

The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, August 26, 1869.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.—Our circulation has been steadily increasing ever since we took charge of *The Patriot*. We send out 96 more copies this week than we did last—this, considering the hard times, is truly encouraging. If a little exertion was made by our subscribers, among their friends who borrow their *Patriot* regularly, our list could be doubled in a month. Friends, will you take the hint.

THOMASVILLE.

While the District Conference of the M. E. Church was in session at Thomasville, we had the pleasure of spending a short time in that flourishing, healthy and beautiful village. Visitors are struck with the beauty of the location, the neatness and comfort of the residences, the hospitality of the citizens and the spirit of thrift and enterprise manifested generally.

Thomasville Female College has just opened its fall session, under the Presidency of Prof. L. W. Andrews. Prof. Andrews has been teaching with success in Georgia, ever since the close of the war, and upon the retirement of Rev. D. R. Bruton, who has presided over the college for several sessions, with no discredit to the former high standing of the school, the proprietors induced Prof. Andrews to take charge of it. The Professor comes well recommended and is assisted by his accomplished lady, who, as a teacher in Greensboro Female College, endeared herself to both student and faculty. We were glad to learn the session just opening bids fair to be the fullest since the close of the war.

Thomasville has acquired the reputation of being the Lynn of North Carolina, and well does it merit the title, for we found four boot and shoe establishments in active operation. The Thomasville shoes have established a wide-spread reputation. We found the establishments of Messrs. Shelly Brothers & Co., C. M. & G. Lines, J. A. Leach & Co., and Jones & Bro., all in full blast. Time prevented our paying a visit to any except the former. The Shellys exhibited some fine, cheap and durable work—both for ladies' and men's wear, and both buyers and dealers pronounce their shoes superior to any Northern work.

There is, also, in Thomasville, a steam establishment, which we believe is owned by Mr. J. W. Thomas and others, which combines a fine flouring mill, saw mill and quercitron mill.

Within two miles of the place, are the celebrated Hilton Springs, which are attracting the attention of the afflicted.

AN ORGAN FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Is it not necessary for the Republican party to have an organ published at Raleigh, in the interest of Republican principles? What say the Republican press of the State? We want to hear from all the Republican papers on this subject. We think under the circumstances, that an organ at the capital is of great importance, to the party. The *Standard* is no longer a Republican Journal, and the people of the State have ceased to recognize it as the organ of the party. Is it not then necessary, that we should have a paper published at the capital, that the people would have confidence in, and would recognize as the organ of the party? Come Mr. *Times*, *Post*, *Pioneer*, and all the rest of you, we want to know what you have to say.

The above, from the *Rutherford Star*, would indicate that the *Star* man either has a "hankering" to live in Raleigh or is down on the *Standard*. "How sweet and pleasant it is to see brethren dwell in harmony."

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.—The work upon the connection of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad with the railway bridge at Hilton has been so vigorously prosecuted that to-day the track will be laid to the point where it is to connect with the track from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Next week it will be possible to run an engine from the depot of the W. C. & R. R. to the depot of the W. C. & R. R., and in one or two weeks the trains on the former railroad may run across the iron bridges and trestle work into the city. This will prove one of the greatest accomplishments ever witnessed here.—*Wilmington Journal*.

Thereby enabling freights to pass right on—without breaking bulk—to what North Carolina city? Our Wilmington friends are so sensitive on the subject of carrying freights out of the State that we would prefer their answering this question.

Justices and other officers, can be supplied with Blanks by sending their orders to this office. See terms on first page.

The 109th session of Orange Presbytery will commence in Pittsboro, N. C., on Wednesday the 15th day of September 1869, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLOTTE & WILMINGTON.

