State Library

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Volume XXIX. GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. Number 1,364.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To passengers going to the following named places, via the great Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, viz:

Indianapolis, Ind.,	Louisville, Ky.,
Chicago, Ill.,	Nashville, Tenn.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cincinnati, Ohio,
St. Joseph, Mo.,	Toledo, Ohio.,
Quincy, Ill.,	Cleaveland, Ohio,
Burlington, Iowa,	Columbus, Ohio.,
Cairo, Ill.,	Dayton, Ohio.,
Memphis, Tenn.,	Lafayette, Ind.,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE GREAT WEST.

Passengers going to the above named places should be sure to provide themselves with through tickets in every case from the point they start from, as they will save from $5 to $10 per ticket. Through tickets are sold at the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Office, at Richmond, Va., Charlotte, Salisbury, High Point, Greensboro, Raleigh and Weldon, North Carolina, and baggage will be checked through from Weldon, and Richmond, Va., to all parts of the West.

By this great route passengers have only

TWO CHANGES

of Cars between Washington City and Indianapolis, two changes to Cincinnati, and three to St. Louis.

Time from Washington to Indianapolis 36 hours; Cincinnati 36 hours; and St. Louis 50 hours; Cairo, 52 hours; and Memphis Tenn. 62 hours.

The Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road connecting roads are the only routes which can check baggage through from Washington City to all points West. Passengers should be sure to ask for tickets via Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, as it is the nearest and most direct route. Passengers purchasing Western through tickets have the privilege to visit Baltimore and then resume their journey West, via Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

Parties of 10 to 15 full persons wishing to emigrate West should be sure to address me a letter at Richmond, as a reduction will be made, if proper and timely application is made to me, saving passengers money, besides receiving full information in regard to the routes they are travelling. Information can also be obtained of R. M. Sloane, Agent Southern Express Company, Greensboro.

Obedience LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen. Southern Agent, B. & O. R. R., Post office box 675, Richmond, Va.

J. L. WILSON,
Master Transportation, Baltimore & O. R. R. Baltimore, Md.

L. M. COLE,
G. S. Ticket Agent, Baltimore & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

New Goods, New Goods!

1867. SPRING 1867.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Goods, and most respectfully invite to my stock an inspection by my friends and customers. There is offered a full assortment of Goods, new and fresh, embracing

GENT'S GOODS,

Linen Duck, Farmer's Linen, Chinese Grass Cloth, Corduroys, Alpaca, Lastre, Italian Cloths, Checked Cassimeres in variety, Hillsdale Jeans, Brooklyn Cassimeres, and all other articles in the line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Ready Made Clothing.

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

LADIES' GOODS,

Poplins, Linen Warp Silk Plaid, Fancy Linens, and Delaines of every variety, Plaid Valencias, Poplins, Dudley's Plaids, Bleached and Brown Homespun, with a complete and full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

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

W. D. TROTTER.

North Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1867.

Milton Hinshaw vs. S. M. Hinshaw.
ATTACHMENT.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in The Greensboro Patriot for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro, on the 4th Monday of November 1867, then and there to replevy, plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered, and an order of sale granted on the property levied on.

Witness J. M. Hancock, clerk of our said court at office, the first Monday of Aug 1867.

J. M. HANCOCK, C. C. C.

North Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1867.

Rebecca Pugh, vs. Alfred Pugh, etal.
PETITION FOR DOWER.

In this case, it appearing to the court, that M. Pugh is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in The Greensboro Patriot for said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro, on the first Monday in October 1867, then and there to answer or demur to the same will be heard ex-parte as to him.

Witness J. M. Hancock, clerk of our said court at office, the first Monday of Aug 1867.

J. M. HANCOCK, C. C. C.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1867.

John R. Vanstory, vs. W. L. &c.

William Vanstory and others,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Vanstory one of the defendants in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in The Greensboro Patriot notifying the said James Vanstory of the filing of this bill, and that he appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1867, and then to plead, answer or demur to the same, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case set down for hearing ex-parte as to him.

