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Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.
Scott & Smith,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Dillard, Rehn & Gilmer,
South Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)

Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.

Scates & Scates,
North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.

Apothecaries and Druggists.
E. W. Gilman, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConnell building.

Patel & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneer.
Jas. B. Poirer,
Wiles & Wiley,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)

Wills & Schiller,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Best and Shoe Makers.
E. W. Schlegel,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Thos. S. Hays,
Davies st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

Cigar Manufacturer.
J. Brockman,
South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Pfeiffer,
South Elm, near Depot.

Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.
David McKnight,

Contractors in Wood-work.
J. J. Collier,
Jas. A. Oakley,
David Henry.

Confessioners.
F. DeSart,
E. W. Schlegel, corner store.

Dress-Making and Fashions.
Maz. N. Moore,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. A. Tibbott,
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.
J. W. Hootch,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.
W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. H. Tostack,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lockway corner, (see adv.)

W. H. Trotter,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.

W. D. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.

J. B. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel.

S. C. Hudson,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Jas. Shaver & Sons,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)

G. G. Yates,
South Elm,
Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Allen,
West Market street.

S. Smith,
Owner East Market and Davis streets.

D. W. C. Benson,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Boydell & Murray,
East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.
J. H. Taylor,
Washington st., on the Railroad.

Grocers and Confectioners.
Stewart & A. A. A.,
East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.
E. A. Zander,
Grand Southern Agent, Band O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guildford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jas. B. George, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Business-makers.
J. W. S. Porter,
East Market st., near Court House.

John E. Thum,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.
Southern Hotel, Seales & Co., proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.

Phoenix Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Liquor Dealers.
Jas. W. Barber, Wholesale Dealers,
West Market st., Garrett Building.

Livery Stables.
J. L. Edwards, Jr.,
Davies st. bet.

Millinery and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

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

Tailors.
W. L. Tucker,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Timers.
Jas. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.

G. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Photographers.
Hugh A. Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House, upstairs.

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

Sign and Ornamental Painting.
J. B. Taylor,
East Market, Albright's block.

THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.

VOL. { Patriot XXX. }
Times VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869.

{ NO. 51. }

Physicians.

A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
E. W. Gilman,
West Market, McConnell 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.

Farmer's Department.

THE PEANUT ITS CULTIVATION.

From the samples of the peanut offered in our market, we are satisfied that the crop could be made to pay in this section, hence we copy the following article from the Petersburg Index: The cultivation of the peanut is becoming such an important industry in lower Virginia, that we shall be excused for advertising to it. Our information is derived from one of the most successful cultivators in Surry, a county which may be regarded as the headquarters of pea culture.

Compared with cotton and tobacco, the chief money crops of this section, that of peanuts is much more profitable. The cultivation is as easy as that of corn, as is shown by the fact that some planters have fields of a hundred acres or more. But there are certain conditions necessary to success, and these must be rightly observed, whether on a large or small scale. These conditions are a free, light soil, and the presence of an abundant supply of calcareous matter—either marl or lime. Both of them abound in lower Virginia, and hence the eminent success which has attended the cultivation. Where neither lime nor marl is accessible, ashes serve as a good substitute. Theoretically, we should conclude that bone dust, or the superphosphates, would answer a useful purpose. At any rate, the latter might be used to advantage as a fertilizer, equally with guano. We now append specific directions for every part of the management:

The land should be of medium quality, not too stiff, nor very light. Peas raised on the former are of a dark color; on the latter bright.

If the land has not been previously limed or marled, apply fifty bushels of lime or a hundred and fifty bushels of marl to the acre.

It is best to follow corn with peanuts, but they do not come well after potatoes. A great object is to have clean land. It is generally considered an exhaustive crop, but is not more so than others, provided the vines, which make excellent provender, are allowed to remain on the land. Successive crops may be grown on the same ground if manure is used.

Commence plowing shallow with a single plow in March or April, according to the weather.

About the 10th to 20th May, throw up ridges three feet apart, which are to be reduced in height to about three inches above the general level of the field. Then plant at distances of eighteen inches in the row, dropping two seeds in a place, and covering to the depth of an inch to an inch and a half.

In about a week or ten days they will begin to come up. As it is a great object to get a good stand, the missing hills should be replanted at the earliest moment.

As soon as the grass makes its appearance, give a light plowing, throwing the earth from the vines, and following with the hoe thoroughly removing all the grass from the row.

Plow again as soon as the grass reappears, using a double shovel or cultivator, and the hoe as before directed.

Next comes the time for laying by, the vines having grown half way across the space between the rows.—This is done by running a mouldboard once in the middle between the rows, and drawing the earth up to the rows with the hoe, care being taken not to cover the vines, nor to make the ridge too high. Where there is grass in the row it must be pulled up by hand.

The time for harvesting the crop is from the 15th to the 30th of October. When the weather is settled and favorable take three pronged forks, bent like a hoe, and loosen the vines along the rows. Hands follow the digger, pull up the vines, shake the earth from them and leave them in the same place. In dry weather they will be sufficiently cured in two days to be shocked.

In shocking, provide stakes seven feet long, sharpened at both ends;

then lay two fence rails on the ground as a foundation, but with supports underneath to afford ventilation. The stakes are stuck in the ground at proper intervals between the rails, and the stacks built up around them and finished off by a cap of straw. The diameter of the stack is measured by the length of the vine.

After remaining about two weeks in the stack, the picking should be begun taking off none but the matured pods. These are to be carried to the barn and prepared for market by fanning and cleaning. Some planters even go to the trouble of washing, in order to have a brighter and more attractive article.

The whole cost of cultivation and preparation is about \$40 per acre.—The average yield is fifty bushels to the acre, though some land will yield over a hundred bushels.

Though the product has been largely on the increase for several years, yet the demand increases in an equal proportion, so that the peanut—especially the large Virginia variety—is fast becoming the most popular nut in the country. Its use is rapidly extending throughout the North and North and West.

[Special correspondence of the Patriot.]
Mt. Airy as a business and manufacturing town—its present and future.

I have just returned from a visit to Mt. Airy and should you wish, will give you a short account of what is going on in that picturesque region.—I found the town improving very fast, the people flourishing—farmers, mechanics, merchants all doing well.—Several fine store houses have lately been erected, large and elegant buildings, one with granite front, the stone, the prettiest of the kind I ever saw, is quarried within a mile of town.—Doubtless your town will some day be adorned with houses made of this very rock, when the Railroad is finished to Mt. Airy. There are also in the immediate vicinity two new Cotton and Woollen mills going up. The trade that is carried on there would surprise any one not acquainted with the back country. One hundred thousand dollars worth of dried apples, I learned, was sold there last year. One firm I happen to know sold for cash and barter \$60,000 worth of goods last year.—Week before last 100 mules were sold in the town, and 57 thousand dollars worth was sold since October last. A furniture maker, Mr. Alfred, has made by hard labor money enough to buy him a sixteen hundred dollar farm and has \$800 worth of furniture on hand.—He makes nice furniture and will perhaps become rich one day. Honor to the industrious and honest mechanic. He creates a home market for the farmer's products, and when the farmer flourishes in his business all classes do well.

Let the manufacturers of every thing we need come from the North and show us how to work. Let them be encouraged. Let the laborious and thrifty farmers come down too and buy our surplus lands and set an example of honest and thrifty labor. Let the large land-holders sell off some of their idle lands and not wait for somebody else to build railroads through them and improve their fortunes gratis.—This is the curse of the South. Too few mechanics and too much land. There is a great deal of good land around Mt. Airy some of it being granite formation and sandy is said to be well suited for the cultivation of the grape. The region North of the town toward the Blue Ridge is well known to be unsurpassed for the growth of the apple. Every body has heard of the beautiful mountain views. The Siamese Twins having periginated nearly the whole of the civilized world chose this as the most pleasant place to live in they could find. When the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad meets the road from your town at or near this place we may expect to see this the most flourishing and interesting portion of the State. Seekers of health and seekers of manufacturing sites will through this favored region and many a busy hive of industry will spring up on the banks of our never failing streams and, in all seriousness, we expect to see Mt. Airy one of the most important inland towns in the State. Respectfully, S.

The navy of Mexico consists of two fishing smacks and a raft—the former mounted with twelve marines, and the latter with a hen-coop.

PENITENTIARY.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate of North Carolina to inquire into the facts attending to the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary.

To the Senate of North Carolina: The committee appointed under a Senate resolution, bearing date December 1863, to inquire into the facts attending the purchase of a site for a Penitentiary, would submit the following report:

For the purpose of obtaining satisfactory results, the committee deemed it expedient to make personal inspection of the site and lands purchased for the Penitentiary. This determination involved what, in the end, proved to be somewhat of an exploring expedition that required time and considerable effort to find and reach this partially unknown region.

The site in the vicinity of Lockville was first visited. This contains 25 acres on Deep River above Lockville, between the Lockville and the River's dam. It is a square plate of ground, fronting on the river at an average distance of 100 feet from the water. The ground rises rapidly from the river until it reaches an elevation of nearly 100 feet above the water level of the dam, and is intersected by several deep ravines, as will be evident as described on a map presented with this report. On the southwest corner of this plat, near the river, over two ravines, it is contemplated to erect the penitentiary. The water power at this point on the river. And conveyed to the State, is very fine, and equal to demand for machinery. The water will have to be conveyed from River's dam about 1,000 yards, through an aqueduct or flume, as the nature of the intervening ground will not admit of a canal, except between the site and the river, where the ground will have to be excavated to the depth of—feet. To make this aqueduct of solid masonry for this distance will be enormously expensive; to build it of wood will give it a temporary character and always requiring repairs. The probable cost of a wooden flume would be \$.

