terms, to call another Convention to alter it hereafter. He argued there was no danger of confiscation by Congress, that it was not desired by that body, oppressive and unjust as it had been to a conquered, but now loyal people, that it would be both impracticable and impossible to carry out such a law effectually, even if passed, and proceeded to give the reasons. He said the greatest apprehension was from indirect confiscation at home by the action of the coming Convention, by so framing the constitution, as to tax out of the larger land holders their property, and at the same time exempting all polls, from capitation tax &c.

He advised the people to unite in faith, fully carrying through the re-construction acts of Congress and in exerting their best influence for re-construction and restoration to the union after which they could claim and assert in the Union their rights.

He insisted that the colored people should have their rights, advised them to be honest, industrious and frugal; that they would surely learn, though now attempted to be deceived and misled by bad men, that their former masters and the land-holders of the country were their best friends, and that the interests of the colored men and the white men were the same; that to avoid any further bloodshed, murder and assassination, all honest men of both races should co-operate in bringing out and electing the best men to the Convention, and in the union to restore the State to the Union, under the Congressional acts at the earliest possible day.

He made allusion, in a friendly way to the antecedents of a number of the leaders of the State, and said they were disgraced, as he also was; but that they were seeking the front places and the highest political offices of the State; that he was ready to compare records as to consistency with them; and after discussing several other points, he concluded in a patriotic appeal to every body to save the State from degradation, confiscation, disfranchisement, a war of races—ruin and blood—by united and patriotic efforts, and by every man registering and voting.

He was often applauded during his speech, and we have heard much praise of it from various quarters, and its spirit and tone highly commended.

"J. N."—The renowned Philosopher and Sage of America, J. N., will address the citizens of Greensboro at 1 o'clock this day. His theory is known by the people generally; but to be properly understood it is highly essential to hear from the Philosopher's own lips the elucidation of his ideas. "J. N." is emphatically the Socrates of the Nineteenth Century. He was born in Pennsylvania, and reared in the empire Buckeye State, engaging most of his time in rural pursuits, and of course educated in the great field of Nature. His ideas are original—gained from nature—learned from acquaintances by questioning and talking, systematising his ideas and evolving principles of truth from information thus gained. And as he frankly says, he has never yet realized within himself any wisdom. Such another man is not on the American continent. We doubt if he can be found in all the wide, wide world. Let all come out to hear him.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a paper bitterly Radical, seems to be alarmed lest its party should suffer from the apprehension, now entertained by many northern men, that the South will be turned over to the negroes. It says:

"If the negroes obtain power in the late rebel States, excepting South Carolina and Mississippi, it will not be because the whites are disfranchised. It will be because they are obstinate, and wilful, and determined to defy the Government in its work of reconstruction. It will be because they sit down and refuse to help themselves. But in such a case they will neither deserve sympathy nor obtain it."

An Ohio correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette says it is "universally conceded" that the amendment to the constitution of that State allowing negroes to vote will be defeated at the polls. And yet these Ohio people force negro suffrage upon the South.

The National Intelligencer intimates that other changes may possibly take place in the Cabinet, "as emergencies may arise."

Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in Richmond on Saturday evening last, and is the guest of the Hon. James Lyons.

New Paper.—Raleigh has another paper, "The Friend of Temperance," the first number of which has been sent to us. R. H. Whitaker is the editor and publisher, and we wish him abundant success. It is neatly printed, the original and selected articles exhibit taste and judgment, and we entertain no kind of doubt but that the cause of temperance will be advanced if the members of the order it represents sustain the enterprise properly. It will be issued each week at \$1.50 per annum.

BUTLER VS. GRANT.—THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—General Butler has made a report to the committee of Congress in relation to the exchange of prisoners, which is published in *The Tribune* in full, and occupies five columns of that paper. The statement of Col. Ould is corroborated by the correspondence which Butler produces, and the blame of responsibility for the non-exchange of prisoners is entirely removed from the shoulders of Confederate authorities. Referring to the occurrence of 1864 *The Tribune* editorially says:

In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man. Gen. Grant then telegraphed the following important order: "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on till the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here."

Butler is "uncorking" himself rapidly, and begins perceptibly to effervesce. He concludes his report with the following bit of touching satire:

The great importance of the question; the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death, from cold, starvation, and pestilence of the prison-pens of Raleigh and Andersonville, being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps as it may have seemed to them useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that these lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the army, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win the victory at last.

The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost.

THEIR GUNS TURNED UPON THEM.—*The National Intelligencer* quotes from Mr. Pierpont's speech in the Senate case to prove that a conspiracy to take the President's life is a greater crime than one against a king's life, &c., &c., and asks the following question:

"Why should not the conspirators (Conover, Ashley, Butler, and Holt) against the life of President Johnson, be arrested, imprisoned, tried by military commission, and be ignominiously executed?"

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.—In suspending Secretary Stanton, and ordering him to cease the performance of the functions of war minister, the president acts, of course, in view of his constitutional prerogative, as well as the late act of congress known as the tenure of office law. The second section of that act provides as follows:

"That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting judges of the United States court, shall, during the recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the president to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the president may suspend such officer, and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate."

The law further requires that the president shall state to the senate his reasons for such suspension, with the evidences supporting them, within twenty days after the next assembling of that body.

EDUCATION OF THE BLACKS.—The States, or so-called Military Districts, have no power, at present, to act upon this subject.—*Day Book.*

In a measure, that is so; yet, the District of North Carolina, through his excellency Governor Worth, President of the Board of Literature, has issued a pamphlet, throwing into market, a vast number of acres of swamp lands, the proceeds of the sale of which, is to go toward educating the children of the State, without respect to color.

The Treasury Department will soon issue a notice to the effect that the Secretary will remove the caveat or protest against the payment of interest on the North Carolina and Tennessee State bonds, which were abstracted about eight years ago from the Treasury Department, with the Missouri State bonds held in trust for certain Indian tribes, on the holders of said bonds producing the proper proofs under oath that they obtained them bona fide from responsible parties.—Holders of the Missouri bonds, in pursuance of a previous notice, continue to have the caveat removed on satisfactory testimony of honest possession. The amount of the bonds is—Missouri \$370,000; North Carolina \$357,000; Tennessee \$143,000.

JUDGE MERRIMAN'S SUCCESSOR.—We learn from *The Raleigh Progress* of the 17th, that the Council of State had selected Alex. Little, of Wadesboro, as the

successor of Judge Merriman. We suppose Mr. Little was recommended by Governor Worth.—*Sentinel.*

THE SATANIC.—*The Herald*, says the New York Times, in its new vein of admiration for President Johnson, is giving him some very sweeping advice these days. It urges him, now that he has suspended Secretary Stanton, to dismiss all the other members of the cabinet, all the district commanders in the southern states, and all other functionaries who fail to come up to the mark in upholding his policy of reconstruction. *The Herald* thinks that if the president would do these things he would cause a sensation.

REMOVED.—The President has at length removed Sheridan from the command of the District composed of Louisiana and Texas, and transferred him to Missouri. Sheridan is succeeded by Gen. Thomas.

As exhibiting some of the practical effects of the operation of the Reconstruction Acts, *The Wilmington Journal* mentions a case in which three of the best citizens of New Haver were debarred registration on the following grounds: One of them held the office of Coroner for a few weeks about forty-five years ago; another served in a similar capacity for about the same period some twenty years since; and the third remembers that about forty years ago he was a Constable of the town.

SUICIDE.—We learn from *The Standard* that Mr. William Glenn, an old citizen of that county, residing in Fishdam district, hung himself on Wednesday morning last. The cause of the act is not known. Mr. G. was a good citizen, and on the morning of the occurrence took a rope and informed his wife that he would bring in some fodder. Staying longer than usual search was made, and he was found in the woods, suspended by the neck and dead.