The *Times*, in order to correct the erroneous opinions entertained by some of the good people of Wilmington, against the people of Charlotte, takes occasion to assure them, in the last number of that paper, that they are altogether mistaken in the matter. Our people, says the *Times*, "desire and intend to have a closer commercial and business connexion with the City of the Cape Fear. We will see that the Road is pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and when that is done, most of the freight ocean-bound will be poured into Wilmington, and goods for this section be shipped through that port." We are glad to hear this and have no doubt of its truth, and we are equally confident that if the people of Wilmington, and more especially Fayetteville, will unite in spirit with the people from the Gulf to Jonesboro, Tenn., and resolve to pluck up a little courage and go to work in earnest, the day is not far distant when Wilmington will be united, via Fayetteville, Greensboro and Salem with Jonesboro, Tenn. The people of Wilmington and Fayetteville cannot surely be acquainted with the topography, resources and fertility of the North valley of the Yadkin river, or they would not have manifested the opposition they have to the Fayetteville & Western Railroad taking this direction. We are decidedly in favor of this road being built, and that as speedily as possible, and then consolidated from Fayetteville to its western terminus. So, too, should the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad be extended and consolidated. And we can see no sort of objection to having the North Carolina & Atlantic Roads consolidated at the proper time, and on just and equitable terms.

But never will we give our consent to see a connection forced by the speculators and stockholders in and connected with the Atlantic Road, upon the State and stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad. Never. This would be too much of a good thing, forced no less down the throats of unwilling patients, by bad and most avaricious nurses. When the North Carolina and the Atlantic Rail Roads are united, if this is ever done, the stockholders will not be dragged into it in the pell-mell manner, attempted by some of the patriotic stockholders in the Atlantic Railroad. It is high time there was more system, energy, concert and economy exhibited in the management and construction of all of our works of internal improvement. If this was done they could soon be made to pay good dividends on every cent invested in their construction, as is now the case in Georgia, Maryland and many of the other States in the Union. Then, in the name of all that is patriotic, let us give to the winds our party, personal, local and sectional prejudices. And now that our stubborn conceits and prejudices have brought us to the bottom round on the ladder, let us all strive to bury the past and unite heart and hand and go to work, as all true North Carolinians should, to build up, improve and make great and prosperous our State, which has been more sinned against and oppressed than any or all of the other States, and to-day seems to be friendless as she is destitute and forsaken.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We hope the length of the poem on the first page will not prevent its perusal, for we assure our readers it is of higher merit than usually finds its way into the columns of a newspaper. We invite attention to the correspondence in this issue. "A Republican" puts some home truths to his party friends; while our Texas correspondent, "Athos," tells the emigrant where to go. We agree with him, that Texas is the place for the Southern man, if he must leave North Carolina; but, we dislike to see our own citizens moving off while so many Northern and European settlers are crowding into their vacated homesteads. We would be pleased to hear from "our friend of other days" often. It has been charged by the Radical press of the State, that the *Standard* has gone over to the Democracy. Pike has certainly adopted Brick Pomeroy's style of making paragraphs at almost every sentence. A private letter from Florida says the caterpillar is destroying the crops in the neighborhood of Ocala. One farm of 100 acres of cotton was eaten up in 18 hours. The farmers are greatly distressed. We learn from the Asheville *News* that the contract for building the Blue Ridge Railroad has been consummated. The work on it will be commenced on the 1st of next month. Geo. Walter Sites has retired from the assistant editorial chair of the Asheville *News*. There is on foot a project to build a railroad from Charlotte to Lancaster, S. C., and thence on to Camden. The Charlotte people are divided in opinion

as to the benefits to be derived—some fear the trade now realized from the penetrated section will go down to Charleston when the road is built.

A business letter from Randolph gives a very discouraging account of the crops. "The yield of corn on uplands will not be more than two bushels to the acre, and many of the meadows would burn if fired."

The post office at Young's Mills, has been discontinued. The mail will hereafter be left at Greensboro.

The Weekly *Standard* has been enlarged and is now the largest weekly in the State. Price \$2.50.

