

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Volume XXVIII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Number 1,337.

### DIED.

**MRS. MARY KIRKMAN.** Having returned to Greensboro, would respectfully inform her friends and former patients that she is prepared to bleed and trim bonnets and hats, and do other work in the Millinery line in the best style, and at reasonable prices. Her residence is on South Elm Street, next door to The Patriot office.

**Military.** **Mrs. Mary Kirkman** Having returned to Greensboro, would respectfully inform her friends and former patients that she is prepared to bleed and trim bonnets and hats, and do other work in the Millinery line in the best style, and at reasonable prices. Her residence is on South Elm Street, next door to The Patriot office.

**State of North Carolina.** **Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1866.** **Jos. L. Moreland and others, Admrs. vs. Thos. J. and J. W. Burrows.**

In appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered that publication, for six successive weeks, be made in The Greensboro Patriot, notifying said defendants to appear in said Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensboro on 4th Monday after 4th Monday in March 1867, then and there to answer according to law, or judgment will be taken pro-confessor against them.

**State of North Carolina.** **Guilford County.** **Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1866.** **H. H. Trice vs. J. W. Burrows, H. H. Tate vs. J. W. Burrows, T. J. Burrows.**

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**Cuba Melanges—New Crop.** **Another Cargo Expected.** We have three more cargoes of New Crop Cuba Melanges in about ten days. Send in your orders as early as possible.

**Wholesale Dealer in Old Copper.** Brass, Lead, Zinc, Glass.

**W. O. WESSON.** Wholesale Dealer in Old Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Glass.

**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. We are greatly in need of the various amounts due us.

## PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.  
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Gen. Sickles was in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th of March. It is understood by him to be the Commander of District No. Two, composed of North Carolina and South Carolina. Gen. Pope has been assigned to the Command of the Third District.

**THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.**—The House of Representatives has passed the Supplemental bill from the Senate, the substance of which we publish elsewhere. Should the Senate concur, the bill will be a law.

Snow—Snow to the depth of three or four inches fell in this section on Friday night last. A superabundance of rain has since fallen, and now the trees are covered with a heavy sheet.

From accounts reported from our exchanges, it will be seen that the rivers in the South and West have recently been overflowing in a manner unprecedented. Much suffering and loss of life and property have resulted, and we fear the crops in some sections will be materially affected thereby. The breaking of some of the railroads has had the effect to throw a considerable amount of freight and travel for the South by way of this town.

**MONEY REVENUE LADIES' ASSOCIATION.** At the request of Mrs. Walker, Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for this State, we publish this week the proceedings of the Council of the Association held in Washington City November 13, 1866. The papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy these proceedings, as a matter of interest to all who revere the name of the great Washington, and also as due to the Managers of the Association.

There is much truth in the remark of *The Atlanta Era*, that "just now there is more danger of saying too much than too little, politically." Besides that it is diffi-

cult to discuss the questions connected with the extraordinary situation in such a manner as is demanded by the dictates of prudence and wisdom, there are those at the North, and designing and vindictive men at the South, who are ready to pervert and distort the most inoffensive observations into "treasonable" utterances, to prejudice and injure our people. The latter class feel themselves compensated for the public disesteem in which they are held, by a license and impunity which they imagine the existing state of things will confer upon them, to hector, brag and denounce. Under such circumstances, the suggestion of *The Era*, we say, is a good one. An occasional, temperate and manly discussion of the situation, upon the part of the friends of law, quiet and good government, is perhaps best in itself, and, in reality, is all that is required.

In the debate in the Senate, on Saturday, on the supplementary "reconstruction" bill, Mr. Sumner denounced the States to be created under the bill, as "born of the laynet." This expression seemed to be particularly obnoxious to some of the Radical Senators, as they asserted, it would be used against the party. On the question whether Congress is committed at all to a plan of reconstruction by the Military bill of March 2, the difference of opinion among the Senators was very decided.

The farms of Messrs. Joe and Jeff Davis, in Mississippi, are said to have been confiscated and are now in the possession of one of their former slaves. It is said the government sold them to him for \$400,000, on time, and that he made \$50,000 the past year. This sounds apocryphal. Northern men and foreigners are said to be the chief occupants of the river farms on the Mississippi. The foregoing is reported by a traveler.

**The Charleston Mercury** comes to the following conclusion upon the present status of affairs: "There is no need to give up an atom of our self-respect; there is no need to give up any memory of that blessed past to which we have so long clung; but the military law is the law for us; and, until that law is repealed or modified, it is the law which the people of the South must obey. No one but a madman would counsel mere physical resistance to the law. Obey we must; and it is better to do this without any exhibition of bitterness or ill-feeling. Our only plan now—the only plan that can avail us—is to make a merit of necessity."