On the river above this site, are excellent building material—sandstone at a distance of 16 miles; at a distance of 10 miles abundant coal can be had on the bank of the river. Below this site, at a distance of 12 miles, iron ore is found, and still lower at a distance of 14 miles fine grain granite exist. In order to convey this material to the site of the proposed penitentiary, the dams and locks on the river will have to be repaired by the State or await their repair by the Deep River Manufacturing Company.

To level the ground for the foundation of the penitentiary would cost probably \$3,000. And the committee believe, that owing to the very uneven nature of the ground, that the expense of erecting the surrounding wall would be very great. After examining the site, visiting the coal and sandstone region, they visited the 8,000 acres of land purchased by the Penitentiary committee for the use of that institution. The nearest point on this land is perhaps ten miles down the river from "the site." For this land the State paid \$12.50 per acre. The committee passed over this land several times, and saw as much of it as their time and the weather permitted.

Of the 8,000 acres, 6,650 acres are what may be styled pine barren. Although the committee passed over what may be this land several miles, yet it is now a matter of doubt with them. This land has no marketable value, aside from the timber. The growth upon it is almost entirely pine. At the nearest point this tract lies about three miles from the river, and at the farthest perhaps ten miles. The timber on this land is almost all worn out turpentine timber. The ton timber has all been cut off from it probably. It is so remote from market that it will not pay to convert it into lumber. It would probably not sell for ten cents per acre, and so worthless was it in the judgment of its former owner that he was about to parcel it out in small tracts and convey it as a gift to freedmen so as to get rid of paying the very small tax there was on it, when it was sold to J. M. Heck, Esq., by being attached to other tracts for 60 cents per acre. No one of the Committee who made the purchase for the State were ever on this tract of 6,650 acres of land for which they paid \$83,125.

Another thousand of this 8000 acres is separated several miles from the tract just mentioned and is known as the McCoy mill tract, including a small tract called the "Spivy" tract. A small part of this tract that the Committee saw has some value as farming land. On it is a mill seat on a small stream that could afford water to drive a grist mill part of the year. It is supposed that there is mineral on this tract, but of its value, &c., the Committee have no means of testifying. It also boasts of a mineral spring, where the convicts it is supposed might pleasantly enjoy the heated term provided the State should put up comfortable buildings, but it is not asserted that they were purchased with this view. It is possible that the Chairman of the Committee saw some part of this tract. For this 1000 acres McCoy's had paid to them \$3,600.—The committee paid \$12,500. The remaining 360 acres is the Douglas tract, and is the part of all the 8000 acres that reaches to the Cape Fear river, and this only to an extent of about 150 yards. On this is the mine of iron ore so much talked of. It is not opened to

any extent. The ore is said to be of the best quality; of its extent no one knows—the land adjoining and containing part of the bank was recently bought for \$800. Whether this property has great value or not depends on time. For it Col. Heck paid \$5,000. The Committee who purchased it for the State paid \$4,500 only. Col. Harris examined the mine and was pleased with the specimens of ore and so reported to this Committee. On none of this 8000 acres could the Committee learn of any granite, and there is no evidence that the State is owner of a quarry on it. There is however a quarry near the Northington dam, about two miles further down the river.

It is now proposed somewhat further to consider the degree of knowledge the committee possessed themselves of in regard to the purchase they made. No doubt the committee are of the opinion that they presented only well established facts as it respects the lands now conveyed to the State, and so far as their own personal observations extends there is no disposition to gainsay their statements however much this committee may differ from their judgments as to value and adaptiveness. The intended site was carefully examined by all the committee, and so far as it respects the extent and value of the water power, there is no difference of opinion.

Of the 8000 acres, the information that is imparted is very incorrect, and is only the result of hearsay, as only Col. Harris of the committee ever has been near, and he, as before stated, only on a very small part of it and even then must have been misled by the information he received. The report on page 6 leaves the impression that the 8000 acres or one compact tract and such was the view of Col. Harris in his purchase. It is said to be "on Deep River and contiguous to Buck Horn Falls." The fact is that the land at one point for about 150 yards only lies on the River—Cape Fear River—and not Deep River, for it is 10 miles below the junction of Deep and Haw Rivers, and it is two miles below Buck Horn Falls, and the land is in two parcels and several miles intervening.

It is also said of this land that it is fertile and well adapted to the usual crops. "The land itself apart from its minerals and water powers, will in a short time doubtless sell for agricultural purposes alone for double the price agreed to be paid by your committee,"—pp. 6 and 8. This, so far as the 6,650 acre parcel is concerned, is an entire mistake. It is valueless for farming purposes as will be testified by members of the Senate residing near it and never will, probably, sell for \$25 per acre. There is but a small part of the remaining 1500 acres that has any value in this respect and the State will never pay much of her public debt by this speculation in farming lands.

Also, it is said on this place—the 8,000 acres—"is an abundance of granite," and a large quarry of granite immediately on the banks of the River, which can be easily quarried, placed on boats and carried by water within the walls of the Penitentiary." No one with whom we conversed (and we inquired of the former owners) knew anything of granite on this land, on the river, remote from it. As said before there is excellent granite two miles below on the River—not on the State land—and the impression made on Col. Harris' mind was that it was on the tract he was negotiating for, he supposing it to extend some distance down the River. The granite he brought to Raleigh as a specimen came from the Northington quarry. Mr. Downing also testifies that this specimen of granite was said to come from a quarry on the land purchased.

There also appears to be a want of certainty, to say the least, as it regards what was to be secured for the State by them in the contract they made with parties for these lands, water rights, &c. There is no purpose what ever to represent the committee as acting wrongfully in this, but simply to state a fact there is not secured to the State what was intended.

There is really an uncertainty in the minds of the committee, so far as examined, as to whom it was they negotiated with, or in what relation he stood to the land. The report does not state of whom the land, etc., was purchased. It would be supposed that it was one party that negotiated for the whole sale. However the assignors are two parties and one of them is not named as a party presenting claims. The site is conveyed by the Deep River Manufacturing Company—the 8,000 acres of the McCoy mill tract. Col. Harris testified that he did not know that Prunyn was to convey, but supposed that others were concerned in it. Mr. Lassiter testifies and thinks Prunyn made the offer as agent." Mr. Downing testifies: "It is hard to say of whom we purchased. The committee bought of Mr. Prunyn either as agent or owner."

Mr. Prunyn himself testifies that he was not the owner in fee when he negotiated, but had, by a verbal contract, bought the land on the condition that he could sell it. It seems that even the Deep River Manufacturing Company had no deeds when the negotiation was going on. The committee did not know that when they paid \$12,500 per acre for the 8,000 acres Mr. Prunyn paid \$7, and that the Deep River Manufacturing Company paid less than \$150 per acre for the same land at about the same time, and that the titles from McCoy and Douglas to

Deep River Manufacturing Company and from the latter to Prunyn, and from Prunyn to the State, are all of nearly the same date, and that part, perhaps the better part of the iron ore bank, was bought after their purchase, with nearly 100 acres of land, for \$800 by the Deep River Manufacturing Company. The deed from the Deep River Manufacturing Company for the site does not secure such right to the State as the committee deemed it would. It does not grant an "unrestricted and unembarrassed water power," but one greatly restricted. It does not covenant that "a branch Railroad shall terminate at the door of the Penitentiary," and there does not exist any contract to this effect that can be enforced. Much is said of "river navigation" and "locks and dams." These are all the property of the Deep River Manufacturing Company so far as the State may need them for the Penitentiary. The deed does agree that if the State will repair the River's lock and dam that no toll will be charged at that dam, and it so happens that this is the only lock that will never be used by the State either going up or down. It will cost the State \$6,000 to prepare the river to get up to the coal and sandstone for building—to get down to the iron ore and that fine farming land and that so well timbered with pine, hickory, etc. The committee has no data by which to estimate the cost as the Buck Horn dam and locks are greatly damaged.

Mr. Downing testifies: I insisted on unlimited water power and a railroad running to or into the penitentiary.—The company gave us power to raise the River's dam as high as we pleased. If the State repairs all the dams and locks she is never to pay tolls. There is yet one item of the report to which we would refer. That is the estimated value of the site as deducted from the \$100,000. The deed for the site sells at a nominal price of \$1. The Deep River Manufacturing Company did not sell and so invest. It was accepted as a donation before even the committee on the Penitentiary heard of the 8,000 acres. Neither is it correct to say that only \$65,000 was paid—that may be all the bonds now sold for, but the people of the State knew that they were to be given at par value—that they must pay interest on \$100,000, and when they become due pay all of one hundred thousand dollars.