Witness Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1867.

RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

Notice.—Let it be notify the public that my wife Hilda Lewis has left my bed and board without cause or provocation. This is to warn the public not to trade with, or give her credit on my account as I will not pay any of her debts or contracts of any kind or for any purpose.

CASWELL LEWIS, of Color.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST CASH PRICES AT

R. W. GLENN'S DRUG STORE,
EAST MARKET STREET,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

I have a very large stock of Patent Medicines consisting of

Pills, Pain Killer, Mustang Linament, Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Cough Syrups and Balsams of all kinds, Diarrhœa Preparations Worm Destroyers Vermifuges, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Paregoric, Laudanum, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Strengthening Plasters, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Hive Syrup, Turling's Balsam, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Thompson's Eye Water, Family Medicines of all kinds, &c.

ALSO

We have Black Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate, Farina, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Barley, &c., &c.

Fancy Toilet Soaps, Colognies, Extracts, Pommades, Hair Oil, &c., &c.

Dr. Chaussier's Celebrated Empress

Preparation for the hair, Starch Gloss, Imperial Blue, &c., &c.

SYRINGES,

Syringes of Rubber, Metal and Glass, 1000 now on hand.

Surgical Instruments,
Amputating Instruments,
POCKET CASES, &c.

LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors for medical purposes.

HENNESSEY.

Cognac Brandy, Charles' London Cordial Gin, Old Bourbon Whiskey, Scuppernong Wine, warranted pure juice of the grape, London Porter, Scotch Ales, &c.

Our friends from the country will please give us a call, it being our intention to keep a

CHOICE AND SELECT STOCK

thereby hoping to give

THE BEST SATISFACTION.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

☞ I shall continue in the practice of Medicine, and attend to calls in town and country. Calls promptly attended at all hours.

I have added to my means of cure,

DR HADFIELD'S EQUALIZER.

Which is unequalled in the treatment of Chronic Rheumatism, Epelipsy, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing Physicians with this apparatus and the territorial rights anywhere in this State. may1-33-2m

Dr. R. SCOTT

Offers his Services as a

DENTIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M and from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M. 52-tf

DR. J. W. HOWLETT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Greensboro, N. C.,

Is prepared to perform any operation pertaining to Dentistry upon the latest and most scientific plan. He has on hand a beautiful lot of Vulcanite or Hard Rubber, and the last improved teeth for Vulcanite, and is fully competent to execute work in any style that the late improvements in the sciences have suggested. For the benefit of those Dentists who visit this place and as I learn have asserted that I have no patent for the use of the rubber process, I will simply state that I was the first Dentist in North Carolina who secured the patent, which I am prepared to show.

There are persons in this town who have worn the Vulcanite or Rubber teeth which I made for them over seven years ago, and I have never yet charged over $30 per sett for them. They were then used as temporary teeth, but owing to a late revolution in the science have suddenly become highly recommended for permanent use. I make them as many can testify; and I assure my old friends and the public generally that I am thoroughly acquainted with all the late improvements in the science. 4-6m

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. O. JONES, D. D. S.,

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

ENTIRELY NEW

STOCK!

I beg to inform my old friends and customers that I am now opening in the Rankin & McLean Corner on East Market Street, an entirely new stock of Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats and Bonnets,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Tinware, Sole and Upper Leather, Castings,

GROCERIES,

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

CASH OR BARTER,

and by adhering to this system, with the motto of

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

will be enabled to offer the greatest inducements to my customers. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and intending to merit a continuance of the same, I invite a call from all my old customers. 41 S. STEELE.

