

government ever devised. Moreover, the great mass of business pertaining to the administration and settlement of estates, the probate of wills, and the many kindred subjects, was done by these Courts, in the easiest and simplest manner, and at very small cost.

Under the present system, exceedingly cumbersome proceedings and forms are required in this latter class of business, so that taking out letters of administration is a troublesome and an expensive matter. The whole matter of estates, wills, deeds, guardianships, partition, dower, and numerous other things, are thrown on the hands of the Superior Court Clerk; and the amount of business could hardly fall away, he would also decide most of the cases in the Superior Court itself. But this last idea is temporarily checked. Nevertheless, as it is, this Clerk's office is the grand receptacle of miscellaneous business, and a farmer's old barrel into which all kinds of plantation tools and old iron and trinkets are tumbled pell-mell. No one man can properly discharge such a variety of duties, in addition to his appropriate duty as Clerk of the Court; and endless confusion will soon arise out of this quarter.

The cost here, in the way of fees and charges, is also immense. The Superior Court Clerk receives an Act making the Superior Court Clerk of one County a salaried officer with a salary of \$5,000; for the reason, as was stated on this floor, that the salary of the Clerk is to be an unknown number of thousands, perhaps twenty thousand dollars a year. Are the people to endure a system by which ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars are paid annually to a single County Clerk? You annually pay a Clerk a salary of \$5,000, equal to that of the Governor; but you do not thereby stop the extra amount of fees from coming into his office out of the people's pockets. While that bill was under debate, it is certain that the eighty-nine Clerks of the Superior Courts receive, on an average, \$1,000 a year each, for the whole State. The vast sum of \$89,000 annually, for this class of officers. In old times, it was scarcely one-third as much; and, after duly allowing for the former expense of traveling, which was used to be done very cheaply by the County Clerks and otherwise; it is in the offices of the Superior Court Clerks cost the people at least a year more than the salary of the Clerk under the old system. True, this is not paid as taxes but it is paid as fees and charges; and where is the difference? It comes out of the people, and forms a part of the tax. If we look into the Executive Department, we find several new offices, and a great increase in salaries; so that the cost of this Department for salaries of officers and clerks is nearly three times as great as formerly. The estimates for this Department, during the current fiscal year, are placed at \$41,000, by the Public Treasurer. (See his Report of Feb. 24th, 1870.) This is an increase of \$20,000, or more, over the former expense. And besides this, there is the swarm of subordinates about the offices and the capital grounds, doing nothing or worse than nothing, but costing an immense amount of money, who can tell how much?

How is it in the Legislative Department? The General Assembly meets twice as often as formerly; its mileage and per diem are twice as large; and it sits twice as long. The old General Assembly used to cost about \$40,000 biennially, or \$20,000 a year. The present Assembly has not yet adjourned, and the continuous monthly sessions, according to the report of the Treasurer, this Assembly has cost the State, since Oct. 1st, 1868, the starting sum of \$225,209 73; and besides this, the State now carries an indebtedness of \$242,258 75. (See Report of D. W. Cox, Treasurer.) In 1869, it cost considerably less, as the Assembly did not meet during that fiscal year. (See Report of C. H. Brogdon, Comptroller.) After making all possible allowances, it is certain that we do not exaggerate when we set down the increase in cost of State government under the present system at \$300,000 a year!

The Treasurer tells us the deficit will amount to \$200,000 by the first of April. He knows not how to raise funds to meet it. Nobody will loan him anything. He therefore asks us to levy an extra tax of 20 cents on the \$100, to be collected by April 15th, 1870. He also proposes an extra tax to build the Penitentiary, and support the Asylums, to be payable, July 15th, 1870, and the tax-payer to be charged interest of 10 per cent. for the first month, and 10 per cent. a month afterwards, on his tax, while it remains unpaid, after July 15th. He also asks us to instruct the State Comptroller to draw its moneys to the State; and recommends that the opening of the Public Schools be postponed. (See his Report, Feb. 24th, 1870.) These extraordinary propositions show the desperate straits we are in. They show the poverty and despair. We thought taxes, and heavy ones, once a year were bad enough. But here is a spring tax, and a summer tax, besides the regular tax.

We need a Convention to stop this wild career towards beggary and utter ruin. The way to do it is to amend the Constitution so as to limit salaries and expenses to a few figures; limit the per diem of the Assembly to three or four dollars; mileage to five or ten cents; limit the duration of legislative sessions and have fewer of them. As it is, the laws are changed so often that people are kept in utter uncertainty and confusion on this subject. It is sometimes objected that a Convention will cost a great deal. But Senators can easily see, from the above figures, that a Convention, by altering our system, so as to reduce salaries and expenditures, would in one year save to the State enough to pay for its own cost three times over.

Let us glance briefly at the county and township matters. Authentic information from one county, about an average one, shows that its Board of Commissioners, and other officers cost \$3,000 a year; that the same amount, the old County Courts, doing more work and doing it better, used to cost \$1,200; a difference of \$2,000 against the new system. Leaving out all other items in the county governments, the above ratio gives an increase of \$75,000 annual expense in the eighty-nine counties. As for the townships, there are over seven hundred of them in the State, and the expense of governing each may be safely estimated at not less than \$200 a year. Put down the aggregate of \$140,000; and this is an entirely new expense.

We need a Convention to take proper steps in regard to the State Debt. The hopeless tangle we are in on that subject needs no comment.

We need a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit one person from

will have to "grin and bear it" or leave, which the poor cannot do at pleasure. Oh! we are progressing. This man Clapp has been accused of using a large amount of the Bureau funds indiscreetly, and an effort has been made to punish him, but he is sustained by such negro lovers as Summers, Wilson and Drake, the advanced guard of Miscegenation. If these appointees are at all comely and coffee colored, the explanation might be made why they were appointed, as some of our Radical Legislators and officials are quite epicurean in their tastes and their morals are equally as dark as a color.

