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One Square (space of 12 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
2d, 3d, and 4th insertion, each, .50
for each additional publication, .33

From the Richmond Dispatch.

WHY MR. CHASE DOES NOT WANT TO TRY MR. DAVIS.

It has been shrewdly surmised that his tardiness in agreeing to try Mr. Davis proceeds from the apprehension that the authority of Mr. Chase the lawyer might be quoted to Mr. Chase the judge in the soundness of the abstract doctrines which the prisoner attempted to put into practical operation. So we remarked day before yesterday, without having the least idea that any such teachings of Mr. Chase would be brought to light before the time of his trial. We have since been agreeably surprised at finding in the Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date abundance of record evidence to prove that Mr. Chase was a few years before the war considered as thorough a believer in the teacher of the most ultra States rights doctrines as Jeff. Davis himself. The evidence was brought out as follows:

The Cincinnati Commercial was formerly Mr. Chase's organ. It is now a Johnson paper, and was upon the Radicals, of whom Mr. Chase is one. One of its correspondents, who is declared to be a gentleman well known as one of the leading and most talented Republicans in Ohio, has volunteered to assist the Commercial, and has supplied it with evidence from the record to convict Mr. Chase of gross inconsistency, not to say hypocrisy. We quote from the letter of this distinguished Republican the following statements:

"The true reason of the persistent efforts of certain politicians of the radical school to prevent the trial of Jefferson Davis before a civil tribunal is, that such a trial would make patent to the public the fact that in regard to the doctrine of State rights, upon which Jefferson Davis justified secession and war against coercion by the General Government, they stand, by their previous record and expressed opinions, on identically the same platform."

"Chief Justice Chase, their great leader, together with Greeley, it is known, advised President Lincoln to let the Slave States go rather than resort to armed coercion, which was in violation of the State rights theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones vs. Van Zant, in McLean's reports in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, ex parte Bushnell, ex parte Langston, in 1839, reported in Ninth Ohio State Reports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney-General, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of habeas corpus to release prisoners convicted of a violation of the fugitive slave law from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against that of the Supreme Court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the General Government."

"To understand fully why the Chief Justice touches the subject of Davis' trial so gingerly, it is well to examine his record as Governor of Ohio in the Oberlin case. The writ of habeas corpus had been made returnable before all the judges of Columbus on the 25th of May, 1837. The day previous, May 24, an immense convention assembled at Cleveland, where a portion of the prisoners were confined in jail."

"After describing the meeting, this 'most talented Republican' (we like to cite good authority) proceeds to quote from a speech made to the crowd by Mr. Chase, who was then Governor of Ohio, as published the next day to the Cleveland Herald. Mr. Chase said: 'I do not wish to say, nor is it proper for you to say, what the decision of our court should be in the case. That is themselves to determine; it is a matter between them, the people, and God. I will only say what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains as a sovereignty, and so long as I am Chief Executive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States courts must not be slighted or resisted, but so long I represent the sovereignty of our State courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be fully enforced. When I am called upon to act, I will act. [Immense applause.] In concluding, he had not given utterance to all he wished to say; but what he had said he was willing to live by and to die by.'

"This speech was of course, censured by those who were in favor of execution of the fugitive slave law. To which censure the Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, and speaking in behalf of Governor Chase, replied as follows: 'As for the carrying criticism on Governor Chase, we need only say he simply declared his determination to do his duty as Executive of the State of Ohio, viz: To see the judgment of the Supreme Court executed. We have no doubt he will make good his word whenever the occasion may offer, and in whatever shape that occasion may present itself. But if a collision is to take place, we can say with our contemporary, let it come—and woe be to those who have forced it upon the outraged people of Ohio.'

"Such were the means," continues our talented Republican, "taken to educate the people up to backing Governor Chase in a contemplated armed resistance to the Federal Government in regard to the execution of a law that had been held to be constitutional by every department of the Government from its organization; and the Governor [Mr. Chase] repeatedly declared, in conversation, to a former law partner of Chief Justice Swan, and other prominent citizens of Columbus, Ohio, that he would, if necessary, resist the Federal Government by force if the court released the prisoners. Colonel Artington, now of the Eighteenth Infantry, the then Adjutant-General of the State, if examined under oath, would doubtless make some rich revelations as to the collection of arms and intention of holding the militia in readiness."

