



PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

BILL JOHNSTON, THE "LOYAL STUDENT."—On Monday of our Superior Court, now in session, Judge Mitchell presiding, the State docket disclosed three cases against one Solomon Lea for horse stealing committed since the surrender. It appeared that the defendant had not been taken, and Mr. Solicitor Settle asked for an alias capias in each case, and said that he would avail himself of this opportunity to explain to the Court and the country why Mr. Solomon Lea and some of his associates were. He moved to give this explanation in consequence of a base slander upon the judiciary of North Carolina, which the papers attribute to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

He read from Gen. Sickles' Philadelphia speech as follows:
"In Caswell county, N. C., during the war, a loyal student, while escaping from the enemy's lines to ours, whose he afterwards did good service, took, without leave, one night, a piece of bacon for his subsistence on the march. When he returned home after the war was supposed to be over, he was arrested, tried on a charge of burglary, and sentenced to be hung and pay the costs. [Laughter and cheering.] While he was awaiting his trial and pending the execution of his sentence, the prisoner was chained inside an iron cage, and kept there for a year, without a blanket even in winter. His case was undergoing investigation when the Governor of North Carolina, in exercise of the power granted to him by the Military Commander, pardoned the man. The costs not having been paid, on account of poverty, he was confined for some time afterwards in the same place until released by military authority. Here is an illustration of what must have been the fate of loyal refugees, if the government had not afforded them military protection."

He also stated that he had seen in some of the papers that William Johnston, the loyal student alluded to, had alleged that he (Mr. Settle) was active in prosecuting him because he (Johnston) had refused to join Mr. Settle's company in the Confederate service. He said that both Gen. Sickles and Johnston's statements were misrepresentations from beginning to end, and the records would prove it. If these misrepresentations only concerned himself he would not notice them, but the statement of Gen. Sickles was a slander upon the judiciary of North Carolina, and truth demanded a statement of the facts.

He said that William Johnston was an illegitimate son of Henry Johnson, of Rockingham county, N. C. Henry Johnson by a former marriage had other children born in wedlock, upon the death of that wife, he took up with a woman in the neighborhood, by whom he had several illegitimate children, and among the number William and afterwards married her. When these two sets of children grew up, William was reported to have greatly harassed his father about a division of his property, and had succeeded in greatly intimidating the old man. He certainly had not been a student, even at an old field school, for some time before the war commenced. In 1861 Johnston did join his company and went with him two hundred miles to Garysburg, and remained with him some two weeks, when he complained of a lame foot, which would unfit him for infantry service, and he was discharged from the company and permitted to return home. He soon thereafter joined a Confederate cavalry company and went to the field where he remained some time and then deserted. This Solomon Lea that we have on the docket here, had also about the same time deserted from his company in the Confederate service, and returned to Rockingham, and he and William associating with Lafayette Johnston, a younger brother of William, were engaged in pilfering about the neighborhood.

Several larcenies had been committed, and finally some persons went to the house of one John W. Moore, an old bachelor, living alone in Rockingham county, at the dead hour of night, and feigning the voice of a neighbor and friend proceeded to have a letter for him. Moore opened his door, when the party rushed in, choked him down, beat him, blindfolded him, and bound him hand and foot and laid him out in his yard and posted a sentinel over him, while the others proceeded to search and rob the house. They not only took bacon but some other articles and all of his money consisting of bank notes and some fifty dollars in specie. After they had pillaged the house to their hearts' content, they cut the cord that bound his hands and laid him good night, saying, "Ood now, you are a good doctor," and left him more dead than alive. In a few days after this happened, Henry Johnston, the father of William and Lafayette, went to C. B. Boyd, a neighbor, and told him that it was his two

sons, William and Lafayette, and Solomon Lea who were engaged in committing all these larcenies and burglaries, and that their stolen property was deposited under the tomb stones at Speedwell, a church in the neighborhood, and that they could be captured by lying in wait for them in the graveyard, on a certain night. The old man alleged that he was living in constant dread of his son William, who had often threatened his life, and that he hoped that the law would take hold of him. On the night appointed a party concealed themselves as directed and succeeded in capturing Lafayette Johnston and Solomon Lea, but William Johnston made his escape, and it is said, went into Tennessee and joined the United States army. At the next term of the Superior Court for Rockingham county, in 1863, a bill of indictment was found against William Johnston, Lafayette Johnston and Solomon Lea for burglary, in breaking and entering the dwelling house of Jno. W. Moore.