Last Sunday's Philadelphia Mercury gave a picture of the immorality existing here in high Radical circles. A sort of free love Mormonism for which I have no name yet—has been drawn so plainly that all who saw the penning, at once recognized the parties. A lady is said to have written the exposure, and more is promised to-morrow.

Senators have stated openly that the President says that whoever is confirmed to fill the two vacant places on the Supreme Bench must be pledged in advance to unite with minority judges and reverse the decision of the Court lately rendered in regard to legal-tender notes. How quick the President jumps at the bidding and in the interest of the capitalists and the bondholders. They fear from the last decision of the Supreme Court that the other questions may be settled adversely to the interests of capital, monopoly and the bond-holding interest. Even if it were settled in favor of the people, it is well that the Supreme Court be rendered harmless—especially as political questions striking at the very foundation of the Radical party will probably come before it for adjudication. I leave this action of President Grant stand alone as an everlasting monument of infamy, which, were he and Alexander, would tarnish his laurels and leave him stand forth boldly among the mean tyrants on history's page.

Ben Butler has been in bad luck lately. While Summer the emasculated, was being belabored in the Senate by Conkling, Stewart and Trumbull, he was being castigated in the House by S. S. Cox, of New York. Mr. Cox defended Butler from the attacks of his friends in a humorous and keenly sarcastic manner. Butler, completely flustered, answered after some remarks by saying "Shoo! fly, don't bodder me." [Laughter.] Mr. Cox, in reply, spoke of the economy of the administration being like saving candle-ends and cheese parings. He then turned to Mr. Butler and said: "And when I made those remarks Mr. Butler came over here and disposed of it all by a jocosse remark from the negro minstrelsy—'Shoo! fly, don't bodder me.'" [Laughter.] In answer I will say it is the first time in my history I ever alluded to an animal. I was never considered a *bete noir*, nor any other kind of a beast. I am not blessed by Providence with a pachydermatous hide like a rhinoceros, and therefore flies may trouble me. I am a human being. The gentleman is not blessed with that sort of cuticle, and it is not possible for him to be "bodered" by any insect. Everything will glance from his rhinoceros hide. He does not know how the people regard him. When his Republican colleagues plainly intimate to him that he is a thief or a robber he does not take it up and it is left for me to defend him; but because I do it in all good nature he makes his covert negro minstrel attack on me when he ought to attack his colleagues. He ought to make them call a committee of investigation on his past alleged robberies. We do not make such charges. Why does he stand here a condemned man? Why is he proscribed politically and socially? Why does he reserve all his fire, most of his fire, as he did in the war, for his friends in the army; and when attacked why does he retreat like a "bomb-proof soldier" and hide himself, as he did the other day in another, after attack this side? Mr. Daves called Mr. Cox to order; "this was the most unkindest cut of all," that Daves should be compelled, out of common humanity, to step forward to save the helpless Butler from the grip of the merciless castigator was too much to endure. Butler bolted and Mr. Cox resumed his seat after having scored the bully of the House until he was compelled to flee from it. The scene was one long to be remembered. Butler won't "Shoo fly" Mr. Cox again.

INTERESTING DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Delinquent Southern Postmasters.*—*United States vs. Keeler et al.*, certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the district of North Carolina. In this case Keeler was postmaster at Salem, N. C. On the breaking out of the war, and under Confederate States authority, he paid over to one Clemmons the moneys of the United States in his possession, in payment of a claim due Clemmons from the United States for postal service. It being undisputed that the Confederate authorities directed his act as to moneys in the hands of postmasters belonging to the United States, and the Confederate Government had sufficient power to enforce the law, the question arose whether on his official bond the principal and sureties were liable for the sum so paid to Clemmons. On this question the court below was divided, and it was certified to this court for answer. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court on Monday, holding the defence of irresistible force, compulsion, &c., relied upon by the defendants, as not sound, because such a consideration was not within the condition of the bond, and that the defendants are liable for the amount.

DEBTS OF DECEASED PERSONS.—*Samuel Elliott, administrator, against James S. Wilkinson, error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.*—In this case the court, below, under the laws of the State, intended to retain the judicial supervision of the estates of deceased persons therein, gave judgment against Wilkinson for an amount paid to the administrator of the deceased appointed where he

died (in Alabama,) the local administrator having sued to recover it. This court now reversed the judgment, holding that the payment to the foreign administrator discharged the debt, and affirming the theory that the debt follows the person of the creditor to whom it is due, and not the person of the debtor in respect of the right of property, and that all debts are due at the domicile of the creditor.

The Patriot.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
THURSDAY, February 24, 1870.
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

There is great rejoicing among the Radicals throughout the land, on account of the ratification of the so called fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. But we do not recollect to have heard or seen, any one person or paper, who rejoices at the forcing of the amendment into the constitution, in the way it has been accomplished, who is not a northern man by birth, and a bitter Radical in politics, and even such persons base their cause of joy on any thing but the good of the country, and honorable and patriotic grounds.