TAXATION AND REPUTATION.—This question of reputation worries Mr. Greeley. He calls those in favor of it "villains," and says that any Republican or War Democrat who lends the scheme a shadow of countenance proves himself "an ingrate, a villain and a fool." Now, this language implies that the reputation party is not so contemptible in numbers as we had supposed it to be. It would not be necessary to use such language in speaking of a few hundred crazy partisans. The very words imply that the plotters for reputation are neither few nor unknown. The wrath of Greeley was excited in this way: *The Herald* had the other day a letter from a western correspondent, who says the western Democrats mean to run Geo. H. Pendleton for President, and to elect one as disclosed in the annex paragraph:

"They are beginning to agitate the policy of a reputation of the national debt, a complete wiping out of all our liabilities, and a reconsecration all round under a return to a specie basis the western Democrats do not hesitate to openly avow the doctrine of entire repudiation. They believe that it will carry the masses with it, and sweep everything before it. 'Go into any public meeting,' say many of their prominent men, 'and you will find nine-tenths of those present in favor of repudiation.' Ask them why they should grind out their lives and pinch their families in order to pay the debt incurred for a war which they had no hand in making, and which has only enriched the politicians who brought it upon us, and they will nearly all range themselves upon our side. Still the cautious politicians desire to approach the subject by more indirect paths. The policy they now advocate is the wiping out of the whole national debt by an issue of greenbacks to the amount of twenty-five hundred millions, cancelling all the interest-bearing bonds, and stopping the circulation of the national banks, thus saving the country the twenty millions annually squandered upon those institutions. This is well understood to be the program upon which Pendleton is to be put forward for the Presidential nomination, and foreshadowed by the position of his confidential organs. But behind this stands the ultimate result of repudiation, which will be rendered more easy of accomplishment under the depression which such an inflation would occasion in the national currency."

"Six things," says Hamilton, are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholder. It must be warred on by affection and lighted with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Two darkies met the other day, one rather more refined than the other: "Good morning, nigger." "You musn't say so, for we are not niggers now."

"What am we, den?" "Why, sure, we are white people of color."

HUMAN HYGIENE AND HORSEFLESH.—To keep a horse healthy, keep his feet wet. To make a man sick, follow the same formula. Which, in the opinion of *The Boston Transcript*, proves that man is not descended from the horse.

SOULLESS SMILES.—A lady who parts her lips to show a flatter set of teeth, real or artificial, may fine herself that she achieves a smile, but in truth she grins.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The heavy rains of last week did considerable damage to railroad tracks in different parts of the State. On the R. & D. road the mail trains were stopped one day, in consequence of the washing away of a stone culvert nineteen miles from Richmond. We received no mail on Friday. The down freight ran off at that place, killing one man and injuring another. In *The Richmond Dispatch* of Saturday, we find an account of the accident as follows:

The late rains caused a break in the Danville road at Swift creek, about nineteen miles above the city, the embankment on the south side being almost entirely washed away for upwards of thirty yards, and the culvert being washed out.

Yesterday morning, the freight train coming downward, as it approached this point, ran off the track and was precipitated over the embankment, smashing everything generally and killing one man and injuring another severely. The engine ploughed its way over the embankment, and was turned over. Ten freight cars were piled on top of it, and completely smashed. A large quantity of freight was injured.—The engine was only slightly damaged.—Jordan Pincher, a colored brakeman, was killed instantly, and Loftin Lindsey, the engineer, was very seriously hurt about the breast and arms. Pincher's body was carried to Coalfield, as was also Lindsey, where he received necessary surgical treatment. He was brought to the city yesterday.

In Mr. Pierpont's extremely interesting speech in the Senate trial, he tells a story which will interest the students of spiritual science. On the morning of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln there was a Cabinet meeting. The members of the Administration were joyous over the surrender of Lee. Mr. Lincoln expressed anxiety about Sherman, and when Grant assured him that Sherman was all right, he replied by detailing a dream which he had had previous to Chancellorsville, Stone River, and other defeats. The recurrence of the dream led him to dread the recurrence of disaster. It came; but, instead of calamity to our armies, it was his own assassination. The supernatural warnings that came to Saul, and to Pompey, and Caesar, seem to have also come to Lincoln. Truly, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FEMALE AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Michigan Convention, after voting 29 to 26 in committee, some time since, to adopt female suffrage, this week rejected the proposition by a very large vote, and refused even to submit the question to the people as a separate proposition. Negro suffrage is crowded into the body of the constitution, as is proposed in the State of New York, and it was to accomplish this result, we are now told, that the Michigan State Convention was ordered.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—There is no doubt that politicians have, as they have heretofore, ever since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the presidency, been urging upon him to make changes in his Cabinet, on the ground that thereby the Administration would be strengthened. It is equally well known that the present members of the Cabinet have more than once stated to the President that they will not for a moment embarrass him in making any changes in the executive department that he may deem proper. At present there is no prospect of any such changes, the relations of the President and the members of the Cabinet being of the most courteous and friendly character.—*Sun.*

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN TALKS.—As to the reports of the removals of others of the military satraps, telegraphed from this city, we have no definite information. We are satisfied, however, that no man will be permitted to play the monarch in this country with impunity. With the consent of Europe—we might say of the civilized world—the Monroe doctrine has become the settled policy of this country in respect to domains on this continent outside of the jurisdiction of the United States; and it could hardly be supposed that in this Republic men "dressed in a little brief authority" will long be allowed to exercise a despotism for which they can find no warrant even in the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and which far exceeds in atrocity any tyranny in the Old World.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE CROPS.—DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 13, 1867.—Gents.—Thinking you have relinquished all expectations of hearing from me again, I have concluded to give you a surprise and write you a few lines any way. I think I last wrote from Jackson; since which time I visited Halifax where I found the people as usual, very despondent about their crop. I also went through Bertie, and generally found crops tolerably good much better than one would believe from what we hear from the farmers. Martin is about like Bertie, some portion of the cotton especially is looking very well. Edgecombe, I must say, presented a pitiful view. I do not think it can be the banner county this year. Johnston, Wake and Orange are all three nothing extra in the crop line. I believe from my observation that a full average crop of cotton will be produced this year, and not more than half a crop of corn. My reasons for the above assertions are these: I never saw cotton limb better or better filled with bolls and squares.—The growth is not near so good as it was last year, but I am confident more cotton will be raised, per acre, than was last year. Everybody seems to be enjoying the rest and quiet which follows the laying by of crops. A good business is looked forward to this fall by most of the merchants.—*Cor. Norfolk Day Book.*

There is good news for tea-drinkers. A despatch from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said, received advices to realize.

MORE FOOLISH "ORDERING."—Some time ago we alluded to the extraordinary proclivity of the Southern military commanders for publishing orders, and very long ones. We pronounced "too much ordering" the bane of any government, and an evidence of weakness instead of strength. *Nulla dies sine linea* was the motto of an ancient poet. No day without an order is the rule of the Southern commanders. This fondness for rushing into print—where, least of all places, should any rushing be done—marks clearly a second order of mind. First class men are too cautious and careful to put their crude thoughts and fresh impulses in a form which cannot be recalled. But give to second-rate men, who have attained some measure of success in other lines of business, free access to a newspaper, and they will straightway commence to write themselves down with an industry quite amazing. The Southern commanders have many number of newspapers under their control and at their mercy, and they cannot resist temptation to fill their columns with orders. It is to be regretted, not only for the good of the Southern people, reconstructed or otherwise, for whom these orders possess a direct interest, but for the reputation of the commanders themselves, that Congress did not put a literary censor over each of them. In that respect, as in some others, we might profitably copy from the Japanese. We remember when the No Kamis visited our city, that they were accompanied by a sage-looking, very nervous personage, nominally lower in rank, but high intellectually, who was known as the "censor." This functionary was understood to furnish brains for the party.—He did his business well. The address of the princess, in reply to those of national, State and municipal officers, were distinguished for brevity and good sense. A great many foolish things, laudatory of American greatness, and prophetic of our future and that of Japan (if she would let us trade freely with her) were said to the princess by our most gifted orators, but nothing could shake them from their studied moderation of speech and manner. In this we saw the hand of the censor. The Southern commanders need such a person to write their orders, or better still, forbid them to be written.

Gen. Pope, whose "headquarters" are not "in the saddle," but at Atlanta, Ga., Military District, has just pronounced an order, which a responsible censor would never have permitted to see the light. It is an awkwardly written production, devoid of the point and sparkle of the General's famous order on assuming the command of the Army of the Potomac; showing that his style of composition does not improve with practice. Its objects, as we find after a careful winnowing away of the chaff, is to compel the civil officers in his district to take away all their official advertisements from the papers that do not like Pope (and they are numerous), and give it to all the papers that love him dearly, because they live on his imperial bounty. We tell the General that he has made a mistake here. He will find newspapers harder to fight than Confederates in arms. What Shakespeare said about making enemies of players is as nothing to what he would have said of incouraging the hostility of newspapers, if they had been published in his day. A newspaper man will endure almost any insult or injury, but a raid on his advertising columns. Touch him there and he feels it. The General has thrust his lance in that part—vital part we were about to say—but the Southern newspapers do not seem to have vital parts.—They will live, notwithstanding this attack on them, which was intended to be fatal. Long after the Pops have passed away they will live, but they will not not forget (for there are limits to editorial magnanimity) the exercise of this brutal argument, this *ultima regis regum*, which is the only answer that the commander designs to give to criticisms which the editors occasionally feel called upon to make upon his policy, and the playful jokes which they now and then crack at his expense.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Lewis Albritton, pursuant to his sentence, was hung near Newbern, last Friday.