At the same term Lafayette Johnston and Solomon Lea were tried, and the jury becoming confused upon the distinction between actual and constructive breaking, acquitted them of the burglary, but found them guilty of the larceny. They were afterwards sent to the army where Lafayette remained up to Gen. Lea's surrender, discharging the duties of a Confederate soldier very acceptably to his officers, as he had learned. In a short time Lea deserted again, and resumed his old practice of pilfering, and since the surrender, has stolen three horses from citizens of this county. Two of them making hot pursuit followed him into Wythe county, Virginia, and recaptured their horses and placed Lea in jail at Wytheville.

The Governor of North Carolina made a demand upon the Governor of Virginia for him, but when the messenger reached Wytheville with the order of the Governor of Virginia to deliver him, he found that Lea had two days before his arrival broken jail and made his escape. He was this particular in details in order to show the associates of this loyal student at the time he took without leave a piece of bacon for his subsistence on the march.

Mr. Settle stated that when William Johnston returned, after the surrender, the grand jury for Rockingham made a presentment against him for this same burglary, upon this having the matter called to his attention, he directed the clerk to issue capias, and Johnston was arrested, on the old bill that was found in 1863, while he was a deserter from the Confederate service, and upon which his brother and Lea had been tried. Johnston filed an affidavit for the removal of the cause, alleging that he could not have a fair and impartial trial in Rockingham, and the case was removed upon his application, to Caswell. He now learned that Johnston was making great complaint against the Court for removing the case. After the removal to Caswell, he appealed to Gen. Rager, then in command of this State, who refused after full investigation, to interfere in his behalf. In due course of time he was tried and convicted of the burglary, after a full and able defense by the Hon. John Kerr and the Hon. S. P. Hill, who appealed in his behalf to the Supreme Court, but the judgment was affirmed. The Governor of North Carolina then pardoned him, but as it frequently the case, directed that he should pay the costs of the prosecution, he remained in jail until the next term of the Court (which is according to the course of our Courts) when he pleaded his pardon and he (Mr. Settle) having become satisfied that he could not pay the cost directed him to be discharged. He was not aware before reading Gen. Sickles' speech, that Johnston had been released by any special order of Gen. Sickles—had he known such an order of course it would have been obeyed. He learned that this misrepresentation had led to the arrest of the Sheriff of Caswell, who was now in Charleston undergoing an investigation of the charge that he had treated Johnston cruelly while his prisoner.—He knew nothing of the facts, but if the charge was as poorly sustained as the other statements in this Philadelphia speech, it deserved to be and he believed would be kicked out with contempt by Gen. Canby.

Mr. Settle further stated that John W. Moore in whose dwelling the burglary was committed, and who was nearly murdered by Johnston, had never faltered in his devotion to the Union, and that he was a much better Union man than Johnston, Daniel E. Sickles or himself.

General Sickles had been very unfortunate in the selection of a case, upon which to prejudice the judiciary of North Carolina, and he should be a little more particular hereafter in his facts if he expected them to go uncorrected. He Mr. Settle had entertained no prejudice against Gen. Sickles; to show this he stated that he had introduced into the Convention of the Republican party, which met in Raleigh on the 27th of March last a resolution expressing gratification that we were to have over us as accomplished a soldier and statesman as Gen. Sickles, but he soon came to repent our entire code by one of his own issued in orders, and seemed to think that it would remain as all witnesses a monument of his wisdom. When requested, as he frequently was to explain some of the unaccountable provisions of his code, he would invariably reply, "you must construe my orders just as you would any other statutory provisions." This together with the style and manner in which he treated the plain people of North Carolina, of all parties, and hence, when the Re-

publican Convention met in Raleigh on the 27th of September after his removal, they expressed confidence in Sheridan, and regret at his removal from the 5th District, but were as silent as the grave over our own accomplished soldier and statesman—they had no tears to shed over him. The people of North Carolina are plain, but candid. This perhaps may have touched his vanity and called forth the Philadelphia misrepresentation.