For example the Philadelphia Press rejoices greatly that the amendment, in question, has been engrafted into the constitution because, it will prove to be "the epitaph on the tomb of the Democratic party." It was not to benefit the country or improve the negroes that this amendment was forced into the constitution at the point of the bayonet, but to kill the Democratic party, and perpetuate the existence and power of the Radicals. The Nation another ranting Radical journal rejoices at the final passage of the fifteenth amendment in the most extravagant manner. It exultingly exclaims from the uttermost depths of its joyous heart. "This amendment will prove to be the terrible punishment of the chivalry of the South." After making this malignant and cold blooded announcement to its readers, it deliberately proceeds to taunt the south with all the sorrows, losses, afflictions and poverty that has come upon her, as a result of the late revolution. It contemplates with intense satisfaction and fiendish delight, the exquisite torture, it fancies the proud disfranchised southern whites will feel and growl under, the rule and complete control and mastery of their former slaves. The fact cannot be disguised by the Press and Nation, that it is the fond hope that the Radicals have got the Chivalry of the south, at last permanently under the feet of their former untutored and savage slaves that so ravishes their little souls with revenge and sweet delight. No other object on earth could afford the ultra Radicals such exquisite joy as to travel throughout the width and breadth of the South, and see that they have managed in one way and another to get the chivalry of the South down, and their limbs manacled and their slaves placed over them, as their lords and rulers, except to stir up these savages, to commit all sorts of outrages upon their persons and property. The Nation actually goes so far as to exclaim in its meriment over the great humiliation, and disgraces its party has managed to bring upon the South, in bitter sarcasm what it would have passed as Radical wit. "Now that the chivalry of the South is dead, the fifteenth amendment should be engraven on the tombstone where its noble remains repose."

We could easily multiply similar extracts from Radical journals, to a considerable extent, if we deemed it necessary, but we will but add to the above but one other, taken from the Elizabeth North Carolinian. It reads as follows:

Verified at Last.—In the first issue of our paper we referred to the fact that, a few weeks before, on walking up Chestnut street, Philadelphia, we passed before the Old State House and thought of the time when the old bell in the belfry rang out the joyful announcement: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof." It was an epoch in American history. But it took seventy six years before that grand proclamation had an actual meaning, and seven years more to solve the problem of American citizenship. But it has been done at last, and to Georgia, one of the "old slaveholding States," belongs the honor of "capitulating the edifice of liberty with granite of suffrage." The proclamation made by the Old State House bell has been verified at last.

The Carolinian is edited and published by a thorough bred Carpet-Bagger, if we mistake not. It will be seen, also, it rejoices greatly that the fifteenth amendment has passed, and that the proclamation made by the old state house bell has been verified at last. The joy of the Carolinian proceeds precisely from the same source that the intense joy that gladdens the hearts of the Philadelphia Press, and New York Nation, no reasonable man can have a shadow of doubt for a moment. To wit: that it was the means and the

only means to which the Radical party could resort to enable the negroes and carpet-baggers to keep the native born population of the South under their feet, and themselves in office and their opponents out of power.

We have not here to do with the belief or the hope that the forced passage of the fifteenth amendment will benefit the country or any portion of it. It was passed with no such design or hope but as a vindictive measure to punish and degrade the Southern people without regard to persons, party or sects, as is plainly made manifest from the above extracts.

Well let these malignant fiends of hate rip and rave, and exult at our downfall and sufferings as loud and as long as they desire. There is some consolation in the fact that they have gone so far in this State, that it is impossible for them to go further or do any thing that can worst us. They have bankrupted the State, they have brought our people to the very dust.

We therefore feel quite independent at the present time, and can well afford to laugh to scorn all such contemptible exhibitions of the vindictive malice and spirit of revenge as is shown in the above extracts to say nothing of the bill recently introduced by Beas Butler into Congress for the removal of political disabilities of the prominent citizens of the South. Here, before the Radicals as a party have taken great care to conceal from the people of the South, the unmitigated hatred and contempt they bear toward them and their section of the republic. Indeed, during the war both the Press and Nation with many others were loud in their declarations of amity and good will toward the South and the Southern people. Time and again did they publish to the world that the North had no desire or intention to free the negroes, to subjugate Southern States or oppress any class of her people. That they were fighting for the integrity of the Union and the enforcement of the laws and Constitution of our fathers and for nothing else. As evidence of this fact they introduced and passed two or more series of resolutions, wherein Congress solemnly pledged their faith to this course of policy. Mr. Seward and other prominent leaders of the Radical party often declared the same and asserted in every variety of form and manner, that when the South laid down her arms and returned to her allegiance, she would be welcomed back with the same joy as was the prodigal son; that the fatted calf would be killed and all would be joy and hilarity on the occasion, of the wayward sisters returning to their happy home in the Union under the Constitution. It was by such hypocritical proclamations of fervent friendship repeated over and over again in every possible form that the Radicals were enabled to over come the Southern people! Had it not been for the credulity of thousands and tens of thousands of our people who were simple enough to believe that you were uttering the truth when giving publicity to these most infamous falsehoods, Gen. Lee and his Confederates in arms would never have had the necessity of surrendering to Gen. Grant, great as were your number and advantages over him. We repeat had the Press and Nation, had the moral courage to have spoken their true sentiments prior to, and during the war in as plain terms as they do now the confederate army would yet be in the field in some form or other. In other words the confederate armies were cheated more than they were forced into a surrender.

We are glad, however, that the Radicals have got the constitution, and the Southern States all so well reconstructed in their own estimation that they can now afford to show their colors and speak their honest sentiments without disguise or hypocrisy, as regard their future management of the South. Go on gentlemen and do your best to render treason odious and stay not your march until you have satisfied your vengeance to its utmost, and while we sincerely rejoice you are near the end of your tether, in this State, we can but feel proud of our noble hearted people, who have stood firm and unmoved in their integrity, notwithstanding all the falsehood double-dealing and treachery of their political and personal enemies. The South has at all times and under all circumstances maintained her honor and scrupulously kept her word and faithfully, most faithfully, maintained her promises, and the stipulations of every agreement she has made with the North. The Radical organs and leaders may sneer, belittle, and strive to degrade the chivalry of the South to their utmost, now that they have gotten them permanently placed under the control and mastery of their former slaves, and the more infamous Carpet-baggers—but they will find in the no distant future that though they possess the will thus to hold them down, degrade them and rule their country,

they have not the power. We have written the above to show to our readers the animus of the Radical party towards the South, and to let them know as far as we can, that we scorn their malice, and defy their power. We have no disposition to exasperate the South against the North. Nor do we desire to retaliate upon such a savage exhibition of their malignant malice as that published in the Press and Nation, against a poor downtrodden, afflicted and persecuted people, as they both know ours to be.

