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Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.
Scott & Scott,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.

Apothecaries and Druggists.
W. H. Glenn, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConnel building.
Porter & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneer.
W. E. Edwards,
South Elm.

Book Stores.
R. O. Sterling,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.
Wiles & Wiles,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shuler,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.
E. Kirch Schlager,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Cigar Manufacturer.
A. Brockmann,
South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Fritchett,
South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.
David McKnight,

Contractors in Wood-work.
L. J. Collier,
Jan. J. Oakley,

Confectioners.
F. DeSaut,
Tate Building, corner store.
J. Harper Lindley, Jr.,
South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. N. Moore,
South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. A. Dilworth,
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.
J. W. Huggert,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
H. Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.
W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Bonzwick,
Corner East Market and North Elm,
Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Weather,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
W. D. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel,
(see adv.)
S. C. Dodson,
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jan. Sloan & Sons,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
C. G. Yates,
South Elm,
Smith & Gilmer,
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Kline,
East Market street.
S. Steele,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Beason,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Robert & Murray,
East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.
J. H. Turpley,
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.

Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jno 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.
Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets,
(see adv.)
Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.
Pioneer Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmondson,
Davis street.

Millinery and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.
Prof. F. B. Marrie,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen.
Westbrook & Co.,
Washington, near Railroad.

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

Sewing Machines.
D H LaFish,
Rallsbury st.

Physicians.
A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
R. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConnel building.
Jan. E. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. E. Logan,
Corner West-Market and Greene.

Sign Painting.
A. W. Inghel,
South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.
W. L. Fowler,
West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Tomb-Stones.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. H. Furrer,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.
Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lind-
sey.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William U. Steiner.
County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.
Frederick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler,
West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jno. Crace,
South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. E. Keogh,
Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow,
South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE LIFE OF
Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,
One of the former Editors of "The Times."
Quo difficilius, hoc preclarior.

Written for The Times.
BY WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER IX.
Winter was now full upon them. The weather was severely cold; snow had fallen; and the roads were in wretched condition. There could not possibly be more campaigning before the opening of Spring; and all had gone into winter quarters. Maj. Cole had his quarters snugly fixed for comfort and laid himself down before his hickory fires to read and to ruminate. He had procured the life of THOMAS JEFFERSON in three large volumes and the celebrated politico-philosophical works of CALHOUN with which he expected to busy himself until the next campaign began. Once more he was a close and diligent student. These great works were very manna for his hungry intellect. He was daily and nightly following the thoughts and acts of those two pre-eminently distinguished minds, reflecting upon them and striking out new ideas suggested by them. He was in the midst of a great revolution, such as they never saw or dreamed; blood, the blood of his countrymen, had flown in rivers; and the enquiry uppermost in his mind was where, when and how will it terminate? He was examining carefully and practically the policy and the reasoning of the illustrious South Carolina statesman. He wished to see for himself whether they were sound and safe, and whether the DAVIS Administration at Richmond was governed and controlled by them in establishing the new system of government, which they were fighting to uphold. Truly, he was delving in a mine of rich and deep, and splendid thinking and reasoning; but it is not known whether Maj. Cole embraced his doctrines and agreed in his reasonings, or whether he considered them erroneous, and impolitic, and mischievous. He never committed his reflections to paper and no one is living who was conversant with his views. The great South Carolinian advocated a dual form of government and thought that was the only kind of government which could be permanent; but, however plausible and powerful his logic, however specious and fascinating his style of presenting it, the stern God of battles has decided against him and for the immortal WEBSTER—THAT THE AMERICAN UNION SHALL BE "ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