We must not neglect to call the attention of the Senate to the peculiar nature of the title to the 6,650 acres of land in Harnett county. It is simply some or any part of 10,000 or 15,000 acres of land that may be fixed by arbitrators. It is not between Summersville and Neill McCoy's. It is not bounded by the lands of Neill McCoy, Esq. It does not include part of a 5,000 acre survey and a 3,000 acre survey patented by the late Jno. Gray Blount, but part of a 5,800 acre survey patented by—Allison, and of 6,000 acre survey patented by the late Jno. Gray Blount. How this, if at all, affects the title is not for the Committee to say.

It may be proper to state that eminent counsel hold the titles back of those held by the State to be good.—It is not part of the duty to construe the statute appointing the committee and granting it power to select a site for a penitentiary, etc., and they have no purpose to undertake the work.—Neither would we attempt to value the iron ore of the Douglas farm, but the committee hold it to be of no use to the State and never can be worked with profit by the State. If it was the State's purpose to make iron, the penitentiary should have been located at Buck-Horn Falls, convenient in some degree to the ore and to the valuable pine forest owned by her at the cost of \$12.50 per acre.

The committee are profoundly impressed with the value of the water power at the site near Lockville, and are satisfied that if it be the purpose of the State to use machinery and engage in manufacturing with the convicts no better place can be found than Deep River. It is true they would not select the existing site, for they deem several other places more advantageously situated than this, and where the erection of a Penitentiary would not necessarily be so costly.

It is proposed by the parties making the deeds that they will now conform them to what is held to be the contract on which they were based. The committee would yet call the attention of the Senate to the very needlessly expensive character of the stockade that is being erected on the site.—There can be no earthly use for the timber when not used for its present purpose—it is needlessly heavy and the expense to the State will be \$18 or \$20,000, when a stockade costing \$6 or \$8,000, or perhaps less, would in the judgment of all practical men have been amply sufficient.

We forget to say that the deed for the site bears date Dec. 2, 1868 and has no explicit warranty, and the liabilities and obligations all rest on the State. The deed for the 8,000 acres of land bears date Dec. 3, 1868. The Committee on the Penitentiary gave the order on the Treasurer for the bonds November 10th, and they were paid November 30th, 1868, of which the Deep River Manufacturing Company received \$55,000 and D. J. Prunyn \$44,000.

We will now permit the Senate to draw their own conclusions. There has been an effort on the part of the Committee to get the exact truth and so state it. That the State is deeply wronged we are satisfied. That the Committee on the Penitentiary were imposed upon by parties who cared only to make a good thing out of the State, is equally true. We may be suffered to recommend to the Senate so soon as possible to dispose of the 8,000 acres of land, determine permanently the site of the Penitentiary, simplify the agency by which to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and the hopes of the people. Ask the co-operation of the House to this purpose, and in the beneficent and

economical results of this great institution, the people soon will forget the trials and wrongs that beset its inception.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. WILKER.
W. L. LOVE.
SILAS BURNS.

The Patriot and Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

A WORD WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

With this number closes the first volume of the "Patriot and Times." With what success we have served you is not for us to say. The past twelve months was a period of unusual political excitement, and, excepting the year preceding the late war, probably is without a parallel in the history of this country. The contest of the two campaigns was of the deepest and most exciting character—scarcely a man in the State being able to avoid open action with one of the two great parties. From the peculiar nature of the contest there was too much personal malice and personal hate engendered. We endeavored to avoid this general tendency as much as possible; yet we, with all our care, may have offended some of our political opponents. Perhaps we were in the wrong—we know not—yet we do know that we never intentionally assailed the personal character of any one; nor did we impeach their motives; but, if the natural inference to be drawn from the course pursued by any, was such as to lead to that conclusion, we were not responsible for it. The struggle is over and for several years no political issue will be before the people; may we not then indulge the hope that all parties may unite upon this platform—the material advancement of North Carolina. Let the political past be forgotten and never be again called up.

We are thankful for the support we have received, and we are happy to know that our labors have been more highly appreciated than we anticipated. To show that we are not ungrateful for this support, we hope next week to present our readers with a sheet greatly enlarged and improved and mainly under the editorial control of one of the oldest and ablest editors in the State. We have induced Lyndon Swain, Esq., who made "The Patriot" what it was years ago, to again take charge of its editorial columns. We shall drop the "Times" from the head, in order to improve the appearance of the paper; but, to us and many of our readers, the pleasant associations connected with the seven years publication of this paper, will ever remain fresh on memory's page.

A Startling Prediction.—Professor Leonidas an astrologist of Indianapolis, publishes the following prediction:

I observed by the planets that a dreadful plague will commence in Russia originating from silks brought over from Cairo, Egypt and Turkey. It will extend across the Baltic Sea, and will desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England and then spread to the United States. This dreadful epidemic will spot the people like a leopard, and turn their flesh to a purple, black. The pestilence will carry off such an amount of mortals that there will not be enough left to bury the dead, or give them Christian burial. The streets of our towns and villages will be swarmed with the dead and dying. The groans and yells of horror will fill every breast with consternation on all sides confusion will abound. The death-knell will cease to toll as the malady rages in fury. The stench of the dead will become so common that the survivors will not heed it.

The Professor having failed to give the date and starting the pestilence on the other side of the world, we hope no one who intended to renew his subscription will fail to do, on account of this very "startling prediction."

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

Our Washington correspondent, in a letter printed in this paper, furnishes another startling chapter in the history of railroad and land frauds. The victims in these cases are Indians, who under the cover of treaties duly ratified by the Senate and signed by the President, have been deprived, first, of their lands, and lastly, of the proceeds of the so called sales. Those who participated in the proceeds of the swindles are to be found in the United States Senate, in the Interior Department, and in connection with the missionary operations of the churches.

A Washington correspondent in the Baltimore Gazette gives the following reason why the Radicals have declined having the customary inauguration ball:

Know, then, that the real reason of stopping this job is that it was ascertained that the negroes of this District and vicinity—male and female—had determined to be present at all hazards, whether the "ball" was held in the "rotunda of the capitol" or elsewhere. "The chickens are coming home to roost."

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The negro National Convention, now in session at Washington City, have determined to hold their next Convention in the City of Raleigh. A good selection. No place in the State offers such inducements.

The able report of the Senate committee on the penitentiary is given in full on first page, and if carefully read will need no comment.

The Hillsboro Recorder, under the control of Capt. Evans has reached us. All right except the size—enlarge friend Evans, so you can have room to spread yourself.

The Forsythe people are kicking up a terrible fuss over the county subscription of \$100,000 to the N. W. N. C. Railroad. They appeal to the legislature and everybody else to stop the sheriff from collecting the tax. We object to county subscriptions to anything; but, when a question is submitted to the people—openly and thoroughly discussed and fairly carried by a large majority of the voters, we do think "republicans" ought to cheerfully submit. It is a poor argument to say the voters are not tax-payers—that is the very cry of rebels against the constitution and the present rulers of North Carolina, and surely such gentlemen as D. H. Starbuck, M. Martin, Solomon Transil and J. L. Johnson will not attempt so lame an argument. Fie gentlemen, for very shame, pay up and let the road be built.

It is positively stated that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad will soon change its terminus from Portsmouth to Norfolk—running from Suffolk to the latter place over the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. This change, if made, will be due to that wise legislation of Portsmouth which makes the Seaboard road pay a tax of ten cents on each passenger carried through that city. This we gather from the papers is only a "scarecrow," but Portsmouth would do well to heed it.

The regular freight trains between Raleigh and Goldsboro on the North Carolina Railroad have been discontinued. This is probably an indication of prosperity, but, the people "down East" won't see it in this light.

The Daily Carolina Observer, a new candidate for popular favor, has been received. It is a neat, well filled sheet, and must succeed as it is published by an association of printers. Price \$5; Smith, Watson & Co., publishers.

James Vick, the great florist and seed grower of Rochester, N. Y., will accept our thanks for a package of choice seed.

Six or seven men, supposed to be white men blacked, attacked Mr. R. King, ex-sheriff of Robeson county, at his own house, shot him and a Mr. S. E. Ward, wounding them severely, and then proceeded to plunder the house. Mrs. King and a lady were in the kitchen when the firing commenced and made good their escape.

Col. Forney, with a party of land-buyers, has just been on a visit to this State. We hear the whole party was very much pleased with our State.

The Independent Press, which was published at Concord, has been removed to Morganton, and not discontinued, as we announced a short time since. We had no disposition, to do our friend Nuttall any harm. Glad to know he still lives.

The Topic is the title of a "Union Radical paper" to be published in this place, in a few days, by Dr. A. B. Chapin, formerly of the Union Register. The Dr. has had very considerable experience and will make an acceptable paper to his party. See advertisement.

