## Carolina North Arans.

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[WHOLE NO. 391.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY FRANK. DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. [ 10" Ton lines or less, Brevier, make a square.] Transient advertisements, one insertion, per square. .... \$1.00 ates and special notices at the above rates. ices of Marriages and deaths free. An advertisement making ten lines or more, For Three Months, One-dust column (five squares) \$30 One-half column (nine squares.) 50. One column, (eighteen squares.) 75. For Siz Months, One-quarter column, (five squares,)....... \$ 50. For One Fear One-quarter column, (five squares,). Half column, (nine squares,) ................. 140. One column, (eighteen squares,)..... 280.

Pay for transient advertising, when the num-ber of juscritions are limited, due when handed in for publication; and for quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertisements any time after first insertion. THE STAY LAW.

Sportion 1 Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordistant by anthornty of the same. That the jurisdiction of the everal Courts of the State, and of Justices of the Peace, except as provided in this ordinance, shall

be as in the year 1860. Szo. 2. Be is further ordained, That the several Superior Courts of Law, at the Spring Terms thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all actions of debt, novement, assumpait or account, where the sum due or owing, amounts (principal and inter-

set) to sky dollars or more.

Sec 8. Be it further ordained, That all write in debt,

coremant, assumpelt or account shall be returnable to Spring Term and be served at least thirty days [Sandays Included] before the return day. Within the first three days of the return term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to bis use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next libring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or in a Court with of the residue of the debt or de and and cost, be shall be allowed until the suit ing Spring Term to plead. At the sale Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his one, one half of the residue of the debs or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Form to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand : Provided however, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his debt or demand in writing; and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit then the defendant shall only pry the instalment re-quired, of what he admits to be due, and the Court shall order a jury, at the same or some subsequent term, ito try the matters in dispute between the parties. and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury may find him indebted over and above the same: Provided, further, That should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution according to the course of the Court in 1860.

Sec 4. Be it further ordained. That all suits in actions of debt, covenant assumpsit or account issued to Pali Term of the Superior Courts, shall be returned by the Sheriffs to Spring Term, 1867, and all actions f debt, covenant, assupeit or account, now pending in the Superior Court, shall be continued to Spring Term, and if the defendant has entered his pleas, be shall be allowed to withdraw the same, and take the banefits of section 2 of this ordinance.

8not 5. Be a further or tained, That dormant judgements shall only be revived by actions of debt, and every soire facins to revive a judgment shall be dis-missed on motion: Provided, That those now issued shall be dismissed at the cost of the debtor. SEC. 6 Be it further ordained, That the Clerks of

the several County Courts shall transfer all actions of debt, covenant, assumpail or account now pending in their respective Courts, to the Spring Term, 1867, the Superior Courts, and the said Spring Term shall be deemed the return term thereof and the said actions shall stand as if originally instituted in that Court. SEC. 7. Be it further ordained. That the Clerks of the several County Courts, if requested so to do by the plaintiffs, sixty days before the Spring Terms, 1867. of the Superior Courts, shall transmit to said Spring Terms certifed copies of the judgments in actions of debts, covenant, assumpait or account entered on the dockets of their Courts, together with the writs of Seri facins or venditioni exponas issued thereon, and shall issue notices thereof to the detendants, which notices shall be served at least thirty days before said Superior Courts. At the Spring Terms aforesaid, the Courts shall on motion order the said judgments to be entered on the minute dockets, provided the same were not dormant when transmitted from the County Courts, and on such entries being made, the said judgments shall be taken and held to be judgments of the Superior Courts and Brits of fieri facias and venditioni expense may issue, as provided in section 10 of this orderance, following the writs transmitted from the County Courts and preserving the liens, as if is-

sued by the same Court. SEC. S. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriff in each County shall return all writs of fieri fagins and venditionl expones issued from the County Court on judgment in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account to the next term of said Court, without sale; and shall return all write of fi fa or venditioni exponas issued on similar judgments from the Superior Court or decrees of the Court of Equity on money demended to Spring Term, 1867, without sale.

Szc. 9. Be it further ordained. That no write of

fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account shall hereafter issue from the County Courts, nor shall said write on issue from the County Courts, nor shall said write on such judgments issue from or to the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts, except in cases where defendant fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and it is directed that planiff may proceed according to the regular course of the Court.

