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Since uniting The Patriot and The Times the press upon our advertising columns has been so great, we have been forced to receive but a few select advertisements, and adhere strictly to the above CASH RATES.  
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements.

**Business Directory.**

- Attorneys at Law.**  
Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.  
Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement).  
Adams & Staples, Tate building.  
Seale & Seale, North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.
- Apothecaries and Druggists.**  
R. W. Glenn, M. D., West Market Street, McConnel building.  
Porter & Eckel, West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.).
- Auctioneer.**  
W. E. Edwards.
- Barbers.**  
Wilder & Wiley, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents.**  
Henry G. Kelley, South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.).  
Wilson & Sholer, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.).
- Boot and Shoe Makers.**  
E. Kirk, S. Hays, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.  
Thas. S. Hays, Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.
- Cigar Manufacturer.**  
A. Brackmann, South Elm, Caldwell block.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.**  
John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Depot.  
Wm. Collins, Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.
- Contractor in Brick-work.**  
Harold McLaughlin.
- Contractors in Wood-work.**  
J. J. Collier, Jas. L. Oakley, David Kersey.
- Confecioners.**  
F. DeSmet, Tate Building, corner store.  
J. Harper Lindsay, Jr., South Elm.
- Dress-Making and Fashions.**  
Mrs. N. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).  
Mrs. A. Dilworth, Next door to Times Office.
- Dentists.**  
J. F. Hewlett, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
- Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.**  
W. S. Moore, West Market, Albright's new building.  
L. H. Rutzak, Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.).  
A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davis streets.  
W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.  
L. E. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel.  
S. C. Dodson, West Market, opposite Court House.  
Jas. Sloan & Sons, South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.).  
G. G. Yates, South Elm.  
Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel.  
J. D. Klise, East Market street.  
S. Stiles, Corner East Market and Davis streets.  
D. W. C. Bealson, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.  
Boyard & Murray, East Market, South Side.
- Foundry and Machine Shop.**  
J. H. Torpley, Washington st., on the Railroad.
- Grocers and Confectioners.**  
Starrett & White, East Market, next Post Office.
- General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.**  
Louis Zimmer, Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Gulfport Land Agency of North-Carolina.**  
Jas. B. Greeter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-makers.**  
J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.  
James E. Thom, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
- Hotels.**  
Southern Hotel, Seale & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.  
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.
- Liquor Dealers.**  
Dean & Baylee, Wholesale Dealers, West Market st., Garrett Building.
- Livery Stables.**  
W. J. Adamson, Davis street.
- Milinery and Lady's Goods.**  
Mrs. E. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.  
Mrs. Sarah Adams, West Market, opposite Court House.
- Music and Musical Instruments.**  
Prof. F. B. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).
- Tailors.**  
W. L. Fowler, West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
- Tinners.**  
Jas. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets.  
C. G. Yates, South Elm.
- Photographers.**  
Higgin & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

# THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.

VOL. { Patriot XXX. }  
Times VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868.

{ NO. 39. }

**Tomb-Stones.**  
Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm.  
**Sign and Ornamental Painting.**  
A. W. Ingold, East Market, Albright's block.  
**Physicians.**  
A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office).  
R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnel building.  
Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house.  
J. E. Logan, Corner West-Market and Greene.  
**Watchmakers and Jewellers.**  
W. B. Farrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office.  
David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.  
**Gulfport County Officers.**  
Sheriff, R. M. Stanford.  
Coroner, John A. Pritchett.  
Treasurer, John Hall.  
Clerk Superior Court, Abram Clapp.  
Recorder of Deeds, J. W. S. Parker.  
Surgeon, G. W. Bowman.  
Commissioners—Wm. M. Mebane, Chairman; Wm. W. Wheeler, John C. Denny, Jonathan Anthony, Zephaniah Mitchell, (colored); J. W. S. Parker, Clerk ex-officio of the board.

**A HEART FOR EVERY ONE.**  
Oh! there's a heart for every one  
If every one could find it;  
Then up and seek, e'er youth is gone,  
What'er the toil, ne'er mind it!  
For if you chance to meet at last  
With that one heart, intended  
To be a blessing unsurpassed,  
Till life itself is ended,  
How would you prize the labor done,  
How grieve if you'd resigned it;  
For there's a heart for every one,  
If every one could find it!  
Two hearts are made, the angels say,  
To suit each other dearly;  
But each one takes a different way—  
A way not found so clearly!  
Yet though we seek and see for years,  
The pain is worth the taking;  
For what the life of home endears  
Like hearts of angels making!  
Then instead guard the treasure now,  
When fondly you're enshrined it,  
For there's a heart for every one,  
If every one could find it. SWAIN.