THE PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

D. F. CALDWELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

☞ No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

From The Raleigh Sentinel.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

We have been read out, or more correctly speaking, written out of the Republican party; and of all the world, by the editor of *The Standard!* Our first sensation on being informed that the anathema had gone forth was one of despair. The world, with all its bright rewards and deceitful allurements, were suddenly shut out from view, and our punishment seemed greater than we could bear. But a little reflection brought consolation. As we turned the matter in our minds, gleams of hope began to span our horizon. We remembered that it was the habit of our dread censor to turn away for a time from whatever he holds dearest—from country and from friends—and then soon, to rush back to their embrace with redoubled affection—We could not forgot that Mr. Holden, as a member of the State Convention, on the 20th May, 1861, *voted* North Carolina out of the Union; and, as it is said by some people who will impertinently remember what should be forgotten, he flourished the pen with which he signed the ordinance of secession, and declared that he would transmit it as an *heir loom* to his posterity. Who knows but that he may have done us the special honor to write us out of the Republican party with this identical memorial pen? True, there were a refinement of cruelty, if the deed were done in that way; but we should nevertheless, feel flattered. To be done for by the hand, and with the same pen that inaugurated rebellion and war against the National Government, were to dignify our "taking off"—as if a common man should have followed Raleigh to the block, and have felt the edge of the same "sharp remedy" for human ills. We called to mind also, that in 1858, Mr. Holden read Stephen A Douglas out of the "Democratic party," for daring to oppose the Lecompton Swindle; and that in 1855, Mr. Holden caused the expulsion of our friend Benj. S. Hedrick from his Professorship at Chapel Hill, and hounded him out of the State for declaring privately, his preference for Fremont. We know also that he was the champion of slavery and of secession in those evil days—that he was wont to discourse learnedly about the proper treatment of slaves and free-negroes; and, humane man that he was, that he would "feed well, clothe well, and whip well" the slaves, while he seemed disposed to favor the abolition of what he termed "free negroism," altogether, as a State institution, by giving that unfortunate class the alternatives of going into the condition of slavery, or of leaving the State.—And we are aware that he boldly declared that the election of Fremont in 1856, and of Lincoln in 1860, would justify the South in withdrawing from the Union. In view of the fact that the editor of *The Standard* has repented of all these iniquities, who can say that he will not repent of his cruelty to us in excommunicating us from what he is pleased to style the "Republican party?" He publicly acknowledged his sin in voting the State out of the Union, as soon as he was assured of the surrender of Joe Johnson. He repented having read Mr. Douglas out of the "Democratic party" very soon after the deed was done—for a year or two later, having been "read out" himself, he assumed the leadership of the "Douglas party" in this State. He repented of his cruelty to Professor Hedrick at the close of the war, when he found that gentleman inside "a healthy political organization," and himself outside, but anxious to get in. He repented of the sin of advocating slavery, and became an abolitionist, as soon as slavery was abolished—though he in an evil hour, after that great act was consummated, declared that he was anxious to restore the Union without destroying slavery. He has even repented of sins committed against the colored race since the war—of his denial to them the rights of testifying in Courts of justice, and of voting. No sooner were these rights given by Congress than Mr. Holden repented of his life-long opposition to them; and became their champion—carrying his championship to the extent of reading a life-long advocate of human rights out of the Republican party. In view of all these facts, have we not reason to expect pardon? The wheel of fortune will yet put us right side up, and we shall be restored to the confidence of our imperious neighbor.

