#### NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDSENDAY, BY FRANK DARLEY

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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#### AGENTS FOR THE ARGUS.

The following named gentlemen, having kindly con-need, will not as agents for us at the points named to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us, with any nutberied in receipt for any moneys that may be said for the seme;

W. P. ERNDALL, Jr., (of the firm of Cox, Kendall diera of the rebal army governon nondex.)

B. Matloy, Cheraw, S. C.

W. H. Mattrixe, (of the firm of Smith & Watkins.)

Nerwood's, Stanly, N. C.

States are some few of the firm of the use of the have done so share most loyal are undoubted diera of the rebal army.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN

General Steadman and ing their inquiries into the

#### A CONVERTED BADICAL.

F. W. Kellegg, an at Congressman from Mich-igan, now collector of Internal Revenue for the Mobile district of Alabama, heretofore counted a Radical of the Radicals, arrived here a few days since from his temporary Southern home with considerably modified ideas. He insists that Congress wast usedify the test outh, or that inher of the Southern appointers can be confirmed. Secretary McCulloch and him to the House. four-day to express his convictions to certain and should be sent to a medhouse. "Things are | this fear, which from the first had been somewhat working." - Washington Sunday Herald.

A negotiation of considerable unguitude is said to have been coorladed with the Mexican Minister at Washington, which involves the ceethe consider is made for colonization purposes, than we in the North. and to secure the development of the extraordipary mineral wealth of that locality. The Mex- know the negro, know there is no possibility of lone Government retains an interest in the proeceds of the enterprise, but it is understood that the sum advanced by the parties who have se- to a number of negroes the other day; I found cured the grant is upwards of a million of dollars, them the quietest part of the people, industrious, which at this time will be of important services | docile and hopeful for the future. I spoke to one to the Liberal cause.

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington has failed, its limbilities, it is stated, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars. This bank was a Government depository, and the notes are secured by United States bouds. Its circulation was one hundred and eighty thousand doljurs. Major Paulding, a paymaster, had on de-posit nearly seven hundred thousand dellars, which should have been in other banks, and was unknown to either the Paymaster General or Treasurer Spinner, so the Government will lose over half million, and private depositors will lose a quarter of a million, while the note holders are secured, and the stock is all lost.

Mark M. Williams, has been appointed Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina. The Scatinel says he has not education enough to do the business.

The Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, has been compelled to decline the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Socialities of the University of North Carolina at the approaching Commencement Ex-Govrenor and modifying the laws in this respect. Mr. Vance use now been solicited, and it is hoped Boyden, who was a thorough going Union man stat he will be able to accept.

The denial to the venerable Cave John on of the seat in the Tennessee Senate, to which he was elected without opposition, to fill a vacarrey occasioned by death, simply because he was not a puritan of Governor Brownlow, has created much and just public indignation.

The President has ordered pardons to be tions or petitions on file, and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. They include all petitions from that State on file in the office of the Attorney General, several hundred

The people of East Tennassee are again et at Kuexville recently to take steps in tar. The question is to be brought be-Logislature at Nashville.

recent Steelman and Fullerton—Freedman's Ru-Flenn and Southern Logelty.

These two gentleman have been commissioned trious lives.

by the President to visit all prominent points in the Southern States, and make a thorough invocotion of the practical workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of the true relations existing. tween the whites and blacks. They have visited ominent points in this State, and have had free se with citizens of all clauses. They are secondpanied by correspondents of the New York

Metald and Tenes, who are giving to their papers full and impartial reports of the investign tions so far had in Virginia and this State, all tending to show the evil workings of the Bureau as a general thing, and the loyal disposition of the people. The entrespondent of the Herald writes from Newbern a letter from which we make the following extracts:

SENTIMENTS OF THE PROPLE.

The general sentiment of the people of both North Carolina and Virginia is strongly in favor of the peaceful restoration of the Union. During the last three weeks I have heard the opining the last three weeks I have heard the opinions of some hundreds of representative men and those opinions have been in the main most satisfactory. They have been whipped and they know it, but do not feel disposed to run after the man who whipped them and thank him for doing

it. It is not in human nature that they should do so. But they accept the issue as decided by the war, and, as one gentleman put it, he could not kick them into rebellion again. I incline to think that the only disloyal people in these two States are some few of the editors and politicians, The have done so share of the lighting. The most loyal are undoubtedly the officers and sol-

GOVERNOR HOLDEN ON THE SITUATION.

