

TO THOSE WHO OWE US.

We hope those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertising, &c., will make payments of the same at an early day.

PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

New Advertisements. Dealer, Kelllogg & Co.—Desirable Dwelling. Calvin McCulloch.—Pocket-book lost.

SENDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—A concert for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday School will be given in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next.

THE STAY-LAW.—We publish in another column the Stay-law as amended by the Legislature. This is understood to be a plan of "relief" for the people.

"JOHNNY REB."—Col. Farrar, of Virginia, delivered his famous Lecture bearing the above title, in this place on Tuesday evening last. This Lecture is spoken of very highly wherever the Colonel has delivered it, and it was well received by his audience here.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—Hon. Rufus Barringer is writing in The Sentinel a series of articles reviewing the history and management of the N. C. Railroad. We shall copy his articles, for the benefit of our readers, next week.

The Baltimore Gazette says that the statement which has been extensively circulated that Gen. Robert E. Lee is now engaged in preparing a history of the Army of Northern Virginia during the late war, is known to be wholly unfounded.

[We have seen a letter from General Lee, which corroborates the above statement. He has not even read any of the "Histories of the War" that have been published.]

The Mississippi Penitentiary has been leased, under an act of the Legislature of that State for the term of fourteen years. The lessee has executed a penal bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the stipulations of his lease.

THE LATE GOV. MOREHEAD.—At the last Fall Term of Rockingham Superior Court, Hon. John Kerr was appointed to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the late Gov. Morehead, at May County Court next. To meet Mr. Kerr's arrangements, the time has been changed to Tuesday, February Term of Rockingham County Court, at Wentworth, being the 26th of the present month.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The most important measures before the Legislature, we find in the proceedings of Wednesday.—The House resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury and to establish a N. C. Saving Bank.

Mr. Williams, of Martin, renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Morehead offered amendments reducing the loan to \$5,000,000, and striking out the 18th section of the bill, in relation to funding. He then moved a recommitment of the bill to the Finance Committee.

Mr. McKay thought the amendment would defeat the loan, but was willing that the bill should be re-committed. He hoped however that it would be considered in full committee.

The motion to recommit was adopted. A bill to convert the debt due the State from the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co. into capital stock, passed its second reading.

A bill concerning Surveyors. A bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe to the Cheraw and Confields Railroad Company.

A bill to pay tolls Jurors for their services in the trial of capital felonies, and a bill to amend an act to extend the time for paying title to land, passed second and third readings.

adjourned session, passed second and third readings. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Holderby, providing for joint informal consideration by the two houses, of the plan of reconstruction recently proposed by Govs. Orr, Sharkey and others, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

LIFE OF GENERAL LEE.—A circular from the agent in Richmond, (Mr. M. S. Barnett, corner of Seventh and Main,) of the National Publishing Company informs that there will soon be ready for delivery a "Life of General Robert E. Lee" by James D. McCabe, Jr., of Virginia. The work will be comprised in one large volume of 750 pages, and will be uniform in size, style and finish with Dabney's Life of Stonewall Jackson, embellished with a fine steel portrait of General Lee, by W. G. Jackman, of New York, and illustrated by a series of carefully prepared maps, the most of which were made from surveys by Confederate Engineers for General Lee's special use. It will not be for sale at the bookstores, but will be sold and delivered to subscribers only, and to this end the publishers desire the services of an agent in every county of the State.

We have been favored with some of the advance sheets and are prepared to speak of the clearness and beauty of the typography. The author says in his preface:

"I have brought to the execution of this task a sincere desire to lay aside the feelings engendered by four years of war, and to investigate fully, and discuss impartially, the topics that are presented in this volume. I have spared no pains to render my sources of information as complete as possible. In May, 1861, I commenced to collect such papers and documents, both official and unofficial relating to the war, as I could procure. To this task, begun for a purpose not altogether different from that to which I have now applied it, I devoted the entire period of the war, and was aided in it by many members of the various branches of the Confederate Government and of the army. In this way I secured an extensive and valuable collection of materials for a history of the war, or biographies of the individuals connected with it; a collection embracing over fifteen thousand papers of all kinds, to which, through the kindness of friends, I have been able to add many valuable maps and charts. Since the close of the war I have greatly enlarged this list by the addition of the reports and official papers of the United States Commissioner and Government. These sources of information, to which I may add a personal observation of the greater part of the war, have enabled me to make my book more complete than it would have been had my material been less extensive. I have also derived much assistance from the very valuable work by Mr. William Swinton, entitled 'The Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.'

