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PROFESSIONAL.

L. D. PENDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TARBORO', N. C.

OFFICE, one door below Post Office, and one above the store of D. Pender & Co. All business intrusted to my care will be promptly and strictly attended to.

GILBERT ELLIOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 24 West Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

MESSRS. Dancy, Hyman & Co., New York. Dr. P. F. Clements, Baltimore. Messrs. C. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.

BIGGS & MOORE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tarboro', N. C.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Martin, Bertie, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Wilson and Wayne, and also the Federal, Bankrupt and Supreme Courts. Strict attention paid to the collection and adjustment of claims, and to cases in Bankruptcy.

August 1, 1867. 35-1/2 Wilson Carolina and Goldboro' Star insert for one month and send bill to this office.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST, TARBORO', N. C.

Office at the Edgecombe House, where he can be found on Monday and Tuesday of each week. May 2, 1867. 22-1/2

DR. R. F. ROBERTSON, DENTIST, TARBORO', N. C.

Office at the Edgecombe House, where he can be found on Monday and Tuesday of each week. May 2, 1867. 22-1/2

NOTICE. A. E. RICKS, D. D. L. would respectfully call to the Citizens of Tarboro' and its vicinity, that he is again in the practice of his Profession—and will in the future as in the past—endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully for all those who require his service. Address, Rocky Mount, N. C. Feb. 3, 1866. 10-1/2

DANCE, HYMAN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 24 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. September 20th 1867. 32-1/2

WM. BRUCE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, 29 Chambers and 5 Reade Streets, NEW YORK. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE sale of Cotton in this Market, on which liberal advances will be made and TAX PAID on application to R. Chapman. Sept. 19. 41-1/2

R. J. CONNER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, 254 & 256 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK. Nearly opposite Earl's Hotel. July 28. 35-1/2

JOHN K. HOYT, of Washington, N. C., with CHICHESTER & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, No. 10, Barclay Street, near Astor House, New York. All orders promptly attended to. Feb. 10. 11-1/2

BROWN & CUTLER, Commission Merchants, 142 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other Produce—Bagging, Bales, Rope and Iron Ties, furnished to shippers on favorable terms. New York, Aug. 23, 1867. 39-2/2

HATH, ESTES & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 132 Front Street, Corner of Pine Street, NEW YORK. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND other goods solicited. All orders promptly executed. Oct. 10. 44-1/2

Tannabill, McIlwaine & Co., Commission Merchants, 130 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Strict Personal Attention given to COTTON. BEST ROLL AND GUNNY BAGGING, Rope and Iron furnished at lowest market rates. Taxes on Cotton will be paid by our friends Messrs. D. Pender & Co., Matthew Weddell, Messrs. S. J. E. Lindsey, Rocky Mount, N. C. Messrs. G. H. Brown & Co., Washington, N. C. Aug. 29, 39-1/2

A. T. BRUCE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants, For the Sale of Cotton and other Southern Produce. No. 165 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. ARTIES Shipping Cotton to us can be accommodated with funds by Tax on Messrs. Brown & Phippen or H. D. Teal, Tarboro'. Property covered by Insurance as soon as started. Oct 13-1/2

NORFOLK.

NOTICE. JOHN WHITE, ESQ., FORMERLY of Warrenton, N. C., is this day admitted a partner in our business, the style of the firm to be JOHN WHITE & CO. FREER, NEAL & CO. FREER & NEAL, 41-1/2 October 9, 1867. GEO. H. FREER, N. C. JOHN B. NEAL, N. C. JNO. WHITE, N. C.