FINDING IT OUT.—In a lengthy article the Washington Chronicle attacks the internal revenue system as a stupendous engine of fraud, and advocates making the bureau a separate department.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Statesman (Radical) recently broke ground in favor of taxing Government bonds, and, as might have been expected, it created a sensation among the Radical leaders.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.—which is the best of English authorities as to foreign crops, gives a generally unfavorable account of the crop prospects in England and on the continent.

Hon. G. H. Pendleton, candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1864 on the Democratic ticket, has come out in a public speech in favor of paying off the national debt in greenbacks.

One of the Black Creek nymphs has sued the manager and lost her suit. Quilly suggests that if it was the suit she wore in the ballet, there was not much to lose.

Acting Attorney-General Binckley's wife is a niece of General Joe Johnston.

At a large meeting of citizens held at Clarksville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, an agent was appointed to proceed direct to Europe to induce immigration to Tennessee. Similar meetings are being held elsewhere, the object being, in part, to supply negro labor.

The first pair of buckskin breeches seen in A. S. South S. Islands were so little understood that the natives stuffed them with sea-weed, and had them "biled" for dinner.

The Mobile Times says that somnolence is epidemic with the half dozen negro policemen in that city whilst on duty.

MR. STANTON'S HONOR.—HON. R. B. Rags said the other day at Annapolis:

"The clause for the tenure of office bill prohibiting the removal of members of the cabinet without the consent of the Senate, was an amendment proposed by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, who is so much in the intimacy of Mr. Stanton that it is certain he acted with Stanton's sanction, if not on his suggestion. When the bill came to the president, Mr. Stanton astonished his colleagues in the cabinet council by an outburst of his indignation and disgust at its invasion of the rights of the executive. He proclaimed with vehemence that 'a man of honor could think of retaining a place in the president's council against his inclinations,' declaring the law a violation of the constitution, &c., &c. The president, having several votes to write at the time, suggested that Mr. Stanton himself, who was indignant against the bill, should prepare a veto message with Stanton's sanction. This Mr. Stanton was disposed to prepare, saying he was not in the habit of preparing such papers. Mr. Rags volunteered to aid him in the effort, and the paper was committed to the joint labors of these worthy comrades."

REGISTRATION.—MILITIA OFFICERS.—We understand that persons who, previous to the war, held commissions in the State Militia are not permitted to register by the Registrars in this city. We learn, however, that their names are placed upon the suspended list only.

It is useless, we suppose, to quote the law, for that we have done, but we will inform them and other boards, as to the same ruling that in the City of Charleston, within sight of General Sikes' headquarters, such persons are allowed to register. The fact is, we are sorry to say, that the law itself is so silly and so absurd, that those gentlemen who were Militia officers before the war will insist upon their right to register.—*W. J. Journal.*

THE CROPS.—It affords no small pleasure in being able to state, upon the authority of a gentleman who has, within the last ten days, travelled through Dupont, Wayne, Wilson, Edgecombe, Sampson, Nash and Cumberland counties, that the corn crops look remarkably promising, and the amount of lands planted, is extensive. From present indications, an abundant crop of corn will be made. The cotton crop is not as promising as could be desired. With the prospects before us, with favorable seasons for a few weeks longer, our section bids fair to reap an abundant harvest.—*W. J. Journal.*

Gov. Vance addressed the people of Charlotte, on Saturday, on the duty and importance of registration, on the part of our people. *The Guardian* has the following brief account of his speech:

"It was our good fortune, on Saturday last to hear our loved fellow citizen in a speech on the duty and importance of the Southern whites registering. There were about four hundred persons assembled to hear him, and the frequent rounds of applause, and the hearty laughter of the crowd, showed that they fully appreciated what the Gov. said. He advised, in the strongest manner possible, every person not disfranchised to register. Our short space forbids us touching upon, or attempting to report, the Gov's speech."

Doctor Cumming has several times predicted the end of the world and fixed the day for it to come off, but his predictions have always been falsified—the world would, in spite of him, roll on in its accustomed course. The doctor now, however, is determined to stone for the past, and acknowledges that in his predictions he was mistaken. He says that in revising the calculations on which he based the announcement of the world's ending in 1867, he discovered that he had overlooked factors which add something like a quintillion of years to the race which this mundane sphere has to run.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS.—*The Golden Intelligencer* gives the following reminiscences: "We have seen a citizen outraged by negro soldiers, and the men who commanded them, being lower than the negroes themselves. Negro soldiers cursed and even bayoneted white men, and insulted other citizens in a vulgar manner, all of which was witnessed by a white man, and whom they acted as if they were whipping under among other criminal acts, turned a lady and her children out of their house for a debt to a negro, and by the Bureau. The negroes took possession of her house and wallowed up her bed-room."

THE TRAITOR'S WIFE.—Lopez, the traitor, after selling Maximilian and his generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife, the met him leading their little son, and said: "Sir, here is your son; we cannot let him to two, take him. You are a coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I shall this day retire to my family. Go."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Pulk Wagoner, of North Carolina, publishes a card in *The Franklin Town Herald*, in which he says: "I was a member of the Loyal League in this place, but finding that it was no place for a colored man, I have withdrawn. I appeal to my colored fellow citizens to abandon the League and join the great Conservative party whose motto is 'universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.'"

It is said that the negroes of St. John (Fla.) and vicinity are desiring radicalism and joining a conservative organization (not secret) of that neighborhood.

"Johnny," said a little three year old sister to an older brother of six—"Johnny, why can't we see the sun go back where it rises?" "Why, sis, you little goosey, because it would be ashamed to be seen going down east."

Let not the South despond. She will find a place by and by to rest her lever on. And then she can move the world.—*Free Press.*

THE PATRIOT.

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For The Patriot.

MASSA EDITOR.—We are not much in the habit of writing for the papers; but we feel so glad over the meeting just held at Ashboro on the 8th inst. that we will drop you this line to tell you of the great times and the big speeches made by Sheriff Rush, Bolivar Buller, and Mr. Van Buren Gray. Esquire ob color to de audience. When de day came de big bell which hang on de Court house ring, and de colored folks go in quick, but white folks a little slow about it. De colored gentleman tink rader strange ob dat, specially ob Buller and Rush. We loyal colored folks and members ob de Local League understand dat, dey boys tend to run for de Convention, if dey think dey can come it, and call ed de meeting to raise de wind, and see which way it blow, and see if it blow strong enough any how. Wee afraid dey doubt de white folks because dey's slow, stand back, look a kind ob shy like as if dey be afraid to come out before de public, as dey do in de night meetings, when dere is no body about but de loyal Leaguers, and de Heroes. Dat's wrong. Ebery body ought to speak boldly when he be loyal and de friend ob de darkey, which is all true patriotism. But dey finally all git in, dat is all dat was dare. Den come de question who is to take de lead in organizing de audiences. Well! Mr. Rush, Bolivar Buller, and Mr. Joel Ashworth, de las de gentleman what bring to Randolph de constitution and de papers showin de colored gentleman how to organize and fix up de good loyal night meetings, and fix up de pertishun to squash de state governments; dey look at one another, each sorty askin de oder in a kinder shy look, to git to work and organize de meeting. Finally Mr. Rush gits up and turns a kinder pale, but picks up courage, and nominates Joseph Redden for de president. Well! Dis darkey tink de himself, if we must have a white man, dat is as good as we can do among de loyal white folks presents, so we jistine all de crowd of eight or ten and vote for him and elect him unanimously, harmoniously and vociferously, if I understand de meaning ob de terms. Ebery ting ob de day convince de correspondence dat he is de right man in de right place, for dough he be a kinder ignorant, and not berry smart at dat, he be an loyal and lub de nigger, as you would be convince had you been dar, Massa Editor, for most ob de audiences was darkeyes and de day mighty hot; but he were a pleasant smile all de time, as ifebey ting small mighty sweet. Well! de next thing were to elect de vice President. A white gentleman wid a kind ob descending air nominate Billy McCain, Esquire ob color. Der were no need of being descending about it; for he were de smartest man in de meeting, and looked like he were a genuine patriot and not ashamed ob de proceedings. And Massa Editor, we loyal colored people tink him de best qualeride for de convention ob any ob de leaguers in de county, and if Massa Rush or Massa Buller, one or tother will give way we tink he can be elected in de county, and we suspect to carry his name into de nominating Convention any how, dough we dont want a fuss in among de loyal. But if de white Leaguers and Heroes only lub us for our votes, and claim all de offices for demselves dis darkey tink it wrong, and dat we will try em for de convention anyhow, specially if Squire Billy will lay aside his modesty and consent to run.