General Steadman and Fullerton, in prosecut ing their inquiries into the working of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, have visited Raleigh, Salisbury, Goldsborough and Newhere, whence they proceed to Wilmington. At Raleigh they had an interview with Governor Holden and the leading citizens. Governor Holden said the great objection to the Bureau Court was that it was a one-man power. A planter might be dragged many miles to answer some frivolous charge preferred by a negro, and this charge would be disposed of before one man who was both judge and jurers. In the past he believed the Bureau had been of adventage to both mees, but its further continuance would serve it was an purpose of for. Kellogg met with rather a cold rewith having turned copperhead. He replied by some danger, a little time ago, of an outbreak at telling them they were all a pack of insane fools, Wilmington, prevented by negro soldiers; but exaggerated, had now passed away. The only disturbing element they dreaded now was further teaching and lecturing and agitation on the subjeet of social equality.

General Steadman-So far as I have seen, the people of the South, though opposed to negre so-

Governor Holden-That is so, sir. We who his attaining social equality. In the North they don't know this and can't understand it. I spoke of them, whom I had formerly owned, about voting. He replied, "I don't know how to vote, T've never been used to it; I should come to you."

The ex-rebel General Cox, who was present at the interview, intimated his concurrence in the views of Governor Holden.

# AT SALISBURY

Bureau had been administered, but agreed that the necessity for its existence had passed by N. Boyden, a lawyer of large practice in the State, gave conclusive proof from the court records that before, during, and since the war, there had been a strong disposition towards leniency rather than severity in all cases in which negroes were concerned. One peculiarity of North Carolinia law was disclosed in the course of the discussion. There is no penitentiary in the State, conrequently hanging and whipping appears to be the staple punishments, and every man who is not hanged is likely to be whipped. This applies, however, equally to white men as to negroes. The Legislature, at its recent ses during the war, assured the government commissioners, and he was confirmed by the Mayor and the ex Mayor of the city, that if the Bureau were withdrawn perfect justice would be rendered to the negro in all the civil courts. There was only one instance in which he though publie prejudice might influence the administration of justice, and that was in cases where a negro was charged with a criminal assault on a white woman, The feeling in this respect was so strong

# MATTERS ON THE MEND.

Bad as matters are, however, in the old North State, they are undoubtedly improving. There is a much greater breadth of land in cultivation is a much greater present of tall with time, capthis year than there was last, and with time, capcap ion at organizing a Reparate
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The Desputch, of the 5s A. H. Van Bokkelen, he he city and section The Disputch says of the it seriew:

The interview was altog ther of a conversational character, and was he, free and frank on both sides.

both sides.

Strange as it may appear a registers of the New York Tribune and the inimitable correspondent "Rankin," neither the Steedman nex Gen. Pullerton—though the poke at len, the of their progress thus far—interval that they had seen or haird of any freedmen who had been marked by their employmers with a swallow fork in one and an underbit in the other car; nor that they had discovered any of the manufactories in which juvenile freedmen are converted into bars of soap stamped "B. T. Babbitt."

On the contrary, Gen. Steedman stated that the only instance of actual cruelty to negroes, that had come under his observation, was at Newbern, where an officer (a chaplain from Mas-

the status of the negre in our fourts in case the Freedmen's Burean should be removed. They stated that the impression provided in the minds of those at the North, who fix med the continuance of the Bureau, that if this institution were abolished, the prejudice of the whites here was so great against the blacks that the latter would not receive justice at the hands of our civil au-

On this point the conversation was general and elaborate, and it was stated as the sincere con-siction of the entire assemblage, that no dis-crimination would be made but year a freedman and a white man. The record of the present term of our Superior Court will establish this fact beyond possibility of desial. In point of fact, we know, that in all cases, in which a negro

ten Openiou in our terms: saw see shower it as removed, the sooner will the proper relations be established between the two rapes on a permapent and satisfactory basis.

So far as our observation has extended, it is and, now, suddenly emancipated and thrown on his own limited resources for existence, he becomes an object of our tendered sympathy and ommiseration. With no adequate appreciation of the sweets of Bherty, and with a Freedmen's would be less than human if we did not feel for him those emotions which will never find a lodge ment in the heart of a "Montahusetts chap-

# Testimony of Hon. Bedford Brown.

With the recent testimon, builted to Congress by the Reconstruction Committee is that of Mr. Bedford Brown, or North Jarolina, formrender were more gratified the ristin wise, because they saw that the result-was mevitable. Many of them were for peace and believed there was that the question had been settled in some way.