A letter from Austin, dated January 31st, informs us that the remains of Gen. A. Sydney Johnston were expected there that night, and that no military orders had yet been issued. The letter incloses a funeral notice as follows:

"AUSTIN, Jan 29, 1867. The friends and acquaintances of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston are respectfully invited to attend the interment of his remains at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, from the Capitol."

We may now rest satisfied that the last wishes of our chief have been executed by those with whom he had long lived so honored and beloved, and upon whom their execution devolved, as by authority of Holy Writ and the impulses of men's hearts.—Galeston News.

FOR THE PATRIOT. DONATION.

The Ladies of Greensboro Memorial Association acknowledge the reception of Thirteen Dollars and Fifty-five Cents, as a donation from Prof. Carlo Graffio's Exhibition, by the hands of Messrs. Boon and Dean, Committee.

The patience of this great, free people is sublime. They will bear much abuse of power, much neglect of duty, especially when committed in the name of liberty.—But they will not submit to a military despotism, though intended for "rebels."—They will not permit the great safeguards of the Constitution to be stricken down in the midst of peace, and when the last armed foe has for two years grounded his musket. And they will not much longer permit the enemies of self-seeking politicians to keep separate two great sections of our common country. The fraternal feeling of this now speciously divided nation must be speedily restored, either by the action of Congress or in spite of it.—Nat. Intelligencer.

We are gratified to see that 52 members of the House of Commons had the independence to resist the pressure and vote against the bill to give to the College at Chapel Hill the public land donated to this State to establish an Agricultural College. While thousands of poor white children are without the means to acquire a knowledge of spelling, reading and writing, the Legislature is lavishing thousands of dollars upon the College at Chapel Hill.—Charlotte Democrat.

APPOINTMENT.—At the last meeting of the Literary Board, Gen. Walter Gwynn was appointed Agent of the Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund of the State, to aid in making sales of the same. He will, in a few days, visit Onslow and Jones counties, with a view to this object. The Board hopes by this means to make such disposition of the Lands, as will render them profitable in reviving the Common Schools. Gen Gwynn's knowledge of these Lands, will enable him to bring them properly before the public.—Raleigh Sentinel.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A gentleman yesterday advertised in the columns of no use to attempt to run away if the newspapers were after him.—Oswego Times.

Minority Report of the New Orleans Riot Committee.

Mr. Boyer, from the New Orleans riot committee, has made a minority report. The report declares the majority report wrong, and supports by evidence and arguments, the versions of the riot as published at the time of its occurrence and repeated since by the press of New Orleans and the South, concluding that the riot was local, the circumstances showing no hostility of the community toward the Federal Government. It says it is monstrous to hold a whole people responsible for a riot provoked by incendiary speeches, and that the same course would have led to a riot in any city in the Union. The conventionists in inciting the negroes, contented first, on military and congressional support. The report denounces Judge Howlett as heading a conspiracy and then abandoning his fellow conspirators.

Among the Americans who have been reported at the State department as having died in France, are Maria F. Casiter Hodge, of New Orleans, J. B. Al Lemaire, of Charleston. The excitement in the House to day was intense. Mr. Stevens, who, it is said had a three column speech in type, resisted the previous question on the riot committee's bill angrily, but ineffectually.

Mr. Elliott was anxious to have his bill discussed. The bill is evidently mystified owing to the rapid proceedings. After every filibustering motion he wanted to know, before a vote was proposed what action would take place on his bill. His repeated questions produced laughter. It is feared by the friends of his bill that the House will get in the habit of laughing at him, thus destroying the effect of his closing speech to which Mr. Elliott is entitled, as chairman of the committee.

The motion to adjourn was prevented, pending which the vote on the main question was forced by a Congressman who demanded the reading of the bill, which would occupy an hour. The minority are most resolute, and on the Republican side there seems to be much dissatisfaction.