De next office am de Secretary; Bolivar Buller am nominated for dat. He look a kinder shy like, scratch his head, and seem as if he feel sorty skeered, and finally say he's a kinder sick like, and dont feel like he were able to serve. Dis darkey tink he dont want it known dat he is a leaguer; so dat when he run for de convention, he can get votes from toder side, and dey excuse him. Finally dey nominate Mr. Hendricks, dat Pannel Hendricks what sarved a tribulation time in de penitentiary for passing counterfeit money aginst de laws ob Congress. But Mr. Hendricks berry loyal now, case he belongs to de Societies, tends faithfully ebery night, and lub de nigger powerfully. So we elect him to de great place ob Secretary ob de meeting.

Massa Editor, you must excuse me ob writing all de good things about de meeting. Dis darkey hab no time nor space for de whole in a week. De Work came in and sorty mar de proceeding. He ask what sort ob a meeting it were. Dat sorty trumped de good loyal folks, for dey no publish publicly in de day time all der ideas and proceeding. Mr. Bolivar Buller sorty kinder scratch him head, and say he had seed two sets ob resolutions in de morning; but he knowed nothing about de object ob de meeting; and tings look a while like all would vaporate. But Mr. Ashworth de fader ob de good night meetings at last come forward, and say, twer a meetin ob de ones what were in favor ob carrying out de obstruction acts ob Congress and de supplemental bills in good earnest, and were ob de simeon pure Republican party, dat no odgers were suspected to take part in de proceedings. De Work den kinder disloyal like, said, he was for obeying de acts ob Congress and de supplemental bills; but as for declarin himself a member ob de Republican party or any oder party, he couldnt come it, and as he didn't feel disposed to obstruct de meeting, so he retired; and a majority ob de oders in de house sorty backed toward de corner, and looked a kinder shy like, and de pulse ob de faithful sorty feverish at de small numbers ob de simeon pure leaguers, ob de darkey; but in de language ob de songs ob Solomon in de Bible, now, "it neber do to glib it up so, Mr. Brown." And dey pint de Committee to draft de resolutions and den demore de audiences; but no hab no time to speak ob dem, only to tell Massa Editor, dat dey be good and loyal all oder; dey kinder buse de state and civil government ob de state or territory ob Nor Caroliner, and want Military government mightly bad. Military government are a little costly, but in de convention de darkeyes spect to hab all de tax laid on de property ob de white man, and darkeyes pay none, so dey dont care. But it is time dis darkey gib you some account ob der sublime speeches delivered to de audiences ob de casion. Dey call firs on Mr. Bolivar Buller, he still complain ob feeling kinder sick, and look a little pale; specially when he look ober toward de corner, where most ob de folks, withdraw, when Mr. Ashworth

say no one but Republicans was to take part in de big meeting. But he musters up courage, and on he go with a big speech, he talk about de principles ob equality in de Bill ob Rights to de United States Constitution. At de mention ob dat dis nigger's hair stand on end wid surprise and joy; him neber hear ob Bill of Rights to U. S. Constitution before; but de sublime doctrine de speaker say be dar please dis darkey to de berry glad. He tend to ask despeakder Buller, wheder de Bill ob Rights wid dese sublime principles be dar or wheder he is only in favor ob putting dem dar, but hab no chance yet. Mr. Buller am a great trump to de republican party and de nigger, if he act right. He am clerk ob de big Court of Randolph Co., and issue great big papers to many counties ob de state for de same persons some of dem not in Nor Caroliner, him pile money in de pocket when de tax am collected, and it be stand by de darkey in de convention, and put de tax on de property ob de white man, and be liberal wid de nigger, him a trump for de nigger certain. But Massa Editor, we hab no time to speak of Buller's big and loyal speech farder. Den come Sheriff Rush. He make a great speech too. He always been a good and loyal man, and a lubber ob de nigger. He say he always opposed to de Rebels, to de fight, and de war. D's darkey hab a sort ob feeling about de gizard to inquire what am de reason dat at de draft in 1862, he help Dr. Foulk to raise him Company ob Rebels to fight aginst de United States, de Constitution, de union, and de U. S. Flag, dat he say he always want to der winding sheet to bury him in, and wheder he git any money ob Dr. Foulk to suade poor drafted men to volunteer in de Doctor's Company. But dis darkey want no jar among de faithful. He neber violate him oath wid de loyal leaguers, am wants de old dag to stand by de brethren. So he keep quiet.

Massa Editor, you hear from Sambo again after de next great meeting. SAMBO. Randolph Co., Aug. 8th, 1867.

The Closing Scene in the Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—At one o'clock yesterday, the prisoner was brought into the Court room, and was assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial, beside his counsel. He came into Court smiling and seemed to be in good spirits.

At five minutes past one, Judge Fisher resumed his seat upon the bench. The Jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and by direction of the Judge, the names of the Jurors were called.

Mr. Middleton, the clerk, addressing the Jury: "Gentlemen of the Jury: Have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. Todd: "We have not been able to agree."

Judge Fisher then read a letter, addressed to him by the Jury, stating the utter hopelessness of arriving at an agreement. After the letter was read Judge Fisher asked if anything was to be said on either side why the Jury should not be discharged.

Mr. Bradley said the prisoner did not consent, and if there was any discharge, it would be against the protest of the prisoner.

Mr. Carrington said he would leave the whole matter with the Court.

Judge Fisher said he had before received two or three notes similar in tenor to the one read. If there was any probability of the Jury agreeing he would not object to keeping them a reasonable time, but he was informed that they could not possibly agree, and he would discharge them. The Jury was accordingly discharged, and they immediately left the Court room.

Judge Fisher then read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the second day of July last, Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding Justice was descending the bench, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him, Mr. Bradley, a series of insults from the bench, from the commencement of the trial. The Judge disclaimed any intention, whatever, of passing any insults, and assured Mr. Bradley that he entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting the explanation, or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him.

A court cannot administer justice, or life, if its Judge is to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions, whenever the intractability of the counsel may be excited by an imaginary insult.

The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished, as a contempt of Court. It is, therefore, ordered that his name be stricken from the rolls of the Attorneys practicing in the Court."

Mr. Bradley immediately arose to his feet, and asked if Court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher: "It has not sir."

Mr. Bradley: "Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular."

Fisher, interrupting said: "Crier, adjourn the Court."

The Crier: "This Court is now adjourned."

Mr. Bradley: "Well, then, I will say now—"

Judge Fisher, rising to leave the bench, "What you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like."

Mr. Bradley: "You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court."

Fisher made a reply which was inaudible to the reporter, and then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons, proceeding to the street and entering a car.

He was followed closely by Bradley, who entered the car, and stepping up to Fisher, handed him a note. Fisher took the note and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an anxious crowd had gathered.

It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several police sprang into the car.

Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd, and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his house.

Great apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the prisoner.

Movements are on foot to indict Bradley for sending Judge Fisher a challenge, but it appears that Bradley simply accepted a verbal challenge offered by Fisher during the difficulty which led to Bradley's

debasement. The dilemma is, if Bradley is punishable for accepting, Fisher is liable for sending the challenge. The penalty is fine and imprisonment five years. The interest in the Surratt trial yields to the Fisher and Bradley quarrel. The jurors for conviction were Todd, Snyder, McGinn, and Barr.

HOLT AND STANTON.—It is generally believed that the President will relieve Judge Advocate General Holt, whose office, being a military one, does not come within the tenure-of-office law. Mr. Holt is of the rank of colonel in the army, and it is believed by some that he can be relieved and assigned to other duties, in the discretion of the President, but the language of the law is ambiguous, and by some construed to provide for dismissal or suspension from office. Mr. Johnson has not decided what course to pursue.

From an authentic source it is learned that Mr. Stanton voted in favor of the veto of the tenure-of-office bill when that subject was before the Cabinet. He was decided and unequivocal in his opposition to the first section, which prevents the removal of Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate.—Telegram in Sun.

PETTY GOOD.—In our progressive, go ahead city, says The Atlanta Intelligencer, there is a project on foot to erect a monument to "Father Abraham." A few days since an agent, appointed to get up subscriptions, approached one of our fellow-citizens, known and distinguished for uncompromising Unionism during and before the war, and solicited him to subscribe. The prompt reply was: "I have already subscribed fifty-three likely negroes to your monument." Whereupon the patriotic and self-sacrificing agent made an abrupt departure with a large-seized flea in ear, and looking as though he had heard something dread.