Sac. 10. Be it further ordinand, That no write of a fa or venditional exponent on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumptit or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity shall issue from Spring Term, 1867, without permission of Court, and should

the defendant within the first three days pay one-tenth of the judgment or decree and costs, then the writ shall be credited one-tenth, issued and immediately returned "Indulged:" Provided, No plaintiff shall be allowed to take the said one-tenth without first entering his assent to said return: And provided further, That such assent and return shall not prejudice any lieu the plaintiff may then have by virtue of said fi fa ar venditioni exponas: Provided further, That at Spring Term, 1868, the defendant upon paying use fifth of the residue of the judgment or decree and costs shall have indulgence in like manner.

have indulgence is like manner.

SEC. 11. Be it further ordained, That upon all warrants before Justices of the Peace for a demand (principal and interest) of \$25 or less, should the defendant pay one-fifth to the plaintiff or to the collecting officer for his use. he shall be allowed six months, to plead, and at the expiration of the said six months, to plead, and at the expiration of the said six months, should be pay as aforesaid one-half of the residue, he shall be allowed six more to plead, and at the expiratof said six months plaintiff shall have judgment and execution for the residue. Upon demands (principal and interest) of less than \$60 and more than twenty-five dollars, the defendant shall be allowed twelve months instead of six, on each payment: Provided. That the plaintiff shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or pre-sent a counter claim, the Justice shall proceed to try the same. Upon judgment the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, lowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, as the case may be, upon paying one fifth, and afterwards one half, as before judgment: Provided. That all Justices' judgments for \$60 or more, not dormant shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to Spring Term, 1807, of the Superior Court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before Court, and in the Superior Court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the County Court, according to Section 7 of this ordinance.

Sec 12. Be is further ordained, That all write of scire fucias to subject ball, issued from the Superior

or County Courts upon judgments in actions of debt. covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returned to Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Courts, and should AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE THE JURISDIC-TION OF THE COURTS, AND THE RULES OF the tenth, fifth and half of the judgments be paid from Spring Term to Spring Term, time to plead shall be allowed, according to section 3 of this ordinance. SEC 13. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance

shall not apply to judgments for costs only. SEC. 14. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not apply to the remedies for the collection of Town, County or State Revenue.

SEC. 15. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, unless the defendant replevy and give hall, and then and in that case the proceedings shall be subject to the pro-visions of this ordinance as if commenced by writ of

tion is by or on behalf of infants, still minors at the ceturn term, and the interest exceeds one-tenth, the first payment shall be increased to the amount of interest due, not to exceed one-fifth of the whole debt.

SEC 17. Be is further ordained, That the provisions

of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted, or penal ties in-curred, since the first day of May, A. D., 1865, or which may be hereafter contracted or incurred, but islation of Congress has been, that the remedies for the recovery of the same shall be in all respects similar to the remedies for the recovery of debts which were in force in the year 1880. Sec. 18. Be to further ordnined, That any creditor. attempted to be defrauled as set forth in sec. 1, chap. 50, Revised Code, may, without obtaining judgment at law, file his bill in Equity, and said Court is herby authorized and empowered to direct proper issues to be made up and tried, and to make such orders and decrees as to right and justice may appertale; and said proceedings shall not affect the creditor's right to proceed at the same time at law; and any surety, before paying the debt of his principal thus attempting to defraud his creditors, may institute proceedings in equity, in like manner, to the end that he may obtain

Suc. 19. Be it further ordained, That every executor e administrator shall file, on oath, at the termination of two years from the time of his qualification, a full tatement of his receipts and disbursements, and the condition of the assets, particularly setting out all money collected and how disbursed, and on motion the Court may allow further time to settle the estate, from year to year, not exceeding three years: Provided, That on each motion to extend the time, a supplemental statement shall be filled; Provided, That any creditor or next kin may oppose said motion, and if the state-ment is not full and fair, file interrogatories which the executors or administrators shall answer, before his motion for time is allowed: Provided, further, That the Court may also extend the time for pleading: Provided, further. That all executors or administrators, who have beretofore qualified, shall be allowed until the County Court next after the first of January, 1867, to file his