In addition to the above statement of Hon. Thomas Settle, we learn from Hon. Mr. Kerr, one of the counsel, who defended William Johnston, and who resides in Yanceyville where Johnston was confined in jail, that Johnston was confined after conviction in the apartment of the prison by law designated for convicted felons, that the apartment is, as he is informed, about 14 feet square, secured by iron bars on all sides. Mr. Kerr further states to us, that after Johnston received sentence of death and was remanded to jail the presiding Judge gave a special charge to Sheriff Griffith to keep him in prison securely until the day of execution. Johnston attempted to make his escape, or at all events, was found in possession of instruments with which to make his escape. On this discovery by the sheriff, Johnston was put in chains as a matter of greater security, but was at all times treated with the indulgence and kindness compatible with his imprisonment as a convicted felon. His wife was allowed to visit him, and he had his own bed and bed clothes in prison; fire he could not have, because the prison structure does not admit of it.

MILITARY EXPENSES.—The Richmond Whig learns from the United States Paymaster of the Richmond district that the government pays the troops in and around the city of Richmond \$124,000 per month, making a million and a half dollars per annum. This added to the amount expended in the commissary, quartermaster's and subsistence departments, makes the amount approximate, in the aggregate, \$5,000,000.

Had the enormous amounts of money expended in keeping the Freedman's Bureau, and its many appendages, in full and successful operation, and carrying out the so-called reconstruction measures, of the last Congress, been handed over by the Treasurer of the U. S. States, as a donation, by the General Government, to the Public Treasurers of the respective Southern States, to be expended under the supervision and direction of these different State Legislatures, for educational and benevolent purposes, there is no telling the amount of good that could and would have resulted to these States and to the nation at large. It would have paid a compound interest of more than twenty per cent per annum for an hundred years to come. But unfortunately for us and the Republic, instead of leaving the States to work out their own salvation, in their own way, after they had abolished slavery, Congress in its wisdom, instead of adopting such a humane christian policy, has thought proper to adopt a harsh coercive policy; a policy of overpowering forces. This harsh and unrelenting congressional plan of reconstruction has worked badly, thus far, and can never be made to work well. Under it, sectional passion and prejudices will be fostered and increased. Extravagance will more and more abound, and the people become more and more demoralized and corrupt, until the very foundations of our present christian civilization, will be utterly, if not forever, destroyed, and our country, our beloved country, given up to anarchy for a while, at least to be saddled with a relentless despotism far more intolerable than that under Nero of old. We are confident that we utter the sincere wishes of all the true, well tried, and intelligent friends of the Union throughout the South, when we say that they are a unit in the belief that the party in power should desist attempting to press its ultra radical policy upon the Southern States. Our word for it, the programme laid down by Congress, never can or will be carried out in spirit or to the letter. If it is, then we fear that there are many who, like Hamilton, will with a firm step and a determined will, lead their sons, as he did Hannibal, and on the altars of their hearts make them swear eternal hatred and opposition to any Union that may be thus forced upon them and their descendants. No one has been more firm and consistent in his support of the Union and Constitution of our fathers, than we have—nor is there a man to be found in all the radical camp, or elsewhere, who values or esteems them more highly than we do. And we are sure that at least nine-tenths of the Southern people, who have any claims at all to decency, or the respect of their fellow-men, are not only willing as we are, but are anxiously awaiting to be restored to the Union as it was, and under the Constitution as it is. But they are not prepared now, nor will they ever be willing to yield a voluntary obedience to a government forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. More especially is this the case with the intelligent and patriotic Union men of the South. And such should be the position of every colored man in the Republic. For surely it takes no prophet to predict their fate and the ultimate fate of the Union, and of our boasted free institutions, if Congress and their constituency should persist in carrying out the programme as laid down in the various reconstruction acts enacted by the last Congress. A quarter of a century will not have rolled away before Ichabod will have been inscribed upon them all, from the least of them to the greatest. Nor is this all, we give it as our decided opinion, from the best observations we have been able to make, the larger and the more rigidly the present coercive policy is persisted in the worse it will prove to be for

the country and party that inaugurated it. At least such is the conclusion to which we have been reluctantly forced by the inexorable philosophy of passing events.