TERRIBLE CRIMES CHARGED AGAINST A GERMANYMAN.—The Rev. H. Wendt, of Germantown, Pa., has been arrested in Rochester, New York, charged with outraging the persons of seven girls, inmates of the Germantown Orphan Asylum, of which he was superintendent. He has been practising his diabolical acts for over a year previous to his discovery. He fled from Germantown last week, fearing punishment, and came to this city. On his arrival he wrote to his wife making inquiries as to the feeling among the members of his church, and stated that he would be in Rochester to-day, and would be the guest of the Lutheran minister. This letter fell into the hands of the trustees of the orphan asylum, who caused his arrest.—Wendt has a wife and six children in Germantown, Pa. He left in charge of an officer from Germantown on the returning train for their home.

WHO CAN REGISTER?—All males twenty-one years of age, who have resided in this State one year, and who have not been convicted of felony, or who, previous to the war, did not hold any State or Federal office, are entitled to register and vote, whether or not they engaged in the war, or gave aid and comfort to the South.

If they held office, and did not afterward engage in the war, or aid the South, they are entitled to register and vote.

Those who at any time before the war held any civil office, created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice, or "taken an oath as an officer of the United States," and afterwards engaged in the war or gave aid to the South, cannot register or vote. This does not include those who held military offices—militia officers, therefore, are not embraced among the disfranchised.

It must be recollected that "engaged in the rebellion, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" does not of itself disfranchise any one. This must have been preceded by the holding of a State or Federal office previous to the war. Wilmington Journal.

A RADICAL REFRAIN.—The Surratt trial has given rise to many queries and suggestions, to much bewilderment in the minds of those who would like to see the matter justly and properly settled, and as the following proposal would, if carried out, and all suspense in this singular case, we publish it ad intention of our war department. We may add that we are not the perpetrators of the verses. They come from the fresher regions of the West. The New York Express has the following:

LET US HANG HIM FOR HIS MOTHER!

Let us hang him for his mother! Let us twist his gutlet now! Swing him first, then try him after! We are practical and know how!

Let us hang him for his mother! When we slaughtered in his stead; Hang him! Innocent or guilty—We can try him when he's dead!

Let us hang him for his mother! She was tender, he is tough. And the human didn't struggle To our liking half of his power!

When he's banished Holt country him, If he's innocent who cares? 'Twill only give some Conover State prison if he swears.

GOVERNOR WORTH.—His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, has performed his entire duty, since, by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, he was called upon to preside over the destinies of North Carolina. He is deservedly popular with the authorities that be, because his record is such as to inspire confidence. Though we may differ with Governor Worth upon minor questions, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that his Excellency is the very best Executive now presiding over any of the Southern States.

He possesses the confidence of President Johnson and of General Sickles. "That this is true is not necessary for us to speak of any action of the authorities, other than the recent order from General Sickles materially modifying General Order 32, so far as the election of Jurors is concerned.

Governor Worth is a true man, and not at all disposed to swerve from what he considers right. Can his opponents have as much said for them in truth?—New York Journal of Commerce.

The great majority of great men are great because they were successful. Success is accepted as the test and measure of ability, whether we speak of the triumphs of the forum, the cabinet, the sacred desk, the pursuits of commerce and industry, or whatever department of intellectual labor is taken as the standard of comparison.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The New York Tribune, in consequence of the Congressional action in regard to this matter, and in comment upon the recently published letters of Judge Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, enters into an elaborate review of the whole case, producing and quoting from the correspondence on both sides, and arriving at the following conclusions which, are emphatic in acquittal of the Southern authorities from all responsibility or blame. The Radical defamers and oppressors of our people find it hard after all to make history a lie. The reason and candor remaining in the nation furnish at least one limit to their power.

The Tribune says:

"In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man. Gen. Grant then telegraphed the following important order: 'It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on till the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.'"

THE FALL OF MR. STANTON.—By the official correspondence published this day in The Intelligencer, it will be seen that the President has suspended the function of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War up to (under the law) twenty days after the meeting of the Senate at its next session. Meanwhile, or ad interim, General Grant is to do the duties of Secretary of War.

The period, as to Mr. Stanton, one hundred days, is a long one in American politics. President making is now ripe, and when Congress meets the Secretaryship of War will be parcelled out by politicians in an infinite variety of complications. In the hundred days referred to Mr. Stanton will have abundant time for repentance, for deep sorrow that "all the ends he aimed at" were not for his country, rather for that party and personal ambition which have brought to their bloody feet unnecessarily protracted war, disastrous losses in campaigns of battles, a national debt of mountainous proportion, untold suffering of prisoners of war by withholding from them the aid dictated by the commonest sympathies between man and man, and a practical continuance of the war upon the prostrate Southern people, even to this day.—Under such circumstances, who in the hundred days that intervene between now and the assembling of Congress is to bow at the shrine of Edwin M. Stanton? Who, and where are they, that are to raise his down-trodden banners, and carry them on the points of their swords to victory? Now, like Wolsey, he may say:

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness! This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms; And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. The third comes a frost, a killing frost; And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a ripening—nips his root, And then he falls, as I do."

National Intelligencer.

GUTHRIE INLET.—From Capt. Guthrie, the first man that ever piloted a vessel through the new inlet which now bears his name, we learn some interesting facts in regard to this new passage to the sea. At low tide there is found 7 feet water upon the bar, and this with an average the year round of 4 feet rises gives 11 feet water at high tide. Sometimes, however, a rise of 6 feet is found which would make it 13 feet deep. At this time the average rise is about 5 or 5 1/2 feet which gives a total now of 12 or 12 1/2 feet at high water. It is constantly improving and in Capt. Guthrie's opinion is destined to be the principal bar of the river. It is most earnestly hoped that such may indeed prove to be the case, as the limited water upon our bars has always been a great drawback to the commerce and prosperity of our city. With water enough below, sufficient to pass stemmers of a class large enough for a line from here to Liverpool, our little city may yet expand itself both in size and reputation until it can shake hands as an equal with the proudest marts of the South.—Wilmington Post.

THE DOLLAR MARK.—A correspondent of The New York Post writes to that paper as follows: "It is the contraction of two Spanish words, 'Pesos fuertes,' which mean literally hard money. They are made thus, p's, and the s commonly backs over the p and f. I have seen them on accounts made before the federation of the United States was ever thought of. Practising the letters, throwing the s back over the p and f, and you will readily see how such a designated prefix will get into the dollar mark we use. Once, when trading in Mexico, having failed to use the term 'pesos fuertes' to distinguish the kind of money I was to receive, my Mexican friend paid me three thousand dollars in sixpenny pieces and shillings, and in his accounts he did not use our dollar mark."

THE CITY OF GOD.

By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE.

O thou not made with hands,
Nor walled about with skies,
Nor walled with shining of walls,
Nor framed with stones of gem,
More bright than gold or pearl,
God's own Jerusalem!

Where'er the gentle heart
Finds courage from above;
Where'er the heart for oak
Warms with the breath of love;
Where faith bids fear depart,
City of God! thou art.

Thou art where'er the proud
In humbleness melts down;
Where self itself yields up;
Where martyrs win their crown;
Where faithful souls possess
Themselves in perfect peace.

Where in life's common ways
With cheerful feet we go;
When in His steps we tread
Who trod the way of woe;
Where he is in the heart,
City of God! thou art.

Not throned above the skies,
Nor golden-walled afar,
But where Christ's two or three
In His name gathered are,
Be in the midst of them,
God's own Jerusalem!

MADAME MURAT, OF FLORIDA.—This lady died recently on her plantation, near Tallahassee, Florida. She was the daughter of the late Eyril Willis of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and a grand niece of Washington, and was born during the early portion of the present century. About the year 1828 she married Prince Napoleon Achille Murat, the oldest son of Joachim Murat, and Carolina Bonaparte, at one time King and Queen of Naples. The Prince came in 1821 to the United States and settled in Florida, of which State he became a citizen. He purchased an estate near Tallahassee and devoted himself to literature and scientific pursuits until his death, which occurred in April, 1847. The deceased lady continued to reside upon her husband's property, and during the late rebellion suffered severe pecuniary loss, from both Federals and Confederates. After the downfall of the rebellion, the Emperor Napoleon, through the French Minister, received information of her reduced circumstances, when he settled on her for life an annuity of 20,000 francs. Madame Murat has no issue. By right she was a princess of the French imperial family, but she never assumed the title. Soon after the close of the war she paid a visit to France, and was most cordially received by the Emperor and the members of the Murat family. It is a singular fact that the present recognized princess and prince-Americans by birth, their father, Prince Napoleon Louis Charles Murat, having married Miss Caroline Georgina Frazer, of South Carolina, who supported her husband and children by keeping school until the election of Louis Napoleon as President of the French republic.