**DRIFTING TOWARDS REPUDIATION.**—General Halpine of *The New York Citizen*, has recently put forth a letter, purporting to give conversations of the President on the subject of the national debt, in which Mr. Johnson is said to have ventilated his ideas on the probability of an antagonistic feeling ultimately growing up in the West and other parts of the country against a moneyed aristocracy in the North, owners of the national untaxed bonds. What was recognized as the slave aristocracy having been overthrown, the idea is that the spirit which repudiated that may yet repudiate the national debt, or a great part of it, as while it was being negotiated gold generally ruled at 100 per cent. premium at least. The President is made to say that "the very men whose interests are most jeopardized are so blind that they are practically helping to accelerate, not check, our course in this downward direction." How far Mr. Halpine is correct in his report of the President's views it is impossible to say, but it is understood that the Judiciary Committee, in the eager spirit of inquiry which now actuates them, have summoned Mr. Halpine to testify, in the hope of getting a crumb of comfort out of the matter for the purposes of impeachment. It is understood that the President declines very properly, to be held responsible for language thus attributed to him and published without his revision.

**GENERAL ROBINSON'S ORDER.**—We find the following General Order in our exchanges, issued by Maj. Gen. J. C. Robinson. Our people every where, we believe, regard the law of Congress to be in full force: **HEADQUARTERS,** DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Charleston, S. C., March 13, 1867. **General Orders No. 26.** An official copy of the law, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient Government of the rebel States," having been received at these Headquarters, it is hereby announced for the information and government of all concerned, that the said law is in force within the Military District composed of North Carolina and South Carolina, from this date. By command of Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson, Jno. R. Myrick, Lt. Col. S. A. Art., Major, U. S. A., Act. Judge Advocate and Act. Ass. Adjt. Genl.

**VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP.**—The *New York Tribune* says that the receipts of cotton at shipping ports, to the present time, render it certain that the last crop will fall but little if any short of two millions of bales. This, *The Tribune* says, "will net the planters just about \$200,000,000. The five millions of bales grown

in 1859 netted them about \$250,000,000. In 1866, a good share of the product was absorbed in paying the laborers; in 1859 at least as large a share was consumed in clothing and buying slaves. The difference is hardly essential."

*The Tribune's* figures are doubtless overdrawn, but even with a considerable margin of allowance the result is better than is usually supposed.

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.** After a long discussion, has passed the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature by a vote of 120 to 20. The negative votes were extreme Republicans, including the colored member of the House, who made a long speech in opposition to the amendment.

**The Yorkville Enquirer,** speaking of South Carolina Treasury Notes, says: "State money now can scarcely be passed at all in Columbia; and when it is taken it is reckoned at seventy cents in the dollar."

This is owing to the recent legislation of the Congress.

**Translated for The Patriot from the "Courier des Etats-Unis."**

**THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.** The Congress which has just closed will occupy a great, but not a glorious place in the history of the United States. For a long time, and again and again we have shown the progress of the centralizing revolution which is taking place in the Union without the American people seeming to understand it. The Thirty-Ninth Congress seems to have taken for its mission to accelerate that transformation, which in a short time will sweep out the Constitution which has been the work of Washington, Jay and Madison, and which has been so much admired and praised by our eminent Tocqueville, Suizot, Ampere, &c.

We do not want to judge the last session by its particulars, we forget the scandals and personal questions; we only want to look at the most conspicuous questions which give to the last Congress its proper feature. One can affirm that there is not one of its acts which is not an encroachment on the Constitution of the country, and a step toward centralization, that is to say toward the diminution and suppression of local liberties. That bill, called "bill of reconstruction," would have been scarce, imagined by the most despotic government. It not only centralizes formally the past and the pledges of all anterior Congresses since 1801, and plainly justifies secession, but it attacks so much the rights of the Northern States, that should the Northern people wish to be guided by common sense, and not be blinded by passion and prejudice, they would find out that they are threatened by it. Let us suppose, as an example, some dismembers between the West and the East; and some very grave questions between them may arise on economical ground. Nothing would here prevent the strongest section to impose its laws to the other, and make it pass under the yoke. In a word, by the destruction almost complete of State rights, minorities have not the least security, and those who laugh so easily at a doctrine to which the American Union owes its strength and liberty, will perhaps be the first victims of that revolution.