Charlotte is to have a grand real estate lottery. The first drawing to take place in October. From the circular received we learn that there will be sold 30,245 certificates, but we can only see where 3,922 prizes are to be drawn. This will leave only 26,323 blanks—not a very enticing bait to speculators.

Messrs. Peytons & Co. will accept our thanks for a ticket to the Grand Fancy Dress and Mask Ball, to be given to the press at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, on the 31st of Aug. This will be a grand affair and we would gladly attend, but being no dandist and not being able to "dead-head" it over the railroads, we must reluctantly forego the pleasure.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

We have frequently urged that crime was not only on the increase, but would require some more speedy and summary punishment to suppress it than was promised by the penitentiary. We, therefore, declared in favor of the lash, as the only thing likely to correct the growing evil of larceny. This cause a howl to ascend from our Radical friend in the other end of town, who strove to convince us that when the penitentiary was once built, then all the rogues would leave the State or suddenly become honest. We did not urge the lash as a party measure; but, because we honestly believed we were advocating the only thing that would check roguery. The Richmond *Whig* gives the following facts in regard to their penitentiary, which, we trust, every man who opposes whipping will carefully read:

It has become a very serious question what shall be done in regard to providing quarters for our penitentiary convicts. The penitentiary building remains of the same size, while the number of its inmates increases from year to year, we may more properly say from week to week. The following figures will show the rapid and startling increase. The whole number of prisoners in the penitentiary on January 1st, 1866, was 179, of which 106 were white men, 70 colored men, and 3 colored women. On January 1st, 1867, the whole number was 363, of which 106 were white men, 240 colored men, and 17 colored women. On January 1st, 1868, the whole number was 443, of which 109 were white men, 317 colored men, and 17 colored women. On January 1st, 1869, whole number 527, of which 119 were white men, 375 colored men, and 33 colored women. On 30th July, 1869, the whole number was 596, of which 123 were white men, 433 colored men, and 35 colored women.

From this it will be seen that from January 1866 to July 1869, the number had increased from 179 to 596. Another fact is, also, significant, that while in 1866 there were 100 whites to 79 blacks, in 1869 there are only 128 whites to 468 blacks. An increase in three years and a half of only 28 whites, while the colored convicts have increased 389.

With such a statement, well may the *Whig* ask what is to be done with our criminals. With such figures before us, what say our people? Can a penitentiary be built large enough to keep pace with the rapid increase of crime? In Virginia, also, as in this State executive clemency is invoked and liberally extended to criminals because there is no room for them in jails and penitentiaries. We fully endorse the following sentiment of the *Whig* upon this subject, and tax-payers, should think of it:

The policy of pardoning felons because there is no room for them in the penitentiary, is simply outrageous. If they are to be pardoned, they will only return to their former homes to be common scoundrels. It is better to have it settled at once that such offenders are not to be tried at all, than that they are to be pardoned after trial and conviction. This would at least save to our impoverished State the expense of arrest, trial and confinement in jail.

Singular Freak of Nature.—The *Courier* is informed by a correspondent that in the upper part of the State there lives a young ex-Confederate soldier, whose leg was amputated during the war, near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home. About a year after a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which, in the course of a few months, took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so, promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance. If this be true, it is the most wonderful freak of nature that has ever come to our notice.

WHO APPOINTS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Under this heading the *Register* of yesterday contains the correspondence of Abram Clapp, C. S. C. and Judge Tourgee, being a letter of inquiry from the clerk to the judge, with the judge's reply.

Judge decides, 1st. That where the election was declared illegal in any township, that the Clerk has no power to appoint—but, that the appointees of Justices by the Governor hold over.

2nd. In cases where disqualified persons have been declared elected by the Board of Commissioners, the clerk can appoint.

Upon this ruling, then, we would be glad to have the question at once decided whether we are to have any township organizations? If so, do the appointees of Governor Holden, some of whom are not qualified to hold office under the Constitution, exercise the functions of township officers, or merely act as justices of the peace? Will part of the county be organized into townships and the remainder not?