Let the North remember that there is a just God, who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and upon earth, who governs nations as well as men; that He used the Assyrians as instruments to punish the rebellious Jews; but when the Assyrians persecuted them from year to year, when "they showed no mercy," when upon them they "laid very heavily their yoke," He raised up Cyrus to take Babylon, and punish the conquerors, who had been His instruments, most severely. Let them remember that although the South is conquered and subjugated, hopeless and powerless, bound hand and foot and bleeding at every pore; though her rich men have become poor men, and her great men have been humbled in the very dust; though her "servants are now upon horses and her princes are walking as servants upon the earth," though famine broods over the last murmur of complaint; though she has "drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling and wrung them out"—yet her shrieks of agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner or later, will be heard; and in some form, now hid from mortal ken, He "who forgetteth not the cry of the humble" will be her friend and her avenger.

T. A. R. NELSON.

We find some good hints as to domestic economy, in these days, thrown out by some enlightened contemporary, who says: A pump at the door, a dairy in the yard—a kitchen under the same roof—a cooking stove instead of a fireplace built to hold a half-cord; seasoned fuel sawed and split and placed under a convenient shelter; a washing machine instead of a washboard; these and other conveniences furnished to our wives would enable them to manage their domestic affairs with one-fourth the number of servants and with more ease and comfort. As servants are not to be had as in times past, these economical expedients become absolutely necessary; and every husband, worthy of the name, will take care to supply them before the ladies are worn down in their attempt to conduct their household operations after the former manner with the few domestics now of command.—Norfolk Day Book.

A "TIMBER HAT."—Somewhere about the year 1780 (so runs the tale) a traveling millwright—in those days the king of mechanics—foot-sore, and with the broadest northern Doric accent, stopped at Soho, a locality once indicative of field sports, but then the engine factory of Boulton & Watt, and asked for work.

His aspect was very little better than one of the "beggarly and poor folks," and Mr. Boulton had bidden him God speed to some other workshop, when, as he was turning away sorrowfully, Mr. Boulton immediately called him back and inquired:

"What kind of a hat have you on your head, my man?"

"It's jist timber, sir."

"Timber! my man, let's look it!—Where did you get it?"

"I jist made it my 'sin'el."

"How did you make it?"

"I jist made in the lathe."

"But it's oval, my man; and a lathe turns things round."

"Aweel! I jist gied the lathe gang another gear, to please me. I'd a long journey afore me, and I tho't I'd have a hat to keep out the water; and I had ne muckle siller to spare, and jist made one."

By his inborn mechanism, the man had invented the oval lathe and made his hat, and the hat made his fortune. He afterward became a distinguished machinist.

NORTHERN SOCIETY.—A "free love" society was discovered and broken up in Harrisburg, a short time since, which had drawn into its embraces many of the most promising and respectable young girls in the place. It comprised over a hundred members, but was kept a profound secret from all outsiders. Among the members were wives and children of State dignitaries, and all were persons who moved in the better class of society. The ruin of several young girls, and the running away of others, led to the stern demand for confession, and one of the girls told all.

STATE BONDS.—It will be remembered that the Public Treasurer advertised for proposals, until the 10th inst., for the purchase of \$800,000 bonds of the State, with coupons for interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, in order to pay the State's subscription to the Western N. C. Railroad. The Act required that no bid for less than par should be entertained.—We learn that the Company itself took all the Bonds at par, in payment of the State's subscription. The bonds are amply protected by collateral security, and the mortgage of the bonds will doubtless enable the Company to raise the means for a vigorous prosecution of their great State work. Under its present efficient management, we look for the best results.—Raleigh Sentinel.

SENSIBLE NEGRO.—T. W. V. Pennington, writes a letter to Mr. Greeley which would do credit to a white man, and shows that he has a more thoughtful mind than many of his white associates. He has been for nearly thirty years a student of American politics and theology as they bear upon the rights of his race, and has been recognized as an "advanced thinker." And here is one of his opinions:

"American theology, together with our educational and industrial systems, have undergone changes of great magnitude.—But our politics is yet a problem. We are a semi-military government since the late war; and, like ancient Rome, we are still drifting empireward. Nothing but the hand of God at the helm of Government can save us from the breakers of anarchy and despotism. The next presidential term of this Government will be the most important since it began to be a government. Shall we yet see an armed issue between the Executive and Congress?—Shall we see the Executive asserting his constitutional right to command the army and navy, &c.? We may."

Such being his opinion as to the condition of the country, we are not surprised that he gives his colored brethren the following good advice:

"While the whites are reconstructing, let us re-unite, re-organize, and educate our families; and prepare well for the discharge of political duties when necessity requires."

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps which are most used in ordinary commercial transactions. We clip from an exchange, and advise our readers to clip from us in turn, and to paste the slip on their desks in a convenient place where it can be readily referred to: All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each \$100; if under \$100, five cents; if over \$100, five cents on each additional \$100 or part thereof.

All receipts, for any amount without limit, over \$20, two cents; if \$20, or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each \$500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the notes secured must not be; but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates or of estrays five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgment to deeds, &c., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent; when for rent, fifty cents for \$300 or rent, or less; if over \$300, fifty cents for each \$200 or less over \$300.

The Evansville (Ind.) Courier details the circumstances of the singular fancy taken by a very pretty white girl of fourteen years, for a tall, lank, bony, ugly negro man of thirty-five. She attempted to clothe with him, but was prevented by her father from doing so. She clings to her sable lover, however, and says she means to have him, if she has to kill her whole family to accomplish it.

The Indians recently made an attack upon a school house in one of the frontier counties of Texas, and began firing upon the scholars. The young lady teacher, with commendable heroism, interposed her person to save her pupils, invoking the fury of the savages upon herself, when the fiends instantly fired upon her, and she fell dead to the floor, her body pierced by several bullets.—They then attacked a passing wagon, in which a man was removing his family, killed the man and one of his children, severely wounded his wife, and captured and carried off with them his little boy.

The London Saturday Review has been warning this country of the danger to freedom from the extension of military power. It cautions us that familiarity with the exercise of despotic power produces indifference to all restrictions of law and of tradition; and it adds that "the Americans are mistaken if they believe that revolutionary absolutism in the government of the conquered States will be found compatible with the maintenance of orderly freedom in the North." We quite agree with our English contemporary in these opinions. We believe that the only safety to the country lies in the fact that the military governments in the South are necessarily limited in their duration. Were they to last ten years, we would not give a fig for liberty in any part of America.—New York Times.

GRANT AND STANTON.—General Grant and Mr. Stanton have fully understood each other from the first development of the attempt to oust the latter from office, and it is understood that in their conferences regarding the matter they discussed at length the influence of the acceptance of the assignment on Grant's political status, as well as the well-known efforts of certain parties to identify him with the policy of the Administration.—Chronicle.

The trial at Warsaw, Ind., of Lawrence Earl, the boy murderer, has terminated with a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." Earl has been sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment in the penitentiary. After the sentence was made known to him he acknowledged his guilt, saying that he killed the child purposely; that he knocked him down with a hickory broom-handle, and kicked him in the side after he was down until he died.—There is great excitement in view of the comparatively light punishment inflicted on the culprit, and the horrible confession he has made.

MUSTARD PLASTERS.—By using syrup or molasses for mustard plasters they will keep soft and flexible, and not dry up and become hard, as when mixed with water. A thin paper or fine cloth should come between the plaster and the skin. The strength of the plaster varied by the addition of more or less flour.

A husband on being told the other evening that his wife had lost her temper, said he was glad of it, for it was a very bad one.

JESUS ON THE WAVES.
The sun went down on Salem's towers,
The glory faded from the sky,
And e'ry glow Palestine,
The sudden night fell heavily.

A lonely ship was on the deep;
With weary, anxious men
Who doubted, though they uttered not,
If they should see the land again.

They tolled in rowing almost spent;
Wildly the wind against them blew,
And wilder yet as o'er the sea
A human form among them drew.

A creeping horror from their blood
Into each other's eyes they gazed,
All mute and trembling, troubled sore—
Why were those voyagers afloat?

Only a few short hours before
They saw the miracle of bread,
Where one whose daily life they shared,
The hungry multitude had fed.

Surely, they might have thought, at once
Who sought his aim across the deep,
From the lone mountain's top came down
Where he had turned to pray and weep.

What other foot could walk the flood?
What other form be there upborne?
They should have hailed the blessed sight,
Shame! to be then afraid—

THE PATRIOT.

