

Notes of Advertising.

Transient Advertisements payable in advance:
yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.

1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion.....	\$ 1.00
Each additional insertion.....	50
Three months.....	4.00
Six months.....	7.50
One year.....	10.00
1 column 1st insertion.....	5.00
Each additional.....	1.50
Three months.....	15.00
Six months.....	25.00
One year.....	40.00
1 column 1st insertion.....	10.00
Each additional.....	3.00
Three months.....	30.00
Six months.....	50.00
One year.....	80.00
1 column 1st insertion.....	15.00
Each additional.....	5.00
Three months.....	50.00
Six months.....	80.00
One year.....	100.00

IF SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent higher than the above rates.
Count out six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, \$5, in advance.
Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired.
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements and paid for in advance.

Professional Cards.

JNO. H. DILLARD, THOS. RUFFIN, JR.,
Attorneys at Law,
Greensboro, N.C.
JNO. A. GILMER, Greensboro, N.C.
DILLARD, RUFFIN & GILMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greensboro, N.C.
PRACTICE in the Courts of Guilford, Alamance,
Randolph, Davidson, Stokes, Yadkin, Surry,
Rockingham and Caswell Counties.
One of the firm will always attend the regular
Probate Court of Rockingham, Alamance and
Guilford counties.
Dec. 6th, 1895. 11y

J. W. Howlett, D.D.S.,
Graduate of Baltimore Dental College,
and member of American Dental Association.
Great Improvement in Dentistry.
Sensitive Teeth filled without PAIN!
By a simple application the Tooth
is rendered insensible to pain during
the operation of filling without injury
to the nerve or tooth. Every operation warranted
to give satisfaction. Charges as low as any dentist
who has paid his tax to the Rubber Co. I use
Bromide or Iodized Rubber.
OFFICE: 1st door up stairs in the Garrett
Building. 631y

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. J. DAVIS
Would respectfully inform the
citizens of Greensboro and the
adjacent country that he has fitted
up an OFFICE over Dr. Bennett's
DRY GOODS STORE, where he will be
happy to attend to all who need his services.
An experience of the past eighteen years, ten
of which have been spent in the town of Fayetteville,
will warrant him in guaranteeing
perfect satisfaction.
He is in possession of all the late improvements
in the art. Charges moderate and work
warranted.
The best of references will be given
from citizens of Fayetteville. 77at

Business Cards.

W. B. FARRER,
WATCH MAKER, JEWELER &
OPTICIAN,
Greensboro, N. C.
Has constantly on hand a
splendid assortment of
Fashionable Jewelry,
and some splendid Watches.
Which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Machines,
and Pistols repaired cheap and on short notice.
Call opposite the Old Albright Building, East
Market Street. 10-1y

D. T. CARTWRIGHT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
and dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass
& Crockery ware, Wall paper, Window shades, &c.
Prompt attention given to orders, and to the sale
of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried
Fruit, &c., on commission.
COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
Newbern, N.C. 611y

Wm. S. Fontaine & Son,
Manufacturers of
QUERCITRON and SUMAC,
Dealers in
Lumber, Brick-Makers,
and Contractors for Building.
Office near N.C. Depot. aug161y

Bank of Greensboro, N.C.
Chartered by the State of North Carolina.
Authorized Capital \$500,000.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, President,
Late Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro.
JULIUS A. GRAY, Cashier,
Late Cashier Danville Bank, Va.
EUGENE MORSEHEAD, Teller.
Negotiate Loans, and discount business paper.
Buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver Coins and
Bullion, and Bank Notes, Government, State and
Rail Road Bonds and Stocks.
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT.
Make collections, and transact a general
April, 1899. Banking Business. 641y

Wool Wanted. Wool either washed
or in the fleece, clear of burrs and tags, is
wanted for the Rock Island Manufacturing
Company.
April, 1899. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

NOTICE. I wish to inform the public
that I have constructed a very fine stock of
Confectioneries and TOYS.
Selected with an eye to the Christmas TRADE.
Thankful for past favors, I will try to merit, and
hope to receive, a liberal share of the public patronage.
J. E. THOM.
96at

A. A. HUTCHESON,
Grocer & Commission Merchant
1508 MAIN ST.,
RICHMOND, VA.
Sells all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and
keeps a regular assortment of Groceries, Teas,
Wines and Liquors.
Agent for James River Hydraulic Cement.
Feb 3d1899

FLOUR. W. R. HOWARD,
FLOUR DEALER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 2 Spear's Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.
Good to choice FINE, SUPERFINE, EXTRA
and Family Flour, suitable for retailing, con-
stantly on hand.
Feb 3d1899

Established in 1824.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

New Series No. 110.

W. A. HORNEY
Watch Maker
AND
JEWELLER
Has always on hand
a fine assortment of
Watches & Jewelry.
REPAIRING done NEATLY and CHEAPLY.
Give him a call at O.W. Ogburn's Book Store,
6717 New Jewelry just received.

Remember the
DEAD!
TOMBS and
MONUMENTS.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends
and the public at large that he is now prepared to
furnish all kinds of Monuments and Tombstones,
of latest design, with promptness, and at prices
to suit the times.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
All work west of Company Shops delivered
on the railroad free of charge.
S. C. ROBERTSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON,
General Insurance Agent,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Represents FIRE Companies with aggregate
CAPITAL OF
Twenty Millions of Dollars.
ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Unsurpassed by any in the CHEAPNESS
and RELIABILITY of its Policies.
ASSETS \$12,000,000.
Call and insure your property against loss
by fire, and thus secure you a home, and pre-
vent embarrassment in business, in case of
accident.
Provide a LIFE POLICY for the support
of your wife and children when you are
gone. OFFICE: Banking House of Wilson
& Shober, South Elm St. 771y

Hough, Clendening & Co.,
Cotton Factors & Comm'n Merchants
For the sale of all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 122 South Eutam Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCES:—Hopkins, Harden & Kemp,
Canby, Gilpin & Co., Pennington & Bro., Daniel
Miller & Co., Howard, Cole & Co., Baltimore;
M. Greenwood, New Orleans; C.W. Burton, Esq.,
Lynchburg, Va.; Davis, Roper & Co., Petersburg,
Va. Aug. 10-1y

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHOBER,
WILSON & SHOBER,
BANKERS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)
Buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,
State and Government Bonds, Rail Road Stocks
and Bonds, &c., &c.
Receive Money on deposit subject to RIGHT
CHECK, and allow interest in kind
upon time deposits of CURRENCY or SPECIE.
Discount Business Paper!
Collections Made at All Accessible Points.
Sept. 16th, 1y