Still we may be allowed to rebuke the fiendish spirit in which the Radicals make manifest their undisguised hatred for the Southern people to have been so far superior to its love for the negro race.

Submitting to the decrees of fate with that grace we may, we may certainly with a firm resolution to make the most of, and finally master if possible the stern difficulties surrounding them, the people, the South, we hope have much larger and far more patriotic motives to prompt them forward than to stoop to nurse their wrath to keep it warm in the hope one day or other of being able to wreak their vengeance upon the malignant radicals of the nation. As has been well remarked by a cotemporary:

They will be devoutly thankful if no worse than the fifteenth amendment befalls the country. They do not point to universal suffrage and say to the North "see what you have gained—count the blood and treasure which it has cost;" they do not bid the nation look upon Bevil's Mississippi in the Senate chamber, and ask how many noble lives have been sacrificed to that most lame and impotent conclusion. But they busy themselves to make a peaceful, prosperous future, not ceasing endeavor because exceptional brutes find pleasure in spewing their abominable insults upon heads which, having the weakness, have still the dignity, of defeat bravely met and worthily sustained; but persevering in the work of repair, resolute to regain right, as well as suffering under the Government their fathers made, and serenely trustful that the calamities heaped upon them may yet have compensation, in proving to have been blessings in disguise.—A heavier hand than that which directs the Nation's passion has fallen here. Having recognized and bowed to it, we care very little for the petty malice of ranting fanatics.

Read the following from the N. C. Standard of 23d instant:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The course of the Legislature has been such that it has lost the confidence of the people of North Carolina. We have long known this, and have repeatedly warned it that the time would come when no party would be willing to sustain it. There are some good men in it to whom very much credit is due for the manner in which they have battled for the right. But their efforts have been unavailing. Bad and unscrupulous men have obtained a crowd of weak-minded members and now control the Legislature.

Its every act now directly injures the State.

Under pretense of benefitting the people, bills are passed which are antagonistic to the interests of the people. It has ruined the credit of the State. It has forced dishonor upon a people whose good name none have dared till now to traduce.

It has, led by men who care for nothing save their unworthy selves, passed laws which will render its name infamous forever and ever.

As a Republican paper the Standard can no longer by its silence seeming give support to such a body.

As a representative of the people of the Republican party it cannot support a body which has proven itself hostile to every principle of the Republican party.

As a North Carolina paper it cannot sustain a Legislature which is doing all in its power to ruin the people of North Carolina and to blacken her fair fame.

Hence we denounce this Legislature as unworthy the support of the Republican party, or of the support of any honest man irrespective of party.

We denounce it for having endeavored to force dishonor upon a State and a people who loathe the acts which are committed to their name.

We denounce a majority of its members as unfaithful to the trusts which they received from the people who so unfortunately elected them.

We refuse to recognize this Legislature as a Republican Legislature.

We refuse, in behalf of the Republican party in North Carolina, to be responsible for its deeds, for it is controlled by enemies of Republicanism, and the voices of true Republicans are unheeded.

Enough Republicans in the Legislature turned traitors to give the power into the hands of the Democrats. They have used that power, and have done everything possible to injure the people and to disgrace the State. In a few weeks more they intend to kick aside their miserable allies, and to proclaim that the deeds they themselves have done are a part of the record of the Republican party. It would be false, but falsehood is a "Democratic" virtue.

We repudiate those false Republicans now. We repudiate all the acts of themselves and their "Democratic" allies. We repudiate this Legislature as a body, although we sustain those of its members who have proven true to the principles of the Republican party and to the people who elected them.

The time for protests has passed. They have proved unavailing.

The time for action has come—let it be such as will prove the might of a

betrayed and injured people.

We call upon the people of North Carolina to repudiate men so regardless of the welfare of the people and of the honor of the State.

We call upon the Republicans of North Carolina to repudiate men who have broken faith with those who put them in place, and who have proven false to every Republican principle.

Let the Republicans of every city, town and village in the State hold meetings in which they shall solemnly deny all sympathy or connection with the Legislature which now misrepresents the people of North Carolina.

Let them condemn the wanton waste of the people's money; the many weeks of useless wrangling; the stain brought upon the honor of North Carolina by the Legislature that the world may know that the Republicans of North Carolina have no sympathy with the Assembly whose deeds have for a time dishonored the State. Let us wash our hands of our men whom, having betrayed us, the enemies of our party will soon seek back upon us.

The following card is published by a philosophical down-East surgeon:

"Dr. Banks would be pleased to have a call from the unknown individual who ran him down in the darkness of the evening of Monday, 24th instant, upsetting his gig, precipitating him upon the ground, causing his horse to run away with the upset vehicle, and badly damaging it. The Doctor feels so grateful for his almost miraculous escape from death, that he is desirous of making the acquaintance of the stranger and soliciting the privilege of attending him in any sickness which may require professional services."

They are cutting ice sixteen inches thick and clear as crystal on the Potomac river, in Maine.

LOOK OUT.