Christmas was approaching with its festivities, and, though others were preparing for a full measure of enjoyment and hilarity, he was so absorbed with his books, that he little cared to indulge in the levities and high-bounded pleasures anticipated by them. On the eve before that "merry day," the camp rang with the wildest merriment,

and the brave boys, who were breaking as best they could the tedium and irksomeness of camp life in mid-winter, had gathered around the quarters of Lieut. Col. GRAY and had called for a speech from him. He came forward promptly and was entertaining them with that sparkling wit and brilliant eloquence with which he was so eminently gifted—a real, stirring, merry, heartsome, Christmas talk. COLE, who was in the Adjutant's tent opposite GRAY's headquarters, supposing they would call him out next, dropped down on his all-fours, slipped out under the back folds of the tent, and, in slang phrase, *skeddaddled*. He made no pretensions to public speaking, and he did not desire to follow the graceful—talking GRAY. So soon as the latter had concluded, they turned to the Adjutant's tent and sung out for COLE; but much and loud calling could not bring him forth, nor could they find him "high or low." They were disappointed, that he had given them the slip, still they said nothing; but, on New Year's Eve, they resolved to surround his tent and surprise him. That evening came; they did so, and called lustily for him. He was fairly "tread," and, like Capt. MARTIN SCOTT's coon, he at once "came down"—surrendered. He presented himself at the tent-door; told them they need not wonder that he ran on Christmas Eve; that the most valiant *veteran troops* had not been able to stand before the Twenty-Second, and it was a matter of no surprise that one should flee at their coming, their onset. He, then, spoke of the glorious career which they as soldiers had run; of the dangers, perils and hardships they had encountered and endured; and hoped, that the New Year, on which they were about to enter, would be as splendidly illustrated by patience, endurance, valor and devotion. He, then, tipped his hat to his brave men and withdrew amid plaudits and hurrahs.

While intently engaged in his historical and political readings, he was interrupted by an order from Gen. LEE, that he should return home to enlist men for his own and other regiments in the service. He, at once, proceeded homeward. He regretted to quit his studies; but it was exceedingly pleasant to him once more to visit Greensboro and to mingle with his relations, friends and associates here. He left his regiment, which was some eight miles below Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, on the 19th of January, 1863. Most of his time, during February and March, was occupied in enlisting men, liable to conscription, for LEE's army. He followed the Enrolling Officer into several of the counties of the 6th Congressional District of the State, and forwarded a large number of men to different regiments in Virginia. The writer had not a few interviews with him and heard him converse freely and fully on the state of the country. He had enlarged views on the many hard problems of the war; yet in his opinion to the clearest human sagacity and ingenuity the solution of some of them was darkness, increasing and impenetrable darkness. Heaven alone could solve them, and man could understand them only when solved. He was heartily tired of the destruction of life, the waste of property and the desolation of the fairest parts of the South, and extremely anxious that the war should close. He entered the field at the very beginning of the struggle; he had seen all its cruellest phases; and none knew better than he, that sorrow was in almost every heart and mourning in almost every household in the land. It is an historic fact, that the demand for the usual habiliments of mourning was such, that neither black goods, nor crapes, could be procured except, now and then, a small supply was run through the blockade. He expressed his dread of the coming campaign. He thought it would prove the hardest-contested and most fatal thro' which we would have to pass. He felt confident our soldiery would fight heroically and stubbornly; still he was not over-sanguine of our final success. The writer entertained the opinion, that

our only hope of success, if we had any at all, was in negotiation repeated after each successful engagement; that the ablest, purest and most distinguished Southern, not time-serving and slavish politicians and partisans, should be appointed commissioners to compromise and adjust our differences on the best terms which could have been gotten. The Major, though not settled as to his convictions of what would be most politic, considered, that he had yet a high duty to discharge for his section and was resigned to leave this national controversy to the arbitrament of the sword and the ultimate decree of the God of nations.