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

Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square of 10 lines for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance.

A liberal reduction will be made in favor of those who desire to advertise quarterly or yearly.

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

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

A TALK WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Appearance of the Man—What He Says—"We have nothing to do with Reconstruction"—Johnson Means Well, but His Plan Works Badly—Exchange of Prisoners—History of Andersonville—Apoor Soon—Negroes, Confederate Surrender Cotton.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Aug. 8, 1867.—

Through the politeness of General Carroll, a Tennesseean who figured largely during the war in the Confederate service, and whom I had known in 1858 in Memphis, an arrangement was made yesterday morning resulting in my having an

INTERVIEW WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Taking a carriage at St. Lawrence Hall, a few minutes' drive found me in front of an unpretentious building, No. 249 Mountain street, the residence of Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Davis, at whose house he is temporarily staying.

Accompanied by General Carroll, I was shortly ushered into the presence of Mr. Davis, whom I found reclining on a lounge in his study, engaged in a familiar conversation with Colonel Pickett, late of the Confederate service.

Mr. Davis is a man of apparently about sixty years, and if it were not for the furrows on his brow and innumerable wrinkles around his eyes, I would take him to be a person of not over forty-five summers. The veins of his hands are bursting full of blood, and I should judge he wouldn't press heavier on a Yankee pair of scales than 130 pounds avoirdupois or English sterling. He is dressed in a neat but plain manner, without any attempt at show or the attracting of unusual attention. His hair is semi-gray, cut rather short, and withal his appearance is more that of a well-to-do English merchant rather than the man who controlled great armies during the war, whose word was omnipotent in the South, but who to-day is a stranger in a strange land.

WHAT HE SAID.

Visiting the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy under the circumstances which I did, I would be unpardonable in me to make public use of what was said in a three hours' conversation.

I told him that my visit was not one made out of idle curiosity; that I had not come simply to see the President of the "Confederate States of America"; that I had been appointed to him and his people during the war, but that in common with the majority of the Radicals of the North, in whose hands the very destiny—life itself—of the South and prominent southern men was held and placed, I desired to hear his views on

RECONSTRUCTION.

When I broached that matter to him he cut me rather short, though in a very gentlemanly way.

He laughed immoderately when I asked him as to the opinion of the southern people with reference to the reconstruction acts passed by Congress. He answered me, however in seven words. With a wave of the hand which, although intended not to be gentlemanly, carried with it an emphasis which I shall never forget, and in a measured voice he said "we have nothing to do with it."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

My conversation with Mr. Davis was unrestricted, and during the course of it I had occasion to refer to the sufferings of our prisoners at Andersonville, Belle Isle, Libby prison, etc., as well as to the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Davis said that he was always anxious to be relieved of the prisoners on his hands. He said his ports were blockaded; that he was without supplies or the means of obtaining them even for his own soldiers; and, finding himself in that strait, he proposed to deliver, with or without exchange, all the sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers held by him. I then remarked to Mr. Davis, "Why was not an exchange effected?"

He stated, "There was one man in your country who prevented it." I replied, "Do you refer to Mr. Stanton?" He said, "I do not; it was—" I asked him to allow me to make use of the name and circumstances connected with it. But he said, "Occupying the position that I do, it would be improper."

THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

On the alluvial lands of the South he regards as well-nigh done away with, and expresses himself that the most of these lands, on account of defective leveage, will revert into forests. In addition, he stated that in a few years there would be no excess of cotton raised; that the supply would be mainly for family use (none for export), as was the case and is yet in Florida and Texas.

CONCLUSION.

Now that I have recited this much of an interview which I said was not prompted out of idle curiosity, I leave it for the idle curiosity of those who may read it. There is much that I am restrained from writing which, I think, would do good. Those from whom I received it think differently.

THE DEAD LADY BROUGHT TO LIFE.

An interesting and astonishing event transpired on the 23d ult. at the house of Mr. George Chandler, a farmer living near the Lowell road, between Nashville and Tyngsboro, Mass. A physician, Dr. Stronisch, stopped on the afternoon of the day mentioned at Mr. C's house to feed his horse. On entering the house, Mrs. Chandler informed the doctor that her daughter Susan died on Saturday and that the body had been placed in a coffin for interment on Sunday. The doctor on looking into the coffin, remarked that the girl was not dead, but only in a fit. He ordered the removal of the body and placed it in a warm bath. After a long struggle the girl was brought to life. After leaving some medicine the doctor took his departure. On the following day—the one assigned for the funeral—the resuscitated lady voided a tape worm measuring twenty-eight feet in length, and instead of burying Miss Susan Chandler, the parents interred the cause of all her troubles.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

Mr. James Farmer, residing near Yellow Branch, in Campbell county, died on Saturday last at the extreme old age of one hundred and seven years. The deceased was born in Essex county, in this State, in the month of March, 1750, and served in the two last campaigns of the Revolution. He was an honest, upright, and most honorable gentleman, and died as he had lived, an ardent lover of liberty and an uncompromising foe to tyranny and oppression, whether from a king or from a military satrap.—*Lynchburg News.*

DIED.

In this place on Sunday morning last, Mrs. L. M. BARRINGER, consort of Rev. Wm. Barringer.

Greensboro Money Market.

REPORTED BY
WILSON & SHOBER,
Bankers and Exchange Brokers,
South Elm Street, in "Savings Bank,"
GREENSBORO, August 23, 1867.

Buying rates for Bank Notes, &c.

Gold, 1.37	Silver, 1.30
Bank of N. C., Gold 30, Silver, 32, G. B. S., 47	
Cape Fear, 1.25	
Roxboro, 1.25	
Thomasville, 1.25	
Charlotte, 1.25	
Wadesboro, 1.25	
Wilmington, 1.25	
Commerce, 1.25	
Lexington at Graham, 1.25	
do at Lexington, 1.25	
Washington, 1.25	
Fayetteville, 1.25	
Yanceyville, 1.25	
Clarendon, 1.25	
Merchant's Bank, New Bern, 1.25	
Miners and Planters' Bank, 1.25	
Commercial Bank, Greensboro, 1.25	
Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co., 1.25	
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, 1.25	
Y. S. C., and Georgia Bank Notes from 1 to 50	
N. C. Bonds, New, 1.25	
Old N. C. Coupons, 1.25	
Old N. C. Coupons, 1.25	
N. C. Railroad Coupons, 1.25	
N. C. Railroad Stock, 1.25	
Northern Exchange, 1.25	
Buy and sell at liberal prices all marketable bonds and stocks.	
Money received on deposit, subject to sight checks, or interest paid, as per agreement.	
Money loaned upon satisfactory security.	
Revenue stamps sold at par.	

Life and Fire Insurance Policies.

Issued in GOOD COMPANIES at best rates.
aug 2 55-3m

FINANCIAL.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Brenizer, Kellogg & Peters, Charlotte, N. C.

Greensboro Money Market.

REPORTED BY
BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner South Elm and West Market Sts.,
GREENSBORO, August 23, 1867.

Gold, 1.38	Silver, 1.32
Bank of N. C., Gold 30, Silver, 32, G. B. S., 47	
Cape Fear, 1.25	
Roxboro, 1.25	
Thomasville, 1.25	
Charlotte, 1.25	
Wadesboro, 1.25	
Wilmington, 1.25	
Commerce, 1.25	
Lexington at Graham, 1.25	
do at Lexington, 1.25	
Washington, 1.25	
Fayetteville, 1.25	
Yanceyville, 1.25	
Clarendon, 1.25	
Merchant's Bank, New Bern, 1.25	
Miners and Planters' Bank, 1.25	
Commercial Bank, Greensboro, 1.25	
Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co., 1.25	
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, 1.25	
Y. S. C., and Georgia Bank Notes from 1 to 50	
N. C. Bonds, New, 1.25	
Old N. C. Coupons, 1.25	
Old N. C. Coupons, 1.25	
N. C. Railroad Coupons, 1.25	
N. C. Railroad Stock, 1.25	
Northern Exchange, 1.25	
Buy and sell at liberal prices all marketable bonds and stocks.	
Money received on deposit, subject to sight checks, or interest paid, as per agreement.	
Money loaned upon satisfactory security.	
Revenue stamps sold at par.	

Northern Drafts for Sale.

Also Drafts on London, Ireland, France, Germany and chief European Cities.
Revenue stamps sold. Amounts over \$50 at discount.
N. C. Rail Road stock for sale.
United States securities bought and sold on commission.

Life and Fire Insurance.

effected at usual rates in the BEST COMPANIES.
55-2m

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS BY BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.