W. L. FOWLER, MERCHANT TAILOR,
(West Market Street, opposite Southern Hotel),
Greensboro, N. C.,
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of the
most fashionable Clothes, Cassimeres, and Mil-
linery Goods.
MRS. FOWLER will be pleased to wait on
the LADIES at all times. Oct. 7th—27at

BOWLING ALLEY!
I would inform the public that I have two
in the rear of my hotel, (the Planter's) where
persons fond of innocent sport and recreation can
"PUT THE BALL IN MOTION."
RATES LOW!
JOHN T. REES, Proprietor.
Nov. 24-1y

H. C. WILLIS, CONFECTIONER AND
DEALER IN FRUITS, TOYS, TOILET
AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Keeps constantly on hand, a full and fresh
supply of Candies, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Prunes,
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Cocoanuts, Oranges,
Lemons, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Preserves,
Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, and everything usually
found in a first class Confectionery.
Price Boxes just received. North Elm Street,
opposite Court House. Sep. 9-1y

TUTT'S Vegetable Liver Pills
Cures diseases of the Liver and Stomach.
TUTT'S EXPECTORANT,
A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.
TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA & QUEEN'S DELIGHT.
The Great Alternative and Blood Purifier.
TUTT'S Improved Hair Dye,
Warranted the best dye in use.
These valuable preparations for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL,
DOD-23-6m Greensboro, N. C.

SODA BISCUIT.
A fresh supply of Soda Biscuit.
Ginger Jumbles Superior Green Tea.
Superior Black Tea, just received at
Jan. 10, 1870. SLOANS.

JOHN N. STAPLES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Guilford and the ad-
joining Counties. Special attention given to
collections, and cases in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27-1y.

HUBBELL & CAPRON'S
TURBINE WATER
WHEELS.
Gives more power,
with less water than any wheel
in the market.
21 Inch WHEEL
\$200
Sent for illustrated
pamphlet for 1870. Manufacturers, Live Rock,
Conn., New York Office, 21 Courtland street.
Feb. 10-3m HUBBELL & CAPRON.

S. C. DODSON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
East Market Street,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Has always on hand a large and select assort-
ment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which
will be sold as low as the market will allow.
MRS. DODSON, in same building, has,
and keeps constantly on hand, a fine stock of
MILLINERY. Give them a call.
Feb. 17-1y

6 Inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.
20,000 Six Inch Cypress Shingles,
Nov. 1869. For sale at SLOANS.

The Farmer.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

CHANGE OF SEED.

The more the science of agriculture
is advanced, the more we become con-
vinced of the necessity of a change of
seed or stock on a farm. This is a law
that holds good in the vegetable as well
as in the animal kingdom; in the
human as well as in the brute creation.
In-and-in breeding will not do when
direct. It causes deterioration. We
see it in our grain as well as in our
cattle—our stock at large.

A new infusion has an influence, as
a change of climate invigorates our
health. The secret we may not know;
but the fact we do know. Hence the
old native stock—of all kinds—of this
country is in the wretched condition
we find it. We have been growing
from the same family, from the same
stock of the farm—father to daughter,
son to mother—till the incestuous
thing is no more to be endured. Our
stock has so degenerated that some-
thing must be done. Our potatoes rot
—or did till the remedy was applied;
our grapes are diseased; our fruit suf-
fers, of almost all kinds, and in various
ways our grain, the wheat, in many
parts is running out. There is nothing
the farmer nourishes, either animal or
vegetable, that is not ailing. We seem
to be cursed. But if it is a curse we
have brought it ourselves.

Now look to the change that is being
wrought. The potato is renovated.—
A new infusion was given—not an in-
fusion—but an entirely new creation—
a new seed, and from abroad, as was
the case in the inception of the original
diffusion. And what do we see? A
miracle almost—certainly a revolution
has taken place. We now have pota-
toes again. We may put them into the
earth in confidence. No rot, but the
finest tubers; and so prolific; not the
rare old times surpassed them; indeed
we have the old times back again.

Clover deteriorates. Raised long on
the same land, the same seed used, it
will run out; will not grow. Thus we
know farms and sections that can raise
no more clover, or at least not sufficient
to make it remunerative, and these
farms and sections were once famous
for clover. Even if manure is used, it
will not remedy the evil, or but to a slight
and transient extent. Is it not the in-
and-in practice that thus enfeebles
and finally runs out the plant? We
have the authority of science to say
that it has an influence. We cannot
disbelieve this; we must accept it,
what are we to do? We are to do one
of the simplest things, to reach one of
the most important; simply change
the seed—not necessarily the kind—
though that is a benefit, but get from
abroad, get a foreignized seed, one
acclimated to foreign uses; bred to
new conditions. This will be a new
thing to this old worn out soil—worn
out in its uses for the plant, this de-
generated thing. As by difference
union is formed, so will it be here.—
(No doubt the plant's nutriment is also
affected.)

We need go no farther. The other
grains and all organized beings are
subject to the same laws of deteriora-
tion. It shows, and that pointedly.—
But we are to be constantly rotating
with the seed as with crop.—*Union
Herald.*

GREASING WAGONS.—Few people
fully appreciate the importance of
thoroughly lubricating the axles, etc.,
of wagons and carriages, and fewer
know what are the best materials and
the best methods of applying them.—
A well made wheel will endure com-
mon wear from ten to twenty-five years,
if care is taken to use the right kind
and proper amount of grease; but if
this matter is not attended to, they
will be used up in five or six years.—
Lard should never be used on a wagon,
for it will penetrate the hub and work
its way out around the tenons of the
spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow
is the best lubricator for wooden axle-
trees, and castor oil for iron. Just
grease enough should be applied to
the spindle of a wagon to give it a
light coating; this is better than more,
for the surplus put on will work out at
the ends, and be forced by the shoulder-
bands and nut-washers into the hub
around the out-side of the boxes. To
oil an axle-tree, first wipe the spindle
clean with a cloth wet with spirits of
turpentine, and then apply a few drops
of castor oil near the shoulder and end.
One teaspoonful is sufficient for the
whole.

Farmers should not rely upon a sense
of smell in the purchase of manures.—
Prof. Antisell, of Washington, the able
and accomplished chemist to the de-
partment of agriculture, says:
The sense of smell is a very unsafe
test of the value of manure. Two or
three dead cats will scent a ton of
spurious super-phosphate to an intel-
ligible degree, while the pure article
is nearly inodorous, of a sour taste.—
His statement also shows our liability
to mistake bulk for value, and con-
firms opinions of scientific men, so
often given, that the sewerage of cities,
in the common system of drainage, is
practically worthless for agricultural
purposes, because too bulky to pay
freight.

