

Advertising Rates.

Table with advertising rates for various columns and durations, including '1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion, \$1.00'.

Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.

Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House.

Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building.

Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.

Porter & Eckel, West Market Street, McConnell building.

Porter & Eckel, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

W. E. Edwards, West Market, next courthouse.

Sign Painting.

A. W. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building.

Physicians, A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office.)

R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnell building.

Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house.

J. E. Logan, Corner West-Market and Greene.

Photographers, Hughes & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

Watchmakers and Jewellers, W. B. Farver, South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Agricultural.

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Warren county, held at Warrenton on the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking steps towards the formation of an Immigration society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee to correspond, either by letter or through the press, with the citizens of other counties, inviting them to hold meetings in their counties and appoint delegates to a general meeting to be held at a certain point, (the time and place of holding which to be appointed by this committee), to consider the subject of immigration and organize a society if deemed proper.

The undersigned were appointed the committee under this resolution and in conformity to this requirement address you this letter through the press.

The importance of immigration to the future prosperity of our State is fully apparent to us, as we have no doubt it is to you. This immigration can only be secured by organized and systematic action. We propose to form a society, embracing as many counties as may choose to join with us, and thus, by combination, accomplish what we could not do separately.

There is an immense quantity of land in the State lying idle, upon which we are paying taxes, and from which we are deriving no revenue.—These lands are all we need to carry our enterprise into successful operation. Nor is it necessary to give them, as a plan can be devised by which we can make them available for our purpose and secure to the owner a fair price for them.

We call upon our sister counties to unite with us in our undertaking.—Hold meetings and appoint delegates to attend a general meeting which we will appoint as soon as a sufficient number of counties have expressed their willingness to participate. Let your delegates be untrammelled, and free to adopt any plan which may meet their views when assembled in convention. The resolution imposed the duty of appointing the time and place for holding the general meeting, upon this committee, because not knowing what counties would respond to our invitation, a place could not be designated with any certainty as to its being the proper one.

In conclusion, let us say to our brother farmers, it is time to be up and doing. Hold meetings at once and let us have a Farmer's convention at an early day, which shall not only devise but execute great things.

The newspapers of this State are requested to insert this letter, and use their influence to promote the object it has in view. With an earnest desire for the prosperity of our State and the rebuilding of her waste places, we subscribe ourselves,

Your brother farmers,

B. F. LONG,

WM. S. DAVIS,

JNO. WATSON,

J. R. GARLAND.

Many of the birds most useful to the farmer and horticulturist, as wrens, woodpeckers, nuthatches, titmice, &c., are species nesting in holes of decayed trees or stumps, and only found where such places of abode exist, disappearing to a greater or less degree with them.

It is reported that the Cuban doctors say that the pineapple crop is bad this year, and cannot be safely eaten either by invalids or healthful persons.

Written for the Democratic Club, Lumpkin Ga. WE'LL FLING FREEDOM'S BANNER OUT. AIR—"Bonnie Blue Flag."

We'll sing proud freedom's banner out, Unsullied and so fair;

We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout For Seymour and for Blair.

We'll sing proud freedom's banner out, O'er land from sea to sea;

We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout We must again be free!

Hurrah, hurrah, for Seymour and for Blair, We'll sing proud freedom's banner out, unsullied and so fair.

From Northern climes we hear the strain On Eastern hills the sound;

It rolls o'er every Southern plain, And shakes the West around!

While tyrants there their thrones upon, Speak loud of people's "rights,"

We'll sing the car of freedom on— Uphold the Stars and Stripes.

Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Yes, onward roll her mighty powers, 'Twill never be too late

To bless this beautiful land of ours— To save the ship of state.

And when the race is run and out, O'er land from sea to sea,

We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout We'll again be free!

Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

We'll then throw off the soldier's shroud Of war—oppression's sighs;

We'll banish then the gloomy cloud That o'er the nation lies.

We'll sing proud freedom's banner out, Unsullied and so fair;

We'll swell the chorus and we'll shout For Seymour and for Blair.

Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

The Patriot and Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE BANKRUPT LAW AMENDED.—

The "fifty per cent. clause" of the bankrupt law, as it is called, was so amended by a bill passed in the Senate on Saturday night as to allow all persons who apply before the 1st day of January, 1869, to have the benefit of the bankrupt law whether they pay fifty per cent. of their debts or not.