The radicals speak constantly of the usurpation of power by the President. It would be certainly very difficult to them to define it clearly, but what is very strange, and what shows entirely that oppressing tyranny of the majority, is that they go as far as to dispute to Mr. Johnson the right to have an opinion. Under the pretense that he is the servant of the people, they search his conscience and forbid him to think freely, so that the first magistrate of the Republic is nothing else than a first slave. They reproach him for his votes which he gives with an honest and sincere conviction, as if the man who thinks that he fulfills his duty was not always worthy of respect.

What can they reasonably require from the President? That he may execute the law. If he disobeys a law constitutionally in vigor, even if he had disobeyed it in principle, he is guilty. But it is strange that they so bitterly attack him for fighting within the limits of his power against schemes which he considers so unjust and destructive to his country. What we appreciate most in Mr. Johnson is his independent attitude before the majority; it is that contempt of mean accusation, that truly republican strength which causes him to remain himself and to not yield easily to the reason of his adversaries. In a country where everybody easily sacrifices his own convictions to his interests, we greatly esteem that unshaken firmness of the man who, true to his origin and to his past, never wishes to forget that he is the President not of a section of the Union, but of all the United States.

It is said that Mr. Johnson has betrayed the party which elected him. It is not so, it is that very same party which has betrayed its engagements. Read the declarations of the Congress quoted in the last veto, consider all the steps taken from 1861 to 1866. Mr. Johnson has faithfully continued the policy of Mr. Lincoln. In the reconstruction of the States, he has applied the system proposed by Mr. Lincoln for Louisiana and Tennessee. When the radicals so bitterly reproach him for not throwing on negroes the right of suffrage, they ought to remember that Mr. Lincoln advised these negroes to leave the country, telling them plainly that they were insolent and disagreeable, adding that he did not think that both races, white and black, could live peaceably together and on a footing of equality. Should Mr. Lincoln be living now and advise again that principle, the radicals who so often praise him and his policy would curse him.

The struggle between the President and the Congress has given the peculiar spectacle of the Chief of a country struggling with an assembly to define an increase of power. Finally the Congress resolved to go ahead and usurp all the authority belonging legitimately to the Executive. Hence that extraordinary bill which really takes away from the President every reason of being by placing in fact all the executive power into the hands of the Senate; hence the dispositions which confer over a third of the country an unlimited authority to General Grant, who is in fact to be devoted to the radicals, and who in fact may be devoted to them as long as his ambition is satisfied. Hence that infamous bill which makes in fact the Southern white men slaves, of the negroes, since scarcely a tenth of the former will enjoy their political rights, while the Northern States which impose negro suffrage to the South reject it.

If Mr. Johnson had been an ambitious man, it is certain that he would make himself a dictator by using and yielding to the passions of Congress. He has preferred to remain faithful to the traditions of the ancient American liberty, and he is put under accusation. Undoubtedly he knows that he will find in the Fortieth Congress a hostility more implacable than in the Thirty-Ninth; but it seems to us that it is his duty to face it, to execute the laws while not yielding to any compromise and to keep unshaken the honor of his name in suffering everything rather than to betray and sell his conscience, and break under the arbitrary authority of the Congress, the oaths which he has taken when entering into functions.

As to the South, we cannot approve those who like Messrs. Beveridge, Johnson, and Brown advise the people to accept the humiliating conditions which are offered to them; they are conquered, but their honor is safe; and it is their honor that Congress demands from them without giving them even an advantage or any guarantee. We do not like to approve those who advise an excitement and a resistance as powerless as useless. We prefer the advice given by "La Renaissance Louisianaise" and by the paper of Admiral Semmes, the most complete passivity. Any complaint would be vain. Let the South give way to Congress, let its inhabitants, as far as practicable, work to renew their lost prosperity and destroyed wealth. Not that we desire to see the Southern people to waste and lose every noble feeling of independence in purely material cares, but let them wait; let them have patience and give time to the Northern radicals to wear out by their own excesses; let the South oppose only abstention and an unconquerable force of inertia to the degradation which is proposed to them. The reaction will come from the North itself, and then will strike for the South the hour of justice and rehabilitation.

The happiest thing which could happen to the Thirty-Ninth Congress is to be succeeded by the Fortieth. The exorable name which the Thirty-Ninth will rightly leave in history will perhaps be lessened by the excesses which we may expect from the Fortieth. It is thus that the worst princes may have been regretted when monsters have been their successors.

ored 40th U. S. Infantry have left that city for Hatteras. It adds: "May the spot which now knows them continue to know them forever."