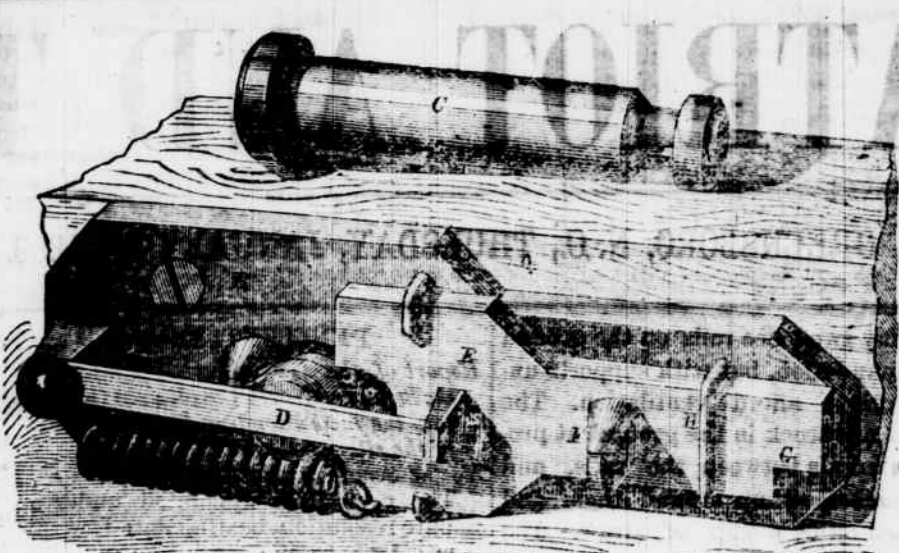
Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to enroll themselves in the militia for the purpose of protecting themselves from the Ku Klux. He also announces that as soon as the militia is organized under the new law just passed by the Legislature he shall declare martial law in those counties of Western Tennessee wherein the marauders are operating, and take measures to put an end to their work at once.

Mr. Jenckes, in his lecture at New York on Saturday night stated that from his "own careful examination during the last four years," the Government had defrauded in the public service a hundred millions of dollars a year, and that Commissioner Welles make the sum still greater.—What a "picture" does this present.

Harper's Weekly, an intensely Radical sheet, says, in view of the oppression of the South, that

"One wonders that the South does not rebel anew, when one considers the miserable vermin who have been sent down there as government officials!"

Congressional proceedings are unimportant.



FARRAR'S PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER.

Our townsman, Mr. W. B. Farrar, has just obtained a patent for a very useful and almost universally needed article, which is described in the Scientific American, of this week. We are always pleased to chronicle any new scheme or improvement, which facilitates business or economises labor. The American says:

The ordinary method of locking the shutters of buildings is to pass the bolt through from the outside and then secure it on the inside by means of a strap or split key passed through a hole in the bolt near the end. Beside the annoyance of being compelled to pass into the building to lock the bolt, it is an unsafe contrivance, as sometimes by turning the bolt from the outside the key will drop out, and in any case the key is too slender to resist any considerable strain upon it from the outside before breaking. The device, however, shown in the accompanying illustration has none of these objections, and is in all respects a most admirable contrivance for the purpose intended.

A represents the wall or easement of a building, on the inside of which the lock is secured. It consists of a plate, B, through which the bolt passes. The bolt is shown detached at C, and the end is seen directly under the flat spring at D. As will be seen the bolt

has an annular score near the end, into which the end of the slide, E, fits when the shutter is locked. When the bolt is to be released the slide, E, is moved back from the bolt by the thumb piece or knob, F, when the flat spring, D, throws the bolt partially out of the plate, and its end engages with the snug on the slide, E, and retains it in the position seen in the engraving. When the shutters are closed and ready to be locked, the bolt is raised through from the outside in the ordinary manner, its end pressing against the flat spring, releasing the slide, when the spiral spring instantly brings the slide to engage with the bolt, and securely locks the slide by springing the notch, G, on the end of the slide on the staple, H. This is effected by the position of the spiral spring, which, being on one side the slide, tends to draw that side more than the other. The fastening may be used in any position, either vertical, horizontal, or at any angle, working with equal certainty and effect. It may be applied to any shutter, and the ordinary bolts may be altered to suit, simply by welding on them an end containing the annular nick. Except the springs, the fastening is made of malleable cast iron, and the inventor desires to correspond with manufacturers of malleable iron castings, with a view to the sale of the patent or the production of the device.

Patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency, December 8, 1868, by W. B. Farrar, who may be addressed at Greensboro, N. C.

THE HIGHER CIVILIZATION.

The New York World has the annexed paragraph on this subject:

And now Maine follows Massachusetts in the effort to decrease the rising generation. Mr. Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Common Schools in Maine, reports to the Legislature that there is a decrease of 16,633 scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years from the census of 1858. The decrease in the past year has been 2,182; the decrease in 1864 was 1,141; and the total decrease from the maximum of 1860 is nearly 29,000. Mr. Johnson very naturally considers this decrease alarming; but, as he cannot satisfactorily account for it he consoles himself with a series of conundrums, such as: "Have we ceased to be a producing people?" (which is a modest query for Maine)—and lost to physical reproduction? and, "Are the modern fashionable criminalities of infanticide and feticide creeping into our State community?" Dr. Storor and others in Massachusetts boldly answer it by declaring that feticide is the common crime which limits the increase of children in the State almost wholly to the foreign population. It is not "brain labor" in Massachusetts which prevents the succession of Smiths and Sumners, Joneses and Jacksons, but a general repugnance to labor of another sort. Why don't these people send out their statistics with the politics and "morals" and what not which they have been preaching to the whole country for the past ten years?

Language is inadequate to comment upon this startling disclosure. In this particular, at least, let the South refuse to pattern after these States of "free lovers" and "higher laws."

A VETERAN IN COURT.—The Louisville Courier, of the 16th, contains the following:

One of the most affecting incidents that ever came off in Frankfort came off yesterday in the Court of Appeals. When the case of Grigby vs. Wickliffe, from Nelson, came up, Hon. Charles Wickliffe appeared in his own behalf, and, though feeble and entirely blind, made a speech before the court extending through two hours, which was considered by those who heard it as perhaps the ablest of the many able speeches of this veteran Kentucky statesman and lawyer. The distinguished Ex-Governor, in the course of his remarks, referred to his first appearance in the court fifty-eight years before, to his association with Ben. Hardin and others in the profession, and concluded with an apology to the court in detaining them so long in listening to his feeble utterances, and cracked voice, excusing himself, however, on the ground that in all probability this was his last appearance before an earthly tribunal.

North Carolina Bonds opened in New York on yesterday at 64 for old and 62½ for new.

In a paper on "Ethics for Occasional Contributors," published in the "Round Table," the author says: "The great secret of successful newspaper writing consists large in the mastery of the difficult arts of beginning and leaving off. To excel, you must write an article as you take a plunge bath in winter—jump in, all over instantly, and out again, and off, without wasting a sentence or a syllable."

Mad dogs in Richmond.

Mob Law in North Carolina.—We regret to chronicle the following affair, as we had hoped that nothing would induce our citizens to take the law from its proper sphere: The Standard says:

Some time during last week the tomb of Col. Williams, who died some 18 years ago about 7 miles from Kinston, was entered and the remains spirited away. Four colored men and a white man were arrested, charged with the crime, and committed to Kinston Jail. On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, some thirty or forty citizens proceeded to the jail, presented a pistol to the jailor, and demanded the keys to the cells. He gave them up, whereupon they entered, selected five men from the whole number there and took them away threatening revenge. The next day, all that was left to tell the horrible tale of crime, were pools of blood and brains of men scattered on and near the bridge, about a mile and a half South of the village. No arrests had been made on yesterday.

Supreme Court.—The following opinions have been delivered by the Judges of this tribunal:

Pearson, C. J., in Baile vs. Parker—no error—judgment affirmed; also in Crawford vs. Woody, *reversed*.

Ronde, J., in Little vs. Stanbuck, no error. In Redmond vs. Barragans, Plaintiff entitled to an account and costs retained.

Rodman, J., in State vs. Vinson, *reversed*. In Beckerdt's heirs vs. Patton, Woodfin & Co., order reversed.—Appellants to recover no costs in this Court.

Dick, J., in Roberts vs. Oldham, order affirmed. In Whitaker vs. Bond, injunction dissolved and cause remanded.

Settle, J., in Kivett vs. Massey, no error. In Baker vs. Robinson, judgment affirmed.

Philadelphia, January 22.—Mrs. Twitchell, tried for the murder of her mother, (of which offense her husband has just been found guilty,) has been acquitted.

The large whale found on the beach in Worcester county, Md., has already yielded 300 gallons of oil.

"Not guilty," said an Omaha jury, "but if the prisoner is smart he will leave the Territory before night." He left.

A Connecticut exchange tells the following story of a boy who was sent from Groton, to New London, Connecticut, one day last summer with a bag of green corn to sell. The boy was gone all day and returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying:

"There is your corn, go and sell it yourself. I can't."

"Sold any?"

"No," said the boy: "I've been all over New London with it, and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three asked me what I'd got in my bag, and I told them it was none of their business."

The boy reminds us of business men who are to be found in every community, who do not or will not recognize the benefits of advertising their business.

A fifty dollar counterfeit greenback has been detected, in which old Benjamin Franklin has too many buttons on his vest.

LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 20th.—In the Senate, the seat of Mr. Purdie of Bladen was declared vacant—on account of his having held office before and since the war. In the House the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Supreme Court be respectfully requested to advise the Legislature at its present session upon the following points of law: Does Article X of the State Constitution, entitled "Homesteads and Exemptions" exempt from sale under court executions obtained on a contract completed before the adoption of the State Constitution a realty or homestead of the value of \$1,000. Second, Is personal property of the value of \$500 exempt from sale under execution of a like character.

21st.—Nothing definite in either house.