No safe manufacture at the present time without the late improvement, patented by Herring, is a safe receptacle for valuables of any kind, for the reason that the door may be "wedged" and blown asunder by nitroglycerine. By making a series of offsets on the door casings and a corresponding number on the doors, and padding them, they can be made air and water tight, and rendered secure against this modern mode of "cracking." It is Herring's new improvement, and it is entitled to the serious consideration of corporations and private parties who wish to secure valuables.

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Physicians Use Them in Their Practice.

It is almost universally the case that physicians condemn what are generally known as "Patent Medicines." Although Dr. Fitt's Liver Pill is not a Patent Medicine, yet its composition, the result of years of study is known only to himself, and so palpable are their valuable curative properties, that very many of the first Physicians in the South and West have adopted them in their practice, and recommend them to their patients.

Irretrievable Invalid.

Indigestion not only affects the physical but the moral disposition and tempers of its victims! The dyspeptic becomes, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, silliness, or despair; the cause may be. A preternatural sensitiveness to the least cause, which causes him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unprofitably marked by the constant presence of a restless foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the invalid the householder's friend, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from inept insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs, Host's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character, and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz. sorghum. A single dose, taken this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its morbid irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor as well as in his feelings.

EDMOND'S DISPEPTIC PILLS, "SOPHOCLES CO.," VALLEY, N. C., September 17, 1869.

DR. WORTHINGTON, Sir:—I regret to say I had a violent attack of Cholera, accompanied with severe cramps. Your Medicine was administered for every three hours. The first and second doses gave partial relief; the third effectually relieved me of every unpleasant symptom, and acted like a charm. Knowing the component parts of your prescription, in my opinion, there is no medicine better adapted to the treatment of Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colic. It is alterative, anti-acid, anti-dyspeptic, and I may say, anti-choleric. No other medicine I have seen compares with it in Cholera. Dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. This is, undoubtedly, a valuable remedy for the diseases in which it is recommended. Every family ought to have a bottle of Dr. Worthington's Cholera Medicine. Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS V. WEBB, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in publishing the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and speedily to relieve the sufferer, who, by its use, will find a cure for his disease, and will be enabled to resume his usual avocations, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address—RICH. EDWARD A. WILSON, 691y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

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A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Prostration, Premature Decay, and all the evils of youthful indiscretion, and the loss of his youthful vitality, and free to all who are afflicted with this complaint, and desirous of making a cure, ready by which he has cured. Sufferers are invited to send him their names and addresses by enclosing in perfect confidence.

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G. W. HOWLETT, GENERAL AGENT, Greensboro, N. C.

J. E. LOGAN, M.D., Medical Examiner, nov. 13/17

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All the Policies are Non-Forfeiting.

Profits Equitably divided among the Policy-holders.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, LOCAL AGENT, Greensboro, N. C. Feb. 24/17.



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Address, Box 2256, New York P. O. Feb. 17-2m.

DEVLIN & CO.

GRAVE STONES! COCKADE MARBLE WORKS

(Opposite Geo. Pearce's Sycamore St.)

Petersburg, Va.

The undersigned, grateful for the very liberal patronage received from the citizens of Guilford Co., through H. G. Kellogg, as Agent, would inform them that he is still prepared to execute all orders for Monuments, Cenotaphs, Headstones, etc., in all styles. All we ask is none but the best material, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Orders by mail or through D. W. C. Beal, of Greensboro, promptly attended to, and executed in the best style. No extra charge for boxing and delivering at depot in Petersburg.

CHAS. M. WALSH.

Send for price list before purchasing elsewhere. Refer to Mr. W. H. Hill of Greensboro, and merchants of Petersburg, Va. Sep. 15/17.

READ THIS! NEW MARBLE YARD,

Near the City Clock, Tryon St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership with a view of establishing something much needed in the South, a first class MARBLE YARD.

Tombs, Monuments, Caskets, Plain and Ornamental Grave Stones, all of the latest styles, executed by first class Artists. All we ask is a trial, and we pledge ourselves to give entire satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their orders, both as to style and price. Our work is executed in the best style of the art, and the quality is of the best quality, polished to a glass finish, causing it to retain its color much longer than the inferior qualities now in general use.

We will submit drafts and sketches on application. All work delivered free of railroad charges for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles.

Costly Monuments and Grave Stones put up free of any extra charge. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Persons living at a distance will do well to write us before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to cleaning and repairing old work, making it look almost as well as when new, at reasonable prices.

Remember the Dead.

MENCH & KENDRICK.

F. A. McNeill, T. A. Kendrick, nov. 24/16m.

New Store.

W. M. S. RANKIN

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

W. M. S. RANKIN

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

W. M. S. RANKIN

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

W. M. S. RANKIN

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

PLEASANT GARDEN Classical School,

MALE AND FEMALE, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M. Principal.

Will open the Spring Session on the 8th of March, 1878, and continue twenty weeks. Tuition per term, from \$5 to \$16. Board, \$7.00 per month. Half the expenses in advance, & cheer at the middle of the term. For particulars, address the Principal at Greensboro, N. C. Jan. 6-3m.

LOOK! LOOK!

Profitable Employment for all.

Look! Look! where for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for circulars.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO., 136 Federal St., Boston, Mass., or 168 State St., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 27-1m.

written was a sort of metallic index hand that might express the ideas of one clear purpose—and sharp like a stiletto of the "Council of Ten" in the City of the Sea—whispering of the policy to be sharp but to be unseen.—The fluid with which it was written was from a deeply dark vessel of peculiar shape that I ascertained had been procured from a manufactory of the ugly fluid hundreds of miles away—suggesting the idea that the history of the deeds to be done should only be written with starbeams on the sealed black pages of the midnight shadows. The chair in which the penman sat was not like common chairs—and the man who wrote was hidden behind a screen of boxes unlike any that I ever saw. And here is what was written:

1. This unorganized, invisible, and irrepressible fraternity shall ever be known as the D. K. K.

2. Every member shall, on becoming a member, thereby become no member and be individually constituted an independent power, capable of carrying out the objects of the fraternity as though he were in harmony with all others of this same patent mystery.