The freshest in the Neuse and a strong westerly wind drove the tide up into the streets of Newbern, on Sunday.—Some of the merchants in the lower end of the city might have gone to their offices by water.

Major Jno. Hughes, of Newbern, has accepted the nomination for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Manly.

**BOLD OPERATION.**—Last week a freedman named Davy Downes (former slave of Rollin Downes) was in Greensboro, N. C., where he hired from another freedman of that town a carriage and horse for a limited time, for use upon the streets, as he declared. But so soon as Davy got possession of horse and vehicle he left that place, drove his team into the country, stole a load of tobacco in Guilford county and brought it to Danville, where he sold it at auction in one of our warehouses.—He then made the sale of the carriage and horse, to a freedman who calls himself Bristow Sutherland, and left for parts unknown on Friday last. The negro man who owned the team came on from Greensboro in search of his lost property and found it here, but the rogue had cleared out. The police are trying to discover his whereabouts.—*Danville Register.*

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—We deeply regret to learn that our worthy townsman Mr. Franklin Moring met with a serious accident on yesterday morning. While engaged in painting the house of Mr. William Overman, he accidentally fell the ground from a considerable height, badly fracturing his leg. It is hoped that amputation may not become necessary.—*Saulsbury State.*

**FRESHET.**—The recent heavy rains have greatly swollen the streams in this section. The Cape Fear river has been higher than at any time in the past ten years, with the exception of the spring freshet of 1865, when it rose above the bridge at Blount's Creek Factory, and inundated the yards and premises in the neighborhood. Fortunately, so far as we have learned, this high water has been unattended by the usual damage along the banks of the river, as the season is not sufficiently advanced for the risk of great injury to stock and produce. But we regret that mill owners on Robinson creek have been considerably damaged the dams of Messrs. Vann, Cameron and McDaniel, being broken. This misfortune while it subjects them to trouble and expense, affects this community in no slight degree, by the temporary stoppage of the ordinary supplies.—*Fay News.*

**ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.** The Governor of Virginia has appointed Julius A. Bonitz, of Goldsboro, Commissioner of deeds for Virginia in this State.

Dr. J. B. Jones, late of Hillsboro, has accepted the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in Mecklenburg Female College, in Charlotte.

**The Washington Index** says that that place presents the strange anomaly of a good sized town with but a single Church bell.

**JUDGE FOWLE.**—At the term of the Superior Court, held at Troy, last week, Judge Fowle paid no attention to the Legislative Stay Law, thereby virtually declaring it unconstitutional. All debtors that are sued had better settle in accordance with the Convention Stay Law, which requires one-tenth of the debt and costs.—*Enterprise.*

**CHANGE OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.**—James Anderson, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, having accepted a similar position on the North Carolina Railroad, C. Bounknight, Esq., has accepted the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Anderson. Charles H. Manson, Esq., succeeds Mr. Bounknight as Secretary and Treasurer.—*Guardian.*

The Buncombe farmers are setting a good example to their brethren throughout the State. They held monthly meetings. *The News and Farmer*, giving an account of their last meeting, says: "Desultory discussions on manures, sheep raising, care of horses, Grape culture, &c., were engaged in by each member. Unlike most Societies, there was no speech making, but it was a social meeting of Farmers for a conversational interchange of opinions, to which each member contributed."

**THE STAY LAW.**—Judge Fowle, as well as Judge Barnes, in the administration of the law, disregards the Legislative Stay Law, and is hearing cases under the Convention Stay Law. It seems to be conceded that the Act passed by the Legislature is not valid, therefore, we would state for the information of parties who have been sued to the approaching term in actions for debts, that under the operations of the ordinances of the Convention, as applied by Judge F., they will be required to pay one-tenth of the principal and interest, and all costs to date, at the first term, and the case continued for twelve months without any judgment. At the end of said twelve months, debtors may pay one-fifth and get twelve months more, and so on; but if they fail to pay the one-fifth they may plead and keep off judgment six months or longer, as the cases are reached upon the docket. If, however, parties prefer, or are not prepared, to meet the one-tenth, they must enter ordinary pleas by attorney, and their cases will stand upon the docket and be tried, in their order, according to number. If pleas are not thus entered judgment, no doubt, will be given for the whole amount, collectable by Full Term.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

We observe that Mr. L. P. Wheat, formerly of this State, is giving concerts in the City of New York, at Wallack's Theatre.