These are questions of great moment to our people. We hear it stated that Judge Tourgee still holds, as he urged through his organ before the election, that the whole election was a farce and that he will not recognize the official acts of the Justices recently qualified by the Board of Commissioners. This is a matter of considerable interest to the counties within the judicial circuit of this modern Tycoon. If this is his ruling some of our newly installed justices may be imprisoned and harshly dealt with by the Tycoon for doing what they honestly conceived to be their sworn duty. Was there ever such a state of affairs in a republican form of government? With a heavily salaried Code Commission in session at the same time with the Legislature there must have been a great lack of brains or honesty in one or both bodies, to have left the State without laws for self-government. Let the people remember the men who have thus betrayed them and placed them at the mercy of a Radical clique.

ARREST OF GENERAL DIX AT THE SUIT OF JOHN MITCHELL.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1865, while General John A. Dix was in command of the Department of the Atlantic, Mr. John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, was arrested in New York by order of General Dix for some alleged "treasonable act done or words spoken." Since his restoration to liberty Mr. Mitchell has been prevented from "getting even" with General Dix, by reason of the latter's absence in France. Recently the General returned to New York, and Mr. Mitchell procured his arrest last Tuesday upon an affidavit setting forth his grievances. General Roger A. Pryor is counsel for Mr. Mitchell. In his affidavit he affirms:

That he was retained in close confinement in New York for two days, then taken to Fortress Monroe, and further restrained of his liberty for the further period of four months and fourteen days, without reasonable cause and without any right or any authority so to do, whereby the plaintiff was not only injured in body and mind, but also was injured in his credit and reputation, and was also prevented from attending to his necessary business during that time. That by said imprisonment his family were deprived of their means of livelihood and support and subjected to great privation and distress. That at Fortress Monroe he was confined in a casemate without liberty to take out-door exercise or to read any book except the Bible, or to converse with his fellow prisoners, or even to smoke for the first month of said confinement, and treated like a common felon. That the provisions furnished him were unclean, unwholesome and unfit for use; that in two months he was prostrated by sickness and seldom able to rise from his bed; that by day and by night an armed sentinel, with fixed bayonet, paced his beat backward and forward in his prison casemate.

After such confinement for two months he was informed by his attending physician that he was dying—then for the first time he was furnished with wholesome food and permitted to take out-door exercise.

That he has never been informed or in any way apprised of the offence for which he was arrested and subjected to such harsh treatment, by reason of all which he has been subjected to great damage, to wit, the sum of \$25,000.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

The proceedings of this large body, whose sessions in Philadelphia continued one week, and were brought to a close last Saturday afternoon, merit at least a passing notice. The resolutions adopted were quite numerous and covered a variety of subjects; industrial, political and social. The following is a summary of them:

The first resolution denounces bond holders, and goes in for an "equilibrium of rights and justice."

The second resolution opposes national banks, and declares that legal tender notes ought to replace their issues.

The third resolution declares against any more banks whatever, whether State or national, and demands that Treasury demand notes be the national and exclusive currency.

The fourth resolution calls for a lower rate of interest.

The fifth for a revision of the revenue laws.

The sixth for the payment of the public debt in greenbacks.

The seventh resolution denounces the payment of the bonds in gold, being a mere sequence of the sixth.

The eighth is "against all monopolies."

The ninth declares in favor of the rights of working women and invites their co-operation.

The remaining five resolutions are devoted to an advocacy of the eight-hour law, to lectures and reading rooms for working men, and the last demands the equal civil and political rights of every American citizen.

The last is as follows: Resolved, That political equality being one of the cardinal principles of this organization, we therefore urge full restoration of civil and political rights to every American citizen, except such as have been convicted of felony.

A communication from Hinton Rowan Helper (author of "The Impending Crisis"), developing a plan for the formation of a new political party in opposition to both the Radical and the Democratic parties, was presented and referred to a select committee. It was claimed by the gentleman who acted as Mr. Helper's organ that he has always been known as "a Southern Unionist and Republican."