R. A. WATTS.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

Having permanently located in Greensboro, offers his services to the citizens of town and country.

PRACTICAL WORKMAN.

Having an experience of over ten years in the business, feels confident of giving

SATISFACTION.

To all who may favor him with their work. Can be found at the store occupied by B. F. Stanton.

10 Cents Reward.

—Absconded from the employment of the undersigned, on or about the 20th July, MARY JOHNSON an indentured girl. All persons are hereby forewarned against employing or harboring said girl, and for apprehension and return to me of said girl the above reward will be paid.
50-3w A. P. ECKEL.

REMOVAL.

In three weeks we expect to move into the new rooms, west of our old stand. Also, as Mrs. Moore and I expect to go North in four weeks, for the purpose of buying "OUR FALL STOCK OF MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS," we would say that we are now ready to receive your "Orders" (with the money) for purchases of any kind of goods, and as we have carefully counted the costs of loss of time and the trouble, "and expenses" of filling orders in a city, our charge will be twenty-five per cent. cost for purchasing, freight, and all other expenses. Those who owe us will please pay now.
aug 23 W. S. MOORE.

Cotton Gin.

—We have in operation this fall at our Saw Mill, one mile from McLeansville, a superior COTTON GIN, and will be prepared to gin cotton in the best manner and at custom rates.

Our Saw Mill is also in operation.

FOR SALE.

A pair of CORN ROCKS, three feet ten inches in diameter and twenty inches thick, and in good working order. They will be sold low.
55-1f WOOLYARD & SCOTT.

\$25 Reward.

—On the night of the 4th July last a male was stolen from my stable. I have every reason for believing the said male was stolen by Andrew Wright, a negro, formerly my slave. He is very black, spare-made, quick spoken, is a tolerably good blacksmith, and I think he is in the vicinity of Raleigh. For his apprehension and delivery to me in Greensboro, North Carolina, or his confinement in jail so that I can get him, I will pay the above reward.
D. L. WRIGHT.
aug 23 59-6w

DENTAL SURGERY.

Is permanently located in High Point, N. C., and most respectfully offers his Professional services as DENTIST to the citizens and public generally. He is a regular graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, with a practice of five years, and flatters himself that he is prepared to perform dental operations in the most approved and modern style.
2-6m

Preserving Aparent Lemonade.

An agreeable substitute for Epsom Salts, prepared by
PORTER & ECKEL.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 5 Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c. By ROH. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

Also, Dr. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4256.

Dr. R. SCOTT

Offers his Services as a

DENTIST

to the citizens of Greensboro and the country generally. He hopes that after a practical experience of ten years and a Diploma from the BALTIMORE DENTAL COLLEGE he can supply almost any kind of an artificial tooth.

There is nothing so conducive to health as good teeth, and yet, their attention is more neglected than almost anything else.

Nothing adds more to the beauty of woman than a clear and beautiful set of teeth. Nothing detracts more from her beauty than dark decayed discolored teeth.

I would urge the necessity of attention to children's teeth early. Parents neglect their children's teeth most criminally, for a foundation is laid between the ages of five and fifteen years for a GOOD or BAD set of natural teeth. Besides it is economy to attend to the teeth early.

I warrant all my fillings, so if any fillings should come out in six months time I will replace them free of charge. I will be prepared to attend any calls by the 1st of September.

Office in the house now occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Moore.

Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M. 58-1f

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE) THE OLD RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA R. & G. R. R.

WE inaugurated and are the Great through Inland Air Line route to the North and South, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the Tennessee Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come \$40,000 per year; and we substantially declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight ROUTE.

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are required to direct your Freight, or they will be taken by another Route!

To insure your Freight being carried over this Great Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Raleigh Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants & Miners' Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Chapman, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St. Of fee 157, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(Via Annapolis, Phila, Wilmington and Baltimore.) Departs for Greensboro, 10 o'clock, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Potomac Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf, B. A. Lee, Agent.

57-3m Freight Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Impartial Sufferings.

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

The Philotoken or Females' Friend, Expressly for the benefit of females who may be suffering from Nervous Irritability, Distressing Apprehensions, and all these troublesome complaints that invite premature old age, and render life miserable. THE PHILOTOKEN acts like a charm in allaying pain; and by controlling the Nervous System, restores those feeble and confidence and satisfaction that insure happiness. It is a radical cure for Dysmenorrhea and a treasure that should be possessed by every female who desires to restore to improve, to preserve her health, her beauty and her physical comfort and usefulness. Descriptive pamphlets, containing valuable information for invalids, and the mode of obtaining the Philotoken, sent free of postage stamp. Price, \$1 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade.

Wholesale Druggists, 141 Chambers St., New York, Wholesale Agents for Proprietor.

RISLEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

The most efficient Diuretic and Tonic for the treatment of all complaints resulting from weakness and derangement of the Kidneys and urinary organs, such as pain and weakness in the back and loins, Gravel, Dropsy, Strangury, Incontinence, inflammation of the mucus membrane of the bladder, Hematuria, Stricture, &c. of the nature of Nuxvomica or Strychine, and can be used in all cases for children as well as adults, with perfect safety. Physicians are finding that Risley's is the most reliable and reliable preparation, beside being of greater strength and in larger bottles than any other, sold by the Druggists.

Harriet, Risley & Co., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, 141 Chambers St., New York.

For sale in Greensboro, N. C., at R. W. GLENN'S Drug Store.

TURNIP SEED.

I beg to inform the farmers of Guilford that I have on sale at Center & Risley's Drug Store in Greensboro, the best variety of TURNIP SEED known, which I offer at a reasonable price. I have no hesitancy in warranting them, as regards the yield and the quality of turnip they produce.

57-2w J. A. M. COBLE.

Paints, Oils, &c.

—Pure White Lead and Zinc, mostly put up in cans containing from one to 25 lbs. Also Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window Glass, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c. for sale by

PORTER & ECKEL, Druggists.

Varnish! Varnish!

—All kinds of varnish for sale by PORTER & ECKEL.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK!

I beg to inform my old friends and customers that I am now opening in the Block & McLean Corner on East Market Street, a entirely new stock of Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats and Bonnets, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Tinware, Sole and Upper Leather, Castings,

GROCERIES,

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

CASH OR BARTER,

and by adhering to this system, with the motto of

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

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

41 S. STEELE.

New Goods, New Goods!

1867. SPRING 1867.

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

GENT'S GOODS,

Linens, Duck, Farmer's Linens, Chinese Silks, Cottons, Cottonades, Alpaca, Lustre, Italian Cloths, Checked Cassimeres in various widths, French, Doan's Cassimeres, and other articles in the line of Gent's Furnishings, Goods.

Ready Made Clothing.

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

LADIES' GOODS,

Poplins, Linen Warp Silk, Plain, Fancy Lawn, and Delaines of every variety, Plaid Valenciennes, Poplins, Diekies, Plaids, Bleached and Brown Domestic, with a complete and full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

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

W. D. TROTTER.

FOR SALE.

I will sell at auction to the highest bidder, in front of my store in Greensboro, on the 30th day of August, 1867, the following described property:

2 MULES, HARNESSES AND WAGONS.

The mules are in good condition and the wagon new; said property being forfeited to the government, under the internal revenue laws.

JOHN CRANFORD, Collector.

NOTICE.

Valuable Haw River Lands for Sale.

We will sell to the highest bidder on Thursday the 5th day of September next, that valuable plantation on Haw River, known as the Young Plantation, situated on both sides of Haw River adjoining the lands of Jesse Whitman, A. B. Powell and others, containing Six Hundred acres more or less, well timbered, good buildings of all kinds, two good orchards. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and is fine Tobacco land. There is two settlements on the lands, one on each side of the River.

Terms, four months credit, purchaser required to give bond and approved security. Title reserved until purchase money paid.

Sale to take place on the premises at 12 o'clock. Persons wishing to view the lands can do so by calling on the subscribers near Monticello.

The above lands will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. JEST M. YARNALL, J. M. M. 57-4w JANE MAYNARD, Agents.

S. NORTHOPE, W. H. NORTHOPE, W. A. COLEMAN.

Northrop & Cummins,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Wilmington Steam Saw and Planing Mills.

Corner Princess and Water Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Strict personal attention given to the sale of all country Produce. Orders for Goods, &c., solicited. 75-6m

Greensboro High School.

The next Session of the above School will commence on Monday, the 15th of Sept. 1867.

TERMS: HALF SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS (ONE HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE):

English, 1.00
Classical, 1.00
Contingent fee (payable in advance), 1.00

JESSE K. McLEAN, A. C. 51-1f

North Carolina,

ROCK