**WHITE MEN REMEMBER.**  
"One Colored man is worth a half dozen Irish or a dozen Germans,"—Stille's Radical speech in Greensboro.  
"When the storm is over, the Conservative party, representing, as it does, THE PROPERTY AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE STATE, will take the guidance of affairs, AND ALL WILL BE WELL."—Judge Pearson's Letter.

**POOR MEN, read the Revenue duties on the following necessities of life—used in every family:**  
IN DEMOCRATIC TIMES IN REPUBLICAN TIMES  
Coffee, free Coffee, 5 cents gold.  
Tea, free Tea, 25 " gold.  
Sugar, 2 cts. per lb. Sugar, 3 to 5 cts. gold.  
Salt, 2 cts. per gal. Salt, 14 to 20 " bush.  
Molasses, 2 cts. per gal. Molasses, 8 cts. per gal.  
These duties are paid by the merchants to the government; but, the price is added to the article and the consumer has it to pay. How long will the people continue to keep in power the party that is thus daily impoverishing them? Let them speak at the November election.

**TICKETS! TICKETS!!**  
Our friends throughout the State must be sure to have tickets enough for every precinct, at the approaching election. Let each county supply its own tickets and order them in good time. We will print at \$2. per thousand, if as many as two thousand are ordered at one time.

## FACTS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PEOPLE.

- In the approaching election, no man is disfranchised, who ever was entitled to vote.
  - A new registration will begin about the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register.
  - There are 140,000 white voters in North Carolina, and 70,000 colored voters, in round numbers, a majority of 2 to 1.
  - Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conservatives, (which will not be the case,) and 35,000 white votes added, SEYMOUR AND BLAIR will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled.
  - Military Government has ceased. The election on the 3d of November is to be free, as in former times.
  - Any person who shall assemble armed men at any place of election, on election day, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000 according to the Revised Code, page 308—9.
- The army of the United States, according to the Register for 1868, consists of five artillery, ten cavalry, and forty-five infantry regiments, which, with the staff, comprise 49,938 enlisted men and 2,943 commissioned officers; the latter including one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and nineteen brigadiers.

## THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.  
The public press and speakers of both political parties agree in saying that upon the result of the approaching Presidential election depends the future of this country. Undoubtedly this is true. The two parties which are now struggling for power are founded upon principles and animated with purpose diametrically opposite. The Radicals contemplate the essential destruction of Republican institutions.—They have already, in nearly one-third of the country, supplanted the reign of the law by the reign of arbitrary military power. The bayonet and not the ballot is the supreme power in ten States. This is the vital principle of the Radical organization, and will mold and control its policy if once again seated in power. Written Constitutions will be made to yield, as they have been heretofore, by this party, to the demands of this policy. There can be no mistaking the purposes of the Radical leaders. They avow that they have entered upon a career of indefinite progress, and they assert openly that they intend to carry out their scheme of subjecting the country to the control of military force under the direction of a partisan Congress. They affirm that their plan of reconstructing the Government on a totally different basis from that laid by its founders ought to be and shall be carried out. The power of the General Government they intend to make supreme, not only over those questions wherein its supremacy is secured by the Constitution, but over all others which Congress chooses. They have entered upon this enterprise with a spirit and policy in harmony with their designs. Having, under the form of Congressional enactments, annulled the Constitutions and laws of a number of States, they have not only undertaken to prescribe the qualifications of voters, but have declared that a large portion of the people shall not vote at all. These enactments they enforce by the presence and control of a large army. They forbid those whom they suppose to be unwilling to support the Radical party from voting at all; and to secure conformity to the edict, they confront the voters with infantry and artillery. They thus tear up the foundations of government in and by the States, and elect others, not upon the consent of the governed, but upon the consent of the army and a fragmentary Congress.