It is contended by Mr. Helper in the paper presented to the Congress that "almost all financial and political power in this country is being rapidly and surreptitiously concentrated in the hands of a very small number of people," and that if not checked will make permanent masters of the few and vassals of the many. He holds both "the pro-negro Radical party and the pro-slavery Democratic party," "equally responsible." He declares "that since the deplorable death of the Republican party by vile absorption into the Radical ranks nearly three years ago there has not been in the United States any party worthy of the support of those vast multitudes of our countrymen in every section of the Union who are controlled by enlightened sentiments and upright motives."

He says that while slavery existed it surrounded the Southern States with a Chinese wall that excluded Northern and European settlers, and that since the abolition of slavery "the irrational and fanatical leaders of the Radical party and their black and barbarous minions have erected between the North and the South, as barriers against civilization and progress, Ethiopian walls far more formidable than Chinese walls; and the consequence is that you, and millions of other worthy white citizens, are still restrained from establishing your homes in the South—a great part of which is, by nature, the garden spot of the American continent—and, what is yet worse, this unnatural and unjust condition of restraint is rendered prospective for you and for your children forever!"—*Richmond Whig*.

From the Baltimore Sun. Another Political Letter from Judge Boutwell. *Pungent Criticism of Secretary Boutwell and His Political Course.*

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Judge Dent has written to Secretary Boutwell a pungent letter, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1869. To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury: Sir—I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am entitled to defence. Again you hold an office of the republic, and your acts therefore are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike. For instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference: you aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success, "except" in the opinion of the people.

While I seek a humbler place with no hopes in disastrous eclipse, "except" in the judgment of Mississippi, so in the probable results of the future we both stand adverse to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition you are ungrateful and unscrupulous as to the means of success. Your organ, the "New York Sun," in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your tool, Mr. Bullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President and the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less offensiveness. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas—not to mention anything so humble as myself—were obstructed in the way of your success, because through President Grant's intervention in excluding the prospective classes from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support.

Now this is in direct conflict with your systematized plans. For what General Grant gets in the next presidential election, clearly Mr. Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the conservative republicans who are for Grant. That you may obtain the prospective republicans who are for Boutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy, you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative republicans, a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement.

But, sir, your purpose is easily discernible, and has a two-fold object, namely, to destroy the national republican party in the South, and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with one Richmond in the field to strike for your crown. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise,

you mean to ruin," a result, from present appearances, much more likely to be reached.

Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave thirty thousand majority to Walker. Your letter to Stokes gave Senter Tennessee by an overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvelous political sagacity now active in Mississippi and Texas will repeat your calamity and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. Superadded to these results of your unapproachable folly by the imposition on these States of your iron-clad oath and the alienation is complete, landing them all in the outstretched arms of democracy.

But the consequence of your folly does not stop here—Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will follow. Decide their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peel in your ears the fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the republic to rebuke you for a wanton repudiation of that most sacred right—the elective franchise. But, sir, this will not deter you from your mad course; you will still persist until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin.

When you were appointed Secretary of the Treasury and unanimously confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion, did you take an oath to administer your office impartially and for the exclusive objects of its creation, "To collect the revenue and control the finances of the country?" Is not that office the property of the nation, and yourself only clothed for a time with a little brief authority? Then, sir, how do you explain this perversion of its legitimate uses and functions into a means and instrument of oppression to force and compel an election of obnoxious rulers upon the people of the South?

Is such a course consistent with your oath of office, or do you call this a great moral idea? But, Mr. Boutwell, though you have thus prostituted the power of your office for purposes of oppression, "without the warrant of conscience or law," it may be that you can tell me by what authority you assume to pronounce upon my political orthodoxy. Who constituted you the infallible hope of republicanism?