FREER, NEAL & CO., COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va. Refer to H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. G. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; General R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; General Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Colonel John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; George H. Brown & Co., Washington. Oct. 9. 41-1/2

RICKS, HILL & CO., COTTON AND Gen. Commission Merchants NORFOLK, VA. BAGGING and ROPE furnished—payable in Cotton. Liberal advances made. Sep 14-1/2

JAMES GORDON & CO., Commission Merchants, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the sale of Produce of every kind, and to the purchase of all supplies for Farmers, Merchants, and others in the country. Nov 29, 1-1/2

C. W. GRANDY & CO., FACTORS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, McIntosh's Wharf, NORFOLK, VA. FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, Grain, Naval Stores and Country Produce generally, and purchasers of General Merchandise. Sept 15. 42-1/2

COWARD & HARRISS, General Commission Merchants, 26 Commerce Street, NORFOLK, VA. WILL attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, & Co., and purchase of Supplies, and forwarding Cotton and Tobacco to Europe if desired. D. G. COWARD, Washington Co., N. C. R. J. HARRISS, Granville, Va. of Halifax County, N. C. [Aug 1-35-6m] Refers to T. E. Lewis, Tarboro'.

KADER BIGGS & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, AND COTTON FACTORS, McPhail's Wharf, NORFOLK, VA. Shipments made to Liverpool free of forwarding Commissions, and the usual advances made. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, and all kinds of Country Produce. [June 2-27-1y]

J. D. REED, AGT. PRACTICAL HATTER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 18 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA. L. Berkley, W. M. Millar, J. W. Grandy, Formerly of N. C. BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO. Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods & Notions, 142 Pearl Street, Next door to Exchange National Bank NORFOLK, VA. ESTABLISHED 1831.

J. M. FREEMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 MAIN STREET, Corner of Talbot Street, NORFOLK, VA. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. Watches carefully and properly repaired. apr. 4. 18-1/2

L. L. BRICKHOUSE & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags &c., No. 23 Main Street, Opposite Taylor, Martin & Co., Norfolk, Va. Full stock constantly on hand at lowest market prices. JOHN H. FARRER, of Morganton, N. C. mar 28. 16-1/2

C. F. GREENWOOD, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, Pearl and other rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Clocks, AND Fancy Goods, No. 27 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skillful workmen and warranted. April 4, 1867. 18-1/2

NORFOLK.

JNO. BURGESS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cor. Wide Water and Commerce Streets, Norfolk, Va. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO consignments and prompt returns made. Oct. 10. 44-6m

W. M. H. PETERS, WASHINGTON REED, PETERS & REED, General Commission, Shipping and Forwarding Merchants, Town Point, Norfolk, Va., AND Water Street, Portsmouth, Oct. 10. 44-3m

W. HORNER, (Successor to P. DILLWORTH,) No. 1 Wide Water Street, NORFOLK, VA. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Paper, Metals, Bones, &c. June 6, 1867. 27-1/2

SMITH, ELLIOTT & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 12 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va. CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE and orders for Goods will receive prompt attention. Bagging and Rope furnished. Sept. 12. 40-1/2

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 38 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va. A SUPPLY OF PURE Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand. Sept. 5. 40-6m

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO., DEALERS IN Hardware, Cutlery, BAR IRON AND STEEL, WAGON MATERIAL, BELTING AND PACKING, House Furnishing Goods, &c., Circular Front, corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va. Nails at Factory Prices, Trace Chains, Weed, Hilling and Grab Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c. The trade supplied at Northern prices. mar. 28. 16-1/2

S. W. SELDNER, 39 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA. ESTABLISHED 1854. Wholesale and Retail Clothier and Merchant Taylor. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the largest and best selected stocks of Ready Made Clothing and gent furnishing goods, also a fine assortment of piece goods, which he is prepared to make up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, a call is very respectfully requested. April 4, 1867. 18-1/2

DAVIS & BROTHER, Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED Tobacco. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House. Any consignment will have special attention. No. 4 Rowland's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. ap. 25, 1867. 21-1/2