"These revelations furnish a sufficient reason why Mr. Chase should dislike to preside at the trial of Mr. Davis. They prove that Mr. Chase was so firm a believer in the reserved rights of the States, that he declared himself repeatedly as ready to go to war to sustain Ohio in them. To show that there can be no mistake as to the opinions thus imputed to Mr. Chase, our Republican writer proceeds to quote from the law books parts of the speech made by the Attorney-General, in the preparation of which Mr. Chase is said to have largely participated. 'The following are specimens of sound States rights doctrine: 'But, again: the right of the State to inquire into the validity of any authority imposing restraint upon citizens, as against any power—be it State, national, or foreign—stands on even a firmer basis, for it results from the very nature of sovereignty itself. The first and chief characteristic of all sovereignty is its right to the allegiance and service of its citizens—a right fundamental to all other rights of the State, for on this its very existence, in war or peace, continually depends. Any nation which has wholly surrendered the allegiance of its citizens or its correlative incidental right to protect them while in its territorial limits, has in that very act abnegated every attribute of sovereignty, and become the local dependency of the power to which that allegiance and right has been surrendered. But Ohio, thank God, is still a sovereign State, and has, therefore, never yielded this right—as she never could yield it—and still deserves her sovereignty to the Federal or any other government. For it will not be questioned that the general guardianship of the citizen is confined, not to the Federal Government, but to the State alone.'—9 Ohio State Reports pp. 203, 104. 'As Georgia hung Graves and Tassels over the writ of error of this same Supreme and beneficent example.—9 Ohio State p. 150. 'If collision can be avoided only by striking down every safeguard with which the Constitution has hedged about the liberty of the citizen, let collision come—come now. Let the question be settled while I live, I don't want to leave the alternative of collision, or of the absolute despotism of the Federal government, as a legacy to my children. Peace—that I would preserve at almost any cost; but not that peace which is only the quiet of the grave.—9 Ohio State, pp. 180, 181. This article would be incomplete without the short and pithy commentary made by the Cincinnati Enquirer. That paper says: 'The sum and substance of the foregoing, from the Commercial, is that Jeff. Davis and Salmon P. Chase were on the same political platform in 1860, and that the reason why Judge Chase does not want to try Davis that their political views were identical in every respect—as we may add on our own account, were those of all other thinking men of the Republic.'

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TERRIBLE REVENGE ON A BANK BY ROTHSCHILD.

An amusing adventure is related as having happened at the Bank of England, which had committed the disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of a large amount, drawn by Anselme Rothschild, of Frankfurt, on Nathan Rothschild, of London.

The bank had laughingly replied, "that they discounted only their own bills, and not those of private persons." But they had to do with one stronger than the bank. "Private person!" exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when they reported to him the fact. "Private person! I will make these gentlemen see what kind of private persons we are!"

Three weeks afterward Nathan Rothschild, who had employed the interval in gathering all the five pound notes he could procure in England and on the Continent, presented himself at the bank at the opening of the office. He drew from his pocket book a five pound note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns, at the same time looking quizzically at the Baron Rothschild should he personally transfer himself for such a note. The Baron examined one by one the notes, and put the one in the canvas bag; then drawing another note—a third—a fourth—a fifth—he repeated the process of gold. He had not yet so publicly exposing the bank and its policy, trying to ruin it by the means of the Rothschild's gold.

The first check book was presented to the first big bill, he passed it to the bank, and received a second, and was continued, till the close of the bank. The Baron had employed seven hours to change twenty-one thousand pounds. As he had also some employees of his house engaged in the same manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had a £21,000 in gold from the bank, and that he had so changed the notes that no one person could change a single note.

Everything which bears the stamp of a note is now as old as the hills. The first day was much amused at the little piece of Baron Rothschild's, however, laughed less when they saw him return the next day at the opening of the bank, flanked by his nine clerks, and followed this time by many boys, desirous to carry over the specie. They laughed no longer when the king of bankers said with more simplicity, "these gentlemen refuse to pay my bills, I have sworn not to keep them. At their leaving, only I notify them that I have employed them for two months."

"For two months?" "Ever millions in gold drawn from the Bank of England, which they have never possessed."

The bank took alarm, there was something to be done. The morning notes appeared in the journals that have told the bank would pay Rothschild's bills the same as their own.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The New York Sun (R.V.) says: their post made by Gen. S. S. and the Freedmen's Bureau in regard to the free men's bureau and the general conduct of affairs in Virginia and North Carolina is perhaps the most respectfully explicit that has yet appeared in respect to the situation in those States. Their report indicates that they endeavored to faithfully perform the work assigned to them, and to put an unbiased view of their impressions. They are particularly severe upon some of the officers of the freedmen's bureau, whom they charge with gross misconduct in the management of their department, and indirectly accuse them of appropriating government supplies for their own use. They even go so far as to charge the parties with extortion and embezzlement of the product, and the conclusion which they reach, that the whole concern might profitably be dispensed with, as the military could easily perform all the duties that are now required for the protection of the freedmen. That is a very sensible conclusion, and Congress would do well to adopt it. If all the facts ever come to light concerning the operations of the bureau, it will probably be found that the institutions has done far more harm than good for the freedmen. The facilities which it gives for fraud, on the part of agents, have doubtless been improved, unless these agents are an exception to the general class of officers, who are left to do about as they please. It would, no doubt, be better for the planters, the freedmen, and the national treasury, if the freedmen's bureau were at once abolished, and we hope congress will see the propriety of acting in accordance with the recommendation of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