**COUNCIL OF STATE.**—The meeting of the Council of State will take place on Tuesday, March 26th, instead of Wednesday, March 20th, as heretofore announced.

Gov. Worth is still in Washington and will be absent for some days to come.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**The Salisbury Banner** says that the recent snow in that region was four or five inches deep.

**The Journal of Commerce** congratulates the people of Newbern that the col-

na brigade, McGowan's one from Georgia under Thomas. Having now shown what troops Mr. McCabe brings this charge of cowardice against, we proceed to challenge the truth of the allegation itself. The first day's fight at Gettysburg was maintained, and with great success, the one bright spot in the disastrous week, by Heth and Pender, of Hill's corps. The enemy were ferociously attacked, driven through Gettysburg, over the heights, and had the advantage have been pressed by the Confederate divisions in supporting distance, the issue of the succeeding engagements would have been written differently. The loss in these commands was frightful. In one company of the 26th North Carolina not a man was left unhit, and the aggregate casualties in the two divisions was more than the whole army suffered in the succeeding battles. On the second day the remains of these commands were again engaged, and on the third, the decisive one, they were again hurled to the front, rank of battle, while other and fresh troops lay in reserve and did not fire a gun. And how did they comport themselves? The writer saw the charge, and can answer positively—like heroes. Attacking the very central and strongest point of the enemy's line, exposed to the concentrated and plunging fire of fifty of his guns, they carried their flags to the very ditch of the opposing works, and only fell back when, crushed and decimated, there was only one choice between retreat or capture.

This is no fancy sketch, drawn, as the historians, from newspaper accounts, or "naive reports;" it is the unvarnished narrative of an eye-witness, of one who is a Virginian, who belonged to neither of the commands he attempts to deify, and who will not yield, even to Mr. McCabe, in proud appreciation of the heroism displayed that day by Pickett and his Virginia Braves. Let justice be done. Follow those "North Carolina conscripts" through the war, see how they fought with D.H. Hill at Fredericksburg, with Jackson at Chancellorsville, with Wilcox at the Wilderness, with Heth at Bethesda Church, with Cook, McCrea and Barring at Reams' Station, and how, finally, they surrendered as many muskets as any other State at Appomattox, and the honest inquirer must repeat the verdict we have formed: The North Carolina soldiers had no superiors in that "incomparably array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets, in the Army of Northern Virginia."

**THE NATIONAL CREDIT.**—The President's reported conversation, a few days ago, on the national indebtedness and the tendency to repudiation, has produced quite a stir in political and financial circles North. Forney, unable otherwise to answer the suggestive line of remark pursued by the President, insists that the conversation shall be made a count in the impeachment bill. *The N. Y. Herald* thinks that the next excitement and a new basis for party organization will be the financial question. *The N. Y. Times* shows its own alarm, and furnishes reason for that of the public, by pointing to the fact that enormous as the debt now is it must soon be increased at least a hundred per cent.—Speaking of the claims of "loyal men" for compensation for losses during the war, *The Times* remarks: "We have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims will be found to be perfectly just, and such as must be paid, will approach very nearly, if it do not equal, what is understood to be the present aggregate of the national debt." It adds: "The bounty bill of 1866 added about eighty millions. Another is under way which will add from two to four hundred millions more. Mr. Schenck says this bill will do it to begin with, and General Banks pledges himself to vote for whatever sum the soldiers want—he does not care whether it is four or eight millions of dollars. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, has presented another, and Mr. Perham, of Maine, still another bill of the same sort." In addition to these bills, there is another to pay out of the national treasury all debts incurred by States and counties in raising troops. It is "pretty certain," *The Times* tells us, to become a law, and to add five hundred millions to the national debt.

With all these things in prospect, and the thousand *et cetera* not yet mentioned or thought of, with a due allowance for stealings, defalcations, &c., it must be admitted that the outlook of the comportsurency is not as cheerful as they could wish.—*Richmond Whig.*