EDWARD P. TABB & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS, West Side Market Square, Norfolk, Va. Sign of the Anvil. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OLD Dominion Nails, Emery's Cotton Gin, Boyle & Gambles Circulars, Pitt and Co. Saws Warranted. Gum Betting, all sizes. A large stock always on hand of Axes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Chain Traces, Hollow Ware, Horse Collars, Rope, Agents for Fairbanks & Co's Standard SCALES, that will weigh a Gold Dollar or a Canal Boat Loaded. A large stock of Queens Ware, China and Glass. Attention of the trade respectfully solicited. mar. 28. 10-1/2

MISCELLANEOUS. N. M. LAWRENCE, General Agent & Commission Merchant KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best brands of FLOUR and general assortment of Family Groceries. JUST BEHIND THE COURT HOUSE, Highest prices paid for Cotton, Bacon, Lard, Hams, &c. Will furnish Bagging & Rope and supply all orders for Merchandise at small commissions. Call and see for yourself. Sept. 5. 40-4m

G. H. BROWN & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, WASHINGTON, N. C. N. B. The United States Government tax, and all other expenses, paid by us, on produce forwarded, will be collected from consignee at destination, unless otherwise instructed.

THE SOUTHERNER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1867. Something Decidedly Rich.

WHY CANNOT A WOMAN BECOME A MASON

At the late anniversary celebration of the Masons of Austin, Nevada, the orator of the day thus discoursed upon this vexed question: Woman sometimes complains that she is not permitted to enter our lodges and work with the craft in their labors, and learn all there is to be learned in the institution. We will explain the reason. We learn that before the Almighty had finished his work, he was in some doubt about creating Eve. The creation of every living and creeping thing had been accomplished, and the Almighty had made Adam (who was the first Mason,) and created for him the finest lodge in the world, and called it Paradise No. 1. He then caused all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air to pass before Adam for him to name them, which was a piece of work he had to do alone, so that no confusion might thereafter arise from Eve, whom he knew would make trouble if she was allowed to participate in it if he created her beforehand.

Adam being very much fatigued with the labors of his first task, fell asleep, and when he awoke he found Eve in the lodge with him. Adam being senior Warden, placed Eve, the pillar of beauty in the South, and she received their instructions from the Grand Master in the East, which, when finished, she immediately called the craft from labor to refreshment. Instead of attending to the duties of her office as she ought, she left her station, violated her obligation, and let in an expelled Mason, who had no business there, and went around with him, leaving proper to look after the lodge. The fellow had been expelled from the Grand Lodge, with several others, some time before. But hearing the footsteps of the Grand Master, he suddenly took his leave, telling Eve to go to making aprons, as she and Adam were not in proper regalia. She went and told Adam, and when the Grand Master returned to the lodge, he found his gavel had been stolen.

He called for the Senior and Junior Wardens, who had neglected to guard the door, and found them absent. After searching some time he came to where they were hid, and demanded of Adam what he was doing there, instead of occupying his official station. Adam replied he was waiting for Eve to call the craft from refreshment to labor, again, and that the craft was not properly clothed, which they were making provisions for. Turning to Eve he asked her what she had to offer in excuse for her unofficial and unmaison conduct. She replied that a fellow passing himself off for a Grand Lecturer had been giving her instructions, and she thought it was no harm to learn them. The Grand Master then asked her what had become of his gavel, which she didn't know, unless that fellow had taken it away.

Finding that Eve was no longer trustworthy, and that she had caused Adam to neglect his duty, and had let in one whom he had expelled, the Grand Master had the Lodge closed, and turning them out, set a faithful tyler to guard the door with a flaming sword. Adam, repenting of his folly, went to work like a man and a good Mason, in order to get reinstated again. Not so with Eve; she got angry about it and commenced raising Cain. Adam, on account of his information, was permitted to establish lodges and work in the lower regions; and while Eve was allowed to join him in work of charity outside, she was never again permitted to assist in the regular work of the craft. Hence the reason why woman cannot become an inside Mason.

How to become a Millionaire and Happy. John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he had prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE. 1804—Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as to do it without temperance. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good. Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules and the divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our divine creator. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live wisely, soberly, and righteously. JOHN McDONOUGH. New Orleans, March 9, 1804.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.] Pious Exulting Across the Lakes—Balloon Ride at Night from Toronto to Cleveland.