A GIFT FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.—A few days ago General Sheridan sent to Miss Rebecca Wright, of Winchester, Virginia, a gold chain set with pearls and charms, one of the latter being an exquisitely wrought miniature sword ornamented with diamonds. Accompanying the gift was a letter from General Sheridan, acknowledging Miss Wright's services, which led to the General's success at the battle of Winchester, on September 19th, 1864. Miss Wright was a zealous advocate of the Union cause, and willing to aid it at any sacrifice. When in the course of the battle, Gen. Sheridan was in great doubt how to act, he sent a scout to the lady, who writing upon a piece of paper the needed information, and enclosing it in tin foil the scout carried it in his mouth, and successfully ending search, gave it to General Sheridan. This paper conveyed to the General the information which enabled him to achieve the victory.—Phil. Ledger.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.—We are glad to announce that, by the vigilance of Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent in this State, the Deputy Postmaster at Huntsville, Yadin Co., N. C., was arrested this week, for purloining money from the mails. On the examination sufficient evidence was produced for his conviction, and he was committed for further trial, to the jail at Winston, because of the insecurity of the Yadin County jail. We have had several complaints from that office, of the non-arrival of money, which had been sent us, and the development shows who got it. We advise all persons connected with the mails, to be honest, or very sharp in their roguishness, or Dr. Jobe will catch them. Dr. Jobe suggests to the people the propriety of being cautious in sending money by the mails. The department is in no way responsible for losses, and when it can be done, money ought to be sent by Express or private hands. This is especially necessary, until the department can fully organize and get into complete working order the mail system in the State. Rogues must not presume too much on the patience of Jobe.—Raleigh Sentinel.

LABORERS SOUTHWARD BOUND.—On yesterday we saw quite a large number of freed people, field hands, &c., at the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, en route to Cairo and the South. These people, accompanied Doctor Samuel Reeves, of Salisbury, North Carolina, who engaged them to work his plantation near South Bend, Arkansas. He was induced to come the route through Washington City, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg, and thence by the Marietta Railroad to Cincinnati, and thence by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Cairo, through the agency of Mr. Louis Zimmer, the General Southern Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, located at Greensboro, North Carolina, and was so well pleased at the kind and courteous treatment he received from the agents, conductors, and railroad employees generally, he cheerfully recommends those following to take the same route.—Cincinnati Commercial.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES.—The most extensive preparations have been made for working the important fisheries in the waters of Albermarle and Currituck Sounds and the contributing streams; and if the season proves propitious we may confidently expect as large a yield this spring as that of any former year. Heavy amounts have been spent by the North Carolina fishermen in providing seines, boats, &c., and the "gill net" men particularly muster very numerous this season.—Norfolk Day Book.

FROM THE CENTRAL GEORGIAN. Letter from Horace Greeley on the Future of the Country. TRIBUNE OFFICE, New York, January 5th, 1867, My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 27th ultimo has just reached me. I have been long absent at the West, and only returned this morning; meanwhile you have doubtless seen some of the articles and letters I have written bearing on the great topic. In my judgment your people begin at the wrong end. You borrow needless trouble concerning your relations with the Federal Government. Your first and great concern is peace and good will among your own people. Make the great mass of Georgians, whether loyal or once rebel, white or black, contented, harmonious, and kindly towards each other, and you need not much care what is done or left undone at Washington. Hence, go to work, every man, woman and child of you, and grow at least twice the cotton, and put up twice the meat you did last year, and let Congress do its worst acts, and wait and take its own time for it.

I speak from the depth of a hearty good will. Pray try to be able to write me soon that almost every one in Georgia is hard at work, determined to live and let live, and conceding to every one else a perfect equality of rights. Yours very respectfully, HORACE GREELEY. To H. D. Capers, Esq., Sanduskyville.

A gentleman in California having made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, after several trials of skill they concluded to go through the forms of a duel. They took their positions, fired at the word, and, to the terror of the lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the corpse, embracing and kissing it with emotions of endearment. Under such magical influences the gentleman revived, and rose unhurt from the ground, and—and—they are to be married.

ARRESTED BY THE U. S. MARSHAL.—Mr. Joel Kinsey, of Tuscarora, was arrested by U. S. Marshal Keboe, on Tuesday last, on the charge of distilling spirituous liquors without a license. He was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court, to be held here on the 4th Monday of April next.—New. Com.

SOMEBODY ASKED A PARISIAN EDITOR where he got all his intelligence. "From the newspapers," "Where do the newspapers get it?" "From other newspapers." "But who is the author of it?" "Nobody."