Of late they had become very despairing, perhaps, in part from the loss of elege property, though chiefly from the loss of elege property, though chiefly from the loss of elege property, tween him and which I had uninckily placed my sons would, perhaps, be gratified by a foreign body and a single fold of the constrictor. war, but the great mass are perfectly willing to The limb laid just in front of the shoulder, at live under the laws of the United States, pro roof of the neck, and thus had a soft bed of vided they can have political equality with the root which it was jammed, as it were, by other States. The longer this is prograstina to the immesse pressure of the serpent's body, so the worse the feeling of discordent will become that it was ike iron in harness. war with Great Britain of France, would prob sessed me; for, if he re, ained, I might possibly bly engage in another attempt it seeession and oscape after the bea released his folds from the the establishment of Southers independence; dead cow. But should be fire and strike the that mere suspicion was too often taken as an but a great majority would suppress such an at reptile, it would in its convalsions crush or drag ovidence of guilt. they could be admitted to equal political rights beheld Great posse. He appeared to compre-in the Union. He could see how I was situated, that in the Union

debt, though the tax payers do not regard it as a pleasant subject. A very decided and overwhelming majority would be opposed to the payment of the Confederate war debt. He does not know of any combination, open or secret, to make further resistance to the government or to renew the war in any shape. He believes that Northern men going into North Carolina to invest capital is lands, manufactures, etc., would be received in a friendly manner and treated with justice in the State courts. The freedmen in this part of the State were acting very well, and the general sentiment among the farmers and planters is to treat them with fairness. There is a disincilination for promiseuous schools for prey. planters is to treat them with fairness. There is a disinclination for promisevous schools for whites and black; but the better class of people do not object to schools for blacks separately. The officers of the Fracedment's Burea have generally been liberal toward both the freedmen and white people; but he hardly thinks there is any further necessity for maintaining the Bureau, as black men would stand as good a chance in the nity itself. The second fold was removed entirely, and the next one was easing. Should I down ty than the negroes. Universal negro suffrage would be legarded as very objectionable and wholly inadmissible; but a good many persons would have no objection to seeing qualified negro suffrage. He does not think it possible to cetab.

Speed I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard at the instant. For the first time in my life I was thoroughly overcome; and, sinking down, I remained in a semi-conscious state several hours.

When I fully recovered, Grant and the oversuffrage. He does not think it possible to estab-lish restricted suffrage among the whites, and thinks none of them would over surrender the box, who was still writhing in his death agonics. right to vote.

#### Combat with an anaconda.

At the earliest possible moment after camp had been pitched, says the late Captain Speke, grown trees, were out clean off, as though they (the great African explorer,) a hunt was set afoct, and Coptain Grant, myself and some attendants were soon making our way to the "patch." There were no animals there when we arrived, while round the thickest portion of his body, the except a few hippopotami, and we were, there-fore, obliged to await the coming of some pala-lieve, to be the largest screent that was ever autable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after a long delay we were about to "bag" a hippopotamus, when an attendant, perched on a tree about a half mile distant, began waving his blacket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover, and awaited the soming of the latter.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected advanture that finished our sport at least for that day. I had sprung forward immediately after firing, in order to obtain a fair shot at a the sincere desire of the people of the South to huge elephant that I wanted to bring down on protect the negro in all his rights, and to foster account of his immense tusks. I got the desired and sustain all legitimate effects for his moral sim and pulled the trigger of my second barrel. and intellectual improvement. We feel that he At the moment of my doing so a wild cry of occupies a most unfortunate position. During alarm, attered by one of the blacks, called my the war be remained loyal and true to his owner; attention. Glancing around, my eye chanced to range up in the foliage of the tree beneath which Capt. Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous. My feelings may possibly be imagined. as I beheld an enormous box-constrictor, whose head and neck, projected some distance into view, Bureau to entail on him its coelless woe, we showed that he was about to make a fatal spring.

His direction was certainly toward me, and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, the folds of the mouster would have crushed my strong frame into a quivering pulp. I felt seem-ingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued

In the midst of this strife I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a second victim, and AT SALISBURY

crity United States Senator and a member of the oven after the time that has elaged since then, the citizens expressed themselves in warm terms. State Convention of 1861. Although he had I still recollect with what vividness the thought of commendation of the manner in which the served the persiand North Casalign in a legis shot across my mind that this second victim was lative capacity during the wer, he had always capt. Grant, my noble companion. At last after been Union and non-secondaria in principle. He thinks two thirds or three-fourths of the second seeming to be interminable, there ensued people of the State unitedly apposed secession. a lull, a stillness as of death, and I opened my The mass of the people at the line of Lee's sur- eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscaps which are seen only in the country beyoud the tomb. Instead of that I saw Capt. Grant levelling his rifle toward me, while standno safety out of the Union. They were gratified ing beside him were the blacks in every conceiv-

mitted to the Union There is a wide feeling self at the moment of firing upon the elephant of discontent even now among Usion men The A most singular good fortune had attended me, great mass of the people are exceedingly anxious however, for instead of being crushed into a manhave the relations between the State and the glad mass with the unfortunate cow, my forearm Federal Government restored Some few per- only had been caught in between the buffalo's