THE GREAT MRS. HARPER.—The great and highly gifted and accomplished Mrs. Harper of color made one of her fine and unsurpassed intellectual efforts in the philanthropic and populous city of brotherly love, a few days before the late elections, to a highly intellectual, polite and attentive audience. We are gravely told that Mrs. Harper is an accomplished belle-letres scholar, dresses in the most costly and fashionable style, yet with great taste and neatness, and is as modest as she is bewitchingly beautiful. Ahem! Good reader, have a little patience, we will get through the description of this most remarkable lady and Websterian Oratoress after a while, if we can. Mrs. Harper is remarkably tall for her sex, but the mould of her frame is as symmetrical, as that of the celebrated Egyptian beauty, Cleopatra, whom Mrs. Harper very much resembles, if any of the engravings of that celebrated beauty, that have heretofore been exhibited to the public, are to be relied upon as correct. And every move Mrs. Harper makes is so exquisitely graceful, that it literally surrounds her, as she moves, with an eloquence, that is far more persuasive than the soft molian whispers of the one we most dearly love. And yet the silent eloquence generated by Mrs. Harper's graceful acts, attitudes and motion, speaks with a voice far more powerful and persuasive, to every true radical confessor's heart, than if seven thunders were to utter their voices blended, and give them a direct command from the upper spheres:
"But now no more thy mimic arts are found
Contracted to the shadow of a sound—
To nobler faculties thy voice aspire,
To lend to dulness all the Muse's fires.
Where, beautiful nymph, didst thou the talent get,
To learn rank nonsense, and return it wit?
Where learn the arts like Pary's king of old,
To turn the vilest substances to gold?
From Jolly's brow to tear the mask away,
Make Vice himself his dirty face display?
The petty monarch's strutting state deride,
And laugh to scorn the pedant's paltry pride.
Yet, peerless nymph, the new acquired art
Gives not the same delight to every heart.
The knave and fool, by thee to shame consign'd,
Nor wit, nor music, in thy voice can find;
And made the theme of laughter and disdain,
Feel not the charms of thy responsive strain."

Yet the accomplished Mrs. Harper sings, we are told, sweeter than any nightingale. Ahem! Gentle reader, we are still progressing as you will observe. But for fear of exhausting your patience we will proceed at once to give a short extract from the great speech of this great Oratoress and accomplished black radical lady, delivered in the great city of Philadelphia as aforesaid. We quote from one of Forney's two papers both daily.—
"The Press."
And we would be delighted if every poor white man, woman and child in the Southern States, could and would read it. If there is anything upon earth, that can stir up a manly pride and self-respect within them—it will be by reading the many miserable and detestable slanders this miserable black girl has dared to spew out upon them and their children. And we feel all the more anxious to see the poorer classes of this State resent by their ballots, and in every other manner possible, such unmitigated lies as she has uttered in regard to their desire to amalgamate with the negroes, when we remember she was prowling through this State for some time, delivering lectures so called to her colored friends. But to the extract:
"I do not regard our people's condition as the saddest in the South—far sadder is the condition of the poor white people.— They have all the ignorance of the slave, with all the pride of the master. They do not appear to belong to any race. Too proud to allow their children to go to the same school with children of our race, I have yet seen them begging from the people they affected to despise. Were our people willing to amalgamate with them, there might be some hope for them; but as it is, I see none."

Now it is possible that there can be found a white man, rich or poor, who has entered into any of the loyal leagues, or any other of the many oath bound secret societies, of the Radical party, and in these secret societies joined with and stimulated the negroes, petitioning Congress to overturn the government of this State and the other Southern States, to the end that the negroes might thereby be the more certainly and speedily, clothed with all the duties and responsibilities of the freest and most accomplished American citizen, fall to blush, and blush in scarlet too, when they read this precious extract from their accomplished colored sister Mrs. Harper. The compunctions of conscience that seized upon the guilty Judas, and forced him for relief to throw down his thirty pieces of silver, and go out and hang himself, will yet come, and with a death like grip, fasten upon the conscience of every white man in the South, if he has any, who joined in this detestable work. And mark ye when these torturing compunctions come, as come they will, and begin, when your souls shall be in agony within you, to ply their scorpion stings—it is then you will feel what traitor and treason means as you swoon away by your grief consumed. Your names in infamy will rot and the memory of these traitorous acts against the country that gave you birth, will become more and more offensive to every true patriot in the land when they behold the gifted and accomplished ladies and gentlemen of color rise in the midst of the great cities of the North and West, and there with such hypocritical feelings of heart-felt sorrow flippently