Delicate females take Golden Eagle Bitters.
March 17-1m.

All kind B LANKS at this office

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF AMERICA.

Air—"Bruce's Address."

BY MAX. MIDDLETON.

Americans! who proudly trace
Lineage from a noble race;
Who fill a high and honored place
Among nations of the earth:
Where is all your freedom grand?
See! a wretched negro band
Building o'er your Southern land,
Where white men now are slaves.

Thou! the South at battle's call,
Madly rushed and lost their all.
Shall we drive them to the wall,
And crush their manhood out?
Shall a base, ignoble horde
Over white men play the lord—
Lay in waste with fire and sword
Our Eden of the South?

Is our CHARTER now repealed,
Which our fathers' blood has sealed?
Shall we Freeman basely yield
The birthright of our race?
Shall we stand where Judas stood—
Break the bond of brotherhood—
Force the men of our own blood
To bow to negro rule?

Lo! the land of sunny skies,
In the "gloom of Egypt" lies;
Spit of Washington, arise!
And save us from our shame,
By the blood our fathers shed,
By the souls of heroes dead,
God forbid it should be said:
"We've made our brethren slaves!"

From the Morning Star.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Memoir of private Henry Wyatt, Co. A,
1st Regiment, N. C. Volunteers.

This soldier was the first martyr in
the way for Southern independence.—
He was a native of Edgecombe county,
N. C., and of respectable parentage.—
He enlisted in Capt. John L. Bridgers'
company, April 1st, 1861, which was
the first organized in the state, under
the command of D. H. Hill. As it was
evident at this time that the State of
Virginia was soon to become the thea-
tre of war and General Butler of the
Federal army commenced the first "On
to Richmond" by way of the Peninsu-
la, Col. Hill, with his gallant regiment
first met the opposing forces and
fought the battle of Great Bethel.—
This place takes its name from Bethel
Church, situated 13 miles below York-
town, Va., and distinguished from an-
other Church, known as Little Bethel,
and not many miles distant. Col. Hill's
regiment was encamped in the vicinity
of Yorktown, and with a small number
of other troops he marched out to meet
the boasting foe who expected to reach
Richmond without serious opposition;
and though his force was small com-
pared with that of his enemy, they met
and deployed in line of battle near the
Church. Very soon the battle opened
on the part of the enemy with shot and
shell. It was a grand sight to the men
to witness for the first time the pe-
culiar sound of the shell bursting over
their heads. But calmly and coolly they
awaited the approach of the infantry,
when Col. Hill gave the first order to
fire into their crowded ranks, which
they did, committing terrible slaughter.
In the mean time an old horse which
stood between our lines and their's af-
forded protection to the federals. Col.
Hill called for volunteers who should
burn the house. Four young men from
Capt. Bridgers' company, namely, Geo.
Williams, Henry Wyatt, R. H. Brady
and Thomas Fallon, immediately of-
fered their services, stepping out from
behind their breastworks. This was
attended with great danger, the space
being swept with the enemy's guns.—
Before proceeding far, young Wyatt
fell mortally wounded, and expired in
a few moments. The house by this
time, however, had caught on fire, and
the enemy began to give way. Col.
Hill's victory was complete. This was
our first pitched battle, and created in-
tense excitement all over the land.—
Young Wyatt was our only loss, while
that of the enemy was severe, amount-
ing to 150 killed and 250 wounded.—
Although thousands of our best men
have since sacrificed their lives, there
is none whose memory will fill a bright-
er page in our country's history than
that of Henry Wyatt, of Edgecombe.
He was about 20 years of age.

Wm. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the
Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is
authorized to receive advertisements for this pa-
per at our lowest cash rates.

Mrs. Partington on Courtship and
Marriage.—"Don't put too much dif-
ference in a lover's word, dear girl.
He may tell you that you have lips
like strawberries and cream, cheeks
like a carnation, and eyes like an as-
terisk. But such things often come
from a tender head than from a tender
heart. I like to go to weddings,
though, I like to hear young people
promise to love, honor, and nourish
each other; but it's a solemn thing
when the minister comes into the chan-
cery with his surplus on, and goes
through the ceremony of making them
man and wife. It ought to be husband
and wife, for it ain't every husband
that turns out to be a man. I declare
I shall never forget when Paul put the
nuptial ring on my finger and said:
"With my goods I thee endow." He
kept a dry goods store then, and I
thought he was going to give me the
whole there was in it. I was young
and simple, and didn't know till af-
terward that it meant only one dress a
year."

THE WAY IT FIGURES UP.

Some of the Radical papers are rejoicing
over the fact that the Administration of Grant
has raised the United States bonds to par in
gold. Now, let us see, who has cause for jubila-
tion—the privilege few or the tax paying
many. In 1863, says the Cincinnati Enquirer,
Mr. A., a bondholder, lent the Government
\$10,000 in greenbacks, when they were worth
forty cents on a dollar in gold. The Govern-
ment gave him its bond for that amount, with
interest at six per cent, payable in gold. Re-
duced to a gold standard, upon every forty
dollars lent there was six dollars paid—that
is fifteen dollars a hundred. As there were
but \$4,000 in the loan, it would be \$6000 a
year, upon the entire amount. In seven years
from 1863 to 1870, that interest is equal to
\$42,000. This Mr. A. has received in interest
\$42,000. The Government \$100,000 more in gold than
he loaned to it. But this does not tell the
whole story. His \$4,000 has been exempt from
tax two per cent. State and local taxation.
That is \$800 a year, or \$5600 in seven years.
This added to the \$42,000, makes \$50,000 ex-
cess that which went out of his hands. He has
not, therefore, been very badly used. He
has got a principal back, with nearly twenty
per cent gain in addition. But will he has not
been paid. It is proposed to pay him the face
of his bond in greenbacks when they were
worth, not forty cents, which was the bargain
when he loaned money, but eighty cents in a
dollar. He refused to take it, and the Grant
Administration, hearkening to him, employs
it whole force to bring his bond at par with
gold. Thus, if it were to be paid now, the ac-
count would stand:

BY MAX. MIDDLETON.

Americans! who proudly trace
Lineage from a noble race
Who fill a high and honored place
Mong nations of the earth :
Where is all your freedom grand ?
See! a wretched negro band
Building o'er your Southern land,
Where white men upon are slaves.

Tho' the South at battle's call,
Madly staked and lost their all,
Shall we drive them to the wall,
And crush their manhood out !
Shall a base, ignoble horde
Over white men play the lord—
Lay in waste with fire and sword
Our Rulers of the South ?