What are to be the final stages in the progress of such a policy? It may be convenient for politicians and editors to sneer at this question and fling back the adage, "Let him laugh who wins." This may satisfy those who are thirsting for power and patronage, or who are animated by sentiments of partisan hate and revenge, but it will fail to satisfy many anxious and thinking persons, even among the Republicans themselves. If a party in power at Washington is to dictate laws to the people of the States upon matters over which the States reserved exclusive control by the express words of the Constitution, and then use military force to prevent the people from voting their policy down, what is there of security or free government left! Afar this, what barrier remains to the march to absolute power! The rights of Congress to declare who shall vote in the States, implies the right to declare who shall not vote. The same right to declare who shall or who shall not vote in Georgia, exists to declare who shall or shall not vote in Connecticut. The authority derived from the Constitution is the same in both cases. That instrument makes no distinction between States. It confers upon Congress precisely the same power over South Carolina as it does over Massachusetts—no more, no less. If that body can enfranchise or disfranchise voters in one State, it can do it in another. The Radical party has, through the forms of statutes, disfranchised hundreds of thousands of its political opponents, and enfranchised still more whom it expects to secure as its political friends. To the former it has said: You will vote against us, therefore you shall not vote at all. It may be said that it has not forbidden all its political opponents from voting. Very true; but it has proscribed, or thought it had proscribed, enough to secure the election of its own candidates.—The plan of government can be made just as effectual for the suppression of the voice of the people, as one which totally abolishes the popular elections. To this it practically must come at last, if the Radical policy, as carried out now, is inaugurated. Whether the Federal Constitution is formally abolished or not, can make no difference, as its provisions, so far as they stand in the way of party ascendancy, are treated as a dead letter. The laws and constitutions of the State, though made in conformity, or not repugnant to that Constitution, are openly annulled by Congress, and the army is ordered out to enforce the annulling acts.

This is a strange spectacle for the people of these United States. The privilege of voting for their rulers, regulated, not by themselves, by a central power, backed by military force! And to make it as impressive a spectacle as possible, the general of the army, to whom is intrusted by Congress the duty of preventing the prescribed voters from voting is made the candidate of the party which thus seeks to perpetuate its power.

This is the principle and this the policy of the intelligent portion of Grant's

supporters. They disfranchised a large body of white men, not because they had been rebels, but because they would not vote for the Radical candidates.—They enfranchised the blacks because they felt sure that they would vote for their candidates. Had the whites been Radicals, their right to vote would never have been taken away. Had the blacks been Democrats, not one of them would have been made a voter. There is not a decent Radical who would deny this under oath. Thus a system of political or rather party proscription and favor is adopted and enforced by the bayonet, as that is the only instrument which can secure its success. This system is not covertly but openly pursued. Its cardinal principle, the pivot on which it turns, is the asserted rights of a party in power to confer the right to vote upon its supporters, and deprive any others of that right. It does not make participation in the late rebellion the test of political rights at all. The moment a man at the South avows himself a Radical his disabilities are removed. If a Democrat, though he was a Union man throughout the war, and suffered proscription at the hands of the Confederate authorities, he is disfranchised, disqualified from holding office. It may be conceded that this system has not been practically executed upon the whole people. But it may be conclusively replied that the right and policy of the system is asserted, and its execution has been carried, or its supporters supposed they had carried it, far enough to secure its substantial fruits, that is a majority for their party candidates in the coming election.—Future elections they can carry in the same way. The system has in it all the elements of power and right (so far as it has any right) to prohibit any but a Radical Republican from voting in any State, and to confer that right on all persons who will vote for the candidates of that party. Like all the plans of unlimited and irresponsible power, it is extremely simple and rests alone upon the elements of will and force. The old Roman maxim, "The will of the Prince is law," is only slightly changed to "The will of the Party is law."

To this system of government the Radical party now ask that portion of the people who are still permitted to vote to commit themselves. It remains to be seen whether they will or not.—If they do, that party will have a clear path before it. With the army under its control, and the power to disfranchise its political opponents, it can accomplish whatever it chooses, except permit a free government to exist.—That it will take good care to prevent that, no one, not a fool, can doubt.—With the power to disfranchise every voter opposed to its schemes, it can and will so exercise it as to prevent the people from electing any candidate who is not pledged to support any policy that may dictate. It can always secure a majority by depriving its opponents of the privilege of voting. If disfranchising 300,000 voters, as has already been done, will not secure the future, Congress can disfranchise as many millions as it thinks necessary. With the Treasury and the army, it can continue to treat the Constitution as a dead letter, impose what taxes it will, for what purposes it will. It can try citizens by military commissions, or imprison and shoot them without trial in New England, as it has for years done at the South. It can deprive the people of all appeal to the Courts here as well as there. It can even prohibit New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey from casting any vote for President, just as it has Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and for the same reason, to wit: for fear that they may vote against some future Grant and Colfax. In short, whatever that party may choose to do in the exercise of irresponsible power, it can do, though nineteen twentieths of the present voters should be opposed to it. It has only to declare, through a law of Congress, that its opponents shall not vote, as it has already declared that they shall not in many States, and then send the army to enforce the prohibition. There will be then no escape from the jaws of this despotism, except by an uprising of at least nine-tenths of the people, and a fraternization of the army with them, and then only through a bloody struggle.