The bill is as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That said act shall not apply to the cases of proceedings in bankruptcy commenced prior to the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the time during which the operation of the provisions of said clause is postponed shall be extended until said first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. And said clause is hereby so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase "presented or defended," in the fourth section of said act, shall read, "presented or defended;" the phrase "non-resident debtors," in line five, section twenty-two of the act as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read, "non-resident creditors;" that the word "or" in next to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act shall read "and"; that the phrase "section thirteen," in the forty-second section of said act, shall read "section eleven;" and the phrase "or spends any part thereof in gaming," in the forty-fourth section of said act, shall read, "or shall spend any part thereof in gaming;" and that the words "with the senior register, or," and the phrase "to be delivered to the register," in the forty-seventh section of said act, be stricken out.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases, and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and such commissioners may take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases, subject to the revision of such proofs by the register and by the court, according to the provisions of said act.

During the four years of President Polk's administration, which included the Mexican war, the expenses of the War Department were \$90,540,788. The expenses of that same Department for the year ending the 1st of July, 1868, the third year of peace, are \$128,858,464 or over \$38,000,000 more during one year of peace than they were during four years of Democratic rule with the Mexican war on their hands. Is there any wonder that the cost of living remains at an oppressive figure to the mechanics and laboring classes of the country.

A RECONSTRUCTED STATE.

Under this head the National Intelligencer gives the police bill, of the Rev. G. W. Welker, the following notice:

Ye who fondly revere the Declaration of Independence and claim freedom for men who disown the doctrines of feudalism, of villeinage, and of slavery, and who deny that the civil liberty of ourselves and our forefathers was a pageant and a name, look for yourselves at the State of North Carolina, as sketched by the hand of murder in her legislative halls. Read in another column a bill which is pending now in the convocation of negroes and vagrants who, under the patronage of the Congress of the United States, call themselves the Legislature of that State.—This precipice of bondage provides:

That the Governor shall appoint, organize, and equip a force in each county equal to fifty men for each State representative, each twenty of whom to have a sergeant, and each hundred a captain, and the whole to be under the management of a war department, consisting of a chief, and two assistants. This army is to be under the exclusive and plenary control of the Governor, who may order any part of it at his pleasure to any part of the State. The force is to be armed and uniformed, and each man shall have a badge of authority. He shall have two dollars per day and found; the chiefs to have annual salaries and travelling expenses, and the subordinate officers an indefinite sum. All expenses incident to the calling out of the force are to be levied on and collected from the committee in which the disturbance arises. Any ten electors have the power to call out this force, as well as any justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, etc. This body of armed and licensed minions are expressly empowered to use all "necessary force" to preserve their authority. "No man shall be an officer or private in this organization unless he be an elector of the State, and first take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office." Each member of the force, in addition to all ordinary police powers, may, at his sole discretion, arrest and hold for twenty-four hours any person whatever "for breach of the peace." "It shall be the duty of the chief to prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of this force a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct." This army is called a "police." Their badges are called "police badges." Their powers are called "police powers," etc.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

IS IT JUST—IS IT FAIR?

Is it just, fair, right or proper for the Republican Legislature of this State to refuse to allow the people to elect their officers, after their late professions that all officers should be elected by the qualified voters of each county, city and town? We put this question to the colored man as well as the white man.

The Legislature has just passed a law which declares the offices of all our incorporated cities, towns and villages vacant; and, instead of giving the people the right to elect their officers, which the new Constitution guarantees, the late law provides that the Governor shall appoint officers to hold the vacated positions until the election on the first Monday of January next. Is this in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution—is this giving the whole people the right to elect their officers?—Certainly not.

It is not necessary for us to characterize this action of the Legislature as unfair, selfish, vindictive and unconstitutional—all of which it is—but merely to call the attention of the white man and black man to the inconsistency of those persons who control the State Government, and who pretend to be the best friends to the poor black man and white man.

The welfare of every man, and especially that of the colored laborer, depends on the prosperity and success of the property-holder. If you cripple the man who has been giving employment to laborers, how can you get work to support your wife and children? We throw out these ideas for the serious consideration of those who have been led to believe that the Republican party is the only party disposed to help the poor man.—Charlotte Democrat.

Soap-suds, lime, soot and ashes, have all proved useful in destroying bugs on cabbages and other plants.

R. B. Bullock was inaugurated Governor of Georgia on the 22nd.

curing, through three long and distressing years of Southern misrule, republican governments for those States; and this is the work they have done! They bring into membership of the Union, instead of a republican State of government, an organized conspiracy against civil order; a combination of arms against liberty and property; an association of abandoned outlaws and negro savages, for the purpose of punishing civilization as a crime in North Carolina. Behold their work. Mark it for destruction, and vote for your age, your country, and your common human nature.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

As it is claimed that this contrivance of Radicalism has been ratified by the requisite number of States, and is now a part of the Federal Constitution, our readers may desire to have their recollection of its provisions refreshed. It reads as follows:

Article IV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State 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 due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.