The aeronaut named Thompson, who ascended recently from Toronto, descended safely near this city, the balloon having been taken by a strong up-current across the lakes. Much anxiety was felt in Toronto as to Thompson's fate before the telegram arrived announcing his safe landing. Mr. Thompson gives the following account of his adventure: The balloon ascended at 4.40, and from the velocity the balloon was travelling at, I soon perceived it was foolish to try to descend. It soon became evident to me that landing in Canada was out of the question, and that all arrangements must be made to be driven across the lakes. The first thing that struck me was to drop the grapple to the full extent, one hundred and twenty feet. This acted as a guide to the distance that the balloon might be kept above the surface of the water; it being now dark, and, by placing one hand on the rope, the effect of the grapple striking the water was distinctly felt. With an open bag of ballast and a couple of times the grapple struck the water, a couple of handfuls of sand were thrown out, and to this plan alone I owe my own preservation and success. The ballast was about 350 pounds. For three hours that plan was carried out, and then came one of the most drenching and merciless rains I have ever felt. I could not see fifteen feet before me, and the noise of the rain on the balloon and the water was such as to entirely unnerve me. My hands became numb, and I was drenched to the skin. I now began to perceive my position more acutely, though I determined not to give up until all the ballast and moveables were gone. The rain was making the balloon heavier every moment, and the ballast was thrown out more freely till about 10 o'clock, when the fatigue overcame me. I fell into a stupor for a few moments. By this time the balloon had descended to within sixty feet of the water, and instantly out went twenty-eight pounds of ballast. The effect of this was that the balloon rose to an altitude of a mile, entirely through the rain clouds, and then the moon shone brilliantly, and in this position it remained about a quarter of an hour. The effect of the moon shining on the cloud beneath was such as an artist might be proud of. The shadow of the balloon was distinctly to be seen traveling over the rough and uneven clouds, giving the idea of a balloon race. Everything now became calm. No longer the hum of the lake or the rain. All was still, but whether the storm still raged beneath was unknown. As the balloon descended, it was evident a change had come over the scene. The rain had ceased, and the appearance of every thing was of the darkest hue. Whether it was an understratum of dark could not be known. Suddenly, a glimmer of light was seen a moment; then, with anxious eyes cast down to perceive any object, at last some squares, with darker margins, were clearly visible. These proved to be the fields and hedges, and they appeared to vanish as quickly as objects passed when in an express train. A town was at last seen, and I heard the sound of musical instruments. I then called out to know where I was, but the reply was unintelligible. They, however, saw it was a balloon. About two miles further on the grapple caught in a large oak tree, and held fast. This was a great proof to be a little village near Cleveland. I then called out lustily; the sounds of persons singing and playing music were heard. This proved to be four young men who had been to a ball. They were natives of Cleveland, and as they advanced nearer my voice was heard. They at once set to work to pull the balloon out of the woods and convey it to a field where it could be opened. It was then 3 o'clock in the morning.

A Sensible Negro. The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph publishes an interesting letter from a negro named Wesley Bibb, who was recently nominated for Congress in the Macon district, and now respectfully declines the honor on the ground that:—"When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, The path of honor is a private station."

The letter is well written and discloses the peculiar oversight of Congress in framing the Reconstruction act, so as to allow negroes to vote, or accept office, whatever their antecedents or conduct during the war. Wesley, it seems, was an incorrigible "rebel so-called," and fought side by side with his master in the Confederate cause, until the latter fell at Chickamauga; and, after that, he followed the fortunes of the "Conquered Banner" until he "witnessed" its spotless folds trailed in defeat. He denounces the white Radicals of the South as a set of "nest-dwelling birds," as full of blatant hypocrisy as they are of all manner of concealed iniquity; and calls on the intelligent and sensible portion of his own race to stand aloof from the "Loyal League," and give no countenance to any such organization, or to the bad and base men who are endeavoring to wheedle them into it. He denounces the law which excludes the white man, "who stood by his own section" during the war, and extends its privileges to the black man who was guilty of the same offense.