**STATE CONVENTION.**—The purpose of the Congress to place the entire preparation for, and the inauguration of the proposed State Conventions into the hands of the District Commanders, makes it plain, that all movements, on the part of the people of the Legislatures of the State to initiate measures, previous to the orders of the military authorities, are premature. Movements, especially, on the part of those who are disfranchised by the Reconstruction Act itself, cannot be construed otherwise than as obnoxious and unbecomingly, and deserving of rebuke. We believe that the law should be strictly conformed to and in all respects, and that its objects, as plainly set forth in the act, should be faithfully carried out. It strikes us, therefore, that it is improper for any one to move actively in the matter until the Commanding General issues his orders in regard to the Convention. It is important that all the people of all classes—and, both races, be fully informed of the law, and of the demands of the law, but all objectioning schemes and projects should be held in abeyance until the proclamation of the District Commander. A contrary course is well calculated to produce a protracted excitement or canvass, which will seriously interfere with the production of the approaching crop, which is absolutely essential to the comfort and lives of our people, as well as the peace of society.—The present supplementary bill, now passing through Congress, plainly indicates a purpose to prevent this by directing the election of delegates to the Convention to take place within thirty days after the completion of the registration of voters, which must be completed by the 1st of September next.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

### MARBLE TOMB STONES!

The undersigned at Greensboro, N. C., is now furnishing Tomb Stones, Monuments, Iron Railings, and Furnace-Marble of any description at New York prices, freight added, BOXED AND DELIVERED at Greensboro Depot.

On account of long familiarity with the business, and referring as a guarantee for workmanship and material, to the many Tomb Stones now standing in nearly every Grave Yard in Middle and Western North Carolina, manufactured by his father, M. Kellogg, he feels no hesitancy in assuring all of his ability and superior facilities for furnishing satisfactory work.

**PRICES.**

FOR ADULTS.—Stone to stand 3 feet above ground, with foot-stone, and ordinary inscription, delivered at depot, American marble, \$30; Italian, \$35.

Four feet above ground, as above, American marble, \$45; Italian, \$50.

FOR CHILDREN.—Nice stone for child, American marble, \$25; Italian, \$28. Head-stone for Infant, American marble, \$15.

Rose, Bible, Willow, Lamb, Masonic Emblem, \$5 extra. Rose-bud for child, \$5 extra. Verse letters 5 cents each.

Prices and Designs for MONUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL, and Iron Railings can be seen at his office in Greensboro.

A deduction of FIVE PER CENT will be made for all Tomb-Stones furnished deceased CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Letters promptly answered, and orders by mail solicited.

HENRY G. KELLOGG.

### SPRING IMPORTATION 1867.

**RIBBONS, Millinery and Straw Goods.** **ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,** IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, **Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,** TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, **SHAKER HOODS, &c.** 237 and 239 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. 34-3m

### N. H. D. WILSON, LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

I am prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against fire in some of the most reliable Companies, North and South. Take good advice, and begin the new year by insuring your house, goods, or other property, at the small expense securing protection against the possible loss of all.

I am also Agent for the *Etna* and *Universal Life Insurance Companies*. From these deservedly popular Companies the safest and cheapest Policies are given, securing, upon the most satisfactory terms, all the advantages that can be had in the very best Companies of the land.

In life and in health every man who has a family, should make provision for the support of his wife and children in case of his death.

Office removed from the Tate building across the street into the "Savings Bank."

**Dyspepsia.**—I had Dyspepsia 30 years. I was under advice of some of the best physicians of both Europe and America. I tried all the remedies that came on the market for twenty years. I was harassed with drugs, humbugged by nostrums, studied by charlatans, cheated out of hundreds, and cured them all most happily. I am now selling "Gregory's Dyspepsia Mixture" because I can do so conscientiously without a sacrifice of my pride. Aside from my own case, I have testimonials from every grade and calling, and as for character in every particular, I refer you to Hon. D. M. Barringer, Minister to Spain; Judge Jas. Osborne and Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance of N. C. Investigations solicited. Nothing now equal to this in the world's market. All orders must be addressed to

Charlotte, N. C. Price \$2, discount to trade. For sale in Greensboro by

Wm. G. PORTER & ECKEL.

### C. P. MENDENHALL & CO.

**COTTON, TOBACCO AND GENERAL Commission Merchants** and Wholesale Grocers, 37 & 39 South Calvert Street, Corner of Water Street, BALTIMORE.

**WILSON & SHOBER,** Exchange Brokers and Bankers, Greensboro, N. C. Gold and Silver Bank Notes, and all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, bought and sold.

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Office in the building used by the Savings Bank. 26-2m

### POOLE & HUNT,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, STEAM FIRE ENGINES, Lefell's Patent American Double Turbine WATER WHEEL, Saw Mills, Mining Machinery, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr Regulator, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. JAMES SLOAN, THOS. J. SLOAN. **JAMES SLOAN & SONS,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, AND General Commission Merchants, Greensboro, N. C.

**Potatoes! Potatoes!!** (500) Barrels Planting Potatoes, "Jackson White" "Mercer" and Peach Blow, for sale by

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