MISCEGENATION.—In Maine the Senate has passed a bill authorizing marriage between whites and blacks, but the lower House refuses concurrence—to the great scandal of universal equity.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—It appears that the Kansas Legislature has stricken "male" from the qualification for voting in that State.

FOR RENT.—A large and commodious DWELLING, with all modern conveniences and improvements, on South Elm Street, in desirable part of the town, is being three arranged OFFICE on the same street. Apply to 32-1/2 BRENZER, KELLOGG & CO.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—On Friday evening, the 8th instant, I lost my pocket-book, either in the town of Greensboro, or between that town and my home. The pocket-book contained one fifty-dollar bill, three one-dollar bills and some fractional currency. Greenbacks; two receipts—one from David Causy for twenty dollars; one of eighteen dollars from Thomas Causy; and perhaps a receipt from Dr. A. C. Caldwell.

The finder of the said pocket-book will please deliver the same to myself or leave it at the office of THE PATRIOT and he will be suitably rewarded. 32-1/2 CALVIN McCULLOCH.

Important Land Sale.—I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of April, 1867, the large and valuable tract of land on which Dr. E. F. Watson now resides, situate in Albemarle county, the owners of which have arranged to sell the same to the Government, containing six miles from Company Shops on the North Carolina Railroad, and containing about 245 acres. The improvements on the place consist of a large and well conditioned dwelling, containing two or three rooms, Kitchen, blacksmiths, Barn, Stables, Cattle Shop, Cattle-smith Shop, four or five good Tobacco Barns, and two small dwellings on different parts of the farm suitable for tenants.

A large portion of this plantation is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, in fact the crop of last year has been examined and pronounced by competent judges to be of a superior quality. A credit of six months will be given, bond and good security required, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid. Persons wishing to purchase good lands would do well to examine this farm before leaving elsewhere. JAMES E. BOTT, Trustee for Dr. E. F. Watson.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF General Robert E. Lee. BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va. Feb 15 32-1/2

STOP THE THIEF—\$50 Reward.—Stolen from my stable on the night of the 11th inst. two BAY MARES, one very dark, fine light bay stall star in forehead, well made, and rides fine, four years old. The other light, seven years old, thin order, heavy mane and tail. I will give the reward to the deliverer of the horses and \$25 for either. J. RICH IRELAND, Company Shops, N. C. 32-1/2

THE STAY LAW.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND THE RULES OF PLEADING THEREIN.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace in civil cases, shall not be returnable within twelve months after the execution of the same, before some Justice of Peace for the county.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall extend to one hundred dollars, principal money, on all bonds, bills, promissory notes or accounts stated, and shall extend to sixty dollars principal money, upon notes for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered or for work done, or for specific articles, and all balances of sixty dollars and under, due on such last mentioned debts or demands, and on all judgments rendered therein, and on all forfeitures and penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to take from the Courts the jurisdiction in cases of less than one hundred dollars, upon which writs have been issued prior to the ratification of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace, for any debt or demand within his jurisdiction, according to the provision of the above section: Provided, That said debt or demand is due upon any contract, whether by bond or note or liquidated account, or any parol agreement made or entered into, and due prior to the 1st of May 1866, shall not be returnable for trial, within twelve months after the execution of the same, and at the return of the same, if the defendant or defendants shall pay to the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, or to the officer executing the warrant, or one tenth of the principal and interest, and all costs that may have accrued thereon, he, she or they, may have twelve months longer to plead, at the end of which being again notified of the time and place of trial, if the defendant or defendants shall pay one fifth of the principal, interest and costs, he, she, or they shall have twelve months longer to plead, at the end of which time, if the defendant or defendants shall pay one half of the residue of said claim, he, she, or they shall have judgment for the remainder: Provided, That executions on justices' judgments on debts contracted prior to May 1st, 1865, already rendered, shall be stayed for twelve months from the date of the ratification of this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That on all debts contracted since the first day of May, 1855, and all warrants issuing for the same, shall be returned and tried according to the provisions of the Revised Code in chapter sixty-two, (62) and the remedy in all such cases shall be the same as in 1860.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all writs, in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, issued to Fall Term, 1866, or Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Court, shall be returnable to Spring Term, 1868, and all of said actions now pending in the Superior Court shall be continued to Spring Term, 1868: Provided, That the Sheriff shall not be allowed in any case to levy execution before the first day of January succeeding the rendition of judgment.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returnable to Spring Term of the Superior Court, and shall be served at least thirty days (Sunday included) before the return day. If during the return day the defendant pay to the plaintiff or into Court for his use, one tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs at that time, he shall be allowed until next Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court for his use, one half of the residue, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead: Provided however, the plaintiff if required shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the Court shall order a Jury at the same or subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon the payment of one fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the Jury may find him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, that should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to Judgment and execution for said installment: Provided further, any debtor tendering or paying to his creditor on any debt contracted prior to the first day of May A. D. 1865, the one tenth of his indebtedness without a suit having been brought on the same, the said one tenth shall be entered as a credit on the evidences of said indebtedness; thereafter the remainder of said indebtedness shall not be sued on for twelve months after the payment or tender of said one-tenth.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That so much of the ordinance of the Convention, passed on the 23d of June 1866, as shall come in conflict with this act, together with all other laws coming in conflict with the same, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the time elapsed or elapsing from the twentieth day of May, 1861, until the first day of January 1860, shall not be counted so as to bar actions, or suits, or to presume satisfaction or abandonment of rights.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