Seriously, we would respectfully suggest to Mr. Holden the propriety of his getting inside the Republican party, before he attempts to read out of it men who were of it and with it when it was founded. If he were not still a disfranchised rebel, he is but a probationer, of less than six months standing in the party; and his effort to put us out, who in our humble way, assisted to organize one of the first Republican associations in the United States, may seem to some people immodest, not to say impudent. We are aware, that "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return;" but what a shock it would be to the pious minister, if the "vilest sinner," taken in on trial, should undertake to read him out of church before the expiration of his term of probation! We appeal to our neighbors to consider these things, and to withhold his bull of excommunication until he is sure of his own position. He should reflect that there were only three or four gentlemen of Republican antecedents in the Convention, which number does not include the editor of *The Standard*, nor the benevolent gentleman who came down from Washington, with the bran new "plan of organization." Its author is an amiable man, and we have no wish to say an unkind word of him; but this we say: that he has no shadow of claim to be called a Republican. He was not a Republican at the commencement of the war, nor during the war; nor was he one while he held the position of State Agent under the ex-Provisional Governor. Nobody in the Fourth Ward of Washington, where he has resided quietly these many long years, ever heard that Dr. Powell ever gave "aid, counsel, countenance or encouragement" to the Republican party, in any stage of its existence,—not even while it was in the throes of the mighty struggle for the nation's life, when North Carolina we lament to say, was, by the advice of *The Standard*, expending its "last dollar, and its last man," to destroy the Union. We don't fear that such men can read us out of the Republican party. They must get into it first, with their slavish scheme of party organization. We are quite willing to be thrown out of the political hotch-pot which contains such ingredients, but not out of the Republican party. We have no occasion to out-Herod Herod, in order to wash out the memory of the past, or to secure forgiveness and restoration to political franchises; nor will we condescend to play the demagogue in order to secure the confidence and support of the colored people. We vindicated their rights when they were slaves and pariahs, and when their present blatant friends were their worst enemies; and we will now vindicate the rights of the white race, when there is a disposition manifested to degrade them below the blacks.

The Standard now repels the charge that it is in favor of confiscation and disfranchisement. We are glad that its editor has come to a realizing sense of the iniquity of the thing. But unfortunately, its persistent threats of those very forms of punishment of the people have filled white men with apprehension, and banished from their minds a returning sense of patriotism; while the colored people have been taught to cherish hopes of dividing up their former masters' estates.—The fact is well known that this is a widespread desire and feeling among them, which has been propagated by great and small demagogues, for their own vile purposes, at the risk of destroying all confidence between the two races, and of the public peace. It was therefore a high duty which the the late Convention owed to peace and prosperity of the State, to put the feverish and ill-founded expectation of the negro at rest. The confiscation acts, as we have repeatedly said, were passed during the war, as war measures; and there is not a remote probability that they will be enforced at this late day, after the whole population, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions in each State, has received the Executive pardon. There no longer exists the power to punish for past offences; and it is disgraceful that demagogues, whether Northern or Southern, continue to terrify the ignorant and timid whites, and to pander to the passions of the negro, by holding up the threat of confiscation. We want no association with such men. We have with us almost every intelligent and respectable native born gentleman in the State, whose heart, during the late rebellion, was loyal to the Union. We have the sympathies of all who earnestly desire peace and restoration; and we shall be sustained by all the thoughtful, peaceful, and well-disposed colored people, who are content to enjoy their own liberty without taking away that of the white race. We can afford, therefore, to despise the anathemas of *The Standard*, backed though they be, by a hungry swarm of Northern adventurers.

A MELANCHOLY SIGHT.—To see the wheat crop of Georgia passing over our railroads, consigned to parties at the North. This wheat is returned to us in flour, and we pay a half dozen profits on it when we purchase of the retail merchants. Now, why can't the wheat thus sent North be purchased and turned into flour in Georgia? It will be replied to us, that money is abundant at the North, and prices more attractive than here. This, doubtless, true. But is it not melancholy? The idea of Georgia exporting wheat when her people are starving for bread!—Does it not sound ridiculous? But it is yet a stubborn fact, and it really looks as though we will have to stand up under all sorts of high prices until the money of the country gets better, or at least, is more equally distributed than it is at present.—*Milledgeville Union.*

An earthquake and volcanic disturbance similar to those at Santorian, have occurred in the islands of Terceira and Gracioza, off the Portuguese coast. On the night of the first of June a volcano arose from the sea, about nine miles north of Serrata, and has since been in a state of great activity. It has thrown up enormous masses of stone and lava, and has formed a new island which is likely to be dangerous to navigation. Sulphur and other vapor are emitted in large quantity. The boats have not been able to approach the new deposits, because of its incandescence and the dangerous character of the volcanic emanations. M. Saint Claire Beville has asked the French Academy to appoint some geologist to inquire into and report upon the facts, as in the case of the Santorin volcano.