22nd.—In the Senate Mr. Welker gave notice of the introduction of a bill to charter a railroad from Greensboro to Cheraw, S. C.; the bill to prevent the felling of trees in the Catawba river passed third reading; also, the bill to allow citizens of the State to practice law, without obtaining license; the seat of Mr. Oats of 18th district was declared vacant. In the House an amendment to the charter of the W. N. C. railroad passed.

23rd.—In the Senate no bills of general interest. In the House the tax bill passed its final reading.

24th.—In the Senate the following passed third reading: a bill to inaugurate the Union Land Company; the bill to incorporate the N. C. Manufacturing Loan and Trust company; the bill for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; also, bill incorporating N. C. Land Company also a bill establishing a turnpike road from Asheville to Marion. In the House the bill in regard to divorces passed third reading; also, the bill prohibiting county officers from speculating in county claims; the bill consolidating the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad; Hodgkin voted against it.

25th.—In the Senate, Mr. Shoffner's bill making bank bills a set off, passed second reading. In the House, the bill amending the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford railroad passed its third reading.

The signs are alarming in Tennessee. Brownlow's militia raid upon Middle and West Tennessee is looked forward to with great and well-founded dread by the people. The Memphis Avalanche, having expressed the opinion that the people of Tennessee would not quietly submit to the outrages which were being inflicted upon the people of Arkansas, has been arraigned in the Legislature, and threatened with martial law. Tennessee is a sovereign State—Brownlow is omnipotent for mischief—neither Congress nor General Grant can interpose to protect the people! A model Republic!—Richmond Whig.

Gold opened in New York on yesterday at 36½ and closed steady at 36½.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—Extract from a Private Letter. "We groped about for many hours in this wonderful place. I never saw any thing like it. The franks of Nature displayed here are very strange, and strike the beholder with awe. But the air in some parts of the cave is close and stifling, and when, we came out I found myself saddled with a terrible fever, which, entirely prostrated me. The physician had never seen a case like it before, and he prescribed what seemed to be the best good. My life was despaired of. Mrs. Wilson, with whom I was residing, had in the house a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and she insisted I should try it, for she said she knew it to be a certain cure in all cases of fever, debility, acute dyspepsia, &c. I had but little faith, but finally consented to try it as a last resort. In less than three hours after the first dose my fever left me; in two days I was sitting up, and before Saturday night I was as well as ever. I tell you all this that you may know how to act in case of fever, or any similar disease. I firmly believe the PLANTATION BITTERS saved my life. . . . In my next I will tell you about the Cave in detail. A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 36½ ly.

Dr. H. W. COLE, formerly of this place, who stands at the head of his profession, thus speaks of *Planta Peruviana Bitters*—which are no humbug:

Danville, Va., August 1st, 1867.

MR. C. M. FLEMING: Dear Sir—I was so much pleased with the combination in the recipe for your "Peruvian Bitters," that I did not hesitate to prescribe them for my patient, and with pleasure state that I have found them to answer an admirable purpose, as a very safe, palatable and efficient tonic.

Respectfully,
H. W. COLE, M.D.

For sale by
PORTER & ECKEL,
Greensboro, N. C.

Greensboro Book Store.
C. W. OGBURN,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!
Highest CASH prices paid for all kinds of FURS, as T. S. BLAKE'S Store, Opposite Court House, Greensboro, N. C., where he keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, Fancy Articles, &c.
Jan. 1, 1869. 483m

W. B. FARRER,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
Greensboro, N. C.

Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of **Fashionable Jewelry**, and some splendid **Watches AND CLOCKS**, Which will be sold **CHEAP FOR CASH.**
Sewing Machines, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired cheap and on short notice. Call opposite the Old Albright Hotel, East Market Street. 10-ly

Thomasville Female College.
The Sixth Session of this Institution commences 12th January, 1869.

TERMS:
Board per month, lights excepted, \$13.00
Tuition in English, per session of 5 months, \$15.00 to \$20.00
Latin and French, each, 25.50
Ornamental Branches extra. 6.00
\$75.00 will be required in advance. For further particulars address **REV. D. R. BRUTON**, President.

or **JOHN M. DAVIS**, Sec'y.
Thomasville, N. C. 48:ly

THE RELATIVE STANDING OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Compiled from the reports of the Companies to the Insurance Superintendent of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1867.



ISSUED BY THE
Universal Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE, 60 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

It would be entirely idle to establish a standard of reserve, and compute the liabilities of a Company in accordance with it, unless we went one step further, and required the Company to respond in cash and legitimate assets.—Report of Hon. John R. Sanford.

The true test of solvency is not the amount of assets which a Company may have, but the relative ratio of its assets to its liabilities.

A Company may have \$5,000,000 of assets, but, if its liabilities are \$5,500,000, it is just as surely insolvent, as the Company which owes \$500,000, and has no assets.

We also, a Company having \$5,000,000 of assets and \$4,500,000 of liabilities, is in no better condition than the Company which has \$100,000 of assets and owes \$50,000.

The test of the strength of a Company is how many dollars of real assets it has with which to meet each one hundred dollars of liabilities.

If it has \$100 of assets to each \$100 of liabilities, it is solvent; and the greater the excess of assets over \$100 for each \$100 of liabilities, the greater its strength, and the more perfect the security it offers to its insured.

Relative Standing
AS REGARDS
SECURITY OF THE ASSURED,
Of 27 Life Companies doing business in N. Y.

| NAME OF COMPANY | Org'd. | Assets to Liabilities | Ratio of Assets to Liabilities | Ratio of Assets to Liabilities |
|------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Atlas, Conn. | 1853 | 124 | 67 | 46 |
| Berkshire | 1851 | 139 | 87 | 46 |
| Brooklyn | 1854 | 141 | 86 | 46 |
| Charter Oak | 1850 | 143 | 89 | 78 |
| Conn't Mutual | 1846 | 169 | 94 | 94 |
| Continental | 1856 | 134 | 97 | 80 |
| Equitable | 1859 | 121 | 121 | 102 |
| Germania | 1860 | 123 | 123 | 102 |
| Globe | 1864 | 120 | 120 | 96 |
| Guardian | 1859 | 128 | 65 | 34 |
| Home | 1850 | 109 | 74 | 69 |
| John Hancock | 1852 | 134 | 69 | 64 |
| Ketchikan | 1853 | 118 | 63 | 29 |
| Manhattan | 1850 | 148 | 90 | 69 |
| Mutual Benefit | 1845 | 130 | 82 | 77 |
| Mutual Life | 1842 | 144 | 144 | 132 |
| Mass. Mutual | 1851 | 117 | 73 | 64 |
| New Eng. Mutual | 1835 | 115 | 81 | 69 |
| New York Life | 1841 | 137 | 114 | 105 |
| North America | 1852 | 122 | 73 | 49 |
| Phoenix | 1851 | 149 | 78 | 61 |
| Security | 1852 | 134 | 69 | 28 |
| Union Mutual | 1848 | 124 | 73 | 58 |
| United States | 1850 | 148 | 125 | 110 |
| UNIVERSAL | 1845 | 189 | 189 | 143 |
| Washington | 1860 | 136 | 133 | 109 |
| Widows & Orphans | 1854 | 162 | 157 | 136 |

In the case of the Universal, the liabilities were estimated by the Insurance Superintendent.

The preceding Table exhibits the relative standing of the twenty-seven leading Life Insurance Companies doing business in New York State, during the year 1867, and shows the amount of assets held by each Company for each \$100 of its liabilities.

Column No. 1 shows the ratio of gross assets to liabilities, in the making up of which all assets of every kind have been included.

Column No. 2 gives the ratio of gross cash assets, excluding from the gross assets the amount of premium notes, inasmuch as in nearly every instance the insured have been induced to give their notes under a guarantee on the part of the agent that they should never be called upon to pay the same, but that they should receive them back after a given time in the form of dividends; and if the premium notes are to be so returned, they should not be included among the assets of the Company set apart for the purpose of meeting its present and contingent liabilities.

Column No. 3 is based upon the actual realized assets, or such assets as the Companies have actually on hand in cash, and immediately available to meet maturing obligations.

It will be observed that the UNIVERSAL stands at the head in all these calculations, which test the real stability of these Companies.

Under columns 2 and 3 but few Companies have sufficient cash assets to meet their liabilities; while in column 3 only seven Companies besides the Universal have the needed amount—many falling below fifty per cent. and some below thirty per cent.

This table proves the exceedingly favorable financial condition of the Universal Life, particularly when it is borne in mind that the premiums charged by the Company are only seventy-five per cent. of the rates of the other Companies, and that its assets are entirely free from all dividend obligations to policy-holders, and are held in reserve for the sole purpose of meeting its death claims.

Apply for Prospectus containing full and valuable information. Don't insure your life before doing so. It will save your money. It will pay.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

The superior standing, Advantages and Popularity of this Company sufficiently indicate the inducements it offers to Life Insurance Agents and Brokers.

CALDWELL & BRENNER,
Gen'l Agents for North and South Carolina,
Greensboro, N. C.

Traveling Agents for N. C.
Capt. H. F. Frie, Geo. W. Howlett,
29-ly James S. Foote.

LIVINGSTON'S Florida Balm
ALWAYS CURES ALL
Summer Complaints,
DIARRHEA,
Dysentery and Bloody Flux,
and is the
Great Health Restorer to all Females.
Sole sale at
DRUG STORES,
and at **H. C. WILLIS,**
Greensboro, N. C.