FROM THE SENTINEL. Most Feiendish Murder.

LOUISBURG, N. C., Feb. 8, 1867. MESSRS. EDITORS:—As a sign of the times, I send you an account of a murder committed in this county on the night of the 21st (Sunday) ult. Mary and Becky Jane Collins, freed women, mother and daughter, the former about 50 years and the latter 30 years of age, were living in the yard of a widow lady, though not employed by her. Becky had two small children, and a boy four years old named Jerry, the son of her deceased sister, and grandson of Mary. On the night of the murder, a boy eight years old, son of Becky, and who is bound to Mr. Joseph Murray, stayed with his mother. He states that in the night, his mother and grandmother shut Jerry out of doors, that they then tore to pieces an old bedstead, which had belonged to Jerry's mother, and carried it out doors, with all of Jerry's mother's clothes and bed-clothes, and made of them a fire at the corner of the chimney. They then caught Jerry and after cutting him with an axe, making a frightful wound on his neck, pushed him into the large fire. He screamed and jumped out several times, and they as often pushed him back, until he was dead. They continued burning him until all was consumed except two small plates of the soul, a few remains of bones, and some of the intestines. Mr. Joseph Murray was there on Monday morning, when Becky told him that she had killed the devil—that Margaret (Jerry's mother) had come back and stuck her claws in Jerry and made him a devil, and she and her mother had killed him. She, evidently, was feigning insanity and made a great many simple and foolish remarks. Mary made no such attempt, but confessed that she made the fire and that Becky burnt the child. The widow lady did not remain at home that night, but she says these two women had for the last twelve months treated Jerry very cruelly. Both the women are now in jail awaiting trial.

Would not the negro soon become barons if left to himself? Is he worthy of being made "equal" with the white man? What laws, what morals, what government would he have?

Scene in a Dissecting Room.

A New York reporter has recently taken a few notes in a medical college, where he found hundreds of young men, and a few women, fitting themselves for the business of prescribing for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." The following, relative to the dissecting-room, will be found interesting: In the evening, the medical students—who are earnest enough to seek, by hard work, to obtain a knowledge of their profession—resort to the dissecting-rooms, of which there are several, located in different parts of the city. The largest and finest of them is located in the upper part of a college building, where twenty-five or thirty tables are ranged between half a dozen rows of bright gas lights. Around the sides of the rooms forty or more closets are numbered and set apart for the use of students, who change their clothing whenever they engage in the work of dissection. The tables are about six feet long by eighteen inches wide, and three feet six inches high, one end being inclined for drainage purposes. Under the direction of the college faculty, "subjects"—i. e., dead bodies—are procured and brought to this room, which, although thoroughly ventilated, smells very much like a slaughter-house, which it resembles in some respects. Headless, legless and armless bodies occupy some of the tables. On other unutilized bodies await the disposition of the "demonstrator," who apportions it according to the demand; one student asking for a head and neck, another taking the trunk; one gets an arm or leg; in short, the body is divided according to the inclination or desire of the different dissectors to pursue their investigations of certain portions of the human anatomy.—It is a ghastly sight to witness a score of dead bodies, or as many portions thereof, lying in all stages of dissection, stiff and stark, surrounded by young men clad in butcher's overalls, and armed with small scalpels, with which they cut away flesh, fat, or muscular fibre, while following up veins or arteries to their connection with vital parts; or searching into the structure of heart, lungs or kidneys, according to the behest of their studies. Upon one table lies the uncoverted form of a woman, but a few hours dead. Near by the inanimate body of a muscular looking man, and farther on, the corpse of a pretty little child, with flaxen curls, was being cut up for the benefit of living children; two students working together upon this small "subject," which they treated somewhat tenderly. With open books before them, these young men deftly ply their sharp steel instruments, the incised flesh being held open by small hooks chained together in a manner that enables the operator to obtain an untrammelled working space upon that part of the body which he is investigating.