The campaign in Ohio is becoming very lively. General Hays and Judge Thurman, the rival candidates for Governor, are on the stump, flanked by the best talent of both parties.

By our present method of waging the Indian war more whites than redskins are killed and ten times more property of whites destroyed than of the Indians. A correspondent writes that "for every savage killed a dozen white scalps hang in their wigwams."

What herb is that which cures all diseases? Thyme (time.)

The conquered confederates who, after the close of the war, thought it fine to emulate the example of the *emigres* of 1789, and fled to Mexico, to Brazil, or where not, have come back for the most part, and in an absurdly dicomfited and draggle-tailed plight. This paragraph, from *The Montgomery Advertiser* of a late date, will show what has become of the relics of the Brazilian hegira:

Last Saturday a party of ladies and gentlemen (Alabamians,) among whom were Messrs. John M. Harris, W. J. De Berry, G. E. Jones, Thos. McCants, T. A. McElroy, John Standfield, and D. W. Braziell, arrived in Montgomery from Brazil. They give affecting and pitiful accounts of the sufferings of many hondreds of deluded Southerners, who were lured away from their friends by the tempting offers of the Brazilian government, and the tales of wild and impulsive American adventurers. They represent that there is no regularly organized government in Brazil; there is no society; but little cultivation among the inhabitants; no laudable ambition; no ways of making money; the people scarcely know the meaning of the word "kindness;" the American citizens live about in huts, uncared for; there is general dissatisfaction among the emigrants, and the whole Brazil representation is a humbug and a farce. The American Consul is in receipt of numerous and constant applications from helpless American citizens to assist them in getting back to their true, rightful country.

And all this in spite of the assertion, the true assertions, we doubt not, of Agassiz that the basin of the Amazon is a land all flowing with milk and honey. The Mexican exiles had a bad time of it. But these people went further and fared worse. *The World* warned them at the time that it was preferable to bear those ills they had than to flee to others they knew not of; and the Southern States, in spite of their disadvantages, are more desirable for people born and bred there, than any foreign country, how rich soever in natural resources, and how tempting soever to defeated dyspeptics.—*World.*

UTILITY OF BEARDS.—There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance, and the cultivation of such an aid to the everday diplomacy of life. Nature, combining, as she never fails to, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black seal upon the face that looks like a passport to the realms of suffering and death. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasm of the fogs, but it strains the air from the dust and soot of our great cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire we are provided with a comforter as well; and these are never left at home, like the umbrellas, and all such appliances, whenever they are wanted. Moffat and Livingstone, the African explorers, and many other travelers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing is, too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun, but, more than this, it becomes moist with the perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature may face the rudest storm and the hardest winter. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread; and we verily believe he might almost sleep in a morass with impunity; at least, his chance of escaping a terrible fever would be better than his beardless companion's.

THE TUNNEL AT THE SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.—The great tunnel of the Central Pacific railroad is completed. This is the last, the longest, and by far the most costly of the excavations along the line of this road. It is one thousand six hundred and sixty feet in length, and was begun at the east portal on the 16th of September, and on the west portal on the 20th of September last, and the work upon it has therefore occupied about a year. The material, which had to be drilled and blasted, was granite of the hardest grain. As but a limited surface could be presented to the workmen, advantage was taken of a depression in the centre, and a working shaft of one hundred and fifty-nine feet was sunk so as to present four working faces. The average rate of progress with powder was about one foot per day to each face, or from twenty to thirty feet per week in all.

In March last the company accepted the services of an experimenter in nitro-glycerine, which article was manufactured on the spot, wherever it could be used with advantage, and the average was increased to fifty feet per week. The workmen, principally Chinamen, labored in three gangs for eight hours each, and proved very serviceable in this kind of work. At times the consumption of powder reached four hundred kegs per day. Work was continued through one of the severest winters ever known at an elevation of over seven thousand feet above the ocean, or three times higher than the Alleghanies or the Catskills.