3. The objects of the fraternity shall be closely restricted to the one startling necessity of saving our cherished institutions of Republican Liberty from the dangerous enemies that have already, unsuspected, sent many to sorrow and suffering, rent the hearts of the innocent with fear and by impoverish the land, caused many a grave to be filled with those who died when but for these dire enemies they might have lived in hope and liberty for years.

4. If the objects shall ever be divulged, the following terrible penalty is to be inflicted. The nearest members that are no members, shall invisibly approach the offender, bind him with cords that cannot be broken, tie him to the heels of the Mountain Mule in the cave of Junaluske and run the chances of life or death while the Lipless Brutus that ever thirsteth for the heels of that mule is turned loose upon him for an hour.

5. The objects of this Fraternity are to be achieved by every member, that is not a member, at the earliest moment that is possible—and he who neglected an opportunity shall show the Golden reason thereof or be turned bootless and weaponless in the Dog Pen of Croelia for five minutes.

6. The objects of this Fraternity shall ever be to kill with secret and deadly certainty every dog that showeth disposition to attack any friend of ours on the outside of that dogs master's premises by dog—and never to rest until there is powder unburnt or poison unfired or blow undelt while a dog appeareth outside his due enclosure in town or country after the sun has travelled 10 degrees below the horizon.

7. We begin on Friday after the anniversary of Washington in 1870.

8. We have spoken. Action! Silence! Death to the Dogs!

Pace's Warehouse.—This new and spacious Tobacco Warehouse, situated on Lynn Street, near Craghead, was opened for the accommodation of the planters, on yesterday, when a very large sale was had there. The building is just completed and is admirably arranged for the business.—The house is 125 by 57 feet, with two floors, thus affording a larger area for storing the weed than any other Warehouse in town. The outfit of the establishment is complete in every particular (even down to a fine, large mirror, hung on the wall for the planters to look at themselves after they have received high prices for their tobacco).—On the opening day there was a great rush for this house, 175 parcels of the weed being sold there that day.

Messrs. Pace Bros & Co., proprietors of this Warehouse, are determined to do all in their power for the accommodation of the trade as well as to still further augment this now large branch of business in our town.

See their card in this paper.—Register.

We heartily endorse the above, and would advise the tobaccoist from this section to carry their "ducks" or tobacco, to this market, and to this house.

We are personally acquainted with one of the firm, Mac Smith, formerly of Reidsville, N. C., and want all our friends and acquaintances in their line, to try him, just once, tell Mac we sent them, and then if not treated all right let us know. We'll "go back" on him certain.

See their advertisement in this No., and remember there is a fifty dollar premium for somebody between now and June next.

"For the Patriot."

From present indications we are led to hope that the "Hands" now employed at the Capitol of the State, will condescend to allow the good people the privilege of selecting their Representatives next August.—But should the seven dollars "per diem," out weigh the oft repeated wishes of the "Dear people," it will do no harm at least for the honest tax payers of the country to organize and hold themselves in readiness, to meet and stop the ruinous tide of extravagance and corruption

whenever an opportunity presents for doing so—however objectionable it may be in other respects—our Township system is well adapted to such an organization.

Let each Township hold a meeting and endeavor to have every voter in it present,—after a fair and free interchange of views—not as Politicians, but as citizens and tax payers,—let them adopt some resolution embodying the sentiment of the Township, as regards the management of the affairs of the State, and especially the ruinous taxes by which we are burdened—appoint as many delegates as compose the township Board to attend a county convention, to be held in Greensboro, at the proper time, whose duty it will be to select candidates for each office to be filled.

These delegates being before instructed as to the choice of those they represent will be prepared at once to ballot in the convention,—and thus, the objectionable plan of appointing a committee to trick up a ticket will be avoided. For example, if a candidate for the Senate or House is to be selected, the delegates will first cast their votes for the choice of their Township, and thus, the sentiments of the county at large will be indicated, and when this is ascertained, take those names having a majority of the votes cast, and continue the balloting until a choice is made. Strip the whole thing of "Log rolling," and caucusing. Let there be no cliques or "wire working." We want a candidate of the People—we would let the office seek the man, and not the man the office.

I do not submit this as the plan, but a plan, and I sincerely hope some one more ready with the pen, and more skilled in such matters will take the matter in hand, and give us something thoroughly digested and adapted to our wants in the matter.

The Legislature.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—At an evening session, the Senate passed the following bills on third reading: Bills to allow the county commissioners of Duplin, McDowell, Harnett, Montgomery, Alamance, Anson and Caldwell counties to levy a special tax.

Thursday, 17.—The senate discussed the election bill. The House passed on 3rd reading a bill to authorize the election of municipal officers at Company Shops; and discussed the consolidation of the N. C. & Atlantic Railroads.

Friday, 18.—The Senate passed a series of joint political-clap-trap resolutions introduced by Mr. Welker. The following bills passed 3rd reading at an evening session:

Senate bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Surry county.

Senate bill to repeal an act relative to special tax for Rockingham county.

Senate bill amend the charter of the town of Mount Airy in Surry county.

A bill to incorporate a bank in the city of Raleigh.

In the House the following passed 3rd reading: a bill, which provided to instruct the State Treasurer to set aside out of the first funds received on the dividend recently declared by the Directors of N. C. road, the following amount, viz: To the Insane Asylum, \$20,000; to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, \$15,000; and for the use of the Penitentiary, \$20,000.

Saturday, 19.—In the Senate and House a number of bills of minor importance.