The Southern Portfolio.—This is the title of a large eight-page, literary paper just started at Richmond, Va., by B. F. Haekman proprietor. The first numbers present a handsome appearance and contains much interesting matter, among which is a thrilling sketch of the battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam.

The farmers in Upper Georgia and North Alabama are planting up their cotton crops and getting on in the best way. Not more than one-fourth of the crop can be counted on in those regions.

It is thought Texas will produce the largest cotton crop the coming season of any of the cotton growing States, and South Carolina the smallest.

The eight hour movement is spoken of as nearly abandoned, after large losses to the strikers and those who advised it.

The city warehouse at Mobile was struck by lightning on Wednesday, and five hundred bales of cotton were consumed.

The Louisville Journal tenders this advice to the public: "Never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They sell so cheap that they have to sell dear."

Generals Beauregard and Adams sailed on Wednesday in the Scotia for Europe.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 19. The chief topic of remark to-day is the trial of Jefferson Davis. The special legislation awaited by Judge Underwood in regard to the trial has been obtained. The bill has passed providing for the holding of the United States District and Circuit Courts at Richmond in May and November, and also for holding special terms of the same in the interval. The trial by a civil court in Virginia is pronounced by Mr. Sumner as the end of the great comedy of Mr. Davis' arrest, imprisonment and release.

The Radicals, from the Chief Justice down to the petitioners for the hanging of Davis, have insisted that the President is bound by his own record to try Jefferson Davis by a military court or a drum-head court martial and hang him. They think and say that they have President Johnson, and caring nothing for the fate of Davis, they only desire to make an issue at the next session with the President upon his neglect to "hang Jeff. Davis," or to do anything towards "making treason odious." Some of the Republican leaders have freely declared their opposition to any civil trial of Davis, and their preference for a political issue with Johnson upon a military trial. Chief Justice Chase has evaded, and will dodge a civil trial. What he will be derived from the release of Davis will be before him? He will be subjected to a political controversy. Will not the Radicals say—"by what right of the law, and of the Constitution of the U. S.," the President is permitted to do this? If the President is permitted to do this, how much greater will be the power of the Chief Justice Chase, by his power to release the case of Davis. The Chief Justice is willing to let this in the past by him. He will not allow himself to be fettered by the law, but will hold a Court in a Revolutionary mode, if he can, with any grace, would it. He has one more dodge, that is, to insist upon the withdrawal of martial law before he will try a case on a civil trial. This is the position this day.

The President, on the other hand, is a strong advocate of removal of all obstacles to the trial of Davis by the United States Circuit Court at Richmond. Therefore, he will, in a few days, issue an order restoring the privilege of habeas corpus in Virginia. This is the opinion, to-day, among political and legal men.

The President will thus be released from all responsibility in the matter. If Mr. Davis should be accepted or released, no one can impute it to him, or to any change in purpose and wish to render "treason odious."

The trial, as I learn, will not take place in June, as Mr. Justice Chase should finally agree to hold the court. His engagements will prevent it. It will be more likely to occur in August or September, under the authority for a special session.

It is hard to say whether the report of a vote among Senators, which is the least interest among public men, perhaps the reason is that the pressing of our financial and political affairs render public men less sensitive to those of Massachusetts and Ireland.

While Sir Morton Estlin is writing about the United States is the country of the world, the United States is importing breadstuffs from abroad at a price which is not at home. While Mr. Gladstone is showing that our public debt can be easily paid, the machinery is now at work, in Republican hands, to undermine public credit. KAPPA.

MR. DAVIS EXCORIATED BY HIS BITTEREST ENEMIES.—The New York Times makes the following announcement, which will not surprise any man who knows Mr. Davis, so far as the fact is concerned, though it may surprise them to learn that Radicals in the House of Representatives have even so much grace left!

"It is reported upon good authority that the Judiciary Committee have come to the conclusion that the evidence produced before them does not warrant the charge that Jeff. Davis is guilty of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln."