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions. Cut this out and preserve it for reference:

All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents, if over $100, five cents on each additional $100, or part thereof.

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

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

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

Affidavits and acknowledgments to deeds, &c., of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

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

Any person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

The New York Herald gives the following sketch of the new Governor of California:

The new Governor of California is a native of this State, having been born at Rochester about the year 1825. He is a son of Judge Fletcher M. Haight, a former prominent lawyer of Rochester and St. Louis, and subsequently of California. In the Golden State he attained an eminent position at the bar, and during the war received the appointment of District Judge of the State from President Lincoln, which position he held until the time of his death His son, the subject of this sketch, received an excellent education, having graduated from Yale College in 1844. He afterwards studied law in Rochester, and, upon being admitted to the bar, removed to St. Louis, with his father, he engaged in the practice of his profession. Upon Judge Haight going to California, he accompanied him, and in a short time won an extended reputation for his legal abilities. When the rebellion broke out he unhesitatingly espoused the cause of the Union, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war. His support of the coercive measures of the administration caused the Democracy to denounce him in severe terms, and for a time spoiled his chances of political position in the ranks of that party. When Mr. Lincoln issued his celebrated emancipation proclamation, however, the Governor elect attacked the measures and withdrew his support from the President. In several speeches that he made subsequently Mr. Haight denounced the proclamation as being an unconstitutional act and a gross usurpation upon the rights of the Southern people. He was very active in his support of General McClellan for the Presidsney, in 1864, canvassing the State and making numerous stump speeches. Upon the meeting of the Democratic Convention of California this year he was unanimously nominated as the gubernatorial candidate of his party, and the vigorous canvass he made, aided by the reaction against negro supremacy, and by his own personal popularity has been crowned with success. As a public man, Mr Haight is distinguished for his decided legal talents and pleasing address. His private character is said, by his intimate friends to be irreproachable, and even his political opponents admit him to be a very pure and honorable gentleman.

We find in *The N. Y. Times* the following extract from a letter written by Gov. Graham to a resident of Van Buren, Arkansas:

"The situation of the States of the South to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that "the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration." The idea of distraining the States by military domination, into the adoption of Constitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without qualification except being the male sex and over 21 years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot box in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any republican country. The Board of Registers of voters has just been announced here, and includes one negro to two white men generally throughout the State. When the whole series of steps in the process of "reconstruction," as it is called, shall have been fully consummated, I think the people, wherever they constitute majorities, will find it to their interest to vote against Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military government until another appeal can be made to public opinion at the North, and especially in the Northwest."

The New York Sun urges upon the Constitutional Convention of that State, now in session, that some effectual provision should be made to put an end to the systematic corruption that now pervades nearly all official bodies from the State legislature to the public functionaries of the city and county of of New York The officials have been in the habit for years of clubbing together and making up sums of money by which to get such acts passed by the legislature as would enable them to pocket money from the city offices. No wonder, says the Sun, there is such a scramble for the city offices. Bribery is now said to be the common means resorted to to get office, and then the office is made to pay by being prostituted for bribes. "Men enter office comparatively poor, and emerge from it superlatively rich." "There are offices in this city that are now worth from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars a year." Such is a sample of the people who boast they have conquered the South, and saved the best government the world ever saw.

CHANGE IN THE POST OFFICE—A NEGRO CLERK.—The Postmaster at this place, Ed. R. Brink, Esq, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Kilpatrick, has appointed Geo. L. Mabson, (colored,) who has gained some notoriety by his radical oratorical efforts in this section and State, as a clerk in the Post Office in this city. To make room for Mabson, a worthy young gentleman, a resident of this city, has been displaced without any apparent cause, or the assignment of any reason whatever.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Carlotta's new doctor announces a "progressive improvement" in her condition.