express their contempt and pity for you and your children, your subject poverty and meanness. We therefore most earnestly insist on all who belong to any of these secret military or pro negro societies who did not join in petitioning Congress to overturn our State governments for the objects above stated—or who have any love left for their own race or the country which gave them birth or in which they live forthwith to come out from among the radical confessors, and at once take your stand with your countrymen and battle bravely with them for the constitution and the union of your fathers.

GROWING WEARY.—We have learned from various persons, and in divers manners, and from almost every point of the compass, that many, very many, of the more intelligent and patriotic loyal leaguers, who have heretofore taken an active part in managing the business of these secret political associations, have renounced their connection with these party associations, and are taking some pains to expose the devilish and malignant designs and purposes of some of their prominent members, of both races, who are not natives of the State. It is said by some of those who have recently left these mid-night radical party squads that the negroes and poor whites are never entrusted with the real secrets of the league, but are often promised to be further informed and enlightened concerning them. We see from a late number of the *Wadesboro Argus*, that a Major Bogan, who has heretofore been an active member of the league, has quit them with disgust. The cause assigned by the Major for taking the course he has thought proper to pursue, touching this matter, is his dissatisfaction with the nominations recently made, in the county of Anson, for delegates to the Convention.

Let the leaguers beware, throughout the State, who and how, they nominate candidates in this and all the other counties to represent the people in the ensuing Constitutional Convention, or they will find a general stamped to the Constitutional Union party, where they will all meet with a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome to the patriot's home. Let every true and loyal man and woman hasten to it and there abide with the honest and disinterested citizens of the country who compose this enlightened and noble party. Let every one who claims to be a Southern gentleman and hopes hereafter to be able to hold up his head among honest statesmen of the age come out at once from all sorts of secret political societies, and resolve to leave all the old deserted still-houses, barns, stables, damp caves of the earth, and thickly wooded vales of the land, to the hungry wolves and mousing owls to revel and hoot in for the future.—All who who will be wise as to act promptly on the advice here given, will soon find that they will begin to feel better, and more like free and freedmen. We therefore most earnestly implore all true and honest men both white and black to come out of the dark places, where bad men are constantly laboring to arrange political affairs so as to give certain political drivers an easy opportunity to manipulate the masses, in such secret squads, in a familiar and patronizing manner as will enable them by imperceptible degrees to have every member so thoroughly disciplined and drilled that they can be driven as easily as so many good patient dray horses to their triumphant car, while they as drivers crack the party whip over, and apply the lash to them as their caprices or interest may prompt. It is bad enough to have one's limbs fettered in irons and have to move the body at the command of another, but it is much worse to have the mind fettered and enthralled by hideous, blasphemous, unlawful and forbidden oaths.

We speak thus confidently and sincerely to our friends, because we are certain we cannot be mistaken in the advice here given—as the future will prove to the satisfaction of all concerned.
SECRET DOCTRINES.—Forney's Chronicle, in its anxiety to disparage the Constitution, declares emphatically that the revolutionary fathers "tried to establish for our benefit a doctrine which people are slow to learn—namely, that each generation has as good a right to make a government to suit itself as that which preceded it. They managed things in their own way, and intended we should, do the same."

Here we have the doctrine taught by the secessionists fully and frankly set forth and endorsed. The only difference, we can see, is that the secessionists desired labored and fought desperately to overturn the government to establish the Confederacy. The radical confessors, are laboring to overturn the government while professing to restore the Union, that they may have the opportunity to reconstruct a new government, outside of the Constitution and of a different character altogether, from that of the present republic. And we now, and here, solemnly warn the public, that if those radical confessors and conspirators succeed in their unholy efforts, we will soon have no republican form of government on this continent, but a rank and rotten military despotism as ever lorded it over mankind. Indeed, it is we are not greatly deceived the initiatory steps have already been taken, to secure this object. And the people are ripening every day to aid in its consummation.