The subjects are brought to the room in barrels. One was brought in and placed upon a table, being put a little too near the edge he tumbled off, and with his hands crossed over his knees, fell in the upright position, and there he sat in the middle of the room as natural as if he was just taking a rest.

It is a question which many would ask: Where do all these subjects come from? and the very one we presented to the Demonstrator of Anatomy, who politely informed us he didn't know. "He paid Mr. C. (who supplies all the colleges in the city with subjects) twenty dollars apiece for them, and that was all he knew about it. This man C. is rather a rough-looking customer—a tall, muscular, weather-worn looking object—with a slight limp in one limb, from the effects of a bullet received while trying to steal a subject.—More than one who reads this has passed him on the street. He may be happy in his associations, but there are few who would envy his profession. "It takes all kinds of persons to make a world," and Mr. C., in one sense of the word, has done a vast amount of good in his time. He is

one of those who could not do without.

When these subjects are first brought to the dissecting-room, an attendant injects into the veins a preparation of plaster, colored with vermilion. This brings out distinctly all minute courses through which the blood passes, and materially aids the student in tracing their direction and function, besides hardening and preserving, to some extent, the subject. Periodically, a "Demonstrator of Anatomy" makes his appearance in the dissecting-room, and discourses learnedly upon some portion of anatomy laid bare before the class, whose scalpels are laid down and tables are deserted, while they crowd around the Professor during the delivery of his lecture.—In this manner the medical students are practically taught much that other people can never hear of or read about. It is not, therefore, surprising that they soon become accustomed to scenes which, at first sight of the dissecting-table, startled the blood in their veins. This familiarity with the dead, and the handling of different portions of a body, very soon become attractive work to some of the students, who compositely eat their luncheon while sitting alongside of one corpse and surrounded by many others. "Undue levity is frowned upon by the Professors and gentlemen in attendance; but nevertheless, at times some fan-loving youngster perpetrates a joke, which is quite out of place in the dissecting room.

As a general rule the remains are treated as respectfully as the pursuit of science permits, and when a "subject" has been sufficiently dissected, the flesh and bones are gathered up and disposed of for proper burial. From two days to weeks, is sometimes occupied in the disposal of the body, although it not frequently happens that a head, an arm, or a leg, is retained for a month or more, during which time some student is engaged, for several hours daily, investigating its structure. When the work of one day is left over, to be continued on the following day, it is usually covered with oiled silk, or wrapped in a cloth for the purpose of excluding the atmosphere, which would decompose the "subject." During the winter season, such precautions are not so frequently resorted to. In cold weather the bodies are better kept uncovered, therefore, each student, when he leaves his "dissection," merely pins upon the flesh a piece of paper bearing his name, thus giving notice to the attendants and all others, that he proposes to resume operations again.

A split railroad spike has been invented, which, when driven into the sleeper, the two prongs will diverge in opposite directions, the chisel edge cutting the way for each prong, and the level edge throwing it outward. It requires three times the power to draw this spike that is necessary to remove the straight one.

Official letters from Florida state that the Indians of Everglades are determined to keep their negroes as slaves, and deny jurisdiction of the United States laws.—Trouble approached. Negroes colonizing on St. Johns river.

GREENSBORO MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Bacon, Pork, Beef, Butter, etc.

North Carolina Bank Bills.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Lists various banks and their exchange rates.

QUOTATIONS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists various goods and their market prices.