IS **OUR** CHARACTER now revealed,
Which our father's blood has sealed ?
Shall we Freeman loosely yield
The birthright of our race ?
Shall we stand where Judas stood—
Break the bond of brotherhood—
Force the men of our own blood
To bow to negro rule !

Lo! the land of sunny skies,
In the "gloom of Egypt," lies;
Soul of Washington, arise!

And save us from our shame,

See 1. That the said act shall apply to the
estates of such deceased persons only, whereof
the original administration has been granted sub-
sequent to the first day of July, one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-nine, and that all
estates whereon administration was granted
prior to the said first day of July, one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixty-nine, shall be
dealt with, administered and settled accord-
ing to the law as it existed just prior to the
said date, and it is hereby declared that such
was the true intent and meaning of the said act.
Provided, however, that nothing herein con-
tained shall be construed to prevent the ap-
plication of said act, so far as it relates only
to the Courts having jurisdiction of any ac-
tion or proceeding for the settlement of an
administration or to the practice and proceed-
ure therein.

See 2. If any person, prior to the ratifica-
tion of this act, shall have bona fide adminis-
tered any estate or any part of the estate of
any deceased person whereof original adminis-
tration was granted prior to said first day
of July, under the said act of 1869-70, he shall
not be deemed guilty.

See 3. That executors and administrators
who qualified and entered upon the adminis-
tration of their estates before the first day of
July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
nine, may sell such evidences of debt as are
mentioned in section twenty of the act afore-
said and in the manner therein provided.

See 4. That this act shall be in force from
and after its ratification, and it shall be
General Assembly held three times and
ratified this 1st day of March, A. D. 1870.

Suspension of Life.—A Queer Theory.
—It is said that in the tombs of the
Necropolis of ancient Egypt two kinds
of mummies have been found. One is
incomplete—that is to say, all organs
necessary for life have been separated
from them; the other, on the contrary,
is quite complete. Having observed
this, a Swedish chemist, Dr. Grussel-
bach, who has the reputation of being
both great and learned, professor at the
University of Upsal, has come to the
conclusion that the Egyptian mummies
are not all, as has been said and be-
lieved for some thousands of years, bod-
ies embalmed by any process of pre-
servation whatever, but that they are
really the bodies of individuals whose
life has been momentarily suspended,
with the intention of restoring them at
some future time, only the secret of
preservation has now been lost. Mean-
while, Prof. Grusselbach adduces many
proofs in support of his idea; among
others his experiments during the last
ten years, which he says have always
proved successful. He took a snake
and treated it in such a manner as to
humbly it as though it had been
carved in marble, and it was so brittle
that had he allowed it to fall it would
have broken into fragments. In this
state he kept it for several years, and
then restored it to life by sprinkling it
with stimulating fluid, the composition
of which is a secret. For fifteen years
the snake has been undergoing an ex-
istence composed of successive deaths
and resurrections, apparently without
sustaining any harm. The professor
is reported to have sent a petition to
his government requesting that a crim-
inal who has been condemned to death
may be given to him to be treated in
the same manner as the snake, prom-
ising to restore him to life in two years.
It is understood that the man who un-
dergoes this experiment is to be par-
doned.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who is
so prominent a leader in the Woman
Suffrage Association of New York, is
a lady of Southern birth, and niece by
marriage of the late Right Rev. Leo-
nidas Polk, of Louisiana.

FROM A FORTY-FOUR.

Some of the Radical papers are rejoicing
over the fact that the Administration of Grant
has raised the United States bonds to par in
gold. Now, let us see, who has cause for jubila-
tion—the privilege few or the tax paying
many. In 1863, says the Cincinnati Enquirer,
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dollars lent there was six dollars paid—that
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year, upon the entire amount. In seven years
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\$42,000. This Mr. A. has received in interest
\$42,000. The Government \$100,000 more in gold than
he loaned to it. But this does not tell the
whole story. His \$4,000 has been exempt from
tax two per cent. State and local taxation.
That is \$800 a year, or \$5600 in seven years.
This added to the \$42,000, makes \$50,000 ex-
cess that which went out of his hands. He has
not, therefore, been very badly used. He
has got a principal back, with nearly twenty
per cent gain in addition. But will he has not
been paid. It is proposed to pay him the face
of his bond in greenbacks when they were
worth, not forty cents, which was the bargain
when he loaned money, but eighty cents in a
dollar. He refused to take it, and the Grant
Administration, hearkening to him, employs
it whole force to bring his bond at par with
gold. Thus, if it were to be paid now, the ac-
count would stand:

Loaned Government in gold.....	\$4,000
Received from the Government.....	
Interest in seven years.....	\$42,000
Exemption from taxes.....	560
Face of the bond.....	10,000
	\$14,760

For \$4,000 there is to be repaid \$14,760 in seven years. This is \$6,000 more than the people are legally or morally bound to pay. The five-twenty bonds do not ask for gold. They can be paid in currency valued at not more than they were worth originally, viz: forty cents on a dollar. We do not deny that there has been an exploit in this matter, but it is a very sorry one for the people. How many of them hold these bonds, which have thus, under a hot house process, nearly quadrupled themselves, in value in a short space of seven years? They pay for the increase, but they do not receive it. It goes to the monetary and aristocratic classes of Europe and to the wealthy cotton-planters, national bankers and merchants of New York and New England. The Administration deserves the thanks of these little classes. They can say to it, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." But the people have a right to visit their indignation and strongest expletives upon it. It was the duty of the Administration, instead of trying to raise the securities of the few, to increase the monetary facilities and thereby give for their payment. Every step it took in this direction lessened the price of the farmer's products and cheapened the rates of labor. In other words, the many were oppressed to aggrandize a monetary caste which has bought up and owns this Administration.

See 1. That the said act shall apply to the
estates of such deceased persons only, whereof
the original administration has been granted sub-
sequent to the first day of July, one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-nine, and that all
estates whereon administration was granted
prior to the said first day of July, one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixty-nine, shall be
dealt with, administered and settled accord-
ing to the law as it existed just prior to the
said date, and it is hereby declared that such
was the true intent and meaning of the said act.
Provided, however, that nothing herein con-
tained shall be construed to prevent the ap-
plication of said act, so far as it relates only
to the Courts having jurisdiction of any ac-
tion or proceeding for the settlement of an
administration or to the practice and proceed-
ure therein.

See 2. If any person, prior to the ratifica-
tion of this act, shall have bona fide adminis-
tered any estate or any part of the estate of
any deceased person whereof original adminis-
tration was granted prior to said first day
of July, under the said act of 1869-70, he shall
not be deemed guilty.