Say. 20: Be it further ordained. That all acts, and parts of acts, suspending the operation of the statutes f limitation in the Revised Code, are hereby repealed, except as herein provided: Provided, That the time lapsed since the first day of September, one thousand eight bundred and sixty-one, barring actions or suits, or presuming the satisfaction or abandonment of rights shall not be counted: And provided further, That nothng contained in this ordinance, or in the acts hereby epealed, shall be so construed as to prevent judgments

from becoming dormant. SEC. 21. Be it further ordained, That any Sheriff. Clerk, or other officer failing to execute any of the provisions of this ordinance, when the execution thereof devolves on him, or issuing, receiving, or executing any process whatever contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by rule of Court,

as pounities and fines were recovered in 1860. SEC. 22 Be if further ordained, That in all actions brought by any bank or other corporation having exercised banking privileges, or by any assignee or enlorsee, or officer of said bank or corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant to set off by plea or on trial any note or certificate of deposit issued by said bank or its branches, or other corporations, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shall not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment before suit brought: Provided. That should the defendant require the debt to be scaled according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, then and in that case the said notes or certificates of deposit shall not be a set off in

SEC. 28. Be it further ordained, That "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861; an act entitled "An act to restore the Courts and for other purposes," ratified the 14th December, 1868; also an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 10th of March, A. D. 1866, and all laws in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are here-

SEC 24. Be it further ordained, That the Goneral Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November. 1868, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Adopted by the Convention, June 21, 1866. CROPS.—The wheat crop, which has just been harvested, is believed to be nearly an average yield. Oats, uncommonly heavy. Corn exceed: ingly fine for the time of year. Vegetables, of all kind, most abundant — Salisbury Banner.

give constitutional authority to lint outous measure inguisions ignore and set aside the jurisdiction of the civil Courts of the State, over her own internal municipal programment. We ask, and tried Court, and holding the same during the war.

give constitutional authority to lint outous measure inguisions ignore and set aside the jurisdiction of the civil Courts of the Court at Montgomery, Alabama, has been and set aside the jurisdiction of the civil Courts been indicted for treason at that place, for accepting the same during the war.

all kind, most abundant — Salisbury Banner.

[From the Rale gh Sentinel. The Constitution! Amendment.

The government of the United States of America, as administered by our fathers, we have always regarded as the "best government in the world." We have never seen the hour, when ganic character of the government? we did not reverence and esteem thei government. The second section proposed reads more highly than all other human governments. Hence, with all the ability and earnestness we possessed, we labored to preserve it-opposed all efforts on the part of Northern or Southern disunionists to destroy it, until affort was unaveiling. Under the segis of that government,—a Federal Union, limiting and defining correctly its powers by a written Constitution, which secured at the same time the real rights of all the States in that Union, -we have ever regarded the blessings of civil liberty, the rights of person and property, better protected than under ally over. The attempt to dismember the Union at the risk, the certain risk of a bloody fratricidal war, we have always felt confident, put in imminent jeopardy not only the property of the South, but the liberties of the whole people and the very existence of its Republican character. Yet, when our native State, by the force of circumstances, elected to support the Southern cause, we went with her to the end.

So rapid, however, have been the enerosch-ments of the heel of power upon the chartered rights of the people, as well as upon the essential principles of the government, that the true patriot, pausing to witness the wreck and rule upon which his eye rests, is forced to exclaim, " Alas!

is this my country ?"

The action of the dominant party in the National Legislature for the last four years, and especially within the last six months, more developes the bad traits of human character,—the grinding, viadictive and persecuting spirit of the many towards the few, the victorious towards the vanquished, than we have believed, could find so long a lodgment in the American heart. If the Congress really wished to crush out hostility in the Southern heart-if its real object was to cure the spirit of opposition to Northern rule, it would have resorted to no better methods of increasing it. Or if its object was to adopt wise measures to unite the two sections indissolubly—if to cre-

ate a reverence and a love for a government we have all loved, no course could have been more fraught with folly. But when we remember, that, according to their own declarations, the highest sim of the majority has been to strength en their bold upon the reins of the government, nothing could be so derogatory to American Republicenism and American character, as the leg-

We will not now discuss the powers of Conress over the question of the restoration of the ethern States. It is enough to may, that the Constitution, which that body has sworn to support, limits its powers over the States simply to the securing then Republican (not Republican in the modern sense, but in the sense of the Constitution) constitutions, and admitting their Senators and Representatives to its body, agreeably to the terms pointed out in the Constitution itself. All beyoud this, it appears to us, is sheer usurpation. The last set of the Congress, to which it is our design now to refer, is the proposition of the majority, without even consultation with or the assent of the Executive branch of the government, to the several States to amend the Constitution in several radical and highly important partiaulars. The press of the country has ventilated this amendment at large. But we have seen slight allusion to what we regard the most serious objection to the proposed amendment. We therefore add a brief comment to the several sections of this most offensive measure.