Monday, 21.—In the Senate nothing definite. In the House the Senate bill repealing acts of last session making appropriations to railroads, passed second reading.

Tuesday, 23.—In Senate nothing.—In the House on 3rd reading a bill to give the sheriff of Rockingham until 1st April, 1878 to settle with the public Treasurer; the Senate bill to repeal the acts of 1868-9, making appropriations to certain railroads.

THE BARN-BURNING IN GASTON COUNTY.

Last week we published the fact that several Barns had been burnt in Gaston by incendiaries. Since then we received the following letter from a friend, giving further particulars:

DALLAS, Gaston county Jan. 28.

MR. EDITOR:—Our neighborhood was illuminated on the night of the 25th inst., by the hellish torch of the incendiary. Four barns were burnt near here.

Mrs. Huffstetler, a poor widow, had her stable and forage, and her only mule burnt up.

Mr. Wm. Jenkins' large barn, well filled with forage, was consumed. His son had been out to a singing, and returning about 11 o'clock, found the flames just kindling. But for this a fine team of mules and a fine mare would have been lost.

Mr. James White had a large barn, filled with forage and 115 bushels of wheat, burnt. Loss over \$1,000.

They were all burned about the same hour—about 11 o'clock. Suspicion is very strong as to who committed the deed in each case. Even now as I write the sky is lurid with the flames of some building burning near town.

Last night somebody called Mr. Alfred Lay to the door, and on looking out saw two negroes armed. He immediately shut the door, and as he did so two shots were fired and one ball entered the door and the other the door-facing.

These persons who have been so fearfully visited, were all peaceable, quiet, good citizens.

JAN. 30th.—The Light I spoke of seeing the night I wrote was caused by

the burning of the widow Jo. Clement's barn, a quiet, inoffensive woman. Did not hear what forage, &c., was burnt.

Comment is unnecessary. Of course this was done by the Ku Klux or the League, which? As the colored men are always Ku-Kluxed, of course they don't belong to the order, but we see from the above article that at least some of the parties were negroes; consequently they belonged to the League;—and most strange of all, we have not heard the Radical papers of the State howling about K. K. outrages.

This Ku Klux cry is all a humbug! It is only put in "big type" in the Radical papers for the purpose of being used as a "bugaboo" to frighten honest blacks into the League; and if they the negroes are to be our equals, politically, we earnestly wish they would at once exert themselves to their utmost in the endeavor to qualify themselves by education and otherwise for the position; and not be humbugged by designing politicians of either party.

ON OUR TABLE.

Gods, for March, is still ahead of all competitors in the way of Ladies' Magazines. Specimens can be seen at this office, and we will take great pleasure in forwarding subscriptions.

Manufacturer and Builder.—The February number of this periodical is received—the cheapest and best of its class. Western & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Terms, \$1.50 per annum.

Printer's Circular, for February.—R. S. Mead, Philadelphia.

DIED.

In Colorado county, Texas, of Pneumonia, on the 17th of January, 1878, Mr. Jacob Clapp, formerly a resident of Guilford county, N. C.

In France there are 470 beet-root factories, 116 in Belgium, and 225 in Prussia. Last year Switzerland alone produced 2,500,000 tons of beet-root sugar.

A landlady in Boston, it is said, makes her biscuit so light, that the loggers can see it go to bed by them. Saves Kerosene!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants, Farmers, Lawyers, Quacks, Waiting Uncle Sam's Greenbacks, Would you grasp the Golden Prize? ADVERTISE—AD-VER-TISE!

HENRY'S CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR, OR BLOOD CLEANSER.

THIS medicine is known to the faculty as being the concentrated fluid extract of Sarsaparilla united with other valuable medicinal herbs, and is guaranteed as chemically pure.

FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is compounded expressly for purifying and cleansing the blood of all infirmities, going at once to the fountain-head of disease. It extinguishes

Tumors, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Boils, Rheumatism, Waste of Vitality, Scrofula.

We all know that the promiscuous vaccination indulged in during the late war bred the most villainous diseases. Vaccination was taken from the arms of many persons full of scrofulous matter.

Then of course the impurities of the scrofulous patient were absorbed in the blood of men otherwise without diseases, and both became infected alike. Men, women and children throughout all the West are most wofully diseased from the cause, and knew not, until a few months ago, the origin of it.

Henry's Constitution Renovator Relieves the entire System of pains and aches, cleanses the spirits, and sends new blood bounding through EVERY VEIN.

It imparts

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye, A Ruby Glow to the Cheek, A Ruby Tinge to the Lips, A Clearness to the Head, Brightness to the Complexion, Buoyancy to the Spirits, And Happiness on all Sides.

For all affections of the kidneys it is unsurpassed.

People have been rescued, as it were, from the very jaws of death, by a timely use of his great remedy.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS LETTERS.

"Doctor, I was vaccinated in the hospital. Before that I had no skin disease. Until I had a bottle of your 'Constitution Renovator,' sent me by Mr. Roper, of Columbia, Mo. I suffered tortures with running sores. Since I used two bottles I am all well except a small sore on the calf of my left leg, and that is getting well fast."

"This from a lady.—'And now my skin is as clear and fair as a babe's. My complexion, thanks to your 'Renovator,' is beautiful. Yes, yes, I may well say such relief was unknown to me before. Enclosed find five dollars for six bottles; two families here want to try it.'"

"I was very much troubled with syphilis. Your remedy seems to be curing me fast. Send 4 bottles per Express."

"No more rheumatism. Three bottles of Constitution Renovator have made me a new man."

"Enclosed find \$5. Please send me a supply. Two persons here want to try your Constitution Renovator."