See

THE RADICAL SINKING FUND. \$20,000,000 SUNK AT ONCE.

Collector Bailey, of the forty-second New York revenue district, has, we are told by telegraph, recently absconded with not more than \$20,000,000 of government fund in his pocket, nor is it probable that the sum stolen can be much less than the amount named.

The forty-second district is perhaps the largest, and by all odds the wealthiest district in the United States. This being the case, no one will be surprised to learn from various Washington correspondents, that excessive pains were taken by the prominent leaders of the Radical party to have, not only a truly loyal man appointed to fill this important and most lucrative position, but one who had thoroughly gone Radical during the whole of the presidential campaign, by devoting himself entirely to the interest of the Radical party. Such being the nature of the qualifications agreed upon by the party, to be demanded of the applicant as indispensable requirements to be possessed by the successful applicant, before he could hope to receive such an appointment. So in order to secure the right man to fill this important place, the claims of all the applicants who had rendered great party services were subjected to a thorough and most scrutinizing investigation, by the leaders of the party. After devoting themselves to this truly loyal work for some weeks they at last decided upon, and recommended to Gen. Grant, to appoint Mr. Bailey to be the collector of Internal Revenue for the forty-second district in New York. And he was in accordance with the committee's request recommended by Gen. Grant, and was subsequently confirmed by the Senate to fill that important office, and for the reasons just stated.—To wit: the amount and unscrupulous character of the services he had rendered the Radical party during the late presidential election.

It would seem that this miserable party hack has spent all the time he has been in office, in doing scarcely anything else than to embezzle the funds as fast as they were collected from the pockets of honest and oppressed taxpayers of that district. Secretary Boutwell and commissioner Delano may manage to pile upon the people an ever increasing amount of taxes, and boast of their increasing sinking fund and the rapid diminishing of the public debt; but it is certain if they cannot devise some means by which they can stop their partisan appointees from stealing the money collected from the laboring men of the country, they will not succeed in reducing the public debt to any considerable extent during Grant's Administration. We very much doubt, if there is a day passes that there is not from one hundred thousand to a million of dollars of revenue misapplied, stolen or squandered throughout the United States by the party now in power.

In looking over the country it would seem that *Philo's domains* have crumpled into or upon the United States, the meanest and most reckless of all his loyal subjects, and that they have, to a great extent, become the honored and anointed leaders of the so-called radical party. Most of these God forsaken creatures, care for nothing but office and power, and that they may be promoted to office and invested with authority for no other or noble purpose, than to create new offices with high salaries attached, and to plunder the people or steal all the public property and funds that they can by any means manage to get into their possession.

This discreditable game is played not alone by the radical office-holders of the United States, but by the officials and appointees of that party everywhere, and that, too, from the highest to the lowest of them. Judging from their conduct one might well come to the conclusion that they actually supposed themselves to be predestinated by Providence to fill all the offices in the country and at the same time hold a commission directly from *Heaven*, authorizing them to steal and plunder from the government and people any and everything that they can, by any contrivance or device, manage to get once into their possession. As the strongest proof of the correctness of these conclusions, we need but refer the reader to the new rebellion inaugurated by the leaders of the ultra Radical party in the city of Richmond. There they have resolved to fight rather than to vacate the offices to which they were appointed by the military authorities. And if this be not sufficient, we have other and perhaps still more convincing evidence of the fixed determination of these desperate and unscrupulous

men to hold on to their offices and power, by their recent efforts in this State, first to stealthily interpolate into the Constitution a provision that would, by a liberal construction, justify them in holding over and plundering the people for two years to come as they have been doing for the last two years just past. Having been completely thwarted in these, their most diabolical designs in this State, they have recently been compelled, by a stress of circumstances, to take a new departure, whereby they hope to evade the responsibility of their many aggravated frauds and unprecedented rascalities. They seek to accomplish this great party feat by entirely ignoring the present Legislature, dismissing Pike and appointing Joseph W. Holden as editor of that old licentious holdenadal, the North Carolina Standard, and forming a third party under the lead of W. W. Holden and Thomas L. Clingman. If Holden and Clingman, both of whom have no doubt been pardoned by the Radical party in Congress for the express purpose of enabling these radical secession satraps to inaugurate and carry into effect this great political cheat for the benefit of the Radical party in North Carolina. All who are acquainted with the antecedents of Holden and Clingman, know well enough that they, nor either of them were pardoned for their love of the Union, honesty or consistency as politicians.

No; but for the very reverse of these, they are both known to be as reckless as they are unscrupulous and mercenary. Hence they have been thrust forward to make the third party move with the distinct understanding, no doubt, if they are defeated at the ballot box next August, that their party friends in office at that time will hold over and will be sustained by Holden and Clingman and the Radical party generally. This great outrage will be perpetrated in order to perpetuate their power in this State, and to enable them to continue their plundering operations. If any one is simple enough to suppose the third party led by such men as Holden and Clingman have any idea of submitting to the will of the people expressed through the ballot box, if given against them without making a desperate effort to bring on a conflict of arms with their opponents we can but pity them.

Holden's Militia Bill and Abbott's Resolutions, when taken in connection with this third party moves and their efforts to form the constitution so as to enable them to hold over, all go to confirm us in the opinion that Holden and Clingman have united with the full determination to go to the Senate at any risk and at all hazards.

Everything we see and hear from the Radical wing of the party, has to our mind a significant squinting in this direction, and when interpreted by the conduct of the Virginia Radicals who are now in open rebellion against the lawful authorities of the State and of the United States, we have little or no doubt but that Holden, Clingman & Co., wish to see mischief and intend to stir up strife among the people, to promote their own selfish and ambitious ends. In other words, that they have fully resolved to fight, if defeated in the approaching election rather than to be driven into retirement by an indignant and outraged people and thereby miss going into the United States Senate as the successors of Pool and Abbott.

GOOD.

We have just learned that the City Council of Baltimore, passed on the evening of the 22d inst., an ordinance to guarantee seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Bonds of the Lynchburg & Danville Railroad. The friends of this appropriation, as we understand, will now have to go before the Maryland Legislature and get an enabling act passed by that body authorizing the City Council to submit the proposition to the voters of the city. If the proposition is endorsed by a majority of the legal voters in the city, the bonds of the Lynchburg & Danville Railroad will then be issued as required by the law passed by the Legislature. As this aid has been recommended by four to two, of the Select Committee appointed by the common council to investigate the matter, and now endorsed by a large majority of the City Council, we hope that there will be no delay or difficulty in procuring the Legislature of Maryland to pass the enabling act, or the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the city of Baltimore to enthusiastically endorse it at the polls by an overwhelming majority of their votes.