In speaking of his late master, and of both he would have to take if elected to Congress, he says:—"Fresh from his arms-wrathed grape, I cannot degrade his memory, nor can I incur my own consent to sit in the halls of the conspirators at Washington. Voluntarily, I will not

become a degenerate son of 'my old Kentucky home.' Carefully communing with myself, I cannot discover business enough in my nature to permit me to gulp down the damning draught of the so-called 'iron-clad oath.' Though I am a colored man, I am at the same time a Southern man, and, as such, I cannot accept this detestably odious oath. But if I could, self-pride, so help me Heaven! would deter me from making a public acknowledgment of my shame."

The fact is every day disclosing itself, that the more intelligent and sensible portion of the negroes at the South are taking sides with their late masters, and are deeply in sympathy with them, in the outrages perpetrated by Congress, and the degradation sought to be put upon them by that revolutionary and Constitution-defying body. Radicalism, as an epidemic, has run at the North, and it will eventually diffuse itself into the very harmless "disease," even among the negroes of the South.

The perils of Bachelors. Marriageable men are beginning to be wary. They are commencing to eschew the society of the virtuous fair, and, in too many instances, are betaking themselves to other society, equally fair, but from whose vocabulary the word virtue is altogether expunged. Of late, should their happiness absolutely depend upon their being allowed to mix in the society of ladies, they adopt a subterfuge now much in vogue among those who aspire for clerical dignities and for the affections of a maiden with a well lined purse.

Even if a man is allowed to visit in the guise of a friend, the chances are that he will eventually drift into matrimony. Supposing there to be several daughters in the family whom he visits, he will look upon the number as his greatest safeguard. He may imagine that he will never attempt to single out one, from the difficulty of discovering which one to single out. The girls would, of course, lead him to believe that they looked upon him as a brother, and that papa and mamma looked upon him in the light of a son—not son-in-law. The lucky bachelor, and he is still to be counted, would be allowed to mingle with the young ladies, and would allow his feelings to lead him whither they listed; and, as a natural sequence, he would eventually single some one rose from these flowers of woman-kind as being a little fairer, having a more charming manner, or for in some way or other commencing to prefer her to his sisters. If all this is to be the controlling power of this continent, it is for you, now, to remember your duties—your fidelity to principles; what you owe to your neighbors—whether they agree with you or not—and to take care that the public well suffer no detriment at your hands. I thank you for your very kind greeting; and not having strength in my present state of health to say more, I bid you all good night."

The President's Views on the Political Situation. The Washington Republican gives an account of an interview had with the President on Saturday, by a Conservative Republican, in which the President freely expressed himself on the late elections. It says: His attention was called to an analysis of the recent election in Ohio, where two great parties presented each its ticket. The people looked at them both indiscriminately, and took the soldier standard-bearer (Hayes) of the Republican party—thus seemingly rebuking the Democrats for nominating a Vallandigham man like Thurman, instead of soldier, and accepted and elected the Legislature of the Democratic and Conservative party, to prevent the re-election of a Radical like Mr. Wade, thus repudiating the two extremes in politics, and then at the same election they buried the disturbing question of negro equality beneath a majority of 50,000 votes. The President listened to this statement, and said:—"It is a remarkable fact. It is the logic of events. It is the true lesson of the election. And what makes the fact still more remarkable, is that this wonderful discrimination was made by the people themselves at the polls, and that the extraordinary results were obtained in the face of the misrepresentation that were constantly made in the press and upon the stump, and furthermore, that the government of the State was in the hands of the Radicals, and the treasurer of their wealthy men was poured out like water to aid them in carrying the State. The people have conquered in spite of these appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others, disregarding the two dangerous extremes, and taking the safe high, Conservative ground as laid down in the August-Philadelphia Convention of 1866 upon the Constitution, for the preservation of the State, and in favor of pure loyalty and a united and free country."