JNO. H. DILLARD, THOS. RUFFIN, JR.,
Late of Rockingham, N. C. Late of Alamance, N. C.
JNO. A. GILMER, GEORGE W. HOWLETT,
Dillard, Ruffin & Gilmer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greensboro, N. C.

PRACTICE in the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Stokes, Yadkin, Surry, Rockingham and Caswell Counties.
One of the firm will always attend the regular District Courts of Rockingham, Alamance and Guilford counties.
Dec. 6th, 1868. 1-ly

Discontinuation of Copartnership.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Bartlett Y. Dean and Putnam Bugbee, of Greensboro, N. C., under the firm of Dean & Bugbee, was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1868, by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Bartlett Y. Dean, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. **BARTLETT Y. DEAN.**
Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 31, 1868. 48:ly

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Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 31, 1868. 48:ly



PIANOS.

GOLD MEDAL FOR 1886
HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED TO CHAS. M. STIEFF for the Best Piano now made, over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Pianos, by the Maryland Institute.

Office and Warehouse No. 7, North Liberty, near Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
Stieff's Pianos have all the latest improvements including the AGRAPPE TREBLE, IVORY FRONTS, and the improved FRENCH ACTION, fully warranted for Five Years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory to purchaser.

Second Hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand from \$50 to \$300.
References who have our Pianos in use: General Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va. General Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C. Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C. Messrs. R. Burwell & Sons, Charlotte, N. C. Messrs. Nash & Kolkoff, Hillsboro, N. C. Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C. Terms liberal. A call is solicited. 52-17

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS.

319 Main St. Richmond, Va.
Manufactures and Wholesale dealers in Paper, Flour Sacks and Bags, Writing, wrapping and Printing Papers, Envelopes, Twines, Blank Books, Ixas, &c.
Highest market Prices paid in Cash for Eggs. 24-6ms.

INSURE IN THE

Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Company OF VIRGINIA.

BECAUSE it is a Southern Institution; because its success is beyond all precedent in the history of Life Insurance in Europe or America; a fact of the greatest importance, as all who are insured are Stockholders, and are interested in its dividends; because it is the strongest Life Company in the South, and is controlled by a directory strictly first class, both in business capacity and in moral standing; because its success and permanency have been already achieved and secured.
We do not deny the merits of other Companies. All we ask is a comparison between our respective tables, and between our respective claims upon the confidence and support of the Southern Public.
WM. H. CHILTON, Gen'l Agent for the Carolinas.
The Arlington organized about 2 years ago, and having done a larger business by 50 per cent than any other Company in the World, for a like period from its foundation, of course promises larger dividends than any other.
Applications will be taken at the office of Dr. Glenn.

FALL FASHIONS.

MRS. N. MAURI has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Greensboro that on Saturday or Monday, 10 or 12 O'clock, she will upon a most complete and well-stocked of NEW GOODS consisting of the latest styles of Dress Goods, such as Silk, Alpaca, Poplin, Muslin, Delaine, Empress Cloth; Broad cloth for Cloaks; Thread and Imitation Laces; Lace Sets; Lace Handkerchiefs; Lace and embroidered Collars and Cuffs; Opera and Colored Flannels; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Shoes and Gaiters; trimmed and untrimmed of the best and latest styles; Dress and Cloak Trimmings; French Corsets; Buttons; Ribbons and Flowers in every variety. 36-1f.

SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE

Morris' Amber & Golden Syrup, Buckwheat Flour, Elk Mountain Cheese, Pure Leaf Lard, Holt's Family Flour, Holt's Snow Flake Flour, Lageria and Rio Coffee, Sugar—Brown and Refined. Just received and for sale by
JAS. SLOAN & SONS.
Nov. 17th.

J. HILDESHEIMER,

General Produce Dealer,
West Market St., (McIver's Old Stand),
Greensboro, N. C.

I have opened a PRODUCE STORE, at the above named Stand, and will pay the highest Cash prices for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as Corn, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Peas, Beans, Flax-Seed, &c. In fact everything belonging to this line of business.
The citizens of Town and vicinity can buy their provisions at my Store at a very small percentage, for CASH.
J. HILDESHEIMER.

LAND SALE.

GIBSON HILL GOLD MINE!
As Executors of Dr. D. P. Weir, deceased, on the 1st day of March, 1889, at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., we will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one undivided half of the valuable tract of land known as the "GIBSON HILL GOLD MINE," situated in Guilford County, N. C., about one mile from Greensboro, adjoining the lands of Jim Boon and others, containing about 201 acres.
The sale will be made under a decree of Court for the payment of the debts of testator. Terms made known on day of sale.
JAS. W. DICK, Executors.
R. P. DICK.

APPLICATION will be made to the

present General Assembly of N. C. to charter a Railroad from Greensboro, N. C., to Cheraw, S. C.
Jan. 8. 49-4w

APPLICATION will be made to the

present General Assembly of N. C. to charter an Insurance Company in the town of Greensboro.
Jan. 13. 49-4w

BOARDERS WANTED.

I will take a few boarders. TERMS LOW.
A. DILWORTH.

New Store.

WM. S. RANKIN Has opened a entirely new stock of GOODS in the Garrett Building, and will take pleasure in showing them to his friends and the public generally.

WM. S. RANKIN

Has for sale a good assortment of
Dry Goods,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware,
& Groceries.

WM. S. RANKIN

Will buy anything you have to sell, and sell anything you want to buy.

HIDES WANTED!

Cash will be paid for Green or Dry Hides.
Nov. 1888. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

W. P. HUGHES,

DAGUERRIAN ARTIST,
Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is again at his old stand, opposite the Court House, and will remain for two months. He will be pleased to have them call on him.
Greensboro, Jan. 13th. 49-6w

JUSTICE'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ATTACHMENT.
State of North Carolina, vs. Burk and Epps.
Burk and Epps, the defendant in these cases, will hereby take notice that severa attachments were this day returned before me, levied on one tract of land, two mules, cattle, hogs, pork, smith tools, wagon and other things too tedious to mention; all of which is condemned to the use of the plaintiff, and conditional judgments rendered thereon for their lawful claims. A writ of habeas corpus and final at the end of thirty days from the date hereof, unless the defendant reply or appear and answer the plaintiff's account to law. Dated, this 11th day of January, 1889.
J. C. HILL, J.P.

Local Squibs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See, Allan & Johnson, Richmond, Va. It would be better to buy seed of Southern growers, than North as we have formerly done.
Purs. W. S. Moore.
School Notes, the re-opening of the High School.
Cape Fear Banking House, for sale at auction.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to state for the information of the numerous admirers and friends of Mr. Smith that he is well and doing well in his new home in the "far West." He is in the grocery business at Bloomington, Illinois. Mr. Smith, is from this county; but, as there may be other Smiths in Bloomington, we would state the gentleman referred to is named John, sometimes called John D. for short.—Well, John is a capital fellow and though lean and lank corporeally, yet full of real genuine whole-souled wit and humor. "Long may he wave," &c.

ENTERPRISING.—Dr. Benbow still continues to make visible signs of improvement. He has recently opened up a most magnificent drygoods store, one door below his old stand, rearranged the old room and filled it exclusively with the multitudinous articles belonging to a hardware, grocery and produce store. He is, also, making a plank walk-way in front of his store. Such improvements are chronicled with pleasure.

Full and Running Over.—There is not a business house, or dwelling in this place empty to-day, all are full and men are here almost daily seeking houses. This is a matter of both sorrow and joy. We are glad to know the importance of the place is being found out, and we regret that our land owners do not sell or build. We believe a better day has already dawned upon our town, and that a prosperous future awaits us.

The Conference Committee on Greensboro Female College met in this place Tuesday. We learn nothing definite was decided upon. Hillsboro and Greensboro were the only places presenting anything like a claim to the location. As Rev. Dr. Reid, chairman of the Committee, was directed to publish a full report, it would probably be imprudent to give any facts in advance of his publication.

Spoke and Handle Factory.—We design from time to time to give our readers an insight into the many industrial and manufacturing enterprises of this place and vicinity. The establishment of Messrs. Snow & Co., in the eastern part of town is well worthy of an extended notice. The principal timber used is hickory, and the process of manufacturing is very interesting. Everything is performed by machinery from the cross-cut sawing of the logs to the finest emery polish. The establishment works 25 hands and turns out daily 1100 axo or pick handles, which for durability and finish have no superior in the world. These handles are principally shipped, at present, to Australia and California, although some local trade is supplied. This new enterprise has opened up a market for the forests of hickory timber that has hitherto been of no marketable value except for firewood, and the great bulk of it too large even for that.