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Herald says: "Mr. Davis expressed great surprise at the brevity and comparative simplicity of the indictment. He evidently expected to find it a much more elaborate paper, and embodying a great multiplicity of charges against him, including not only the grave one of inciting and directing the rebellion, but the grave accusations of instigating the assassination of President Lincoln, conducting the Canada raids, setting on foot the whole sale incendiary schemes against northern cities, authorizing and controlling the piratical expeditions on the high seas that played such havoc with our maritime commerce, counselling and abetting the inhumanities practiced upon our prisoners—in short, as being the head and front and impersonation of the rebellion, and all the battles and loss of lives and waste of money, and sufferings and miseries growing out of it. Seeing that the single court that is brought against him, I am assured, gives him more abiding hope of a favorable result to himself in his coming trial. Each day only increases his anxiety for the speedy approach of the time of his trial."

Bishop Atkinson Going to Europe.—It is understood that the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, will soon leave for Europe. We regret to state that his health is such as to make it desirable he should suspend his clerical labors altogether. We believe eminent physicians recommend a summer abroad in order to effect the restoration of his health; and the churches are creating a fund to enable their beloved Bishop to carry out the recommendation.—Raleigh Progress, 15th.

General Steedman and Fullerton in Georgia.—Savannah, May 19.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton had an interview with the African Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day.—The information elicited was of a satisfactory character.

There is a general concurrence in the opinion that friendly relations between the two races are rapidly improving in the States of Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

General Steedman and party left Augusta to-night, and will make investigations along the plantations on the river.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 20.—Nothing was accomplished in Congress yesterday, beyond the usual routine of speech-making, reconstruction being the principal topic of discussion.

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Bishop Atkinson Going to Europe.—It is understood that the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, will soon leave for Europe. We regret to state that his health is such as to make it desirable he should suspend his clerical labors altogether. We believe eminent physicians recommend a summer abroad in order to effect the restoration of his health; and the churches are creating a fund to enable their beloved Bishop to carry out the recommendation.—Raleigh Progress, 15th.

General Steedman and Fullerton in Georgia.—Savannah, May 19.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton had an interview with the African Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day.—The information elicited was of a satisfactory character.

There is a general concurrence in the opinion that friendly relations between the two races are rapidly improving in the States of Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

General Steedman and party left Augusta to-night, and will make investigations along the plantations on the river.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, May 20.—Nothing was accomplished in Congress yesterday, beyond the usual routine of speech-making, reconstruction being the principal topic of discussion.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

W. H. SMITH & CO.

ARE still carrying on the Carriage Making business at their old stand, opposite the Lutheran Church, in all its branches. They generally keep on hand a number of completed jobs—Buggies, Sulkeys, Hackways, &c., which they will sell cheap. All work put up to order in their line of business shall be executed according to specifications, and in a superior style. All kind of repairing done at short notice. Country produce and lumber taken in exchange for work.

SMITH & CO.

HATTING.

The undersigned also carries on the Hattng business, in a separate apartment, may always be found superior "Home-made Hats." Call and see them, and bring all the furs you can exchange for good, durable Hats.

Wm. H. SMITH. March 20, 1866. W-12



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HAVING largely extended their facilities for all kind of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work, are fully prepared to fill all orders in their line of business in superior style, and cheap. House roofing, Gutters, &c., per contract. Stills, and all other Copper work done in the very best manner and on accommodating terms. Old pewter, copper, and country produce taken in exchange for work. Wholesale buyers advised to call and hear prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 28, 1866. 3mo-w

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

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DEALERS in Machinery and Supplies of every description, for Cotton and Woolen Manufactories. Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card Clothing, cotton and woolen yarns, waxes, starch, oils, dyestuffs, &c., &c. Advances made on consignments of cotton and woolen yarns. Orders solicited, which, MILLWARD & WINEBRENER, D. S. WINEBRENER, 3mo-w-10

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(Formerly Derosset & Brown, Established 1833) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 North Water Street, (up stairs) WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods. March 12, 1866. w-10-pd3m

MIL O. J. ROSEMAN, M. D.

TENDERS his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage received for the last 14 years, and hopes by strict attention to his profession to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours for professional calls. Those wishing to settle by cash or note can do so in his absence, by calling on his father. National currency thankfully received. Office at Roseman's Store. March 5th, 1866. 3mo-w-pd

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of John Wilkerson dec'd, (late deputy clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Rowan County,) I will, according to law, expose to public sale on Monday 7th May next, (being court week) all the personal effects of said deceased; consisting of a well selected LIBRARY, among which are several valuable LAW-BOOKS, standard, literary and miscellaneous works. Sale to commence at 12 M. at the Store Room of Burke & Harrison. Terms made known on day of sale.

Notice.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery, and all persons owing said estate are requested to come forward and settle. J. K. BURKE, Adm'r. April 12, '66. tds

SPRACUE BROS.