Out of the Way.—To aspire to a seat in Congress from this district is good at least for a Revenue appointment.—Col. W. F. Henderson was bought off by being made Assessor for the 6th District. C. S. Winstead, of Person, was the next coming man and very conveniently Crane was ousted, and the next telegraph brings the news that Winstead is appointed to the Collectorship. Last, at least, knows how to look after his own interests, even if he does fail to care for or interest himself in the affairs of his district or State.—Western Sentinel.

THE CHARLOTTE PRESS CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARTIES.

The Charlotte (S. C.) papers publish the resolutions adopted by unanimous vote at a conference of the anti-Radical press of South Carolina, held at Columbia last Wednesday, the 16th instant. They are in substance as follows: Recognition of the legal right of all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color, to suffrage; recognition of the legal right of all citizens of the same, irrespective of color or previous condition, to hold office, subject alone to personal qualification and fitness, and calling "a convention of the people of the State opposed to Radicalism" and in favor of good and honest government, to be held, the 15th of June for the nomination of a State ticket.

The Charleston News calls attention to the fact that these resolutions altogether ignore national politics and national political parties, and contemplate only an organization for State purposes, an organization without distinction of class, color or past political action, to secure a capable, honest and respectable government.

We already have in Virginia a great, compact, well-organized organization for State purposes composed of those "opposed to Radicalism." Let us adhere to it, and keep out of national parties as long as we can. That is the part of wisdom.—Richmond Whig.

We are greatly pleased to see the position taken by South Carolina as regards political parties and national politics. As far as national parties are concerned at the present time, we can see no immediate prospect of any great benefit inuring to this or any other Southern State by adhering tenaciously to any political party, either that of the Democratic or the Republican, while we can see many good and sufficient reasons why all the people of the Southern States should, for the present, pretermitt everything pertaining to federal party politics, and why the good and true men of all parties and conditions should heartily unite in making an exterminating war upon the unprincipled radical thieves and thieves, that now infest the State. This is our platform. We earnestly desire, above all things, first to see the cannon crews that have so long been preying upon the State, driven away from gormandizing themselves upon her very vitals before we can willingly join with W. W. Holden, Thomas L. Clingman or any other of the old political partisans of the State in making any effort to organize a new or third party—or espouse the especial championship of any other party that has heretofore or now has an existence in this or any of the other States in the Union.

The very existence of the States, in our humble judgment, depends upon the speedy and summary ejection, from place and power, of all political Jonathan Wilds or head-centers of an organized and trained band of thieves or thief-brokers. If the honest men of the State cannot ignore party and unite in this work long enough to rout the conspirators and thieves that now control her affairs and oppress and degrade her people, then, indeed, is her fate sealed, and her people doomed to live the lives of abject slaves.

New York, March 19.—George Wakeman, editor of the New York World, is dead. Died of pneumonia; aged 30.

Quaker in a Box.—Quite an excitement was created at the depot on Tuesday night, on the arrival of the express train, by a terribly frantic individual jumping out of a box car and vehemently crying out, "Water! water! Give me water!" The desired article being brought, he took it with the vigor of a suction-sieve; after which he explained his situation. It seemed that with a party of fellow emigrants, leaving Carolina for the West, he arrived in Greensboro' on Sunday morning last, and feeling a little weary and indisposed he laid down in the box car appropriated to carrying the baggage of the party for a slight nap. While he was asleep the baggage master of the train came along, and not observing the sleeper, locked and sealed the car through to Portsmouth.

The car came through in due time, bringing its animate as well as inanimate freight, all right, having been on the road some fifty or sixty hours.—Several times on the route, at the various stations, did the imprisoned man endeavor to make himself heard to the outside, but his efforts were entirely futile, and he was only released after reaching the depot here, having been over two days and nights without food or drink, and in the most dismal and torturing confinement imaginable.—The poor fellow seemed to be nearly famished with thirst, when the car was opened, and to every inquiry he could only ask for water.—Norfolk Journal.

If you want a fine appetite and good digestion, use Tait's Golden Eagle Bitters. March 17th.

Stop Him.—We hope some of the friends of that erratic youth, "Tommy," will use his influence with him to prevent his going on some contemplated trip that it is feared will prove deleterious either to his health or morals, or both. Our whole community seems to participate in the great anxiety of his aged "parents" in regard to his intended visit, for we hear, from "early morn to dewy eve," in private walks and crowded thoroughfares, the pathetic cry to the persistent youth, not to go. There is such a manifest general anxiety on the subject that we feel inclined to ask the interposition of the police.—Rich. Sentinel.

McCanless moved to strike out of the election bill the section which provides for an election for county officers and Attorney General. Wonder if he wants to fool the people of Stokes a gain.

The Legislature.

Tuesday, March 15.—At an evening session the Senate passed on third reading a bill to charter the Raleigh Savings Bank; Senate bill to amend chapter 118, section 2 of the laws of 1868-9, relative to a toll bridge in Alamance; House bill to make Dan River a lawful fence to a certain extent in Stokes.

In the House at an evening session the following passed third reading: a bill to amend section 19, chapter 185 of public laws of 1868-9 in relation to townships. (Gives township constables the same authority exercised by sheriffs to collect taxes.) Also, a bill to annex part of New Hanover to Sampson county; a bill to repeal an act which authorized the Secretary of State to furnish stationery, other than blanks books and dockets, to county officers.

Wednesday, 16.—In the Senate the vote rejecting the militia bill was reconsidered and after amendment the bill passed third reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Haynes, Hyman, Hawkins, Jones, Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Melchor, Richardson, Shoffner, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Winstead—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beasley, Brogden, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Murphy, Robbins, Whiteside and Wilson—15.

The rules were suspended, and Senate bill to amend the constitution of the Valley Railroad, was taken up and passed third reading. This bill authorizes the Commissioners of Granville and Caswell to levy a special tax of two hundred thousand dollars each. The question to be submitted to a vote of the people of said Counties. Person county to raise one hundred thousand dollars, not more than fifty thousand dollars to be raised by Granville and Caswell in any one year, unless by the consent of a majority of the voters of said counties. Person county not to raise more than twenty-five thousand dollars in any one year unless by the consent of a majority of the voters of said county.

The following bills passed their second and third reading:

House bill relative to Scotch Fair.

House bill to amend section three of chap. 120 of Revised Code.

Senate bill to incorporate the Johnston county Building and Loan Association.

House bill to amend chap. 3, of laws of 1868-9, relative to registering votes at special elections.