We have not space for more of the above extracts, but you can ask your neighbor about the remedy. Every one has something good to say, as it cures every time.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE URINE, &c., &c.

For Female Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Want of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.

CAUTION!—In ordering our remedy always place the number of our Post-Office Box on your letters. The new law in our New York Post-Office compels this.

Address, DR. H. E. HENRY & CO., Director-General Berlin Hospital, Prussia. Agency of the United States, Laboratory, 276 Pearl St., Post-Office Box 3272, NEW YORK.

CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail, and such relief will be given by all respectable Druggists.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. Feb. 24/17

TO NEW YORK CITY!

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

BULLARD'S PANORAMA

NEW YORK CITY TAKES THE SPOTLIGHT FORTY-ONE MILES THROUGH THE

Streets of New York City FAITHFULLY SHOWING THE Business, Bustle and Confusion OF CITY LIFE.

WE HAVE A VIEW OF NEW YORK 700 Horses and Carriages AND UPWARDS OF 10,000 OF ITS PEOPLE.

Processions, Military Companies, Bands of Music, Shipping, Steamers, &c.

At each Exhibition an Exploratory Lecture will be given, giving much valuable knowledge of NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE.

of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to EVERYBODY.

The following buildings have been placed on the Panorama the last year, at the expense of \$5,000.

THE CRISTAL PALACE ON FIRE, STEWART'S MARBLE PALACE, THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

THE INTERIOR OF TAYLOR'S SALOON, THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, ELIZABETH AUSTRIAN MUSEUM.

Do not expect to see the same Panorama twice. WILL BE REPRODUCED AT THE MUSE.

COURT HOUSE,

FRIDAY, Feb. 25th, afternoon and night, at 3 and 7 1/2 o'clock.

ADMISSION 50 cts.; Children 25 cts. W. H. SMITH, Agent.

Maltby House,

BALTIMORE, MD. C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.

Reduction of Fare.

In consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessities pertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be reduced on and after January 1st, 1878, to

\$2.50 per Day, being determined that nothing will be left undone in the future to make the "MALTBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city.

Feb. 24/17m.

RIBBONS, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

BONNET, TRIMMING and VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS.

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Lace Trimmings, of Guilford county, 1870.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. Feb. 17-2m

HOGS! HOGS! STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the middle of January, 5 Shoats: 2 of them are white, 1 black and 2 black and white spotted. Marked with round hole in right ear, and short or cropped tail.

ONE DOLLAR will be paid for any information leading to their recovery, or \$2 if delivered at this office.

NOTICE.

Having as Public Administrator taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of David Zimmerman, deceased, on 2d day of February, 1878, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit the same to me for payment or settlement on or before the 4th day of February, 1878.

JOHN M. SCOTT, Public Administrator.

At My Old Established Stand, 1412 Main St., Richmond, Va. I manufacture daily my imitable and only original

Double-Refined Steam Candies, Warranted unequalled and better than any made in these United States for wholesale purposes.

I make them of pure Crushed Sugars and use no villainous adulterations. I am selling Candies at the following reduced prices: For Cash for

100 lbs., 12c. per hundred
500 " 15 " "
1000 " or more, 17 " "

To enable me to sell these extremely low prices, I am compelled to confine myself to Cash Sales. Merchants ordering will please remit or order "C. O. D." packages in every instance.

I sell city made Crackers and Cakes, made Fresh Daily, at the baker's price.

I make WHOLESALE A SPECIALTY, and offer every article in my line at Baltimore Prices. Look around, then; give me a call, and see if I can't sell you. LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX, 1412 Main Street, Richmond, Va. Feb. 10-3m

ESTABLISHED 1845. I DEFY competition. I am manufacturing daily the very best Article of Candies made in the United States, for wholesale purposes, and sell it at the very lowest prices. I defy competition as to quality and prices.

COTTON AND WOOL MACHINE CARDS.

Leather Belting and Hose. Made of best Oak Tanned Leather and Warranted BEST QUALITY.

Also on hand, Supplies of all kinds, or furnish ed to order, for Cotton and Woollen Mills, Rail Roads, Machine Shops, Grist and Saw Mills, &c.

Agent for sale of WOOL CARDING MACHINES from 24 to 48 inches wide, Jacks, Looms, Pick ers, Bur Machines, Card Grinders, Wave Wire, all sizes and numbers, all of the very best quality and lowest prices for Cash.

JOHN H. HASKELL, No. 33, S. E. St. St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 17-2m

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company have this day declared an annual Dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of said Company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1878. Three per cent. payable on 1st day of April, 1878. Three per cent. payable on 1st day of July, 1878. The transfer books will be closed from 1st day March to 1st day of April, 1878—on first payment, and from 1st day of June to 1st day of July, 1878—on second payment.

F. A. STAGG, Secretary. Feb. 17-1m.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY, Wentworth, N. C.

JAMES W. REID, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

The SPRING TERM opens on the 21st of Feb. 1878.

Tuition from \$10 to \$25. (Half invariably in advance.) Board \$10 per Month.

Mr. Reid is a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Va., was student-teacher 15 months in that Institution—has experience as a teacher since, and can furnish the highest testimonials and references. 105-3w

AGENTS WANTED! TO SELL A \$5 Sewing Machine.

Address Rev. C. H. BERNHEIM, Gibsonville, N. C. Feb. 17-3m

STRAYED—A HEAD OF CATTLE.

1 Miles Cove, white, except head and neck, which are light red. She has very crooked horns, and had a bell on when last seen.

1 BRINDLE HEIFER, milky, heavy with calf.

1 BRINDLE HEIFER, lower part of tail white.

1 Muley HEIFER, red. The Mark is both ears cropped and a slit in the right one. The ears of the milk cow and oldest heifer were badly