Who gave you the authority to hurl the political anathemas of the party? Again, what right had you to commit the administration to your policy? Have you to learn yet that you are only a part of the administration, and not the whole of it?—though your friends believe that a monomania has seized your mind on that subject, and that you verily believe yourself "the State." Very respectfully, LOUIS DENT.

The Great Medical Mistake.

Of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attended to in the country. Heaps of filth were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions and a vigilant sanitary police have to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. Preventive medicine has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that tens of thousands escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having invigorated their systems in advance by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poisons which render so many of our remedies so dangerous to the system. It regulates the secretions, eradicates the causes of disease, such as dizziness, indigestion, nervousness, &c. Strengthens the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body; the best safe guards against atmospheric poison and the effects of malarious water, and Hostetter's Bitters are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a specific absolute.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Large numbers of women are in fact almost helpless from the effects of some disease peculiar to females. Dr. Lawrence's Women's Friend meets with wonderful success in curing them. This fact should be widely known. If every lady in the U. S. were to take one or two bottles of the Women's Friend, they would be repaid by a renewal of health and strength. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is endorsed by the best Physicians.

KOSKOO, the great Liver Invigorator, Blood Purifier, and Renovator, prepared by Dr. J. J. Lawrence, the celebrated Physician and Chemist, is a safe, pleasant and reliable remedy for the prevention and cure of all diseases caused by a torpid Liver, impure Blood, Disorders of the Kidneys, or Debility of the Nervous System.

It regulates the secretions, eradicates all humors or taints, restores lost or wasted nervous power, and at the same time builds up and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

July 1st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by the proprietors of Plantation Bitters:

"We had no conception of the wide-spread suffering which existed, or of the almost insupportable cure produced by the Plantation Bitters, when we first commenced offering them for sale. We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent or debilitated aged member, who needs this Tonic. Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to an immense building and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozens per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good."

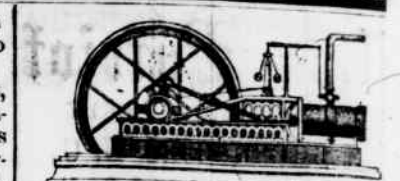
MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

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—is 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 used (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 advertisement, and the information which he conveys to the invalid, is to help every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 69-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

All kinds of BLANKS at this office.



Pioneer Plow & Machine Works

Is now under the control of its founder,

J. H. TARPLEY,

who will continue to MANUFACTURE PLOWS,

and every variety of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

BOREN & TARPLEY'S

PATENT HAY & COTTON

PRESS,

Which is new and unequalled, and will pack

75 BALES per Day.

CANE MILLS

Smut Machines,

and all kinds of Machinery and gearing for

Saw Mills,

Grist Mills,

Mines, &c.

Also,

Mining Pumps,

Hollow Ware,

Ovens, Skillets,

And Irons.

Sand-Irons,

Wheel-Boxes,

Castings, &c.

Every variety of

Foundry & Machine

WORK

Done at Short Notice.

Particular attention is called to my stock of

IMPROVED PLOWS,

CELEBRATED FLOW CLEVIS

AND

Horse Powers,

which have given universal satisfaction for

YEARS.

The best quality of refined iron and steel is

used, and everything of my own manufacturing

WARRANTED.

Old castings—old bars and COUNTRY

PRODUCE taken in exchange for WORK.

Having the entire control of the Foundry

I would be pleased to see all my old friends,

and the public generally, all of whom will

find it to their interest to call and examine

our stock.

69-1y J. H. TARPLEY & CO.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving our

Spring stock of goods. Have a handsome stock of

Ladies dress goods, consisting of Delaines, Gros

grains, Mousselines, Organzas, Jaconets, Satins,

Muslins, Prints and Dress Trimmings; also a

large stock of Shawls, Cloths, Sugar, Molasses, and

many other articles too tedious to mention; all of

which will be sold as low as can be had in this

market.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

GOODS.

XL—If you wish to SAVE MONEY, and get

the newest and most fashionable styles of

HATS, BONNETS,

and

Flowers