Ten years, previous to the late civil war, our good town of Greensboro, was the seat of two of those many Educational Institutions for females, which have had each a happy effect, in elevating the characters, and refining the manners of the people of the State of North Carolina. All history declares, that it is the mother, who makes the impress, upon the pliable mind of her infant son, which, in after years, hardens into that moral grandeur, and intellectual superiority, which characterizes the great men, who, at different eras, have appeared upon the world's theatre. A rude, ignorant, unpolished, or corrupt woman, can never train a great son. So, educate the daughters, and the education of their sons will flow from it, as a natural result. In no State, has this been more apparent, than our own. That stern simplicity of manners, that incorruptible Roman integrity, manifested in our Judges and Statesmen, since the war of the Revolution, may in a great degree, be attributed to the fact, that many of our daughters were educated at the Moravian School of Salem. No mind was more appreciative of such facts, than that of the late Gov. Morehead. In 1840 he founded the Edgeworth Female College of Greensboro. Its success was great.—The Methodists, afterwards, built their magnificent Female Institute. It was patronized to a much larger degree, even, than Edgeworth. These two colleges, with the many others, that

sprung up in the Eastern portion of the State, arrested, to some extent, the flow of pupils to the Salem school. And it seemed as if Greensboro, from its pleasant and healthful location, and great accessibility, was fast becoming the central point, for the education of our females. The border counties of our sister State Virginia, sent their daughters here to be educated. The great interest taken in the subject was shown, by the immense throngs, that crowded our town, at the annual examinations, and commencement days. Our merchants experienced the benefit of this, by their increased sale of goods; the surrounding country by the great demand for poultry, eggs, butter, fruit, and vegetables, for which previously there was no market. The town grew apace. The refined and wealthy moved here to educate their children, the tone of society was greatly improved, and Greensboro seemed in a way to deprive the ancient village of Hillsboro of its fairly won title.—"The Athens of North Carolina." But the war came; the Methodist college was accidentally burnt; Edgeworth was converted into a hospital; and the girls remained at home. The desolation which reigned supreme over the South, bid fair to keep things in this forlorn condition, for many years to come. At length, amidst the doubts, and fears, and hopes, of our reflecting citizens, the Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, in September last, opened Edgeworth. His success exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The matriculation of seventy-one students, the first session, in despite of the wretched monetary condition of the State, augurs well for the future prosperity of the college. Mr. Caldwell, assisted by his accomplished, and experienced lady, for many years, has been connected with colleges and schools of high grade, both in Georgia and this State.—Separate and apart from his real worth his very name is a tower of strength in the cause of education. He is a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Caldwell, that sturdy old Presbyterian, who was so long engaged in educating the youth, and moulding the minds of the boys, in days of yore, many of whom grew into intellectual giants. Under the auspices of his descendant, we trust, soon to see the large college of Edgeworth filled with students to its very attic. We hope also that the Methodists will soon rebuild their superb college, and that it shall enjoy its former prosperity. Then the good old days will return, when we used to see of a May evening groups of pretty college girls, gracing our side walks, arranged like a bed of variegated flowers, as they were led forth by their teachers to enjoy the balmy air, and cheery walks around our borough.—Ah! it makes our heart much older and tougher, now melt and palpitate at the bare recollection.

We have been led into these reminiscences from the pleasure which we enjoyed last Thursday evening, at an "entertainment" given at Edgeworth, at the close of the session, to which we were courteously invited by President Caldwell. This entertainment consisted of choruses, recitations, vocal solo, vocal duets, colloquies, concert readings; interspersed with instrumental duets and solos—with a Tableau of Diana and Niobe, of surpassing beauty. Also a colloquy entitled "The decision of Paris,"—a beautiful little classic Drama, in which, several of the young ladies exhibited remarkable histrionic talent. Mr. Fisher—the late professor of music, and lady, gave much pleasure to the audience by the part which they bore. The new teacher of music Prof. Frederic Schenmidt of Dessau North Germany, who has taught music, vocal and instrumental, with eminent success for a quarter of a century in various colleges of the United States, favored us with a solo, on the piano.—The instrument sprung into life, as if it knew itself touched by the hand of a master; and all lamented that his part ended so soon. The young ladies concluded with a chorus.—"Gaily launch and lightly Row." Thus ended, at a late hour, this pleasant exhibition, which was highly enjoyed by the numerous spectators, who filled to overflowing the large Chapel of Edgeworth College. May many such "Entertainments" be long enjoyed by our citizens.

Memphis, January 23.—The young negro who recently eloped with the white daughter of his employer, was taken from the Sheriff's custody by the Ku-Klux-Klan. A rope was put around his neck, by which he was lifted a few inches from the ground. Turpentine was poured upon him and a torch was applied. The victim was enveloped in flames. The heinous rope was caught in two, and the negro, half-roasted, allowed for a moment to escape, was shot to death as he ran.

Oranges were frozen solid on the trees at St. Augustine, Fla., on Christmas day. The weather was the coldest known in that locality since 1865.

Release of Lieutenant Braine.—It is stated that District Attorney Courtney, of New York, having applied to Attorney General Evans for instructions in the case of Commander Braine, of the Confederate navy, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for offenses connected with the rebellion, Mr. Evans has instructed him to direct the release of the prisoner, under the recent amnesty proclamation. This news, will doubtless be received with joy throughout the South.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

A Long Absence.—Thirty-six years ago, a man living in this county, (then Stokes,) was arrested for some violation of the law. He was tied and placed on horseback and started off to Germantown then the county seat.—After he was arrested his wife managed to slip him a knife, and on the way to prison he cut his bonds and being well mounted he made good his escape. Nothing was heard from him after his escape by his family. He had been married but a short time, and his wife mourned for him as one dead. A few weeks since an old gray headed man stopped at the house where she was living and enquired for her. She came out when he asked her if she knew him. She told him she had no recollection of ever having seen him before. He then made himself known as her long absent husband, and now after a separation of nearly forty years they are again living together as happily as a newly married couple.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Cost of Intemperance.—Commissioner Wells reports to Congress from the official returns of the retail dealers of the United States, that the value of the liquors retailed by them over the country and drunk were sold, is follows:
New England States \$200,887,300
New York, N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio and Illinois 713,410,565
Other States and Territories 669,185,990
Total, \$1,583,483,855
The value of the liquors drunk in the United States, in one year, is therefore over fifteen hundred million of dollars, or three-fourths of the national debt.—*Meridian Gazette.*

Charles C. Adington, aged 92 years, was, on the 14th instant, married to Mrs. Susan Moore, aged 34, both residents of Scott county. Out of only eight persons present, five of them were widowers and one a widow.—Both bride and groom had been previously twice married. The groom has now living between 350 and 400 grand children.—*Bristol News.*

First National Bank of Charlotte.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: R. Y. McAden, W. R. Myers, R. M. Oates, John Wilkes, S. A. Cohen, T. H. Brem and Wm. Johnston.

At a meeting of the Directors, R. Y. McAden was re-elected President; W. R. Myers, Vice President; M. P. Pegram, Cashier, and A. G. Brenizer, Teller.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

J. M. Walker, formerly tobaccoist, merchant, &c., at Danville, was arrested in New York or Canada, and brought to Danville Tuesday night last. He is charged, as we learn, with having insured property of his (Walker's) own, and drawing the insurance money. Mr. Walker had a factory, distillery, mill, &c., burnt by incendiary means, all of which were insured. Joe it seems, alleges that he was the incendiary, and that he was hired by Walker to apply the torch.—*Milton Chronicle.*

A Senatorial Family.—Thomas F. Bayard, just chosen to be United States Senator from Delaware, for six years from March 4th, is a lawyer, native of, and residing in Wilmington. He is now about 40 years of age. Mr. Bayard's father, James A. Bayard, has been repeatedly in the United States Senate, and is now serving out a term. His uncle, Richard H. Bayard, served in the same body from 1836 to 1845; and his grandfather, James A. Bayard, from 1804 to 1813.—*Richmond Whig.*

Question for Geologists.—We learn that a day last week, whilst engaged in digging a well upon a portion of the Lamar farm, a few miles east of this city, the workmen found imbedded in the earth, thirty feet below the surface, several pine saplings perfectly sound. How and when did they get there?—*Underland (Md.) Allegonian.*

The James River and Kanawha canal.—The completion of the James river and Kanawha canal promises to do more for the future of the United States than any other work of internal improvement on this continent, except the Pacific railroad. Already two hundred miles of this canal have been constructed, leaving as much more, principally slackwater improvement, to be executed. When completed, it will form the highway for the transportation of ten times as much bulky western freight to the Atlantic as now reaches the ocean via the New York Erie canal. Hundreds of navigable western rivers will pour their freight into it at all seasons of the year. The cost of transportation over it to shipmen direct to Europe will not necessarily be more than half that charged upon the New York Erie canal, which is not competent to the transportation of half the freight that would traverse its waters if that were possible. The State and people of Virginia cannot complete the James river and Kanawha canal.