"WHEN SHALL WE HAVE PEACE."—*The New York Tribune* thus concludes an article under the above caption:

If the Southern States shall promptly comply with the requirements of Congress, the work of reconstruction may be completed. The machinery is in motion; the registrations are nearly completed; every State may be organized as Congress prescribes before this year closes. But if, on the contrary, the South shall reject the terms of Congress, we are all at sea for no one knows how long. Meantime, military rule must be maintained at the South at heavy cost, while peace, security and thrift, cannot return. The present Congress holds till March 3, 1869; and no one imagines what it has already marked out. The South may have reconstruction and peace by accepting the terms dictated by Congress; it may reject these and cling to Johnson if it will; but, if it should, all must await in doubt and feud the issue of the next Presidential contest.

Who wishes thus to protract a fruitless strife, a pernicious uncertainty? What is to be gained thereby? and who will gain it?

If the South should now refuse to reconstruct her States as Congress has prescribed, she cannot think so badly as she has talked of military despotism. She will virtually say that her position is quite tolerable when contrasted with a form of self government which recognizes and treats blacks as men. *To reject the terms of Congress would be to defy that body to do its worst.*

Let us have peace!—not some time nor perhaps, but surely and soon! Industry and business are weary of waiting while politicians play out their little game. Let us have none other than a *real* peace; but let us have this surely and soon!

OUTSIDE OF THE CONSTITUTION.—In his late letter to Col. Shock, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens repeats, with much distinctness, a declaration he has several times made.—He says, in reference to the objections of the Senate to the passage of a bill prohibiting the removal of the military commanders in the South, that some of the members "of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation."

The celebrated speech of Mr. Filmore, in which he declared the South would be justified in seceding, and establishing an independent government of her own, in the event of the election of a sectional candidate for the Presidency by the North—is well remembered. A correspondent of *The New York Herald* reports a recent conversation with him on the subject of the speech, as follows:

He assured me he was never ruffled but once in his life, and that was when he made his great speech against sectionalism when he declared that if he were a Southerner he would not submit to the election of a sectional candidate like Abraham Lincoln. This was the speech of the century—the utterance of a profound political genius—the proclamation of sagacious, patriotic, broad statesman.

"Do you know," said Millard Fillmore, "that I take more pride in that effort than any other of my life?"

THE EFFECT OF RADICAL RULE.—*The Philadelphia Age* daws this picture of the financial effect of Radical rule upon the people and the nation:

One dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs in 1860. This was thought to be a heavy burden upon each person. But in 1866, after six years of Radical rule, fourteen dollars per head were drawn from the industry of the nation through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860, each man had to pay out of his labor, two dollars and six cents of the public debt. The Radicals came into power, and in six years they raised that sum to seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents. The expenses of the national government in 1860 were sixty-two millions. This year they will reach two hundred and twenty-five millions. A fearful increase in the short space of six years! In 1860, the government of this State cost four hundred and two thousand dollars. In 1866, it will take six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars to foot all the expenses incurred by the Radical party. Twenty-five millions of dollars are annually taken from the labor of this State to pay the interest on debts of a national, State, and municipal character, contracted by the Radical party in the short space of six years.

THE WAVE MUST BE STOPPED.—"We are now threatened with a negro representative from each Congressional district in the South, and the code which is to govern the United States may receive laws based upon ignorance instead of education. The wave must be stopped.—*New York Herald.*

We will not say "I told you so." This has cooled the ardor of many a zealous recruit; and it is the hardest thing in the world, oftentimes, to resist the temptation of saying, "I told you so." *Even now*, if *The Herald* will aid in stopping the wave, we will be very much obliged to it, and promise not to throw up the past.—The northern papers must work it; we, of the South, can do nothing, but submit to the laws of Congress.—*Danville Times.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—According to Radical Senator Morton, of Indiana, the Democrats of the North are upon the following platform:

"Repudiation of the national debt; restoration of slavery, or, if that cannot be done, payment by the nation for slaves; pensioning the soldiers' widows and orphans of the Confederate army; recognition of the rights of secession, and the unconditional return of rebels to political power."

And as the Democrats constitute nearly one-half of the northern people, the has as yet no reason to congratulate itself upon the result of the war.