Some portions of the people, in the event of a As I saw Grant at the about, a terror pos The best way to remove this to fing of discon- I was still living, and that my delivery depended tent among the people would be to declare the on the will of the constrictor. We could see ev-State a member of the Redard Using and admit ery line of each other's face, so close were we,

State courts as white men, if they were of good character, and there are no particular prejudices against them. The poor whites are generally considered as having a higher claim to credibilispeed I bounded away toward Grant, the crack

I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes, and suplings, and, in fact, everything, except the more fully adsbeen trimmed with an immense southe.

This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, thentically heard of.

#### THE ROUND TABLE.

The round table was a game practiced by Eng-lish knights in the days of Henry III. The unue was derived from a fraternity of knight who frequently journal or played at a lance with each other of antistomed themsels cat together in our afairment; and in or set aside all distinction of rank or quality the defendant, a most generous allowance is made for his ignorance; and when, as is usually the case, he is unable to employ an attorney, the ablest practitioners at the bur are easigned him as counsel.

The only prejudice that really exists against the negrous as a class, has been engendered by the unfortunate interference of the Freedinen's Bureau. This is the "Vandonia has" that has been operated in our under his produced in our extensions as the content of the broad and awaited the coming of the latter.

We were not long delayed, for prescritly a long with each other in our against to the kood doo, appeared, frosting at a good pace to the river as a side all distinction of rank or qualter and in our case as a class, has been engendered by the unfortunate interference of the Freedinen's by our effections, and several spears, cost together in our agreement; and in our case as a class, has been engendered by the unfortunate interference of the Freedinen's by our effections, and several spears, cost together in our agreement; and in our case as a class, has been engendered by the unfortunate interference of the Freedinen's by our effections, and several spears, cost together in our agreement; and in our case as a class, has been engendered by the unfortunate interference of the Freedinen's by our effections of the hord.

We were not long delayed, for prescritly a long with each other or agreement; and in our long delayed from the clephant to the kood of the kood on the continuous case to the river as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side all distinction of rank or qualter as a side as a side as a sid pense. Afterward, a more expensive round table was erected by Edward III, at Windsor. This one was on a very extensive scale. It contained the area of a circle whose diameter was two hundred feet. Games and military exercises were carried on by the young knights, who assembled here with a view of attaining all the requisites

of a soldier. The example of King Edward being followed by Philip of Valois, King of France, he drew to his court many who would have gone to Engtand. But the contest of the two monarchs had the effect (to use a vulgar phrase) of running the thing into the ground. The round table was abolished, and the order of the garter succeeded it. The ceremonial parts of this order are retained to the present, to accord with the customs and manners of society in the nineteenth

ser Hon. John Bell is out with a six column letter, the third of a series recently commenced, in which, says the Nashville Union and American, the purpose of the author is to put before the judgment of cotempories his views of the facts which led to, and have attended, the progress of this great civil war and his reflections. upon the policy which is being pursued to retrieve the injuries which it caused, and reinstate the government in its integrity; and to indicate the glaring errors of the Congressional leaders, and countrymen that it is their first and highest duty to revert to the principles of civil liberty which gave birth to our free institutions, and to adhere to them as the only safe guides in preserving the Government.

# STINGLESS BEES.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received. through the United States Consul at Honduras, Central America, a hive of stingless bees. These bees form no comb, but deposit their boney in a suck or pouch, in size and shape similar to hens' eggs. It is understood that they will be used for experimental purposes in the hot-house connected with the department.

tion of a Mr. Welsh, in Pontotoe county, Mississippi, recently turned up missing, and upon searching her residence the corpses of her aged mother and four of her children were found. They had starved to death, the fifth child was atthe point of death, but with proper care recovered. The mother was arrested and turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau. She said she was tired of supporting the brats, and had taken this means to get rid of them.

In the Superior Court of Jones coupty. four of the five negro men engaged in the late outrage on the family and property of Mr. Scott, near Deep Gully, were convicted of burgiary, and sentenced to be hanged, by Judge Warren. The