During this conversation, a very brief synopsis of which we have given, the President remarked that he thought the lesson taught by the people of Ohio, as indicated above, was correct, and he had been and should be gratified by it. He said the thousand and one reports set about as to what he was about to do in reorganizing his Cabinet were unauthorized and untrue. Whatever he did in that direction would be the subject of the public eye.

During the trial of a suit in a Western court, counsel took exception to the ruling on a certain point, and a dispute arose. If the court please, I wish to refer to this book a moment, said the counsel, picking up a large volume. There's no one in your picking up any books, exclaimed the judge, angrily, I have decided this point. "I know that," was the reply.

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Ex-President Pierce on the Elections. Ex-President Franklin Pierce was serendip in Concord, New Hampshire, by the Democrats who were rejoicing over the election returns. Halting in front of his residence, the crowd gave three cheers for Pennsylvania, three for Ohio, and three for Gen. Pierce. The ex-President appeared at the door and was enthusiastically cheered, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

As soon as the music stopped, ex-President Pierce spoke as follows:—"It has been so long your part and mine, my friends and neighbors, to breast and smile back defiance at what we have believed to be the torrent of evil that one hardly knows how to receive notes of triumph. I am free to confess, however, that the results which you have come to announce are not a surprise to me. There have been mutterings, and some distinct enunciations, which proclaimed them pretty significantly to my mind. Not the least of these was the encouragement and hope which came down to us from our neighboring State—Montana Verte—a noble State, represented by high men for years—Judge Collier, Gov. Foot, Hiland Hall, and others of like stamp. Then came the 13,000 fresh votes from Maine, speaking encouragement and hope. Then Montana—far-off Montana—came over the mountains with her trumpet tone, saying, 'Hail to the rescue of your country!'"

"Wave, March, all the banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry; for we are striking hands with you in this great battle for union and independence. Then came California booming over the cape and ocean to assure us that the Pacific has recovered its feet, and is ready for the great conflict; and we may hope for victory in Ohio, which seemed like hoping against hope. And, finally, old sturdy Pennsylvania, which holds Independence Hall, speak words of terror to the wrong and encouragement to the right. I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are no party triumphs. The people have risen in their majesty, with a consciousness of their power, and disregarding party lines and party aspirations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children and their country. I think the great battle has been fought and won. If the results are significant in nothing else they are in this—that the white race—our race—the German, Italian, French, Irish, Scotch and Anglo-Saxon people—are still to be the controlling power of this continent. It is for you, now, to remember your duties—your fidelity to principles; what you owe to your neighbors—whether they agree with you or not—and to take care that the public well suffer no detriment at your hands. I thank you for your very kind greeting; and not having strength in my present state of health to say more, I bid you all good night."

The father keenly relished his discomfort of the suffer, and removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied:—"Well, young man, I don't know as I have any objection, providing you marry the girl first."

"ONE OF THE SAINTS." The public, generally, know who Col. Win. F. Henderson, of Davidson, commonly called "Windy Billy," is. He figured largely in the recent Jacobin Convention in this city, as one of the most vindictive and violent orators of that precise and bitter taste. He has been named to the ticket by portions of the Radical press, and been coupled with Brownlow in the catalogue of "glorious patriots." It is even said that he is the favorite candidate of some of them for Governor of North Carolina, under the "reconstructed" State.

We learn that, at Davidson Court, in session the present week, this same patriot was indicted by the Grand Jury for insolently treating the Grand Jury consisted of eleven Radicals, four negroes, and three Conservative citizens. We further learn that Henderson, thereupon, came into Court and himself requested that his name should be stricken from the list of Attorneys.

It is said that he will also be indicted for perjury for having taken the test oath, as Sub-Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau. No wonder that our honest, well-meaning citizens are leaving a party, where a man like Henderson is recognized as a leader.

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