Truly, much depends on the result of the coming election. That portion of the people who are not disfranchised already are to decide whether they are to hold their rights hereafter under Constitutional guarantees, or whether they are to hold them upon such terms as partisan will, backed by irresponsible force, may prescribe. Is there a free man, in whose heart the last spark of love for liberty or hope for the future is not extinguished, who can vote for a party which has embarked in this career of crime and shame?

**A FUNNY INCIDENT.**—When Horatio Seymour was Governor last time, a negro was travelling the country to procure aid for suffering negroes in the South. He came into one of our central New York cities, and sought an audience to address. A prominent lawyer's wife there was instrumental in getting up a large audience for the charitable object. This lady was a zealous and active co-laborer in the Episcopal Church, and knowing Governor Seymour well, having met him several times at various Episcopal assemblies, she always advocated, though an intense Republican, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Horatio Seymour as being her beau ideal of worthy public

men. The negro orator, in the assembly gotten up for him, detailed a long, rambling and incoherent statement of the sufferings of the colored people down South, and then paused to receive contributions. The said lady came forward and liberally gave to the cause. After awhile, the negro not seeing the plate heap up so high as he wished, commenced: "Brudden and sistern, dis won't do. You must come down more dan dat, as it won't pay my 'spenses. Why, Brudden, I was to Albany de odder day, when even Governor Seymour, dat ar great copper-head Governor, giv me a \$50 green-back; now, what ye 'spose Christians ought to do wen he does dat." This made a decided sensation, when the good lady, who got up the assembly bolted out, saying as she left the house, "I wish I had not given that insolent negro one cent." Her husband a staunch Democrat, she forgot to take along when she went. He says he was very much annoyed at the slight, and that his wife ought to have paid some respect to his feelings, if she had none for the darkey.—N. Y. World.

**A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF OUR SUN IN 1869.**—Professor S. N. White writes to a New York paper of a total eclipse of the sun which is to occur in August, 1869. His notes of the track of the totality, calculated fifteen years ago are as follows: The sun will rise eclipsed in the interior of Siberia on the morning of August 7th, 1869, when the shadow will move in a northeasterly direction; then, turning eastwardly and southwardly, will pass over Behring's Straits and Northern Alaska about noon, local time. Thence moving across part of British North America, it will re-enter the United States in Montana between 2 and 3 P. M., local time. Moving thence across Western Nebraska, it will pass diagonally through Iowa, passing over Sioux City, Des Moines, and Keokuk about 5 o'clock. Thence it will move to the southeast, over Jacksonville, Ill., across Southern Indiana, Central Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, into and across North Carolina, and will touch the sea coast in Pamlico Sound; and it will finally leave the earth not far from the Bermudas. It will be visible in all parts of the United States, and total over a belt of one hundred miles wide along the line just indicated, the sun being hid more than four minutes.

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, 1868.

The following table shows the vote of each State in the Electoral College of 1868. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas being as yet unreconstructed States, have no vote this year:

STATE.	VOTE.
Alabama.....	8
Arkansas.....	5
California.....	5
Connecticut.....	6
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	3
Georgia.....	16
Illinois.....	16
Indiana.....	13
Iowa.....	8
Kansas.....	3
Kentucky.....	11
Louisiana.....	7
Maine.....	7
Maryland.....	12
Massachusetts.....	12
Michigan.....	8
Minnesota.....	4
Missouri.....	11
Nebraska.....	3
Nevada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	5
New Jersey.....	7
New York.....	33
North Carolina.....	9
Ohio.....	21
Oregon.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	26
Rhode Island.....	4
South Carolina.....	6
Tennessee.....	10
Vermont.....	5
West Virginia.....	5
Wisconsin.....	8
Total.....	294
Necessary to a choice.....	148

**WHO PROFITED BY THE WAR?**—The Washington Digest publishes a long list of names, among whom are Grant, Stephens, Sumner, Wade, Schenck, Sherman, Sprague, and other similar lights of Radicalism, whose aggregate wealth is \$734,660,000. Of course in this list he includes the notorious Beast Butler, whose fortune was acquired, the Digest says, by spoons and plate. The wealth of these patriots, before the invasion of the South was \$1,027,000. The Digest goes on to say: "They commenced the Radical war with a million of dollars. They have run the Government into a debt of two thousand six hundred millions of dollars, and have pocketed for themselves over seven hundred million dollars! which they hide from taxation and demand payment of principal and interest in gold from a taxed and overburdened people. May God, in his mercy, soon deliver the people from such rulers."