His brother JAMES and himself visited his sister, Mrs. MATHEWS, at her home in Forsythe, and spent as much time as his duties would permit just before his return to the Army. She was his only sister and was tenderly and ardently loved by him. The trio was, then, unbroken; and, though the changes in war are so many against life, yet he had escaped so marvellously, never being wounded or a prisoner, that each hoped he might pass that fiery ordeal to the close of the war unscathed, unhurt and unaptured. Sustained by the Christian philosophy, that "all things work together for good to them that love God," much of the sadness, which stirred each heart at parting, was dissipated and exhaled to Heaven in hope. Hope! what a beautiful charmer is Hope! It lures mortal into flowery ways; bodieth forth lovely Utopias; peoplet them with creatures almost as fair as angels; buildeth castles high in the air; from the low lands of despondency it leadeth to the hills of expectancy; from the high-raging seas of danger it pointeth to the quiet havens of safety; from the depths of sorrow and despair it charmeth up to the mounts of God and rest where is its twin-spirit Faith all beautiful and resplendent with the unspeakable glories of the brighter and better land! Truly, Hope is a charmer, that charmeth ever wisely!

Before he was quite ready to set out for the Rappahannock, he learned, with pain and sadness of the demise of Lieut. Col. GRAY. The Colonel had sickened and died since he was detailed home on duty. Well might he be sorrowful! He had lost a genial companion; his regiment, a good and brave commander; his country, a gifted and noble patriot and an intrepid and chivalrous defender! With THOMAS GRAY, he was solemnly reminded, that

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inviolable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HEAT FROM THE STARS.—It is a startling fact that if the earth were dependent alone upon the sun for heat, it would not get heat enough to keep existence in animal and vegetable life upon its surface. It results from the researches of Pouillet that the stars furnish heat enough in the course of a year to melt a crust of ice seventy-five feet thick—almost as much as is supplied by the sun. This may appear strange when we consider how immeasurably small must be the amount of heat from any one of those distant bodies. But the surprise vanishes, when we remember that the whole firmament is so thickly sown with stars that in some places thousands are crowded together within a space no greater than that occupied by the full moon. The eye cannot see more than a thousand at the same time in the clearest heaven, yet the number is probably infinite. From the first to the sixth magnitude inclusive, the total number of visible stars is 3,128.

NEWSPAPER SPONGERS.—An exchange makes the following sensible remarks: "There are many people in the world who make it a business to sponge the reading of their country paper without any expense to themselves. They are found wherever the paper is left—in a shop, office, store or barber-shop, and often borrowing it before the owner has an opportunity of seeing it. This is done by very many who are abundantly able and whose duty would seem to be to sustain their country paper, by subscribing and paying for it."

Constitution of North-Carolina.
As adopted by the late Mengrel Convention,
and which is soon to be submitted
to the people for ratification or rejection.

PREAMBLE.
We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.
That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government, may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Section 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Section 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Section 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Section 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.

Section 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State unimpaired, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Section 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emolument or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Section 8. The Legislative, Executive, and Supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Section 9. All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Section 10. All elections ought to be free.

Section 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence unless found guilty.

Section 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

Section 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors with the right of appeal.

Section 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Section 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State except in cases of fraud.

Section 17. No person ought to be taken,

imprisoned or dissolved of his frehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Section 18. Every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Section 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Section 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Section 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Section 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to effect the right to vote or hold office.

Section 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Section 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Section 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Section 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Section 27. The people have a right to the privileges of education, and it is the duty of the state to guard and maintain that right.

Section 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Section 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Section 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this state.

Section 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Section 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Section 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and are hereby forever prohibited within this state.

Section 34. The limits and boundaries of the state shall be and remain as they now are.

Section 35. All courts shall be open and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Section 36. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
Section 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty senators biennially chosen by ballot.

Section 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year 1871, the Senate shall be composed of members elected from districts constituted as follows:

1st District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two senators.

2d Dist—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

3d Dist—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

4th Dist—Northampton shall elect one senator.

5th Dist—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

6th Dist—Halifax shall elect one senator.

7th Dist—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

8th Dist—Pitt shall elect one senator.

9th Dist—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

10th Dist—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.