The first section of the article proposed to be incorporated in the Constitution reads thus :

" ARTICLE -, Section 1 .- All persons born, naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are estizens of the U. S, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without the process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In the organization of the government our fathers felt that in forming a Constitution of the Federal Union, for the common defence and general welfare, it was of the utmost importance to guard all the personal and municipal franchises of the people, and of the States, against the encroachments of the general government. While, therefore, all the powers necessary to carry out the objects of the Union, and to perpetuate it, were granted to the general government, and no more, they reserved all other rights, franchises, muniments and powers to the States themselves They recognized the sovereignty of the people, in the States, guaranteeing to them the powers necessary for the protection of that aovereignty, and the protection of the liberty, the person and property of the people. Hence, our people looked o the States alone, and not to the general government, for the protection of their lives, their property and sacred honors, as well as all the ranchises which the States could confer within their limits. It was only upon the infringement of their rights by a foreign State, that reference was had to the general government. It was upon this peculiar feature of the government that our people relied, as the great bulwark of their personal rights, liberties, and franchises. Now, it must be seen, at a glance, that the above first section strikes at the foundation of this first principle of American liberty, changes essentially verbiage, moreover, clearly indicates a design to tial. give constitutional authority to that outous meas-

we put the question seriously, to every old Democrat and every old Whig, if they have not been totally demoralized, how can they give their sanction or support to a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which so essentially changes the or-

The second section proposed reads thus " Section 2 .- Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole and United States Representatives in Congress, executive or judicial officers, or the members of ting in rebellion or other crime, the basis of rep resentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens still due is a question well deserving of considtwenty-one years of age in such State."

The object of the above is evidently to force upon the Southern States negro suffrage, or a meagre representation. Yet the same attack upon the municipal rights of the States is apparent as in the first. What the first fails to do in obliterating the reserved rights of the States, the sec-

and and third sections complete. The third section reads thus :

military, under the United States or under any system of Europe. Prussia wanted a good sea-State, who, having previously taken an oath as a port, and induced Austria to join in the robbery member of Congress or as an officer of the U: of Denmark. England, a natural ally of Denas an executive or judicial officer of any State, to the plunderers went on, and by a joint consupport the Constitution of the United States, quest acquired a joint jurisdiction. They then shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion quarreled about the division of the spoils; Prusagainst the same, or given aid or comfort to the sia modestly claiming the whole. This is the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of immediate cause of the war." two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

The above is the most remarkable and startling roposition ever made to the American people. Seriously pondered, no considerate, cool American, at all anxious to preserve the government as | times" and prognosticating something worse totion it. Had the Congress confined its proposition with rather a poor prospect ahead; but what's and Representatives alone, while it would have circulation in some sections that the "United been unjust to many Southern citizens, it would States Government" will proceed to collect a land at least have had a shadow of reason, if there was any intention in the Radicals to preserve the character of the government. But to ask the States of the Federal Union is confer upon the Central government, the power to designate the who created during the past four years being the Governors, Legislatures, Judiciary, and all executive and judicial officers of the States the selves. is a monatrosity which we are not prepared to be lieve any sound minded Amenican citizen, North or South, will assent to. Instead of the general government being the creature of the States. limited by a constitution, it would put in that inmaking the general government the master and ruler of the States, disfranchising them of all the rights and powers reserved to them by the Constitution. Nothing would be lacking to make this a consolidated government, concentrating all power at Washington. It places the Southern States not at the mercy of the government, but under the entire control of two-thirds of the Congress.

It forever debars, if two-thirds of the Congress choose, from public office, five-sixths of all the male citizens of the South, capable of conducting the machinery of government. It operates as an ex post facto law, by making offences punishable after their committal, and violates that fundamental principle of American liberty, that no man shall be deprived of his rights, without trial and conviction. It ignores and nullifies the solema prerogative of the Executive to par. don offences against the Government, and shuts out the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government from all participation in exercising the important functions of their office.

The partition of Polead by the powers of Europe has never been forgiven by Christendom. The proposed action of the U. S. Congress dooms the Southern States to a worse despotism than Poland suffers. States they are, yet, in the condition Congress proposes to place them, they are States without sovereignty, without power, without franchises, only at the will and mercy of the general government. Can it be possible that the people of the Northern States will look on and, sanction a measure, which in a few more years of progress will tie them band and foot, as the Southern States are proposed to be tied? If the corpses of our fathers could be rehabilitated how would they stand aghast at such a picture, of this once glorious Union.

The other section we regard as fully settled as any amondment to the Constitution can make it.