WHO ARE THE REBELS?—Some of the Radical journals, we see, persist in calling the Maryland "Democrats" rebels. The immense majority thrown for the new Constitution of that State, last week, it seems, was a "rebel" majority, and the nominations for the Court of Appeals and

other offices, on Tuesday, are likewise all "rebels," so too the radical confessors denounce the majorities of freemen, who voted against them in California, Kentucky, Connecticut, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., as copperheads and rebels. But this denunciation of all who dare to differ with the ultra radical party, and stigmatizing them as rebels or copperheads, is not the worst they have done by any means. They have heretofore not only excluded all the members elected from the subjugated States from congress, but they have gone so far as to exclude or refuse to admit to their seats in the Senate, Senator Stockton of New Jersey and Senator Thomas from Maryland, all the representatives recently elected from Kentucky as they had previously ejected Mr. James Brooks of the city of New York. And thus they will continue to exclude all other members elected, who are not of the faith of the radical party. And yet strange to say these political desperadoes are continually prating about their loyalty to the government, their great love of the Union, union men, and a republican form of government. Indeed, Congress at its last session proceeded to appoint three committees to be composed of the most radical members to be found in their party to visit Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware to examine and ascertain if these noble old commonwealths have republican forms of government. And by our last exchanges we learn, the committees appointed are now actually hard at work in the discharge of the duties respectively assigned them by Congress.

This is done too when Congress and the greatest fool to be found on any of the aforesaid committees, well know or certainly may know from the constitutions of these and all the other States, composing the Federal Union, what sort of a government they have, and have ever had. And here we may add that this is the only way that the committees appointed or any other person or persons can correctly ascertain to certainty, what sort of a government any State has or may hereafter have. It required no committee therefore to visit Kentucky, Maryland or Delaware to know that negro suffrage is not permitted by the constitution of any one of them. If it be assumed that a State government cannot be Republican in form without permitting negro suffrage, Congress could so decide without sending any committee, for we avow that the committee can give them no further information on the subject than they now have or may have if desired. But if a State government is not Republican for refusing suffrage to negroes, then why not send investigating committees also to the other States which do not allow negroes to vote, as well as to Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware? Why are not Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Ohio all of which have recently voted down negro suffrage, thus honored by a visit from an investigating committee from the present Radical Congress? If there is one constitutional point more clear than any other, and is entirely agreed upon by all parties, it is that the States are all equal.

Why, then, is this insulting and partial course pursued toward these old Southern States? No one of them ever rebelled or seceded. Nor did they give a pretext even for such a gross insult to be offered to their people by Congress. And the desperate effort now making by the radicals to overturn their governments, shows too plainly who are the friends of the Union and Constitution of our fathers, and who are the persons that have rebelled against both, and have determined, if possible, to overturn and crush them under their feet.

Who that has as much as one thimble full of brains, though they may not be thicker than good honey clabber if he will but reflect for a moment, that cannot see, that it is the radical confessors that are the unrepentant enemies of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and that in their secret conclaves they have long been conspiring to overturn the government at all hazards, to the end, forsooth, that they as a party, and no other, or any portion thereof, shall have anything to do, or say in what they are pleased to call the work of reconstructing the government. That work must all be left to them as a party, and their views carried out in every particular, and so as to be sure to perpetuate their powers and existence as a party. And yet they have the hardihood, in open day to call themselves Republicans. Heaven save the mark and pity such knaves.

The Charlotte News brings us the following extraordinary document which speaks for itself:

GREENSBORO, Oct. 3, 1867.
Mr. E. T. Clemmons, High Point, Guilford County, N. C.

You are hereby ordered to desist running opposition coaches or wagons to the regular United States mail contractor, between High Point and Salem, N. C., until further orders.

By order of Maj. Wm. S. Wilson,
JOSEPH H. WORTH,
Post Adjutant.

A monopoly established in the nineteenth century by a Major in the army!

We take it for granted that General Canby will at once rebuke this preposterous outrage.
CONVICTED OF MURDER.—Wm. W. Parker was convicted in the criminal court of Wilmington on Saturday last for killing a Mr. Childers in the year 1863. The evidence was circumstantial, but very strong. An appeal to the Supreme Court has been granted. Parker was arrested in the vicinity of this place about a year ago, having but a few days previous to his arrest married a respectable lady of the county.