In the House the Revenue bill finally passed its third reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Candler, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Ellis, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Galagan, Harris of Wake, Hendricks, Hinnant, Hoffman, Horne, Hudgins, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Kelly of Moore, Latin, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCandless, Mendenhall, Moore of Chowan, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Strilly, Strudwick, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Walldrop, Welch and Whitley—49.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Fordece, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, McMillan, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pon, Proffitt, Robinson, Slaver, Smith of Alleghany, Stevens, Sweat, Thompson, Williams of Harnett and Williams of Sampson—31.

Thursday, 17.—In the Senate nothing. In the House, on third reading, the following: the election bill; a bill in relation to prices for State printing; a bill to amend chapter 78 of the laws of 1868-9; a bill authorizing the sale of certain swamp lands in the counties of Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington; a bill to amend chapter 277 of public laws of 1868-9 (it increases sheriff's fees in certain cases); Senate bill to authorize the incorporation of Homestead or Building Associations.

Friday, 18.—In the Senate the bill to provide for the completion of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R., passed third reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Haynes, Hawkins, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Shoffner, Stephens, Sweet and Whiteside—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beasley, Brogden, Flythe, Graham, Harrington, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Welker and White—15.

The bill to call a convention was rejected.

In the House the following passed third reading: a bill to declare the law of evidence in certain cases—judicial co-defendants in the same indictment to testify for or against each other; a bill to require the Supreme Court of N. C., to examine applicants for license to practice law; Mr. Moore, of Chowan, was elected speaker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. W. Holden.

Saturday, 19.—In Senate nothing of public interest.

In the House the following bill passed second and third reading:

Bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of the Lindsay or Guilford Mine in Guilford county.

Bill to amend Sec. 34, Chapter 85, of the Revised Code.

the revenue bill—nothing definite. In the House the following passed third reading: a bill to make a new county by the name of Swain out of portions of Cherokee, Jackson and Macon counties; the Senate bill, to prevent the sale of the revolutionary interest on homestead lands; a bill for the relief of landholders and laborers; the bill establishing the new county of Pamlico, from Craven and Beaufort counties; a bill to protect bona fide conveyances of land in certain cases; a bill to amend chapter 158, sec. 1 of the public laws of 1868-9; a bill to provide for the completion of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R.

Tuesday, 22.—Senate did nothing of interest.

In the House a bill in favor of the Sheriff of Guilford passed its third reading; also, the following: a bill to amend chapter 42 Private Laws of 1868-9; the bill to amend the law of divorce and alimony; the bill in relation to public charities; the bill to amend the act to require the registration of deeds; a bill to authorize the W. C. & R. R. Co., to construct a branch Road in the direction of East Tennessee; a bill to amend the act repealing certain railroad appropriations.

Dyspeptics should use Tait's Golden Eagle Bitters. March 17th.

GRANT AND GOVERNMENT. CREDIT.

Will the men who are boasting about the financial administration of Grant tell exactly what he has done toward advancing the credit of the government? Did he advance it by his appointments? At the time they were generally condemned by the republican press and politicians.

Did he advance it by selling appointments in the cabinet, and by nominating men to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States who had given him costly gifts?

Did he advance it by trading in appointments to the extent of \$20,000 with Mayor Bowen, of Washington?

Did he advance it by his care of public business, by his pleasure excursions last summer, in which he took lessons in dancing in crowded ball-rooms, and in horsemanship at horse races, and in finances on board the steamers of Jim Fisk, and the special trains of Jay, Gould, and at the house of his pious and worthy brother-in-law, Corbin?

Did he advance it by becoming a convert to the theory that the credit of the government needs to be depressed in order to "move the corps?"

Did he advance it by becoming a partner in the gold conspiracy?

Did he advance it by the appointment of Butterfield, who was chiefly instrumental in getting up the subscription for him of \$100,000, to the assistant treasuryship in New York?

Did he advance it by appointing Moses H. Grinnell, one of the subscribers on Butterfield's list, to the collectorship of the port of New York? Grinnell is the protector of Blatchford, the criminal who perpetrated enormous frauds on the custom house in New York.

Did Grant advance the government credit by appointing Sam. Casey, his brother-in-law, collector in New Orleans?

Did he advance it by advocating repudiation, in the proposal that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to shave treasury notes?

Did he advance it by proposing to continue present rates of taxation?

Did he advance it by proposing to cut down taxation fifty millions of dollars?

Will some republican journalist tell of some word or act said or done by the literal "know-nothing" in peace and civil tail strategist in war, yclept Grant, which has advanced the credit of the government?—Chicago Times.

The Raleigh Sentinel has this remarkable paragraph: A private letter to a gentleman now in this city, states that a woman of Rowan county, recently gave birth to six animals resembling puppies in general appearance, except that they have but two legs and two feet each. They have long ears and other features of a dog. The letter states that they are still living and have been seen by several persons.

An Editor Married.—Mr. Jordan Stone, editor of that sprightly sheet the Weldon News, was married at the residence of Mr. Samuel Booker, near this city, yesterday. The ceremony was performed privately, and the happy couple left for Weldon by the afternoon train.—Rich. Dispatch.

Future of North Carolina.—An experienced North Carolina politician, says a Washington correspondent of the New York World, expressed the opinion that, at the next general election in that State, the Radical party will be swept from power. The excesses and corruptions of the Radical Legislature have produced such a feeling that even that body is alarmed. They are now sending messengers to the parties to whom they issued millions of State bonds asking their return.—Some of these parties have moved out of the State. The recovery of the bonds from them is very doubtful. Governor Holden is implicated in these transactions, which have resulted in an addition of eighteen millions of dollars to the State debt, without anything to show for it.

A young man once picked up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterward, as he walked along, he kept his eyes steadily fixed on the ground, in the hope of finding another. And, in the course of a long life, he did pick up, at different times, a good amount of gold and silver. But all these days, as he was looking for them, he saw not that heaven was bright above him and nature was beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure, and when he died, a rich old man, he knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

MARTIAL LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA.—PETITION OF THE GOVERNOR FOR A FORCE TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE.

Such is the displayed and blazoned caption of an article in the New York Herald of the 14th inst., from the Washington correspondent of that paper, in which our State is held up to the world as in a state of rebellion against the Federal and State authorities, and a large portion of our people defiantly arrayed against the lawful officers of the State to resist the execution of the laws.

All this state of things—this false impression on the public mind abroad, in regard to the condition of affairs in this State, has grown out of the proclamation of Governor Holden declaring Alamance county in a state of insurrection, and the letters and telegrams it seems he has sent to Washington on the subject, and to the representations made by his confidential friend and special messenger, Milton S. Littlefield, who, it is stated in Washington papers, was made the bearer of a special communication from Gov. Holden to President Grant.