"The Unionists who finally falls, falle to rise no more," says The Standard. We pre- a dollars worth of goods, which he refused to pay sume this statement is based upon its own expe- for. An altereation ensued, in which the negro rience. Having once been the organ of the secession party in North Carolina, and being now, as it proclaimed a few days ago, the only loyal paper published in the Atlantic States, 15 may the negroes has been arrested. The others have be readily inferred why it is that a nullifier is in | not. better odor than a "non-secessionist."

[Greensboro' Patriot.

The exciting and protracted trial of the Commonwealth vs. McCarlo, Roddy, Cain, and Ramsey, for the murder of a man pawed Habn. the organic character of the government, and which was concluded before the Knoxville (Tenn.) transfers from the States to the general govern. Circuit Court, on Friday of week before last, rement, the right to define the qualifications of suited in a verdict of acquittal. Habn, it will be their citizens, and obliterates the rights and poweremembered, was bung in Knoxville, in 1861, sulted in a verdiot of acquittal. Hahn, it will be ers of municipal authority in the States. Its under the judgment of a Confederate Court Mar-

DIRECT TAX-OPINION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasusy, in a communi cation to the House of Representatives on the 20th inst., expresses an opinion, based upon his observation of the operation of the law of 1861. that an additional exactment authorizing the assumption by the Southern States respectively of the remainder of the direct tax due from each would in view of the present impoverished connumber of persons in each State, excluding In-dians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote individual cases, and save from confiscation the at any election of President or Vice President property of persons against whom the Government has no grounds of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected by the change. the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the He states that, should this policy be adopted, male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridging it, except for particips portunity for resumption be offered. Whether the amount realized from the resales of property bid in for the Government should not be allowed to the States respectively in computing the taxes

> IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. A cotemporary, speaking of the immediate causes of the war which now threatens to in-

eration, which is submitted without comment.

volve nearly all Europe, remarks: "This war belies the old axiom of honor among thieves. Three years ago Austria and Prussia combined to rob Denmark of the Elbe Provinces "Section 3.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice President, or bold an office civil or which is no justification at all in the dynastic 8., or as a member of any State Legislature, or mark, whimpered a few weak objections; but

## CROAKERS.

The greatest post to a community is croakers -men who are continually harping on the "hard came fram the hands of the fathers, can morrow. The times are certainly bad enough, to the qualifications of United States Senators, the use to borrow trouble? A report is in active principal grumblers now .- Greensboro' Patriot.

The decree has gone forth that the South can regain Congressional representation only on condition that she will obey the Radical mandate ordering our people to place themselves on a line with the negro. The reconstruction amendment means just that, - nothing has. Was the infamy of a faction ever more transparent? In one breath they charge us with being too robelilous to be trusted with representation, and yet, in the very next, they stultify themselves by proposing to restore us to full fellowship with them, if we will allow the negro to vote! Thus it is, the " nigger" is their panacea for all political and moral evils - Exchange.

The President's veto of the New York and Montana Mining. Company bill receives the approval of nearly every one, excepting those in-terested. It was chaperoned through the Senate by Mr. Wade, and gave exclusive right to the corporation to enter upon and pre-empt alternate sections of mining lands at a dollar and a quarter per acre in advance of its survey or being thrown into marker. The object of the bill was manifestby to enrich the corporators at government ex-

Dr. J. W. Jones, of this place, a few days ago, returned to his friends relieved, a boy seven years of age, from whose bladder he took a stone weiging 200 grains or about 1 of an ounce. He was assisted in the operation by Dr. R. Cobb of this place. Why will our people go North to have these operations performed, when we have able and skillful physicians in our midst, who can perform them as well as Yankee doctors? [ Tarboro' Southerner.

Le L. F. Scott, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, writes that a post mortem examination was made of the body of a little girl who died in his neighborhood, and it was found that particles which had deen bitten from her finger nails and swallowed were sticking in the lining of her stomsch which was ulcerated wherever they stuck, and undoubtedly caused the death of the child, which was seven years old.

A squad of negro soldiers at Greenville, La ; went into a store, and one of the party bought soldiers shot the storekeeper first, and upon the appearance of the man's sick wife, who came to rescue her husband, they shot her too. One of

"S." writes to the Raleigh Sentinel correcting a statement of that paper that a lump of gold weighing six pounds, recently found and on exhibition at Statesville, he the largest found in this State since 1828. "S." says a lump of gold weighing eight and three quarter pounds, was found at the Swift Island Gold Mines, Montgomery county, in 1860.

Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas, disappointed in his political aspirations, is about to leave that State for the North, The