They stand ready to give the entire work, half constructed, to any company that will complete it. The Great West is far more directly interested in its completion than Virginia. With "reconstruction" completed in that State, this great work will be duly prosecuted under the auspices of a "go-ahead" company of Northern and foreign capitalists, aided by grants of land from the General Government, whenever the Treasury may be in a condition to enable it to assist such meritorious public works.—*National Republican (Washington.)*

The venerable Dennis Heatt, Esq., has entered his 86th year. He is ever "busy as a bee" about his work and entirely independent of spectacles.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. T. H. Pogram, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Oliver Hamilton to Miss Eugenia Clark, all of this county.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,

Carefully selected each week.
BY W. S. MOORE, General Dealer

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Bacon, 12a | Honey, 15a |
| Beeswax, 32a | Iron, 7 1/2 |
| Butter, 25a30 | Tin, 10 |
| Cheese, 25a | Nail rod, 15 |
| Corn, 10a | Shovel mould, 10 |
| Corn Meal, 10a | Leather, Sole, 30a40 |
| Coffee, 25a30 | Upper, 60a75 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Lard, 20a25 |
| Cocoa Butter, 25a30 | Molasses, Cuba, 70 75 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Golden Syrup, 1.00 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Borghum, 40a50 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Nails, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Onions, large, 1.00 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Onions, small, 2.00 bushel |
| Cocoa, 15a | Oil, Linseed, 1.75 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Tanner's, 1.50 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Sperm, 2.60 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Kerosene, best, 60 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Preserved, 50 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Fodder, 40 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Onions, per doz, 30 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Potatoes, Irish, 75 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Sweet, 75a1.00 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Rice, 10a |
| Cocoa, 15a | Nuts, 3a4 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Spirits Turpentine, 1.25 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Sugar, Dark, 15 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Sugar, White, 16a18 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Coffee, c, 10 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Crushed, 25 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Powdered, 22a25 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Salt, Fine, sack, 4.00 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Liverpool, sack, 2.90 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Retail, 2a3 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Soda, 15a30 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Tallow, 13a16 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Vinegar, 25a50 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Wool, 25a40 |
| Cocoa, 15a | Rolls, 50a75 |

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURS WANTED.

I am aware that many persons are selling their Furs, particularly Mink, for much less than they are worth—say, \$1 to \$2 for good. I pay from 50cts. to \$3, and for extra "trapped" Minks, \$4, in CASH. I also buy every kind of FURS for Cash or Barter.
See weekly quotations.
W. S. MOORE.

NOTICE.

The exercises of the GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL will be resumed on Wednesday, the 31st day of February, 1889, under the management and instruction of Mr. Samuel C. Smith.
T. R. M. S.
1. Spelling and Reading, \$7.50 for 20 weeks.
2. Writing and Arithmetic, 15.00 "
3. Grammar & Geography, 15.00 "
4. Languages & Mathematics, 25.00 "
Entrance Fee, \$1.00
One half the fees to be paid in advance.
By order of the Board.
JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
Jan. 27, 1889.

Cape Fear Banking House

AT 12 O'CLOCK, on Monday, 1st day of Feb., 1889, at the Court House door, will be offered at public sale, the HOUSE & LOT on South Elm street, formerly occupied by the Bank of Cape Fear. The sale will be for CASH, U. S. Currency, and must be approved and confirmed by the President and Directors, at Wilmington.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Agent.
Jan. 23, 1889.

ALLEN & JOHNSON,

SEED GROWERS AND DEALERS,
Florida and Nurserymen, 1500 Main Street, Richmond, Va., have their usual supply of Fresh and Warranted Garden Seeds, all kinds of Fields and Grass Seeds, Potatoes, early and late, Onion Sets, &c., and a choice selection of FLOWER SEEDS.
We confidently assert that our Seeds are TRUE and RELIABLE, to which we have the testimony of Thousands of customers in the past three years.
Garden and Flower Seeds are sent by MAIL safely and expeditiously to any distance.
Our descriptive priced Catalogues will be sent free to any address.
Agents for American Basket Co.'s STRAW-BERRY BOXES.
BERRY BOXES.
THE TOPIC.
An Independent Union Republican Paper!
Devoted to the general good of the Public, whatever will promote the advancement of mankind, and the particular interests of the Proprietor.
The subscriber will, at Greensboro, N. C., on Friday, 5th day of February, 1889, commence the publication of a Weekly Newspaper with the above title.
THE TOPIC will be a medium size four page Paper, with five columns to the page, printed on good paper, and furnished to subscribers at the very low price of One Dollar per year, Six Months, 50cts, in advance.
A. B. CHAPIN, Proprietor.

B. C. PHILLIPS, TOWN CONSTABLE.

Will receive all papers in his line, and attend promptly to the collection of claims. 50-3m

DE SOTO

Drinking Saloon and
BILLIARD HALLS.

I have just received and will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of
WINE,
BRANDIES,
Whiskies,
Bottled Ale,
PORTER, &c., &c.
I have also made arrangements by which I can supply ALL kinds of Liquors,
FUREST BRANDS,
at low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
It will be to the interest of
COUNTRY DEALERS
to call and examine my Stock, here, Prices, &c.
Come to the
TATE BUILDING
Opposite the Court House.
In same building are large and well arranged
BILLIARD ROOMS,
Where the lovers of this elegant and innocent pastime can amuse themselves at all hours.
H. Y. DEAN.
I have on hand and expect to keep the best quality Philadelphia Lager Beer. 27-1f

STEEL.

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, and a general assortment of all Goods kept in this Market.
Also, a good assortment of
COOKING STOVES.
All of which will be sold cheap for CASH or BARTER. 49-1f

Kittrell's Springs Female College

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed the second Wednesday in February.
The annual Commencement will occur the last Wednesday in June.
Rev. T. M. Jones, the former popular and accomplished President of Greensboro and Lynchburg Female Colleges, has accepted the Presidency of this School, and will enter upon his duties in February. His long and successful experience, his eminent scholarship, and his devotion to the educational interests of the South, forbid any word of commendation.
Rev. C. B. Riddick, former President, is still identified with the operations of the Institution, and retains from the care of the Literary Department only to devote himself more exclusively to his other interests.
Location not to be surpassed. The celebrated Mineral Water, an unfailing fountain of health. Educational facilities complete. An extensive Apparatus and Library. Musical Instruments new and of the best style.
Terms moderate as any school of similar grade. Persons wishing to send their daughters will remember that we are on the great line of railroad leading North and South, within less than half mile of Kittrell's Depot, Raleigh and Gaston R.R.
For further particulars, apply to
Rev. T. M. JONES, President,
or Rev. C. B. RIDDICK,
President Board of Directors.

FOR SALE.

Two Good
WORK HORSES
And WAGON.
49-3w A. P. ECKEL.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

SCALES & SMITH, Proprietors,
Greensboro, N. C.

This well known Hotel, since changing hands, has been re-fitted, and can now successfully compete with any in the State or South. It is situated in the midst of the business portion of the City, consequently has advantages over every other House.
E. B. ALLEY, of Va.,
49-1y SUPERINTENDENT.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Friday, Jan. 15, 1889, the Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:
GOING WEST—Lynchburg Passenger.
Leaves Richmond daily, except Sunday, 8.15 A.M.
Arrive at Greensboro at 11.35 A.M.
Making close connections with Trains on the Southern Road for Farmville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, &c.
THROUGH MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Leaves Richmond daily at 2.45 P.M.
Arrives Danville daily at 10.18 P.M.
Arrives at Greensboro at 12.45 A.M.
Making close connections for all stations on the N. Carolina road, both East and West of Greensboro, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, and all points South.
GOING EAST—Through Mail and Express.
Leaves Greensboro daily at 1.00 A.M.
Arrives Danville daily at 3.37 A.M.
Arrives at Richmond 11.00 A.M.
LYNCHBURG PASSENGER.
Leave Greensboro daily, except Sunday, 2.10 P.M.
Arrive at Richmond 5.20 P.M.
Through Tickets can be procured at all Ticket Offices in Richmond and Danville, and at important points South and Southwest, and at Greensboro and Danville to all points North, East and West.
THOMAS DODAMEAD,
32-1f Superintendent.

Important to Farmers & Planters

The past two years have fully realized the Ray Bone Phosphate to be the cheapest and best in the market, and unsurpassed by the highest priced Guanoes. Its adaptation to Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Tobacco, Garden Truck, Grapes, &c., has been fully and most satisfactorily tested. Fine ly ground and suitable for drilling, put up in bags of 75 lbs. each. O. P. MERRYMAN & CO., Sole Manufacturers, Warehouse 54 S. Gay st., Between Lombard & Pratt, Richmond, Md.
For sale by
D. W. C. BENBOW,
Greensboro, N. C.

SOMETHING NEW!

JAS. F. JOLLE & JAS. R. PEARCE have taken rooms in Steele's Row, on Davis St., where they intend to conduct the AUCTION & COMMISSION business, in all its branches. They will attend to the selling of any and every thing, either in town or country, and Goods left at their B.O.M. on Commission, will receive prompt attention. Having paid for these privileges they wish to enjoy them alone, unless others wish to do as they have done. By strict attention to business, and by being punctual in all their dealings, they hope to merit the confidence of the public.
By permission they refer to the following gentlemen of this place?
J. N. Caldwell, Robert & Murray, S. Steele, J. W. Glenn, D. W. C. Benbow, C. G. Yates, R. M. Glenn, Porter & Feltz, D. Scott, A. Weatherly.
JOLLE & PEARCE,
Greensboro, Jan. 20, 1889.

North Carolina, Superior Court,

Guilford County. Fall Term, 1888.
John H. Hiddings } ATTACHMENT
Gardner Hill Mining Co. vs. same.
J. L. Sullivan vs. same.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Patriot & Times, a newspaper published in Greensboro, for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Guilford, to be held on first Monday in March, 1889, then and there to answer according to Law, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against the said defendant.
Witness: Abram Clapp, clerk of said Court, at office, 1st Monday in September, 1888.
Jan. 18, 1889. ABRAM CLAPP,
50-6w Clerk of Superior Court.