We are not surprised at the effect that these efforts have produced, but we are surprised at the efforts made to produce them. The people of the State have ground not only of surprise, but indignation, at the false and ungrounded statements that have been put forth to place them in a wrong position before the world by creating the impression that a large body in the State are not only engaged in lawlessness and rapine, but also combined in resistance to the execution of the laws.

The following is the extract from the Herald's Washington correspondence, alluded to above:

To-morrow Gen. M. S. Littlefield, who has arrived in this city, will present to the President a communication from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, requesting a force of United States troops to assist in preserving order in the State. Senators Pool and Abbott have had this question under consideration for some time, and now that the case presents itself in the form of an official request, they will renew their efforts to put an end to the lawlessness which prevails. The counties in the disturbed condition are Jones, Onslow, Dublin, Lenoir, Alamance, Orange and Chatham. The last are said to be in a worse condition than others, and something will be necessary, it is feared, more substantial than justice, in order to restore peace and security. In the present state of affairs it is impossible to execute the laws, State or national, and in addition to promiscuous murder, the revenue laws of the United States in this Section have been rendered almost entirely nugatory. On the 7th instant Governor Holden issued a proclamation in which, having narrated a large list of infamous and unprovoked barbarities, he declared Alamance county to be in a state of insurrection, and that

"These laws must be maintained."—These laws are over all. Every citizen of whatever party or color must be absolutely free to express his political opinions and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these violations of laws shall and must cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments, State and federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered in said counties, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection.

From all accounts gangs of desperadoes have taken charge of things in Alamance. The opposition consists in an inveterate hostility to the United States government and the negroes.—Judge Graham, a man of influence in that section, is much censured for not using his controlling voice in the direction of order and good behavior.—The old secession element is rampant and it seems as if another sound drubbing and liberal application of hemp alone will check the evil. The President will be urged to act at once.

No people were ever more unjustly assailed, or more maliciously misrepresented, than are the people of North Carolina in the above extract. Every man in the State who reads it, will know and feel this most keenly, and the feeling will be intensified when he remembers that the false position in which it places the State and people is based on the misrepresentation and malignant accusations of men who know better, but who are actuated by private pique and partisan malice.

Now what are the facts in regard to the state of affairs in North Carolina? In the first place, crimes have undoubtedly been committed in various counties. In Alamance the county proclaimed to be in a state of insurrection, Outlaw, a colored man, who is said to have shot at a company of disguised men that were passing through Graham, and afterwards boasted of having done so, was recently hung by unknown parties, perhaps the same he had shot at. No one knows who the parties were; nor is it known whether they were black or white. The usual neighborhood excitement marked the event; no one was suspected or charged with the act; there was no obstruction to investigation, no resistance to the officers of the law in any shape, and yet it is asserted that "in the present state of affairs it is impossible to execute the laws, State or National;" and further, that "in addition to promiscuous murder, the revenue laws in this section have been rendered almost entirely nugatory." More arrant falsehoods than are contained in these sentences, as well as in many other parts of the extract from the Herald, were never penned or printed.

Governor Holden has not given, nor can he give an instance in the State where the perpetrator of crime has failed of being arrested, when detected, by any other than the ordinary means of hiding or running away; nor can he give an instance in which a civil officer has been resisted in the execution of

any process, in any county of the State. The fact is, this whole affair is a stupor of the imagination, a mere foundation of a purely imaginary character; for the movements inaugurated; there is no rebellion in North Carolina; there is no organized resistance to law; the revenue officers have met with no resistance in the execution of their duty. Some of the facts stated in the proclamation can be proved not to have existed, although they were doubtless reported to the Governor; the Sheriff of Alamance county denies the existence of any such a state of affairs as is represented, and Mr. Moore, also, a gentleman of unimpeachable character for truth and honor, substantiates the statement.

The movement is a political one, designed to strengthen the Radical party in the Summer elections, and conduce to the perpetuation in power of certain men—many of them—who are politically dead in the State, and can only eke out a puny political existence by creating excitement of this kind.

Ben Butler has nominated a negro boy to West Point. He cant live long though as he is named Charles Sumner Wilson.

We think we are doing our readers a favor by calling their attention to the handsome catalogues of the well known Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. R. H. Allen & Co., of New York City, the oldest and largest establishment there. The Retail Seed Catalogue has numerous illustrations of the Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable, Grain and Grass Seeds, and, though expensive, is sent to all applicants on receipt of stamp to prepay postage. They deal largely also in Agricultural Implements and Machines, and Small Tools of every kind for Farmers, Gardeners, and Stock Raisers use, and publish a Large Catalogue, which is a handsome volume of about 200 pages with nearly 600 illustrations of the Latest and Most Improved articles in their line; among them many things which our farmers ought to have, and which they cannot buy at any of our local stores. Of course this is a costly book, and they charge \$1 for it, but even this is refunded to the purchaser when he sends an order; so that in reality it costs nothing. Even if it did, we should advise every man who owns any land, no matter how small, to get a copy now. Their address is P. O. Box 375, N. Y. City.

REASONS WHY

You should use TAIT'S IMPROVED LIQUID HAIR DYE. Because the Barbers say it is best. Because it imparts natural color. Because it does not injure the hair. Because it does not stain the skin or bed linen. Because its application is simple and easy. Because its effect is instantaneous. Because it is the best in the world.

The Season and its Dangers.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere, as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are peculiarly liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered, neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and the organs assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestive organs are peculiarly liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring and hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints, which are apt to assail the untuned and unfortified organism. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant results follow its reviving and renovating operation. March.

W. W. SHARPE & CO., Publishers' Agents,

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Are authorized to contract for advertising in our paper.

EDMOND'S RHEUMATISM CURE, &c., &c.

September 17, 1869. I had a violent attack of Rheumatism, accompanied with severe cramp. Your Medicine was administered every three hours. The first and second doses gave partial relief; the third effectually relieved me of every unpleasant symptom, and acted like a charm. Knowing the component parts of your prescription, in my opinion, there is no medicine better adapted to the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colic. It is alterative, antispasmodic, anti-dyspeptic, and I may say, anticholeric. Nothing that I have seen can compare with it in the relief of the various diseases of the bowels. This is undoubtedly a valuable remedy for the diseases in which it is recommended. Every family ought to have a bottle of Edmond's Rheumatism Cure. Yours very respectfully, THOMAS V. WEBB, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will fully and completely cure Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, which in consequence to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it is the best that nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the slighter of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, and free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the same remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advice, and experience in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, which in consequence to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it is the best that nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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