Dr. Jones, the superintendent of the mint at Charlotte, thinks the gold mines of North Carolina, are now yielding about \$500,000 annually. Gold is found in twenty-five counties of the State, besides other valuable metals.

**A SINGULAR INCIDENT.**—Our attention has been directed to the following singular incident of the late war, which is as remarkably strange as it is said to be true:

A correspondent of a Southern paper writes: "There was a man of Co. A' Twenty-seventh North Carolina troops named George P. Piner, who went into the fight with a small Testament in his breast pocket. A ball struck the book and penetrated as far as the fifth chapter of Matthew, 21st and 22d verses.—It merely blackened that passage, glanced off, and left the man uninjured. The verses read: 'Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill, and whoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment, and whoever is angry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of judgment.' The man said: 'that Yankee ball was like the devil; it had to turn its course when met by scriptural opposition.'"

**P. F. Duffy.**—We are pleased to welcome this eloquent son of Wisconsin—now a resident of Greensboro—to this section of our State. He has done valiant service in the Eastern Counties, for the great cause of Constitutional liberty, and now seeks rest from his labors in our Mountains. We, however, cannot permit such valuable laborers to be idle, and have prevailed upon him to address the people of Madison and Mitchell counties.

Mr. Duffy is a Northern Union man, therefore the cry of rebel cannot be raised against him. As a speaker he has few superiors, and we hope all who are desirous of hearing the truth, well spoken, will turn out and hear him.—Asheville News.

## AN ACT To make Bank-bills a Set Off.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That where any note or bond has been, or may hereafter be, given as a renewal of any debt or demand due or payable to any Bank in this State, whose Charter bears date prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, the bills of said Bank shall be a legal set off to such note or bond, without regard to whether such note or bond be made payable to said Bank or to some other party; and the bills of such Bank may be offered, and shall be received to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought upon such note or bond in any Court of this State whether said note or bond be made payable to such Bank or to any other party.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22d day of August, A. D., 1868.

**REMARKABLE.**—A remarkable petrifaction has been discovered at Sheridan at the end of the Kansas Pacific railroad. It seems to have been the remains of a crocodile, and measures one hundred and twenty-six feet in length from the head to the end of the tail.—Of the jaw only the upper one was found, which measured seven feet to the first joint of the spinal column, and actually weighed seventy-five pounds. The tail measured sixteen feet in length. The first bone measured four and a half inches in diameter, and the last three-fourths of an inch.

**GOOD HIT AT PULPIT PROFANITY.**  
A few years ago, at the conclusion of a sermon, the preacher requested some one to pass around the hat and "take up a collection." A young stranger in the place jumped up and commenced "circulating the hat" in such a way as to finish at the door and pass out with the proceeds. The preacher eyeing him as he went out, observed: "If that young man runs away with that money, he'll be damned." A deacon sitting by the window, seeing him off down the street, responded: "And if he hasn't run away with that money, I'll be d—d."

Where would the party of universal suffrage be without disfranchisement? Just figure it up: All Virginia disfranchised, 170,000 votes; all Texas 65,000; all Mississippi, 70,000; in Missouri, 50,000; in Tennessee, 100,000; in the so-called reconstructed States, 150,000—total 605,000. Then, when they have taken this out by disfranchisement, they, by negro suffrage, juggle in 750,000, making in all a difference of 1,355,000 votes. Can an election so carried be considered a fair one? Is this the voice of the people!—Petersburg Express.

**Question.**—Will any of the Radicals who are hoarse from shouting that the country has not been seriously injured by Jacobin rule, please answer why it is that greenbacks are rated from 10 to 15 per cent lower now than they were shortly after the close of the war? We have had peace and fearful taxation ever since. How is it, Jacobins, that notwithstanding the mountains of money drawn yearly from the people under the pretence that it is used in aid of the government—how is it that our credit is still decreasing?—Wisconsin Democrat.

**GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.**—Cut in thin slices one peck of green tomatoes; sprinkle them with salt and let them stand a day or two. Slice ten or twelve small onions; mix together one bottle or small tin box of mustard, half an ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of pimento, two ounces of turmeric. Put in the Kettle a layer of tomatoes, the one of onions and spice, till all are in. Cover it with good vinegar, and let it simmer till the tomatoes are quite clear.