A RIVAL OF MR. PEABODY.—Mr. Johns Hopkins, a citizen of Baltimore, worth twenty millions of dollars, has made a gift of \$500,000 to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, for poor white and colored persons, and the Johns Hopkins Institute, for educational purposes, embracing also poor white and colored children, to have separate apartments. Mr. Hopkins is still living, and determined, like George Peabody, to see whilst living the good effects of his benevolent charities. Mr. Hopkins is a bachelor, a member of the Society of Friends, and about Mr. Peabody's age. It is expected he will make many more large charitable bequests while alive, that he may realize the good his vast means may do. The belief is that he will eventually donate his magnificent country place for public purposes, and still protect other grand charities. His present income is nearly or quite three hundred thousand dollars per annum. While he has many relatives whom he will leave independent, yet a vast amount will be appropriated to benevolent purposes. Would it not be a good idea for our Guilford Friends, who are connected with the college at New Garden in this county, to arrange matters so as to have one or two intelligent members of their society, at some future day to call on this wealthy old bachelor friend, and see if they cannot prevail upon him to endow a professorship or two, in the college just mentioned? As he is an old brother bachelor we have great faith that a very respectable donation might be procured from him. Of one thing we are sure the institution is an excellent one, and in every way worthy of his attention and bounty. And under all the circumstances we have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that the spirit ought to move the old gentleman to do something to relieve his poor friends in this section of the country. Let the trustees of the college give him a trial any how. The worst he can do will be to refuse. And he may be moved to do something handsome for you. And if he does it will tell with great effect upon the prosperity of this entire section of the State. If the educational facilities were a little extended and improved at New Garden, we have little or no doubt, if the republic stands, but that it would contribute greatly to turn a stream of immigration to this section that would soon exceed the tide that has flowed westward from this section of country, for many years past. And who would not rejoice to see such a reaction as we here predict?

BORDER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Major James Sloan, of this place, will act as Agent to superintend the forwarding of all articles that may be brought to this place, for shipment to the fair in Danville, to be held on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of November next, free of cost. He will also be prepared to furnish all who may desire to procure them tickets of life membership of the society on the most favorable terms. From all we can learn the fair at Danville will be no common affair, but a most magnificent success; and we have no doubt but that all who attend it will be delighted and profited. And we have been requested to urge upon all our mechanics, manufacturers and farmers in this State to take some pains to attend with specimens of their products and manufactures. It is true it is but a short time to do much in the way of making a grand impression on our friends over the line, still we can make a start and give them an earnest of what we can do hereafter. Let every manufacturer in this section of the State, and all our mechanics and farmers take some pains to send something, if it be but a pair of shoes, a bolt of cloth, a pound of butter, a turnip, a potato, an apple, a head of tobacco or something of the kind and good will come of it. And as we see it stated in *The Register* that their is expected to be present all of the finest belles and beaux in old Virginia, we should be delighted to see all the fair daughters and their gay attendants of this portion of the old North State pay Danville a visit and attend the fair. And if a large premium was offered on the best specimens of Nature's handiwork in this line, we are gallant enough to believe that our North Carolina lasses would take the premium. Indeed we are so confident of this, if we were not a superannated beaux we would begin immediately to stir round among the more lovely of our young ladies and prepare for the contest with the daughters of the old Dominion. But alas for us! we are growing old and have seen so much hard service in this line, that we feel that we are now inadequate to such a task, and if this matter is not attended to with the promptness and esprit de corps it should be, it will be because the young gentlemen of Guilford are not inclined to follow in the footsteps of at least one of their predecessors in such matters.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—William P. Solomon, Esq., offers \$500 reward for the apprehension of Captain William Jordan Walker, who eloped from the Buffalo Springs on the 15th of September with Mrs. Solomon. They were last seen in this place going West.

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT.—This Tribunal, his honor, Judge Mitchell presiding is in session this week. The most of the time has been occupied in cases of trivial importance. As we go to press Thursday evening the trial of State against John W. Hammon, for the murder of J. M. Reed, committed some months since in Stokes County, from which county the trial was